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The company of the control of the co

I draw it across my hand,
Her beautiful, shiming hair,
And smoothed it over her temples,
While she lay sleeping there.
These not of midnight blackness
That enchanted the pards of old;
It was neither arburn, nor yell-w-pale,
Nor brown nor burnished gold;
But it was fine and silvery white,
As soft as soft could be. As soft as soft could be, A crown from life's pure laurels, The most beautiful hair to me.

I held the white hands folded Be quietly on her breast; They looked almost as if the Lord Had given the promised rest. They were not round and shapely, As a sculptor might wish to see They were not fair and snowy,
As some beautiful hands may be; But they were drawn and bent with pain, Yet beautiful hands to me.

I kissed her face, her dear, sweet face, By petience and love made fair ; By patience and love made fair;
The roses and lillies that beauty loves
Were missing they were no there.
But instead were wrinkles woven deep
Where the dimples used to be
Of all the faces in the world

The most beautiful face to me,

MacDonald, Manager of the "Times." Tells his story.

What was Paid for the Forgeries -- Who Wrote "Parnellism and Crime" - The Conspiracy Between Houston and Pigets -Compounting Correspondence Destypyed-flow the Forgerics were Obsained - Pigott on the Stand-Startling Revelations.

LONDON, February 19 -The court room was crowded to-day when the Parnell commission resumed its sittings. Henry Labouchers, John Morley, Shaw-Lefebvre and

other prominent persons were present.

Mr. Macdonald, manager of the Times, was cross-examined by the counsel for the Parnellites. He declined to say whether he regarded the letters of January 9 and May 15 as the only important ones among the fir the five which Mr. Houston, a cetary of the Iri h Loyal and Patriotic union, handed him. Justice Hannen sharply rebuked the witness for his refusal.

THE PRICE OF THE LETTERS.

Mr. Macdonald said the letters had to be taken as a whole and that as a whole they were compromising. He was convinced that the E can and Parnell letters were genuine before the first article on "Parnellism and Orima" was published. He did not think the body of the letter of January 9 was in the writing of Mr. Campbell, Mr. Parnell's secretary. He had not noticed any similarity between that and the Eyan letters. Witness paid Houston £550 for the Parnell letter of the 16th June and for Egan's latter to Carey. The total p yments made to Houston amounted to £2,533 The psyments were made by Mr. Walter's cheque, drawn in favor of Mr. Spames, the Times solicitor.

Houston did not bring the envelopes with the letters. Witness did not ask about them, assuming that they had been destroyed. He particularly avoided asking from what source the letters were obtained, because Houston said he was bound to secrety, which he asked witness to respect. Witness first knew that Pigott, a former editor of the Irishman, supplied them at about the time the publication of the articles on "Parnellism and Orime" was begue. He did not know that be ing to confirm the genuineness of the writing | Between October, 1886, and January, 1888.

WHO WROTE THE ARTICLES?

Mr. Macdonald said the Times' statement that knives and fire arms were kept in the League office in London was based upon information applied to the writer of the artic'e in which the statement was made. He did not know directly who wrote the article, and he was not bound to tell if he did. The editor of the Times was responsible for statements made in the paper, and, therefore, the counsel was not entitled to demand by force the names of contributors

At this point Mr. Parnell, warmly enveloped in a long cloak, though the weather was mild, entered the court room and took a seat at the solicitor's table.

Mr. Asquich, of counsel for Mr. Parnell, urged that he was entitled to demand the name of the author of the articles, because he was bound to test the truth of such a grave statem nt.

Sir Charles Russell supported Mr. Acquith, and the court sustained him. Witness said he could not name the writer

without making enquiries. The "Parnellism and Crime" articles were not written by one author. Mr. Soames was misinformed when he stated that Mr. Flannagan wrote the series. The article accusing Mr. Parnell of supplying Byrne with funds with which to escape was based on a letter which Mr. Russell had admitted was authentic. Witness could not name the writer off hand. No persons were specifically employed to write about "Par-nellism and Urime." The articles were written in the ordinary course of business.

Ar. Asquith damanded that witness obtain the names of the writers of the articles. Mr. Macdonald appealed to the beach for directions whether he was compelled to

adswer.

Attorney-Gaueral Webster objected generaily to the question. Presiding Justice Hannen ruled that counsel was not entitled to ask the witness to make

enquiries, but might question him as to anything within his knowledge in connection with specific facts.

Mr. Macdonald finally said Mr. Flaunager Wrote the articles that appeared on March 7

and March 10, 1887. He had forgotten who Wrote the others.

He agreed to pay Pigott a guinea daily for erpenses. Pigott visited Eugene Davis at Lausanne and wrote that he found Davis very bitter against the Parnellites. Afterwards Pigott handed witness notes of con-versations with Davis. These notes witness handed to Soames. The notes referred to letters which witness instructed Pigatt to pro-ours. Pigott repeatedly went to Paris, and finally declared that no letters could be given up without consent of a person in New York. Pigott said the letters were in the possession of Egan or Schoolmaster Kelly. Pigott supplied copies of five Parnell letters and six

the reference admitted and the state of the same of th

Egan letters. PIGOTT'S VISIT TO AMERICA.

Witness not having sufficient money to send Pigott to Americs, saw Mr. Buckle, editor of the Times. Mr. Buckle declined to take up the matter. Witness then borrowed the necessary amount. Pigett returned from America with a scaled letter which he said he had obtained from Breelin, and which contained instructions to a person in Paris to give up the letters on certain conditions. Pigott went to Paris repeatedly before he obtained the letters. Winters showed the letters to Mr. Backle, who advised him to see Mr. Macdonald. Witness asked Mr. Macdonald to test the genuineness of the letters, and said if they were used he expected to be reimbursed for his expenditures. Up to their publication he had not bargained for pay-ment for the letters, but he made it a condition that the Times alone should be responsible for the publication. Witness had nothing to do with testing the signatures and was ignorant of the process by which they were tested. Three weeks after witness had acquired the first batch of letters Pigott wrete that the sellers repented of their bargain and would return the money if the letters were returned. Witness declined to return the letters.

Under cross-examination Houston said he did not know of anything that showed that Pigott was not a creditable man. He did not know that Pigott was in pecuniary straits when he asked bim to discover the documents. He told him that if the letters were forthcoming and were genuine they would be paid for. He believed Pigott was earning fair competence at newspaper work. The commission have adjourned. Eugene Davis states that Houston's evidence regarding him

is on atrocious calumny. LONDON, F-bruary 20 -When the Parnell commission met this morning the court room and it precincts were crowded. Mr. Parnell was present. Mr. Houston, secretary of the Irish Loval and Patriotic union, was further cross examined. He said he destroyed Pigott's letters to him in accoordance with an agree-ment made between them; that they were intended for the witness's eyes alone and were not to be used parlicly. Up to the time the witness went to Parls, Pigott had not given him the names of any of the persons onnegted with the letters secured by the Times. He did not consider that a knowledge of the men from whom the letters were obtained was important in connection with the

question of their genuineness. Witness said his part was done when the letters were obtained. He accepted them without securing any means of testing Pigott's statements in the event of their genuineness being questioned, because he understood it was useless to attempt to make a complete case and further enquiries would only bandlcap himself. He had no means whatever of testing any part of Pigott's story, which he regarded as probable, especially as the news-namer reports of the dispute between Mr. Parnell and the American extremists to some extent confirmed Pigott's story that the leters were left in a bag found in a room in Paris. Witness accepted the letters solely on Pigotts words. Two days before the commission opened Pigott wrote him an abusive letter demanding that after giving testimony he should be given £5 000.

a letter written by Mr. Parnell to Pigott, which was not submitted to the expert because it was private and confidential.

Bastwien Country, 100, the Times paid the bills from May, 1887. Prior to November, Pigott informed witness that Whelehan, a Tulismore solicitor, had informed him that a gentleman from America wanted to hav av interview with him in London. Whele-han asked Pigott if he had any of Egan's letters, as he was prepared to purchase them at a high price. Pigott, when he wrote to witness demanding £5 000, said he had been operced in Scames' office into making a statement under false pretences. Witness did not answer the letter.

ALLEGED REVELATIONS.

Attorney-General Webster read notes made by Pigott of conversations with Eugene According to the notes, Davis Davie. stated that Egan took him into his confidence. Davis knew the I. R. B and the F. B. were connected with the League, one working openly and the other secretly, the "B. S." finding men and the Loague money. Egan was in Paris with Parnell, O'Kelly, Dillon, Brennan and Harris to 1881 He told Davis he had long conferences with those gentlemen, and all had agreed that the situation rendered reprisals against Eogland imperative, and England's power could be neutralized only by removing as many of her leading men as possible. Walsh, Sheridan and others were to be sent to Ireland to plan the murders. Immediately after Par nell a arrest Egan appealed to the Fenian leaders to execute the work more energetically. Walsh went to Dublin and appointed Casey, Mullett and Curley as his chief men. Tynau, Byrne, Colbert and Sheridan were also associated with him. Egan was invariably consulted regarding projected outrages and murders. Egan strongly reproved Tynan for failing to appear at Kingsbridge in time to give the signal for Mr. Foreter's murder. Davis was in a cafe in Paris when Tynan related the whole history of the Phænix Park murders. Tynau took pride in having given the signal for the attack. Egan pro-fessed to be highly delighted, but regretted that Tynen had not commenced work earlier. Egan gave Byrne the letter, a fac simile of which was published in the Times There was a plot to murder the Prince of Wales and Mr. Gladstone during the carnival at Cannes. Byrne and Tynan were within striking distance, but did not attempt to carry out

company in which Parnell and Egan were shareholders, He did not doubt that the league provided the money.

Later, Egan said he proposed to render the lives of the English officials in England not worth an hour's purchase, and replying to a question said that of course Parnell was aware of this proposal. Witness continued elightly in touch with the I. R. B. after the sale of his papers. Directly after Egan's flight to Paris witness received a letter in which Egan asked for the address of Davis, who was a writer on The Irishman, and who had gone to Paris to prepare for the priesthood. Witness corroborated Houston's tes-timony with reference to the preliminary negotiations regarding the search for the documents. It was understood that the affair should be kept absolutely secret. He did not know Davis then except as a contributor to The Irlahman. Davis signed his articles "Owen Rome." The commission here adiourned.

STARTLING DISOLOSURES PROMISED.

London, February 20 .- At Folkestone today, referring to the Parnell commission, Mr. Gladstone said—"We are now on the eve of exploding a vast fabrication of iniquity." Joseph R. Cox, Nationalist M. P, speaking at Maidstone to-night, said startling disclosures were about to be made before the Parnell commission, which would completely upset the Times case.

LONDON, February 21.—Upon the reassembling of the Parnell comission to-day, Richard Pigett was again called for examination. He cestified that while he was in Paris in April, 1886, he was accosted on the street by a man giving the name of Morris Murphy, who said he had been a compositor in witness's employ. He did not recognize the man and saw no reason to doubt his statement. They conversed and subsequently met again, when Murphy stated he had not been able to ascertain anything about the document. Witness said he wanted an article on the league.

A week later Murphy said he had found the documents in a bag. He described the big and said it contained five or six of Egan's latters, some of Parnell's and some old accounts. Witness said he was authorized to find the documents and asked the price for their surrender. Murphy at first wanted £1 006, but afterwards said he would take £5.00. The next day Murphy showed witness the hag and its contents. Witness read the letters and made memorands, but did not actually copy he letters. Pigott here lientified six letters of Egan's, five of Parnell's, including the letter a fac-simile of which appeared in the Times and scraps of accounts which were produced in court, as the contents of the bag.

Pigott said he believed the signature at sched to the letter were those of Parnell. He h-d no ides as to who wrote the body of the ettars. Witness returned to England and Honston having promised to pay the sum demanded for the letters, witness went again to Paris. Murphy then said agents of the Clanna-Gael claimed the letters and it would be necessary to go to New York to get authority from the hands of the order. Witness, after consulting with Houston, went to New York Murphy gave witness a letter to Breslin, who instructing him to meet witness. Brealin gave witness a scaled letter for Murphy. Wit-ness sailed back and handed the letter to Murphy, who said it was all right, but explained he could not give up the letters until he had seen other people. Two evenings later Murphy took witness to a private room in a oafe where five men were seated. These, he eald, represented the Clan-na-Gael. made witness swear on a Catholic prayer

offer to repurchase them, correborating Houston's testimony. Witness had nothing to do directly or indirectly with writing the letters. "The suggestion that I forged them is quite untrue. he said. Witness knew Egan's writing and was convinced Egan wrote the letters asoribed to him. Murphy was displeased with the refusal to roturn the letters. Witness saw Hayes, president of the I. R. B., and

Casey, a Fenian, in Paris. Sir Onarles Russell objected to evidence as t what passed between Hayes and Casey and with Comes trade with them is less than wi'ness.

After a long wrangle, Mr. Davitt said he had seen Casey and Hayes in Paris since the

appointment of the commission. Pigott said he first heard of the other let ters at the beginning of 1888. His informant was Thomas Brown, of the Clan Na Gael. Hayes introduced Brown and witness in Paris. Brown produced the letters, and witness sent Houston copies of two of Parnell's and one of Egan's. Pigott had not the alightest doubt that the signatures were genuine. In July, 1888, he heard of other latters. A person in Paris, who declined 'o reveal his name, surrendered them for £200. of which witness received £50 back. Pigott denied that he forged any part of the second

or third batch of letters. Pigott continued-" A man named O'Brien visited me in Dublin under the alias of Sinclair. He said Parnell sent him to get me to assist Egan. Mr. Labouchere, he said, would pay me a high price if I had any letters of Parnell's to sell. Sinclair suggested I should see Labouchere in London and gave me £5 to

pay my passage." Witness told how he went to London, where he had an interview with Parnell and Labouchere. Pigott said Parnell told him he had prima facie evidence that witness had forged the letters, and Labouchere proposed that witness admit the forgery. Lewis enlastructions Lewis would prosecute him meroilessly for perjury and forgery. Afterwards witness saw Labouchere alone, Labouchere said he was prepared to pay £1,000, but money matters must not be mentioned to Mr. Parnell. Witness induced Labouchers to think he would accede, but on returning to the room he said nothing would induce him to swear the letters were forgeries. Lawis then asked witness to write to the

ness belonged to the I.R.B. until August 1881.
He was not an active member. He detailed fore they saw him. He suggested that Pigott ing the ingredients and stacking the briquers. The latter make an excellent fire, and burn man and the Flag of Ireland were sold to a prepared to meet any proceedings, and he with very little ash. declined to meet Parnell again. Witness said Labouchere repeatedly wrote pressing him to testify, and offering to pay his passage. At the end of January he received a letter con-taining £10. He was anxious to avoid testifylog. He was aware that it was dangerous to offend the Clan-na-Gael, and he might be murdered.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY SIR CHARLES.

At Sir Charles Russell's request Pigott wrote the words "Livelihood," 'Likelihood," 1881 to 1884 He did not write to Earl Mr. Arthur Balfour will remain chief secretar until a vacancy in the Houseof (on mone make money. He wrote to Sir G. O. Trevelyan saking for money on account of the support the letters by the Times alarmed him and he months. had asked Auchbishop Walsh to place him in communication with Parnell in order to expose the forgories. He denied that he knew that the articles on "Parnellism and Crime" were being prepared.

PIGOTT'S LETTER TO MCR. WALSH Sir Charles Russell produced a letter from Pigott to Archbishop Walsh, dated March 4, 1587, and marked "private and confidential."
In this letter Pigott said he knew that proceedings were contemplated with the object of destroying the Parnellites' influence in Parliament. The proceedings would consist of publication of statements tending to show complicity in crime of Parnell and his col-leagues. He assured the Archbishop that he wrote with a full knowledge of these designs and could indicate how they could be de

feated. Sir Charles Russell pressed witness to explain how these designs could have been defeated if the letters were genuine. Pigott replied that he did not recollect what charges were meant and did not recollect the letter at all. He could not have had the Parnell letters in mind when he wrote the archbishop.

A SIGNIFICANT POSTSCRIPT. Sir Charles then read the postecript to the letter as follows:—"I need hardly say that did I consider the parties really guilty I should not dream that Your Grace would partake in an effort to shield them. My only wish is to impress upon Your Grace that the evidence is apparently convincing and probably sufficient to secure a conviction by an

Eoglish jury." Pigett reiterated that the Parnell letters were not is his mind when he wrote the post-script. He never thought the letters in themselves constituted a serious charge. He ask-ad for the Archbishop's reply, which Sir Charles produced. Pigott, after inspecting the archbishop's letter, said he believed he never received it.

The commission then adjourned.

INVITATION TO CANADA

TO JOIN THE AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL CON-FERENCE.

NEW YORK, February 15 - In regard to the bill introduced by Representative Towns hend into Congress, inviting Canada to parstated he had received a despatch from Paris ticipate in a conference looking to commercial union, Erastus Wiman, who was interviewed to day, said as follows:—"The introduction by the Hon. Richard Townshood, of Illinois, of a bill inviting Canada to join in the pro posed conference having for its object the discussion between all the nations of North and South America of commercial union with the United States, is regarded as very significant. Last cession a bill was passed by Congrees and a liberal appropriation voted and reveal the source from which he obtained the the conference of representatives to be ap-Hartington, who he asserted, had nothing to do, directly or indirectly, with their publication of the did not think Pigott's tion. Houston showed the witness, as tending to confirm the genuineness of the writing Rates and Cotobar 1990 and Thomas and the letters of the publication of the letters of the would not testify. Witness detailed this invitation was for the nurpose of discount the publication of the letters of the publication of the letters of the writing of the purpose of discount the publication of the letters of the purpose of discount the publication of the letters of the purpose of discount the purpose of the purpose ment of international disputes, and generally promoting closer relations between all the American nationalities. It is now arranged that the convention shall assemble during the coming summer in Washington. Acceptances have been received and delegates appointed from a majority of the governments interested, and the gathering will certainly be a most noteable one. The population of the southern a natries included in the invitation, It is understood, exceeds twenty-five millions, lions. In view of the increasing trade with the Dominion, and especially of the growing tendency, apparent from recent elections in Canada, for a closer commercial relation, it seems quite proper that the Dominion Govern ment should be invited to take part in these deliberations. Hence the introduction of the hill requesting the President to include the Dominion in the invitation for the conference. The conclusions of the convention will not be binding on the governments represented by delegates, but the result of the deliberations cannot fall to be beneficial and will certainly tend to promote closer rolations between all the countries concerned. It is not known whether the present government of Canada will accept the invitation or not, as the policy of the existing Conservative administration is known to be adverso to unrestricted trade with the United States, it being alleged that it may lead to annexation. But if the bill as now introduced is passed by Congress, and the invitation extended, its refusal will be difficult to justify, as the invitation conveyed will indicate a willingness on the part of the United States to favorably consider a closer relation between the two countries, and to forever settle on a broad and liberal basis disputes that now seem difficult of adjustment.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent ours of Consumption, Bronchitis, Ostarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Narvous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful ourative powers in thousands of cases, has felt

THE BRITISH MINISTRY. All xpectation of a change of places with the

creation of vacancies and the introduction of of new men into the Ministry as a preliminary to the opening of the session may row be distituted rd. Things are as they are to stand. Mr Ritchie has written bome from Monte Carlo that Mr. W. H. Smith is now as "fit as a fiddle." The Duke of Entland, about whom some anxi-ety was aroused by his recent illness, is also quite the Lord John Manners of old—alert, live-"Richard Pigott," "Proselytism," "Patrick ly, inflexible, coursecous and reary for any Egan," "P. Egan," and "Hesitanoy." Pigott hard labor which the exigences of the public said he corresponded with Mr. Forster from less to 1884. He did not write to Earl Mr. Arthur Balfour will remain chief secretary him leader of that Chamber. When the bill which is to create the new department of a griasking for money on account of the support culture becomes law there may be a vacancy in of the Government. He denied that in his statement to Lewis he said the publication of will not come into the statute book for severa

THE FARM.

SHORT NOTES.

A late estimate places the average yield of wheat per acre in France the peak year at 14 bushels, against an average of 162 bushels for ten years.

Sheep and awine kept constantly on wooden floors often have hoofs grown badly out of shape. Such hoofs should be frequently pared and shortened to bring them in theps.

Last year 10.000,000 bushels of peanuts were mported into Marseilles, France, to be pressed for oil, very little of which was sold under its proper name, most of it being put on the market as olive oil. The residual pemace is employed in adulterating chocolate.

Indian corn, says Professor Hunt, of the Illinois College Farm, is the most sconomical pork-producing material during the winter mouths in regions where it is extensively grown Undoubtedly, but better pork is made with at least an admixture of other grains. The taste or solid fat is passing away.

Good butter case will make a pound of butter to every 14 or 18 pounds of milk. "General purpose cowe" want from 23 to 31 pounds and some cows would require 50 pounds of mick to make a pound of butter. Average daries re-ours somewhere about 25 p unds of mick to make a pound of butter. - Mirror and Farmer. Subsoiling should be done in a manner so se not to turn under the top soil. It is simply to follow the plow and loosen the hard pan, in or der to permit the roots to extend lower. Subsoiling should be accompanied with thorough draining, which permits the air to enter, there by hastening chemical action, as well as to carry off excessive moisture and increase warm th of soil.

A correspondent of the Country Gentlemen says as a woed-killer no crop surpasse. Hun garian grass or miles, and that no crop except lucerne will surpass it for scriing or hay. But it must be cut for hay while the heads no green just before the seeds forms; a crop of botu hay and seed cannot be secured from the same straw. Grown for one purp se, on proper soil in a dry season, Hungarian grass is profitable.

GARE OF BEED POTATORS.

If seed polatoes are in the celler, or where they can be readily seen, it will pay to warch then closely to prevent aponting. If possible, they should be spread thinly, and exposed to light and air at a temperature only a little a bove freezing. If put in to a tight barrel the po-tatoes will almost certainly be too warm. Empty them upon the floor. The more they dry out in a light cool place, the more vigorously the eyes will push when the seed is placed in right con dition for growing.

FRORTED BITS. No horseman who regards kindness to his charge as a virtue will use hare iron bits in cold weather. It is very easy to cover them with leather, thus preventing ulcerated mouths and sore tongues from contact with frosted iron. It is always a problem to warm the bit before putting the iron into the mouth. In driving during the severest weather the iron become chilled outside the mouth, and sometimes will make sore the flash which it touches where the breath does not warm it.

LIME IN CELLARS.

Lime is a good disinfectant. It is especially valuable to place in cellars where vigitable have been stored, especially such as have been put in wet or showed signs of decay. The past Fall has been so wet that more than usual at-tention must be given to cellars to prevent losees. By abscribing superfluous moisture the lime prevents the rising of foul odors that damp ness with warmth is sure to generate. Most vigetables in cellars are better if covered with earth and the lime sprinkled over the top of the heap.

SUFFOLK BREED OF PIGS.

The breed had great popularity thirty or more years ago. It was especially a favorite in England where Prince Albert introduced it, which was a sufficient recommendation to loyal subjects of the queen. The breed is to some extent
still popular in England, whose climate (avors
it. The Suffolk pg has short, toin bair, as for
removed as possible from the bristles of the
wild type of hog. But the pigs scald in our ho summer suns, and freeze unless give especial care in winter. Hogs for American use must have more bair than the Suffolk.

PURE BEED CATTLE. There are 50,000,000 cattle of all kinds in this country, and but 200,000 of the pure breeds, The latter have done good service in improving the common stock by the infusion of pure blood; but as the Weekly Times suggests, it should not be thought a waste of time and la bor to improve the common stock with n inelf as far as possible, because the better this can be made, the more valuable it becomes as a four dation for improvement by pure breeds. It has been clearly demons rated that the same care which is given to valued e pure bre-ds will very greatly improve the quality of the native cattle both the vield and richness of the milk being largely increased.

GOOD ADVICE.

The Farm, Field and Stockman says: Now that the "long days" of work are about over for a season, the farmer besides reading for his own benefit, and planing for his next year's work in the field, should give his attention to his boye. This is the most important work for all con cerned, and should be entered upon without fail. When fully occupied with the active duties of the busy season on the farm, the family was more or less neglected, bus from now until spring, around the obserful fire, or comfortable atove, the family circle should nightly gather, and a hour or two be profitably spent in social conversation, study and reading. There is some thing very attractive about winter evenings thus spent, and every farmer should look for-ward to the coming of such onessions with pleasure, and a determination that they shall be



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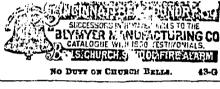
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1888 - Winter Arrangements-1889.

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GLASGOW LINE. During the season of Winter Navigation steamers will be descripted regularly from Glasgow for Bostons and regularly from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follows.

From Boston:

Siberian ......About Feb. 18 Cartoaginian......About March 4 Thest amors of the Glasgow, Londonderry and I the adelphia ervic are intended to be despatched from Phind-iphia to Glasgow. From Philadelphia:

duced. Justice Hannen asked if it was admitted that the lotter was generated.

Hence the standard of the stand