

Kennedy is also a member of the board of management of the House of Industry; is a director of the Saskatchewan Land and Homestead Company, and was for several years a director on the board of the Real Estate Loan and Debenture Company. He is a good public speaker, indeed, few commercial men have the facility for expressing themselves in public possessed by him. Mr. Kennedy married the daughter of his first employer, the late James Macaw. A long period of usefulness is, we trust, still before him, and should he decide on entering the political arena of public life, and turn his attention to matters of "state," it is not too much to expect for him a success equal to that he has already achieved in the "church" Methodist, and in the "world" of commerce. In a condensed sketch it is impossible to do adequate justice to or point out the many lessons to be learned from a study of the character of a man of Mr. Warring Kennedy's calibre. Suffice it to say that his name and example will ever shine forth to the immigrants, salesmen, shop-boys and young men of the future, as a brilliant beacon, towering high above and always before them in their voyage through life, warning them by the brightness of its light to give a wide berth to the "rocks" of "idleness," the "shoals" of "procrastination," and the "troubled waters" of dishonesty; encouraging them to steer through the calm seas of industry, diligence, perseverance and integrity, a continuance on which course will, after carrying them safely past all dangers, guide them at length into the haven of success. In a biography of self-made men, Mr. Kennedy fully deserves a distinguished place; he may truly be said to have been "the architect of his own fortune;" gratifying as this reflection must be to him, it pales before the consciousness he enjoys that through the whole of his career he has carried himself without reproach, and the knowledge he possesses that among Toronto's many worthy citizens no one to-day stands more deservedly honoured, respected and esteemed by his fellow-men than the young apprentice boy of a dry goods store in an obscure Irish town.

Hall, John Sharp, was born in Scotland in 1797, and settled in Montreal in 1830. In Edinburgh he occupied the position of writer to the signet; but on coming to Canada he first taught school, and afterwards took up the profession of accountant, which he practised for many years. He was an ardent lover of the temperance cause, and

a hard worker among the Sons of Temperance of the Province of Quebec. The Grand Division elected him as its Grand Scribe, and for over twenty years he filled this office. He was also a Past Grand Worthy Patriarch of the same organization. In 1882 he was elected by the National Division of the Sons of Temperance of North America, at the session held at Concord, New Hampshire, Most Worthy Associate, and occupied this position for two years. At this time he was the oldest Son of Temperance attending the National Division. He died at Bedford, Quebec, at the residence of his son, J. M. Hall, on the 30th September, 1885, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years and eight months, and his body was interred in Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal.

De St. Just, Hon. Luc Letellier, the late ill-starred Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, was born at Rivière Ouelle, on the 12th of May, 1820. Like most of our Canadian public men of note, M. Letellier studied law, and practised his profession for a time, after which he entered political life. He was elected for the first time, in 1850, to the parliament of old Canada. He was defeated at the general election of 1852, and again in 1857. Three years later he was elected for Granville Division to the Legislative Council, where he sat till the union. In 1863, he became minister of agriculture in the Sandfield Macdonald administration, and this office he retained till the following year. In May, 1867, upon the completion of the confederation, he was called to the Senate, by proclamation, for the division of Granville. For the following six years, he was leader of the opposition in that body. In the Liberal administration, which came into office in 1873, he became minister of agriculture; but towards the close of the following year, he resigned his portfolio, and was appointed lieutenant-governor of Quebec, in room of the late Hon. René Édouard Caron, deceased. He had not long occupied the position of lieutenant-governor, before he began to find himself more or less at variance with certain members of the local government, especially with the premier, M. De Boucherville. The variance originally arose, partly from the different points of view, from which they contemplated public affairs generally, and each seems to have been of opinion that the other was trying to usurp functions foreign to his office. M. Boucherville, on several occasions, showed a disposition to substitute the power of the executive, for that of the