The Toronto World.

NO. 83 YONGE-STREET, TORONTO.

A One Cent Morning Paper.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Daily (without Sundays) by the year.....$3 00
" " by the month 25
Sunday Edition, by the year..... 2 00
" " by the month..... 20
Daily (Sundays included) by the year..... 5 00
" " by the month 42

The Panama Canal Affair a Lesson to Canada.

The Panama Canal scandal is likely to rank in history alongside the South Sea Bubble. The descent of M. de Lesseps from the fame he achieved as the chief projector and engineer of the Suez Canal to the disgrace he is now enduring as a prisoner in a French jail, has no parallel in history.

About this time, thirteen years ago, he announced to the world that in 1887 the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific would be joined like those of the Mediterranean and Indian Seas. Two years before that date the collapse of that undertaking was predicted by eminent French financiers, who declared that it would bring ruin to its promoters, and percipitate a monetary crash most disastrous to that country.

When the time was near at which the opening of that great canal was fixed, hardly ten per cent. of the work had been done, and the outlay had reached about $170,000,000. The interest obligations had reached $14,000 per day.

As these vast expenditures and liabilities began to be compared with the progress of the work threats of the coming storm arose. The company interested in this enterprise came to grief, and in the summer of 1890 a report upon its condition was made public. Its liabilities had reached $260,000,000 and final success a dream. The promoters had secured subscriptions all over France. The savings of years were contributed by the thrifty of all classes. But in vain; the long-threatened collapse came, bringing not only widespread financial disaster but even greater disgrace upon the legislators of France than rests upon those of England of the times from the reign of William and Mary to later scandalous periods, when members of Parliament were bought and sold as openly as hogs.

It is known that over half a million dollars was given in bribes to about 160 deputies and senators. Sums ranging from $60,000 to $30,000 were paid to individual Ministers and to newspaper proprietors. The difficulty is not to discover who are guilty, but who are innocent. The honor of the whole Legisiative body, from the President down to the humblest deputy, is besmirched by this colossal scandal.

Paraphrasing a French proverb, we may well ask what business the people of that nation had anyway with a scheme like the Panama Canal? That of Suez was of vital moment to Great Britain as a short cut to her eastern dominions. But the junction of the Atlantic and Pacific could be of no special benefit to France. If needed at all, it is so by England and the States who would have built it jointly had this canal been a necessity or likely to prove a paying investment.

From its inception the Panama Canal scheme was a prodigious speculation, born of French vanity, for entering upon which France has for her ambition only now the satisfaction of having its most eminent engineer in jail; its Legislature disgraced; its millions sunk in an unfinished ditch; a political convulsion imminent, and thousands of the people ruined.

There is no reason, however, to doubt that France will quickly recover financial health. The terrible sacrifices made by that nation in 1870 in its war with Germany were expected to depress its finances for many years. But the Panama scheme was launched soon after the country was reorganized as a Republic. France, indeed, has marvelous recuperative powers, both monetary and governmental. The cloud over her is black, but the silver lining is there, for with all their volatility the people of old France are commercially as thrifty and as honorable as those of any nation on earth, and upon these pillars national stability rests securely.

The Panama affair will teach them to concentrate their financial resources on home enterprises. So ought it to teach Canadians. There is a growing tendency here to place funds abroad, to divert for the use of foreign operators those funds which are needed to develop and sustain native industries. The threats of Mr. Laurier to swamp our manufacturers is disturbing confidence, as capital is a sensitive plant that trembles at every breeze. It is not true that money is scarce here; it is abundant, but instead of going into new enterprises such as the mineral and other resources of the country require for their utilization, Canadian money is being locked up in bonds, stocks, mortgages, foreign investments, anywhere, as was done by the French in the Panama matter, rather than in furthering the industrial enrichment of our own country.

President Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in the course of a communication to The New York Times on the subject of the railway relations between the United States and Canada, makes this remark:

Since unfair advantages are under discussion permit me to point out that the American railways are exempt from the terms of the Interstate Commerce law in competing for Canadian traffic—that is to say, for traffic from one point in Canada to another, as, for instance, between Manitoba and Eastern Canada or between Eastern Canada and British Columbia—while the Canadian railways are subject to the law in respect to all "States to States" traffic. If there be an unfair advantage anywhere it is on the other side.

The Witness Quotes Macbeth.

The Montreal Witness, like Mr. Silas Wegg, has dropped into poetry. It says that some years ago Sir John A. Macdonald spoke of Mr. D'Alton McCarthy as "the brains of the party." We doubt whether any such remark was ever made, save possibly in that good-humored jocularity of vein which over-serious persons like The Witness, who have no sense of humor, are incapable of understanding. Alluding to this, the words of Macbeth are quoted: "Time was when the brains were out, the man would die," and soforth. From this the decease of the Conservative party is foreshadowed on the hypothesis that Mr. McCarthy is "out" of it. Now, that able man never was "the brains" of his party; in Sir John's time he was, as he yet is, highly esteemed for his intellectual powers, but he had no monopoly of mental force, and, if he left his old associates, which he has not done, we should regret his departure, but not suffer from absence of brains, as The Witness says is the case, although it knows otherwise. It seems a brainless thing to us to say that the people of Canada have chosen as rulers and governors a body of men who are without brains. It is a common delusion of lunatics to believe themselves the only sane persons in the world, a fact from which The Witness can draw its own inference.

A correspondent asks where he can find the passage in Byron alluded to by Mr. Laurier in reference to the Whigs. It will be found in verse 79 canto 11 of Don Juan. The poet is moralizing on the changes that came over its, "statesmen, chiefs, orators, queens, patriots, kings and dandies;" and asks:

Where is Lord This and where my Lady That?
The Honorable Mistress and Misses?
Some laid aside like an old opera hat.
Married, unmarried and remarried. (this is
An evolution oft performed of late);
Where are the Dublin shouts and London hisses?
Where are the Grenvilles? Turned as usual. Where
My friends, the Whigs? Exactly where they were.

Mr. Laurier, therefore, in comparing his friends to the Whigs in the above quotation, gave them away as the non-progressive party. "Exactly where they were," they will long remain—behind the age.

THE SEARCH-LIGHT.

A. A. Fet-Scheuschin, who died in Moscow recently, was one of the best known authors of Russia. He was born in the Government of Orel, and was educated at the famous University of Moscow, where so many great Russians have studied. Scheuschin served as an officer in the army from 1844 to 1856. In the latter year he married a sister of S. P. Botkin and settled upon his ancestral estates. He there led the life of a country gentleman until his death. His first book, entitled "Lyrical Pantheon by A.F.," was published in 1840. Numerous works since that time have come from his pen.

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Bernhardt has sent a diamond ring and photograph of herself in the role of Cleopatra to the English lady who captured and restored to its owner the actress' serpent last summer. The snake had escaped and this lady while out walking noticed it, attention being drawn the more readily to Madame's "cher python" by the gold chain and jeweled ring attached to it.

Where Elk Are Plentiful.

[Manitou Mercury.]

Elk hunting has been extensively engaged in during the season, and with good success. The woods north of Manitou are a favorite place for elk, and keen sport has been enjoyed by those who take a delight in hunting large game. It is reported that J. Earls had killed 14 elk, Ed. Holliston 11, S. Launderville six, William Compton six, F. Lafreniere five, J. Griffith six, J. McDonald one, J. Sothern one elk and one deer and Neil Morrison two jumping deer. This appears to be a pretty good record for the season, but it is said there are hundreds of elk wandering through the districts, and only the more skilful hunters have been successful.

Hard On the Game.

[Gait Reporter.]

The intense cold and heavy snow is proving very destructive to the quail and "woodland hares" in the western section of Ontario, and farmers are urged to scatter a little grain in suitable places in order to keep life in poor little "Bob White." In this section the "woodland hares" are having a very hard time, and if they are not utterly killed out it will be because some of them have fallen heirs (no pun) to buffalo overcoats. The chances are that these little causes of much sporting contention will come out of this winter as scarce as they were 25 years ago.

Wallpaper Duties.

Editor World: Your correspondent, "Paper Hangings," has done the public good service in pointing out the very high duties imposed on certain lines of wallpaper. But there is one line that he has omitted to specify on which the duties are higher than those to which he has referred. I allude to those called "Glimmers." These are imitations of gilt papers. The regular price of these goods in their cheapest make on white paper is $3.50 per 100 rolls, but in large quantities there is a trade discount of 10 per cent., which makes the price $3.15. But if these goods are bought from certain firms there is an extra allowance of 10 per cent., which makes a net price of $2.83½. The duty on those goods as charged at the Toronto Customs house is $3 per 100 rolls, which is over 100 per cent. The borders to match those goods have about the same proportion of duty.

Now the point to which I wish to call your attention in regard to these "glimmers" is that these heavy duties are illegal. They are illegal even judged by the regular tariff of the Customs House.

If you turn to the tariff you will see that certain kinds are specified; and it states that all others not specified are to be 35 per cent. Now the "glimmers" are not specified, and yet the Toronto Customs House insists on charging over 100 per cent.

You will notice that I have mentioned the Toronto Customs House as charging these high duties, and I do so advisedly, because all the custom houses do not do so, some of them adhering to the duty rates as stated in the tariff. This is an injustice to the Toronto dealers for they have to pay nearly three times as much duty as those who get those goods through at 35 per cent.

In making these matters public The World is rendering a great service to the wallpaper trade, and I have no doubt that the subject only has to be brought before the present Government to have it rectified.

DECORATIONS.

The Ravine Drive.

Editor World: We are accustomed to see municipal affairs mismanaged, but it would seem incredible to most people that the corporation would demand an expensive arbitration to value and expropriate land which is offered for nothing; but this is the position the city is taking in connection with the Ravine drive, which would be an attraction and ornament to the whole city. It is four years since they took possession of the land, and a majority of the owners were willing to give the land free for the drive, and the city actually refused this offer and have applied to the court to appoint an arbitrator to commence another expensive and wholly unnecessary arbitration to ascertain the value of the land, while they refuse to accept land free from private parties; I believe they agreed to accept it from St. James Cemetery.

It is difficult to conceive of any reason for this course unless the fact of an ex-alderman having already received a large sum for his land at the West End makes it necessary to expropriate the others, so as to have somebody to load the local assessment on. Perhaps the new council may be able to save the city from this bungling.

J. ENOCH THOMPSON.

The great demand for a pleasant, safe and reliable antidote for all affections of the throat and lungs is fully met with in Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It is a purely vegetable compound, and acts promptly and magically in subduing all coughs, colds, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, etc. It is so palatable that a child will not refuse it, and is put at a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

Interesting to Icemen.

The Medical Health Department has discovered a new source for ice. It is nothing less than the old filtering basin, and a sample of unusual thickness, 16 inches, lies in the laboratory of the department as an evidence of its purity. The filtering basin is about 200 yards long by 40 wide and contains about 16 feet of water.

Are your corns harder to remove than those that others have had? Have they not had the same kind? Have they not been cured by using Holloway's Corn Cure? Try a bottle.

THE SPANIARD OF TO-DAY.

Proud to Excess, Scorafal of Lies, but Certainly Very Lazy.

[From The Italian Nuova Antologia.]

The Spanish pride (whether Andalusian or Castilian) has an altogether special character, and is easily distinguished in its exterior manifestations from English pride or French vanity. I do not speak of the Italians, because for centuries their national defect has been modesty. The Spaniard is not vain, not boasting, does not willingly insult a stranger; he is simply proud, but very, very proud. His pride is mute, is negative, is latent, but it is very great. This Spanish pride is both a virtue and a vice. A virtue, because it keeps his backbone straight, since it renders him incapable of doing many base things; but it keeps him poor by preventing him from performing lucrative labor. It it were possible to compile statistics of the lies and half-lies which are told in the world every day and every hour of the day, I believe that the palm for sincerity would go to the Spaniards. This is due not only to congenital repugnance to telling lies, but to pride. A lie means that you are afraid of the truth. By a lie you lose your own esteem and do a dishonorable act. All such things a Spaniard abhors.

The Spaniards are certainly very lazy, and the eternal cigaret they keep in their mouth occupies a great part of their time. They all smoke, and always. The coachman who drives you about smokes, and the porter who carries your bundle, the conductor of the railway, the priest in the sacristy. A barber of Cordova smoked while he was shaving me. In Spain they smoke much, but they smoke badly, unless they are rich enough to buy the delicious puros—that is, the cigars of Havana and Manilla. As for the cigarets they use, they are infinite in their variety, but all alike in having an infernal smell, hardly endurable by those who have been accustomed to good tobacco.

The patience with which the Spaniards tolerate this abominable tobacco is but a type of the patience with which they endure a bad government, general and municipal, and a thousand things which would cause a revolution in England or the United States. To sum up in a few words the character of a Spaniard I would say that he is a man who is mystical, eloquent, lazy, frank, proud, enamored of his own country, gallant, chivalric, patient and somewhat cruel.

"The Coming War."

In The United Service Magazine for January, "Austriacus" concludes his article entitled "The Coming War." After reviewing at great length the general situation, he proceeds: We venture to give expression to the belief that Europe, despite France's alliance with a power which can only be regarded as the enemy of civilization, is in no immediate danger of war, because Russia is not at this moment in a position to enter upon a campaign. Her credit is exhausted and her new repeating rifles will not be completed before the year 1894. These two causes alone would almost suffice to secure us against any immediate outbreak of hostilities; but we have a yet stronger guarantee in the fact of the recent famine—more powerful than the force of legions—more convincing than the arguments of the most refined diplomacy—in the will of the Almighty, who, in depriving Alexander's subjects of their daily bread, has thought fit to render them harmless for the nonce. Even were the whole Russian army to be standing at the frontier to-day, we need not fear it; for a nation bowed down by the failure of her crops is practically weak and helpless, however proudly her numbers may figure upon paper, and a state which has proved incapable of shielding her subjects from famine must be rotten to the core. Relieved, therefore, of any immediate apprehension, Europe has gained breathing space and time for reflection, and this in itself is a great boon, for we know not what political surprises may yet be in store for us. Notwithstanding the fraternization of Cronstadt, France is at present unable to pluck the fruits of this alliance, Russia, as we have shown, not being in a position to support her bellicose aspirations. It is, therefore, not impossible that meanwhile France may awake to the recognition that even the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine would be too dearly bought by submission to the Czar, and, mindful of her glorious traditions, will come to realize the moral degradation implied by an alliance with the butcher of the Poles, Baltes and Finns, the corrupter of Bulgarians, Roumanians and Serbs, the destroyer of Europe, and civilization's sworn enemy.

How Sir R. Owen Was Taken for the Devil.

Sir R. Owen once had a curious experience. When he was surgeon at Lancaster Prison a negro died in jail and a post mortem and inquest was held. The same evening Sir R. Owen thought he would like to obtain the head for scientific purposes. He proceeded with a brick in a black bag to the prison, had the coffin opened, and substituted the brick for the head. Coming out there was a slippery and icy descent, and Owen falling the head fell out of the bag and rolled down the paved way. He jumped up and caught the bag, and following the head clutched it just as it finished its career in a small shop where tobacco was sold. Pushing it into the bag again, he vanished out of the shop with all the speed he was capable of. Next morning, when Owen was going to his usual duties at the prison, he was called in by the woman at the shop where the accident had occurred. She wished him to see her husband, who had had, she said, a fright the night before that caused him to look wild and dazed-like. The man, it turned out, was a retired sea captain, who had been in many adventures among the West India Islands. Among these had been the killing of a negro, in which he had a hand, and the transaction had left a touch of trouble on his conscience. After giving these details, the old captain told of the horrible event that took place the night before. He was sitting in his shop, all was quiet, and it so chanced that he had been thinking of the negro, when suddenly he saw his very head roll into the shop in front of the counter, and it was followed by the devil, all in black, with a black bag in his hand. The devil snatched up the head and both disappeared through the earth like a flash of lightning.

Fatal Boar Bite.

SHELBURNE, Jan. 13.—A few weeks ago a very respectable farmer named Clarke, residing in the suburbs of the village, was bitten by a boar which he purchased from Mr. John Witter. The man's thigh was rather badly wounded, but medical aid was at once summoned, and it looked for a time as if the patient would have no trouble in recovering. Toward the end of last week, however, there was a change for the worse in his condition. Blood poisoning set in, and yesterday he breathed his last.

For Europe.

A. F. Webster, general agent Cunard Line, booked the following passengers by the SS. Servia, to sail to-day for Liverpool: Mr. R. F. Scott, Mr. Alexander Auld, Mr. J. S. Lowry, Mrs. Lowry and child, Miss F. M. Cole, Mr. S. B. Gundy, Mr. Archibald Harris, Mr. Joseph Calvert, John Pugsley and T. A. Rowan.

Presbyterian S. S. Teachers.

The Presbyterian Sabbath School Union last night held its annual meeting in the lecture room of Knox Church. The exercises included addresses by Rev. John Neil, Rev. John Young and Mr. John H. Thom.

CLYDESDALE HORSES.

Meeting of the Committee of the Association Yesterday.

The Show Committee of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada held a meeting in Secretary Wade's office, Agricultural Hall, yesterday, to make the preliminary arrangement for the holding of the annual Spring Horse Show in the Drill Shed. There were present: William Smith, M.P., Columbus, president; Robert Davies, Toronto; W. D. Sorby, Guelph; George Davidson, Cherrywood; Robert Graham, Claremont, and Robert Beith, M.P., Bowmanville.

It was resolved that the Agricultural and Arts Society be asked to contribute $200, the Prince of Wales' cash prize of $50 and a gold medal towards the exhibition. That they also be asked to prepare the prize lists, appoint the judges, bear the expense and collect the receipts at the gate.

The annual meeting will be held at the Albion Hotel on February 8 at 2 o'clock.

It was also resolved that the Prince of Wales' prize be given for a sweepstake for Clydesdales and that the one judge system be adopted, Vice-President Robert Ness of Howick, Quebec, being named for the office.

In the afternoon a joint meeting of the Committee of the Agricultural and Arts Society, the directors of the Clydesdale Horse Association, the president of Shire Horse Association and the president of the Hackney Horse Association was held. The Agricultural and Arts Stock Committee was represented by Nicholas Awrey, M.P., president; J. C. Snell, Edmonton; C. M. Simmons, Ivan; W. S. Westington, Plainville; J. Sissons, Barrie; the Shire Horse Association by James Guardhouse, Highfield; the Hackney Horse Association by John Hope, Bow Park, Brantford, the directors mentioned above representing the Clydesdale Association.

Mr. Awrey took the chair and the terms of partnership between the Agricultural and Arts Association and the three Horse Associations was adopted as asked by the Clydesdale Association at its morning session. The prize list was revised and the premiums greatly enlarged in all the classes. The single judge system will be adopted throughout. The following judges were appointed: Thoroughbreds, R. Pringle, Toronto; Dr. F. Grenside, V.S., Guelph, alternate. Carriage or coach horses, Dr. Quinn, Brampton; E. W. Charlton, Duncrieff, alternate. Standard breds, Dr. Willoughby, M.L.A., Colborne; William Martin, Binbrook, alternate. Hackneys, A. Wilson, Paris; William Gibson, Buffalo, alternate. Shire and Suffolk Punches, John Guardhouse, Highfield; William Addison, Toronto, alternate.

A committee composed of Messrs. Robert Davies, R. Miller, R. Graham and Secretary Wade was appointed to interview the Mayor and Colonel Otter relative to the procuring of the Drill Shed. This committee will also collect sweepstake prizes and all other moneys.

It was resolved to hold the exhibition on March 8 and 9, after which the committee adjourned until the first day of the show.

A LARGE RECEPTION.

The Christian Endeavor Societies of the City are Entertained.

A joint reception by the Y.W.C.A. and the Y.M.C.A. was tendered the Young People's Christian Endeavor Societies of the city in the Central Y.M.C.A. building last night. The entire building was opened up for promenading, and an orchestra played in the parlors at intervals during the evening.

The chair was occupied by J. J. Maclaren, Q.C., who also delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the Y.M.C.A., and Mr. Stapleton performed the same office for the Y.W.C.A. Rev. Dr. McTavish responded for the C. E. Union, as did Mr. Baker, the president.

At the close of the meeting in the hall an adjournment to the gymnasium was made, where a closely-contested game of basket ball was played between the Varsity and Y.M.C.A. teams, resulting in a victory for the former team by a score of 3 to 1.

Refreshments were served during the evening.

NO MONEY, NO WIFE.

An Undutiful Son Whose Mother Wishes the Law to Discipline.

In May last Mrs Jane Friner gave to her son Edward $965 to deposit to her credit in the Bank of Montreal. He deposited part to his own credit in that bank and part to his credit in the Home Savings & Loan Co., and refused to give to his mother the bank book, though she frequently demanded it. Last week he informed his mother that he was about to be married and would bring his wife to live with her. Mrs. Friner refused to receive she wife till he would account for the money. Then the facts of the case came to light and the mother began an action against the son to restrain him from dealing with the moneys. Yesterday chief Justice Armour made an injunction which is to remain in force till the action can be tried.

Fire in Belleville.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Jan. 13.—At a few minutes after midnight fire broke out in H. Tammadge's bindery in the second story of the Coleman Block, Front-street. The flames were soon extinguished, but the bindery was badly damaged and the dry-goods store of Reid & Co., and George E. Hanwell's tobacco shop was flooded with water.

Tammadge's loss is estimated at $700; insured for $500; Reid & Co.'s loss is stated at $7000, insured for $10,000; Hnnwell's loss $200, no insurance. The building, owned by Mr. Coleman of Toronto, is damaged to the extent of $200, insured.

Big Fire in London.

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 13.—This morning about 4 o'clock fire broke out in the shoe factory of Stevens, Clarke & Stevens, 343 Talbot-street, and in less than an hour $16,000 damage was done.

It Is Great.

The pictures of all the Governors-General since Confederation, including Lord Lisgar, Viscount Monck, Earl of Dufferin, Marquis of Lorne, Marquis of Lansdowne and His Excellency Baron Stanley of Preston, the present occupant of Rideau Hall, will be contained in The Toronto Times on Saturday of this week, Jan. 14.

The Times is the biggest, brigiatest and best Home Newspaper issued in Toronto, and is securing an immense sale throughout the Dominion. Its society page is admitted to be the best, and the many special features contained in it is making it popular with all classes.

It is really a novelty in this country to be able to obtain a large 16-page paper containing so much interesting matter for only five cents as is found in The Times.

Booming Business.

The following are some of the branch ticket offices the Canadian Pacific Railway have found it necessary to open in view of increased traffic assured by the new train service and facilities when the new time card takes effect:

Rossin House, news stand.
Palmer House, news stand.
Arlington Hotel, news stand.
72 Spadina-avenue.
Corner Market-square and King-street.
714 Queen-street east, corner Broadview.
347 Parliament-street.
Northeast corner Bloor and Yonge-streets.
24 Adelaide-street east (next General Post-office).

Keep It on Hand.

Sirs,—I always keep a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil for cuts, sprains and bruises. The folks at the house use it for almost everything. I know it to be a good medicine. It is an excellent mollifier for cracked or chapped hands. 246

AN ARCTIC STORY.

How Thirty Sailors Lost Their Lives on a Desolate Island—What Lack of Discipline Did.

While on a recent visit to St. John's, Newfoundland, Mr. Tetlow, an Englishman, related the following story to a reporter of The Daily Tribune of that city, concerning Captain Momsan, who is to take charge of the ship in which Dr. Nausen is to attempt this summer to reach the North Pole.

A few years back Captain Momsan and another captain were out whaling near the coast of Spitzbergen, when they were frozen in earlier than they expected. A conference of the officers of both ships was held on board Captain Momsan's vessel, when it was found that they had not sufficient provisions to last them till the following summer. On the opposite side of Spitzbergen, 90 miles away, there was a cache containing food supplies by the Danish and Swedish Governments for the use of shipwrecked sailors, the existence of which was known to Momsan, and he found that by sending 30 men across the island to the cache, there would be sufficient provision on board the two ships to last the remainder till the ice broke up in the following July. Volunteers were called for, and 30 were selected from among the crews of both vessels to cross the island in sledges to the cache, which they expected to reach in 30 days. The men left, and in a few days afterwaed Momsan and his fellow-captain got clear owing to the unexpected breaking up of the ice. They immediately set sail for Norway, knowing that the cache contained sufficient provisions to keep the 30 men who were left behind alive till the following summer. In the ensuing July a rescue expedition was sent out from Norway in charge of Captain Momsan, and, having arrived in the bay near where the cache was situated, they fired a gun, but got no response from the shore.

Captain Momsan says that he went ashore with a sinking heart, for he feared the worst, and the result proved that he was right, for, on entering the hut built over the cache, he found himself in the presence of 30 dead bodies. The leader of the expedition sat at the table dead, with his open diary before him, written up to within 10 days of Momsan's arrival, and in it he explained that the men suffered such hardship in crossing Spitzbergen that they ate ravenously when they reached the cache. In that climate, he said, it was absolutely necessary to health that exercise should be taken in the open air for a certain number of hours every day, but he had been powerless to enforce discipline among them, and the result was that one after another sickened and died. One man was actually found dead in his bunk with a parcel of loaf sugar grasped in his frozen hands. The relief party could do nothing but bury the dead, and so hard was the earth frozen on the island that dynamite had to be used to hollow out the graves. Captain Momsan then returned to Norway.

THE OBSERVATORY.

A Deputation Interviews the Minister of Marine.

A conference was held yesterday morning at the Board of Trade between Hon. C. H. Tupper and the deputation appointed to protest against the removal of the Observatory to Ottawa. James Beaty, Q.C., A. H. Harvey and Barlow Cumberland spoke in strong terms against the proposition. In his reply the Minister said he was somewhat inclined to resent sundry remarks the speakers had made implying that had he known certain things he would have acted otherwise. He was the representative of the whole people, and he had not formed an opinion on the subject without advice. He did not intend to duplicate expensive staffs, but wished to obtain greater accuracy and efficiency as well as to have his technical assistant always at hand.

Select Knights of Canada.

At the regular meeting of Queen City Legion No. 52, Select Knights of Canada, held at McBean's Hall, College-street, the following officers were installed for the ensuing term by Grand Commander T. L. L. Lewis: T. Wilson, past commander; R. MacLean, commander; F. H. Taylor, vice-com.; W. Melville, lieutenant commander; R. F. Smyth, recorder; J. S. C. Wilson, collector; W. L. Scott, treasurer; R. Milgate, aide; C. E. Macpherson, I.S.; W. Gourlie, O.S. On behalf of the Legion Grand Commander Lewis presented the retiring commander, R. F. Smyth, with a handsome antique oak desk. The visiting comrades were D. D. G.C. Wilbur Grant, Commander W. J. Graham and Comrade Pearey.

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A MAN'S LIFE SAVED

I WOULD not be doing justice to the afflicted if I withheld a statement of my experience with Jaundice, and how I was completely cured by using **Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery.** No one can tell what I suffered for nine weeks, one-third of which I was confined to my bed, with the best medical skill I could obtain in the city trying to remove my affliction, but without even giving me temporary relief. My body was so sore that it was painful for me to walk. I could not bear my clothes tight around me, my bowels only operated when taking purgative medicines, my appetite was gone, nothing would remain on my stomach, and my eyes and body were as yellow as a guinea. When I ventured on the street I was stared at or turned from with a repulsive feeling by the passer-by. The doctors said there was no cure for me. I made up my mind to die, as LIFE HAD LOST ALL ITS CHARMS. One day a friend called to see me and advised me to try Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. I thought if the doctors could not cure me, what is the use of trying the Discovery, but after deliberating for a time I concluded to give it a trial, so I procured a bottle and commenced taking it three times a day. JUDGE OF MY SURPRISE at the expiration of the third day to find my appetite returning. Despair gave place to Hope, and I persevered in following the directions and taking Hot Baths two or three times a week until I had used the fifth bottle. I then had no further need for the medicine that had SAVED MY LIFE—that had restored me to health—as I was radically cured. The natural color had replaced the dingy yellow, I could eat three meals a day, in fact the trouble was to get enough to eat: When I commenced taking the Discovery my weight was only 135½ lbs, when I finished the fifth bottle it was 172½ lbs., or an increase of about half a pound per day, and I never felt better in my life. No one can tell how thankful I am for what this wonderful medicine has done for me. It has rooted out of my system every vestige of the worst type of Jaundice, and **I don't believe there is a case of Jaundice, Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia that it will not cure.**

(Signed) W. LEE, Toronto.

NORTHROP & LYMAN'S VEGETABLE DISCOVERY THE GREAT BLOOD MEDICINE

WHAT IS IT?

This celebrated medicine is a compound extracted from the richest medicinal barks, roots and herbs. It is the production of many years' study, research and investigation. It possesses properties purely vegetable, chemically and scientifically combined. It is **Nature's Remedy.** It is perfectly harmless and free from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening; it acts directly upon the blood, and every part throughout the entire body. It quiets the nervous system; it gives you good, sweet sleep at night. It is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them Nature's sweet sleep, as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the **Great Blood Purifier.** It is a soothing remedy for our children. It relieves and cures all diseases of the blood. Give it a fair trial for your complaint, and then you will say to your friends, neighbors and acquaintances: "Try it; it has cured me."

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