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NOTICE.

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 15, 1904.

THE DUNDONALD CASE.

(From Monday's Daily Sun.) The announcement of the government organs that Lord Dundonald must go are superfluous. It is evident that in view of what has been said in the house of commons and elsewhere his official relations with the department of militia and the administration generally cannot be continued.

These relations may be terminated by Lord Dundonald asking for recall, or by a like request from the government. Since Lord Dundonald shows no disposition to apologize for or to withdraw the frank statement of his opinion of Mr. Fisher's interference, and since Mr. Fisher has the support of the minister of militia, it is clear that the time of parting has come.

Lord Dundonald did not act the part of a wise diplomat when he told his brother officers in Montreal what had been done, and what he thought of the proceeding. He may have thought that he was speaking in the confidence of a family circle, though it does not appear that he has in the least objected to the publicity given to his utterances.

So far as can be observed his offence is not so much in the expression of his opinion as in his exposure of the minister's political interference of the minister of agriculture. Whatever may be said in disparagement of Lord Dundonald by the ministers and by the writers who are paid to do their bidding will not turn public attention from the mean little incident with which the trouble began. It may be difficult to justify the time, manner and form of Lord Dundonald's protest. It is impossible to justify the conduct of the ministers whose application of the spell system to the militia organization gave rise to the scandal.

to break out as he did. But it will be admitted that the provocation was great. Nor will it be forgotten that General Hutton suffered in the same way, and that he was recalled after he had found the political interference of ministers and party leaders too much for his endurance.

But if Lord Dundonald must stand trial before the ministers he is not the man who must give an account. The leader of the opposition is right when he says that it is not Lord Dundonald but Mr. Fisher who is on trial before the people. The commander is not so much responsible to the ministers as the ministers are to the people of Canada. What Lord Dundonald has said is less important at this stage than what the ministers have done.

It was not the gallant officer who made the trouble, but the small-minded minister of agriculture. Mr. Fisher took upon himself to strike out of the list of officers in a new corps the name of an officer whose politics did not suit him. There was no other reason than this for the exclusion. The man was popular. He was competent except that like the others in the new corps he had not the technical qualifications which would be expected in an officer in an old regiment.

Even in that respect he seems to have been the equal of the man whom Mr. Fisher proposed to substitute. Mr. Fisher practically admitted in the house that his objections were political, and he is reported to have said that no man bearing the name of this particular conservative should have a place in the corps. Mr. Fisher is not connected with the militia. His interference is simply partisan. It is part of the spoil system which he has introduced in the Eastern Townships in all other departments of public service.

When Lord Dundonald has gone the Fisher trouble will still be here. Other commanders will come, and if this government remains in power they also will go, because no officer who respects himself and respects the public service will endure this degradation of the militia service without making some form of protest.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Lord Minto was sworn in November 11, 1898, but his appointment was made in the previous July. His five year term expired six months ago, and it is therefore no surprise, though it is a matter of general regret, that he and his family are soon to leave us. The name of his successor has been announced, and we may assume that the statement is probably authoritative.

Earl Grey is a brother of Lady Minto and is not unfamiliar with Rideau Hall. His father was a general in the army, and in this he followed the traditions of the family, for the first earl was a distinguished commander in the American war. Before he succeeded to the title Albert Henry George Grey sat through two terms in the house of commons. The late earl, who died in 1884, was one of the liberal peers, and the present earl was elected in 1880 and again in 1885 as a supporter of Mr. Gladstone. In 1888 he voted against the home rule bill, and in the following election, contesting Fyneas as a unionist, he was defeated. He was not a candidate in 1892 and two years later went to the house of lords. Lord Grey was largely interested in the South African enterprises of Cecil Rhodes and the Chartered Company. After the Jameson raid he was sent out to succeed Dr. Jameson as administrator of Rhodesia. This made it necessary for him to part with his interest in the Chartered Company and imposed upon him some serious duties. He arrived on the spot when the Matabele uprising was at its height, and the control of operations fell largely upon him. He is, we believe, one of the administrators of the Rhodes scholarship trust. The only son of Lord Grey has the title of Viscount Howick and is twenty-five years of age. Canadians will perhaps be more interested in his family of four daughters. The Grey estates in Northumberland include some 17,000 acres.

A GRAVE SUSPICION.

There is a natural tendency to impute to incendiaries a fire of uncertain origin. The public should not be too ready with general and promiscuous charges of arson. But it seems certain that attempts have recently been made to set fires at York Point. The disastrous conflagration of Saturday night may or may not be the work of an incendiary, but there is strong evidence that an attempt was made to extend its operations by setting fire to a barn near the burning buildings. One person possessed with a mania for setting fires, or having some criminal motive for such mischief, has before him awful possibilities of destruction of property and even of life. There were narrow escapes on Saturday and perhaps if the fire had been delayed an hour or two longer, lives would have been lost. Nothing is better worth doing at this moment than a thorough inquiry into the origin of these fires and a determined search for the alleged firebugs. If the suspicious of the police, the firemen and the public generally are justified, the search for the perpetrators should occupy the attention of all who are able to assist. Granting that rewards for the apprehension of the criminals ought to be offered they should be advertised in a case like this. It is a disgraceful thought that even one person in the city should conceive and carry out a crime

so cruel, cowardly and mischievous, but arson is an offence not unknown in any part of the country, and insanity takes all forms. If these fires have been deliberately set it is equally important that the perpetrator should be discovered and made safe, whether he be a criminal or a lunatic. Nor is it less important that the stigma upon the town should be removed, and the anxiety of the people allayed by the discovery that the recent fires were accidental if that can in any way be established.

A LIBERAL OPINION.

The old line liberals of the eastern townships have often obtained the undiluted gospel of liberalism and free trade from the Montreal Witness. That journal has always been a power among the English speaking people in the rural districts of Quebec province, and among the more sober and religious element in the liberal party throughout the country. To these readers the just indignation of the Witness over the Dundonald affair will be rather impressive. The Witness fears that Lord Dundonald is the last commander who will be appointed on the ground of fitness alone and says that he has "found his relations to the Nova Scotia legislature, and his appointment to the senate in succession to the late Senator Dickey, Mr. Black is a wealthy and influential resident of Amherst, who has done good service for his party in Cumberland for many years. He is a brother of Mr. Joseph L. Black, ex-M. P. for Westmorland, who has rendered equally faithful and strenuous service to the conservative party. Another brother is Rev. Dr. S. McC. Black, editor of the Messenger and Visitor, whose fine talents have been employed in other directions. It is understood that there was a close competition for this senatorship between Mr. Black and Hon. W. T. Pipes, formerly leader of the Nova Scotia government, and now a member of the legislative council. Mr. Pipes is one of the ablest men in his party in Nova Scotia, but in the struggle for office he would probably be less insistent than many of our great politicians. His vast good nature and would perhaps be tried to acquiesce in any action taken by the government of amendments.

Mr. Fielding's tariff changes as proposed last week have been pretty fully discussed. Before this week is out we shall know what Mr. Fielding himself thinks of them after a few days' reflection and the visits of many interested parties. His views will be given in the shape of amendments.

TEETH MISSING.

Fairville Man Swallowed Them While He Slept. He is Still Able to be About But an Operation May Have to be Performed. Some weeks ago Albert Hanson of Fairville swallowed his false teeth, and is now suffering considerably as a result of the accident. It happened while Mr. Hanson was asleep. He had in his mouth a small plate with several teeth on it, and in some way the affair got loose, falling into his throat so that he was compelled to swallow. This was about four weeks ago, and although at first Mr. Hanson did not suffer very much from the misplaced molars, during the past week or two his condition has been gradually becoming worse. He is still able to do about his ordinary duties, but is suffering much, and his friends fear that an operation will soon be necessary.

DISMISSED FOR INSUBORDINATION.

(From Tuesday's Daily Sun.) In order to make the military organization of the dominion an object of ridicule and contempt it is only necessary that the head of the department and the minister of agriculture should dismiss Lord Dundonald "for insubordination." This recalls the time when Sir Harry Burrard, favorite of the British war office, had the same fault to find with another government employe, General Arthur Wellesley, who would not behave himself properly in Spain. Somehow the nation managed to discern which was the man the country needed, and the Duke of Wellington was the Horse Guards official. In Canada this is a time of peace, and it is the duty of the Fishers and their like, who dictate militia appointments and promotions from the party machine point of view, striking one officer because he is a friend of Senator Baker, appointing another because he is useful to the party at election times. But the only reason for a Canadian militia is the possibility of war. Should that come it would be men like the gallant soldier who relieved Ladysmith, and not the man with the political pull who would be wanted.

Lord Dundonald has stated in the letter which we print today the grounds of his protest at Montreal. His remarks at the dinner were made a few hours after the receipt of the letter from Col. Smart, the commanding officer of the Scottish Dragoons. This letter shows that Mr. Fisher interfered with and delayed the organization of the corps from the very beginning, though certainly at that time Mr. Fisher had no official connection with the militia department. He was simply acting as a dispenser of patronage and seems to have done so altogether without regard to the welfare of the force, but wholly on political grounds. This position is objected to by Major Pickel because that officer was a party friend because that officer was a party friend because that officer was a party friend.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Committee in Charge are Getting All Arrangements Made. A meeting of the committee in connection with the arrangements for the prohibition convention to be held in Leinster street Baptist church on the 22nd instant was held yesterday afternoon. The committee have their plans nearly all completed. Communications from quite a number of the various societies were read yesterday afternoon naming the delegates who have been appointed to attend. It was decided to have resolutions introduced urging united action of all temperance people. The committee believe that united action will give power.

The convention will probably be asked to endorse the action of the temperance committee which during the last session approached the local government on the subject of temperance legislation. The following statistics speak for themselves: In 1882 St. John city had a population of 25,000. There were then 22 wholesale and 175 retail licensees in the city and 3 wholesale and 97 retail in Portland, making 257 in the entire city, or one for every 97 people. There are now only between 80 and 90 and the population has almost doubled.

The advisability of bringing the Canada Temperance Act in force will be discussed. The ladies of the W. C. T. U. will be asked to take charge of the musical part of the programme.

verse apparently for the same reasons, proposing in the place of one man a man who had lived beyond the bounds. In place of the other, a man who was dead, and for other places three men who declined to serve. With the latter before him explaining the delay of several months over these party interferences Lord Dundonald spoke out to his brother officers with pardonable if not justifiable fervor.

It is well that Lord Dundonald did not resign or ask for recall. The object-lesson of his dismissal from the Canadian service for insubordination to Mr. Fisher will best bring home to the Canadian people the real condition of affairs. Lord Dundonald is the best commander-in-chief the Canadian militia ever had. He is the most distinguished soldier who has ever been called to that position. He must go. But we still have Mr. Fisher, and we have the happy possibility of Colonel Finlay, ex-M. P., now deputy minister of militia, as Lord Dundonald's successor.

SENATOR BLACK.

The government organs announce that Mr. Thomas R. Black, one of the Nova Scotia legislators, has been called to the senate in succession to the late Senator Dickey. Mr. Black is a wealthy and influential resident of Amherst, who has done good service for his party in Cumberland for many years. He is a brother of Mr. Joseph L. Black, ex-M. P. for Westmorland, who has rendered equally faithful and strenuous service to the conservative party. Another brother is Rev. Dr. S. McC. Black, editor of the Messenger and Visitor, whose fine talents have been employed in other directions. It is understood that there was a close competition for this senatorship between Mr. Black and Hon. W. T. Pipes, formerly leader of the Nova Scotia government, and now a member of the legislative council. Mr. Pipes is one of the ablest men in his party in Nova Scotia, but in the struggle for office he would probably be less insistent than many of our great politicians. His vast good nature and would perhaps be tried to acquiesce in any action taken by the government of amendments.

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50 Members of Congress Send Letters of Endorsement To the Inventor of the Great Catarrh Remedy, Pe-ru-na.

Congressman Lindsay from North Carolina. Writes: "My secretary had as bad a case of catarrh as I ever saw, and since he has taken one bottle of Peru-na he seems like a different man."—Romulus Z. Lindsay, Taylorville, N. C.

Senator Butler of South Carolina. U. S. Senator M. C. Butler writes: "I can recommend Peru-na for dyspepsia and stomach trouble."—M. C. Butler, Edgfield, S. C.

Congressman Palmer of Virginia. Writes from Bancroft, Va.: "My sister-in-law has been using Peru-na for about one week for catarrh of the throat and is manifestly improved."—C. Palmer.

Congressman Brooker of Indiana. Says: "From what my doctor says Peru-na is a good tonic and a safe catarrh cure."—E. V. Brookshire, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Congressman Dwyer of West Virginia. Writes from Wheeling, W. Va.: "I join with my colleagues in the House of Representatives in recommending your excellent remedy."—B. D. Dwyer.

Congressman Burnett of Alabama. Writes: "I cheerfully recommend Peru-na as a very good catarrh remedy and a good, substantial tonic."—John L. Burnett, Gadsden, Ala.

Congressman Meekins from Ohio. Says: "I have used several bottles of Peru-na and feel greatly benefited there-by."—David Meekins, Napoleon, O.

Congressman Dyer of Ohio. Writes: "I have used one bottle of Peru-na for a first rate tonic and a very effective cure for catarrh."—S. M. Sparkman.

Congressman Brewer of Alabama. Writes: "I have used one bottle of Peru-na for a first rate tonic and a very effective cure for catarrh."—S. M. Sparkman.

Congressman Sullivan from Mississippi. Writes from Oxford, Miss.: "I take pleasure in recommending your great national catarrh cure, Peru-na, as the best I have ever tried."—W. V. Sullivan.

Congressman Thurston of Nebraska. Writes from Omaha, Neb.: "Peru-na entirely relieved me of a very irritating cough."—J. M. Thurston.

Congressman Worthington from Nevada. Writes: "I have taken one bottle of Peru-na and it has benefited me immensely."—H. G. Worthington.

Congressman McGowan from Alabama. Writes: "I have used one bottle of Peru-na and it has benefited me immensely."—H. G. Worthington.

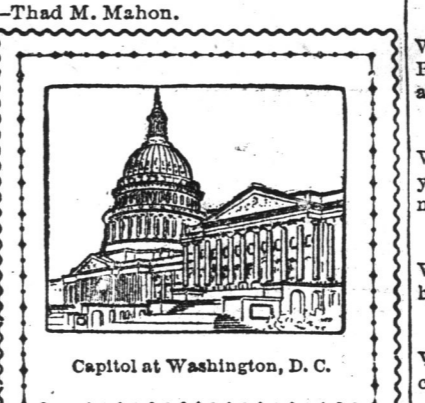
Congressman Powers from Vermont. Writes from Morrisville Vt.: "I can recommend Peru-na as an excellent family remedy."—H. Henry Powers.

Congressman Livingston from Georgia. Writes: "I take pleasure in joining with General Wheeler, Congressman Brewer and others in recommending Peru-na as an excellent tonic and a catarrh cure."—L. I. Livingston, Kings, Ga.

Congressman Call of Florida. Writes from Pensacola, Fla.: "I have used your excellent Peru-na, and have recommended it both as a tonic and a catarrh remedy."—Stephen R. Mallory.

Congressman Hays of Missouri. Says: "I can recommend your Peru-na as a good, substantial tonic and as one of the best remedies for catarrhal troubles."—John B. Clark.

Congressman Purman from Florida. Writes: "I have used one bottle of Peru-na and it has benefited me immensely."—H. G. Worthington.



Capitol at Washington, D. C.

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