THE FALL ELECTIONS.

The fall elections in the United States were this year unattended by any particular excitement. The vote polled in most cases was decidedly light. In New York the Democrats obtained an easy victory for their State ticket, upon which they were solidly united. They also made very remarkable gains in New Jersey and Wisconsin. In Pennsylvania the most remarkable feature in the contest was the strength developed by Wolfe, an Independant Republican candidate for the State Treasurership, who polled 75,000. Large as was the vote given this candidate the Democrats failed to elect their nominee. In Virginia the contest was a scramble between the Democrats, Readjusters and Republicans, resulting in a victory for the Readjusters. In the other States the relative strength of parties was not changed by the elections. Congress will soon meet and the new President submit his first message. It will be looked forward to with a great deal of interest. The late elections show that the country is prepared to give him a fair trial, but if his policy prove a failure, if by close alliance with machine politicians he offend the public sense of right, he may expect a complete defeat for his party in the Congressional and gubernatorial contests of November, 1882.

JOHN B. PIET & CO.

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THE LATE MGR. CAZEAU.

Subscriptions are being received for the proposed cross and tablet to the memory of late Mgr. Cazeau, of Quebec. Friends are requested to send their contributions *at once* to Very Rev. Mr. Legare, V. G., or Mr. M. F. Walsh, City Accountant.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE cable news of Monday informed us that at a banquet Earl Spencer, Lord President of the Council, said: "Every Irish grievance will be redressed. We shall extend to the Irish all the privileges and liberty we possess, but we are willing to shed our blood against the repeal of the Union." These are strong words, Earl, very strong words. Some years ago there were many noble earls who were prepared to shed their blood rather than see the Catholic Emancipation Bill pass, but when the time for action arrived they *locked up the shed*. But is it not refreshing to witness the impudence of these men of great titles: "*We* will extend to the Irish all the privileges and liberty *we* possess!" Thanks, noble earl, many thanks! How grateful the Irish people should be for such condescending patronage. But we forget. Some allowance should be made for the inflations of a banquet.

THE following is a specimen of the "stuff" that the "Boy Preacher" Harrison is giving his Protestant congregations. "The horse was pale, and the rider thereof was death!—[Sobs.] The rich man heard his foot on the hill. He heard him shake the door. "Wife! wife!" he cries, "keep him out! keep him out!" Less than ten minutes before the rich man had said: "Soul, take thine ease!" But the rider came in and put his hand upon him. The rich man said; "This must be death! Oh! death go away! Go away till I have said my prayer! Go away until I am baptized! Go away until I hear John! until I get religion! O! death, death, death, death, death, death, death, death! keep off from me until I am saved!" [Sobs and tears all through the congregation.] But no! God said: Thy soul is this night required of thee. God said: Required!—More than that he called him a fool. Good God! Save us from this! [Cries of yes, yes, amen!] There is no time now to pray; I am going to judge you. There is no time to be baptized; you are coming to judgment.—You have no time to seek religion; I am waiting to damn you! Thy soul is this night required of you—and he was gone!

THE Philadelphia American thus views the present outlook in Ireland:—"The English dispatches point with some exultation to the immense amount of business pending in the land courts created by the Irish Land Act, as a proof of the success of that measure. It is quite true that there have been many applications for decision as to a fair rent, especially in Ulster, where the Land League has little influence. But, after all, the aggregate of applications amount to but something between two and three per cent. of the Irish tenantry. Indeed, one of the rank absurdities of the bill is that it creates some half dozen courts to decide half a million of law-suits. If even no more than a very small percentage made use of the law, the courts will find themselves quite unequal to getting through all the cases which will be brought before them, and if a majority should apply the work will never be done." The figures thus far neither prove nor disprove the failure of Mr. Parnell's "No Rent" manifesto. We infer its failure from more general considerations than these statistics of business in the courts."

HAMILTON LETTER.

Formation of Sodalities—New Appointments—Hard Roads to Travel—A very obnoxious by-law—A case of Diamond cut Diamond—Unnecessary Alarm—Dundas Items—Insane Swindling—Miscellanious.

NEW SODALITIES.

Rev. Father O'Leary in St. Mary's, and Rev. Fr. Craven in St. Patrick's, are meeting with much encouragement in their efforts to form sodalities for young men and boys. Membership in such societies is a great help towards preserving young people in the way of moral rectitude. By entering at an early age, a taste for the rules and practices of the society is acquired, which grows stronger with advancing years, and tends powerfully to secure a moral and religious mature life.

CLERICAL.

Rev. P. J. Maddigan, for a long time parish priest of Walkerton, has been appointed by his lordship the bishop to a similar position at Caledonia. The Rev. P. Lennon, who previous to his recent visit to Europe was curate to the Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly of Dundas, has been appointed to Walkerton. Both reverend gentlemen lived for many years in this city and distinguished themselves by their zeal and energy. Their friends here wish them complete success in their new positions. It may not be inappropriate to state that Caledonia is the place where Father Maddigan spent his youth, so that he will have the pleasure of laboring for the spiritual benefit of others amid scenes made dear to him by early associations.

THE STREETS.

The streets in the city are in a very bad condition. Many of those not macadamized are almost impassible for vehicles, those that are have a thick surface of mud, while the four streets, King Main, York and James that are least intolerable in this respect, being taken up by railways, are very inconvenient for traffic. No particular blame can be attached to the authorities for this state of affairs under the present system of road-keeping. What the city needs is a more complete sewerage, a better means for carrying off surface water, and paved streets. These would involve new items of expenditure, but the money would be well spent, and be more beneficial to the city at large than the purchase of sewers for which some persons so anxiously cry out.

BUILDING BY-LAW.

The contractors and builders are up in arms against the by-law recently passed by the city in regard to new buildings. The law declares that partition walls must be twelve inches thick, while builders who have been making them but nine say that the former thickness is unnecessary. Persons who intend to build and who are desirous of doing so with as little expense as possible of course coincide with the opinion of the builders. A movement is on foot to send a petition to the council to have the obnoxious portions of the aforesaid by-law removed.

POLICE TROUBLES.

The turmoil in police matters has not yet settled. The chief, who successfully brought an accusation against one of the detectives and had him removed, has been himself brought to the bar to answer certain charges laid against him by the discharged officer. He is accused of neglect of duty, of violence in the recovery of stolen money, of unwarranted destruction of police records, and of other illegal actions. The authorities are dealing with the case elaborately and with much deliberation, but the general opinion is that the ex-detective, though having the sympathy of many, will hardly be successful.

WOLF! WOLF!

The cry that the Fenians are coming is again being circulated through the land, and even our Hamilton papers are not above taking it up. If they are in earnest about this matter, better authorities than those which they quote should be given; but if it be spoken of only in levity there is a liklihood that public confidence in such statements will become weak. Not many years ago this city was thrown into a state of the greatest excitement at the dead hour of night by the report that a Fenian armada was approaching the Burlington canal; while the inhabitants of a lone farm house not many miles away were wildly alarmed at what they supposed to be the attack of Fenian cavalry; but when it was discovered that in one case it was only a lumber barge and in the other a poor forlorn cow, some people felt exceedingly cheap.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The movement in favor of establishing a Coffee Tavern in Hamilton still drags its slim length along. Advertising the sale of stock is the latest stage at which it has arrived.

Our Fire Brigade is rapidly acquiring lightning speed in its movements. It can now turn out, ready for work, on eight seconds' notice.

Saturday last fully sustained its reputation as a bad-weather day. It rained from early morning until beyond midday to the deep disgust of farmers, merchants and housekeepers.

The Insane Asylum on the mountain has been suffering from dishonest practices. A suspicion to that effect has existed in the minds of the authorities for several weeks, and a few days ago the suspicion was realized. Several persons were arrested, including the steward of the Asylum and a well-known butcher of this city. An employee of the latter turned Queen's evidence, and his testimony has astonished the public, who hitherto fully believed in the honesty of the accused parties.

DUNDAS ITEMS.

The recent great fire has forced a large portion of the business of this town from King to Main street. The burnt district has a gloomy appearance, and it is particularly noticeable on Saturday to anyone emerging from the stir and bustle of Main street into the almost dead silence of this section of the town.

This cheerless aspect, however, is not to remain much longer. Tenders have been let for the building of a substantial block of stores and work on the foundations have been already commenced.

The manufacturing business is flourishing in Dundas sufficiently so to attract skilful workmen even from Hamilton. All the factories are working full time with a full complement of labor, and paying satisfactory wages.

Municipal matters are already attracting some attention. An enterprising Times local visited the town lately and speculated on the prospective candidates for 1882 with results that do not materially alter the present status. In addition to this it might be stated that Mr. Joseph Brown, a man of experience and energy, has also been mentioned as a probable candidate.

Dundas has two lively interesting weeklies, the result, no doubt, of active opposition. Another result not quite so much admired by the profession is their recent reduction of price to one dollar a year. Perhaps the Valley City editors have already made their fortunes. If so then this action is somewhat commendable; if not, one or the other will find when the "hard times" come again, that he has simply forged a sledge with which to smash his own press.

CLANCAHILL.

LETTER FROM SARNIA.

THE MISSION.

On Sunday evening, the 16th inst., the mission which had been preached during the week by Fathers Miller and McNerney, of the Redemptorist Order, closed successfully. The religious exercises prescribed by the good fathers were attended by large crowds of people, and the evening devotions especially brought together most if not all the members of the congregation. During the time of the mission the church was scarcely empty.. So great was the religious fervor of the people that the church was literally crowded from five o'clock a. m. till ten o'clock p. m. Over 600 received Holy Communion, and most of these made the Jubilee at the same time. The sermons and instructions were of a very high order, and many points of Catholic doctrine were clearly and satisfactorily explained. From a temporary platform erected in front of the sanctuary, the rev. fathers successively delivered their instructive discourses, every word of which was listened to with the greatest possible attantion and respect. Father Miller's sermon on Sunday evening was exceedingly powerful. It being the close of the mission, the church was densely crowded, many having to stand in the aisles for want of sitting room. For over an hour the eloquent speaker enchained the hearts of his listeners, and portions of his discourse were so pathetic that many in the church were moved to tears. A large mission cross has been erected in the church in commemoration of their visit here, to which are attached numerous indulgences which can be gained by any of the faithful who religiously perform the exercises prescribed for gaining these indulgences, a copy of which is hung in a conspicuous place beneath the cross. The choir, under the excellent management of the Sisters of Mercy, contributed a great deal towards enlivening the devotions of the congregation by singing several beautiful hymns and sacred pieces, which were rendered in a truly religious spirit and correct time, reflecting great credit on all. QUILCA.

WINDSOR LETTER.

On Wednesday evening the 9th, a large number of invited guests filled the Recreation Hall of St. Mary's Academy, to participate in an entertainment given by the pupils in honor of the natal day of Dean Wagner. The hall was tastefully decorated with lace screens, numerous flowering plants and illuminated mottoes of affection for the kind father, and devoted pastor. A most enjoyable evening was spent with music, dialogues, and singing, ending with a beautiful tableau, "Abraham on the point of slaying his son Isaac, the uplifted hand stayed by an angel of Light." A silver set of three pieces was presented to Father Wagner by the pupils of the Academy. The Separate School children also gave him a gift of a set of delph, and a set of china.

St. Mary's Academy was never in a more flourishing condition than at present, having sixty boarders, and forty-one day pupils. This is in a great measure due to its popular superioress, Sister Rosary, who during the summer vacation supplied the convent with modern improvements in every detail, furniture, bathrooms, gas for lighting purposes, and furnaces for heating. The convent also feels justly proud of a large library, with well filled shelves.

On Thursday evening the Organ Recital at St. Alphonsus church took place, a large number attending.

Father Lotz is improving rapidly from his recent accident, and hopes to be with us as Assistant pastor at Christmas.

Windsor, Nov. 13th, 1881. M.

THE JUBILEE AT MOUNT CARMEL.

On the feast of All Saints, the exercises of the jubilee were commenced in Mount Carmel, Rev. Father Kelly, Pastor. Rev. Father O'Mahony conducted the exercises, during which he was assisted by Rev. Father Conolly, of Biddulph. The exercises bore abundant fruit, as was evident from the large number of confessions. On Nov. 4th the exercises began in McGillivray and were continued until Sunday, with the same gratifying success.

PORT LAMBTON.

On the eve of the departure of the Rev'd. Father Feron from Port Lambton, a delegation of his parishioners waited upon him, presenting him with an address and a well filled purse.

Dr. F. Rourk read the address as follows:

To the Reverend P. Feron, Parish Priest of Port Lambton.

Reverend and dear Father,—We the undersigned members of your congregation have learned with much regret of your intended departure from among us. However, we resign our will to the will of Providence, who, through our beloved Bishop, has thought well to remove you.

Nevertheless we cannot but avail ourselves of this opportunity of expressing to you our love, respect, and appreciation of the zeal you have exhibited for the glory of God and our spiritual welfare. We well know that any expression of ours will fall far short of adequately thanking you for these arduous labours.

Rev. and dear Father,—Accept from us this small donation as a slight token of love and esteem from grateful hearts. We will pray that wherever in God's vineyard you are destined to labor, He will in His bounty extend to you the blessings of health and happiness and a lease of many years of continued usefulness to His people, and we on our part will not forget His earnest, zealous and good priest.

Signed on behalf of the congregation of Port Lambton,—Dr. F. Rourk, Chairman; Peter Murphy, Dennis Shannon, Michael Henegan, James A. Henderson, John Murphy, P. H. Morin, J. S. Russ, Patrick Gilroy, P. J. Carolan, M. L. O'Leary.

At the conclusion of the address Father Feron answered in a few words, saying that he appreciated their kind expressions much more than their generous donation. He had seen during the year he spent with them the great sacrifices they made for their Church and their religion, and would moreover ever keep a pleasant souvenir of their kindness to himself personally. He hoped that they would always continue to show that same generous spirit which the Catholic Faith inspires and would be rewarded and blessed for it. Father Feron then introduced to the gentlemen of the delegation their newly appointed pastor, Rev. Father Colovin.

GLOUCESTER STREET CONVENT, OTTAWA.

Visit of Sir Hector Langevin

A very pleasant entertainment was held at the above institution on Tuesday evening in honor of Sir Hector Langevin. On a prior visit Sir Hector promised the young ladies that he would on some future occasion use his influence with the Rev. Mother Superior to obtain a holiday for them; and that if his duties permitted he would be delighted to spend a few hours in witnessing their amusements. The young lady pupils, accordingly, prepared a choice programme for his entertainment, consisting of addresses, music, instrumental and vocal, in which latter the voices of Miss Ledue, Canada's young prima donna, Miss Hyatt and Miss St. Denis, were particularly noted. A comic scene, "The Queen of the Dummies," was happily rendered, Misses St. Denis, Nolin, and Foisy sustaining the principal roles. This play abounds in witticisms, and elicited frequent bursts of laughter even from the grave statesman who, for the time being, seemed to forget the duties and care of State. The chorus ended with a grand chorus—Le Bon Soir de Montagnards, the rendition of which was highly creditable to the young pupils. On the presentation of the address to the distinguished guest, and the exquisite bouquet which, in compliance with the request of the young ladies, will be transmitted to Lady Langevin, to whom a delicate allusion was made as having at one time been a pupil of the Congregation de Notre Dame, Sir Hector thanked the young ladies, and felicitated them in his usual happy manner; and amongst other pleasant things, which it must have been gratifying to the young ladies to hear, was that in the more than sixty banquets which had been tendered to him throughout the Dominion since he had last met them, he had never forgotten that pleasant visit to the institution.

With the kind permission of the Rev. Superior a grand holiday was accorded for the following day. Sir Hector and party, consisting of Mr. Edward Langevin and Mrs. Langevin, Chief Justice Armstrong and Mrs. Armstrong were invited to the supper room and partook of the good things which had been provided for them. After enjoying an agreeable hour here, during which the young ladies had the honor of being presented in turn to Sir Hector, he announced that it is his intention to give a medal at the end of the term to the young lady who stood second in general proficiency, His Excellency the Governor-General's medal being awarded to the first. This announcement was received with acclamations of delight, and is a graceful evidence of the esteem and appreciation felt for the institution by our eminent statesman. The mutual good night was spoken, and Sir Hector retired, leaving the young ladies to admire his kindness and condescension in affording them such an agreeable evening.—Ottawa Citizen.

LIMERICK.

The Catholic community of this place had the opportunity of listening to an eloquent lecture, delivered by the Reverend Father O'Mahoney, of London, on the evening of November 6th. The church, was crowded at an early hour, and the reverend gentleman, after expressing his satisfaction at seeing so many present without further remarks, introduced his subject—"Ireland."

He drew an outline of the Irish History from the time in which Ireland was in her prime and beauty, up to the present period, in which her gallant sons are striving to rescue her from the power of her enemies. The lecturer dwelt on every important historical fact of Ireland; and so thorough and instructive was his lecture, interspersed with flowers of eloquence and true Irish wit, that he kept his audience in wrapt attention for nearly two hours.

We have never had the pleasure of having Father O'Mahoney speak on this subject before, and we sincerely hope it will not be long before we will hear him again. C. Q., ADARE.

FATHER STAFFORD'S EUROPEAN TRIP.

Some Observations by the Way.

On Sunday morning last, after mass, Rev. Father Stafford in a short address to his congregation gave a brief account of his recent health-searching journey to the old world. It may be premised that the rev. gentleman has been greatly invigorated by his trip. It is needless to state that he has received a most cordial welcome home from his people.

Father Stafford commenced by stating that he was very much pleased with the way everything had been done in the parish during his absence. On his return he had noticed that Father Fleming looked fatigued and he had requested him to take a short holiday, and he had accordingly gone to Kingston for a few days. He would return on Friday and it was his (Father Stafford's) intention to ask the bishop to appoint Father Fleming to assist permanently in the work of the parish. He (Father Stafford) learned from the local press that there had been greater activity in the liquor business and a good deal of intemperance. He would be very sorry indeed to hear that any of the young men of his parish had been behaving otherwise than well and that their conduct had been governed by anything other than principle. They should do what was right in this important matter. He was very glad to see such a large congregation this morning, and was grateful to learn that God had blessed them with a good harvest. It was needed in the town as well as in the country. He could not say the same regarding France, where he had spent the greater part of summer. There they had a good crop of wheat and grapes but apart from these the whole of France had suffered greatly from the intense heat of the summer. He had been told that this part of the province had been specially blessed this year in their harvest; and he hoped they would still continue to practise the economy they had been made to practise during the hard times. He had left New York on the 8th of June, and had spent a short time in London under eminent medical treatment. He had then gone to Paris where the heat was excessive, there being no record of anything like it in the past history of France. He had spent the month of August and a part of September at Vichy, a watering place made famous by Napoleon III., who had spent millions upon it, for which the return to the French people had been very large. Between 40,000 and 50,000 people went there for their health during the summer. After he had been there three weeks his doctor told him that if he was an honest man he would return to his duties, but he determined to remain three weeks longer under moderate treatment. His bishop had told him to stay away a year or two or three if necessary to effect complete restoration to health; and he thought it better to test his renewed strength by a little fatiguing travel, and at the same time pay a visit to the holy father at Rome. He had done so and had obtained some special favours for his people. He described his interview with his holiness, and the favours and privileges that had been granted. He had spent six days in Rome visiting the churches, and was much impressed by the grandeur and magnificence of St. Peter's. There was nothing in the world to compare with it. Speaking of the French, Father Stafford said he had a very high opinion of them as a hospitable, generous, intellectual and brilliant people. They appeared to him to have toned down and to be more sensible than they were before they received their experience from the Prussians. Their wealth was without parallel; they had so much money they did not know what to do with it, and they were consequently looking out for investments in this country as well as elsewhere. He had constantly visited the markets and seen the farmers and had found them well clothed and prosperous. The whole of a farmer's clothing would not cost more than eight or ten dollars and some not more than six dollars. There was in this a very important lesson in economy. The industry of all classes was very great and was not equalled in the world; and their economy was equal to their industry. They lived well, and and on almost half what would supply our people, becaue they had the happy art of being able to turn everything to good account. He thought there was a larger attendance at the Church in Paris now than twenty-three years ago, when he first visited it, and a larger attendance of men. At Vichy the churches were well attended. Still there was a large amount of infidelity in Paris. Work on the great public buildings went on on Sunday as on any other day; and the government showed its infidelity and contempt for religion by appointing races, fairs and elections on Sundays. All this was a great public scandal. He did not think there were many more shops open in Paris on Sunday than in London, but London had a better reputation in this respect than Paris, and there were no public works in progress in London on Sunday. Another objectionable thing in Paris was the exhibitions in the shop windows that would be suppressed by law in any English-speaking country. It was of a piece with the abominable literature in Paris, where they published things in the papers that you would never see in any English country in the world. These were black spots; but there were in Paris and in other parts of France institutions for the alleviation of human suffering and misery not equalled by any in the world. Italy has the most beautiful country in the world. Nature had done everything for Italy; it was much more beautiful than France, or England, or Ireland. The people were making great material advancement but were heavily taxed. The cathedrals and churches men admire had not been built in modern times. It struck a person coming from America that the great work of the church in building had been done many hundred years ago, and that modern times had done very little. On his way home he had spent only a few days in England as he passed through, and a week in Ireland. He was in Dublin during the riots, and everything throughout the country was turbulent. Everything seemed to have changed even since he had been there five years ago. Then there had been difference of opinion, especially on the part of the well-to-do Catholics and Protestants; but now all were apparently of one mind. They admitted that those who had been tilling the earth had no chance, and that they had hitherto been too indifferent. They all thought that Parnell had done great good by his advocacy of the tenants rights and that though he had perhaps made some mistakes his course on the whole was judicious. He had observed that most of the members of the House of Commons appeared to be desirous of doing what was best for Ireland, and that all admitted radical changes must be made. What struck him was the squalor, rags, misery and degradation of those who appeared on some of the streets of Dublin. He had thought that some poor house must have let out its inmates, but they were only the ordinary people passing along. He had seen more misery in one hour on that street than during five months in every other country through which he had travelled. The opinion he formed was that the dition; that they had been growing poorer and poorer, and more wretched. The worst accounts of the riots that had been printed as to the conduct of the police were not equal to the reality. It was believed they had taken a certain line of conduct to excite the people to do something violent so that they might be shot down in order to intimidate the rest of the people in Ireland. The police had acted in a way that would not be submitted to in any country in the world. He was pleased to observe that considerable progress had been made in educational matters. Paris had spent eight millions recently in putting up new school houses. The attempt had been made by the government to secularize the schools as far as they could, but the movement had not been satisfactory from a moral point of view. In Italy there had not been much progress; but in England there had been very great progress; Many men thought indeed there had been too much progress, and that there would not in time be enough people left to do the unskilled work; that there was too much education going on. Father Stafford concluded by remarking he would not detain them any longer, ut would again refer to his holiday trip on a subsequent Sunday —Lindsay Post.

THE QUEEN OF PURGATORY.

Father Faber.

I. God's judgments on forgiven sin, in this world and the next, are known to all. 1. Purgatory and its sufferings. 2. Who the sufferers are—Spouses of Jesus Christ who have had final perseverance. 3. how they suffer—in silence, love and conformity with the Divine Will. 4. How God loves them as the fruit of His Son's Passion. 5. Mary the crowned Queen of Purgatory—Jesus looks at her. II. Mary's love for the Holy souls in that realm of sacred suffering. 1. She loves them, because of God's glory to be so much promoted by their deliverance. 2. She loves them, because of the remembrance of the Passion of Jesus. 3. Because she remembers her prayers for them when they were alive, and she never forgets their devotion to her. 4. She loves them on account of their guardian Angels and Patron Saints. 5. Because of her delight in exercising her powers, specially as they are powers of mercy. 6. Because of her Mother's instinct, for she is their real Mother. III. The Queen of purgatory bends from her throne over that abyss of pain.

1. She adores the justice and awful purity of God. 2. She magnifies His love in providing the semblance of baptism after death. 3. She aids souls. 1. By prayers. 2 By sending Angels to their relief. 3. By bidding guardian Angels put prayers into the hearts of their clients. 4. By the sweet worship of the voiceless yearnings of her own heart, which seem to constrain God. Oh, solemn and subduing, the thought of those souls—in the realm of pain—no cry, no murmur—silent as Jesus before His foes. We shall never know how we really love Mary, till we look up to her out of those deeps, those vales of dread, mysterious fire. Requiem æternam dona eis, Domine, et lux perpetua luceat eis.

TO BE CONTINUED.

PRESENTATION TO FATHER CUMMINS.

On Wednesday evening of last week the congregation of St. Mary's Church presented Father Cummins with a well-filled purse on the eve of his departure for McGillivray. The presentation was made by Mr. Finley McNeil, at the residence of that gentleman. Rev. Father Cummins made many friends during his brief stay in London, and the people of the parish of St. Mary's could not let the occasion pass by without giving evidence of this affection in the tangible form alluded to.

The Question Settled.

There's no use in arguing the question of the potency of some substances for especial service in emergencies. They will do all they promise, and more, if judiciously used. The following from Mr. P. Murphy, of No. 1 Fire Station Ottawa, bears upon the point stated above. Mr. Murphy says: I had occasion to use St. Jacob's Oil recently, and must say that it is the best Liniment I ever saw used. I caught cold from getting wet at a fire, and it settled in my shoulder and down my back to my hip. I suffered a great deal from the pain. I was advised to try St. Jacob's Oil. I did so, and after the fourth application I was entirely free from pain. I cannot speak too highly of it, and advise others to use it.

Several communications have been unavoidably crowded out of this issue, but will appear next week.

C. M. B. A.—At next meeting of this society, Thursday, Nov. 17th, the nomination for officers will take place. All the members are particularly requested to attend.

"Hearts that are made sad by affliction, have strung for them the most tender of chords which in eternity will be responsive to the sweetest and most joyous notes."—*Memoir of Miss Howe.*