The Toronto World.

THIRD YEAR. MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1882. PRICE ONE CENT

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

PETLEY & CO.

Are offering Crossley & Sons best quality Tapestry Carpets at

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Per yard worth $1.10, also best quality (five frame) Brussels Carpets at

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Acknowledged by all the greatest wonder ever seen in Toronto. See it before it is taken to Chicago. Open every day from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Anderson's Band this afternoon.

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MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 20.

MR. AND MRS. N. C. GOODWIN

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Supported by an excellent Comedy Company, MONDAY and TUESDAY nights and WEDNESDAY MATINEE. First production here of Geo. R. Sims' amusing comedy,

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Wednesday night, only production of HOBBIES. Admission 25c, 50c and 75c. Box plan now open. Remainder of week Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Knight in BARON RUDOLPH.

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SPECIFIC ARTICLES

A BIG CASH PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, old carpets, and old stoves (cooking or parlor.) Parties waited on at their own residences. S. SYNENBERG, 10 Queen street west.

AT 125 QUEEN-ST. WEST, HIGHEST PRICE Paid for cast off c[illegible]g; parties waited on at their own residence. [illegible]MON.

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AT 187 YORK STREET, L. [illegible]CH PAYS the highest price in city fo[illegible] clothing. Prompt attention given to orders by p[illegible] 1y

BLUE PEAS (FOR COOKING) ENTIRELY FREE from Bugs (in large and small quantities) to suit purchasers. JAMES RENNIE, East Market.

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DRESS PLAITING BY STEAM IN A SUPERIOR manner. 2 Revere Block, 149 King street west, Opposite Windsor Hotel. 135

FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER DOZEN YOU can have your collars and cuffs dressed equal to new at the Toronto Steam Laundry, 54 and 56 Wellington street west.

FAMILY WASHING PROMPTLY ATTENDED to. Special rates made at the Toronto Steam Laundry, 54 Wellington street west.

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GO TO PIPER'S FOR OFFICE FURNITURE OF every description; orders promptly attended to. 59 Adelaide street west.

LUMBER FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—Joists 2-6 to 2x12, car 281 8s; some hemlock car 350; 2x4 scantling, 12 to 16 feet, $7; pine boards $7 to $8; bills cut to order. JOSEPH DAVIS & CO., 46 Church street.

MRS. LEVI PAYS THE HIGHEST CASH price for cast-off clothes; orders by post given immediate attention. 224 King street east, cor. of Sherbourne.

M. GORDON'S, 244 QUEEN-ST. WEST, TOronto, is the cheapest place in the city for new and second-hand clothing, boots and shoes; call and see; highest price paid for cast off clothing; parties waited on at their own residence; orders by mail promptly attended to.

NO HUMBUG. I AM PREPARED TO PAY the highest price for cast off ladies' or gentlemen's clothing; please favor me with a call; 87 Queen West. H. ALBERT & CO.

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STOVES—SECOND-HAND IN GOOD ORDER JOHN TERRY'S, 95 Jarvis street 246 tf

WEATHER STRIPS—COLD AIR AND DUST excluded, and rattling of windows prevented by the use of Johnston's weather strips. Materials supplied and applied. W. J. HARPER, 39 King street west 4

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME FOX-SKIN ROBE. Apply to HOSTLER, Mitchell house, Jarvis street.

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PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—M. F. SMITH, DENTIST, 266 Queen street east. Artificial teeth, life-like in appearance, and perfect in eating and speaking; moderate fees.

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ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LEND ON ALL sorts of personal securities at the Singer loan office, 115 Queen street west.

MONEY LOANED ON WATCHES, PLATE, jewellery, and every sort of personal property at lowest rates. clothing, furs, carpets, watches, etc., bought, every facility given to redeem or repurchase goods; reserve of time; all business confidential; every transaction conducted with the strictest integrity. GEORGE ADAMS, 327 Queen street west. Established 1870.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES, ON mortgage. Notes discounted and collaterals taken. J. DAVIS & CO., 46 Church street.

MORTGAGES ON GOOD FARM LANDS IN Manitoba, paying 8 per cent. for sale. LIBERAL COMMISSION. P. O. Box, 795, Toronto.

$100000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT. on city or farm property; half margin; charges moderate. For particulars apply to C. W. LINDSEY, Real Estate Agent, 6 King street east.

$2000 OR $5000 WANTED. SUBSTANtial evidence given that capital will yield Fifteen per cent box 124 World office

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

MANITOBA—GREAT BARGAIN IN PROPERTY—Mountain City, Emerson and Portage la Prarie. Maps of Mountain City and Emerson sent on receipt of 50c. WILLIAM McLISH or JOSEPH POWELL, Victoria Chambers, No. 9 Victoria street, Toronto. tf

MANITOBA LANDS FOR SALE—MOUNTAIN City. Over 400 lots in this flourishing town. Some very choice sites near the business centre. There are at present four very large stores, agricultural implement supplies, three fine hotels, one doing business of about twenty-thousand a year, a fine grist and saw mill, and schools, churches, banking and loan house, blacksmith shop, carriage and wagon works. It is also the county town of Hamilton, having recently held their court in the new county buildings, said to be the finest in Manitoba. The registry office for the county is also situated there. The government have recently established it as a Port of Customs. Outside of Emerson and Portage la Prairie, Mountain city is the most flourishing town in the far famed Province. It is situated 50 miles west of Emerson in Southern Manitoba on C. P. S. W. B. & W. & St. W. Railways, on the Pembina Height, in the best agricultural and first settled section of Manitoba. Farming lands have already advanced to almost Ontario prices. For particulars apply to JOSEPH POWELL or WM. McLISH, Victoria Chambers, 9 Victoria street, Toronto. tf

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A PARTNER WITH CASH $250 AND SECURITY in some amount, as he would have the [illegible] of sales in Toronto. An acquaintance in [illegible] builders and contractors. A recommendation [illegible] For particulars apply to Y. L., Amaranth P. O.

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A PARTY WHO HAS A USEFUL INVENTION would like to hear from any party who would invest money in it, as inventor has not sufficient capital to perfect it. Address INVENTOR, 70 Adelaide street West. 5 tf

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A WAR CLOUD IN EUROPE.

COMMOTION CREATED BY SKOBELEFF'S SPEECH TO SERVIAN STUDENTS.

Gladstone Shakes the British Constitution by not Dancing Attendance on the Queen—The Passing Show.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Friday's drawing-room at Buckingham palace was remarkable for the unusual number of troops and police, and the immense turnout of spectators in the street and park. Nobody believes the queen to be in personal danger from the Irish plot, but the precautions were taken exactly as if an attempt were expected.

TOO BUSY FOR ETIQUETTE.

The great subject of discussion is the attitude Gladstone has adopted towards the queen, and his conduct of late has passed the bounds of decency. It is customary on the queen's arrival in London for the prime minister to wait upon her. On Thursday, when her majesty arrived at Buckingham palace, Gladstone did not put in an appearance, but it was announced that he was indisposed. The same night he attended the house of commons and made a long speech. On Friday the Queen held a drawing-room but the principal ministers stayed away. The day passed over without a visit from Gladstone and the queen left London without having seen him. These occurrences are attributed to an article in the court organ referring to the great anxiety of the queen about the present state of public affairs and intimating that she has been compelled to submit to more than one indignity at the hands of the ministers.

RUSSIAN TROOPS MOVING.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—It is affirmed on good authority that a detachment of Cossacks with a staff of officers have been ordered to Merver.

SKOBELEFF BAITING GERMANY.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Skobeleff, who is now here, is reported as saying he believes safety lies in a union of the Slavs with France. The European balance of power must be re-established or there will soon be only one power—Germany.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—All the newspapers express indignation at the speech of Skobeleff to the Servian students. The Germania says it hopes the government will seriously ask Russia whether she grants her generals leave of absence to preach a crusade in France against Germany. The National Zeitung advises Austria to bring the struggle with the Herzegovina insurgents promptly to a close.

VIENNA, Feb. 18.—The entire press here condemn Skobeloff's recent speech. The Fremdenblott says the speech is significant because thousands of Russians hold the same views. Pan-Slavism, it affirms, is as great a danger for Russia as for Europe.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The emperor expressed the deepest indignation and sorrow because of Skobeloff's remarks. He said that if such wanton provocations continued he would be compelled to resort to energetic measures.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Skobeleff has informed an interviewer that he made the recent speech simply as a private individual and although the report of his speech was exaggerated he adhered to the spirit thereof. He altogether deprecated the importance attached to his utterances.

THE RUSSIAN JEWS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—Ignatieff, minister of the interior, informed a Jewish robber that the government would neither encourage nor oppose the emigration of the Jews.

SHOTS EXCHANGED.

DURLIN, Feb. 18.—Armed bands attacked the military in charge of a house at Barrick-on-Suir from which a tenant had been evicted, and fired several shots. The military returned the volley, dispersing the band.

HIGH TIDE IN THE CHANNEL.

CALAIS, Feb. 18.—The tide is extraordinarily high here to-day. The water reached the quays, wasted away the embankment and penetrated the dry docks.

BI-METALLISM.

BERNE, Feb. 18.—The proposal of the federal council to conclude an international treaty fixing the standard for gold and silver coinage has been refused by England, Germany, France, Italy and other powers.

RUSSIA TO THE RESCUE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—It is rumored that six Russian officers have started for Herzegovina and nine others will shortly follow them.

PLAIN WORDS TO THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—The Metropolitan of Moscow has addressed a letter to the czar urging him to quit his seclusion, which suggests poltroonery, and is injurious to the national traditions. The emperor's seclusion, he continues, will lead to a disunion between the emperor and the people, who will finally accustom themselves to dispense with a sovereign. The czar was irritated by the letter and will endeavor to have the metropolitan dismissed.

GERMAN COQUETRY WITH TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 18.—A special German embassy to-day invested the sultan with the order of the black eagle.

FRENCH SPECULATIONS.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—A kind of credit mobilier with a capital of one hundred millions of francs, and styled "omnius francais," is being formed. The object is to buy stocks and shares at present prices. The directors will represent leading financial establishments.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST AMERICANS.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Feb. 18.—The colonial press charges the agents of the crown with discriminating against an American firm which offered to undertake the proposed railway extension on cheaper terms than were accepted from the English contractors.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—In the house of commons last night Chaplin, member for mid-Lincolnshire, stated that all the evidence before the royal commission tended to show that the United States have reached the acme of agricultural prosperity, and that the worst therefore has been seen of foreign competition.

GLADSTONE AND HOME RULE.

Sir Stafford Northcote, referring to Gladstone's home rule utterances said they were something between a dream and an electioneering move, which though sufficiently characteristic of Gladstone was exceedingly dangerous.

The Boom in Lindsay.

LINDSAY, Feb. 18.—Messrs Stevenson, Shackle & Ogilvie of Montreal have been granted exemption for ten years and will shortly commence the manufacture of straw and mill braids and paper pulp. Mr. Sylvester's agricultural works are being put under contract. Mr. Hamilton's carriage works are being enlarged. A union passenger station is to be constructed by the Midland consolidation. Twenty passenger trains will pass daily. Needham & Sadler's flour mills have been enlarged in capacity.

HAVERHILL DESTROYED.

A Fierce Fight with the Flames—The Dead and Missing—Extent of the Wreck.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 19.—A little tongue of flame was first seen by a policeman in Wentworth's leather shop on Washington street. Thence it spread, and all attempts to control the flames seemed useless. The firemen were continually driven back by overwhelming flames. It was soon evident that a clean sweep to the river would be made, and the fight on that side was abandoned. The last men and apparatus barely escaped, and as it was one man lost his life by falling walls. By this time apparatus and men had arrived from neighboring cities, and

A DETERMINED FIGHT WAS MADE

on the opposite side. A wide open space at the east prevented the fire crossing Washington square, and efforts to prevent the flames from crossing Wingate street were finally successful. At 4 o'clock the fire appeared to have reached its bounds, but an hour later the flames leaped over the railroad and burned two buildings opposite. It is feared that the bodies of a score or more of prominent business men are buried in the ruins. The city marshall states that three men are missing.

THE DEAD.

Thus far there are three dead, John St. German, fireman, Geo. Whittier and an unknown man whose body has not been taken from the ruins. Only three shoe and leather firms are left in the town.

THE INSURANCES

probably aggregate $1,000,000, the total loss would appear to be much heavier than has been estimated. Sixty buildings were burned, mostly brick blocks occupied by eighty-six firms, 25,000 people are thrown out of employment. The city council has taken measures for their relief.

EXTENT OF THE DEVASTATION.

One hundred and two shoe manufacturers and over two hundred other firms were burned out. The losses will be most seriously felt by manufacturers with small capital. In many cases they are but partially insured. Many firms have already located in other quarters and resume business on Monday. The banks which were burned procured funds for the use of depositors to-day. Several of their safes were opened this afternoon and the contents found but little injured.

THE CHESTER EXPLOSION.

Three More Victims Recovered—Seventy-Five Wounded—What was the Cause?

CHESTER, Feb. 19.—Three more victims of the explosion are reported dying, and Van Horn, who it is said told the fireman there was no danger, and who was threatened with lynching, is still very low. Many houses in the vicinity of the disaster were totally wrecked.

WAS GREEK FIRE STORED THERE?

It is stated that the Porter mansion was used during the war as a manufactory of Greek fire. The manufacturer died suddenly and it is thought that some of this compound may have been stored in the annex attic. Not a stone of the building is left, even the foundations being displaced. Jackson himself seems ignorant of the cause of the explosion. The wounded number seventy-five.

EVIDENCE OF THE MANAGER.

In giving his evidence Van Horn said that there were not seven barrels of gunpowder about the premises. The fire originated from a small stove on the second storey. When the explosion occurred witness was in the building and had he thought there was any danger he would not have been there. No nitro-glycerine was stored on the premises.

GONE INTO LIQUIDATION.

The Failure of a Chicago House Causes the Collapse of a Bank.

WATERTOWN, N.Y, Feb. 18.—Since the failure of Kenyon & Co., Chicago, confidence in the Merchants' bank has been weakening—Kenyon was a director. The depositors began, withdrawing the funds and the officers thought best to go to liquidation. The capital stock is $210,000 with deposits of $700,000. Last week the assets were a million, but since Kenyon's failure there has been a large shrinkage. Kenyon is said to have drawn $50,000. It is stated that H. W. Eddy, another director, who assigned to-day, drew a much larger amount. Among the deposits are $100,000 county funds, and $25,000 city and school funds. The officers of the bank state the depositors will be paid in full. No statement from the bank has been made public yet.

WAR'S AWFUL CARNAGE.

Pisco Sacked and Pillaged—One Thousand People Butchered by Peruvians.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 24.—Particulars have been received of the massacre of the inhabitants of Pisco by Peruvian soldiery. Col. Mas with six hundred troops from Ica attacked Villavicencio, routed him, and proceeded to sack Pisco. A thousand pipes of wine were distributed among the men who burned the houses and murdered the inhabitants. Four hundred foreigners who resisted were cut to pieces, three hundred being killed, including the French consul. The total number of victims is one thousand. It is said that Mas has since been shot by Calderon's troops.

Seats for Sales-Ladies.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Summonses were granted to-day against R. H. Masy & Co., Daniel & Son, and Simson, Crawford & Simson for a violation of the law in neglecting to provide seats for sales-ladies.

Fight on Divorce Proceedings.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Edward Stern, Russian vice consul, had a fight this morning on Broadway with his father-in-law, Jules Druilhet. The parties belabored each other with sticks. The quarrel arose out of divorce proceedings between Stern and his wife. Druilhet was arrested and bailed.

The Missing Sardinian.

LONDON, FEB. 18.—The passengers of the steamer Sardinian, transferred to the Nederland, state that the captain of the Nederland declined to take the Sardinian in tow, as his vessel was carrying the mails, but offered to take the passengers. When the Nederland left the Sardinian, on the 8th inst., nine hundred miles from Queenstown, her stern leaked.

Capture of Oyster Pirates.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 18.—The governor's expedition returned this afternoon. Six schooners and a sloop were captured with sixty-one men who were jailed. Most of the vessels belonged to Virginia. The pirates may be imprisoned from one to three years. Eighteen shots were fired at the oystermen before they were captured. One vessel was chased thirty-five miles. The captors are entitled to half of the price for which the vessels captured are sold.

DEATH OF DR. RYERSON.

HE PASSES QUIETLY AWAY YESTERDAY MORNING.

A Long Career of Active Ministrations—He Lies Unconscious—Sketch of His Life—The Funeral.

After a lingering illness the venerable Dr. Ryerson passed quietly away yesterday morning. He death was not unexpected, and for many months loving friends faithfully watched over the aged divine. The cause of death was old age and its accompanying infirmities. The doctor had been unconscious since Friday night, when Rev. Dr. Rose called on him, but he was beyond the pale of communion with him. From that time until his death yesterday he remained unconscious.

A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

[The following sketch of the doctor's life is mainly taken from Mr. Dent's Canadian Portrait Gallery, the most accurate of Canadian biographical records. And especially was Mr. Dent's account of Dr. Ryerson's life prepared with care and at the expense of not a little labor.]

By Dr. Ryerson's death we have lost one who for an exceptionally long period occupied a conspicuous place in the public eye, and exerted an influence in certain directions which will be felt for many a year to come. It is probably not going too far to say that no Canadian who has not occupied a seat in parliament has ever made himself so widely known as Dr. Ryerson. His days have been long in the land. He had passed by nearly nine years the period allotted by the Psalmist as the average duration of human life, and it is only within the last year or two that it could truthfully be said of him that his eye was dimmed, or his natural force abated. His long life was spent in great mental activity, and the stand taken by him on more than one question raised up for him warm friends, as well as bitter foes. He had, however, survived the enmities of the past, and the evening of his life has been wonderfully serene and cloudless, surrounded by "that which should accompany old age; as honor, love, obedience, troops of friends." His loss will be especially felt by the religious body with which he was identified for more than sixty years, and the polity of which he had a large share in moulding and directing. It has been said that one never knows how many friends a man has until he is dead. Certain it is that thousands of hearts will be strangely moved today, when intelligence is disseminated throughout the country that Dr. Egerton Ryerson has passed to his rest.

HIS ORIGIN.

He was born on the 24th of March, 1803, at the paternal homestead in the township of Charlotteville, about half way between the present vil Vittoria and Port Ryerse, in what was then the wild London district. His father, Joseph Ryerson, was descended from a Danish family which settled in what is now the state of New Jersey towards the close of the seventeenth century, and which remained there until the breaking out of the American revolution. Joseph Ryerson and several of his brothers espoused the Tory and Royal side in that contest, and when peace was proclaimed they were compelled to seek safety as U. E. Loyalists under the British flag. They settled in New Brunswick, where Joseph married Miss Mehetabel Stickney, by whom he had a numerous progeny, all the masculine members of which attained to more or less distinction in Canada.

THE RYERSON BROTHERS.

George, the eldest, who was born in 1789, and who still resides in Toronto, has reached an age almost patriarchal. During the war of 1812-15 he with his younger brothers, William and John, fought in defence of Canada at Detroit, Fort Erie, Beaver Dams, and Lundy's Lane. At Fort Erie he received a wound in one of his jaws, the effects of which, after the lapse of nearly seventy years are plainly perceptible at the present day. William, the second son, is remembered as a remarkably eloquent Wesleyan Methodist preacher, who towards the close of his life took an active part in political life in the county of Brant. John (the third,) and Edivy, (the fifth) were also earnest expounders of the Methodist faith. The fourth son was Egerton—christened Adolphus Egerton, after two old military friends and his father. The latter, with his family removed from New Brunswick to Upper Canada in 1799, and took up his abode in Charlotteville, where he continued to reside until his death in 1854, in the 94th year of his life.

Young Egerton was in his tenth year when the American invasion took place. He imbibed the partiotic ardor of the times, and was filled with regret because he was too young to accompany his three elder brothers to the frontier.

HIS EDUCATION.

He was bred to farming pursuits, and the acquisition by him of an education was attended with many difficulties. Long before he was a man in years he was compelled to do a man's work on the farm, and it was only during the winter that he could find time to attend the district school, which fortunately was in the immediate neighbourhood of his home. But he was haunted by a genuine thirst for knowledge, and made such use of his opportunities that before he had completed his sixteenth year he was regarded as a prodigy of learning in the township. It is unnecessary to say that he never became what in strict parlance could be termed a learned man, but he acquired a fair English education, of which he made a more effective use in after life than many persons make of a strict university training.

No correct estimate can be formed of Egerton Ryerson's life-work without taking into account

THE SPIRITUAL ELEMENT

in his nature. Before he was sixteen years old he began to attend service at a little Methodist meeting house in the neighbourhood, where he and his elder brothers all became impressed on the subject of religion. His feelings on these subjects were tenderly sympathized with by his mother, to whom he went for counsel and comfort in his perplexities. His father, however, though ostensibly an Episcopalian, was not spiritually minded, and was somewhat stern in his dealings with his family. He felt great contempt for Methodistic doctrines and practices, and forbade his sons' attendance at the services. The parental command was disobeyed, and after two years of mental struggle Egerton was formally enrolled as a member of the Methodist body. His father soon became aware of this fact, and spoke his mind with characteristic plainness. "I understand," said he, "that you have joined the Methodists. You must leave them, or leave my house." The young man well knew that argument would be fruitless, and next day he bade his mother a tender farewell, and left his home. A few days after he obtained a situation as assistant teacher in the London district grammar school, where he taught about two years, when, at his father's request, he returned to his home and took the management of the farm. His religion, however, was to him an ever-living reality, and he soon began to feel that his life-work lay in another field. He "lengthened his days" by "borrowing a few hours from the night" for the purpose of study, and of thereby qualifying himself for

THE MINISTRY.

He soon relinquished the charge of the farm, and placed himself at the Gore district grammar school at Hamilton, where he studied the classics with such avidity that he brought on a brain fever. Soon after his recovery, and on his twenty-second birthday he was received into the ministry of the Methodist church. The story of his ministerial career, we understand, has been left in manuscript written by his own hand, and will doubtless be given to the world. For many years his life was one of constant toil and effort. It would occupy half a column simply to enunciate the various stations at which he did duty for a longer or shorter time. He himself computed that in the course of his entire career he had preached nearly

TEN THOUSAND SERMONS.

Great as the labor implied by such a statement must have been, it is a fact that his purely ministerial labors formed only a moderate part of the work of his life. He became involved in the polemical discussions of the time, and was almost as fully recognized as the champion of the Methodist church as Dr. Strachan was recognized as the champion of the Church of England. His first appearance in print was in 1826, when he published a review of a sermon by Dr. Strachan, in which the question of

A STATE CHURCH

was argued with great volubility and vigor. From that time forward his pen was never idle while he remained in the active service of the ministry. In 1829, upon the founding of the Christian Guardian at York (now Toronto) as the organ of Methodism in the province, he became its editor jointly with the Rev. Franklin Metcalfe. In 1832 he was appointed a delegate to England, and attended the British conference of the Wesleyan Methodist church there with a view to bringing about a union with the Methodist Episcopal body in Upper Canada. The object of this mission was successfully accomplished. In 1835 he again proceeded to England and obtained a royal charter for the Upper Canada academy, a seat of learning founded at Cobourg under Methodist auspices, which has since developed into the university of Victoria college. Mr. Ryerson not only succeeded in obtaining the desired charter, but procured the recommendation by the imperial government of a grant to the proposed academy by the Upper Canadian legislature—a recommendation which subsequently resulted in a grant of $16,000. He remained in England nearly two years on the occasion of his second visit. Soon after his return

THE REBELLION

broke out. Unnecessary to say that he had no sympathy with the ill-starred movement, but he had much sympathy for some of the delinquents, and succeeded in obtaining the release of several of them from imprisonment. Upon the incorporation of Victoria college university in 1841 Mr. Ryeron became its first president; and during the same year the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by the Wesleyan university of Middletown, in the Hute of Connecticut. Time fails us to follow out his active career in detail. We pass on to the year 1844, when he made what has been pronounced by many to have been the great mistake of his life. To put the matter briefly, he espoused the side of

SIR CHARLES METCALFE

in the memorable contest with the reform ministers. Into the merits of that question it is unnecessary to enter here at length. Dr. Ryerson, under the nom de plume of Leonidas, published in the British Colonist a series of letters which were afterwards reprinted in pamphlet form under the title of "Sir Charles Metcalfe, Defended against the attacks of his late councillors." We presume that no educated man of the present day, no matter to what political party he may belong, would attempt to defend Sir Charles Metcalfe's position from a constitutional point of view. Dr. Ryerson, however, had never been a politician, and was unable to contemplate the question from a politician's point of view. Throughout the whole course of his long life he never recorded a political vote. Whatever may be thought of the merits of the question in dispute, it is certain that the doctor's letters produced a perceptible effect upon public opinion at the time, and we see no reason for calling his sincerity in question from the mere fact that he soon afterwards, and during the same year, received the appointment of

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

for Upper Canada. It is in that capacity that he is best known to us of the present generation. He retained the office for thirty-two years, during which he administered the provincial school system with a zeal and an efficiency which have won high encominums, not only in Canada, but in Great Britain and the United States. He has left an abiding and ineffaceable mark upon the educational system of his time in Canada, and will long be remembered as a man who devoted many years of his life to obtaining a clear apprehension of the educational requirements of the western province, and of securing the greatest degree of public benefit commensurate with the means at his disposal. We have, perhaps, outlived his ideas on educational questions, for this is a progressive age, and what to-day is a novelty may next year be effete; but Dr. Ryerson, notwithstanding, richly deserved the compliment paid him by the bishop of Manchester in 1865. "What national education in England owes to Sir J. K. Shuttleworth," said that prelate, "what education in New England owes to Horace Mann, that debt education in Canada owes to Egerton Ryerson." In 1848 he established the Journal of Education, which was edited under his auspices from that time down to its discontinuance in 1876. During the year last named Dr. Ryerson retired from the office of superintendent of education. The office itself was abolished, and a minister of education was added to the local cabinet. The doctor was permitted to retire on full salary. During the next five years his time was chiefly devoted to finally revising and passing through the press an historical work in two octavo volumes, embodying a history of the United Empire loyalists, upon which he had been engaged at intervals for about a quarter of a century. This, upon the whole, was favorably received by the press, and is now in a second edition.

He has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was united in 1827, was Miss Aikman, of the township of Barton, near Hamilton. This lady survived her marriage about four years, and gave birth to two children, both of whom died young. In 1833 he married Miss Armstrong, daughter of the late Mr. J. R. Armstrong, of Toronto. By this lady, who still survivies, he has had two children, both of whom are living.

AT THE METROPOLITAN.

At the Metropolitan church last night Rev. Chas. Fish, of Owen Sound, closed an eloquent sermon on the sublimity of Christ's life on earth and his subsequent glorification and ascension to heaven with a touching allusion to the late Jas. Ryerson, whom he said was the great philantrophist of the Methodist church.

Rev. Dr. Rose next referred to the deceased devine. The doctor had visited him on Friday evening last to pray with him as had done on so many other occasions. But he was past all consciousness of prayer.

During one of his rallies he had told Dr. Rose that he expected to do much more for God and his church. But the Lord had answered: "You have done enough, my servant, you have done enough, come up." Dr. Rose then referred to the illustrious divines of the Methodist church who had lately passed away—Dr. Puncheon, Dr. Davis and now Dr. Ryerson.

The funeral services will be held at the Metropolitan church on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The friends and mourners are to assemble at the deceased's residence, Victoria street, at 2 o'clock. Dr. Rose closed the service by offering up a fervent prayer for the deceased.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Civil Service—Appointment—The Elections—Schemes—Boundaries Fisheries.

OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—The civil service bill will probably be introduced on Tuesday next, but the general opinion is that it is not the intention of the government to carry it through this session.

It is generally believed that the general elections will not come off this year.

APPORTIONMENT OF SEATS.

Among speculations of political interest on both sides is the intention of the government as to changing constituencies, according to the recent census, and it is thought that the government will go through a great deal of gerrymandering in order to make their position as strong as possible for the coming elections. The opposition display a good deal of anxiety on this, point as the government have it in their power to alter the complexion of a great many doubtful ridings.

Although there has been a great many railway and colonization schemes to come before the house, not many promoters are yet to be seen around.

The boundary question when it comes up will cause a great deal of speaking. Mr. Mills and Mr. Blake will no doubt make long speeches, as will also Mr. McDougall, Mr. Dawson and others.

It is thought by many that the government will try and have the session close by Easter.

The 22nd being Ash Wednesday it is likely the house will not sit.

Nicholas Murphy is in Ottawa on business relating to the Miller extradition case

The conversazione, last night, at Minister Caron's, was largely attended and a very enjoyable affair of its kind.

On Tuesday, Lady Tilley gives a ball, for which a large number of invitations have been issued. It will be held at the finance minister's residence, which will be crowded to excess.

Dr. J. W. Griffith, charged with bigamy, was brought up for examination on remand this morning. Dr. Orton, M.P., who was formerly a partner of the prisoner, was subpoenaed as a witness, but as he did not appear a warrant was ordered to be issued for his arrest. The prisoner was further remanded.

The militia regulations have been amended by the addition of the following: "An active militiaman who has completed his period of service and re-engages for a further period must sign the service-roll of his corps and take the oath in the manner provided for the first enrollments. No maltiaman who has enrolled for service in any corps is to be dismissed therefrom for irregular conduct until after due investigation is provided by law and approval from headquarters."

At a meeting of the emigration and colonization committee, held for organization this morning, Mr. Wm. McDonald, M.P., for Cape Breton, was elected chairman.

Applications for an act of incorporation will be made by the Indemnity Company of North America.

Applications for letters patent will be made by the Lindsay paper mill Company Northwest trading Company York farmers colonization Company.

It is rumored that a branch of the department of agriculture will be established at Winnipeg for the purpose of collecting and completing agricultural and manufacturing statistics in Manitoba and the Northwest, which will be published annually.

Double Murder by a Brother.

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 18