

# ROYAL BAKING POWDER

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength—U. S. Government Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

## A FEARFUL SIGHT.

An Incident of the Irish Famine.

What a much more vivid idea of the social and political condition of a country one obtains by the narration of some simple incidents illustrative of it, than by lengthy descriptions, however minute, and statistics, however ably handled. How often have we been bored to death by the monotonous periods of some ponderous "When suddenly he reaches a simple story illustrative of his text, we cease yawning, our attention becomes fixed, and, on our return to our family we speak with enthusiasm of his expressive language, so pregnant with meaning. Our most popular historians have perceived this tendency in human nature to generalize from the particular by the narration of some appropriate anecdote. Macaulay gives us a clearer insight into his character, than is given by all the learning of contemporary historians. In the same way, the following incident given here as it was told to me by the chief actor, gives a clearer conception of the horrors of the Irish famine than most of the learned volumes that have been written on the subject.

During the height of the Irish famine I was stationed in Athens with a detachment of the 47th Highlanders.

In spite of the generous aid extended from all parts of the world, the poor people were dying in thousands around us. Many, whom privation failed to kill, the horrible famines fever swept away.

It was not unusual, in the morning, to see what seemed a bundle of rags by the roadside. This would prove to be the corpse of some poor wretch in a crouching attitude, whom the last agonies of famine or fever had overtaken during the night.

Consequently, the graveyards were crowded to excess; many and inefficient burials were only too frequent.

Savageneous were the people, that they would eat almost anything. Landowners had to set night watches over their turpins and mangled fells lest the crops should be stolen by morning.

And outrages, in consequence, were so numerous that the police were unable to cope with them; and we had to be called in for the purpose of patrolling the roads at night.

I used to be often sent out with a file of men for that purpose. Dull work it was. The poor country people knew the life of the land too well to be caught by patrols, whose tramp could be heard hundreds of yards away.

To break the monotony, I would sometimes shoot out my men, or walk on some distant ahead.

In this manner one moonlight night, I out of the angle of a road, and while waiting for the men to come up took particular note of my surroundings.

In front, by the roadside, was a churchyard enclosed by a wall, high close to me, but as I could see, broken down in other parts.

Now there is something particularly fascinating to me in a graveyard. When young I used to terrify my sisters by putting my hand over the churchyard wall at 12 o'clock at night, with the hope that, as our nurse warned us, a ghost would put its clammy hand to grasp it. And when I grew older I could rarely pass a burial ground without pausing to look in.

From the moment I glanced at it I felt there was something uncanny about this place. The streaming moonlight shone on the white form of the terrible famine-fog clinging like a shroud to the hills and hollows of the ground. It seemed a great spirit of evil, and the graveyard a fitting place for its rest at night. So close to the ground did it lie, that the larger tombs rose dark and grey above, until the lately made but poorer graves were completely hidden.

I shivered and was about to turn away when an extraordinary sight riveted my attention.

In the centre of the graveyard an arm rose above the fog; it was white as the mist itself and more ghastly. I could plainly distinguish the elbow, the lower part of the arm, the hand and the very fingers. It quivered for an instant, and sank back as silently as it had risen.

I pinched myself, and rubbed my eyes. Could it be the hallucination of a dream? I could not be. No, no. I had taken little that day, and my wife was quite about me. I again gazed a second time, doubting whether it would occur a second time.

I had not long to wait. Again the long white arm arose. But, on this occasion, its drooping hand pointed towards me. Then it waved wildly three times, and disappeared in the same mysterious fashion as before.

A nasty creaking sensation stole over me and down the marrow of my back. I tried to persuade myself, however, that it was a mere fancy, a thistle, or a stick, that my imagination had conjured into a ghost.

At this point my welcome patrol came up.

"A fine night, sir, but cold—your look cold, sir—very cold," said the sergeant as he courteously scrutinized me.

"Yes, I am very cold, devilish cold, replied I. "That fog is chilly and fine churchyard that, just look round."

The file of soldiers had passed up, and we were alone.

The sergeant looked. At the same moment the spectral arm raised itself, pointed its bony finger towards us, shivered twice, and vanished.

"What's that, sir? Do you see a white arm rising from the grave yonder?"

"I was not a mere fancy then," I said. "I replied, and I have seen it twice within the last ten minutes. Command the men to halt; we must investigate this."

But for the soldiers at hand, I confess I could hardly have the courage to enter that lonely fog-drenched graveyard, full as it was with the lately buried corpses of the poor famine-stricken people.

We entered the graveyard, approached the grave,

and there we saw what will haunt me to my dying day.

An enormous bloated sow was rooting at one of the lately filled graves. She had disinterred a young corpse with long black hair, that had been thrown there without a coffin, and carelessly covered with "efficient earth." It was already dismembered, and, every now and then, turned over the body causing its gaunt arm to rise and fall. This was what had startled us.

With difficulty we drove the animal away from the corpse, which we caused afterwards to be decently buried.

Not till I had heard the above story did I fully realize the horrors of that famine.

VERITAS.

## GLADSTONE SPEAKS

On His Recent Gain—Advice to Workmen.

LONDON, October 23.—Mr. Gladstone spoke at West Calder to-day. He referred to the result of the election as a forecast of the triumph of the Liberals in the coming general election, which if the present rate of grain continued would give them a majority of 90. Referring to the Irish question, he objected to the name "Separatist," as applied to the Home Rulers. The appellation, he said, was untrue and unfair. There was no question among Liberals about removing the Irish representation from Westminster, nor did they propose to repeal the Act of Union. But they did propose to delegate to Ireland the control of local affairs. He advocated the principle of one man, one vote, and shorter parliaments.

Commenting upon the enormous power workmen now possess, he said it would prove beneficial, as the judgment of great questions by the masses was more enlightened than that of the educated classes. He would not venture a decisive opinion upon a general election but he saw a definite measure. In spite of the recent vote of trade unions, Mr. Gladstone did not see his way to consider a general legislative proposal. A special eight hours' miners' bill was on a different footing. He was loath to think eight hours a day was quite enough for miners. Referring to strikes, Mr. Gladstone said that down to the present time, when the contest between labor and capital had gone to the sharp issues of strikes and lock-outs, the laboring man had in the main been right.

Among the means workmen ought to select in order to strengthen their position legal combination was the most valuable. It was a sound system, and with only rare exception was it based upon individuals. The bulk of what workmen had gained in the contest with capital had been through the judicious use of combination. Workmen ought not to contract the habit of appealing to Parliament to help them out of difficulty by special act. Prevalence of strikes, reliance upon themselves and unity of policy would lift them to a higher position as individuals and as a class.

## A Gladstonian Victory.

LONDON, October 12.—The Parliamentary election in the Evesham division of Lancashire to-day resulted in a victory for the Gladstonians. Mr. Robt. J. Liberator, Conservative, received 497 votes, and Mr. Egerton, Liberal, received 427. Before the election, while the Liberal had good reason to hope for success, they were not over-optimistic, as they realized it would be a great victory to elect from a member of the industrial Egerton family this constituency which was regarded as securely Conservative. Mr. Egerton, the Tory-Conservative candidate, declined to make any promises or pledges on either the temperance or the labor issue, but he was personally popular, his family being largely interested in the mines at Waldeen, and always looked to with esteem and affection as employers of the better class, having granted to their people many privileges not enjoyed by miners elsewhere. Nevertheless, the miners voted to support the Liberal nominee, Mr. Robt. J. Liberator, and has fought the battle largely on the issue of Irish Home Rule or English miracle. Over confidence on the part of the Conservatives was undoubtedly had something to do with the result.

The News says the result of the Evesham election will make the demand for the dissolution of Parliament louder than ever.

The Chronicle says, "The election was fought on the eight hour and not on the Irish question, and the result is a great triumph for the Gladstonians."

The Post says that when the real moment for a national decision is reached the double issue by which Evesham was won will be a very small item in the general result.

The Times admits that the result was due to the return of the Gladstonians to their allegiance, coupled with Mr. Robt. J. Liberator's acceptance of the eight hour and the electoral vote.

The Standard says, "It is futile to deny that the result of the Evesham election disappoints the Unionists. We regret that, although the Conservatives maintained their ground, they failed to emulate the Gladstonians in securing new votes."

## Count Von Moltke.

BREITENBURG, October 27.—The 90th birthday of Count von Moltke, was celebrated with great pomp at Berlin on the 23rd and following days. The Emperor William his generals and the officers and standards of the garrison were all taken to the great commanders house were congratulatory addresses were read. The municipal council gave 50,000 marks in the Count's name to the Emperor William's house. All the Sovereigns of Europe sent congratulations. The Emperor William, addressing General Field Marshal Count von Moltke at the gathering of the general staff officers said: "I thank you in the name of those who fought together with you for all you have done for my house and the greivings of the fatherland. I greet you as a leader who has created in the army a spirit of invincibility. The presence of the King of Saxony on this occasion recalls the time when he and you fought in Germany's greatness. All here feel gratitude to a chief who has not been content to stand alone in greatness, but who has been active in forming a school for army leaders for all time to come."

## Absconded.

BREITENBURG, Oct. 25.—A sensation has been caused by the absconding of Dr. G. W. Faulkner of Sterling, in face of a warrant charging him with having induced James Tulloch, by false promises, to endorse a promissory note for \$5,250. The warrant was placed in the hands of a constable who, accompanied by Tulloch, went in pursuit of the doctor, who was on a deserting expedition near Gilmour station, on the O. & N. E. As the men bearing the warrant reached the camp, Faulkner and a man named Hough drove in a buggy. Pursuit was out of the question. The fugitive's location is unknown. His estate is in the hands of a sheriff. His liabilities will reach \$50,000, which amount is considerably in excess of the assets. It is believed. Dr. Faulkner was for many years the "biggest" man in Sterling. He ran a bank and a drug store, procured medicine, shaved noses, and took an active part in politics on the Grift side. He was for some years reeve of the village, was elected warden of the county in 1886, and was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature in 1888.

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

From all Quarters of the Universe.

**EUROPEAN.**  
In view of the McKinley tariff Germany will revise its commerce treaty with Austria.

The duty on American weavers' spools will be increased in Austria in retaliation for the McKinley tariff.

The betrothal of Prince Maximilian of Baden to the Princess Victoria Louise of Schleswig-Augustenburg is announced.

The dock companies of London will cancel their agreement with the dockers' union November 3. Trouble is expected.

Mr. Balfour has written a letter to the Times in reply to Mr. Morley's Newcastle speech. He accuses him of misrepresentation.

The punishment of political spies detected in France is to be doubled, and their employers, if caught, will be dealt with equal severity.

The condition of Grand Duke Nicholas, uncle of the Czar, who was seized with sudden mania during the recent army manoeuvres has been settled.

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The tram car employees who are on strike in Vienna have resumed work. The municipal council will compel the tram car companies to revise their rates.

Mr. T. C. Thompson, eldest son of the Minister of Justice, has received a first class certificate in the University of Canada examination held some time since.

Count Kalacky, the Austro-Hungarian Prime Minister, has left Vienna on a visit to the Tyrol where he goes to enjoy a few days of rest and improve his health.

The London Chronicle says: The style of style of political oratory adopted by Balfour and Morley tends to confirm the report that the dissolution of Parliament is near.

Mr. Gladstone has had a private conference in Edinburgh with a number of Scotch members of the House of Commons on the question of disestablishment of the Church of Scotland.

The czar has privately intimated to the Serbian government that he has no desire for a change in the Serbian dynasty. This is in accordance with a warning intimation in behalf of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro and Prince Karageorgevitch.

It is said at London that the Executive Committee of the shipowners' Federation is organizing a scheme for the simultaneous laying up of ships at all the ports as a final resort against the action of the Seamen and Dock Laborers' union.

A Shanghai despatch states that Inspector General Hsu, head of the Chinese customs, has suggested to the Imperial Government the abolition of the export duty on tea, as a measure of protection to the Chinese tea trade, now threatened by Japan and India.

A party of dervishes who were raiding cattle on Wednesday were attacked by the Egyptian cavalry. Seven dervishes were killed and a number taken prisoners. A conflict between Senoussi, the Italian general, and the Mahdi is expected to take place shortly at Omdurman.

It is stated in Paris that negotiations have been reopened between England and France for the surrender of the French rights on the shore of Newfoundland. England proposes a pecuniary indemnity, while France demands, in addition, a concession of territory in West Africa.

Mr. J. Black, the newly appointed United States consul at Pesth, while journeying to that city commented publicly upon Austrian affairs in a manner which has offended the Austrian Government. Several deputations have been sent to his residence to request him to leave the country, but he has refused to do so.

Troops have been stationed in the Christiana quarter of the city of Erzeroum, Armenia, to protect the residents, who fear that the Moslems intend to conduct an organized pillage of the quarters. Six Moslems have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in a plot to rob the caravan route, between Erzeroum and Trebizond. A number of caravans have been attacked and plundered.

According to the new French tariff bill issued to the Deputies last week and hemp are made free from duty. Agricultural products are placed in two categories, the first consisting of cereals, live stock and meat and going under a maximum tariff, implying that they cannot be included in any treaty, all other products going under a minimum tariff and being available for treaty purposes. Several deputations have been sent to demand the suppression of the minimum category.

## CANADIAN.

The locomotive works at Kingston are loaded up with orders.

It is proposed by Nova Scotia parties to ship live lobsters to England.

The dispute between the O.P.R. and the city of St. Thomas has been settled.

A branch of the Trappist monastery at Oka is to be established at Lake St. John.

Mrs. Beattie of Campbellford killed herself on the 22nd by cutting her throat with a razor.

There are seventy-one cadets taking the course at the Royal Military College, Kingston.

The elections in York, N.B., for the Local Assembly resulted in the return of the Government candidates.

Dr. Robertson, ex-M.P.P. for Halifax, who has been very low for some time with typhoid fever, is now recovering.

Eastern Ontario counties are shipping potatoes in large quantities to the United States at advanced prices, in spite of McKinley.

The Government has taken action in regard to a petition from Lethbridge, N.W.T., for the erection of a Custom house, and a grant will probably be made.

The recent storms on the Atlantic coast caused great damage to breakwaters and piers. The breakwater at Margareville, Annapolis, was damaged to the extent of \$16,000.

William Creek, a farmer living near Milverton, Ont., aged about 70 years, was run over by a yard engine at a crossing in Stratford last week. His head was severed from the body.

Mr. M. Boyd, of Boboysaygon, who received the nomination for South Victoria at the Conservative convention last Saturday, has returned from Colorado and has declined the nomination.

In response to an invitation from Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, several Catholic fathers have taken part in the intercolonial railway at Nova Scotia. The intention is to open at once a college for the Acadian youth of the province.

The trial of the Delamarrs at Quebec for arson collapsed suddenly, the judge deciding that the evidence was insufficient to convict. The charge of murder is put over to the next assize, the prisoners being liberated on their own recognizances.

At Cobourg assizes Charles Gerow was acquitted of the charge of murdering Robert Lockhart, on the ground of insanity. Sarah A. Lockhart was convicted on a charge of setting fire to her mother's house while the mother was bedridden within.

The examiners for the examination for the Quebec provincial service, held on the 27th inst., were Messrs. E. E. Taubé, Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands; Rev. E. I. Rexford, secretary of the Department of Public Instruction; and Jos. Dolvin, Deputy Provincial Secretary.

Three barrels of black varnish and two kegs of powder exploded in the intercolonial railway at Campbellton, N.B., J. P. McNeil was blown through the doorway and badly injured.

# DOMINION ORGANS

FINEST TONED ORGANS OF THE DAY.

L. E. N. PRATTE,

No. 1075 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.  
Sole Agent for Hamilton, Fischer and Dominion Pianos and Zöllner Organs.

There is an outbreak of influenza among the horses of the western peninsula of Ontario. In some cases dangerous symptoms are developed and a number of animals are laid up. It is not yet known whether the disease is contagious or not, but it is not paid at the outset the cases are liable to turn into a form of fever and other troubles of the respiratory organs.

Cardinal Taschereau has received the decree of the Pope approving the introduction of the case of the Venerable Francois de Montmorency Laval, first Bishop of Quebec, with a view to having him canonized. This will be read, together with the mandement, all the Catholic churches of the diocese next Sunday.

Smugglers played a mean trick upon the Quebec customs officers last week. The officers received a hint that two carts with four caarks of whiskey were to be found on the Beauport road at midnight, and they spent several hours on the watch. They captured the carts and the contents, and while taking them into Quebec the smugglers landed 148 caaks on the Island of Orleans.

There is a big boom in the shipment of potatoes from Nova Scotia to the West Indies. It is anticipated that Kingston will take 4,000 barrels will be sent from that district during the season. The steamship Odin on her last voyage carried 5,000 barrels to Havana. The schooner Resolution, with 1,800 barrels, is ready to sail, and the Donacosa, which will take 2,400 barrels, is ready to load, both for the same port.

Mr. Choquette, M.P., who was counsel for M. J. R. in the Montmartre murder, tried at Quebec and sentenced to death, is again pressing the Minister of Justice for the commutation of the condemned man's sentence on the ground that in the appeal case one of the judges strongly expressed the opinion that the writ on which the objections were founded was not taken in proper time, and the other judges had also their doubts in the matter. Mr. Choquette points out numerous repitices which have already been given. The case is now under consideration.

Analysis of Canadian made spices are being made by the Inland Revenue Department. The samples of white and black and white pepper and mustard now undergoing chemical tests are said to show an extent and variety of adulteration that will surprise consumers of these condiments very much. A variety of food in the ground state in which they are generally sold are found to be pure. The pepper is largely mixed with starch and other substances, the mustard contains flour and even plaster of paris, while the ground cinnamon, it is said, contains scarcely anything of the genuine article besides the flavor.

## AMERICAN.

Mountain fever is raging among the Indians of North Dakota with great fatality.

The first locomotive of the Manitowish Pique & Cog railway reached the summit of Pike's Peak on Sunday and the last spike driven.

Many of the striking miners at Ishpeming, Mich., are leaving there daily and nearly a third of them will seek work elsewhere. Many Cornishmen are returning to England.

Patrick J. Gleason, mayor of Long Island City, for striking and kicking George R. S. in a recent fight, was sentenced by Judge Cullen to five days' imprisonment in the county jail and to pay a fine of \$250.

The legality of the McKinley bill is called in question, but until the question is decided it will be enforced. Many New York importers, believing the McKinley Tariff bill to be a nullity, are ordering heavy shipments of goods from Europe.

The State Department at Washington has been notified by Mr. Henry Gilman, U. S. consul at Jerusalem, that three locomotives of American make have arrived at Jaffa for the Jerusalem and Jaffa railroad. These are the first locomotives ever used in Palestine.

The boarders at a well known boarding house at Brockton, Mass., where shoe-makers and other classes of workmen have been for some time, have been notified that the advance in the price of provisions, as the result of the passage of the McKinley bill, the cost of board has been increased fifty cents a week.

A Boston man has confessed to the murder of Abel Mawkin, killed twenty-eight years ago under mysterious circumstances in Dorchester, Mass. George Hall, now a resident of Lynn, was suspected of the crime, and he failed to fully clear himself of the suspicion of guilt which has hung over him ever since, clouding his life and that of his family.

Last week all the window glass factories in Findlay moved into new trust agreements to control the production and sale of window glass. This trust embraces all the window glass houses in the United States west of Pittsburg, except that at Ocala, Ohio, which is owned by Findlay parties. The effect of this combination will be to increase the price of glass.

## OBITUARY.

There passed away at St. Luc, on Sunday last, at the early age of 38 years, a charitable and beloved lady in the person of Mrs. F. S. McDonald. Mrs. McDonald's disease was an affection of the heart, from which she was suffering for some time. The deceased lady was a kind and devoted wife, loving mother and devoted daughter. She left five children, three of whom survive her. Mr. McDonald has the sympathy of friends in his bereavement. The funeral took place on Wednesday morning, the 23rd inst., from the husband's residence, at St. Luc, and was followed to LaSalle Cemetery by a large concourse of friends and relatives.

The death of Mr. P. O'Neill, of Baltham Township, Lanark, at the advanced age of 88 years, removes one of the most esteemed residents of that county. The deceased came to Canada at an early age and settled not long after where he died. He married Miss M. O'Reilly, and became the father of sixteen children, seven of whom survive him. Mr. O'Neill's name was descended from the great earl of that name. His funeral was largely attended.

Mr. John Kearney, the well known and popular head of the firm of J. & P. Kearney, re-imports, St. John street, Montreal, died on Monday at his residence, Shuter street, after a brief illness, at the early age of 45 years. Mr. Kearney was well known and kindly regarded by an extensive circle of business and social acquaintances. He came to Canada about twenty years since and later established himself in business at Montreal. The deceased was born at Rathbone, County Louth. The funeral took place at St. Patrick's Church and was largely attended.

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## FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS

By the Paulist Fathers.

Sometimes it seems, dear brethren, that one of the most difficult virtues to acquire, and one of the hardest to practice, is that virtue spoken of in the Gospel of to-day that of Forgiveness of Injuries. And yet it is a virtue to which we, as Christians, are most strictly bound. We have no other whatever in the matter. If we would live in the grace of God, if we would acquire merit, if we would save our souls, if we would gain heaven at the last—we must forgive those who offend us. Our Blessed Lord has spoken in the plainest possible language: "If you forgive men their offences, thy Father who is in heaven will forgive thee thy offences; but if you will not forgive men, neither will your Father forgive you your sins." "Judge not, and you shall not be judged; condemn not, and you shall not be condemned; forgive