

The Weekly Mail.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. BY MAIL IN ADVANCE. POSTAGE PAID. Daily Edition, one year, \$1.00. Six months, 65 cents. Three months, 35 cents. Single copies, 10 cents.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Line (10 Lines make one inch) per week, 25 cents. Advertisements in Special Notices, 20 cents. On last page, 15 cents. Reading matter, 10 cents. Reports of Annual Meetings, 50 cents. Statements of Banks, Insurance Companies, etc., 50 cents. Advertisements occupying less than 10 lines will be charged as 10 line advertisements.

THE WEEKLY MAIL.

The rate of ordinary advertising is 10 cents per line per week. Condensed advertisements on first page at prices given under their respective headings.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1884.

WARNING.

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" 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.

The fire has caused us some temporary inconvenience, but that will speedily be overcome, a fact borne out by the rapidity with which the contract for repairs is being let.

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 rebuild the building as nearly fire-proof as possible.

All the recent improvements on the other side, and with this end in view they have decided to spend no less than \$15,000 in excess of the insurance award.

A fire-proof elevator and floors will be constructed, and the wooden staircase will be replaced by one entirely of iron and marble, with a new handrail used.

Both basement floors will be completely fire-proof, of iron and concrete, covered with variegated marble tiling.

Two stories of the tower—which was considerably damaged by the fire—will be removed 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 and surrounding country will be obtained.

The rooms throughout the building will be replastered, and the freecasting of the ceilings will be done in even more handsome style than before.

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

The division of the front and rear building will be carried beyond a fire parapet, which will effectually isolate the buildings from each other.

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 keep abreast of the American continent.

It is only thing that is missing in Canada should be issued from the best equipped and most magnificent newspaper building in the Dominion.

BISHOP SWATMAN'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.

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 shortcomings.

During the past five years the number of the clergy engaged in the diocese has increased from 106 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 composing the Church has been established.

The record is one of which the Bishop, the clergy, and the laity may well be proud. It is the reward of the zeal with which the struggle for harmony was prosecuted, and a happy augury of greater accomplishments in the not distant future.

Though the Anglican Church has made many steps in advance of late it still needs the help of the other walks of life. The other is money. These wants are no doubt all 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 they are compelled to make are so severe, that the tendency, among young candidates, at least, is to look with anything but favour upon what is really

the noblest vocation to which men can be 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 vacancies in the mission field.

Last year 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.

No one is to blame for this! It is not the fault of the clergy. They labour as hard as the laity, and they are no more to be faulted in the cause. Religious work can never lose its grandeur.

Upon the laity, no doubt, rests the responsibility for the falling off in the number of those 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 this duty in this respect certainly will not deny. Though claiming the right to command the services of their clergymen at all times, and to be the censors of their teachings, they have almost entirely forgotten that he has devoted many years to making himself for the pulpit, that he is giving to them the best portion of his life, and that he has a temporal duty to sustain.

In clerical stipends in both town and country are abominably small. The Bishop says a clergyman in the rural districts is frequently given as handsome a stipend as is offered a farm labourer.

And certainly the clergyman cannot complain that he has a very dishonest one for the price of his services. It is no doubt the parsimony with which clergymen are treated, the heroic sacrifices of comfort and of necessary conveniences, and the meagre thanks they get, that have combined to direct the attention of young men to other callings.

If the laity will be just to those who minister to them, there will be no difficulty about the men to compose the ministry of the future.

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

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 taken during last summer and fall in our columns by dozens of the ablest correspondents who have ever written in the daily papers; our own poor efforts we put aside.

All the 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 keep it in all four corners for another effort.

THE AFFAIR OF RECIPROCALITY.

SIR FRANCIS HINGES continues to administer old-fashioned common sense to a mystery to most Canadian readers. 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 Electors are 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.

On the second Wednesday of February following, the certificates of these votes are opened in the presence of the two Houses of Congress by the President of the Senate, and the electors are counted and the result declared.

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 Presidential Election long before that election takes place.

Then again the vote for the Electors in November quite settles, beforehand, the action of the electoral college in December. And the 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, which has been held at Chicago, arises from the fact that the President and Vice-President are to be elected by the people in a free and open election.

The Man; and politics is all settled beforehand. 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 case with which Stuart Campbell discovers the whereabouts of a pin stuck in a tree is only excelled by the extraordinary rapidity and precision with which the unfortunate who sits down on the same article, locates 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 last year: "Young men, it's an awful thing to be a fool."

Griff papers complain that Ontario pays three-fifths of the Dominion taxation, while the smaller provinces escape comparatively without any contribution as tax-payers.

It is to be hoped that the Ontario people will be wiser than the Ontario politicians in this respect, and that they will contribute to the support of the Dominion government in proportion to their ability.

A Kingston paper says—"The Government has alayed some of the disposition which followed the mail measure and has reduced the rate on the St. Lawrence canal from 10 cents to 7 cents."

This is the first intimation that the public have had that the question of free canals has anything to do with the drinking habits of the people. There is something exceedingly mysterious in the statement that the disposition 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 desisting for annexation, nor is it selfishly prevailing on 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 favorable terms possible.

This is practical. The former policy, which was to sell the produce of the farm at a low price, and then to buy it back at a high price, was a mere device to enrich the speculators.

Now this extract contains two falsehoods, which must have been clear to the Globe writer. The first is in the invented "cash-note" added to Mr. BLAKE'S original denunciation of secret societies.

Mr. BLAKE added "outbound" as an afterthought; the Globe adds "political" as a mere piece of irony. The hypothesis is not only equally untrue, but a 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 secret society does not 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 when we will cease to be a political order. Every loyal citizen should be a member of our order."

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"back to the policy of Protection by hard experience. The two periods of longest continuance in any policy are, the protectionist period, which follows the establishment of the Government (1789-1801), and the protectionist period in which we are now living." We are convinced that in Canada as in the United States, we are destined to live in a period of belief and practice for at least another generation. Those who say "no" are wasting their lives and their breath.

"We have always been political, and I sincerely hope that we will remain so; but it is a very dishonest one for the Crits to say that we are not, and that we are no matter how trivial or important; and men, no matter what their creed or what their party, be it Conservative or Reform, are not to be faulted in the cause. Religious work can never lose its grandeur.

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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.

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