

CHORUS FROM "ORION."

O God-begotten,
And dear to all the Gods!
For their quick-dropping tears
Make heavy our eyes and hot.
Be he of Gods forgotten
That smote thee, their gifts as rods
To scourge him all his years,
Sparing him not.

For thee the long-heaving
Ocean, fruitful of foam,
Groaned in his depths and was sore
Troubled, grieving for thee.
Grew clothed with her weaving;
And the fury of storms that come
Out of the wilderness hoar
Went pitying thee.

For thee the all-bearing
Mother, the bountiful earth,
Who hath borne no fairer son
In her kindly bosom and broad,
Will not be comforted, wearing
Thy pain like her labour of birth,
And hath veiled her in vapours as one
Stricken down, over-awed.

For thee the all-covering
Night, the comforting mother,
Wept round thee pitifully
Nor withheld her compassionate hands;
And sleep from her wings low-hoovering
Fell kindly and sweet to no other
Between the unharvested sky
And the harvested lands.

We all are made heavy of heart, we weep with thee,
Sore with thy sorrow,—
The sea to its uttermost part, the night from the dusk to
the morrow,
The unplumbed spaces of air, the unharnessed might of
the wind,
The sun that outshaketh his hair before his incoming,
behind
His outgoing, and laughs, seeing all that is, or hath
been, or shall be,
The unflagging waters that fall from their well-heads
soon to the sea,
The high rocks barren at even, at morning clothed with
the rime,
The strong hills propping up Heaven, made fast in their
place for all time;
Withal the abiding earth, the fruitful mother and kindly,
Who apportions plenty and dearth, nor withholdeth from
the least thing blindly,
With such like pity would hide thy reverent eyes
indeed
Wherewith the twin Aoides vain she would hide at
their need;
But they withouted not Apollo, they broke through to
Hades, o'erthrown;
But thee the high Gods follow with favour, kind to their
own.
For of thee they have lacked not vows, nor yellow honey,
nor oil,
Nor the first fruit red on the boughs, nor white meal
sifted with toil,
Nor gladdening wine, nor savour of thighs with the fat
burned pure,—
Therefore now of their favour this ill thing shall not
endure.

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

JAMES A. GARFIELD FOR PRESIDENT—CHESTER A. ARTHUR FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

The National Republican Convention concluded its six days' session on June 8th by the nomination of General James A. Garfield, of Ohio, for President, and the Hon. Chester A. Arthur, of New York, for Vice-President. The contest over the Presidential nomination was marked by unusual interest and intensity, the partisans of General Grant especially displaying an obstinacy of purpose and an audacious confidence which has rarely been matched. The supporters of Mr. Blaine apparently addressed their efforts to the one object of defeating Grant if they could not nominate their favourite, and, in the end, victory was to this extent theirs.

In the initial ballot on June 7th, the vote for the several candidates was as follows: Grant, 304; Blaine, 284; Sherman, 93; Edmunds, 34; Washburne, 30; Windom, 10. The balloting continued during the day and evening without any material changes, closing at 10 p.m. (on the 28th ballot) with 307 for Grant, 279 for Blaine, 91 for Sherman, 31 for Edmunds, 35 for Washburne, 10 for Windom, and 2 for Garfield. At that hour the Convention adjourned until the morning of the 8th, when it re-assembled at 10.30, a conference having been meanwhile held by the friends of Mr. Blaine and Secretary Sherman. Balloting was promptly resumed. The first ballot (the 29th) of the Convention showed that each candidate had substantially the same strength as when the voting ended, the night before. Grant had 305 votes and Blaine 278. Sherman, however, had 116. The contest then went forward without the change of more than a dozen votes, until the thirty-fourth ballot was reached. On the thirty-fourth ballot Garfield, who had had one vote, suddenly received 17. On the next he received 50.

When the roll was called for the thirty-sixth ballot, the Blaine and Sherman States began to cast their votes for General Garfield from the beginning of the call. When Wisconsin was reached he had 361 votes. Three hundred and seventy-nine were necessary to a choice, and Wisconsin's 20 would send him before the country. The excitement was intense. Half the Convention rose to its feet, and the occupants of the galleries seemed wild with enthusiasm.

Leaders of all factions ran hurriedly hither and thither through the Convention; and, while the building was resounding with loud cheers for Garfield, there was a cluster of excited delegates about the General himself, who sat quiet and cool in his ordinary place at the end of one of the rows of seats in the Ohio delegation, having his own seat in the middle aisle near the very

rear of the Convention. He wore the white badge of an Ohio delegate on his coat, and held his massive head steadily immovable. But for an appearance of extra resoluteness on his face, as that of a man who was repressing internal excitement, he might have been supposed to have as little interest in the proceedings as any other delegate on the floor of the Convention. There has been no such dramatic incident in politics, for a great many years at least, except possibly the nomination of Horatio Seymour in 1868. Entirely apart from all political considerations, it was an extraordinary and impressive incident to see this quiet man suddenly wheeled by a popular sentiment into the position of standard-bearer to the Republican party, and possibly into the Presidency itself, with its great power and world-wide fame. All this while the crowd had been cheering, and the elements of the Convention were dissolving and crystallizing in an instant of time.

When Wisconsin gave her vote for Garfield, a tornado swept over the Convention. Delegates ran up the aisles with the banners of the States and Territories, and grouped themselves around Garfield. He sat beneath a forest of waving guidons, and received the congratulations of his friends. A uniformed sergeant of United States Artillery climbed out of a window from the gallery back of the platform, and the roar of artillery added to the great uproar. Men tied their handkerchiefs to their canes, and waved them over the heads of the excited delegates. The band struck up "Hail to the Chief," and the booming of cannon swelled the chorus. A Japanese flag floated from the northern gallery. The notes of "Yankee Doodle" were tooted on the cornets, and were followed by the music of "Rally Round the Flag." All joined in the chorus of

"Freedom for ever, hurrah, boys! hurrah!
Down with the traitors, up with the Stars,
And we'll rally round the flag, boys, rally once again,
Shouting the battle cry of freedom."

The bannerets danced time to music, and the effect was electric. It was a second edition of the Boston Jubilee. Garfield's friends swarmed about him, and nearly pulled his shoulder from its socket. For twenty minutes the uproar continued. Then the State guidons were again planted along the aisle, and the monotonous calling of the roll was resumed. The ballot resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes	755
Necessary to a choice	379
Grant	306
Blaine	42
Sherman	3
Washburne	5
Garfield	399

Upon the announcement of the result, congratulatory speeches were made by Messrs. Conkling, Logan, Beaver, Hale, Pleasants and others, and the nomination was made unanimous. After a brief adjournment the Convention re-assembled, and nominations were made for Vice-President, the name of Chester A. Arthur being presented by General Woodford. One ballot was taken, resulting as follows:

Whole number of votes	743
Necessary to a choice	373
Washburne	193
Jewell	44
Maynard	30
Arthur	468
Bruce	8

The nomination was made unanimous. At 7.25 p.m. the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

General Garfield was officially informed of his nomination on the night following the adjournment of the Convention, and the next morning, with a number of friends, left for his home in Ohio. Crowds, with flags, cannon and bands of music, greeted him at several towns. At Toledo Junction and Cleveland the public receptions were on a large scale. At his home at Mentor his reception was peculiarly enthusiastic and gratifying.

THE CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

James Abraham Garfield was born November 19th, 1831, in the town of Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio. His father, who came from New York, was of New England stock. James was the youngest of four children, who were left fatherless when he was but two years of age. Mrs. Garfield was a woman of remarkable business qualities, and, with the aid of her three older boys, she managed to support herself and the family on the little farm left by her husband. James, from his earliest years, was obliged to aid to the extent of his ability in the general work about his home in the summer, while during winter he worked at a carpenter's bench, using such opportunities for study as he could command. In his seventeenth year, wishing to earn larger wages, he determined to become a canal-man, and secured a position as driver of one of the boats on the Ohio Canal. His care and attention to his humble business attracted the attention of his superiors, and he was soon promoted to the more dignified post of holding the tiller of the boat. He continued in this business, saving what little of his earnings he could, for about eighteen months, when he entered the Geauga Seminary. His mother had some small savings, which she gave him, together with a few cooking utensils and a stock of provisions. He hired a small room and cooked his own food, to make expenses as light as possible. By working at the carpenter's bench mornings and evenings and at vacation times, and teaching country scholars in winter, he managed to go through the academy, and saved some funds with which to make his way through

college. He entered Williams College in 1854, and graduated in 1856, bearing off the metaphysical honour of his class, which is esteemed at Williams as among the highest within the gift of the institution to the graduating members.

Before going to college, he had joined the sect of the "Disciples," better known as "Campbellites," from their founder, Alexander Campbell. This sect had a numerous membership in Ohio, and all the Garfield family were connected with it. The "Eclectic Institute," in Hiram, was the college of this sect, and here Mr. Garfield became professor of Latin and Greek. During his professorship he married Miss Lucretia Rudolph. Two years later his political life began. His sermons had attracted attention to him, and in 1859 he was brought forward by the anti-slavery people of Portage and Summit Counties as their candidate for State Senator. He was elected by a large majority, and, young as he was, he at once took high rank in the Ohio Legislature, as a man unusually well informed on the subjects of legislation, and effective and powerful in debate. He seemed always prepared to speak, and always spoke fluently and well. When the secession of the Southern States began, Mr. Garfield's course was manly and outspoken, and he was among the foremost to maintain the right of the National Government to coerce seceded States. Early in the summer of 1861, he was appointed colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Volunteers, and took the field in Eastern Kentucky, and was soon placed in command of a brigade, and, by making one of the hardest marches ever made by recruits, surprised and routed the rebel forces, under Humphrey Marshall, at Piketon. He took part in all the operations of the army in the Southwest, his last conspicuous military service being at the battle of Chicamauga. For his services there he was made a major-general. It is said that he wrote all the orders given to the army that day, and submitted them all to General Rosecrantz, save one. The one he did not write was the fatal order to General Wood, which was so worded as not to correctly convey the meaning of the commanding general, which caused the destruction of the right wing of the army.

The Congressional District in which Garfield lived was the one long made famous by Joshua R. Giddings. While Garfield was in the field in 1862 he was nominated for congress in that district. He accepted the nomination, believing that the war would end before he entered Congress, but continued his military service until 1863. He first served on the Committee on Military Affairs, where, by his activity, industry and familiarity with the wants of the army, he did as signal service as he could have done in the field. He soon became known as a powerful speaker, remarkably ready, and always effective in debate, while in the committees he proved himself an invaluable worker. His party re-nominated him by acclamation on the expiration of his term, and on his return to the House he was given a leading place on its leading committee—on Ways and Means. Here he soon rose to great influence. He studied the whole range of financial questions with the assiduity of his college days, so that he is looked upon to-day as one of the ablest of our national financiers. He stood by his party and his party stood by him, re-electing him successively to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-sixth Congresses. During these several terms he has served as the Chairman on the Committee of Military Affairs, of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and of the Appropriations Committee. This last chairmanship he held until 1875, when the Democrats came into power. Two years later, when James G. Blaine went to the Senate, General Garfield became by common consent the Republican leader in the House, a position which he has maintained ever since. In January last he was elected to the Senate to fill the seat of Allen G. Thurman, who retires on the 4th of next March. He received the unanimous vote of the Republican caucus for this position, an honour never conferred before on any man by any party in the State of Ohio.

In appearance, General Garfield is very commanding and impressive. He stands six feet high, and is broad-shouldered and strongly built. His head is unusually large, and his forehead remarkably high. He wears light brown hair and beard, and has light blue eyes, a prominent nose and full cheeks. He usually wears a slouch hat, and always dresses plainly. He is temperate in all things except brain work, and is devoted to his wife and children, of whom he has five living, two having died in infancy. The two older boys, Harry and James, are attending school in New Hampshire; while the two younger, Irwin and Abram, live with their parents. His only daughter, Mary, is a handsome, rosy-cheeked girl of about twelve. His mother is still living, and forms one of his family. General Garfield has a house in Washington, where he spends his winters, and a farm in Mentor, Lake County, Ohio, where he spends all his time when not engaged at the capital. His farm comprises 125 acres of land, which is highly cultivated, and here the General finds a recreation of which he never tires, in directing the field work and making improvements in the buildings, fences, and orchards.

THE VICE-PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE.

Chester A. Arthur, the candidate for Vice-President, is a native of Franklin, Vt., and is in the fiftieth year of his age. He received his education in Union College, Schenectady, being graduated when eighteen years of age in the

Class of '48. Immediately after graduating he came to New York City to live, and prepared himself for the Bar. After being admitted to the Bar, he practised both alone and with others as members of a law firm.

In 1852, Jonathan and Juliet Lemmon, Virginian slaveholders, intending to emigrate to Texas, came to this city to await the sailing of a steamer, bringing eight slaves with them. A writ of *habeas corpus* was obtained from Judge Paine to test the question whether the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law were in force in this State. Judge Paine rendered a decision holding that they were not, and ordering the Lemmon slaves to be liberated. Henry L. Clinton was one of the counsel for the slaveholders. A howl of rage went up from the South, and the Virginia Legislature authorized the Attorney-General of that State to assist in taking an appeal. William M. Evarts and Chester A. Arthur were employed to represent the people, and they won their case, which then went to the Supreme Court of the United States. Charles O'Connor here espoused the cause of the slaveholders; but he, too, was beaten by Messrs. Evarts and Arthur, and a long step was taken toward the emancipation of the black race. Another great service was rendered by General Arthur in the same cause in 1856. Lizzie Jennings, a respectable colored woman, was put off a Fourth Avenue car with violence, after she had paid her fare. General Arthur sued on her behalf, and secured a verdict of \$500 damages. The next day the company issued an order to permit coloured persons to ride on their cars, and the other car companies quickly followed their example. Before that the Sixth Avenue company ran a few special cars for coloured persons, and the other lines refused to let them ride at all.

On January 1st, 1861, General Arthur was appointed Engineer-in-Chief by Governor Morgan of N. Y. State. In this office he did very valuable service in the equipment of the volunteers of this State for the war, and on January 27th, 1862, in honour of these services, he was appointed Quartermaster-General on Governor Morgan's staff. Here he again worked with great energy to forward troops to the seat of war. He took great interest in politics, and gradually became one of the leaders of the Republican Party in N. Y. State. Upon November 20th, 1871, he was appointed Collector of the Port by President Grant to succeed Thomas Murphy. Upon the expiration of his four years' term, so acceptably had he filled the post, that he was re-appointed in December, 1870. The nomination this time was unanimously confirmed by the Senate without reference to a committee as usual. This was a high compliment, usually reserved for ex-Senators. On July 21st, 1878, he was removed by President Hayes, and was succeeded by Collector Merritt.

Upon September, 18th, 1870, he was elected Chairman of the Republican State Committee. It was largely due to his skillful management that the campaign was such a successful one—all the Republican candidates for State officers being elected.

OLIVE LOGAN says: "Paris is the wickedest city on the face of the earth." Directly after that she says: "It is a lovely place to visit, either for a week or a twelvemonth."

CORNERS.—Corners have always been popular. The chimney-corner, for instance, is endeared to the heart from the earliest to the latest hour of existence. The corner cupboard! What stores of sweet things has it contained for us in youth—with what luxuries its shelves have groaned in manhood!—A snug corner in a will! Who ever objected to such a thing? A corner in a woman's heart! Once get there, and you may soon command the entire domain. A corner in the Temple of Fame! Arrive at that, and you become immortal.

Of the kind of "nobility" that exists only in name, France, like Poland and Italy, seems to have a supply sufficient to meet the demands, for years to come, of American girls ambitious to support some impecunious count, and to live in titled unhappiness. Here is a sample advertisement from a Paris paper: "An honourable English lady married to a French nobleman, is well acquainted with three dukes, four marquises and five counts belonging to the highest French nobility, who are desirous to marry English or American ladies having enough income to keep up a high rank in the St. Germain society of Paris. The titled persons in question are from thirty to sixty years old. They do not require titled ladies, but honourable ones. The same English lady can procure the title of a marquis and the title of a count to gentlemen of fortune, aged from thirty to thirty-two or thirty-five, if they consent to marry the young ladies who, by contract, can give that title to themselves and to their descendants. The greatest discretion is promised and will be observed. Apply, during a fortnight, to Poste Restante, etc."

POVERTY AND SUFFERING.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did them no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced its use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost, I know it. A Workingman."