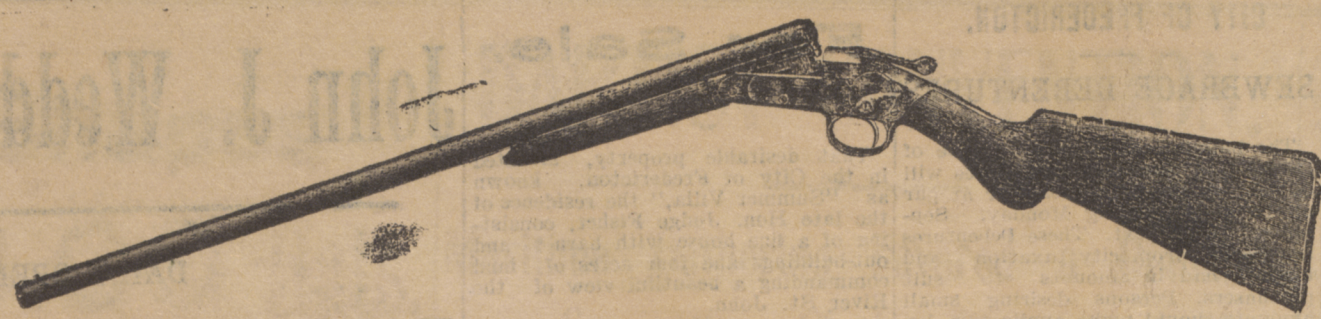




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The Great English Remedy.
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Price 1 per box, six for 5. One will please six.
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Cook's Cotton Root Compound is sold in Fredericton by all Druggists.

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Marriage is sometimes an accident, says the Cynical Bachelor, from which it takes a lifetime to recover.

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They lead to pleurisy and pneumonia. Follow the advice of W. H. Poowle's Corners, Ont., who says: "I used to be subject to attacks and although I used most everything nothing relieved quickly till I discovered Nerviline. I have used it for pleurisy and sore chest and found it just the proper thing. For Lung-bag or Neuralgia it's quick as lightning. I cheerfully recommend Nerviline." Strongest, cleanest, most pain destroying liniment on earth is Polson's Nerviline. 25 cent bottles sold everywhere.

'La Hamaca' Cigar

The only imported Cigar sold at 3¢ for 25c.



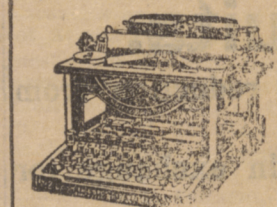
This Cigar is better value for the money than any Cigar on the market.

BETTER THAN EVER.

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Prize-list and other printed matter for particulars.
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OVER TORONTO ARMORIES FLIES UNITED STATES' FLAG.

That is it Does in Picture Post Cards Sold in Toronto
Thousands Bought by American Tourists.
What Citizens Think of it.

Toronto News.—Did you ever see the United States flag flying from the flagstaffs of Toronto Armories? What would you think or do if you saw it flying there? Yet to catch a little trifling trade pictures are being used showing the Toronto Armories decorated with this alien bunting.

"National enthusiasm" says Tuckerman in one of his happy moments, "is the great nursery of development." And it is because the Canadian people measure up to the stature of the epigram that they take keenest interest in all the oft-miscalled "little things," significant of their country, its wealth and its proud identification with the world's greatest Empire.

It is not unnatural then, that keen indignation is felt and expressed because of the silly piece of Yankee business "enterprise" being operated in Toronto through the agency of an American firm.

The United States concern of S. H. Knox & Co. have, during the last few days, been utilizing their agency branch on Yonge street, for the disposition of a series of souvenir pictorial post cards, having their value in a colored representation of the Queen City's large and well appointed military institution on University avenue. This is designated "The Armories, Toronto," and from the flag poles on its bastions it is made to appear that the United States flag, the Stars and Stripes, is flying. These flags, of course, furnish a conspicuous part of the picture.

Toronto citizens and their British guests are inclined to draw the line at this latest achievement of spread eagles.

If there is one building in Toronto distinctively Canadian—distinctively Imperial—it is the Armories. To it attaches more than civic or provincial significance—it stands, one of a hundred, a link in the chain of Canada's defence.

The Union Jack, and none other, has the right to flash from these bastions—a right never yielded for a single hour.

Flaunted in the face of Canadian patriotism, a foreign flag usurps, in pictured insolence—at three-for-five! Colonel Denison took a look at the card. "Huh!" was his significant exclamation.

"It would be more insolent, though only a trifle, for him to print a picture of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, with the Stars and Stripes flying from every tower. What would they think if we showed them pictures of their Capitol at Washington with a Union Jack floating from its highest flag pole?"

"But then," went on Col. Denison, "these were printed across the border and are, doubtless, designated for the people whose downright stupidity doesn't know of any other flag."

"The only flag that is ever hoisted over the Armories is the Union Jack. Do you think we would have the Stars and Stripes there—that combination of gridiron and colandry?"

"If an American flag is represented as flying from our armories the substitution is deliberate," said Sir Henry Pellatt, commanding officer of the Queen's Own. "An American flag

was never hoisted there. We wouldn't have such a thing around the place." "It is more than silly; it is wrong," was the verdict of Mr. W. H. Shaw, chairman of the Board of Education, "and it is very poor judgment from a business standpoint among a patriotic people like Torontonians."

"If they have done this to tickle the vanity of American jingoism, it is most reprehensible as well as silly and in poor taste," declared His Worship, Mayor Causton.

"I think the sale of these in Toronto can and should be stopped, and I purpose promptly bringing the matter to the notice of the Chief of Police."

"It is unfortunate, but funny," replied Mr. George W. Doerr, manager of the Knox store. "It's a mistake and not intentional at all."

"We ordered a big lot through McFarlane here. They were made in Germany, not in the States. The artist over there made the mistake of putting the American flag on top. He probably didn't know there was any Canadian."

"Are any other firms in Toronto selling these cards?"

"No, we took the whole consignment."

"Couldn't you have refused to accept them and forced them to give you ones with the Union Jack?"

"Not very well, for we had paid for them," was the reply of Mr. Doerr.

"Have you sold many?"

"Yes, several thousands already. They take well with the American tourists."

The manager picked up two other cards, views of the King Edward Hotel and Traders' Bank. At the top flew the Stars and Stripes.

"It's the same way with these," added Mr. Doerr.

As the News reporter passed the counter in returning, his eye caught several packages of cards, "Armories Toronto." From the three bastions in sight waved the Stars and Stripes.

"I'm sorry, but we have to sell them," said the saleslady to the News this morning. "I tell you," with a happy inspiration, "paste the Union Jack over it."

"Have you nine flying the Union Jack?"

"No, not at the sales counter."

"What is the matter?" said another saleslady, approaching.

"Objection is being taken to the American flag on the Armories," observed the reporter.

"Why, that's all right," promptly, "we've sold thousands of them."

"She's an American," put in the first young lady, in an aside.

"Is no objection ever taken to them?"

"Rarely. A large number are sold to American tourists. They think it's pretty good, and send them all over."

"Why do you sell them?"

"We have to," with a shrug.

"This is an American concern, is it not?"

"I think they had them made in Germany."

Nons but the cards bearing the American flag were on the sales counter. The same cards, with the Union Jack flying, were on exhibition in the windows, as well as those objected to.

STORY OF CORRUPTION.

Further Detailed Disclosures in the Report of the
Royal Commission on the S. A. War.

Continuing its startling disclosures of fraudulent devices and corruption the report of the Royal Commission on War Stores in South Africa deals with cases of specified misconduct.

The Commissioners state that although they have had to report that large losses have occurred by reason of the inept management of the Supply and Pay Departments in South Africa, they can also report that there is evidence that any of the officers in charge of these departments of any officer holding His Majesty's commission, with the exception of those mentioned below, have received any bribe or inducement, pecuniary or otherwise, from any contractor or contractor's agent.

"It is," the report declares, "perhaps not surprising that Sir William Butler and his colleagues in a report made by them as a Department Committee to the Secretary of State, should have thought the circumstances connected with Colonel Morgan and his brother and Meyer and the general conduct of business in the Director of Supplies' Office, so suspicious as to justify them in suggesting possible dishonesty on the part of the commissioned officer in charge. But no evidence of dishonesty was adduced before us, the only cases being the few exceptions specified in paragraph 217. On the other hand our evidence shows that payments by contractors to non-commissioned officers were frequent. We have found the three most important clerks in the Supplies Office at Pretoria—Honeyball, Beavan and Mills—all guilty in this respect." The case of Beavan and that of Mills are both dealt with specially in the report, which proceeds: "Honeyball was chief clerk during the whole period under review by us; according to the South African evidence he received £100 from Meyer in January, 1903, for services in connection with securing contracts, sums amounting to £150 during 1904, and a sum of £300 for his 'moral support,' which may or may not represent the first two sums. He admits having received a total of £200 from Meyer and about £20 from Steyn, but says that in return he did 'practically nothing,' and merely 'expedited' matters." Similar practices, it is said, prevailed at other stations. Small sums were paid for showing another contractor's tender, or for passing bad farage as good, and such services, but the consideration was as a rule 'more euphemistically described'.

Contractors told the Commissioners that such payments were made 'to let things run smoothly,' 'not for any particular purpose as the usual thing,' 'to keep on good terms,' 'to get the non-commissioned officer to look with a lenient eye on the way things were conducted.' 'To get the bills passed quickly,' 'to secure their good faith,' and 'for facilitating things.' In many cases these payments were made to secure the performance by the lower ranks of the Army Service Corps of their ordinary duties. 'At each depot there was money to pay to anyone you had any connection with.' 'The least thing done had to be paid for.' If a bill had to be put through a man would say: 'My mouth wants looking after.' 'It was necessary to pay something, and it might as well have been done one way as another.' Such payments were as a rule charged to trade expenses or received the technical name in the contractor's books of 'extra labor.'

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Messrs. Wilson and Worthington appear, the commissioners remark, exempt from this failing.

"While the cases in which a commissioned officer took money from a contractor are very rare, at the same time," the commissioners say, "it is clear that the paragraph in the Army Service Corps regulations forbidding social intercourse with contractors were disregarded even by officials holding responsible positions. We hear of visits to private houses, of parties at the theatre, and in one case of a contractor's agent being made an honorary member of the mess at Kimberley. Such conduct, though far removed from corruption, is extremely reprehensible, and cannot fail to diminish an officer's regard for the public interest of which he is a trustee."

THE BRITISH LABOR WHIP.

Visits Toronto And Confers With Labor Leaders.

Toronto Globe.—Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M. P. for the town of Leicester and Whip of the Labor party arrived in this city Friday evening at seven thirty from Ottawa, and shortly afterwards gave an interview to a Globe reporter at the Palmer House.

"I have come over mainly for a holiday," he said, "but also to see Canada and study its politics. I have kept in touch with Canadian politics for the last eight or nine years since I was here before, but there have been so many changes that I felt it necessary to come over and see the country again."

Touching the history of the British Labor party, of which he has been one of the leading organizers, Mr. MacDonald said that while feeling much in sympathy with Chamberlain's preferential tariff for British goods in the British market, yet the labor party regarded that as now practically dead, and declared emphatically that they did not believe an empire could be built upon profits which go to one class. "If we gave a preference to Canada," he said, "it would not be the Canadian people generally who would profit by it, but the manufacturers. A few rich men would make more profit off the masses of our people. That is a sort of imperialism which we neither understand nor respect."

The British Labor party, Mr. MacDonald said, is admitted by the other two parties to have had the most remarkable success during the session just ended. One great advantage lies in the fact that almost every member of it has been a member of some town council or other municipal body, and so had some practical experience in public work. So, though quite new to the ways of the house of commons, they quickly got hold of the rules. Furthermore, they knew from the very first just what they wanted, and refused anything which did not meet their wishes. For example they wanted a law for the protection of trades unions; the government agreed, while the and introduced a bill, the provisions of which they did not accept; the labor party two days afterwards brought in their bill, which the government accepted and is now pushing through.

Next year, Mr. MacDonald thinks, their great question will be old age pensions. So year by year their sessional programme will be to have one big question and two or three minor ones.

On Saturday night Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald went to the Labor Temple where they met a number of members of the district labor council executive. They conversed about the general labor conditions in Canada, and the local labor men presented a fair statement of how things are here, from the point of view of labor. Mr. MacDonald was an attentive listener. The pros and cons as to the assumed dearth of labor were given, this state of affairs being described as "purely imagination on the part of the manufacturers." It was stated that farmers' sons are going to the west, in place of the immigrants, who are desired there; this was due to a weakness in the immigration policy of the government. The conversation touched on many points of interest, and views were freely exchanged.

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