wi'des swell,
And from the sinner's soul shall chase the
deeper gloom of hell;
'Twill burn upon the martyr's lips, and mingle in its signs When lisping childhood lifts to thee its sinless hands and eyes.

The penitent whose blood would flow so freely as his tears.
For the dark revords of the past accusing conscience bears.
Through the shall offer up the grief that rends his bleeding heart.
Nor from the vigil of the cross for earth's delights shall part.

To thee the Church her shrines of gold and lofty spires shall raise. And teach the purest lips of earth to celebrate they praise; And cause each tribe to bless thy name, and every tongue to call
On her who crushed the serpent's head and broke the demon's thrall.

tions identified with the nationalist cause. The line begins with a patriotic and meritorious pet of the seventeen heentury. His grand nephew, Sir John Parnell was the head of the family, living about the end of the lastcentury, and ne was one of the most bitter opponents of the "Act of Union" which fused the Irish and English parliaments into one body. His sou, Sir John Parnell, also opp sed this act, but was afterward elected member of the imperial legislature, and there always took a most I beral stand in the discussion of Irish atlates. He was a strenuous advocate of Catholic emancipation, and year after year presented the "Catholic petition" to the house of commons after the emancipation party quarrelled with the distinguished Henry Gratian. This Parnell was afterwards raised to the peerage under the title of Lord Congleton, and the press thead of the line bears that title. Charies Stewart Parnell the obstructionist, is also a grands in of Admiral Stewart, of the American navy, who died about ten years ago, full of years and of honors which he gathered in the war of is12. In fact it was owing to his efforts that all the naval successes of that war were obtained by the United States, as he and Cantain Bathphiline were callefty. owing to his efforts that all the haval successes, of that war were obtained by the United States, as he and Captain Bainbridge were obselved instrumental in getting the squadron sent to sea. He was also the commander of the Constitution and won in common with that vessel the sobriquet of "Old Ironsides." His daughter Mrs. Parnell, and the Misses Parnell an present live at the Stewart. Misses Parnell, an present live at the Stewart homestead Bordentown, N. J. Mr. C. S. Parnell's residence is Avondale, county Wicklow Ireland, where he owns a handsome property. He also owns factories in the same county. He is about thirty two years old, and is tall, slight and handsome, with a fair complexion. He is remarkable for his wonderful coolness in debate, his persevence of the part of the property lives owing able for his wonderful coolness in debate, his perseverance, coorage and energy. It was owing to his re-narkable possession of the last named quality that the election of Mr. Finnegan was secured in the recent Ennis election. He possesses an excellent general education, which he obtained at Magdalene college, Cambridge. He sits in parliament for Meath county. A remarkable feature in his method of opposition is that he never loses his temper or his presence of mind, and is never rude, to his antagonists. He will detay the house for hours over trivial points; he will rise to speak on some side issue time and again; he will move an adjournment ten times in an evening, but always with a smile, and will always preface his remarks with a few words of apparent conciliation and deprecation.

MR. PARNELL'S LIEUTENANTS.

MR. PARNELL'S LIEUTENANTS.

Second in importance to Mr. Parnell stands Mr. Francis O'Donnell, the vice president and honorary secretary of the home: u'e association. He is about thirty years old, a graduate of the Queen's university of Ireland, and member for Dungarvan. He is not a man of property and lives by his pen, finding a ready market for his well-informed and pointedly written articles in the English reviews and magazines. As a literary man he has acquired an unusual fund of knowledge concerning the British colonies and foreign affairs, and by means of his information on these subjects has been able to knowledge concerning the British colonies and foreign affairs, and by means of his information on these subjects has been able to give much trouble to the ministry in the discussion of questions whereon the average member hardly trusts himself to sneak. He has made himself many enemies in the house by the general contemptous insolence of his demeanor. He wears a glass, and when he rises to address the barra stricks it in his eye and by the general contemptous insidence of insidence of insidence. He wears a glass, and when he rises to address the house sticks it in his eye and casts a scornful glance over the tory benches, which is in itself an insult to his opponents all the more bitter because it is impossible for them to resent or even notice it. He made himself very unpopular with his own party or a long time by taking the side of the minisopponents all the more bitter because it is impossible for them to resent or even noticeit. He made himself every unpopular with his own party, or a long time by taking the side of the ministers against Russia and the Slavonic principalities that were struggling for liberty but latterly he has recovered ground and now keeps silence whenever he cannot agree with his o' liegues. He is an excellent speaker, though, perhaps, inclined to be fiorid in his language and is a perfect master of sattre. So, indeed, is Mr. Joseph G. Biggar. Mr. Biggar has the misfortune of being much deformed. A dwarf in stature, hunchbacked and with a curiously shaeed head, he has yet so far overcome these natural disadvanta, essas to become a popular loader among his fellow countrymen and a hated opponent to the gatt he merule portion of the parliamentary body. He has a peculiarly strident voice, with the strong provincial accent of the North of Ireland, and it has been remarked that his speeches have on his adversaries something of the effect.

Virge Predicands.

If through the endless ages bright shall be the deathless nance of her who for Bethulla dared to peril life and fame, the bound prove grateful heart should prove grateful heart should prove of love!

High high beyond the purest and the brightest in the train of earth or heaven, that bow before the Lamb of save. The reign of mercy, hope and love o'er all who pardon crave.

Thy praise shall be the Apostle's theme the Virgin's choral lay;
The charm that soothe's the mourner's grief and cheers the pigrin's way;
The memory of redeeming love, once more to man recall.

Thy name shall light the ocean's gloom and its wi'des swell, and from the sinner's soul shall chase the course for macking the sinner's soul shall chase the course for Mayo county.

If through the endless ages bright shall be the chess she pigrin shall be then and shrewd practical control and strong convictions. By these qualities he had and strong convictions. By these qualities he had almost indispensable to his party. He is worth about £45,00, and his father, who is a Belfast movement, is worth, £50,00 but the two are not on good terms since the younger beame accovert to the koman Catholic fath. He 'epreents the county of Cavan. His friend and fellow worker, in the train of some three years ago, delivered a scries of lectures on Irish politics in this country. The opinions that he then expressed raised a storm of repressed from the ranks of the mesures and had possessed great influence. He has since re covered much groand by his adherence to the "obstruction system, and is a clear writer. He is also well in scalled in the art of "parlamentary logic" as the side of the possess great abilities and is a clear writer. He is also well in scalled in the art of "parlamentary logic" as the side of the possess great abilities and is a clear writer. He is also well in scalled in the art of "parlamentary logic" as the scalled in the art of "parlamentary logic" as the scalled in the art of "parlamentary logic" as the scalled in the art of "par

occasional obstructionists.

In addition to these four leaders there are many men of prominence belonging to the extremo section of the home rule party, whose names have come to be much identified with the doings of the obstructionists. Among them one of the most remarkable is Major Jonn Phillp Nolan, the "whip" of the home rulers, and a gentleman who has earned much distinction as an officer in the royal artillery. He is regarded as one of the most scientific officers in the service. Major Purceil O'Gorman is another good soldier, a good parliamentary speaker and a scion of a very distinguished line. Mr. O'Mahoney, a nephew of the well a nown Father Prout, and one of the cleverest political satiries s of heday, has introduced him into one of his novels, and makes him utter the rebellious sentiment, "That the only honest place for an Irishman to be is in the dock"—that is, ofcourse, for a political offence. Nevertheless, the major is now in parliament for Waterford, and, what is more, has the car of the house of commons. Whenever he begins to speak all members within reach crowd in, for he illustrates his remarks with droll stories. He is a consin of Richard O'Gorman, the woll known New York

And case each iribe to bless thy name, and on horse the demon's the district of the series of the se

These men have been able to match the strongest debaters of the house on the ground of purliamentary sharp practice and k-en exchange of personalities, while they have never failed to play a creditable part in the discussion of broad questions of state policy, whether domestic or foreign. "Mr. Parnell, Mr. Biggar, Mr. O'Coanor Power and Mr. Callan." says the Pall Mall Gazette, "began and conducted amost to its close the movement which has ended in a revolution in the British army. We know plainly what the Irish gentlemen we have named are aiming at They would esteen it poor flatery if we affected to suppose that they wished well to the military power of Great Hrisin. In fact, they wish it all manner of evil, for it is the mainstay of an empire which they detest and which they are banded together to divide. They have had many successes, but this is the greatest. They have defied the house of commons; they have had many successes, but this is the greatest. They have defied the peaker; they have brought the British constitution into contempt. At one time those who hated or teared our institutions confined themselves to urging that they were not fitted for other countries; now our institutions are laughed at as having broken down their original home. It remained for the Irlsh gentlemen to strike a blow at our military organization, and they have succeeded it is just remained for the Irish gentlemen to strike a blow at our military organization, and they have succeeded. They have succeeded it is just to say, by manfully facing every sort of discouragement. The ministry, which treated them with contempt, had been cowed by them; Lord Hartington and Sir William Harcourt danounced them, but at length they follow Mr. Biggar and copy Mr. Parnell. It may be added that the indirect influence of these Irish gentlemen is almost as great as their direct authority. It is they who have indirectly produced the Irish university bill of the government." The repeal of the convention act and the passage of the Irish volunteer bill through the commons are also among heir triumphs.

THE FUTURE OF THE SYSTEM. What will be the future of obstruction it is impossible to prophecy. Its advocates claim that in the general election which must take place after the next session of parliament its ranks will be increased to formidable proportions. ranks will be increased to formidable proportions. It is said that as many constituencies will elect pledged obstruction! It as can be provided with suitable candidates of that persuasion. It is claimed that the so-call d'new departure of last year, though never formerly ratified, has done much good in uniting all sections of the national party and restoring a sentiment of agression in the people. The land disturbances which are now so threatening will, it is shown, add difficulty to the position of the government, and will render more popular tian evertheir most bitter opponents. In short, Irish nationalists assert that the experience of the Ennis contest will be often repeated in the near future, and that the scenes that have heretofore taken place on the floor of the commons are yet to be and that the scenes that have herelolore taken place on the floor of the commons are yet to be surpassed by more remakable demonstrations. Of course the government and the press threaten strong measures if the hindrances to business continue, and if some peaceful solution of the home rule problem is not soon found it seems certain that a very bitter contest is soon to be vaged between the Irish national party and the imperial ministry.

Burying the Dead.

We find a very interesting letter from our friend W. T. W., in a late New York World. He treats of "yellow fever theories," and relates the following characteristic insident, which occurred on the 24th uit., on the Gulf Coast, near Mis-

THE IRISH UNIVERSITY BILL.

ARCHBISHOP McHALE'S TELEGRAM

Irish "Lords" Who Are Not "Irishmen."

(From New York Herald Correspondence.) Dunlin, July 31, 1879.

We are in the threes of an undeveloped movement which may lead to an important crisis in Irish politics, or may, like so many of its predecessors, waste itself effectively. The Irish university question is for the moment a very serious matter in parliamentary affairs, and the way in which it is handled just now, especially by leading Irish public men, is of vital consequences for the future course of political life here. The readers of the Rerald know already nearly all that is to be said on this subject. It can never be lost sight of that every difficulty in Ireland is always political, if not directly at least indirectly. Turn all the questions which have arisen from time to time inside out, you will always find that they are only some new rendering of the old historic feud between Celt and Saxon. It was so with the established church—a sort of ecclesiastical garrison of the English in Ireland. It was and is visibly so with the land plundered from Irish tribes and chiefs and handed over to English colonels and their followers. How can the decendants of the men who seized upon the confiscated estates less than two hundred years ago be auxious to see the poor peasants righted who are the posterity of the original owners? They should be prepared to surrender their castles and purks and fine domains and rich rent roll; and it is much easier to hold that "prescription heals all defects of title." Whether the maxim will hold good in the final court of appeal before the allseeing equity judge may be doubted.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

The education question, especially in its university phase, and as presented in Ireland, belongs exactly to the same category. The mistake into which honest minded theorists of all lands are liable to be betrayed is that this is a partican struggle of the ultramontanes, who wish to hand over the entire control of education to the Catholic priesthood. So it would be if Ireland was a political tabula vasa and everything was beginning afresh. But this is very far from being the case, and all the Roman Catholics are really striving to gain is freedom-freedom from a more galling chain than political inferiority was to their fathers just fifty years ago. Trinity College was founded by Queen Elizabeth well nigh three centuries back, expressly to promote Protestantism in Ireland. If it had succeeded in this, well, whatever the historian of the Irish race might have to say, the practical statesman would be troubled with hardly a vistage of the Irish questions which rise, like mutinous pretorians, on all sides to-day. Trinity college was founded on the rains of the Catholic priory of All Saints. It was enriched out of the forfeitures of confisicated estates during 180 years, until its landed property is to day set down at \$400,000 a year, and this is generally believed to be much below the real value. Until 1795 no Catholic could graduate in Trinity college, and until 1857 no Catholic could obtain any fellowship, professorship, scholarship or any of the usual rewards of learning in it. In that year six scholarships, of the net annual value of \$200 each, were thrown open to general competition. But all the other emoluments were still preserved exclusively for Protestants. In 1874, after years of clamoring to obtain for part. Catholics some fair play in the matter of university education, an act of parliament was passed throwing open all positions and emoluments to all persons, without religious the institution was left in the hands of the existing "Board of Senior Fellows." This body is self-electing. They are all Protestant clergymen. All the other fellows are Protestants. The office is for life. The body of graduates are preponderatingly Protestant Now, assuming that this clergymen. theroughly Protestant institution, which is composed almost exclusively of men of british descent, and who have got in their own hands disbursement of over \$500,000, and have at present the enjoyment of it all to themselves—assuming that they were para-gons of fair play, and willing to admit to a share of the profits all Irish Catholics found worthy-how long would it be until, both on the graduate roll and among the office-bearers and recipients of the emoluments, the number of Catholic celts would be in the proportion of their numbers in the population of the island? Many generations of Irishmen should go statesman under the green sod before the self-denying virtues of the present holders of

Trinity college revenue would issue in such THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES.

In 1845 the late Sir Robert Peel, who was a concilatory and tar-seeing, established provincial colleges, known as "the Queen's colleges, avowedly for the benefit primarily of the Irish Catholics. Over \$200,000 of the public money is annually paid out of the coffers of the State for the maintenance of those institutions. But the Catholics have used them very little, and only in the professional departments of medicine and engineering. The persons who have chiefly mode use of them are the Presbyterians and the Wesleyans. These bodies do not together amount to one tenth of the entire population. But more than half the students of the colleges belong to them. There are few Catholics among the professors. Such as there are belong to the medical faculty; there are none in arts. The Cathelics object to the system of education in those institutions, because religion cannot be mingled with the secular subjects, and especially because there is no systematic teaching of religion. The question really, from a practical point of view, is not whether the Catholics are theoretically right or the purely secular system of instruction is the best or not. It is that here in Ireland the other religious bodies are splendidly provided with educational endowments, whereas the Roman Catholics have none. They are the poorest portion of the population. They are three-quarters of the population. Yet, while all their fellow countrymen have professors, libraries, museums, laboratories and ail the other equipments of learning provided for them, they must put their hands in their pockets and find all these things for themselves. Is it wonderful that, being so heavily handicapped, they find it very hard to win in the race of life? The marvel is that any of them come to the front at all.

THE NEEDS OF CATHOLICISM.

Thus the real want of the Catholics in this country is provision for education; and all the proposals for an educational settlement which have emanated from the Irish Catholic

lar facilities to those already possessed by those of other beliefs. It has always been said by the opponents of the Catholic claims that this would be to give the bishops sole control of the secular education of Irish Catholic youth. But this would hardly be the case. In the Catholic system it does not rest with the body of believers, but exclusively with the bishops, to decide all doctrinal questions which may arise. Attempt to take this in the soil. We apprehend the want of proepiscopal authority away and you will only blot out the Catholic character of the institution. But it is quite certain that the Irish laity, while leaving to the bishops this doctrinal difficulty in cultivating the pear tree. Reand religious control, would insist on seeing for themselves that the education in secular matters would be as much up to the mark as in any other institutian. They could not do to use vegetable and mineral manure more less, for the future success in life of their children would depend upon it.

THE GOVERNMENT BILL.

The government, having rejected the Roman Catholic proposals, have themselves brought in a bill which simply enables Catholic students, wherever educated, to pass a graduating examination before the senate of present consists only of the Queen's colleges. It would henceforward cease to hear the name the need of graduating examinations, but the want of an institution where they can receive the highest training in the science of the nineteenth century. The criticism of the government scheme starting from this view has been so great that they have found it advisable to add a provision empowering the new senate to devise a scheme of prizes. But it is observed this will only aggravate the evil. The Catholics will be afforded an opportunity to compete for prizes with others: but their competitors will have been prepared for the contest in splendid institutions, supported out of public funds, while they must prepare themselves as best they may.

JUSTICE BY INSTALMENTS.

So pressing is the need felt for reform in this matter that most of the Irish members of parliament incline to accept this miserly of justice. Some however, cannot bring themselves to accept what is so parent a sham. A. M. Sullivan, the member of Louth, wrote to Archbishop McHale for advice as to what course he should follow. The popular prelate more and larger roots with young thisties, instantly telegraphed, recommending opposition which are the first year's growth from the instantly telegraphed, recommending opposition :-

The Archbishop of Tuam warmly approves of the most energetic action on the part of Irish members of Parliament in opposition to every measure of university education which does not place the people of this land on a footing at least of equality with the few members of the different heretical sects that

dwell in Catholic Ireland. The just aspirations of the children of Ireland to religious as well as to political freedom must not be compromised by such measures as those introduced in recent times into the British legislature by the ill-tutored Saxon members of purliament with respect

to Irish and Catholic grievances. This war note, with all the old ring of dethey accept it much embarrasments will be caused to the government-but the country will probably sustain them-for no measure can satisfy the Irish Catholics which omits to provide funds for maintaining a suitable college. We may be on the eve of a tough struggle between the government and the advanced Irish members, in which "obstruction" will be made to play a formidable

IRISH VOLUNTEER BILL. The history of the Irish volunteer bill has of the introducer of the bill. But, strange to say, its future seems to be imperilled at the threshold of the hereditary chamber, and as yet no Irish peer has expressed his willingness to take the measure in hand. While many English and Scotch peers, anxious to see in uniform the riflemen who have so often gallantly struggled against north and south Britain at the butts, have sacrificed eugagements in order to be able to remain in London and support the bill, the Irish members of the upper house have melted away just at the moment when their presence was needed. Yet when our lords are abroad they have to register themselves in club or hotel as Irishmen, and to book themselves thus in brotherhood of birth and blood with a disarmed nation. Do they not feel that, in spite of countless military services rendered to the empire, their country lies under a ban which its former conquerors would fain remove silently, as becomes men conscious that they have long harbored unfounded suspicious against a frank and true nationality?

A Hot Weather Sermon,

It's a minister. Poor man. He is quite preached out. He wants a rest this hot Stop preaching. Let us go and cool off. Fare-

It is the rest of us. We are 900.000 strong We are quite fagged out. It is hot was removed to the morgue, and Coroner Lawweather.

We want a rest. We want to go to Europe, to the Adirondacks, to the White Mountains. Will somebody send us? Will some country brother fill our pulpit?

All in the affirmative say "Aye." Negative, No." No! no!! no!!! The noes have it.

It is a judge. Salary \$15,000 Poor man. He's quite overworked. Sat on his bench thirty days last year. Isn't it sad? How unmercifully the public do work their paid servants. Get him off? Of course. And double his salary. Put him on ice, poor man.

Let him cool off. All in the affirmative say " Aye."

Aye! aye! aye! It is a salesman or woman in a New York dry goods store. They work fifteen hours a day. Give them a rest? Send them to Europe, to the Adirondacks, to the White Mountains.

No. Can't think of it. Business is business. Sympathy depends on the amount of salary a man gets. Look at that poor \$15,000 overworked judge. Poor man! How he suffers this hot weather. Put him on ice. Put the clergyman on ice. The laborer is worthy of his hire.

All in favor of that fifteen-bour worked tea store clerk going for a ten weeks vacation to the Adirondacks to fish with the Rev. Mr. Murray, say "Aye."

Contrary minded? "No No! No!!"

body have invariably recommended the foundation of a Catholic college, in which youths of their own belief should be instructed according to Catholic principles and have simi-

AL RICULTURAL

PEAR TREES. Why is it that the pear tree does not flour-

ish in every locality? This queston is often asked. Probably it is not owing an much to climate influences per soil in the first place, and the method of applying so much animal manure, not composted, in the second, to be frequently the garding the proper dressing of land for fruit trees, our method is to follow nature in her modes of enriching the soil, or in other words, generally in the application of leaves in compost with wood ashes, and peat and shell

Another objection we have to use of unfermented manure, is, that it stimulates, and as a consequence of this over supply or forcing a sort of plethora or tenderness in the tree is induced from a too rapid or forced growth. We prefer to see a moderate and regular growth the Queen's university. This university at in trees. Good pasture land in some respects is better suited for fruit trees than that which has long been under the plow, because it is of the "Queen's university," and would have an enlarged Senate. But the great grievance and mineral matter, which is fitted to be the and mineral matter, which is fitted to be the of the Roman Catholics is really not so much food of fruit trees; the wood also ripening better. We have long observed that young trees, particularly the cherry, if making i great growth in the summer, are extremely act to die out in the following winter, owing undoubtedly, to its succulent growth and want of ripening in the new wood.

HOW TO DESTROY CANADA THISTLES.

Thistles are the pests of some farmers, but they can be easily killed. In meadows, cut them about the middle of August, or after they have gone to seed. At that time the top has drawn from the roots so much for its support that it leaves the root almost exhausted, and would die were it not for the shelter and protection which the top affords against the fall rains. At this stage of its life, you will find that the stalk of the thistle near its root, and part of the roots, are hollow, and I infer that the wet getting into it is what kills it. It is scheme of the government as an instalment all folly to suppose that plowing, harrowing or mowing at any season of the year will desstroy thistles unless full grown. I have found that cutting the tops of growing thistles with with the scythe or hoe, serves only th produce seed. But two years' mowing when in seed wid make a final end of them.

WORK FOR AUGUST.

Now that the hurry of haying is over the farmer has time to make improvements. A great many little things add to the value of a tarm. It is very handy to have water brought into the house and barn. It saves a world of work and worry, and there is nothing like baving a plenty of it. Tap some spring on the hillside, and lead the water down in pipes, being sure to lay the pipes deep enough. Have you no land that needs draining? If you have, now is the time to do it. Dig out those rocks in your hay field. Then there are the bushes in the pastures to cut. No farmer can afford to grow weeds or bushes. They take finnce in it, has we are told, created quite an the heart out of the land as much as the crops excitement among the Irish members Should of corn, and grain and roots. All the weeds should have been nipped in the bud; but if you failed to do this, don't let them go to seed. Pull them or mow them, and pile them in a heap and burn them. It is a good time to get out muck, if you are fortunate enough to own a muck bed. Nothing is much more useful for a farm than muck. I would not give much for it as a manure, but it is excellent to absorb, and hold the liquid manures, which are worth as much as the rest. During the last of the month sow your grass seed Fall sowing is, on the whole, safest and best. Some of the best seeding we have ever known been strangely variegated. Its reception in has been upon oat stubble in August, or early emoluments to all persons, without religious the house of commons was most encouraging, distinction. But the whole government of and the first symptoms of opposition gave killing than from drought. It is a poor plan way before the manly, straightforward attitude to sow grass seed in the spring along with a y grain. Better sow it in the fall. early enough so that it gets a healthy start before the ground freezes, and it will make a good crop for mowing next year,

A Youth Aged 11 Stabs a Boy Aged 16 Through the Heart.

HALIFAX, N.S., August 20. - A sad and fatal stabbing affray occurred this afternoon, by which a boy named Adison, aged 16 years. lost his life. About 4 o'clock a number of boys were playing on Brunswick street, near Dr. Somer's residence. Allison, who has been in Dr. Somer's employ about a month as groom was passing, when Rupert Lang, aged 11 years, son of Policeman Lung commenced throwing "burrs" at him. The two then commenced throwing stones, and finally began to fight. After Allison had struck Lang two or three blows, the latter got his penknife out of his pocket and, after two or three attempts, succeeded in opening it and plunging the largest blade up to the handle in Allison's left side. He then ran, Allison picking up a stone and firing atter him. The latter walked into his master's house, a few yards distant, said "I have been stabbed," fell down, and in less than seven minutes died. The knife peneweather. Let us send him to Europe, to | trated the heart. Lang was immediately afterthe Adirondacks, to the White Mountains.

Good. We will. We will. Close the church.

father, who was on duty at the time, became almost insane from grief. The murdered boy lived with his parents in Brunswick street, and has borne a good character. The body son will hold an inquest at 11 to-morrow.

THE PACIFIC RALLROAD.

An Imperial Commission Asked For. The following cablegram appears in this morning's Globe :-

London, August 20 .- The colonial secretary has not found it advisable to recommend a guarantee for the Canada Pacific railway extension desired by Sir John Macdonald, but the imperial support may be given to the proposed extension in another form. Part of the scheme laid before Sir Michael Hicks-Beach suggested the appointment of an imperial commission to act in conjunction with the Dominion commission, to have charge of lands hypothecated for the construction of the railway. The Canadian representatives, now here, have impressed upon the government the importance of having an imperial commission co-operating with the Dominion commission. The amount of money required to complete the line along the shore of Lake Superior to Thunder bay, and thence to Red river, is estimated at \$18,000,000. Without the imperial guarantee a new loan may be obtained by the Canadian government to complete the line, but it would add to the strength

of the financial position if an imperial commission took part in the administration of the lands or revenues upon which the loan may be based. The scheme has been represented as a great emigration scheme in which the mother country is chiefly interested. Under these circumstances the Canadian ministers have asked for the appointment of an imperial commissioner whether the government approve or continue to refuse the guar-

THE BALD HEAD'S FRIEND WONDERFUL Discovery.

A Deodorized Extract of Petroleum now Improved and Perfected—Is Al solutely the Only Article that will Aestore Hair on Raid Heads, And Cures all Diseases of the Skin and Sculp.

What the World Has een Wanting for Centuries

The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is CAR-B-LINE, an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects a complete and radical cure The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is UARB. B.LINE, an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects a complete and radical cure in cases of buldness, or where the hair, owing to diseases of the scalp, has become thin and tends to fall out. It is also a speedy restorative, and while its use secures a luxuriant growth of hair, it also brings back the natural color and gives the most complete satisfaction in the using The falling out of the hair, the accumulations of dandruff, and the premature change of color, are all evidences of a diseased condition of the scalp and the gl nds which nourish the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medical as well as chemical virtues, and the change must begin under the scalp to be of permanent and lasting benefit. Such an article is CARBOLINE, and, like many other wonderful discoveries, it is found to consist of elements almost in their natural state. Petroleum oil is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results, but it is after i has been chemically treated and completely de-dorized that it is in proper condition for the toilet. It was in far-off Rusria that the effect of petroleum upon the hair was first observed, a government officer having noticed that a partially hald-headed servant of his, when trimming the lamps, had a babit of wiping his oi-besoneared hands in his scanty leeks, and the results were as rapid as they were marvelous. The manes and even the tails of horses, which had fallen out, were completely restored in a few weeks. These experiments were heralded to the world: but the knowledge was practically uscless to the prematurely bald and gray, as so one in civilized society could tolera's the use of reflued petroleum as a dressing for the hair. But the skill of one of our chemists has overcome the difficulty, and by a process known only to himself, he has, after very elaborate and costly experiments, succeeded in a few of the petroleum of the hair, which cover on the

THE GREAT AND ONLY

Hair Restorative.

READ THE TEST M INIALS.
DAVISVII LE C II., NOV. 8, 1878.

CHAS. LANGLEY & Co., San Francisco: DEAR SIR—I take great pleasure in informing you of the most gratifying results of the use of CARBOLINE in my own case. For three years the top of my head has been completely hald and smooth, and I had quite given up any hope of the state o and smooth, and I had quite given up any hope of restoring the hair. Four weeks ago I noticed the aivertisement of CARBOLINE, and on the recommendation of a friend. I concluded to try a bottle without any great nepes of good results; however, I have now used it less than a month, and, to my most agreeable astonishment, my head is completely covered with a fine, short, healthy growth of hair, which has every appearance of continued growth; and I confidently believe it will restore it as completely as ever it was in my youth.

believe it will restore it as completely as the believe it will restore it as completely as the was in my youth.

I take great pleasure in offering you this testimonial and you have my permission to publish the same. Yourstruly, CHAS. E. WHITE, Davisville, Cal.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of November, 1878. JAMES D. KING, Notary Public.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of November, 1878. JAMES D. KING.

JOSEPH E. POND. Jr., Attorney at Law, North Attleboro', Mass., says: For more than twenty yra's a portion of m' head has been as smioth and free from hair as a billiard ball, but some eight weeks ago I was induced to try your CARBOLINE, and the effects have been simply wonderful. Where no hair has been seen for years, there now appears a thick growth. It is growing now nearly as rapidly as hair does after it is cut. You may use the above lestimonial if you choose, and may refer to me for its truth.

MR. W. & G. LD, No. 70 River avenue, Allegheny City, Pa., writes to us that he had his head badly scalded by hot water and that CARBOLINE not only cured his head but caused his hair to grow luxuriantly.

ALFKED PHILLIPS, Druggist, Gloversville, and she has now a coating of hair over the top of her head an inch long where her head has been entirely BALD for years

DONGOLA, Ill., March 19, 1879.

SIRS,—By the persuasion of a friend I began to use CARBOLINE on my head last September, which had been bald for twenty years, and now I have a nice grow h of hair on my head that surprises everybody that has observed the fact.

A. G. WILLIA WS, M. D.

THOMAS LAWRENCE, M. D., Mill Creek, Ill., says: I can cheerfully recommend CARBOLINE as a remedy for Baldness. I was entirely bald, and procured one bottle of CARBOLINE, and now have a fine suit of hair growing where there was no appearance before I began using CARBOLINE.

I certify to the above, besides selling Dr. Lawrence the CARBOLINE.

W. H. MOELHANY, Druggist.

CARBOLINE Is now presented to the public without fear of contradiction as the best Restorative and Beau-tifier of the hair the world has ever produced.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR per Bottle Sold by all Druggists. KFNNEDY & CO., PITTSBURG, PA.,

sole Agents for the United States, the 4 anndas, and Great Britain. For sale by all Druggists throughout the United States and Canada, and wholesale by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

Can.
B. A. MITCHELL & BUN, London, Unt., Can. J. WINER & CO., Hamilton, Ont., Can. HENRY SKINNER, Kingston, Ont., Can.

JOHN RODERTS, Ottawa, Ont., Can. WM. W. GREENWOOD, St. Catharines, Ont., Can.
EDMON GIROUX & BRO., Quebec,

Que., Can. BROWN & WEBB, Halifax, N. S., Can. THOS. B. BAKER & SON, St. John, l-mwf N.B., Can.

HASWELL & CO.,

MONTREAL, Que. 🖖 General Agents for Canada.