

Twice-a-Week Times

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A GREAT MAN GONE.

Dr. Goldwin Smith, or as he was more popularly called, Professor Goldwin Smith, who died in Toronto, Tuesday afternoon, was something more than a master of a perfect literary style. He was generally known in Canada as the Sage of the Grange, as Thomas Carlyle, was known wherever the English language is read or spoken as the Sage of Chelsea. During the long career in Canada, of "the Professor" the old Grange, historically the centre of social life in Ontario, in early days also the centre of political life, was the intellectual centre of Canada. Its master was the guide, philosopher and friend of all workers in the stony fields of literature. A great company worshipped there before the shrine of the master. In particular was the old "Professor" the friend and counsellor of newspaper men; many a torch that flares in splendor was lighted at the altar in the Grange; and the press of Canada to-day displays a broader and more tolerant spirit in its treatment of domestic problems and in its discussion of matters of wider scope, to a large extent the change is due to the great influence of its sage Mentor.

Dr. Smith at various stages in his Canadian career hazarded excursions into the doubtful realms of the publisher. As has been the case of many a distinguished author, his ventures into that particular field were inevitably unsuccessful. A rather extraordinary thing when one considers the splendid gifts of the man and his matchless art as a writer. But the explanation is simple. In Dr. Smith the intellectual completely dominated the sentimental. He professed not to understand the strong patriotism of the Canadian people, that which he would probably have described as their illogical attachment to British institutions, their strong and unalterable preference for "British connection." He had made a study of the American constitution, he acquainted himself with the ways, the aims and the ambitions of the American people, he wrote a history of the United States, and made up his mind that the manifest destiny of Canada—from the point of view of the British people—also lay in annexation to the great republic. Yet, paradoxical as it may appear, Dr. Smith in his own person displayed such a preference for the British flag that during practically all the years he occupied a professional chair in the University of Cornell he remained in Toronto. In principle he was a citizen of the world; in practice a devoted subject of the British Crown. Intellectuality in practice did not strangle patriotism; sentiment was more powerful than logic.

It is difficult to account for the peculiar turn of the "Professor's" political tenets. Possibly his life with all the greatness of his personality was somewhat embittered by his early experiences in England. The fact is well known that there was something in the nature of a feud between him and Benjamin Disraeli, who blossomed into a Prime Minister of Great Britain and Lord Beaconsfield. The Earl "Goldwin" Smith in one of his books, as a somewhat unattractive character. The two men were leaders of antagonistic schools of thought. One was conservative and narrow, the other liberal and broad. We do not believe a lampoon could have driven the Doctor from his native land, but it may have had some influence in determining a natural inclination to seek a field which promised larger opportunities. In any event, a change was made from historic Oxford to new Cornell. Both the United States and Canada owe a great deal to the influence, whatever they may have been, which transplanted the erudite professor, the ripe scholar and the gifted writer from the Old World to the New.

When Professor Goldwin Smith honored Canada by his advent as a citizen he found at least some sentiment among the people in favor of annexation to the United States. He fostered that sentiment to the utmost of his ability as a controversialist and his talent as a director of public opinion. He put the matter before his readers with such urbanity that practically no factional passions were kindled. As was his wont, he appealed to the intellect of the people. But patriotism is something more than a mere intellectual concept. His campaign made little progress in the beginning. He left it as cold and lifeless as the clay that lies in one of the rooms of the old Grange to-day. But the unpopularity of Dr. Smith's political views did not militate against his personal popularity. He was prominent in all good works. He was given to charity. He was a public-spirited citizen. The Grange by his will is left as an inheritance to the

people of Toronto. His death will be mourned by the whole world, for he was in the best sense of the term cosmopolitan in thought and influence.

WHAT IS THE MATTER?

Referring to the condition of affairs at the city hall, the "Colonist" wonders and inquires "What is the matter?" Can it be that our contemporary has not heard or that it is "blind and cannot read?" Does it not know that it is the "system" that is wrong and that nothing but a very strong dose can set it right? Has it not been told, as the Times has, that if the municipal body politic will, but swallow the draft physicians of wisdom and experience in government and in everything else like the Mayor and his deputy Phil R. Smith, are pressing to its lips the system will be so thoroughly purged that its functions will be completely rejuvenated and the presently jarring machinery will work smoothly ever after? That is the one thing necessary. Of what avail for any sceptic to proclaim his belief that efficiency can "make good" under any system? Of course that is all nonsense. Experience has proved that it is good, sound common sense—but what is experience to men with "ideas" backed by curling locks and fetching whiskers? It is not the fault of the men with "ideas" that the "ideas" never attain fruition. That is one of the handicaps of the system, or of the environment, as faith curists say when the "case" dies on their hands, or as the spiritualistic medium avers when the spirit refuses to respond because there are "adverse" influences somewhere about. Give the municipal medium, say, a long term of office—at a salary commensurate with its attainments, natural and acquired, and you will be astonished at the results.

And yet (we are loth to point this out, but truth is mighty and must prevail) there are cities in Canada which have tried both the old system and the new, and are now confessing that the new system has broken down and is no more satisfactory than the old. Toronto has had a board of control for a number of years. This board has devoted all its time to administrative business, leaving to the council proper the entire work of legislation. No later than last week an alderman got up in council and moved a resolution, which is still under consideration, that all the old municipal machinery be scrapped and the government of the city placed in the hands of commissioners. The mover of the resolution in his comments upon the measure took particular pains to point out that it is not the "system" that is at fault, but the choice of men responsible for the operation of the "system." Which is to say that in the final analysis the people are to blame because it seems to be impossible for them out of the field offering to pick the right kind of men. If it were not a daring thing to do, we might say that possibly that is also the evil from which Victoria is suffering during the year of grace 1910. Yet by general consent the council of the present year in its personnel is fully up to the average standard.

As the "Colonist" pertinently inquires, "What is the matter?"

THE VANCOUVER SPIRIT REDIVIVUS.

More in sorrow than in anger is the Times compelled to call attention to the execrable spirit the gentlemen charged with the duty of presenting Vancouver's claims to be the seat of British Columbia's university have displayed. The Victoria committee in laying out our case before the commissioners executed its trust with such exemplary constraint and admirable regard for the proprieties—and we believe none the less effectively without—that it is astounding, almost, to read in the press of the Terminal City the mixture of bluff, bluster and brags, in some instances amounting practically to intimidation, which were the most outstanding features of the arguments of the Vancouver committee men. And the most extraordinary fact in connection with the affair is that some of the members of the committee, and the worst offenders against good taste at that, were gentlemen "in holy orders." After the example so worthily set by our representatives, after the great care taken to guard against the utterance of a word which could be taken as offensive against our neighbors either on the mainland or on the island, we are constrained to marvel at the lamentable outbursts of sectional prejudice, ill-will, mental narrowness and provincialism so blatantly exhibited. Whatever the strength of Vancouver's claims to be the site of the university, they surely could not be strengthened in the judgment of the learned commissioners by what was practically a demand that under no circumstances should the choice be Victoria or any part of Vancouver Island. Yet the commissioners were practically told by more than one speaker that if the university were seated on the Island the mainland would use every means in its power to impair and destroy if possible, its usefulness. A fine spirit of toleration for the representatives of a city claiming a hundred thousand population and more to display, truly. We would have been in-

dined to pass the disagreeable incident over without comment but for the necessity of awakening the people of the island to a sense of the necessity, in the face of the spirit so ruthlessly proclaimed, to stand shoulder to shoulder in an attitude of defence.

CANADIAN YOUTHS AND THE NAVY.

It is said but few Canadian boys appear to be anxious to enter any branch of the service in the Canadian navy. The lads are offered the very best of a technical education and an absolute assurance of profitable, permanent and attractive employment, yet they stand aloof. Still it may be well to bear in mind that the conditions obtaining in Canada at the present time are unusual. The service is a new thing, and, like all things novel, it is not yet thoroughly understood. Besides, the demand for willing heads and bright minds is very active in all parts of the country in these piping times of unusual commercial and industrial activity. There is plenty of remunerative work for everybody to do. No industry is languishing. No profession or business is overcrowded. Everything is so different from what it was twelve or fifteen years ago. There is nothing discreditable either to the government which created the navy or to the young men who are not attracted to it in the dearth of volunteers. A change will surely come, and when it does arrive there may be no reason to congratulate ourselves upon the fact that there is a demand for young men in the navy, even if that demand cannot be immediately supplied. Is it itself creditable to the government. If the demands of those who insisted that the thing for Canada to do was to contribute annually to the British navy had prevailed, there would have been no prospects of Canadians of any age being employed in the construction of ships or in the working of them after they were built. As it is, there are prospects of the brightest for the establishment of important industries within our own borders and for the training of seamen in no respect inferior to the calibre of the men who in the olden days made Britain's wooden walls famous throughout the world. In this matter of the navy we have begun right; when population is pouring into the country at the rate of fifty thousand a month, with every prospect of the rate increasing, the time is approaching when there ought to be little difficulty in finding the material to man the navy.

A MINISTER'S MISTAKE.

Church conferences of several denominations in the east are hot after the scalp of the Minister of Justice, who, unfortunately (or perhaps he will be considered fortunate), is too busily engaged in the business of his country at The Hague, tribunal to be aware of the attacks, which are being made upon him. It is not given to any mortal to attain perfection in all his acts. We have even heard of ministers slipping occasionally, and we believe that it is only charitable and Christianlike in such cases that opportunities should be accorded of bringing forth fruits meet for repentance. As the Toronto Star points out, "while denominational bodies are perfectly within their right in disapproving of the pardon of Skill and King, and the speech of the Minister of Justice thereon, it is not likely that they hope that their demand for his dismissal will be acceded to. A Minister's official career consists not in one act or speech, but in hundreds of acts, and it is by his general career that he is to be judged. In the course of his official duties a Minister must of necessity offend or disappoint many people. If a Prime Minister were to ask for a resignation upon every occasion of disappointment, he would find considerable difficulty in obtaining colleagues. What Mr. Aylesworth is charged with is an error of judgment. That he took too lenient a view of the books seems certain, but no one who knows the man would attribute that to low moral standards. He is a man of stainless character and integrity, who devotes himself with tireless zeal and industry to his public duties. To disagree with Mr. Aylesworth is the right of every citizen. A demand for his resignation may be regarded as a means of expressing disagreement in strong language."

STEWART-GASS.

The marriage was solemnized Wednesday, Mr. Walter Scott Stewart, of the C. P. R. ticket office, and Miss Edith Gass, daughter of the late C. A. Gass and Mrs. Gass, 1473 Port Street. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. Leslie Clay at the home of the bride, and owing to recent bereavement in the family was held very quietly.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Tokio, June 9.—A complete understanding has been reached by Russia and Japan on the outstanding questions at issue relating to the Far East. Details have not been published, but it is not thought that there will be any material change.

3000 YEARS AGO THE EGYPTIANS CURED DISEASE WITH FRUIT

To-day, Canadians Are Doing It With "Fruit-a-tives"—The Famous Fruit Medicine

We are apt to consider the age we live in as the most wonderful age that the world has ever known. It is, in many respects. Yet the ancients surpassed us in some things. Engineers of an old story, sky-scrapers and marvels of the massive pyramids and the sphinx. So, too, the Egyptian physicians of 3000 years ago, used fruit juices as a medicine for treating blood troubles, kidney diseases and stomach weakness. Their method of mixing fruit juice as a medicine, is also one of the lost arts. A well known Canadian physician, however, perfecting a "Fruit-a-tives" medicine, which is one of the greatest discoveries of modern medical research.

"Fruit-a-tives" is the natural cure for Chronic Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney Disease, Pain in the Back, Bad Complexion, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Headache and Neuralgia. 50c. a box 4 for \$2.50, or trial box, 25c. At all dealers, or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

What Other People Think

THE MAYOR'S POSITION.

To the Editor:—The difficulties confronting the present council through the accumulation of demands for local improvement works, some of which are of a more than usual complicated nature, is but one more proof of the importance of successful business management of city affairs under the control of a succession of inexperienced representatives, innocent of the technical and legal pitfalls of which civic government, under the present system, is made up, and who are eager to push matters ahead.

The mayor has been accused of preventing the new engineer from exercising a free and full control. In fact, the mayor has not interfered and will not interfere, except where negligences exist. The engineer calls the mayor in consultation, but in matters of general policy it is the mayor's duty to interfere, where the engineer's action is against the interests of the city are in question.

"If it is the desire of the people that the mayor shall sit with his hands folded in resignation, and allow a new engineer to take control of the city, with the city's conditions and requirements, to decide off-hand matters of policy which the people, either direct or indirect, are interested in, have the right to decide, such as instituting an extreme width for sidewalks or reducing the paved width of portions of our trunk roads, such as Esplanade and Douglas street to 18 feet. The Times accuses the mayor of seeking financial gain. If money making had been his object in life he certainly could have chosen a less remunerative occupation than mayor of Victoria. The man in the ditch has far more money to show for his year's work, and no worry attached to it. It would be a waste of time, both to our newspapers and to the city at large if the editors would serve one or more terms on council work. They would then criticize from a safer viewpoint.

Let us admit that the editors of both our papers are fully qualified to lay down the law intelligently on civic, provincial, Dominion, federal and foreign governments, general diplomacy, literature, art, religions of all types, history, law, astrology, morals, in fact on all the questions and interests that make up this small world of ours. Is it too much then to ask editors to at least sometimes refrain from condemning a fellow mortal for having the same views as themselves on some matter, and to work into but one, but to him, important question of good civic government, and to forgive him occasionally, the errors of his tongue? Hon. Mr. Templeman was right in his approach to western tour, upon which he will start during the first week in July. Reaching this province in August he will spend some three weeks in it. According to present plans he will sail direct from Vancouver for Prince Rupert and return to Victoria.

Sir Wilfrid will be accompanied throughout his tour by Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals; E. M. Macdonald, K. C., member for Pictou; N. S. and F. P. Farde, member for West Lambton and chief government whip. Hon. Mr. Templeman will meet the party at Calgary and accompany his chief in the tour of B. C.

CYCLONE SWEEPS OVER MISSOURI

Damage Exceeds \$250,000—Fire Follows Unroofing of Three Penitentiary Buildings

St. Louis, June 9.—Many cities of Missouri are isolated to-day following a cyclone that did thousands of dollars damage last night. No deaths have been reported, but the list of injured is large. The damage throughout Missouri is estimated at \$200,000. The loss at Jefferson City, where the cyclone apparently centered, is set at \$25,000. Besides the damage to the prison, the lightning plant of the city was damaged. Convicts Fight Fire. Jefferson City, Mo., June 9.—Three hundred convicts, fighting desperately under heavy guard, conquered a fire that threatened early to-day to destroy the Missouri State Penitentiary. The fire followed a cyclone that unroofed three of the penitentiary buildings, and damaged two others.

Accidentally Shot. San Francisco, Cal., June 9.—Mrs. C. J. Ryan was shot and instantly killed at her home yesterday by her husband, a special policeman. Ryan said that the shooting was accidental.

According to the husband, he was cleaning a revolver when it fell from his hand. A shell exploded and a bullet pierced the woman's intestines. She died soon afterwards. Neighbors found Ryan staring at his prostrate wife too unmoved to call for aid.

Mr. Ryan had been reached by Russia and Japan on the outstanding questions at issue relating to the Far East. Details have not been published, but it is not thought that there will be any material change.

MR. TEMPLEMAN ON THE SESSION

MINISTER HOME FOR SHORT VISIT Laurier Government Never Stood So High in Public Confidence—Premier's Tour

(From Thursday's Daily.) Hon. William Templeman, minister of inland revenue and of mines in the Laurier cabinet, returned to his Victoria home yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. Templeman. The minister is looking well, despite the fatigues of a long and strenuous session of parliament, and is glad to be once more in Victoria for a short time. To a Times representative this morning Mr. Templeman spoke of the work of the session.

"It was certainly one of the most momentous sessions yet held at Ottawa," said Mr. Templeman. "It was especially noteworthy for the steps taken by the House, on the initiative of the government, towards Canada meeting the problems of its duty to the Empire in the matter of defence. The government was supported by a solid party, in its determination that Canada should do its duty to the Empire by undertaking the defence of its own sea coast, while at the same time it should preserve its autonomy."

"The public have been kept acquainted with the proposals made as to the composition and placing of the nucleus of the Canadian navy. The Pacific station, we have decided, shall be Esquimaux, and the first vessel, the Rainbow, should be here next August. It will serve as a training ship. As speedily as possible other vessels will be built."

"Just before I left Ottawa my colleague, Mr. Brodeur, who has been chosen by Sir Wilfrid as minister of naval affairs in addition to the department of inland revenue, was in the city. He was preparing to invite bids for the building of Canadian cruisers. Old Canadian tenderers will be asked to quote the figures for which they will build vessels on this side—the coast on the other side, we have from the admiralty, and we will also have the bids of any Canadian firms which feel they can undertake the work. It is the desire of the government that our Canadian navy shall be built at home and by Canadian labor, if at all possible, but we cannot say with any degree of certainty, until we receive the bids."

Speaking of other work of the session, Mr. Templeman mentioned the ratification of the French-Canadian treaty, the tariff arrangements made with the United States, whereby a tariff war was averted; the insurance act, the appointment of a commission on technical education, the codification of the laws governing immigration, the placing of cable rates under the control of the Railway Commission and the restrictions placed on race-track betting by the Dominion government. "How does the government stand at the close of its fourteenth year in office?" the minister was asked.

"It never stood higher in the confidence of the people than it does to-day. Its record has stood every test and no doubt can exist that the administration of affairs under the statesmanlike leadership of Sir Wilfrid is wise and progressive. During the last session the government has been placed in even higher relief by contrast with the Conservative opposition. The lack of unity and of definite policy which was shown, the little bickerings among prominent members, the dissatisfaction with men who have hitherto been leaders in the councils of the party have all tended to further discredit the opposition which Mr. Borden leads."

Asked as to Sir Wilfrid's health, Mr. Templeman said it was very satisfactory. The great Premier is looking forward with much pleasure to his approaching western tour, upon which he will start during the first week in July. Reaching this province in August he will spend some three weeks in it. According to present plans he will sail direct from Vancouver for Prince Rupert and return to Victoria.

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NEW NAVAL DEPARTMENT

G. J. DESBARETS TAKES CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION Alex. Johnston Has Been Appointed Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, June 9.—The cabinet yesterday appointed G. J. Desbaret, deputy minister of marine and fisheries, in charge of the organization of the new navy department. Alex. Johnston, former M. P. for Cape Breton, was appointed Desbaret's successor as deputy minister of marine and fisheries. Other appointments from the marine to the new navy department are expected to be made as soon as organization is completed.

EARL GREY STOPS RUNAWAY HORSE

His Excellency Averts Accident in Crowded Street in the Capital

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, June 9.—Earl Grey was the central figure in a runaway horse incident last evening. While walking along Sussex street on his way to Rideau hall a horse came dashing along the street. His Excellency, who is a splendid horseman, rushed forward as the animal approached and seizing the bridle soon brought it to a standstill. The street was crowded at the time and Earl Grey certainly averted what might have been a serious accident to some one.

ASSOCIATION TO FIGHT WHITE PLAGUE

Dr. J. G. Adams, Who is Again President, Will Attend Congress in Rome

(Special to the Times.) Montreal, June 9.—Dr. J. G. Adams, professor of pathology at McGill University, was unanimously re-elected president of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis at the closing session today. Dr. Adams was also appointed official representative of the association at the international congress of societies formed for the extermination of the white-plague, which will be held in Rome next spring. It was decided to ask the Dominion government to enter the anti-tuberculosis contest in Rome.

Dr. Pagan, Victoria, B. C., asked that the association see that representatives be looked after in Rome. London, Ont., will be the next place of meeting of the association.

FOUR KILLED WHILE RETURNING FROM FUNERAL

(Times Leased Wire.) Haverstraw, N. Y., June 9.—Four persons were killed to-day when a train on the West Shore line collided with a carriage which was returning from a funeral. The dead are: Rev. A. Romath, William Beebe, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Siford.

PRESS TELEGRAPH RATES.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, June 9.—Conferences are being held to-day between representatives of the C. P. R. and G. N. W. telegraph companies and newspaper proprietors respecting the new telegraph rates on press matter, and the result of their deliberations will be reported to the railway commission tomorrow.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S ESTATE.

(Special to the Times.) Toronto, June 9.—Although it was known that the late Goldwin Smith was in comfortable circumstances financially, the amount of his wealth was not even guessed at. His wife was the owner of "The Grange," the beautiful home in which he resided since locating in Toronto, and she was also in possession of a comfortable income. But Dr. Smith was worth \$500,000, when he arrived in Canada from England, and his simple style of living did not begin to dissipate the inheritance. At the time of his death, it is stated on good authority, he was worth approximately \$1,000,000.

KATIE SAFE.

One of Scows Damaged in Gale on Way to Vancouver. Vancouver, B. C., June 9.—Anxiety caused by the non-arrival of the tugboat Katie, due here last Sunday from Seattle, was relieved to-day. The Katie reached here at 12 o'clock, having in tow three scows of building material. From information gleaned, one of the scows was damaged in a gale that was blowing in the Sound. She put in at St. Dunstons Pass for repairs, which occupied two days, arriving at her destination some four days late.

STABBING AFFRAY.

Huntsville, Ont., June 9.—Hiram Hobbs in the hospital in a critical condition as the result of a knife wound 6 inches long penetrating the lung. His assailant, a man named Boyd, is under arrest. Jealousy over Boyd's wife led to the row. W. Hanes, a friend of Hobbs', was also cut, but his injuries are not serious. The victims are well known citizens. Boyd is a new-comer.

SALARY INCREASED.

London, June 9.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith, the Premier, announced that the salary of the Right Hon. John Burns, the president of the local government board, will be increased from \$2,000 to \$2,500.

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

Number of Reports Submitted at Meeting at Halifax.

Halifax, N. S., June 9.—At the Presbyterian General Assembly yesterday, the attendance was smaller, and after the minutes there was a rush of committee conveners to the platform. Rev. Dr. Ramsay, of the committee of the formation of new Presbyteries, and Rev. Dr. Turnbull, of the committee on minister evangelists, reported in quick succession. J. K. Macdonald, one of the business heads of the Assembly, presented the report of the aged and infirm ministers' fund, revealing very satisfactory finances.

The committee aims to secure an endowment of \$500,000 to put it on a sound basis. Judge Forbes placed this point before the Assembly in a strong speech. A resolution was adopted with regard to the released Toronto book sellers, charged with selling obscene books, and challenging the utterances of the minister of justice regarding the matter. It was resolved to lay the matter before Sir Wilfrid Laurier, appealing to him to take action on it.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The Children's Aid Society will hold the annual meeting at the detention home, Fernwood road and Pandora street, on Tuesday next, June 14th, the public being invited. Aldermen Bishop and Humber have been appointed the city's representatives on the board of the society.

LOCAL MARKETS.

On—
Guthrie's Coal Oil 1.15
Bacon 1.15
Meats—
Hams (B. C.), per lb. 21
Bacon (B. C.), per lb. 21
Hams (American), per lb. 21
Bacon (American), per lb. 21
Bacon (long clear), per lb. 21
Beef, per lb. 21
Pork, per lb. 21
Mutton, per lb. 21
Lamb, forequarter, 17.50-2.00
Veal, per lb. 21
Butter, per lb. 21
Fresh Island Eggs 45
Butter (Creamery) 45
Butter (Eastern Townships) 45
Lard, per lb. 22
Western Canada Flour Mills—
Purty per bbl. 7.50
Three Star Patent, per sack. 1.85
Three Star Patent, per bbl. 7.50
Hazard Flour 1.20
Ogilvie's Royal Household, per sack 1.20
Royal Household, per sack 1.20
Vancouver Milling Co., Hun-
garian, per sack 1.20
Vancouver Milling Co., Hun-
garian, per bbl. 7.50
Lake of Woda, per sack 1.20
Lake of Woda, per bbl. 7.50
Calgary Hungarian, per sack 1.20
Calgary Hungarian, per bbl. 7.50
Enderby, per bbl. 7.50
Pastry Flour—
Snowflake, per sack 1.25
Snowflake, per bbl. 7.50
O. K. Best Pastry, per sack. 1.25
O. K. Best Pastry, per bbl. 7.50
O. K. Best Pastry, per sack. 1.25
O. K. Four Star, per bbl. 7.50
Vancouver Milling Co., Wild
Baker, per sack 1.25
Drifted Snow, per sack 1.25
Drifted Snow, per bbl. 7.50
Grain—
Wheat, chicken feed, per ton. 40.00-45.00
Wheat, per lb. 21
Barley 21
Whole Corn 40.00
Cracked Corn 45.00
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 7-lb. sk. 1.50
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 8-lb. sk. 1.50
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 9-lb. sk. 1.50
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 10-lb. sk. 1.50
Oatmeal, 50-lb. sack 2.25
Rolled Wheat, 10 lbs. 45
Cracked Wheat, 10 lbs. 45
Whole Flakes, per packet 12.50
Whole Wheat Flour, 10 lbs. 45
Graham Flour, 10 lbs. 45
Graham Flour, 10 lbs. 45
Feed—
Hay (baled), per ton 20.00-25.00
Hay (loose), per ton 20.00
Hiddings, per ton 25.00
Bran, per ton 25.00
Ground Feed, per ton 25.00
Poultry—
Dressed Fowl, per lb. 25
Dressed Fowl, per lb. 25
Dressed Fowl, per lb. 25
Geese (Island), per lb. 25
Garden Produce—
Cabbage, per lb. 1.25
Potatoes (local), per lb. 1.25
Onions, per lb. 1.25
Carrots, per lb. 1.25
WHEATLE MARKETS.
Pears, per box 1.50
Lemons 4.00-5.00
Walnuts (Cal.) 1.25
Walnuts (Eastern) 1.25
Coconuts, per dozen 2.00
Ham 21.25
Ham (boiled), per lb. 21
Bacon (home), per lb. 21
Bacon (new), per sack 2.25
Bananas, per lb. 1.25
Potatoes (local), per ton. 15.00-18.00
Butter (Eastern Townships) 21
Cheese (Cal.) 21
Oats, per ton 15.00-18.00
Hay, per ton 20.00-25.00
Corn, per ton 20.00
Grape (local), per lb. 1.25
Green Onions, per doz. 21
Radish, per doz. 21
Cauliflower, per doz. 21
Onions (Australian), per doz. 21
Onions (local), per sack 2.25
Apples, per box 2.00-2.50
Garlic, per lb. 1.25
Figs (Cal.), per package 7.50
Figs (S. M. rna), boxes 1.25
Artichokes (Cal.), per doz. 1.25
Rhubarb (local), per lb. 1.25
Cucumbers (local), per doz. 1.25
Honey (comb), per crate 4.50
Asparagus 1.25
Limes, per crate 1.25
Pineapples (Blood), per crate 1.25
Onions (Island), per crate 1.25
Green Peas, per lb. 1.25
Beans (Broad), per lb. 1.25
Cherries, per crate 1.25
Cherries (Morelli), per crate 1.25
New Berries, per lb. 1.25
Strawberries (local), per crate. 1.25
Gooseberries, per lb. 1.25
Daisies, per crate 1.25
Cranberries, per crate 1.25
Apricots, per crate 1.25
Cantaloupes, per crate 1.25
Corn, in cob, per doz. 1.25
Cabbage, per lb. 1.25

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