# DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, March 20.—The Speaker took the chair at 3 p.m.

Mr. Vanasse introduced a Bill to regulate the floating of cordwood on the navigable portion of the River St. Francis. The Bill was read a first time.

Mr. Blake said he desired before the orders of the day were called, to call the attention of the Government to the absence of many important returns which had been ordered and were not yet forthcoming. In pointing out a few of the most important papers yet wanting, he mentioned the Canada Pacific Railway returns as to their lands and bounties, papers connected with the proceedings of the Commissioners upon the Intercolonial Railway, the disallowance of the Streams Bill, supplementary papers referring to the Boundary Award, and completion of the return with reference to the valuation of material taken over from Hunter, Murray & Co. on relinquishing their contract on the Welland Canal.

Sir Charles Tupper said that in his Department no time had been lost in having all the papers brought down.

On Mr. Arkell's motion to read for a third time the Bill respecting the New York & Ontario Furnace Company,

Mr. Blake objected that there was no information in the Bill as to the corporators of the company, yet the company was given power to acquire real and personal estate and to carry on all their operations. He thought it was much better, unless there was some overruling reason, for Parliament not to incorporate a body and give it the powers asked for unless this were done. Again, this was practically transcending the powers of this Parliament, for matters of property were under the jurisdiction of the Local Legislatures, and to be dealt with by Parliament only when it was a necessary incident of some other power which only Parliament could grant. He instanced the case of railways, which, if inter-provincial, could be incorporated only by the Dominion Parliament, and the power of expropriating property had to be given them as a necessary incident of the power granted. In this case he could not see it was at all necessary, and he claimed that however many Provinces this company wanted to operate in they should apply to the Legislatures for their powers. It might be contrary to the policy of some of the Provinces to admit a foreign company under such circumstances, and therefore this was a matter deserving of the attention of the hon. gentlemen opposite.

Mr. Cameron (Victoria), as Chairman of the Committee on Private Bills, said the matter had been discussed by that committee, and the difficulty had been got over by declaring the work one for the general advantage of Canada, and expressly stating that in the Bill. (Ironical cheers and laughter.)

Mr. Blake—I think my hon. friend will find that that refers only to public works.

The Bill was read a third time.

On the order to go into committee on Mr. Kirkpatrick's Bill to incorporate the Edison Electric Light Company,

Mr. Mills objected to the clause giving the company power to enter on private lands for the purpose of laying down their conducting wires. He thought the power of expropriation in this case was of a municipal character, and should be sought only from the Local Legislatures.

Mr. Colby contended that if it was proper to give this company corporate life at all, it was proper to give this important incident of incorporation. Similar powers were given to gas, telephone and water companies by Dominion legislation.

Mr. Blake said the question for discussion was not whether or not the provisions of the Bill were reasonable, but whether it was fitting that this company should be incorporated in this legislature at all. It was easy to refer to cases in which they had exceeded their power. The question was whether this company should be incorporated in this or the Provincial Legislature, and when it was deemed to be absolutely essential that they who expropriated lands should not interfere with municipal institutions, he thought they were passing to dangerous ground when they proposed to grant such very large powers in a case which properly came within the jurisdiction of the Local Legislature.

After remarks by Mr. Colby, Mr. Cameron and Mr. Mills,

Sir John Macdonald said his hon. friend (Mr. Mills) had taken this ground since 1867, but Parliament had continually overridden his views, and had again and again passed private Acts on almost every conceivable point. Hon. gentlemen had not spoken to the preamble, but had taken exception to one clause giving the power of expropriation. They could talk about that when they came to it. Meantime they were concerned with the main question. The Incorporation Acts might come within the limits of property and civil rights, but the clause which gave the Local Legislature jurisdiction in the case of property and civil rights gave them also power to incorporate companies for Provincial objects, the last clause showing that the incorporation of a company was not considered a matter of property or civil rights. Under section 92 Local Legislatures were given authority over local works and undertakings, work being then done or to be done, and undertakings or schemes by which work was to be done. The Dominion Parliament was authorized to pass Acts for the general good of the country. There were in sub-section 10 exceptions to the "works and undertakings" in clause 92, placing under the authority of the Dominion Parliament lines of steam or other ships, railways, canals, telegraphs and other works and undertakings connecting the Provinces or extending beyond the limits of the Provinces; but it was further provided that such works as were wholly situated in the Provinces, whether before or after their execution, might by Parliament be declared to be a work for the general advantage of Canada and legislate with regard to them. It was to be supposed that Parliament would act with conscience in such a matter, and would not unnecessarily interfere with the Local Legislatures. Such powers were given to the Federal Parliament in order to facilitate the introduction of some great undertaking or invention such as this. Were not this power in existence such work as this could be hampered by having to get a separate charter for each Province with differing and perhaps contradictory powers, which would in practice mean that such invention could not be introduced at all. It would be one of the greatest inconveniences of the Federal system.

Mr. Blake said the Federal system, with all its inconveniences, was better than one in which there was a greater concentration of power. The phrase "works and undertakings" did not, he believed, have such a wide meaning as was contended for by the First Minister, and it was enough to say that the electric light would be a very useful invention if separate arrangements for its working would have to be erected in each place where introduced. He thought the committee could hardly say that this particular company was one which in the true meaning of the clause referred to by the First Minister could be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada.

Mr. McDougall said he did not agree with what had been said on his side of the House with regard to the constitutional question involved. By giving the proposed power to this company the Local Legislatures would be deprived of the right of protecting the lives and property of citizens. Whatever right the Local Legislatures possessed he believed was exclusively vested in them, and it would be stretching the authority given to the Dominion Parliament to deal with a work on its own mere assertion that it was for the general good of Canada. He strongly objected to the expropriation clause as beyond the constitutional power of Parliament to pass.

It being 6 o'clock the Speaker now left the chair.

After recess,

Sir John Macdonald said the leader of the Opposition had spoken as if it was of course impossible for this Parliament to incorporate a gas and water company. In 1876 a Bill was passed to incorporate the Canada Gas Company, with powers to hold removable property.

The consideration of the separate clauses was resumed.

On one clause, providing that the company's apparatus should not be seized for debt of the party on whose premises it was, notwithstanding his actual or apparent possession of the same,

Mr. Blake objected strongly that this affected matters of rent, and asked if the leader of the Government proposed in his new view of Federal legislation to revise the Provincial laws on rent and seizure.

After some discussion the clause was struck out.

The Bill was passed and reported with a few amendments.

Mr. Girouard (Jacques Cartier) moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian.

Mr. Blake strongly objected to the reading of the Bill. Last year the Act incorporating this company was passed, and in consideration of their generous and self-sacrificing determination to not charge more than 6 per cent. interest they were granted certain privileges. Now, only one short year after, they come down and asked that the restriction be removed. If this were done, the privileges ought to be removed also.

Mr. Girouard—That's quite right.

Mr. Bourassa spoke very strongly in French against the Bill, and moved the six months' hoist.

Mr. Girouard claimed that other institutions of this kind had never been limited in their rate of interest, and he did not see why the House should be so close in this case. It was not usual to oppose bills so strongly on a second reading, and it was only fair to send it to the committee, and if the committee decided that the rate of interest should be fixed at 7 or 8 per cent. he would accept it. Besides he was willing to have the privileges which members seemed to think so important removed, and place the company on the same footing as others.

Mr. Ross (Dundas) thought the Bill should be sent to the committee.

The amendment was put, but the yeas and nays being demanded, the members were called in, and divided on the question as follows: Yeas, 105; nays, 35.

YEAS—Messrs. Amyot Anglin, Bain, Bannerman, Bechard, Benoit, Bill, Blake, Bolduc, Bourassa, Bourbeau, Bowell, Brecken, Brown, Burpee (Sunbury), Caron, Cartwright, Casgrain, Charlton, Cimon (Charlevoix), Cimon (Chicoutimi), Cockburn, Colby, Coughlin, Coupal, Crouter, Currier, Daoust, Doull, Drew, Dumont, Farrow, Fiset, Fitzsimmons, Fleming, Flynn, Fulton, Geoffrion, Gillies, Gilmor, Grandbois, Guillet, Gunn, Guthrie, Haddow, Haggart, Hesson, Holton, Huntington, Hurteau, Irvine, Kaulbach, Killam, King, Landry, Langevin, McDonald (Cape Breton), McDonald (Victoria, N. S.), Mackenzie, McMillan, McCallum, McCuaig, McDougald, McLelan, McQuade, McRory, Malouin, Massue, Merner, Methot, Mills, Montplaisir, Muttart, Oliver, Paterson (Brant), Patterson (Essex), Pinsonneault, Poupore, Richey, Rinfret, Robertson (Shelburne), Rogers, Ross (Middlesex), Routhier, Rymal, Scott, Scriver, Smith, Snowball, Sproule, Stephenson, Sutherland, Tasse, Tellier, Tupper, Tyrwhitt, Vanasse, Wade, Wallace (Norfolk), Weldon, Wheler, White (Cardwell), White (Hastings), White (Renfrew), Williams—105.

NAYS—Abbott, Allison, Arkell, Beaty, Beauchesne, Boultbee, Bunting Cameron (Victoria), Carling, Coursol, Daly, Desjardins, Elliott, Gault, Gigault, Girouard (Jacques Cartier), Hay, Hooper, Houde, Jones, Reid, Robertson (Hamilton), Ross (Dundas), Ryan (Marquette), Ryan (Montreal) Rykert, Wallace (York)—35.

The following Private Bills were read a third time and passed:

To amend and consolidate the Acts relating to the British America Insurance Company.—Mr. McLennan.

To grant certain powers to the American Telegraph & Cable Company.—Mr. Cameron (Victoria).

Respecting the Niagara Grand Island Bridge Company.—Mr. Arkell.

The following Private Bills were passed through committee:

To incorporate the Saskatchewan & Peace River Railway Company.—Mr. Kilvert.

To incorporate the Planters' Bank of Canada.—Mr. Gault.

To incorporate the Synod of the Diocese of Saskatchewan, and for other purposes connected therewith.—Mr. Mills.

To incorporate the American Electric Light Company of Canada.—Mr. Colby.

The House adjourned at 10.35 p.m.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Sir Hector Langevin—Bill entitled an Act to make further provisions regarding the incorporation of a company to establish a marine telegraph between the Pacific coast of Canada and Asia, and for repealing the provisions of any Act inconsistent therewith.


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Special inducements are offered you by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue.


# THE JEANNETTE.

## Melville's Report to the Secretary of the U. S. Navy.

## SEARCHING FOR THE LOST PARTY.

**A Record of Manly Bravery and Heroic Suffering.**

A Washington despatch says: Melville, in an official report to the Secretary of the Navy dated January 6th, gives a description of his journeying from the time of his separation from DeLong to his starting out on the present search. He says: "I started north on the evening of November the 5th to the relief of DeLong, having two natives and two dog teams with provisions for ten days. Reached Motrai at midnight, November 9th. Next morning found in a hut a waist belt made on the Jeannette. There were good indications that one or two of DeLong's party had slept in the hut. Nov. 10—Provisions running short I started for Upper Belun to renew them. Reached there at midnight of the 11th, having stopped at a deserted hunting station, Cath Conta, and having visited eight huts on the route. No signs that the Cath Conta was visited by DeLong's party were visible. The natives of Upper Belun brought me DeLong's record, dated Oct. 1st. From the neighboring village records dated Sept. 22nd and 26th, with a Winchester rifle, were brought. On Nov. 13th, with fresh dog teams and natives, I started for Bullock hut, in which record No. 2 and the Winchester rifle were found. Found both huts filled with snow. Nov. 14—Followed the east bank of the Lena to the coast, and the coast three miles to the east, and found a cache made by DeLong. Nov. 16—Made a thorough search, gathered up everything, searched for the boat east and west five miles each way, and one and a half miles off shore, and saw no signs of it. The ice was very much broken and shoved up in masses within 25 feet of the cache. Melville gives a list of articles found in the cache, including four log books, record in navigation and various implements. Nov. 17—Left Upper Belun, visited the place at which DeLong's party crossed the Lena, and traced the party to Sixtereaneck, from which place I wished to search for the hut in which Erickson died, but the natives insisted on returning to Belun or Upper Belun, because there was a lack of food and the dogs refused to work. Arrived there November 27th, nearly exhausted, with feet, hands, legs and face badly frostbitten, having been ten days in a continuous storm, remaining two nights and a day in one hole in a snowbank without shelter of any kind. From my knowledge of the country and from the evidence of Noros Hinderman, I am convinced that DeLong and his party are somewhere to the westward of the Lena, and between Sixtereaneck and Bulcour, which are separated by 150 verats of a barren, desolate region, devoid of subsistence. To search that region a large force will be required with proper authority from the Russian authorities. I therefore came to this place, communicate with the United States, and immediately with the aid of the authorities commence to organize searching parties. Meantime the commandant of Belun is searching with all the force the small town affords. The Governor of this Province has sent a general order throughout the entire region from the Lena to Kolyma to search for both parties missing. I am completing arrangements, and start north in a few days. Governor-General Tscherinieff is rendering every assistance in his power. Melville calls attention to the manly upright conduct of Danenhower, who was deprived of the legitimate command through unfortunate circumstances, and also makes honorable mention of fireman Bartlett and seaman Leach. In the record deposited near Simontki Island, Lena Delta, "Soon after reaching land," De Long says, "we must now try, with God's help to walk to a settlement which I believe to be 95 miles distant. We are all well, have four days' provisions, arms and ammunition, and are carrying with us only the ship's book and papers, and blankets, tents and some medicines. Therefore our chance of getting through seems good." In the record dated September 22nd, 1881, found in a hut on the Lena Delta, De Long says, after having travelled in a southerly direction twelve miles: "Last night we shot two reindeer, which gives us abundance of food for the present, and we have seen so many more that anxiety for the future is relieved. As soon as our three sick men can walk we shall resume our march for the settlement on Lena River." September 24th: "Our three lame men being now able to walk we are about to resume the journey with two days' rations of deer meat, and two days' rations of pemmican and three lbs. of tea." Oct. 1st: "Fourteen of the officers and men of the Jeannette reached this hut on September 28th, and, having been forced to wait for the river to freeze over, are proceeding to cross to the west side this morning on the journey to reach a settlement on the Lena River. We have two days' provisions; but having been fortunate enough thus far to get game in our pressing needs, we have no fear for the future."

Noros, one of the last who saw De Long alive, writes from Yakutsk to Fall River, Mass., stating that he and others in De Long's boat had their feet frozen. One man died after they got on shore. Noros says: "We travelled about two weeks short of food, then the captain decided to send Hinderman and myself on ahead to look out for assistance. We walked 120 miles without anything to eat. For six days we had not a mouthful of food. We were most starved when found by the natives. The captain and ten men, I fear, died from starvation and cold."

IN the not improbable event of the Marquis of Lorne retiring from the Viceroyalty of Canada next year, Lord Rosebery, London *Life* says, will waive his claims to the succession to that post in favor of the Earl of Elgin—provided, that is to say, the present Government is in power, and Lord Elgin is a Liberal at that time. It is rather noticeable, if not highly significant, that in "Dod" Lord Elgin is not marked either as Liberal or as Conservative. It is also confidently expected by Lord Aberdeen's Scotch friends that he will be rewarded for his adhesion to Mr. Gladstone with the Vice-royalty of India, on Lord Ripon's retirement.

## TEA TABLE GOSSIP

—The Boston girls are wearing hats modelled after the policeman's helmet.

—While stingy husbands are not popular every maiden likes to have her beau very close.

—The truth had to be created, but lies are self-made. Hence the scarcity of the one and the quantity of the other.

—A New York fireman says that half the water thrown at a fire is wasted. People who have had a scorch tell us that this wasted water is always saved on the lower floor.

—The congregation of the Central Presbyterian Church in Galt voted on the hymn question last Sabbath. By a large majority they decided in favor of the introduction of hymns.

—She was only 10 years old; and when she was asked whether she had a big piano at her house she sweetly replied, "No; but father's an Odd-fellow, and he has been made a noble grand."

—In New York far more women are daily seen riding on horseback in the park and along the boulevards than ever before at this season. A dozen women ride now where one woman rode a few years ago.

—It is generally supposed that a thick covering of snow affords the best protection from the severe frosts of winter to the soil beneath. Experiments by Deherain and Kayser prove that grass turf is much more effectual.

—Young lady, who is doing the Alps, reports progress to her guardian: "I tried yesterday to climb the Matterhorn; didn't reach the top. It's absurdly high—everything is in this country—please send me some money."

—Little Alice was crying bitterly, and on being questioned confessed to having received a slap from one of her playfellows. "You should have returned it," unwisely said the questioner. "Oh, I returned it before—boo-hoo!" wept the little girl.

—When you fill your pockets with pistols and go to a newspaper office for satisfaction, it is always best to take an undertaker along. No one cares to have his body carted through the streets in an express waggon.

—The laziest man is on a Western paper. He spells photograph "4tograph." There have been only three worse than he. One lived out in Kansas and dated his letters "11worth," another spelled Tennessee "10ac," and the other wrote Wyandotte "Y&."

—It took two days to unravel a tangle which two ladies got into by mixing up their babies at Toronto station. One of the ladies hailed from Belleville, and the other from some point west. They left their babies in the sitting room, and in their hurry picked up the wrong ones.

—A case of considerable importance to mortgagers was decided in the Chancery division of the High Court of Justice on Saturday. It was that a mortgager could enforce a discharge of the mortgage at any time by offering the full amount of the principal and interest.

—The husband of Mrs. Fennell, who was sent to the smallpox hospital in Toronto, recently, has taken the disease and was sent to the hospital on Saturday evening. This is the third case in that city, all traceable to the outbreak of the disease on the steamship Peruvian.

—London *Punch*: First North Country Farmer (with newspaper)—"Another storm predicted from America!" Second ditto—"Fat care I? They can sen' as mony hurricanes as they like, an' blaw sna-drift an' hail forby, gin they wid only keep their darned beef at hame, an' no spile the price o' my nowte!"

—A young and popular resident of this city recently went home and found that he was the happy father of a fourteen-pound baby. After looking fondly at the youngster for a few moments he said, in a dazed sort of a way, "You fat rascal, if you go to thinking that you are born into a wealthy family you'll get left."

—The discussion of the value of a simple skim milk diet in Bright's disease has been revived. The Hartford *Times* is one of the journals which publish testimony concerning the effects of the treatment, and it says that a banker of that city who used nothing but thoroughly skimmed milk has fully recovered.

—Those who feel aggrieved at Lenten fastings may solace themselves with Sydney Smith's reflection: "According to my computation, I have eaten and drunk between my 10th and 70th year forty four-horse waggon loads more than was good for me."

THE LAST LOVE.

First love is a pretty romance,
But not half so sweet as 'tis reckoned;
And when one wakes from the trance
There's a vast stock of bliss in the second.

And e'en should a second subside,
A lover should never despair;
The world is uncommonly wide,
And the women uncommonly fair.

The poets their raptures may tell,
Who have never been put to the test;
The first love is all very well,
But, believe me, the last love's the best.

—Fond parent, almost bursting into tears—"Angelina, my love, I have bad news for you. Heaven knows, my child, I would spare you the sorrow if I could, but Edwin"— Daughter—"Speak quickly! My love, my promised husband"— Fond Parent—"Is a gambler!!" Daughter—"O, pa, is he lucky?"

What is this I have tumbled down
From the top of my book-strewn shelves to-day?
Its crimson faded to dull red brown,
Its edges garnished with cobwebs grey.
She was promised mine for better or worse,
Who knit for me this silken purse.

And when she gave it, "What is it worth,
This empty purse?" I said with a laugh,
Hiding my joy in foolish mirth,
"An old one full were better by half."
"Nay, nay," and her rounded cheek grew red,
"For my heart is in the purse," she said.

And to-day I sit among my books,
As sits in his den a drowsy bear;
And she passes my doorway with haughty looks,
The wife of a witless millionaire.
I'm inclined to think that the truth she told,
And her heart was in a purse—of gold.

—*A Man Who Didn't Know His Luck.*

—A Toronto man, seeing another man with a fine umbrella raised over his head during a shower, and thinking that he was a friend, ran up to him, and for a joke said, "I'll take that umbrella, please." The victim proved to be a stranger, but he immediately handed it over, and said, "Oh! it's yours, is it?" and broke away.


## ONE CHANCE IN A THOUSAND.

**A San Francisco Teamster's Recovery From a Broken Neck.**

[From the San Francisco Chronicle.]

About five months ago the daily press published a short item regarding a teamster named John Collery, who attempted to drive his team through a barn door, and in so doing had his head forced down on his breast until his neck was broken. Police Surgeon Stambaugh made an examination of the injured man and found that the seventh cervical vertebra was fractured, and that the spinal cord had been stretched nearly two inches. So serious was the injury that the reporters, after chronicling the incident under the head of fatal accidents, paid no further attention to the matter, and failed to inquire after Collery's condition, considering him dead and buried. A *Chronicle* reporter was therefore exceedingly surprised yesterday afternoon to meet the supposed corpse near the city prison looking remarkably well for a man with a broken neck. In a conversation which ensued, Mr. Collery stated that he was almost as well as before the accident, a slight stiffness in his right side constituting his entire "unhealthiness." After his removal to his home Collery states that he was laid flat on his back with a sort of fence about his neck and head, which kept him immovable for over two months. Both the body of the vertebræ and the arching luminæ were discovered to be broken, and the operation of pinching the spinal cord where it had sagged between the ragged edges is described as one of the most difficult ever performed. For a month the patient lay on his back, completely paralyzed in one-half of his body, and with but little feeling in the other. If he moved in the slightest degree during the first fortnight he could plainly feel the jagged edges of the bone grate together and for hours after such an attempt he was content to lie on his hard bed without attempting to move a muscle for fear that the spinal cord should be crushed and his existence ended in a twinkling. The straightest position attainable was required, and to this end Dr. Stambaugh was compelled to refuse him a mattress, forcing him to lie on a wide plank. Collery says that before his eight weeks of enforced quietness were ended he thought that board was made of adamant. The most dangerous time he experienced, he says, was one day when an attendant told him that a man whose neck could stand breaking as his had was not born to be hanged. His desire to laugh was irresistible, and the shaking up his merriment gave him caused his fastenings to burst, and the fracture came near being ruptured afresh. During the first five weeks he did not move over a foot from his first posture. The paralysis has now almost entirely disappeared, and Dr. Stambaugh yesterday promised him that he would be able to go to work within six months. The average fatality in cases of clearly defined fracture of the spine is estimated at 999 in 1,000.

**Here, in Our Own Territory.**

It can almost be asserted that St. Jacobs Oil works wonders. Shortly before the New Year, when I visited my family in Mitchell, I found my son Edward, a lad little more than 10 years old, very sick. He suffered with rheumatism, and so terribly that he was perfectly stiff in his limbs, could not possibly walk and had to be carried from place to place. At once I sent for some St. Jacobs Oil, used it according to directions, and in a few days could see evidence of considerable improvement. On the 10th of this month I again visited my family, and was astonished to find him well and hearty. He once more has fresh color in his face and can go to school again. Whenever the old trouble threatens to return relief is immediately secured by the use of the celebrated St. Jacobs Oil. From sheer joy over this result I cannot withhold recommending St. Jacobs Oil to suffering humanity as a true benefactor. CHARLES METZDORF, office of the *Volksfreund*, German paper of Stratford, Ont.


Mr. John Reade, well known as a poet and *litterateur* of eminent ability, has been nominated by the Governor-General as one of the twenty members of the Royal Society of Canada.


[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

## PERILS OF THE DEEP.

"During my trip down the River Tagus, in Spain," said Captain Boyton to a representative of this journal in a recent conversation by the sea shore, "I had to 'shoot' 105 waterfalls, the largest being about eighty-five feet, and innumerable rapids. Crossing the Straits of Messina, I had three ribs broken in a fight with sharks; and coming down the Somane, a river in France, I received a charge of shot from an excited and startled huntsman. Although this was not very pleasant and might be termed dangerous, I fear nothing more on my trip than intense cold; for, as long as my limbs are free and easy and not cramped or benumbed I am all right. Of late I

carry a stock of ST. JACOBS OIL in my little boat—[The Captain calls it "Baby Mine," and has stored therein signal rockets, thermometer, compass, provisions, etc.]—and I have but little trouble. Before starting out I rub myself thoroughly with the article, and its action upon the muscles is wonderful. From constant exposure I am somewhat subject to rheumatic pains, and nothing would ever benefit me until I got hold of this Great German Remedy. Why, on my travels I have met people who had been suffering with rheumatism for years; by my advice they used the Oil and it cured them. I would sooner do without food for days than be without this remedy for one hour. In fact I would not attempt a trip without it." The Captain became very enthusiastic on the subject of ST. JACOBS OIL, and when we left him he was still citing instances of the curative qualities of the Great German Remedy to a party around him.