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FOURTEEN PAGES.—WEDNESDAY MORNING JUNE 8.—1910.—FOURTEEN PAGES.

30TH YEAR

## PEACEFULLY SINKS TO HIS LAST REST

End Came Yesterday Afternoon in His Library, After Days of Half-Consciousness - Funeral on Friday Will Be of Semi-Public Nature.

### ALL CLASSES PAY A TRIBUTE TO THE "SAGE OF THE GRANGE"

The weary Titan is at rest at last. After a life prolonged beyond the fourscore years that for so many are but heaviness and sorrow, but which were for him spent until near the end in the quiet light of eventide, Goldwin Smith has passed into the great silence whose riddle so long had baf-

It will be the verdict of posterity, in all probability, that no man had given up so much for Canada as Goldwin Smith. There was nothing to prevent him returning to England and assuming the position which would readily have been accorded him in the world of letters and in the sphere. But he chose to remain among those who, when all is said and done, but slightly appreciated his great powers and only partially comprehended his great heart. He moved among Canadians like Gulliver among the Liliputians, but there was no patronage and no condescension and no super-

tation in England. His anti-slavery views gave him the hearts of the northern states. After the close of their vital struggle his appointment to Cornell University was a tribute not only personal but international. In Cornell the tutor of King Edward VII. is still loved and honored and will never be forgotten. It is difficult for Canadians to understand why a man of the highest literary rank—a recent writer proclaimed him as one of the four greatest English stylists then living, the others being John Morley Frederick Harrison and the writer known as "Mark Rutherford"—why a man who was the peer of the greatest English scholars and writers of his time should elect to bury himself in Toronto. There was certainly nothing of a commercial character about it, nor anything that savored of self-seek ing. Thirty years ago Toronto was still less attractive than it is to-day to men of the great world who are part of its great life. Yet what a sensation would be created to-day by the retirement to Toronto of the present leading figures in English literary, scholastic and political life, and his decision to settle here and work!

Goldwin Smith's brilliant youth recalls the story of one who had key all the commandments, and lacked one thing yet. Goldwin Smith did not hesitate. He could sell all and give to the poor. He would have been more than human not to feel the value of his influence and culture in a young community, the cradle of a nation; and at whatever sacrifice to himself he was prepared to make a gift of his talents on the altar which he found most worthy of honor. So it comes about that the Oxford fellow, the historian and constitutionalist, the critic of matchless invective and exhaustless learning, the incomparable writer whose inimitable epithet, felicitous phrase. luminous analogy and piercing logic were famous, betook himself to the little city of 50,000 or 60,000 people, and elected to build himself into the fabric

of its future. There was no condescension, we must repeat. An aristocrat among aristocrats, Goldwin Smith was thetruest democrat, trained in the only real republic, the commonwealth of letters. The humblest reporter who went to The Grange for an interview was as courteously received as the statesman or the philosopher or the artist of world-wide fame. And no one who ever met him thus can ever forget the wonderful sweetners of his smile, and the

profound depth of wisdom in his rare blue eyes.

There was no public benevolence from which he hel himself aloof. The city charities were dear to him, and he gave much time and thought to their success. The literature of the land was his constant labor. His contributions to various magazines, his own Bystander, his articles in The Farmers Sun in recent years over the same pseudonym, his frequent communications to the press in New York and elsewhere, would fill volumes, and hesides these there were the special works in history and allied branches of thought upon which his reputation as an author must rest. He took a living and immediate interest in all that concerned the future of Canada, and his views, which were guided by a knowledge of history thru all ages, and the philosophy of human nature as well as of current events, were frequently unacceptable to his contemporaries.

Wise as he was in worldly affairs, and much as he longed for some glimpse of the light beyond, there was ever a veil upon his eyes, and he could not bring himself to feel that he could do more than faintly trust the larger hope. He was full Christianly in his charity and brotherly in all his relations with his fellows. If he could not agree intellectually with his brethren, he could make them understand that he was one with them in their hopes and their doubts. He joined the Beverley-street Baptist Church and attended frequently of late years, and he felt at home there. That he and his beloved wife arranged a great gift for Toronto in their fine thought for the city they dwelt in, and that The Grange will continue to be a memorial to

apartment would be beneficial. The invalid enjoyed being wheeled about the beautiful grounds for which

hybody at all.

# TRIBUTE FROM CORNELL

Goldwin Smith Was "As Perfect an Exemplar

As Can Be Found of the Knowledge,

Culture and Thought of Our Time."

(Special to The World.)

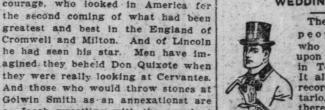
ITHACA, N. Y., June 7.—In commenting this evening on the death of Goldwin Smith, President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University, said:

"In the death of Goldwin Smith Cornell University, said: The death of Goldwin Smith was one of the great doctrines of the ages. It is only an excuse for a creed.

"The new creed lacks the architectonic principle," he said. "It has nineten articles simply because the document it copies had that number. It does not attempt to interpret or be the ages. It is only an excuse for a creed. "There is going to be a new order of lay preachers. I believe we ought to allow men to preach when they feel like it. But will this increase the standard? These licensed laymen will be able to swamp us by their votes. "Such a creed as this!" he said, holding the document high above his tall. scholar who ever cat in its fasuit. He came to Cornell University as professor at its opening in the fall of 1863, from the oldest university in the English and American: that he spent nearly 40 years of his life lish-speaking world—from Oxford, where, after a distinguished career put sprofessorship of history—and his great reputation as a man-of letters, an historian, and a publicist, at once reflected in the results of the reason lay in the fact that he was both English and American: that he spent nearly 40 years of his life trying to bind again together what had been rudely sundered 140 years ago. He came at length to his final approfessorship of history—and his great reputation as a man-of letters, an historian, and a publicist, at once reflected in his mind. He neither had nor sought political leadership: he never professed to be more than a By stander, but as such he delivered in wonderful profuseness and with marvel of the founding of Cornel to University. A generation ago, when those messages to Americans, English.

Church Committing Suicide.
"It was never intended by the bar-

Strongly Opposes.



Smith's life and thought make one of

the benedictions of our race.

There are very few people in Toronto who will not be called upon to attend a wedding in Toronto this month.

It all promises to be a record-breaker for Ontario. You know that there is only one proper

hat to wear for such occasion and that is a silk. The Dineen Company are sole Canadian agents for the great Henry Heath Hat, which is 

### **GOLDWIN SMITH**

dorse Basis and Refer to Presbyteries Is Endorsed, Partakers be in thy true fealty.

Great heart: that third the masses of the real.

Pursued for aye a high and pure ideal, and treasured aye the deepest loyalty: We, poorer now, shall be thy debtors still shall still bear thee in mind, as those who will Partakers be in thy true fealty.

M. L. By 184 to 73, Motion to En-

# Tho Principal McKay

HALIFAX, June 7.—(Special.)—After a debate for two whole sederunts, the assembly again divided on the subject of church union. By a vote of 184 to 73, the motion of Principal Patrick, convener of the committee, that the assembly declare approval of the agreement to form a basis of union passed by the joint committee representing the three denominations, and also directing that the resolution be transtarlan Teaching-Union Lowers Bect inal Standards.

ment to form a basis of union passed by the joint committee representing the three denominations, and also directing that the resolution be transmitted to presbyteries for their judgment, to be reported on before May 1, 1811, was carried.

BROCKVILLE, June 7.—(Special)—The feature of to-day's mission of the Monte the north. BROCKVILLE, June 7.—(Special)—The feature of to-day's mission of the Monte of the special sasembly and the work done by the union committee. He retrieved the action of the general assembly and the work done by the union committee. He retrieved at its concursion. At each stage of the proceedings it had taken the church into its cornidate, sand the work of the destination of the committee had arrived at its concursion. At each stage of the proceedings it had taken the church into its cornidates, and the work of the work of the work of the work. There we have been successful that the proposed basis of union of the expertance of the work of the wor

there might be a unity of spirit with diversity of form and operation. The jellyfish represented union with differentiation.

Entire South of Italy Shaken -Accurate Estimate of the Dead and Injured Not Obtainable-Sardinia the Victim of a Severe Cyclone.

ROME, June 7.—Great apprehension has been cused again by seismic disturbances, official reports showing that the zone affected by earthquake shocks to-day is a Prof. Patten Fears Inroads of Univast one, embracing practically the whole of Southern Italy, as well as a portion of Tuscany and Venetia, to

NEW MOON—WARM WEATHER:

There was a new moon last night.

Now look for summer weather.

There was a new moon last night.

Sardinia is estimated at \$2,000,000.

## Up Yonge Street and Annexation

The distance on Yonge-street from its south end at Front-street to the C.P.R. crossing up north is two and three-eighths miles. The crossing is the terminal of the Toronto street railway, and that is all you can go on Yonge-street for one street-car fare. If you wish to go farther north on Yonge (even to the city's new northern limit at the Belt Line overhead bridge, north of Mount Pleasant Cemetery), one mile farther north, you have to get on the Metropolitan cars and pay another fare. It costs you two fares to travel the three and three-eighths miles of Yonge-street (all in the city), Toronto's main thorofare; you can travel eight and a half miles (all in the city), on Queen-street, Toronto's main east and west thorofare, for one fare. Why

The city grows east and west, partly for this reason, partly because village or town communities to the north have always hampered progress to the north.

For years the old Village of Yorkville (beginning at Bloor-street) held the city to a standstill in that direction; next Deer Park, which had no municipal organization; now North Toronto Town. Yorkville came in at last, and it is now all built up, well paved,

North Toronto is being held back because its municipal organization as a town is unequal to dealing with municipal problems that are of a metropolitan character. These problems include:

(1) Water and sewage. (2). Parallel streets.

(3) Yonge-street paving.
(4) Fire, police and hygienic protection.

(5) One-fare street car service. You've got to go to the city for water and sewage, for the paving

of Yonge-street, for fire, police and hygienic protection and for a one-car fare. The town can't do these things of its own accord. All of them are pressing, and as long as they are unsettled the district will not build up as it ought. The World has always said that Yonge-street is or is to be the

most metropolitan street in Canada. But it must be under one municipal organization The time is now more than arrived for North Toronto to come into

the city. North Toronto touches the city at the Belt Line overhead bridge on Yonge-street. North Toronto extends from this point, on each side of Yonge-street (excepting Moore Park for a little way on the east side), a distance of two miles and three-quarters, or, if the town joined the city, there would be a total city jurisdiction on Yonge Street of six and one-eighth miles.

If you can go eight miles on Queen Street for one fare, why not six miles on Yonge Street for one fare? If there is eight miles of asphalt on Queen Street, why not six on

And so there will be and other things to boot if annexation takes place now.

The city is bound to get all its citizens a single fare and to give them all the city conveniences .. Now is the time to settle this question of annexation when the

matter of the tubes is up, when further legislation must be got from the legislature in connection with the other radial franchises within the city, when the Hydro-Electric Commission is about to deliver its power to the city and when a great expansion movement is at hand.

Moore Park, which is on the east side of Yonge Street and be-

tween the city and the town, a strip half a mile wide, is also ready to come in, and a petition to that end is now in circulation. It will come in by way of the municipal and railway board. North Toronto must come in by a vote of its people submitted in a bylaw for that purpose.

Since the defeat of the North Toronto water bylaw on Saturday last every one interested in the town now sees that annexation is the only thing in sight. And that the longer it is delayed the longer will the progress of the town be delayed. If the North Toronto Council will submit the bylaw it can be carried within three months and progress started at once. A week after the bylaw is carried the water of the Toronto system can be let into the North Toronto pipes; the city schools will be open to the children of the town; the police and fire protection and hygienic protection are at the town's service; and as soon as the annexation takes place a sewer and then an asphalt pavement can be laid on Yonge Street to the north bound of the town. These and other things can be done or started almost immediately. And then the city can move to get the parallel streets opened up and a communication of the Metropolitan's franchise in the town and city so as to give a single fare. The city has not yet shown its hand in the local traction problem, but it has a strong case for a single fare proposition when it comes to a real issue and that issue is up good and strong the moment annexation takes place.

But it is the people of North Toronto that must make the move.

4 Price lar to 40c yd.;

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nd Soaps lycerine Soap, mebec" Toilet and one toilet

lons line inper the grade, ect way

esday, 25c.

the Grange is famed. Three weeks ago, and 50

end should come," said Dr. Gra-"He was, however, always quite ful while consciousness lasted," since Sunday morning he was In a condition of unconusness, and I don't think he knew

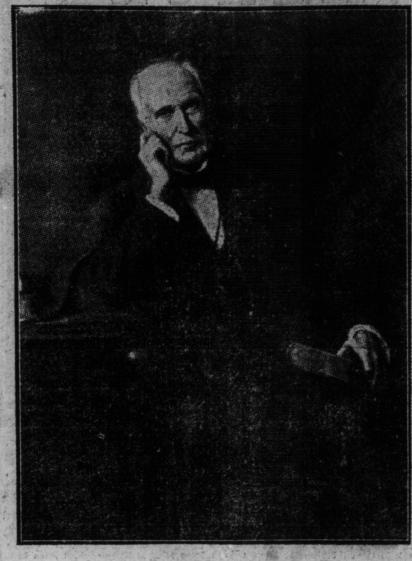
In the olden days when conditions with voice and pen, alike in England and in America. It is a record to thrill extra pair of trousers, he went to his tailor, selected his cloth, had his mea-sure taken, waited a week or ten days

Exemplar of High Culture. bout the beautiful grounds for which the Grange is famed. Three weeks ago, a sunshiny Monday, he was given is last outing.

Sure taken, waited a week or ten days and then had them delivered. Not until the day of delivery did he know what they would look like when completed. Nowadays, when a man desires a pair of trousers, he goes to Oak stream of allowable to the first that been nurtured and formed by the best litter.

Exemplar of High Culture.

"Goldwin Smith was the exponent and best in the England of Cromwell and Milton. And of Lincoln he had seen his star. Men have impleted. Nowadays, when a man desires a pair of trousers, he goes to Oak stream of allowable to the control of the highest culture of the lighest culture of the lighest culture of the lighest culture of the highest culture of the highest culture of the had seen his star. Men have impleted. Nowadays, when a man desire and best in the England of Cromwell and Englan sires a pair of trousers, he goes to Oak Hall's new big store and selects a pair modern times. As an historian he all ready to wear from the hundreds of pairs carried in stock. He gets expectator of all time and all existence. of pairs carried in stock. He gets ex-actly what he wants, for there is sufficient variety to provide this. He adjusted himself to the changes of the knows just what they look like, for world, which he had surveyed for four smith and thought make one of the world, which he had surveyed for four they are ready to put on, and he gets score and seven years. Literary man Dr. Goldwin Smith had no very near improvement, eh?



his word with arranged a great gilt. For Toronto is their fine thought for the sent of continued to be a memorial to the and a centre of the art life of the nation, is only a final loken of the matton, is only a final loken of the matton, is only a final loken of the fire matter of the first life of the nation, is only a final loken of the matton, is only a final loken of the first matter of the first life of the first lif

Continued on Page 7, Column 3.