

The Standard



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PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH.

In the closing words of the preface to "The United Kingdom," a two-volume history of Great Britain published in 1899, Professor Goldwin Smith remarked that the work was performed in extreme old age. He was then seventy-six, and afterwards wrote several philosophical, political and historical treatises, including the "Guesses at the Riddle of Existence," a book which attracted much attention as a sort of confession of want of faith. Now at the age of eighty-seven the philosopher and scholar has made his last earthly guess at the problems of life and being, and Canada has parted with the most distinguished of her men of letters.

It is not improper to speak of Dr. Goldwin Smith as a Canadian. Here he has dwelt forty years, or more than half his adult life. In Canada nearly all his permanent literary work was done. In this country he wrote most of his histories, all his literary biographies, the greater part of his political tracts, and practically all his philosophical essays. All his life he was a writer for the press and reviews, but here he had periodicals of his own, and took the lead in the establishment of others. He wrote the whole of the two series of the Bystander. He was the principal contributor to the Weekly Sun of Toronto, down to a few months ago. He wrote and paid for the last journal which was founded to establish continental union, and from the day he made his home in Toronto, he became Canadian in interest and sentiment, such as he conceived a native Canadian ought to be. For though he favored Continental Union or Annexation from 1871 until his death, he did so in what he believed to be Canadian interests.

If Dr. Goldwin Smith preserved his correspondence and kept a journal an interesting volume of memoirs may be forthcoming. He has himself published reminiscences of Gladstone, and has scattered through many writings his opinion of Beaconsfield. In the correspondence of Professor Freeman, who (with Professor Stubbs) succeeded Dr. Smith in the history chair at Oxford, there are several letters to him. Mention is made by Professor Smith of a time when he went for a long walk at Lord Houghton's with Carlyle because the latter would not remain in the house to hear Tennyson read his poems. The "New Republic," of Mallock, gives Goldwin Smith a disguised name and a place in the story. Disraeli treated him worse, when in his most famous novel under a thinner disguise he presented the Oxford professor as a vain sycophant and tuft hunter, and was told by the victim that this was the stingless insult of a coward. As scholar, historian, controversialist, teacher, biographer, critic, translator, journalist, Professor Goldwin Smith, through a long life-time held notable place among eminent men.

Two qualities or gifts he had which assisted to give him distinction. Nothing could be farther from the truth than the statement of the novelist statesman that he was a subservient follower of social or public leaders and a seeker after the favor of the noble. On the contrary he was constitutionally inclined to take sides against the dominant element. He quarrelled with the aristocrats while generally refusing to side with the multitude. He, with John Stuart Mill, and a few other leading writers, defended the North in the civil war, while the leaders of both parties and the whole aristocratic element were with the South. He, with Herbert Spencer, and Mill were among the leading writers and two of them leading speakers in favor of prosecuting Governor Eyre of Jamaica, for the summary execution of the rebels, when Carlyle, Charles Kingsley, Tyndall and Ruskin were fiercely declaiming in favor of the governor. In this country he has been a persistent advocate of annexation when almost every man whom he met socially spoke of this policy with scorn and indignation. Ten years ago Professor Goldwin Smith, almost alone in this country, denounced Great Britain as unjust and wrong in conflict with the Boers. He has denounced Imperialism in all its phases, while living in a city where nearly all are Imperialists, more or less. He has fiercely condemned prohibitory legislation in a community which demanded such laws. He has expressed doubt of immortality and uncertainty about divine government, thus giving pain to all his neighbors. Such independence has frequently caused harsh things to be said, but it has made Dr. Goldwin Smith a man to be noted.

Another valuable gift was a remarkable power of felicitous expression. At college he carried off prizes for Latin verse and English prose. The English language is the servant of many, but has had in the last two generations no more absolute master than Goldwin Smith. He was not a maker of haunting phrases, like Matthew Arnold, whose expressions haunted not others only but himself, so that he could not get rid of them. One cannot select passages of special elegance. But the general effect of the whole is to present the case in a most attractive way, and in such artistic fashion that the cultured reader found constant gratification even though he was hopelessly antagonistic to the doctrine.

But he was no prophet, this Bystander. Things of the present day were seldom as he saw them. Those of the past have not proceeded as he expected. We have before us the first series of the Bystander, beginning January 1890. The first number, discussing the National Policy points out how absolutely impossible it is to make Canada a community separate from the rest of the continent. Our "climate too severe, and unvaried, range of production too limited, markets too contracted, frontiers too long." In the same number and those which follow the proposed Canadian Pacific Railway is described as "the very height of madness." In these papers the Bystander finds the union in great danger, and in proof quotes an exceedingly pessimistic paragraph from the Nova Scotia correspondence of the Toronto Globe. It is interesting to note that the Globe's Halifax correspondent in these days was the editor of the Chronicle, Mr. W. S. Fielding, who, six years later headed a movement to smash confederation. Looking through the volume one finds that the editor was more often wrong than right in his predictions, and in his judgments as read in the light of thirty years history. Probably he is more often wrong than the

least brilliant of contemporary writers. But these pages are still attractive reading.

It may also be said that the political attitude of Professor Goldwin Smith is reflected in much, if not all of his historical writing. His political history of Canada is decidedly unpleasant reading to one who honors the fathers of confederation. But these makers of Canada shine as true patriots in comparison with the men of seventy-six, the authors of the declaration of independence, and the statesmen of the next twenty years as their record is given in Goldwin Smith's political history of the United States. The fair-minded and unprejudiced student of history would probably modify the judgment expressed in both these books. In the Bystander two public men are rarely mentioned without a bitter suggestion. These are Disraeli and George Brown. In the last number of the First Series there is a singularly contemptuous article on Carlyle, apropos of his reminiscences then just issued.

One turns from these things to many noble tributes, and to much kindly comment, to literary criticism that is keen and fair, to philosophical speculations that have the marks of insight, the grace of apt expression and the charm of sincerity. It will be remembered of Goldwin Smith that his protests were usually on the side of those whom he believed to be oppressed. He was an enemy of injustice and of cruelty, a friend of the poor, an advocate of fair play. He was Conservative by instinct, an aristocrat by association, a democrat and radical by conviction, and his writings show the conflict among these various influences.

As a citizen of Toronto and Ontario, Professor Smith was one worthy of all honor. He was one of the leaders in organized philanthropic work, and a promoter of all movements making for the higher intellectual life of the community.

THE ENGLISH MAIL'S DELAY.

A few weeks ago The Standard published the statement of some passengers from England who landed at Rimouski from the mail boat, and waited at that point twenty-three hours for a train toward St. John and Halifax. While they waited for the regular trains, a special mail train took the west-bound mails and passengers forward, so that they were well on to Toronto before the passengers for the east got started. This discrimination is annoying and unjust, and causes much indignation whenever a boat lands east-bound passengers at Rimouski, unless this happens to be immediately before the arrival of the east-bound train.

But complaint is not made on behalf of passengers alone. The mails for the east are also held at Rimouski until the regular train arrives. This may be any time short of twenty-four hours. The Halifax Chronicle, and the Moncton Transcript are among the journals which make complaint on the score of the mails. So far as eastern Canada is concerned the boat might as well be one day longer on the voyage as to have no better connections than these. It is pointed out that eastern Nova Scotia gets nothing better than a nine or ten days' mail service from England. The boats might as well be three or four knots slower with quick railway connections.

It is about time some action was taken to redress this wrong.

THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

The Hague tribunal is hearing an argument, which is expected to consume a week or two, in favor of the claim of Newfoundland against the United States. The issue involved is scarcely less important to Canada than to Newfoundland, and other countries are also concerned in it. Canada has at present a *modus vivendi* with the United States, but this only exists by mutual consent, and if it should lapse some of the questions affecting Newfoundland would be our questions also. The situation peculiar to Newfoundland is the treaty right of the United States to take fish on certain parts of the coast. The question is what the right to take fish carries with it in the way of immunity from local regulations as to the hours and seasons when fish may be taken, or to the methods of fishing, whether the right to fish gives the right to engage Newfoundland fishermen, and freedom from customs restrictions.

The question of the three mile limit is of universal interest. Whether the distance shall be measured from the shore at every point, following the curve of the coast, or from headland to headland has been disputed periodically for many years. It concerns other matters than fishing, and other coasts than ours.

THE GRAVE OF TECUMSEH.

There is much trouble at Wallaceburg and its vicinity because the town authorities have found on an island the grave of Tecumseh, the great Indian chief and warrior, and have gathered up the bones. The people who did it meant well. Tecumseh's burial place was a tradition, resting upon that statement that an Indian comrade found where he had been buried on the battle field, and carried the remains away to a secluded spot. He caused himself to be buried near when he died some forty or fifty years later. It was a doubtful legend, but a search on the desolate spot brought up the bones supposed to be those of the chief. They were removed with the intention of placing them in a fitting place and marking the grave with a monument suitable to the memory of so great a man. One cannot see anything improper in this. Rather it seems in every way creditable to the people who did it.

THE MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Mr. Pugsley says that he has not heard of any proposition that the mail ships shall not come to St. John next winter. The minister must mean that he has not heard it officially. He certainly has heard the matter discussed. His colleague, Mr. Fielding, is quite familiar with the idea, and Mr. Pugsley will hear a good deal more of it before long.

It seems to be true that the ships must go to both ports unless the government makes concessions. It is also true that the contractors wish to go to only one port, and this port is the one where the traffic is found. But it may be true that the contractors would rather go to Halifax alone than to both ports.

The matter is well worthy of Mr. Pugsley's attention.

Nova Scotia has heard from Ottawa that John Stanfield, M. P., for Colchester, may succeed Mr. Taylor as Conservative whip in the House of Commons. Mr. Stanfield is a competent man, and he has had the distinction of breaking the solid Liberal delegation from his province by winning the Colchester seat in a by-election.

It was not expected that Colonel Roosevelt would write letters to the press to explain his speeches. It would be easier for him to make another speech. But perhaps Colonel Roosevelt had never printed a letter in the London Times, and this is an experience worth having.

Few members of the medical profession, and not many politicians, have been better known in St. John and Kings counties than the late Dr. Gleicher. He was also an active and public spirited farmer. In all things he was whole-hearted and strenuous.

STILL HE REMAINS

(This country is in a deplorable condition, and I publicly apologize to the universe for living in it.—G. Bernard Shaw.)

Dear Universe:
By which I mean
The sum of things seen and unseen;
The mass of worlds, including stars,
The planets—Neptune, Saturn, Mars,
And all the rest—with their attendant
Satellites, or moons attendant;
The Milky Way, the Constellations
Which duly keep their proper stations;
And space unlimited, where through
They roll (I do not know where to)—
Dear Universe—that is to say
Creation's total scheme—it may
Seem more than passing strange to
you

Eyeballing me, as of course you do.
That I should be content to dwell
Within this land deplorable.
My shame is deep, as you should know
But where on earth am I to go?
Here I for years have worked and
thrived.
Hence my chief income is derived
And though this land I freely curse,
I might go further and thrive worse!
It grieves me much to give you pain
But—G. B. S. will here vouch for me!
Still, if you think it with me lies,
I'll public apologize.
The weather here is very raw;
I am,
Yours truly,
G. B. Shaw.
—Truth.

GOOD STORIES

Glenn H. Curtiss, at a dinner in Los Angeles during aviation week, said of the Wrights, good humorously:
"They don't own the air, you know. Did you hear about that conversation that was overheard between them at the Dayton plant?"
"Call a cop!" screams Wilbur. "Get another injunction!"
"But Orville, who had looked up through his binoculars, laid his hand gently on his brother's arm.
"Come on back to work, Wilbur," he said. "It's a duck."

THEN IT HAPPENED

(Our daily discontinued story.)



The kunnel and the majah were among the most highspirited and distinguished citizens of the grand old commonwealth. They were of the oldest families in the Bluegrass, sah, and were friends and neighbors and kinfolk. They were returning from the joint debate where the silver tongued orators had upheld the most sacred traditions of eloquence. Consequently happy and at peace with each other and the world.

Then arose a cloud no larger than a six shooter. They had nearly reached home when the kunnel remarked, casually: "Well, my man got the best of the debate, anyhow."
Quick as a flash the majah retorted: "You're a li—"
(The End.)

JOSH WISE SAYS:
"A woman's eyebrows are not at ways as black as they are painted."

Inspector:—"Are these cigars for your own use?"
Fair Passenger:—"Certainly: I got them to kill the bugs in the conservatory."

Little Marion, reprovingly, upon overhearing a discussion on the subject of a guinea fowl:—"Mother, you don't like to hear people use slang. I should think you'd call them 'Italian hens.'"

Knickers:—"The magazines are charged with causing a postal deficit."
Bocker:—"But think of the stamps sold for all the poems sent to them."

"Mother," said a little girl who is very apt at naming things to suit herself, as the newsboy on the train entered the car with a large basket of fruit on his shoulder, "here comes the grocery-brakeman!"

It was at an evening of charades in Guilford, Conn., that Mark Twain broke in with the announcement "Warner and I will give you a charade. It is one scene, a kind of a tree with four syllables." Thereupon Mark Twain got down on his hands and feet and grunted and squealed, while Charles Dudley Warner pulled him by the ear. The company could not guess it and he had to tell them: "Ma-hog-an-l!" (Mahogany.)

ROOSEVELT TISMS

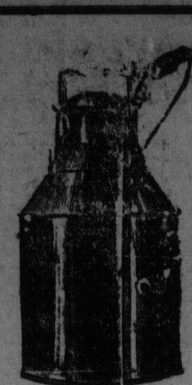
However honest a man may be, he is no good if he is a coward.

In our public servants it is a good thing to have brilliancy; it is a better thing to have courage, but most of all in importance is to have honesty.

In battle the only shots that count are the shots that hit.

If a man is a decent man, whether well off or not well off, stand by him.

Virtue by itself is not strong enough, or anything like it. It must have strength added to it, and the determination to use that strength.



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The "EXCELSIOR" made in our workshops under the old time brand is the acme of perfection. The bottom is so constructed as to drain off the milk completely before the cream reaches the top. Has a patent deep top (or cover) which, when submerged is entirely water-tight.
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SURPLUS FOUR TIMES BOND ISSUE

Announcement is made in this issue of an offering of \$750,000 of the 6 per cent first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds of the Canadian Cereal and Milling Co., Ltd., by the Investment Trust Co. of Montreal at par and interest to yield a full 6 per cent.

The Canadian Cereal and Milling Co. represents the merger of eight of the largest of the oatmeal and flour concerns of the Province of Ontario, and the bond interest would seem specially secure owing to the fact that for the last fiscal year the earnings of five of the eight companies included in the merger amounted, after eliminating repairs and renewals, but before allowing for depreciation, to \$96,511, or over twice the annual interest charge.

The president of the company, Mr. J. D. Flavelle, has estimated that the company on its first year of complete operation should show a surplus available for bond interest of between four or five times the amount required for that purpose.

The bonds represent the first and only lien on all the real estate, buildings, equipment, and water powers of the company, while the Canadian American Appraisal Company have reported that the reproductive value of the properties of the company to be \$1,362,000, and the present or depreciated value to be \$1,009,440.

Full particulars regarding the issue will be found in the display announcement made in this issue.

MONTREAL MARKET NOTES.
By direct private wires to J. C. Mackintosh & Co.

Montreal, June 7.—Mr. J. H. Plummer, president of Dominion Steel and Dominion Coal Co., has been in conference here with Hon. L. J. Forget, V. P. of the Steel Co., and arrangements were perfected for the meeting of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation on the 17th, when the board of directors will be elected. The meeting of the new corporation will be held at 11 o'clock and an hour later the old Steel Co. will hold its meetings. The organization of both companies forming the new corporation must be kept in existence. The question of a name for the new concern has also been settled, so far as the management is concerned, and a resolution will be proposed to change the name of the corporation to that of name of the "Canadian Steel Corporation, Limited," and to authorize an application to the Lieut. Governor of N. S. in Halifax, approving of the change.

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WHEAT CLOSED STEADY.

Chicago, June 7.—Twice today the wheat market broke badly because the short interest had been squeezed out in rapidly made advances. July delivery was more flighty than the deferred months, fear being shown as to possibility of a trap in that future. The close, however, was fairly steady at a net loss of 1-8 to 1-4 to 3-8. Corn was heavy even when wheat was strong and finished 3-4 to 1 cent off. Oats at the end of the session had been 3-8 to 1-2 lower, and provisions also were down 3-5 to 1-4.

NO BETTER TIME For Entering Than Just Now

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