BY MAIL, IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PAID. our risk.

Give post-office address in full.

Address, THE MAIL PRINTING COMPANY,

> TERMS OF ADVERTISING, THE DAILY MAIL

consistatements of Banks, Insurance Companies, and similiar institutions. 20 "Advertisements occupying less than 10 lines Il be charged as 10 line advertisements. (otices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 50 ts each insertion.

Advertisements at all times to be subject to approval of the Managing Director of The Mail. Frincing Company, who reserves to himself the right to insert or otherwise. In case of errors or omissions in legal or any other advertisements the Company do not hold themselves liable for image further than the amount received by them for such advertisements. Cuts for advertisements must be mounted on solid metal phocks. Condensed advertisements on the third page at prices given under their respective headings.

THE WEEKLY MAIL. The rate of ordinary advertising is 50 cents per ne of solid nonparell.

Condensed Advertisements on First Page at rices given under their respective headings.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1884.

Agents of other papers are through the country representing themselves as agents of THE MAIL and offering to take subscriptions at less than advertised rates. Any agent offering to cut on rate should be avoided, as he is almost certain to be a fraud. THE MAIL will not accept subscriptions from these parties at any price.

THE "MAIL" BUILDING.

Now that the full extent of the damage to THE MAIL building by the fire on the 24th May has been ascertained, we cannot refrain from again complimenting the Fire Brigade upon the success of its superhuman efforts to save so much valuable property from destruction. We have also to express our thanks to our country contemporaries for their kindly remarks, and our hope that when they come to Toronto's next annual fair we shall be able to show them a much handsomer building than hefore

The fire has caused us some temporary inconvenience, but that will speedily be overcome, a fact borne out by the rapidity evinced in letting the contract for repairs. In this respect the insurance companies are to be complimented for their promptitude in putting the wheels in motion to arrive at a satisfactory basis of settlement.

It is the desire of the proprietors of The
MAIL to render the building as nearly fire-

MALL to render the building as nearly fireproof as possible. They are availing themselves of all the recent improvements on
the other side, and with this end in view
they have decided to spend from \$10,000
to \$15,000 in excess of the insurance
award. A fire-proof elevator and floors
will be constructed, and the wooden staircase will be superseded by one entirely of
iron and marble, no wood whatever being
used. Both basement floors will be completely fire-proof, of iron and concrete,
covered with variegated marble tiling. Two
storeys of the tower—which was considerabsometimes on its legs again? If so, we will
be willing to aid in keeping it on all fours
for another effort.

THE AFFAIR OF RECIPROCITY.

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS continues to administer cold confort to those who think
that Canada is in a mood of mind favourable to a Customs union. He thus deals
with Mr. Hirr's reference to Mr. Goldwin
SMITH as his authority: ly damaged by the fire-will be taken down and rebuilt in a much more handsome style, the height to be increased by eight feet. There will be a very ornamental iron balustrade around the tower, from which a magnificent view of the city, lake, and surrounding country will be obtained. The rooms throughout the building will be replastered, and the frescoing of the eilings will be done in even more hand-

some style than before.

The telephone rooms will be refitted, and a telephone tower attached, giving the company facilities for its work equal be found in any telephone office in the large American cities.

The division wall between the front and

the rear building will be carried beyond the line of the roof, furnishing a fire parapet, which will effectually isolate the buildings from each other. In addition to these improvements, a convenient and efficient fire-escape will be provided. We take much pleasure in stating that

the great success of THE MAIL has warranted the proprietors in making this large additional expenditure. The prospects of THE MAIL were never brighter than at present, and owing to its great financial strength, its proprietors are in a position to spare no expense to enable it to rival any newspaper on the American It is only fitting that the finest and most enterprising newspaper in Canada should be issued from the best equipped and most magnificent newspaper building in the Dominion. BISHOP SWEATMAN'S CHARGE.

HAVING presided over the diocese of Toronto for half a decade, it was natural that the Bishop in his charge to the Synod yesterday should briefly review his episcopal career and the progress of the diocese since it has been under his care. This he did in all modesty, attributing the success that has attended his labours to a Higher Power, and assuming to himself the blame for whatever may have been his shortcom-During the past five years the num ber of the clergy engaged in the diocese has increased from 105 to 126, the church has increased from 105 to 126, the church buildings have increased by five, the contributions to mission funds have doubled, an interest has been awakened in Christian efforts in foreign lands, the entire Church organization has been made one powerful missionary society, an active temperance work has been begun, and peace between the various elements com-posing the Church has been established. The record is one of which the Bishon secord is one of which the Bishop, the clergy, and the laity may well be proud. It is the reward of the zeal with

hich the struggle for harmony was pro-ecuted, and a happy augury of greater ecomplishments in the not distant future. my steps in advance of late it has still o great needs. The first of these is men; the other is money. These wants o doubt also experienced by other ous bodies. To-day young men of are no doubt also experienced by other religious bodies. To-day young men of the right stamp are not without much difficulty persuaded to enter the Christian ministry. The attractions of other walks of life are so great, the prizes to be gained by men of ability in other professions are so valuable, the sacrifices which clergymen are compelled to make are so severe, that the tendency, among young Canadians, at least, is to look with anything but favour upon what is really

called. The result of all this is, as the Bishop points out, an alarming falling off in the supply of candidates for the ministry, and a number of unfortunate yacancies in the mission field. Last year the two Toronto colleges gave the Church but five new clergymen, and during the past three years they have only presented for ordination four actual missionaries.

Now who is to blame for this? It is not the fault of the clergy. They labour as energetically and earnestly as possible. It is not the fault of the cause. Religious work can never lose its grandeur. Upon the laity, no doubt, rests the responsibility for the failing off in the number of those who are prepared to devote themselves to The result of all this is, as the

who are prepared to devote themselves to the work of the ministry. It is within the power of intelligent and liberal laymen to make the path of the clergyman, so far as worldly affairs are concerned, comparatively smooth. That they have failed in their duty smooth. That they have failed in their duty in this respect they certainly will not deny. Though claiming the right to command the service of their clergymen at all times, and to be the censors of his teachings, they have almost entirely forgotten that he has devoted many years to qualifying himself for the pulpit, that he is giving to them the best portion of his life, and that he has a temporal body to sustain. In fact clerical stipends in both town and country are shabbily small. The Bishop says a clergyman in the rural districts is says a clergyman in the rural districts i frequently given as handsome a stipend as is offered a farm labourer. And certainly is offered a farm labourer. And certainly the city clergyman cannot complain that a tendency to excessively remunerate him is one of the besetting sins of his congregation. It is no doubt the parsimony with which clergymen are treated, the heroic sacrifices of comfort and of necessaries the clergy have to make, and the meagre thanks they get, that have combined to direct the attention of young men to other callings. If the laity will be but just to those who minister to them to day there will be no difficulty about the men to compose the ministry of the

men to compose the ministry of the It is gratifying to learn from the Bishop's charge that schemes for the augmentation of ministerial supends and the increase the number of missionaries are to be laid before the Synod. If they be adopted and heartily followed the two great wants of men and money should speedily be sup-

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION. Mr. BLAKE's speech at Convocation yesterday was a valuable document. It was ably prepared; of course ably delivered; and was more in harmony with the course of THE MAIL than with the no-course-at-all of his own papers. But we cannot help reflecting that all the points he urged in favour of his University were urged in vain during last summer and fall in our columns dozens of the ablest correspondents who have ever written in the daily papers our own poor efforts we put aside.

All that correspondence was in vain. The University dinner was in vain. The Minister of Education made a speech that was an insult to the credulity of the assembled graduates. The organ of Mr. BLAKE's party maintained silence. The motion and debate in the Legislature was a farce. The whole year's agitation fell to the ground after a feeble plea from Mr. Gibson. Can Mr. Blake's speech put the question on its legs again? If so, we will be willing to aid in keeping it on all fours for another effort.

SMITH as his authority :

"Mr. Hitt gives Professor Goldwin Smith as his authority for the assertion that there is 'a deep and widespread feeling in favour of commercial union throughout Canada among all people except officials, who of course cling to the present system by which they hve, and he said discussion would rapidly increase it.' It is certainly most extraordinary that, if this 'deep and widespread feeling' really exists, there should not have been a single member in the House of Commons of Canada to give expression to it during the session which has but recently closed."

It is a very remarkable thing, in truth, that the "questions" which are said by certain critics, in opposition or otherwise, are just the questions that nobody is willing to take hold of. ake hold of. Sir Francis thus refers to Sir John

MacDonald's position :
"Mr. Hitt seems to labour under a con "Mr. Hitt seems to labour under a complete delusion on the subject, for he states correctly that 'Sir John Macdonald said in March that Canada was ready to remove the duty on the leading products in trade whenever we would reciprocate,' adding, 'The English Government will not readily assent.' Now, if Mr. Hitt understood she question he was discussing he would be aware that Sir John Macdonald's reference to removing the duty was to the duty on natural products, such as coal, lumber, breadstuffs, animals, etc., etc., to which the English Government has no objection whatever. Sir John Macdonald never expressed an opinion favourable to the Goldwin Smith-Hitt project of discriminating against Great Britain by admitting United States manufactures free of duty, and by imposing the enermous tariff of the United States on British goods, a proposal that is equivalent to a demvad, not only for separation, but for sunexation."

Our own views have been given so fully hat we need do no more than call atten tion to the opinions of so experienced man as Sir Francis Hincks.

THE REPUBLICANS AND PROTEC-

TION. THERE is always a class of people Canada and England who pretend they can see "signs" of a coming free trade propagandism in the United States. Such persons belong to the family of the philosophers of Laputa. They view the world

from a planet of their own. We recommend such people to study the fiscal policy of the Republican party as set forth in the Chicago resolutions. The plain doctrine of protecting capital and labour by means of the fiscal policy is laid down with unflinching consistency, and the Democratic party is fairly challenged

This is the result of several years of agitation for a revenue tariff; the result, too, of the free trade propagandism of New York papers owned by stock jobbers and influenced by the importers. The Republican party is as fully bound as ever to uphold the doctrine of protection. And the Democrats have shown, by the vote on the Morrison bill, that they are not unted on free trade or on even a revenue tariff.

back to the policy of Protection by h establishment of the Government (1789-1801), and the protectionist period in which we are now living." We onvinced that in Canada as in the U States, we are destined to live in that p tical belief and practice for at least anot generation. Those who say "no" wasting their lives and their breath.

THE GRIT SARTOR RESARTUS.

THE meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which is now being held in this city, is an event of no small importance. Being the highest representative body of one of the most powerful Churches in Canada, the Assembly possesses, by virtue thereof, a dignity which is materially increased by its methods of procedure, and by the tone of its discussions. Its members are the flower of its ministry, selected from all quarters of the Dominion to constitute the highest Court of the Church. The duties of such a body are manifold, but the business of its neetings is carried on with the ability and precision that characterizes the highest le-gislative and deliberative assemblies. Toronto has given a hearty welcome to the Assembly, and her citizens have not been slow to extend their hospitality to the distinguished visitors.

From the one quarter from which it might have been expected comes the only sneer which the delegates have met. Our contemporary, the Globe, does not like the "cut of their clothes." "In many cases," we are told, their toilets "may have been "despatched somewhat perfunctorily." These remarks will grieve the members of the Assembly individually and collectively. the Assembly, individually and collectivel. They will wish they had never come to city in which their own paper thinks they do not dress well enough. They will at once turn their minds from the consideration) of more serious matters and devote them to fashion-plates. They will become "clerical dudes" just to please the organ. They have so little else to do. And yet

they appear to have more than it has. Some of them, too, it seems, according to this discerning and dreadful critic, have "shockingly shabby hats." How could they do it? Do they not know that there is nothing the Reform party takes such pride in as a hat—Mr. BLAKE'S for expride in as a hat—Mr. BLARN'S for example? Do they not know that Reformers are always buying new hats—for other people after elections? Why, then, have some of them insulted the organ by coming to this city with "shockingly shabby "hats?" It will probably be found that some of them have shockingly poor watches as well. Can it be that they have no faith in the cheen but made aided. watches as well. Can it be that they have no faith in the cheap but gaudy nickel with the soft and seductive pewter works? If so, there is no hope for them? As a deliberative assembly for them? As a deliberative assembly their influence is seriously impaired. We would that they could see it, but probably they will not. They will laugh the organ to scorn, and will proceed with their deliberations. If the latter have no interest for this critical journal, there is no resource but to leave it to its melancholy reflections upon the lamentable recklessness in attire which it has discovered. "The tailor, in too many instances it is 'The tailor, in too many instances, it is to be feared, has not been a promine and successful factor in their outfit." much the worse for the tailor. Pity the sorrows of the Globe

HOW THE PRESIDENT IS

ELECTED. THE mode of election of the President of the United States is more or less of a mystery to most Canadian readers. The mode briefly stated is as follows: The President and Vice-President are elected for four years by a College of Electors Each State returns by popular vote as many Electors as it has Senators and Members of Congress. At first these Elector were chosen by the Legislatures; but now they are chosen by direct vote of the people. The election is held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, every four years. On the first Wednesday in December thereafter these Electors meet in their own States and vote for President and vice President. President and vice-President. On the second Wednesday of February following, the certificates of these votes are opene in the presence of the two Houses of Cor gress by the President of the Senate, and the votes are counted and the result de-

Of course the result is known long before the votes are thus finally counted Thus, the State elections determine the political character of the vote for the Pretakes place. Then again the vote for the Electors in November quite settles beforehand, the action of the Electoral College in December. And th meeting of the College at that date, and the counting of the votes in February are merely matters of magnificent routine. The great excitement of The Convention, such as has been held at Chicago, arises from the uncertainty as to The Man; the politics is all settled beforehand.

THE GLOBE AND THE ORANGE BODY.

THE Orange body is much abhorred by he Globe-unless when there seems a chance of the Globe catching "the Orange " vote" in some particular district ; then the Globe becomes quite fond and friendly towards the order.

In two or three late issues the organ. which has not the honesty to report the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, proceeds ystematically to misrepresent what was said by its officers. On Thursday the organ, referring to Mr. BLAKE's speech,

"He objected to the recognition of any secret oath-bound political society by the State, and he objected that this is a political secret society. This he proved by a mass of conclusive evidence. This the Grand Secretary now admits in his report in which he says: "We have always been political, and I sincerely hope that we always will remain so." May the day never come, he exclaims, 'that we will cease to be a political order!"

Now this extract contains two hoods, which must have been clear to the Globe writer. The first is in the invented words, "oath-bound" and "political," which have been added to Mr. BLAKE's original denunciation of secret societa Mr. Blake added "oath-bound" as Mr. Blake added "oath-bound" as an afterthought; the Globe adds "political" as a mere piece of effrontery. The hypocrisy of Mr. Blake is only equalled by the forgery of his organ. The second falsehood is in the reference to what the Grand Secretary said. The Globe garbles his language to make a point which the secretary does not himself make.

Let us quote the Grand Secretary's words:

"It has been stated that we are a political order. So we are; and may the day never come that we will cease to be a political order! Every loyal citizen should be a poli-

tician in the true sense of the word, and exercise his franchise on every occasion in the furtherance of the true interests of the State, and of civil and religious liberty for one and all. He should allow no opportunity to pass that would enable him to thwart any measure subversive of those interests.

"We have always been political, and aincerely hope that we always will remain so; but let us always stand aloof from measures, no matter how trivial or important; and men, no matter what their creed or what their party, be it Conservative or Reform, which we cannot conscientiously and vigorously second as being for the good of the State and in accordance with our principles of civil and religious liberty to one and all.

Under these circumstances who can con-

Under these circumstances who can condem the "political" aspect of the Orange body? The Grit organ has to invent words for Mr. Blake and garble the words of the Grand Secretary in order to make a point, and a very dishonest one, for the Grit party—which will not be much better off when the point is made.

party—which will not be much better of when the point is made.

In its last fisue the organ shows how it can shift and turn in these discussions. In dealing with the case of some resolutions of the Essex Lodge, the organ after accusing the order one day of seeking purely political ends, is obliged to confess that the Grand Lodge does not like "hard and "fast lines of principle any more than the Grand Lorge does not like "hard and "fast lines of principle any more than "any other Tories"—(or Liberals either, we suppose)—a confession which quite cuts the ground from under the Globe's feet. No doubt a new shuffle will enable the organ to

shift its ground once more. BETWEEN TWO STOOLS.

"The time was when the Globe had views The time was when the Globe had views on the question of the destiny of Canada. The time was when it had decided opinions regarding independence, and gave them vigorous utterance. But with the changing times carelessness and weakness has come. The Globe has lost its opinion, and like little Bo-Peep and her sheep, of nursery fame, doesn't know where to find them."—Grit Paper.

THE organ has no opinions now, it is true. It adopts each day those of other people, without the slightest regard to consistency or common sense. It" "agrees with Sir RICHARD." Had Sir RICHARD expressd opinions diametrically opposite to those he announced recently, it would have quite as readily "agreed" with him. Its opinions on independence are to be

found in the following extracts: The advécacy of Canadis an independence touches every individual in the Dominion in all his dearest and most important relations. It puts all his material, social, and religious interests into possible jeopardy, and at the least into a condition of manifest uncertainty. It cannot even be discussed without implying that there is no present national prejudice. Its coming up as a question to be discussed, or even tolerated, implies the utmost indifference to the present earlier and the present earlier in the most absolute hostility to its continuance.

Readers of the organ cannot complain if Globe, 1874. Globe, 1884.

Readers of the organ cannot complain if variety is what they are after. "They "pays their money and they takes their "choice." They get all sorts of opinions on the same subject in one paper. Some people, however, have a prejudice in favour of a settled onnion. The organ would not agree with "them."

EDITORIAD NOTES

Mr. Huntingdon has written a novel." The

There is a rumour to the effect that an Independent Republican party is to be organ-ized in opposition to Blaine. Can Sir Richard Cartwright be aiming at an Independent Re-form party in opposition to Blake?

The inclemency of last month may not, after all, be a matter for regret. An old adage has it that

"A cold, wet May Makes a barn full of hay."

The ease with which Stuart Cumberland discovers the whereabouts of a pin stuck in a tree is only excelled by the extraordinary ra-padity and precision with which the unfortu-nate, who sits down on the same article, lo-cates it.

What the majority of the Presbyterian Assembly will say on carefully reading the Globe's valuable article on their clothes we can hardly imagine. But some of them may remember what Principal Grant said at Queen's a year or so ago:—"Young men, it's an awful thing to be a fool."

Grit papers complain that Ontario pays three-fifths of the Dominion taxation, while the smaller provinces escape comparatively free. Mr. Blake is shortly going to Manitoba to tell the people there how highly they are taxed, and how that the Ontario people alone benefit by their contributions to the treasury. A Kingston paper says :--

"The Government has allayed some of the dissipation which followed the half measure advanced anent the Welland canal tolls by reducing the tolls on the St. Lawrence canals rom 15 cents to 71 cents.'

This is the first intimation that the bublic have had that the question of free canals has anything to do with the drinking habits of the people. There is something exceedingly mysterious too in the statement that the dis-sipation caused by a reduction in the rate charged for the use of the water in one canal has been lessened by a similar reduction in the case of another.

The Manitoba Farmers' Union has been well advised this time. The union is not declaring for annexation, nor is it selfishly persuading emigrants to avoid Manitoba and the North-West. It is simply making arrangements for the sale of the produce of the farm on the most favourable terms possible. This is practical. The former policy, which was dictated by professional agitators who had no interest in the soil, and were merely the hired emissaries of the Ontario Grits, was suicidal. Now the Mailtoba farmers are pursuing a course which may be to their necessions. niary advantage. Last year they were ruin-ing themselves and their province on behalf of a few bilious eastern politicians.

Many people are curious to know why James G. Blaine is dubbed by his admirers "the plumed knight," It happened in this way. When Bob Ingersoll was nominating Mr. Blaine in 1876 he described him as the Mr. Blaine in 1876 he described him as the unconquerable champion, the Henry of Navarre, the plumed knight of his party. The plumed knight story has adhered to to Blaine, in spite of the fact that a few hours after the conferring of the distinction upon him he was handsomely defeated by Rutherford B. Hayes, who by a large maintity hearme the Ramblion progress. The circumstance that Mr. Blaine has been twice defeated as a candidate for the Republican nomination, and that he nevertheless retains his proud title is one of the anomalies of

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Blaine Nominated for President on the Fourth Ballot.

LOGAN NOMINATED FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

Sketch of the Career of the Presidentia

SOME INTERESTING REMINISCENCES

CHICAGO, June 6.—The hall was crowded this morning shortly before 11 o'clock, there being nearly ten thousand people inside. Outside there were from three to four thousand congregated, and all the avenues leading to the hall were completely jammed with immense crowds. The block was so complete that the Mayor had to be telegraphed to to forward extra police to clear the way for those entitled to admission.

Previous to the meeting the Blains men had determined to vote down any resolution to adjourn until the result was reached. It was rumoured that the Arthur men, on the other hand, had decided to try and force an adjournment after a few ballots.

was rumoured that the Arthur men, on the other hand, had decided to try and force an adjournment after a few ballots.

The convention was called to order at 11.20. The first ballot was at once proceeded with, the result showing that Blaine led with 332½, Arthur being next with 278, and the remaining nominees being a long way in the rear, none of them reaching three figures, while Gen. Sherman stood last with two. At 12.20 the second ballot was taken, showing a gain of 16½ for Blains and a loss of two for Arthur, all the others showing slight losses except Gen. Sherman, who still retained his couplet. The third ballot gave 375 for Blaine and 275 for Arthur. At 2.30 p.m. a motion to adjourn till 7.30 p.m. was put and lost by a vote of 455 to 366, the Blaine men offering the most determined resistance. The announcement of the vote was received with great cheering and waving of hats and handkerenieis. Foraker then moved that Blaine be nominated by acclamation. moved that Blaine be nominated by acclama-tion. Roosevelt, of New York, demanded the call of the roll. Intense excitement pre-vailed, amid which Foraker withdrew his motion to save time and the fourth ballot started, resulting in 544 for Blaine, and 207

SUMMARY. Following are the summaries of the respective ballots with the numbers for each candidate:—

On the first ballot Blaine was 78½ votes from a nomination. On the last he had a majority of 272 over the total vote for all the other candidates, or 132 more votes than were actually necessary to his nomination. The appearance of the half votes on the first hallot may appear curious to those not family The appearance of the half votes on the first ballot may appear curious to those not familiar with the system of balloting. It happened in this way. There were several minor contesting delegations. The claims of these were referred to the Committee on Credentials. Rather than have any trouble about them, or offend any of them, it was decided that instead of excluding one of each of the opposing factions, both should be admitted, but that each delegate should have only half a vote.

LOGAN NOMINATED VICE-PRESIDENT On resuming, Logan was nominated for Vice-President, and received the solid vote of all the States excepting New York, which cast one for Foraker and six for Gresham. At

BLAINE'S CARRER. Mr. Blaine has been for many years me of the most prominent men in America. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1830, and entered Washington College in his thirteenth year, graduating in 1847 at the head of his class. He afterwards became Mathematical Professor in a millitary college in Kentucky, Professor in a military college in Kentucky, but was subsequently led to cast his lot in Maine from the fact that his wife hailed from that State. Entering upon the career of a journalist he became part owner and editor of the Kennebec Journal, and in 1857 editor of the Portland Daily Advertiser. He soon assumed the position of a leader in political matters, and represented the Republican party in the Maine Legislature from 1858 to 1862, being Speaker during the last two years. In 1862 he was elected representative to congress, and occumied dast two years. In 1862 he was elected representative to congress, and occupied the same position each year until 1876. During this period he was Speaker of the House from 1869 to 1874, and was again the Republican candidate in 1875, but was defeated. In 1876 and 1880 he was a candidate for the Presidency, but was defeated each time by Mr. Hayes and Mr. Garfield respectively. In the year 1876 he was appointed United States Senator for Maine, in consequence of a vacancy, and was subsequently elected for the term expiring 1883. In March, 1881, he resigned to accept the office of Secretary of State offered him by the late President Garfield. The assassination of the latter was field. The assassination of the latter was followed by Mr. Blaine's resignation, which was accepted by President Arthur in December, 1881. Since that time he has occupied no position in political life

A TALK ABOUT THE CANDIDATE In the course of an interview a number In the course of an interview a number of facts and reminiscences have been obtained that indicate clearly the characteristics of Mr. Blaine's nature. Prior to the fall of 1842 the Blaine family lived at West Brownsville, Pa. It consisted of Mr. Ephraim L. Blaine, Mrs. Mariah Blaine, and the children, named in the order of their birth, Neal G., Ephraim, Eliza, James G., and Robert.

The circumstances of Mr. Blaine's coming to college were rather singular. In the election of 1842 his father was the Whig candidate for Prothonotary. The Democratio tion of 1842 his father was the Whig candidate for Prothonotary. The Democratic party was dominant at that time in the county, but on account of alleged untainness in the nomination the party presented two candidates, 'Squire James Pollock and Zachariah Reynolds. The Whigs elected their candidate, and accordingly Ephraim Blaine moved to Washington in December, 1842, starting his son at once to college, from which he was graduated nearly five years later. Mr. Blaine, it must be said, has always considered this a very fortunate event. ways considered this a very fortunate event, as he would possibly have never been sent to college but for his father's election. His father had previously been wealthy, but at this time had lost his money.

BLAINE'S CHARACTERISTICS. "What was Mr. Blaine's characteristic disposition, as shown at that time ?" asked your orrespondent.
"His most notable trait, perhaps, was "His most notable trait, perhaps, was combativeness. He was always at home in an argument, and generally invited them. It was the delight of the Democratic politicians to engage him in political discussions, as he was even then well versed in political history, and was an ardent upholder of Whig doctrine to the last."

to the last."

" Is the statement made in a recent interview that he was very mediocre in scholarship view that he was very mediocre in scholarship true?"

"It is wholly false. He was a brilliant student, and excelled alike in the sciences and mathematics. He was always looked upon as very 'smart,' and graduated with the first honour of his class. The leading and preponderating quality of his mind was a remarkable memory. In this he far excelled every other member of his class; and this natural gift, which he greatly stremgthened by rigid. gift, which he greatly strengthened by rigid discipline, is the secret of his success in pub-lic life. He was then a great reader of his fory, and was so methodical in his arrange present an array of them that would over-whelm any opponent. An incident illustrat-ing strongly this power is told of him when a little boy. His sister challenged him to a

nnsylvania. She named them all, and he mediately named them and every county t besides." " How was he familiarly known among th

"Well he was a stout, rugged boy, full o vim. His peculiarity was a very large nose, and be was always known in college and in town as 'Nosey' Blaine. I noticed recently that someone said he was called 'Goosey,' but I never heard it in my life before."

"What Church did Blaine attend?"

"He attended the Presbyterian Church while here. His mother was a devout Catholic, and one of the best women that ever lived. No one was more highly esteemed by her neighbours, nor could any mother be more conscientious or exemplary in her life. He always had a deep respect for his mother's faith, but never, in all our talks, did he show any affection for it. His relatives and friends were all, outside of his immediate family, Presbyterians, and that is the only faith he ever showed any tendency to. After graduation he taught school in Kentucky awhile, and soon turned up as editor in Maine, where his political propensities gained predominance, and his public career, which has been so long, brilliant, and admirable, began."

THE DEMOCRATS.

Tilden Likely to be Their Choice For President.

BUFFALO, June 6.—A Washington special

to the Courier says: -Ex-Speaker Randall said to-day that he had positive knowledge of the fact that Mr. Tilden would accept the nomination of the July convention, and he added that he had no doubt he would be nominated. This is regarded as much better nominated. This is regarded as much better authority than Congressman Dorsheimer, of New York, who has reported that at his instance Mr. Dans called on Mr. Tilden and learned that he had fully made up his mind to decline to be a candidate. The value of Mr. Raudall's opinion in this matter lies in his close relations with Mr. Tilden, and his statement was made to-day without qualification to several members of Congress. The fact seems to be that Mr. Tilden did prepare a letter of declination, intended to be read to the New York convention, but that he had a string tied to it, and ion, but that he had a string tied to it, and draws it back or throws it out according to his mood. The Democrats had begun a lively canvass of the merits of several candidates for the head of their ticket after the Dorsheithe incorporation in the Chicago platform of the declaration in favour of legislation pro the declaration in favour of legislation prohibiting aliens from acquiring fee in American lands, a principle he adopted from the platform of the American Irish Land League. For these reasons he will secure the support of the League and draw the bulk of the Irish party vote from the Democratic party. Blaine's Panama canal policy has endeared him to the masses of native Americans. The above statements, and others of similar import, are making a deep impression here, and Englishmen are disposed to believe that Blaine's candidacy represents a sort of Irish ascendancy in American politics, and angurs, in the event of his election, a jingo policy in the foreign relations of the United States.

MR. THOMAS WHITE, M.P.

His Annual Visit to His Constituents From Our Own, Correspondent.

Bolton, Ont., June 5.—Mr. Thos. White, M.P., addressed an influential meeting of his constituents here this evening. Mr. Thomas Swinarton occupied the chair, and introduced Mr. White, who said that he could not better Mr. White, who said that he could not better review the session's work than by referring to the criticism of it recently made by Sir Richard Cartwright in his Toronto speech. That speech was practical and speculative, practical as referring to the acts of the present, and speculative as referring to the probabilities of the tuture. He then referred to the various points of Sir Richard's speech dealing with the questions of provincial rights, with the charge that Ontario's representatives were untrue to the interests of the province, to the comparisons, made with expenditures in the United States, and to the unfairness of those comparisons, and to the conditions in the two countries respectively, necessitating in Canada the expenditure of public money for railway development, whereas in the United States the population, when the era of railways opened, as a factor in material development. ways opened, as a factor in material development, was sufficient to secure the investment of private capital to a greater extent. He drew a comparison with the Australian colonies, as much more to the point, showing that in those colonies where the debts were from two and a half to five times as great as in Canada per capita, those securities sood high in the English market. He analysed the charge that Parliament had expended \$82,000,000 during the last session, pointing out the unfairness of mixing up debts and expenditure, and showing that the statement itself was in any sense grossly exaggerated. He explained the AID TO THE PACIFIC BAILWAY COMPANY, the subsidies to the railways, quoting from Mr. Blake's speech in which that gentleman stated that it was important in the interests of Confederation that the aid should be granted to Quebec, and he had refused to take the re-

Quebec, and he had refused to take the responsibility of moving an amendment which would interrupt it. He referred in detail to the charges of corruption brought by Sir Richard Cartwright, and closed by condemning the reference to independence and the policy of creating a feeling of discontent with the constitution of the country at a time when all our efforts should be devoted to the development of the Dominion.

Mr. White was loudly cheered on resumin his seat, and a vote of thanks to him was was moved by Mr. John Wallace, and cheers was invest of the Queen brought a most successful meeting to a close. Mr. White is billed to address a number of meetings, this being his annual visit to his constituency.

SOUTH LEEDS CONSERVATIVES.

Annual Meeting of the Association—Elec-tion of Officers—Endorsement of the Gov

tion of Officers—Endorsement of the Government's Policy.

The annual meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association of South Leeds was held at Copeland's hall, Lyndhurst, on Wednesday, June 4th, Mr. George Taylor, M.P., presiding. After preliminary business the following officers were elected for the current year:—President, D. Ford Jones; vice-president, J. H. Whalen; secretary, S. McCammon: assistant secretary. Henry Green. mon; assistant secretary, Henry Green; treasurer, D. Preston; auditors, J. R. Daravel and Gershon Earl. The following resolutions were carried

unanimously :-Moved by Mr. HENRY GREEN, seconded by Mr. Robert Brough, "That the Conservative Association of the South Riding of Leeds, in convention assembled, desire to express their utmost confidence in the wise, paternal, and patriotic policy of the Dominien Government, with that grand old statesman, Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald, K.C.B., at their head. They cannot but realize that it is to his untiring energy and self-denying efforts that from a number of weak and disaffected and disunited colonies we have become the largest jewel in the crown of her beloved Majesty; that the National Policy has, in many respects, pro-moted and developed the agricultural, mining, and manufacturing resources of our country; that the Canada Pacific railway has been pushed with surprising vigour, and that al-ready grand results have been achieved; that we confidently believe that were it not for the liberal aid and assistance bestowed on the syndicate by our Government the great North-West would still be an unknown wil-

dernesa."
Moved by Mr. A. ELLIOTT, seconded by Mr. T. Barlow, "That the course of Mr. Geo. Taylor, M.P., in loyally supporting Sir John Macdonald and the Government meets with Macdonald and the Government meets with our approval, and we desire to express our hearty appreciation of our worthy member's zeal and attention to the wants of his con-stituents."

Moved by Mr. R. Brough, seconded by Mr. A. Gray. "That we desired

Mr. A. Gray, "That we deeply regret to hear members of the Reform party expressing sympathy, as did Sir Richard Cartwright re-

ently, with Canadian independence, as we

Moved by Mr. W. B. CARBOLL, seconded y Mr. J. C. Stafford :—"That we endorse by Mr. J. C. Stafford:—"That we endorse the course pursued by her Majesty's Loyal Opposition in the Legislative Assembly dur-ing the last session under the talented lead-ership of Mr. W. R. Meredith, and that we highly appreciate the ability and integrity of that gentleman; and we further desire to

that gentleman; and we further desire to record our esteem of the acts of our worthy member, Dr. Preston, M.P.P."

Moved by Mr. J. P. REDMOND, seconded by Mr. M. Donnelly, "That this association appreciates the able manner in which the Gananoque Journal has been conducted under the editorship of Mr. E. G. Hart, and we hereby pledge him our hearty support."

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.

Annual Meeting of the Synod of Toronte The annual meeting of the Synod of the Diocese of Toronto commenced on Tuesday. The meeting was preceded by a choral service in St. James' cathedral in the morning at ten o'clock. The choir was made up of the sarpliced choirs of Holy Trimty, St. Mat-thias', St. George's, and St. Luke's churches. The choir, the bishop, the archdeacons, rural deans, and several of the clergy entered the cathedral by the western door, and marched up the centre aisle to their places in the chancel, singing the processional hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," Morning prayer was then proceeded with. Rev. J. D. Cayley, precentor of the diocese, intoned the

prayers.

Rev. Professor CLARKE, of Trinity College, reached from the text, Philippians ii., 4:—
'Look not every man upon his own things, "Look not every man apon his own things, but every man also upon the things of others."

The Bishop celebrated the Holy Communion. The epistle was read by the Ven. Archdeacon of Peterboro'. The music was most creditably rendered by the choir, which numbered about fifty voices. The choir was under the direction of Mr. Doward, organist of the cathedral, who presided at the second of the cathedral, who presided at the organ. Mr. Phillips, of St. George's Church, played the voluntaries.

PROCEEDING TO BUSINESS. At half-past two o'clock the synod' assem The Bishop took the chair. The Ven. Archdeacon of Peterboro' read the appointed prayers. The synod then proceeded to

Rev. Septimus Jones presented the report Rev. SEPTIMUS JONES presented the report of the committee appointed to examine the certificates of lay representatives.

The report was referred to the Court on Contested Seats, on motion of Dr. Snelling.

The Revs. Messrs. Mackenzie, of the Diocese of Huron; C. L. Ingles of Niagara, and Edward Owen, late of Jamaica, were on motion invited to seats on the floor of the

The Bishop then read his charge, which was lengthly and comprehensive, covering every feature of importance connected with the Anglican Church. ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

On motion of Rev. J. D. CAYLEY, seconded by Rev. A. J. Broughall, Rev. John Pearson was re-elected honorary clerical secretary. On motion of his Honour Judge Benson, Dr. J. G. Hodgins was chosen honorary lay Dr. Snelling proposed the re-election of

Mr. W. P. Atkinson as secretary-treasurer.
Mr. G. B. Kirkpatrick seconded the motion, which was carried. CONFIRMATION OF CANONS. Rev. WM. Logan moved, seconded by Rev. Septimus Jones, the confirmation of the canon regarding investments passed last year. The canon gives power to the Land and In-

vestment Committee to invest in debentures of the loan and investment companies in On-On motion of Rev. C. R. Bell, the amendment to the constitution abolishing the Church Music Committee passed last year was con-

QUALIFICATIONS OF DELEGATES. Rev. C. E. Thomson moved, seconded by Rev. Rural Dean Beck, the confirmation of the addition to article 2 of the constitution, made last year, after the words: "and who shall have communicated at least three times during the year previous to the election." the during the year previous to the election," the of the congregation which they represent, or if they be non-resident, then in their own church or usual place of worship."

Mr. N. W. HOYLES called for a vote by ice of worship

After considerable discussion, the move proposed to withdraw the motion, because of the long time a vote by orders would take, and Mr. Hoyles withdrew his demand for the vote by orders. It was necessary, however, that a vote should be taken upon the confirmation or rejection of the legislation of last year. Those in favour of the motion agreed ot to vote, and the motion was de

SUSTENTATION FUND. Rev. John Vicars moved, "That the pro-ceeds of the sustentation fund be now dis-tributed according to the tenor of the original

BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Annual Conference Held in Bowmanville. BOWMANVILLE, June 4. - The thirtieth annual conference of the Bible Christian de-nomination began its work here this morning at nine o'clock.

After religious exercises conducted by Rev. E. Roberts, Rev. J. W. Butcher, and T. R.

Hull, the conference proceeded to the election of a president. Rev. E. Roberts was re-elected by ballot, and Rev. J. Harris re-elected secretary by acclamation.

The probationers admitted into full connec tion who have passed their examinations and have given satisfactory evidences of effective ministry, were S. W. Muxworthy, W. Coombe, W. E. Reynolds, and S. T. Bart-Coombe, W. E. Reynolds, and S. T. Rartlett, whose ordination is to take place on
Thursday evening next. A. C. Courtice, R.
A., is left in his fourth year, at his own request, to attend Victoria University. W.
Down and J. H. Oke were passed on to the
fourth year of their probation. F. Woodger,
S. J. Thompson, and H. E. Bayley were
passed on to the second year of probation. G.
F. Cannom's name was dropped. John Bryenton was given one year's standing, but
being in Prince Edward Island, his case is left
with the Eastern Conference.

with the Eastern Conference.

The report of the spiritual state of the district indicated that the question of union has temporarily retarded labour, but in many places large blessings have been realized, and also numerous conversions. The statistics show 79 ministers, who have admitted 980 persons into Church fellowship. The mem-bership is 879 on trial, with 6,725 approved members, and 7,604 total, with a loss of over 500 by deaths and removals. There are 149 schools, with 1,277 teachers engaged in instructing 9,717 scholars. Increases are shown in the important columns of probationers, members, teachers, and scho SECOND DAY.

BOWMANVILLE, June 5. - The morning ses-Bowmanville, June 5.—The morning session was spent in receiving the deputations and introducing some visitors.

The annual meeting of the Annuitant Society was held at 1.30 p.m. The presentation of financial matters shows the quarterly receipts to be \$29,490; missionary receipts, \$3,857. The funds show an increase, about \$50,000 represents the income of last year's operations. The Sunday school statistics show an increase of 116 scholars, while both the conversions and membership are largely increased. There are \$484 raised by the Sunday school children for missions and \$4,189 for school work.

The Court of Appeal has delivered judgment on the motion recently made to restore the paragraphs of the petition in the Algoma case struck out by Mr. Justice Bur-Algoma case struck out by Mr. Justice Burton, charging corruption against the members of the Ontario Cabinet. The court considered that the charges made could be investigated under other paragraphs of the petition, and therefore thought it unnecessary to interfere. An order was made extending the time for trial for three months. THE PRESBYT

(Continued fr Mission Committee be a Juvenile Committee FRENCH' I

The debate on Fre resumed. The follo moved the previous Thomas Cummings: That the report be ad committee, and espetheir valuable services God for the encourary ouths afed to the misses and cardially comments. and cordially commented by the prayers, and the whole Church. A lengthy debate

in the adoption of th The hour of 11 o'cle for appointing the ple of the assembly. Tw Halifax and Montre seconded by Princip Matthew's church, Campbell, of Belley Drysdale, elder of Montre the street church cent street church, M 120 to 66 Montreal fixed was the seco

THE Reports from Ma Montreal, Morrin, an presented and adopte THE STATE Rev. D. D. McLeo report of the Commit gion. It commence imperfect returns requestions of the Gepurpose of ascertaini of the people. It

the people. future sessions sho replies as full and TEMPER Rev. W. A. McKa ance. It commence every quarter came t that the Church was alive to her respon this great question, brought more to the conviction, and tha

forced to take practic the monstrous evil SUNDA Rev. H. H. MACPI sented the report of bath Schools. The follows :-Summing up the re

Number of schools rep
"officers and
scholars on
Average attendance
Number in Bible class schools in year Amount given to miss If the number in Bib number on the roll, the And while this is a gr figures of last year, it s strength of our Sabb charges there must be ren of school age. The \$17,024, shows that the oping trained to give to being trained to give all gave as some do, easily be doubled, as \$600 per year. A resolution was committee to ask th money for missionary The assembly adjo

DIOCESE (Opening of the

HAMLITON, June 4.
opened in this city to synod attended service dral, Bishop Fuller wa ed by Rev. Canons Messrs. Irving, Taylor con McMurray.
After service the bis school-room of the cat the clerical and lay de secretaries, Rev. Dr. M and Mr. J. J. Mason elected. A communication f ich decision has

MAIL.
The bishop appoints
F. Fessenden, and Mr.
for clerical delegates to
The Executive Commi
mittee, and Mission Be
his Lordship. EXECUTIVE CO The report of the E adopted, and several In the apportionmen to meet the claims upcese. \$000 will be req the Ascelation, Ham church; \$325 from Ch from Ancaster; \$210 from Grims Hamilton; \$75 from Get, Binbrook, and E Creek and Bartonvilland Aldershot.

and Aldershot.
The synod adjourned At 2.30 p.m. the synuller read his address Fuller read his action is a summary :—
THE BISE After introductory nature, his Lordship

changes which have lyear, and commented ations of the year Fifteen confirmations anons of the year Fifteen confirmations number of males confirmations number of females, 2 decrease from former to the fact that clergy had heard that he was neglected to prepare it the only diocesan duty performed, and gives necessary to relieve performed, and gives necessary to relieve duties by the appointmental condition and paired, but he is physically health, and unless the appointed, it will be medium the year, this having church cathedral, this A new church has bee purchased at Stewarts A new church has bee purchased at Stewaru at Cayuga. The missi commented upon at missions are eighteen sum appropriated by that of last year. This North-West field calle work. The Church during the early settle was the duty of the Ni North-West brethren. by the Women's Aid wmended. THE SAL

also came in for some he Army movement with wonder. It was demn an organization for its aim, the rede However, the aggres its rapid extension it by him. The Bia articles on the Salvati in the Contemporary the authors being Gem of the Army; Fram Dean of Windsor. The property of the Army; Fram Dean of Windsor. The Contemporary of the Army; Fram Dean of Windsor. The Contemporary of the Co Dean of Windsor. Ti upon these articles sai Church many instan sprung up, flourished then died out. He is of the Scriptures that chosen people to carry and is not therefore in text by the seeming Army. The venerable Bishq with words of friendly of the synod.

HAMILTON, assembled again in this morning. The session were read at mittee upon the Epi was moved by Rev. That whereas it section of the Orphans' Fund, tha hall lay before meeting in April a who have com canon. It is herel list be included in Mission Board to th The following clerical delegates Caswall, and Rev. Archdeacon Dixon Canon Houston, C