

DUNDONALD AND THE MILITIA.

The Tory electioneering agency in Montreal is in a state of feverish activity. It is evidently firmly fixed with a belief that a general election is pending. It commenced operations about the same time last year, but was obliged to withdraw its forces after wasting a good deal of what might have been effective ammunition and a considerable amount of the campaign fund subscribed by the opulent proprietor of the Star. Parliament still has a year to run, and it would be just like the Grits to draw the fire of the enemy and leave it without warm empty magazines against the time when the real distressful times will begin.

It is impossible to say how much is true and how much is false in the political dispatch from the headquarters of the Tory machine in Montreal dealing with a speech alleged to have been delivered by Lord Dundonald at a recent meeting. It is agreed that the present official head of the militia is one of the most popular as well as one of the most efficient commanders the Canadian forces have ever had. Lord Dundonald has also been gifted with the power of comprehending his exact status under the government as the power which controls the militia in the name of the Canadian people. We shall be very much surprised if the fact develops that he has had a serious misunderstanding with any of the Ministers of the Crown over matters pertaining to the management of the department.

It has always been a very difficult matter to impress the minds of military officers with the fact that they were in certain matters connected with administration subordinate to the responsible heads of the department. There have been difficulties of practically the same character in Australia. General Hutton's experience in Canada apparently did not constitute a warning to that impetuous officer to pay proper and due respect to the opinions and suggestions of the men who are responsible to the people for the administration of departmental affairs. The consequence is that that officer has been admonished and his position once more clearly defined.

It may be that the system in vogue in Canada is not perfect. Nor for that matter has the Imperial system passed the test of a crisis with any remarkable degree of credit. The revelations which followed the outbreak of the war in South Africa indicated just such a much of rottenness, and blundering, and incompetence, and general chaos as has characterized the management of the War Office in the past. It is out of the test with no more credit that it did during the progress of the war in the Crimea.

Far be it from us to suggest that if Lord Dundonald made the speech attributed to him by the Tory electioneering agency that he complained—because he was circumvented in his desire to substitute the British social system of promotions for the Canadian political system. But there is no doubt of the fact that other commanding officers took offence because they were prevented from carrying their particular social atmosphere into the service. They aimed at projecting the British system into the democratic institutions of Canada. If they had had their way would their course have made for the efficiency or the popularity of the service?

It is all very well for Tory writers to inveigh against political control of the militia. The militia has always been under political control. For nearly twenty years it was no more nor less than a Tory political machine. If the present government were to devise some scheme whereby the whole service could be lifted out of the political field, and fenced off and kept free from all political influences, the work would all be done by Conservatives at the very first opportunity. The leaders of the party today frankly admit that there is not a single lever in connection with the government that they would not pull for their own advantage if they had the power. They have even gone to the extreme of running municipal elections in the interests of the party. They dragged the civil affairs of Toronto into just such a mire state as they had involved the name of the Dominion in previous to 1896.

Sir Frederick Borden has been an efficient and progressive Minister of Militia and Defence. Under his direction there has been less of politics in the administration of the department than at any time in the history of the country. Local authorities will unhesitatingly testify to this fact. The predominant idea under his administration has been the creation of such a force as would render the highest service to the country should a crisis ever arise. The reforms proposed have not all been carried out. But they are being proceeded with diligently, and when they are completed Canada will have the nucleus of such a service as can be depended upon in time of stress.

WITHERING MEANNESS.

Perhaps the extremely economical Conservative government of British Columbia will graciously permit the city of Victoria to erect a fountain in the place of the grounds of the Parliament Buildings where a fountain ought to have been intended to be. Now that the ministers of the first Conservative government of British Columbia has ever had secured free water, they might not ob-

ject to accepting a free fountain also. That hole in the ground is not displeasing to the eye. Some of our cousins when they come over to visit us wonder what it can be for. Some of them have inquired whether it is the entrance to the "black hole" prepared in all places where the Union Jack flies for those who do not drop to their knees every time the name of the King is mentioned.

Appropos of governmental niggardiness and meanness, would it be believed that the unholty, Philistine government of Ontario, which like the government of British Columbia contributes nothing to the civic exchequer of the capital for the protection and advantages its property enjoys—now would it be credited that the Ross Grit administration has awakened to a sense of its obligations and is actually contributing half the cost for the improvement of the streets of Toronto on which its property is situated. Of course it is true that the Ross government has a large surplus in its treasury, while the McBride administration is perhaps in a more or less impecunious condition. But if the people of this province can afford to support ministers for purely ornamental or spectacular purposes, ministers who are of so little utility in the place which should know them if they have any duties to perform that the taxpayers are called upon to pay for expensive trips to Europe of some of them, and for the services of others who apply nine-tenths of their time to their own private business—we say in view of the generous expenditures of the McBride ministers upon themselves, they have displayed a meanness which is beneath contempt in precisely holding the city of Victoria up for free water. If the Mayor and Aldermen had refused the demand and persisted in the refusal to the point of permitting the lawn to wither up and stand in mute testimony to the barrenness of resource of a government which would stoop to such methods of cutting down expenses, they would have stood justified in the estimation of our citizens.

MISCHIEVOUS CANADA.

It seems Canadians are responsible for all the fuss about the Palma International shooting trophy. If the ridges of the Dominion had held their peace and refrained from using the information in their possession, the fact would never have been known that the Americans played a sharp trick and used rifles that were barred under the rules. Then our neighbors might have shot for the prize upon their own ranges this year and for some years to come and have avoided the trouble they might have held it as long as they have held the America Cup under conditions of a like character. It is a pity if it is a fact that the Canadians have broken in and spoiled sport. One of the apologists for the act of the Americans is unkind enough to taunt us with a charge that if we had won at Bletley last year nothing would have been heard of the allegation that there was anything wrong about the American rifle. Possibly not. It might have been just as well to let such an unsportsmanlike act pass without the condemnation it deserved. But now our neighbors charge that the British also used rifles superior to the regular service weapon. They say the Britons were aware of the violation of the terms of the competition by the United States team and winked at the same because they did the same thing themselves. That is, there was collusion between Uncle Sam and his dear friend John Bull to "do up" the confiding Canadian and impress the "blooming colonial" with a due and proper sense of his inferiority. We must be excused if we profess some scepticism upon that point. At the same time we cannot help but express our sorrow that the desire to win should once more have completely overcome the one source of satisfaction in a victory achieved—the feeling that triumph has followed a contest conducted upon fair, honorable and perfectly even terms. The spirit which has marred so many international trials of strength and skill has apparently put an end forever to the contests for the Palma Trophy.

WHAT CAN CANADA DO?

The United States and Canada are diligently engaged in an extremely unprofitable and unproductive business at present. This occupation of bounding individuals who in the course of their life's work gravitate from one side of the boundary to the other is unworthy of the people of both countries. Yet on our behalf as Canadians it can be pleaded that the other side started the war. American officers appointed for the alleged purpose of protecting the free labor of the republic were for years engaged in the highly edifying occupation of deporting Canadian servant girls, nurses, workmen, in some cases even preachers of the Gospel, before they were suggested that we should follow the example of our esteemed neighbors. And action was not taken on this side of the line until we were stung into it by the wanton acts of some of the agents of the United States government. As a self-respecting people there was no course left open to us but to copy the legislation of our neighbors. Now that the exclusion act is in full force, and the example of the United States is before us, there is nothing for us to do but see that its provisions are carried out as faithfully as possible. Under this law an American engineer who was called to fill an important position on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway has been

forced to resign, and has voluntarily expressed regret that with a bounce characteristic of his nationality he wrote to some of his friends, saying American brains will be needed before the line can be built. Mr. Kyle also expressed regret that those of his countrymen who had the power to import talent were forced to suppress their inclinations for the present, owing to the fact that in deference to an unreasonable public sentiment it was considered advisable to employ "natives" as far as possible in the prosecution of the work. We are not disposed to deny that there is talent, latent and active, to be found amongst the constructive railway engineers and other employees of the railroads of the United States. They are probably the best in the world at their business as it relates to the operation of roads on this great continent. But it is possible that Canadians or "natives" could build the Grand Trunk Pacific line without levying upon the talents of their neighbors. There are some eminent Canadians engaged in the railway business. George of South African fame is not an old man. Hill is a Canadian. So was Callaway, the late head of the greatest of all American railway corporations, the New York Central. There is an extreme probability that in the place where so much talent has been brought into action there is much more lying passive and waiting its opportunity.

Nor is the deplorable war confined to one particular department of international life. We are retaliating upon each other in the transportation business. In this matter also Canada was forced into a defensive attitude by the acts of her neighbor. The American people have carried their protection principles to extremes. They have applied them to the coasting laws of their own waters for the perfectly legitimate purpose of reserving for their own vessels exclusively the business of the United States. Their policy in this respect may be narrow and unwise from the point of view of a nation which aspires to world domination. But it is their own business, and no nation would have the right to object, even if it had the power to enforce more liberal measures. But when it becomes evident that the deliberate purpose of the United States is to exclude foreigners from the American business and at the same time grasp as much of the carrying trade of its neighbors as is possible, then we do not see what can be done but adopt measures to restrain the grasping hand of the greedy.

Canada has been forced into a retaliatory attitude in nearly every phase of her commercial relationship with the United States. One result of the policy of extreme protection will be seen in the adoption of the maximum and minimum tariffs, undoubtedly aimed primarily at the United States, practically by the unanimous consent of the Houses of Parliament within a few days.

We have not gone to the limit in our efforts to protect our shipping interests against the aggressions of customs officers who have no hesitation in stretching a point of law for the advantage of "native" transportation companies. It is evident, however, that nothing less than a coasting law faithfully copied and strictly enforced, reducing the operations of the companies of the two countries to terms of absolute equality, can have the protective force demanded by Canadians. That seems to be the only course open if the government of Canada desires to avoid what may prove to be serious misunderstandings. It would also seem that measures of a more conciliatory character are invariably misinterpreted by our neighbors. They are ways of maneuvering for the better end of a "deal," and if they are met and circumvented they courteously acknowledge their equals. The nation which turns the other cheek every time it is smitten they regard with deserved contempt. The situation which confronts Canada today is the logical development of a protectionist policy. What the ultimate outcome will be it is impossible to predict. Our part is to meet conditions, not to wrangle over theories.

The Montreal Gazette claims to be next to the oldest newspaper published on the continent of America. It is 127 years of age. The Hartford Courant is the oldest brother. It is strange that after all these years which have been devoted to the gathering of wisdom, our able contemporary should be found supporting the Tory party in Canada. It may be that at last the Gazette has realized its mistake. It refuses to endorse Borden's government ownership of railways scheme. Perhaps it declines to believe with the majority of its contemporaries that the Conservative leader has made any such revolutionary declaration; that it was only a bluff put forth in the hope of catching stray votes.

For years the revenue of the United States has shown a tremendous surplus over expenditures. The administration of President Roosevelt has done its best to restore a balance by lavish expenditures. As the treasury receipts have shown a considerable falling off this year, the probability is that the government will succeed in its purpose. There is going to be a big deficit. In Great

Britain there will be a bigger one. Canada seems to be the only country in the world at the present time in which there is neither standing still nor retrogression. The surplus will be the greatest that has been. And the Tories will say, what do you mean by taking more money out of the pockets of the people than you need?

What a slasher that man Borden is, if it were possible to believe anything dated from Ottawa that appears in the Colonist, which isn't. The Conservative leader dressed Mr. Fisher down yesterday, it appears, and was not satisfied until he had laid the Prime Minister low. Now Borden does not look to be such a rampaging fellow. He is generally regarded as a quiet-mannered man of not more than average ability. Those who read our imaginative contemporary will have noticed that its Ottawa correspondent does not give a single fact of the encounters which were so disastrous to the ministers. The facts were given in the Times last night.

On Saturday evening our readers will be treated to a very pretty little story from the popular pen of D. W. H., the renowned story-teller of British Columbia. It narrates the history of the Brown Jug cover, traces its ownership through several hands, until it becomes the property of Melrose & Maloney, and relates the legend of how and why the Scotch distillate was introduced upon the Pacific Coast. The story is quite equal to Mr. Higgins's best efforts.

South Africa is quickly recovering from the demoralizing effects of the war. The gold output is increasing at the rate of over fifteen thousand ounces a month. They might surely have got along without Chinese, under the circumstances. We shall see whether Australia or South Africa proves the more progressive under policies so very different.

The Colonist deals with the question of the sale of whiskey almost as seriously as if it were personally interested in the matter. Is our contemporary really in favor of keeping the trade entirely in the hands of Canadians?

THE BUILDERS.
Chicago Tribune.
We quarrel of land and line,
We quarrel of work and wage;
We trouble our sons with our doleful sign,
Forgetting our heritage.
Forgetting the useless hands,
Forgetting the useless feet,
That faded, unadorned, through unknown lands,
Till the path was made complete.

The fathers—the men who dreamed,
And dreamed, were strong to dare,
To struggle ahead to the goal that gleamed,
A prize that was rich and fair.
The fathers—the men who thought
Of all that the future held,
And taught their sons to dream and wrought
All the work their dreams compelled.

We pluck from the vines they set,
We walk in the ways they made,
We harvest their seeds; and their forests yet
Are giving us rest and shade.
The fathers—the men who old
Who builded a place for us,
A country magnificent; brave and bold
In their faith all glories.

We quarrel and dread and doubt,
Forgetting we only lead,
The fathers—the men who old
Who builded a place for us,
A country magnificent; brave and bold
In their faith all glories.

GOING TO EUROPE.
Mine Workers' President Will Study Industrial Conditions and Attend Congress in Paris.
New York, June 11.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, who will sail to-day for Europe on the St. Paul, arrived in this city last evening, accompanied by a delegation of officers of the union and others, who will place him in a guest at the Ashland house. Mr. Mitchell will go as a delegate from the United Mine Workers to the International Mining Congress at Paris.

Before Mr. Mitchell goes to the congress he will visit Germany, France, Belgium, England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland to study the industrial conditions.

GIVES TWO REAL GOOD REASONS FOR BELIEVING DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURE ALL KIDNEY AFFECTIONS.

Cured His Backache of Twenty-Five Years Standing and Satisfied Everyone He Recommended Them To.
Economy Point, N. S., June 10.—(Special)—Geo. S. McLaughlin of this place gives two splendid reasons for his belief that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the one remedy for kidney ailments. Here are the two reasons in his own words: "I was troubled with lame back for 25 years or more, sometimes so severe that I could not turn myself in bed. One box of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me, and I have had no return of the trouble since."

"I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to a number of persons who had kidney trouble. All who used them have been benefited or cured."

Dodd's Kidney Pills not only relieve all kidney diseases, from backache to Bright's Disease, but they absolutely cure them. But sometimes where one or two boxes relieve it takes more to make a complete cure.

It was announced the first contest will be brought on at 3 o'clock, and as little time as possible lost between each event. Col. J. G. Holmes, D. O. C., Lieut. Col. J. B. Grosvenor, Lieut. Col. A. W. Jones and Capt. A. W. Currie have kindly con-

ceded to act as judges. Capt. D. B. McConnan will perform the duties of starter, and Lieut. P. P. Patton will officiate as timekeeper. Decisions of the judges will be final, and before each contest the bugle sounds three times.

Officers will be "at home" to their friends during the afternoon, and all are extended a cordial invitation to visit them at their headquarters. A pleasant social time is assured all who take advantage of the opportunity to make a friendly call. Members of the sergeants' mess will also be prepared to accord their friends every hospitality.

On Sunday there will be a joint church parade in the forenoon with the Work Point garrison forces followed by the muster parade. A band concert will be given in the afternoon, to which the general public will be extended a cordial welcome.

MISS M'ILLAN DEAD.
Miss Mary McMillan, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John McMillan, of this city, passed away at the Burrall Sanitarium, Vancouver, at 7 o'clock this morning. For the past six months Miss McMillan has been a victim of the dread disease, consumption, and the best medical attention failed to effect an improvement in her condition. About six weeks ago she began to sink rapidly, and was taken to the Burrall Sanitarium to be cared for by Dr. Ernest Hall. During the last few days she has been in a critical state, which took a turn for the worse early to-day.

Deceased was 16 years of age and a native of Winnipeg, Man. She came to Victoria years ago with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John McMillan, and has resided here ever since. Before becoming ill she was a constant attendant at the Burrall Sanitarium, and one of the most industrious of Miss Williams's pupils. Of a genial and generous disposition, she was popular with all who made her acquaintance, and the news of her death will be received with general regret.

She leaves to mourn her loss, besides parents, three brothers, two of whom, Hugh and John, reside in this city, the other, Lachlan, at Vancouver, where he is employed as assistant to Dr. Hall. The funeral arrangements have not yet been announced.

WANT IMPROVEMENTS.
Victoria West Municipal Association Will Press For Opening Up Streets.

The Victoria West Municipal Voters' Association met in Semple's hall last evening and discussed matters pertaining to that section of the city. L. Tait presided, and a great deal of interest was manifested.

Reference was made to the fact that James Bay, Spring Ridge, Oaklands, Oak Bay and North Ward were organized, and that there was a movement on foot to co-operate. This subject of joining forces was discussed to some length. It was decided, however, that in matters pertaining to the locality the local association should act alone in pressing for its requirements upon the city council. In matters of general interest joint action, it was agreed, would be better.

The delegation which waited upon the city council two weeks ago reported to the meeting. After fully discussing the subject the following resolution was passed: That we heartily endorse the proposed opening up of Esquimalt street from Esquimalt road to Catherine street, and Catherine street from Esquimalt street to Edward street, and we beg to impress on the council the importance of proceeding with this work immediately.

The streets and sidewalks committee was alerted somewhat.

Saves the Dying
DOCTORS DIDN'T GIVE MRS. JAMES LONG TO LIVE—BUT DR. AGNEW'S CURE FOR THE HEART FOILED THEM AND CURED HER.
For fifteen years Mrs. John A. James, of Warraton, Ont., was a great sufferer from heart trouble. She had been confined to bed, and it seemed as though every breath might be her last. Her physician said that she might "drop off" any minute. With woman's tenacity in suffering, she refused to believe that "life there's hope." She started using Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. Three bottles cured her. This remedy relieves in thirty minutes and cures every form of heart disease and nervousness.



Sunshine Furnace

DOUBLE FEED-DOORS

Just about the meanest thing a furnace can have is a dinky little door. Ever have one? Hit the edge as often as the hole? One has to be an expert stoker to shovel coal into some furnaces. If you're not an expert you'll get as much on the floor as in the furnace.

The Sunshine furnace is equipped with a good, big door. You can put your shovel in and drop the coal just where it is wanted—no trouble, no taking aim, no missing, no scattering, or annoyance.

Everything about the Sunshine furnace is on the same scale of thoughtfulness.

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Write for booklet.

McClary's

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, ST. JOHN, N.B.

MILITIA INVITED TO VANCOUVER

WANTED TO ASSIST IN GRAND REVIEW

Fifth Regiment May Make Excursion to Terminal City—At the Camp.

An invitation has been received by Lieut.-Col. Hall, commanding the Fifth Regiment, from the committee in charge of the Dominion Day celebrations at Vancouver, for the local militia to take part in the festivities of that occasion. The intention is to hold a grand naval and military review, in which the volunteer forces of the Mainland and Island and the crews from the different war vessels belonging to the Pacific coast fleet will participate. This will add greatly to the attractiveness of the annual First of July carnival at the Terminal City, and should the Fifth decide to take the Vancouver officials at their word, would result in a larger crowd of pleasure seekers than usual leaving this city to assist Vancouver in celebrating.

The question will be considered at a meeting of the regiment in the large marquee at camp this evening. There is every reason to believe that the invitation will be accepted unanimously as the majority of the volunteers are reported to be disinclined to make a regimental excursion to Seattle or Tacoma owing to the necessity of securing permission from the authorities to enter the state and other inconveniences. Under the circumstances the probability is that the regiment will decide to accept the hospitality of Vancouver and assist in making the celebration a success.

There was great activity in camp last evening. Shortly after 8 o'clock the whole regiment "fell in" on orders from the commanding officer, and it was announced there was to be half an hour's practice in skirmishing in extended formation. The point of attack was the result of a contest of the camp. When the word was given a start was made, and the men cautiously commenced the "hazardous" task of storming the undefended position. Taking advantage of every piece of brush or anything that afforded cover the force was successful in taking possession of the hill without suffering any casualties.

About 9 o'clock the Fifth Regiment band commenced an excellent programme of popular musical selections. There was in attendance almost all the members of the regiment and a small number of visiting civilians. Judging by the applause accorded each piece all were thoroughly appreciated. In this connection both officers and men wish to complain of the apparent lack of interest the general public is taking in the summer outing of the militia. The few who took advantage of the entertainment provided last night was decidedly disappointing.

Arrangements for the field sports to take place on the plains to-morrow afternoon have almost been completed. The committee in charge has been working energetically in making the necessary preparations, and that the event will be a success is assured. Besides the athletic programme the band will be in attendance and give a choice selection of music during the progress of the sports.

Following is the official programme: Hundred yards race, 5 o'clock. Running competition, 5:10 o'clock. Quarter-mile race (open to H. M. forces), 5:30 o'clock. Three-legged race, 5:40 o'clock. Tent race, 5:50 o'clock. Officers' race (lady nominators), 6:30 o'clock. Half-mile race, 6:45 o'clock. V. C. race, 6:50 o'clock. Obstacle race, 6:50 o'clock. Tug-of-war, 6th Regt. C. A. vs. Garrison, 6:50 o'clock. 500 o'clock.

DELEGATE SENDS INTERESTING NEWS

WORLD'S CONVENTION HELD AT JERUSALEM

Jean Templer, Representing This Province, Gives an Account of the Important Gathering.

Noah Shakespeare, president of Provincial International Sunday Association, has received a very interesting account of the world convention at Jerusalem. This has been sent by Jean Templer, a delegate from the Provincial Association to the convention. The report, written on the way to New York, follows:

"On the morning of April 15th of us had gathered on the roof of the hotel to watch the first rays of the sun as it rose majestically from behind Mount of Olives, ushering in a new day, a day never to be forgotten by the lives of the Jerusalem Sunday pilgrims. Reverently we bowed heads and thanked God for the privilege that had been ours. Soon after that we went on our way along the wall, past the Damascus gate, where tent pitched a short distance from the city, which was to be the headquarters of the most important gathering that ever assembled in the history of the world. More than fifteen hundred delegates had gathered from all parts of the world. North America had sent eight hundred, England's four hundred and fifty were added to the list. From Japan, China, India, Europe, Turkey, Palestine, Australia and other lands had come delegates and the throngs.

"The convention was to open at 9 a.m., and for nearly an hour we watched the gathering crowd, so joining in the sweet strains of familiar hymn or lost in reverent contemplation of some of the wonderful changes that had taken place since the birth of the Christ child in Bethlehem, a few miles distant, or His crucifixion on the cross. Many of the delegates were from where we sat. 'Did ever such diverse elements on any platform?' Side by side sat Mohammedans, Greek Catholics, Catholics, Armenians, Syrians, and Protestant Christians.

"W. N. Harshorn, chairman of the international committee, spoke the opening words, and Archdeacon preached the convention sermon, emphasizing the importance of Sunday work in its relation to the world's church.

"A union sacramental service was in the tent in the afternoon. Delegates of Toronto, including Mr. M. Gibson addressed the worshipers. A three-minute limit was set the speakers at the evening's session. Light sparkling messages were given from all parts of the world. Ample speakers were Jacob, the Samaritan priest from Nablos, and his wife, Mohammedans, Greek Catholics, Catholics, Armenians, Syrians, and Protestant Christians.

"Monday morning dawned bright and beautiful. Many of the delegates were late in arriving at Jerusalem to the side trips taken, had to go to the hotel and dress in haste. The tent, after the devotional exercises, a few items of business were presented to, and the following day was devoted to the presentation of the Mumbo Gibson on 'The Geographic Historical Basis of Divine Revelation.' Professor Le B. Paton, of the Theological Seminary of Jerusalem, Old Testament times; and Dr. Mackie, of Beyrout, on 'Custody of the Holy Land.' The day was spent in the presentation of the Mumbo Gibson on 'The Geographic Historical Basis of Divine Revelation.' Professor Le B. Paton, of the Theological Seminary of Jerusalem, Old Testament times; and Dr. Mackie, of Beyrout, on 'Custody of the Holy Land.' The day was spent in the presentation of the Mumbo Gibson on 'The Geographic Historical Basis of Divine Revelation.' Professor Le B. 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