LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1882.

THE official figures in the South Simcoe election give Mr. Tyrwhitt (Conservative) a majority of 887. That's what the yeomanry of South Simcoe have to say about the N. P. Mr. Hay's assistance in the contest has been appreciated at about its correct value. We would advise D. D. to stick to the land of corkscrews and old rye, and cease meddling with enlightened constitutiences such as South Simcoe.

Mail:—The following verses were found near Mr. Mowat's chair in the Legislature yesterday, after Mr. Wigle's references to Mr. Hay. We do not know that Mr. Mowat writes much poetry, and if this is his we hope he will write no more:—

At Simcoe (South) the other day,
Appeared an aged man called Hay,
Who appeared exceedingly anxious to have something to say.

He talked, as men will talk in dreams,
About a bill for running streams,
And long before he had done the farmers were all harnessing up their teams.

His speech was such, it lost the day;
And none who perished in the fray
Were half so completely knocked out of time as this garrulous Mr. Hay.

POSTAL STATISTICS.

Interesting Statistical Information.—Satisfactory Comparison with the Business of Former Years.

OTTAWA, Feb. 16.—The Postmaster-General's report was laid upon the table this afternoon. The first table shows the number of post-offices, the extent of the mail service, and the number of letters and newspapers carried. From which we learn that there were 5,935 post-offices in the Dominion on the 1st November, 1881, of which Ontario had 2,493; Quebec 1,147; Nova Scotia 1,037; New Brunswick, 802; Prince Edward Island, 237; British Columbia, 59; Manitoba, 145; Keewatin, 5; and the North-West Territory, 10. The number of miles of post routes in 1881 was 41,681, of which Ontario had 15,512; Quebec, 9,460; Nova Scotia, 6,747; New Brunswick, 3,969; Prince Edward Island, 995: British Columbia, 2,335; Manitoba, Keewatin, and the North-West, 2,663. The number of letters sent by post in 1881 was 48,170,000, of which Ontario had 27,000,000; Quebec, 11,700,000; Nova Scotia, 4,000,000; New Brunswick, 3,200,000; Prince Edward Island, 620,000; British Columbia, 600,000; and Manitoba, Keewatin, and North-West Territory, 1,050,000. The total number of postal cards for the Dominion was 9,640,000, of which Ontario had 6,500,000; Quebec, 1,850,000; Nova Scotia, 600,000; New Brunswick, 500,000; Prince Edward Island, 70,000; British Columbia, 20,000; Manitoba and North-West, 100,000. The total number of registered letters for the Dominion was 2,253,000, of which Ontario had 1,460,000; Quebec, 480,000; Nova Scotia, 115,000; New Brunswick 90,000; Prince Edward Island, 28,000; British Columbia 20,000; Manitoba and North-West, 60,000. The total number of free letters for the Dominion was 1,838,000, of which Ontario had 1,350,000; Quebec, 215,000; Nova Scotia, 110,000; New Brunswick, 90,000; Prince Edward Island, 18,000; British Columbia, 15,000; Manitoba and North-West, 40,000. The total number of books, packets, and miscellaneous articles for the Dominion was 6,000,000, of which Ontario had 4,120,000; Quebec, 1,400,000; Nova Scotia, 240,000; New Brunswick 138,000; Prince Edward Island, 22,000; British Columbia, 10,000; Manitoba and North-West, 70,000. The total number of parcels sent by the parcel post for the Dominion was 331,500, of which Ontario had 210,000; Quebec, 59,000: Nova Scotia, 29,000; New Brunswick, 19,000; Prince Edward Island, 500; British Columbia, [illegible]; North-West, 9,000. The postal revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1881, was $1,767,953, of which there was derived from Ontario, $1,039,882; from Quebec, $387,540; from Nova Scotia, 142,352; from New Brunswick, $113,690; from Prince Edward Island, $23,381; from Manitoba and North-West, $38,780. The expenditure for the same period was, for the whole Dominion, $2,333,189, of which was expended:—For Ontario, $1,144,221; for Quebec, $580,047; for Nova Scotia, $238,411; for New Brunswick, $199,239; for Prince Edward Island, $52,355; for British Columbia, $62,896; for Manitoba and North-West, $56,016. The number of money order offices in the Dominion is 786, of which Ontario has 458; Quebec, 113; Nova Scotia, 112; New Brunswick, 80; Prince Edward Island, 6; British Columbia, 12; Manitoba and North-West 5. The amount of money orders issued in the year was $7,725,212, of which Ontario contributed $4,036,609; Quebec, $754,474; Nova Scotia, $1,412,819; New Brunswick, $936,073; Prince Edward Island, $95,710; British Columbia, $268,153; Manitoba and North-West, $221,372. The number of saving bank offices in the Dominion was 304, of which Ontario has 258; Quebec 45, and Keewatin 1. The total number of depositors on the 30th June, 1881, was 39,605; the total amount deposited during the year was $4,175,042, and the amount of deposits on 30th June was $6,208,226.

A comparative statement of former years shows as follows:—

	1879.	1880.	1881.
Number of post-offices	5,006	5,773	5,935
Miles of mail routes	39,508	40,611	41,681
Annual mail travel	16,156,034	16,446,939	17,068,241
Number of letters	43,900,000	45,800,000	48,170,000
Post cards	6,940,000	7,800,000	9,640,000
Registered letters	1,980,000	2,040,000	2,253,000
Postal revenue	$1,534,363	$1,648,017	$1,767,102

Six hundred miles of new post route have been established, and the rate of yearly mail travel over the routes in operation has been increased by 160,000. In Manitoba and the North-West the correspondence has augmented fully 50 per cent. upon last year's returns, and the postage revenues show a proportionate increase. The expansion of the postal service in that part of the Dominion is seen in the fact that in 1878 there were 66 post-offices, and in 1881, 160. The annual mail travel has increased from 136,044 miles in 1878 to 440,703 in 1881. There were in 1881 29 cases in which registered letters failed to reach their destination, as against 70 cases of failure in 1880; and of these 29 cases there were only two in which the letters miscarried, and in which the value was not made good by the persons responsible for the mis-carriage. The number of ordinary dead letters, circulars, etc., sent to the dead letter office during the year was 534,575; of these 7,081 were sent from the United Kingdom, 91,548 from the United States, and 436,155 were received from post-offices in Canada. The special dead-letters were 83,137. The total value of the issue of post-stamps, post-cards, etc., was $1,736,892. The deposits in the post-office saving banks have increased three-fold in three years, and the number of daily transactions has more than doubled during the same time. These returns indicate great expansion in the social and industrial life of the people. They show considerable carelessness in the dead-letter department, there having been 10,216 registered letters included in the dead-letter list. The Postmaster General says in the number of dead letters arising out of domestic correspondence there were but little variation, which is very satisfactory, considering the marked increase which has taken place in correspondence within the Dominion, but notwithstanding the Postmaster-General's laudable desire to shield us as much as he can, the fact remains that there is far too great a number of ordinary and special dead letters.

Our postal statistics are most important, for amongst outside nations they are the measure of our status among the civilized nations of the world. We have every reason to be highly pleased with the exhibits made, and need not be ashamed of a comparison with any nation.

DEATH OF REV. DR. RYERSON.

The Veteran Educationist Passes away in Peace.—Sketch of a Busy Life.

Rev. Dr. Ryerson, after an illness of considerable duration, peacefully passed away on Saturday morning last, at the ripe age of 79 years.

By the death of Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D. D., is severed one of the few remaining links uniting the present with the early days of Canadian settlement. Dr. Ryerson has had a long, a busy, and a memorable career, and there is so much of interest and historic association in the annals of his family that even had his own part in public affairs been much less prominent his passing away would have been a noteworthy event. The late Dr. Ryerson was upwards of seventy eight years of age, having been born in the township of Charlotteville, county of Norfolk, on the 24th of March, 1803. His father, Colonel Joseph Ryerson, a native of New Jersey, distinguished himself for his bravery during the revolutionary war having entered the ranks of the loyalists when a mere lad of fifteen and taken part in many battles and skirmishes. When hostilities came to an end he and his brother Samuel, another distinguished loyalist, settled in New Brunswick, where Colonel Ryerson married Miss Mehetabel Stickney, said to have been the first child of English stock born in the colony. In 1794 Samuel removed to Upper Canada and settled near Long Point, and five years afterwards he was followed by Col. Joseph Ryerson and his family, who endured great hardships during the journey, as well as during the earlier years of their pioneer life in the Province. Col. Ryerson became the father of six sons, five of whom became ministers of the Gospel. The three elder sons all took an active part in repelling the American invaders in the war of 1812, doing good service at Detroit, Fort Erie, Beaver Dams, Lundy's Lane, and elsewhere. At this time the subject of this notice was only ten years of age, and was fully imbued with the patriotic ardour of his elder brothers, being filled with regret that his tender years did not permit him to share their experiences. Young Egerton, as well as his brothers, was bred to farming pursuits, and expected to do a man's work long before he was a man in years. He was always given to study, however, and even when his daily employments were most exacting could always find time to acquire useful knowledge. He attended the District Grammar School as opportunity offered. When eighteen years of age he united in membership with the Methodist Church, having for some time previous been in sympathy with its view and doctrines. His father, however, was deeply opposed to this step, and gave Egerton the choice of leaving the Church or quitting his house. Needless to say, he chose the latter alternative. Thus thrown upon the world he obtained a situation as assistant teacher in the London District Grammar School, where he taught successfully for two years, when at his father's request he returned home and again devoted himself to farming pursuits. He continued his studies with the object of entering the ministry, and when twenty-two years of age was received as a minister of the Methodist Church and assigned to the Niagara Circuit. For many years his life was one of constant strenuous toil and effort. He was frequently compelled to compose his sermons while riding on horseback from one part of his circuit to another. After doing duty for some time in the Niagara Peninsula he was transferred to the Young street Circuit, embracing the town of York and nine adjacent townships. He was subsequently stationed as a missionary among the Indians at the Credit, and the other ministerial appointments he held are too numerous to be particularized here. It is estimated that during his long and active ministry he delivered [illegible] sermons.

The first appearance of Mr. Ryerson as an author was made in 1826 in reply to a sermon preached by Archdeacon Strachan, in which the latter had attacked the Dissenters. Dr. Ryerson's pamphlet was a spirited production, and when published under the signature of "A Methodist Preacher," created no little excitement as to who the author might be. The identity of the writer was shortly afterwards avowed. Two years later the author published a series of letters, in which Archdeacon Strachan's famous chart of the various religious bodies in Upper Canada was keenly criticised. In 1829 the *Christian Guardian* was founded at York in the interests of the Methodist body, and Mr. Ryerson was installed as joint editor with Rev. F. Metcalf. The editorials were from the outset noticeable for their force and trenchant phraseology. This journal persistently advocated many useful political reforms, and contributed its full share to the discussion of the Clergy Reserve question. In 1833 Mr. Ryerson was appointed a delegate to England and attended the British Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church with a view to the projected union with that Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, which he was largely instrumental in accomplishing. In 1835 he again visited the Mother Country, with the object of obtaining a charter for the Upper Canada Academy as a seat of Methodist education, and also with a view to procuring subscriptions in aid of the project from the English Wesleyans. He was successful in accomplishing both these objects, and the academy, which ultimately developed into Victoria College, was established in Cobourg. During Mr. Ryerson's stay in London he contributed a series of letters on Canadian affairs to the *Times*, in order to counteract the influence of William Lyon Mackenzie, who, backed by Hume and Roebuck in England, had created a good deal of feeling in favor of political reform in Canada. Mr. Ryerson, believing that these efforts looked toward the establishment of a Canadian republic, strenuously combatted them, and his letters, which attracted much attention, were republished in pamphlet form and distributed among members of Parliament. In this country they exercised considerable influence upon the elections of 1836. On the occasion of a noted speech in the Commons by Mr. Joseph Hume in support of a petition presented by Dr. Charles Duncombe, setting forth the grievances of the people of Canada, Mr. Gladstone, who was desirous of replying to him, put himself in communication with Mr. Ryerson, who was present in the gallery, and from the materials furnished by the latter made a speech which sealed the fate of the petition.

The Rebellion broke out in 1837, a few months after Mr. Ryerson's return. Though as has been shown, he had no sympathy with the revolutionists, he was opposed to the employment of harsh measures against Mackenzie's followers, and succeeded in procuring the release of several of them from imprisonment. He strongly championed the cause of the former Speaker of the House of Assembly, Marshall Spring Bidwell, wrongly accused of participation in the rising, and during the controversy which ensued attacked the course of Attorney-General Hagerman in a very vigorous and pointed letter, in which the establishment of constitutional freedom was advocated for the first time since the restoration of order. During Lord Durham's memorable mission to this country he had frequent interviews with Mr. Ryerson, who furnished numerous data for the celebrated report of that nobleman. In 1830 Mr. Ryerson again attended the English Conference as a delegate from Canada. Upon the incorporation of the University of Victoria College in 1841 Mr. Ryerson was unanimously chosen President of the Institution, and the same year saw the degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred upon him by the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn.

During Sir Charles Metcalfe's administration of affairs in Canada, Dr. Ryerson warmly espoused his part in his contest with the Reform party. The question at issue was the right of the Governor to make appointments irrespective of the advice of his Ministry, and in addition to numerous letters and articles in the newspaper press, Dr. Ryerson wrote and published an elaborate "Defence" of Sir Charles, which was published separately in phamphlet form, in which all that could be urged in favour of the untenable position of the Governor was strongly presented. In 1844 Dr. Ryerson received the appointment of Superintendent of Public Schools for Upper Canada. He accepted this post and at once devoted himself to the task of remodelling the educational system of the Province, making an extensive tour in the United States, England, and Continental Europe to familiarize himself with the most modern educational systems. The results of his tour were embodied in an elaborate report published in 1846. His ideas, though strongly opposed by some, commended themselves to a majority of the members of the Legislature, and a School Act drafted by him became law. It remained in force about three years, when a new Education Act, making many radical changes in his system, was passed under the Baldwin-Lafontaine Ministry. Owing to the representations of Dr. Ryerson, however, the Governor-General suspended its operation, and Mr. Baldwin and Dr. Ryerson prepared an Act retaining many of the characteristics of the Act of 1846, and adding new features necessitated by the progress of the country. This new measure was sanctioned in 1850, and forms the basis of our present educational system.

Despite his activity in other departments, Dr. Ryerson's life-work by which he will be remembered was essentially educational. From the time of his appointment until 1876, a period of 32 years, he continued to administer the school affairs of this Province with zeal, energy and efficiency. He has left an abiding mark upon our scholastic system, and his work won high encomiums from public men and those interested in educational matters abroad. In 1853, chiefly in consequence of Dr. Ryerson's strong representations, the Legislature caused the Grammar School Law to be thoroughly revised, further improvements made in 1855 being also traceable to his influence. In 1855, with the aid of Col. Lefroy, he established several meteorological stations in connection with the County Grammar Schools, the number of which was afterwards increased. In 1857 the doctor again set out for a comprehensive educational tour in Europe, visiting the principal seats of art, where he procured on behalf of his department a series of copies of paintings by the old masters in Dutch, Flemish, and Italian art. These were placed in the Educational Museum in Toronto. On his return he began advocating a system of Government grants to outlying Universities, and drafted the Education Bill of 1860, which effected some improvements in our school system. In 1861 he received from Victoria College the honorary degree of LL. D. In 1874 Dr. Ryerson was elected President of the first General Conference of the Methodist Church, held in Toronto. He held this office for four years, when he was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Douglas, of Montreal. Dr. Ryerson was elected for the third time to represent the Canadian Conference in Great Britain in 1876. He was received by the British Conference with every possible mark of respect and affection, reference being made to his appearance in the same capacity forty-three years previously.

In 1875, owing to the infirmities of his advanced age, Dr. Ryerson, at his own request, was relieved from the arduous duties of Cheif Superintendent of Education, the office was abolished and its functions vested in the Minister of Education. Dr. Ryerson retired on full salary after thirty-two years' incessant labor in the cause of education. His retirement, finding occupation in the preparation of his "History of the United Empire Loyalists," a voluminous work which throws a good deal of light upon the early history of Canada. Dr. Ryerson preserved to a late period in life a wonderful degree of mental activity and physical vitality, and to the last preserved a keen interest in public affairs. His death will be deeply regretted by many outside of any sectarian limits. Dr. Ryerson was twice married, first in 1828 to Miss Aikman, daughter of the late John Aikman, of Barton Township, who died four years afterwards, and in 1833 to Miss Armstrong, daughter of the late J. R. Armstrong, of Toronto, who with two children survives him.

THE CENSUS.

The full returns of the census for 1881 have been published. The total populations in the various Provinces and Territories stand as follows:

Ontario	1,923,228
Quebec	1,359,027
Nova Scotia	440,572
New Brunswick	321,233
Prince Edward Island	108,891
Manitoba	65,954
British Columbia	49,859
The Territories	55,446
Total	4,324,810

Below are given the full returns for the counties of Perth, Wellington, Waterloo, Oxford, Huron and Bruce:

District No. 151, South Wellington,—Population of District, 25,400.

Sub-district Puslinch, pop	3,985
" Guelph, pop	2,793
" Guelph, city, pop	9,806
" Eramosa, pop	3,611
" Erin, pop	5,121

District No. 152, Centre Wellington.—Population of District, 22,265.

Sub-District Orangeville, town, pop	2,847
" Fergus, village, pop	1,733
" Elora, village, pop	1,387
" Drayton, village, pop	587
" Peel, pop	3,024
" Nichol, pop	2,474
" Pilkington, pop	1,958
" Garafraxa, West, pop	3,620
" Garafraxa, East, pop	2,625

District No. 153, North Wellington.—Population of District, 25'870.

Sub-District Maryborough, pop	4,551
" Minto, pop	4,443
" Harriston, town, pop	1,772
" Clifford, village, pop	722
" Mount Forest, town, pop	2,170
" Arthur, pop	2,474
" Arthur, village, pop	1,257
" Luther, east and west, pop	3,347
" Amaranth, pop	2,914
" Palmerston, town, pop	586
" Shelburne, village, pop	242

District No. 161, South Waterloo.—Population of District, 21,754.

Sub-district Wilmot, pop	5,358
" Dumfries, North, pop	3,848
" Waterloo, South, pop	4,004
" Galt, town, pop	5,187
" Preston, village, pop	1,419
" Hespeler, village, pop	698
" New Hamburg, village, pop	1,246

District No. 162, North Waterloo.—Population of District, 20,986.

Sub-District Wateville, pop	5,524
" Wellesley, pop	5,752
" Waterloo, North, pop	3,490
" Waterloo, town, pop	2,060
" Berlin, town, pop	4,554

District No. 165, South Oxford.—Population of District, 24,732.

Lub-district Dereham, pop	4,486
" Tilsonburg, town, pop	1,573
" Norwich, South, pop	3,360
" Norwich, North, pop	2,632
" Norwich, village, pop	1,411
" Oxford, East, pop	3,319
" Oxford, West, pop	2,694
" Ingersoll, town, pop	4,318
" Oxford, North, pop	1,645

District No. 166, North Oxford.—Population of District, 25,361.

Sub-District Nissouri, East, pop	3,325
" Zorra, West, pop	3,430
" Embro, village, pop	616
" Zorra, East, pop	4,591
" Woodstock, town, pop	5,373
" Blandford, pop	2,089
" Blenheim pop	5,037

District No. 171, South Perth.—Population of District, 29,778.

Sub-district Blanchard, pop	3,214
" St. Mary's, town, pop	3,415
" Hibbert, pop	3,384
" Downie pop	4,489
" Easthope, South, pop	2,244
" Fullarton, pop	2,768
" Mitchell, town, pop	2,384

District No. 172, North Perth.—Population of District, 34,207.

Sub-district Logan, pop	3,355
" Ellice, pop	2,275
" Stratford, town, pop	3,238
" Easthope, North, pop	2,722
" Elma, pop	4,421
" Mornington, pop	3,998
" Wallace, pop	3,655
" Listowel, town, pop	2,688
" Palmerston, town, pop	1,292
" Milverton, village, pop	562

District No. 173, South Huron.—Population of District, 23,393.

Sub-District Stephen, township, pop	4,504
" Hay, township, pop	4,421
" Usborne, township, pop	3,074
" Exeter, village, pop	1,725
" Stanley, township, pop	2,940
" Bayfield, village, pop	679
" Goderich, township, pop	3,444
" Clinton, town, pop	2,606

District No. 174, Centre Huron.—Population of District, 25,474.

Sub-District Tuckersmith, township, pop	3,555
" Goderich, town, pop	4,564
" Colborne, township, pop	2,953
" Hullet, township, pop	3,875
" McKillop, township, pop	4,046
" Seaforth, town pop	2,480
" Grey, township, pop	3,577
" Brussels, pop	719

District No. 175, North Huron.—Population of District, 27,103.

Sub. District Howick. township, pop	5,616
" Turnberry, township, pop	3,010
" Morris, township, pop	3,815
" Wawanosh, E., township, pop	2,574
" Wawanosh, West, township, pop	2,785
" Ashfield, township, pop	4,765
" Brussels, village, pop	561
" Wingham, village, pop	1,918
" Blythe, village, pop	914
" Wroxeter, village, pop	590
" Lucknow, village, pop	444

District No. 176, South Bruce,—Population of District, 39,935.

Sub-District Huron, township, pop	5,175
" Kinloss, township, pop	3,628
" Culross, township, pop	3,807
" Carrick, township, pop	5,909
" Kincardine, township, pop	4,526
" Kincardine, town, pop	2,876
" Greenock, township, pop	3,751
" Brant, township, pop	5,423
" Walkerton, town, pop	2,204
" Teeswater, village, pop	861
" Tiverton, village, pop	545
" Lucknow, village, pop	718

District No. 177, North Bruce.—Population of District, 24,971.

Sub-District Bruce, township, pop	4,236
" Arran, township, pop	3,512
" Saugeen, township, pop	2,000
" Southampton, village, pop	1,141
" Amabel, township, pop	3,567
" Albemarle, township, pop	1,465
" Eastner, Lindsay and St. Edmunds, pop	[illegible]
" Port Elgin, vill[illegible]	[illegible]
" Wiarton, vill[illegible]	[illegible]
" Chesley, vill[illegible]	[illegible]
" Tara, village, p[illegible]	[illegible]
" Paisley, village, [illegible]	[illegible]
" Elderslie, township, [illegible]	[illegible]

DEATH IN THE FLAMES.

Three Young Children Perish at Ameliasburg.—A Mother's Agony.—She Makes Frantic Appeals to Save Her Offspring.

Belleville, Feb. 20.—The evening papers publish lengthy accounts of the fatal fire in Ameliasburg, which occurred this morniug, not last night as was first reported. The facts are as follows:—Joseph Moody is a farm lobourer in the employ of George Cunningham, a well-to-do farmer of Ameliasburg. He lived in a small frame house, 18 x 24 feet, within about twenty rods of the residence of Mr. Cunningham, which is about a mile east of Redneville, and a very short distance east of the upper ferry landing. His family consisted of his wife and three children, all little girls—Lily, aged four; Maud, aged two; and May, an infant about nine months old. Early this morning Mr. Moody took his axe and went into the woods to chop wood.

Mrs. Moody was engaged nearly all the morning in making a coat for some member of the Cunningham family, and sometime between nine and ten o'clock she stepped over to Cunningham's to try it on. When she left, the baby and the second child (who was yet unable to walk) were sleeping together in the cradle, and she left them in charge of Lily, the eldest, who was a remarkably bright and clever child for her years. It could not be ascertained whether or not there was any fire in the stove when she left, for she is not at present able to bear questioning or to give coherent replies, but it is very probable that there was. The stove stood almost in the centre of the room, which was the full size of the house, and a double bedstead in the north-east corner of the room under the stairs.

THE ALARM GIVEN.

A few minutes before ten o'clock Mr. Henry Cunningham, a son of Mr. George Cunningham, who lives near by, and who was working out doors at the time, noticed a volume of smoke rising over the trees in the direction of Moody's house, and he immediately started off in that direction as Moody [illegible] frequently [illegible] the preparation [illegible] ticed the smoke about the [illegible] time, but did not think it was coming from her house. When she saw Mr. Cunningham running in that direction, however, she also hastened as fast as her limbs would bear her, and arrived at the house first.

THE HOUSE IN FLAMES.

She ran to the door and opened it, but as she did so a volume of flame and smoke burst forth and drove her back. The whole interior of the little house was filled with flames. Mr. Cunningham then arrived, and the agonized mother, with white face and wild eyes, turned to him with the cry, "Oh, for God's sake save my children, my three little ones." Mr. Cunningham got down on his hands and knees and attempted to crawl into the house, but the attempt was fruitless. He might as well have entered a furnace when in full glow. The neighbors soon gathered at the scene, but nothing could be done to save the children or the house. About half an hour after the fire was discovered all that was left of the little house was a heap of black and smouldering ruins.

AN AGONIZED MOTHER.

Mr. Cunningham says that when he arrived at the house no sound could be heard from inside, and it is his opinion that the children were dead before he arrived. During the conflagration, even after the whole house was wrapped in flames, it was only by sheer force that Mrs. Moody could be prevented from rushing into the midst of the fire. She was utterly beside herself. Only two ideas occupied her mind—that her three children were in the house, and that they must be saved.

FINDING THE REMAINS.

When the fire had subsided and it was possible to go to work on the ruins the neighbors began the sad task of searching for the remains of the three children. It was not long before they were found. Very little was left of the two younger children only shapeless and charred lumps, but enough of the body of the eldest child was discovered to enable the on-lookers to recognize it. It was found on the spot where the bed had stood, and was covered with a bit of burnt blanket. This fact [illegible] the origin of the fire.

HOW IT [illegible]

It is probable that the child's clothes caught fire at the stove, and that in her fright and bewilderment she ran to the bed and got into it, the fire spreading from her clothes to the bed clothes. The remains were collected and placed in a box, and are now at the house of Mr. Henry Cunningham. Nothing was saved from the house except two small kitchen untensils. Moody lost nearly everything of which he was possessed. The mental condition of the poor man, as well as that of his wife, is easier imagined than described. The house belonged to Mr. George Cunningham. Its value was about $100, and it was uninsured.

A subscription list in aid of Moody was started on the spot shortly after the fire by Mr. W. E. Anderson.

New York Post Office.

Wm. H. Wareing, Esq., Asst. General Supt. Third Division Mailing and Distributing Dept., New York Post Office, in writing concerning St. Jacobs Oil, says: The reports from the several superintendents and clerks who have used the Oil agree in praising it highly. It has been found efficacious in cuts, burns, soreness and stiffness of the joints and muscles, and affords a ready relief for rheumatic complaints. Hon. T. L. James now Postmaster-General of the U. S., concurred in the foregoing.

Over $80,000 worth of lots were sold on the estate adjoining the property at Portage la Prairie on which the workshops of the P. W. and S. W. Railway are located in one hour subsequent to putting the plan on view.

ORANGEISM.

Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Western Ontario.

The annual meeting of Orangemen of Western Ontario was held at Strathroy this year, and there was a very large attendance of brethren from all parts of Western Ontario. The Black Knights of Ireland met on Monday evening, and continued in session till Tuesday, the following being the officers elected:—Sir Kt. W. J. Parkhill, Grand Master; Sir Kt. Murney, Deputy Grand Master; Sir Kt. Geo. Watson, Assistant Deputy Grand Master; Sir Kt. Jas. Morris, Grand Secretary; Sir Kt. Brownlee, Grand Treasurer; Sir Kt. Rev. W. Walsh, Grand Chaplain.

The Orange Grand Lodge convened on Tuesday. The chair was occupied by the Grand Master, Major James Bennett, of Toronto. The first business, after the usual opening ceremonies, was the appointment of a committee to strike the standing committees, who will prepare the work for the Grand Lodge. The reports of the Grand Master, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary were submitted during the afternoon, and showed the Order to be in a flourishing condition throughout Western Ontario. Sixteen new lodges have been established during the past year. The greater part of the afternoon session was occupied in the reading of the reports.

The election of officers took place on Tuesday, resulting as follows:—G. M., Bro. Major James Bennett; D. G. M., H. A. L. White; A. D. G. M., John Hoey; G. C., Rev. Rural Dean Cooper; G. S., James Norris; G. T., N. Clarke Wallace, M. P.; G. L., W. Douglass; G. D. of C., Arthur Robb; D. G. S., Dr. Burgess; D. G. L.'s., W. H. Murney and Murray Nesbitt. Sarnia was decided upon as the place of meeting.

GREY.

Council met at Egger's hotel, Feb. 16, pursuant to adjournment. Members all present. Reeve in the chair. Minutes of last meeing read and approved. Moved by Edward Bryans, seconded by Walter Oliver, that Mr. McNeil be granted $8.00, as a small compensation for attending to Mrs. Woods, an indigent, during her long illness—carried. Application of Samuel Holmes, to have hill cut on sideroad between lots 30 and 31, con. 3. Moved by John Hislop, seconded by Walter Oliver, that Messrs. Strachan, Bryans, and Milne attend to letting contract—carried. John Ewen applied to have sideroad opened up between lots 5 and 6, cons. 16 and 17—Moved by Wm. Milne, seconded by E. Bryans, that Messrs. Strachan and Hislop attend to it—carried. Messrs. Bryans and Milne to inspect job of gravelling between lots 23 and 24, cons. 5 and 6. Moved by Wm. Milne, seconded by Edward Bryans, that the application of Richard Pearson, lot 21, con. 4, and Robert Pearson, lot 22, con. 4, to be detached from S. S. No. 6 and added to S. S. No. 5, be postponed till next meeting of Council—carried. Auditors' report was laid before the Council and examined. Moved by John Hislop, seconded by Walter Oliver, that the Auditors' report be adopted, and that the Clerk be authorized to publish the abstract in the Brussels *Post*—carried. Moved by Wm. Milne, seconded by Edward Bryans, that the following accounts be paid, viz: Alex. Stewart, 54 yards gravel, $2.70; Dr. T. G. Holmes, attendance and medicine to Mrs. Woods, an indigent, $5.75; Jas. Fulton, one year's rent on road leased, $7.50; Alex. Stewart, salary as auditor, $10; James Livingstone, salary as auditor, $10; Samuel Holmes, refund dog tax, $1; John K. Baker, gravelling on sideroad 6, con. 11, $28; Mrs. McNeil, attending to Mrs. Woods, an indigent, during her illness, $8. Council adjourned to meet again at Tuck's hotel, on the last Friday in March next, to appoint pathmasters, fence-viewers, and pound-keepers.

WM. SPENCE, Clerk.

HOWICK.

An effort is being made to resuscitate the Norrie Brass Band.

At the Wroxeter cheese factory during the past season the total amount of milk received was 1,425,249 lbs.; cheese made, 136,278 lbs.; total money received for same, $14,566.36; average required to make 1 lb. of cheese, 10 5-7th; average paid patrons per 100 lbs. of milk for season, 82 cents.

COUNCIL.—Council met at Fordwich, Feb. 15th, pursuant to adjournment; members all present. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. By-law No. One read and passed. After hearing of all parties interested with reference to removing Robert Dixon's lot out of School Section No. 2 into School Section No. 3—the matter was laid over until next meeting. J. R. Holmes was refunded $8, being tax on part of lot 30, con. 3, it having been wrongly described when assessed. Dr McKelvey was granted $35 in full of account for attendance to John Douglass. Account of $57, from Mr. Samuel Johnstone, for house rent and feed for cow for Widow Douglas during 1879, 1882 and 1881—$10 was granted in full of account. The petition of Nicholas Cook and 21 others, requesting sideline 25 and 26, con. 17 to be opened. Moved by Mr. Cook, seconded by Mr. Jacques, that Mr. Johnston give Mr. Cook an outlet on said sideline—carried. James McLaughlin was paid $4.77 for stationery. The township printing for the year was given to the Howick *Enterprise*. The three Reeves were appointed as a deputation to go to Toronto to wait on the Government on Railway business. Moved by Mr. Weir, seconded by Mr. Johnston, that the Gorrie sinking fund and accrued interest be placed in some chartered bank—carried. Accounts passed: Wm. Hamilton, $3.30, for gravel; Robt. Jamieson, $69, for repairing bridge on sideline 15, con. 6; Wm. Williamson, 85 cts. for repairs on plough broke on road. Council adjourned to meet in Gilmore's hotel, Gorrie, on the third Wednesday in Merch, when the pathmasters, poundkeepers and fence-viewers will be appointed.

WM. DANE, Clerk.

The following horrible story from the township of Carrick is About two miles from Mildmay in the township of Carrick on Thursday, 26th ult., a man by the name of Whitlover, flogged his wife and she fled somewhere for safety. A short while after he sent his little daughter to a neighboring house, where he thought his wife was, but she was not there. The child being afraid to return, he flew into a fit of rage. He then placed straw around the stove-pipe upstairs, pouring coal oil on the straw, also on a pile of combustibles in the cellar below, then he set fire to the materials, locked the door, leaving two children inside, one two years of age and an infant in the cradle; then went to the stable and chopped the backs of two cows asunder with an axe, and then took the morning train southwards. The house did not burn owing to the green lumber the fire was kindled on. In the morning the neighbors became alarmed, went and broke into the house, and found the eldest child standing by the cradle crying, with his feet and legs frozen to the knees, hands frozen and arms partly, and the infant numb and cold, but not frozen. The mother up to this date has not turned up.

A General Stampede.

Never was such a rush made for any Drug Store as is now at J. H. Michener's for a Trial Bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. All persons afflicted with Asthma Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Severe Coughs, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs, can get a Trial Bottle of this great remedy *free*, by calling at the above Drug Store.

The election of Mayor in Berlin on Monday resulted in the return of W. Jaffray, Postmaster, by a majority of 61 over F. Snyder.

Mr. Marling, Inspector of High Schools, died very suddenly on Saturday night.

Guelph sent 14,257 bushels of potatoes to the United States during January. They were valued at $10,195 31.

The establishment of an astronomical observatory in Toronto is spoken of. The observatory would cost about $3,000.

The South Wentworth Conservatives met on Saturday last and nominated Messrs. R. R. Waddell and F. M. Carpenter as their candidates for the Commons and Local Legislature respectively.

The Secretary of the Oddfellows' Relief Association has received an assurance from Sir John Macdonald that the proposed insurance legislation would not affect Canadian benefit societies.

The very worst case of Manitoba fever occurred near Springfield the other day. Wm. Little, a well-to-do farmer, was suddenly seized, and left a note on the table for his wife, stating that he had gone to that country.

ANOTHER COMET.—Prof. John M. Klein, the Kentucky astronomer, foretells another comet, which will appear towards the end of February or early in March in the northern heavens near the constellation "Ursa Major."

The Grand Lodge of the Young Men's Protestant Benevolent Association, in session at Gananoque last week, elected Mr. Jas. Lucas, of London, Grand Master. The future celebration day of the order was fixed for 12th August.

The fire which occurred in Haverhill, Mass., on Saturday morning, consumed property to the value of, it is estimated, $1,000,000. The best business portion of the city is in ruins, and it is supposed that several lives have been lost.

Justin McCarthy has embodied a scheme of Home Rule for Ireland based upon the Constitution of the Dominion, and according her the same rights as to legislative power as are possessed by Ontario and the other provinces.

The farmers of Turnberry, Wawanosh, and Morris are going to start a mammoth cheese factory in Wingham on the limited joint stock principle, Mr. Wm. Watson, the cheese king of the north, to be manager. The building will have a capacity of 800 cows.

A tragedy occurred on Friday night in a Detroit saloon, by which a young man of highly respectable parentage, though himself bearing an infamous reputation, was shot through the heart and almost instantly killed. The circumstances surrounding the event are of the saddest character, and point a moral with great force.

REJECTION OF THE T., G. AND B. AMALGAMATION BILL.—In the Railway Committee of the Local Legislature, the Bill to amalgamate the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway and the Grand Trunk was considered at considerable length. Several counsel spoke against the amalgamation on behalf of the bondholders. Mr. Hodgins, Q. C., argued that it was highly improper to legislate on the subject while the question of the agreement was before the courts. Mr. Osler said that every precedent went to prove that legislation going to trial was utterly irregular and was often disallowed. The bill was rejected on the following vote: Yeas, 14; Nays, 26.

True to her Trust.

Too much cannot be said of the ever-faithful wife and mother, constantly watching and caring for her dear ones, never neglecting a single duty in their behalf. When they are assailed by disease, and the system should