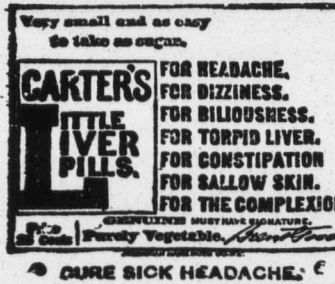


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Must Bear Signature of
W. J. Osborne

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That although extra rooms were secured this term, the seating capacity has been taxed to the utmost. A number of students will have completed the course by March 1st, so we will then have accommodation for any who wish to enter after that date. This is a good time to enter. Write for catalogue.

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We carry in stock a large quantity of
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Granulated Oatmeal,
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A simple and effective remedy for
SORE THROATS AND COUGHS
They combine the germicidal value of creosol with the soothing properties of glycerine and honey. Your druggist or from 10c to 15c per box. Write for literature, Agents, Montreal.

SHARP METHODS OF JAPANESE

Alleged That They Steal Copyrights And Break Written Agreements.

UNLIKE CHINESE

Latter Will Keep Their Word, But Japanese Are As Tricky As Some White Men.

There is a great hue and cry among foreigners about the poor business methods of the Japanese. These new rivals for the trade of the east are openly charged with every phase of commercial malpractice from petty till tapping to the abrogation of treaty rights. There has been a merry row over the piracy of trade marks, and bold imitations of standard brands of goods have caused the Orient to be fairly shaken by an uproar of protest. The glad chorus of acclaim which so recently greeted the Japanese for their military efficiency has been changed into an indignant round robin because of their failure to observe the established rules of trade. These complaints are numerous and come from many quarters.

Denounce Brown Merchants.
A Manila buyer openly denounces the Japanese as unsafe to trade with, and says that he has reached this conclusion from personal experience. Prior to the Russo-Japanese war he had dealt exclusively with Chinese merchants. He found them shrewd in making a bargain, but once they enter into an agreement even if there is nothing more than a verbal understanding the contract will be faithfully carried out, no matter whether the Chinese profit or lose by the transaction. After the war he was solicited by Japanese traders for some of his business.

He admired the Japanese extravagantly for their military prowess, and was glad of an opportunity to show his friendship in a substantial way. He placed a large order for rice with a Japanese firm and had a written agreement covering the transaction. In a short time notice was served that no more deliveries could be made on the contract price, and an advance was demanded. He endeavored to hold them to the bargain, but failed in the attempt. He tried three other firms with equally unsatisfactory results, and then abandoned the Japanese for good and all. His orders are now going exclusively to the Chinese.

Increases Since War.
An American who handles large quantities of Japanese porcelain asserts that since the war the dishonesty of the Japanese has increased with their spirit of independence. They will not keep their goods up to sample, and never hesitate to break a contract if it is to their advantage to do so. The complaints from abroad become so numerous that a Japanese consul in the United States wrote a letter to the government of the province of Japan where this trade centres, strongly urging an improvement in business methods as a preventive measure against the almost certain loss of the American market. The governor called a meeting of the managers of all the large concerns in his district, read them the communication, delivered a short lecture on the subject. What effect did it have? The buyer said: They bowed down to the floor, sucked their breath in through their teeth, and went on in the same old way. A costly lesson will have to be taught them before they will improve their methods.

One importer of peanuts in Portland Ore., was approached by a Japanese salesman who suggested that inasmuch as his countrymen were branching out in business there was no longer any necessity for doing business through a third party, as had been the custom of that time. Why not deal direct? The American felt like encouraging the Japanese commercial traveller and a contract was made. The Portland man soon had reason to regret his action. In explanation he says: The price of peanuts went up and my man refused to deliver at the contract price. I got stung for \$1500. No more direct deals with the Japanese for me.

Imitate Standard Brands.
The imitation of standard brands of manufactured goods has caused much complaint. For instance, a certain Japanese firm put out a lot of thread, which was an imitation of both the Coates and the Clark brands. To the eyes this fraudulent stuff appeared exactly like the original article, but later the customers would discover that there was only one third of the usual amount of thread, the size being maintained by making the body of the spool larger. Thus the shrewd fakers sold wool at the price of thread. A cheap substitute for American kerosene was also put on in this similar to those used by the Standard Oil Company. The perpetrators of these frauds had a double purpose in view; namely, to make a larger profit from the sale of inferior stuff, and to dissatisfy the public with brands it was accustomed to using, so that the way would be made easier for articles of native manufacture.

Greatest interest was centred in the case resulting from the infringement of the trademark of Messrs. James

MURDERER STILL AT LARGE.

STRATFORD, Wednesday.—After five days of fruitless search the posse in search of Pte. Moir, who murdered Color-Sergeant Lloyd in Wolsley Barracks on Friday night, are as much at a loss as ever. Moir has not been seen for three days although the country is flooded with his description. He is generally thought to be in the neighborhood of Stratford.

Buchanan & Co., the British manufacturers of Black and White whisky. The firm has had an enormous trade in the east for years, and had its trademark properly registered at the patent office in Tokio. A Japanese dealer imitated the label and put a substitute on the market. There was only a slight variation in the trademark.

The Buchanan firm is by warrant of appointment distillers to King Edward and the Prince of Wales. This fact is set forth in the trademark label. The Japanese imitators used the same label, except that they used meaningless initials for the letters which represent His Majesty and His Royal Highness. Thus the original label reads: By warrants of appointment distillers to H. M. the King and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The spurious label reads: By warrants of appointment distillers to S. N. the King and S. N. S. the Prince of Wales. This, the Buchanan firm says, is a gross insult to the British monarchs, and the court refused to admit the claim of denial was absurd, yet three different judgments. Finally the expressions of indignation became so general that a cancellation of the native trademark was secured at the patent office on the ground of general similarity. An infringement upon the trademark of Lea & Perrins sauce has also been revoked in the same manner.

In this connection it may be explained the Japanese patent office does not recognize property rights in a trademark, but does accept the priority right. This makes it imperative for foreign manufacturers who intend to introduce their goods in this country to register their trademark in Tokio before some one else gets ahead of them. Two cases in point are those of the Congo Roofing company and the M. A. Seed Dry Plate company. Both of these concerns failed to register their trademarks and placed their accounts with Japanese agents. Later, when they attempted to take steps for protection they found that the wily natives had already entered their trade-marks in their own names. These firms are now endeavoring to recover their rights and their only recourse will be to buy out the tricky agents. American manufacturers who wish to protect themselves from Japanese infringement in both the Japanese and Chinese markets should suffer no delay in registering their trademarks at the patent office in Tokio. They should take further precaution of having the registering attended to by some patent attorney other than a native.

The Japanese patent office refuses to allow a common name to be registered as a trademark. Among the applications refused on this ground are such names as gramophone, Kodak, carbonium, linotype, featherbone and aerograph. The argument is advanced that these names are so well known that they are even in the dictionary and therefore no proprietary rights to them can be recognized. If the inventors of these words had registered them in Tokio promptly this objection could not have been urged, and the owners of new name trademarks will have no trouble in the future if they take time by the forelock. Another stipulation of the patent office is that no common firm name can be registered as a trademark. However, the application of this ruling seems to depend largely on the personal knowledge of the clerk. The name Wheeler and Wilson was rejected, while Windsor & Newton was accepted. The last name is that of an English firm which manufactures artists' supplies, and is quite as well known in Great Britain as the sewing machine firm is in America.

Will React on Japs.
It is to be regretted that the Japanese have given themselves such a bad business reputation. No people ever needed foreign confidence and credit more than they now do and no one will suffer from their dishonest dealings as much as the Japanese themselves. While the penalty for their commercial delinquencies can not be avoided on the ground of ignorance, it is nevertheless true that the Japanese are handicapped by inexperience in business. Their training has been along other lines. For 2000 years the virtues they have admired and practiced have been loyalty, filial piety and courtesy. Honesty in business was not in their code. The merchant was the lowest order of mankind and a money maker was despised. It is not to be expected that in 50 years a code of morals in business could be developed which will compare with that of Europe and America—the growth of hundreds of years of trading and competition.

Also it must be remembered that the dealings of many white men in the east have not been such fine examples of commercial honesty as to inspire integrity in Oriental imitators. The Japanese will learn their lesson of uprightness in the costly school of experience. Meanwhile let us hold them to their bargains where we can, and knowing their weakness, be not too harsh in our judgement of them.



St. George's Baking Powder

is best for Biscuits—best for Cakes—best for Pies—best for everything you bake that requires Baking Powder."

"One can't try, will always make you buy St. George's."

Have you a copy of our new Cook Book? Sent free if you write National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

NEW YORK WOMEN GAMBLING CRAZED

Thousands of Them said to have Become Addicted to Poker Play Night and Day.

NEW YORK, Monday.—The World says: Thousands of the women of New York are gambling crazed. The World or several weeks past, has conducted a quiet but thorough investigation, and the most astonishing facts were unearthed about the extent of the epidemic of gambling that now rages among women in this city. It is growing every day. There seems to be no check to its disastrous progress.

There are hundreds of poker games running night and day in New York, where patrimonies are weakened and family plate being hurried to pawnshops. No count can be taken of the calamity to domestic life which is attributed to the disposition of women to gamble with cards. Poker games and bridge whist parties are formed weeks in advance.

In many of the Broadway hotels there are organized each day companies of men and women who indulge in draw poker and bridge with a view to helping out household expenses, from a visitation of Dame Fortune.

There are scores of women living off the profits of this passion in New York today. These same are the heads of establishments in apartment or brown stone front houses in quiet neighborhoods. Their percentage of the profits of the game enables them to live luxuriously.

Not frequently the story of the lad who ran away from home and made his fortune has been utilized in the drama as the framework of romance and tragedy. In this prosaic age, when people are wont to regard such achievements almost wholly as the time worn fragments of the playwright's creative interest to justify the old adage that truth is stronger than fiction.

Just such a case in life is that of Thos. McManus, a multi-millionaire of the Western States, uncle of Mr. C. E. McManus, Ottawa, who will return to his old home in St. John, N. B., from which he ran away after a quarrel with his father some fifty years ago.

As a young man, Thomas McManus taught school on Loch Lomond road, near St. John. In a fit of rage he left his home and worked his way west until he reached the gold fields of Colorado.

Fortune smiled not upon him immediately but the ultimately fell in with a millionaire named McGinnis who took a decided fancy to the young man and adopted him as a son, the name McManus being changed to that of his benefactor. For years he has lived in luxury in the west the owner of mines and oil wells.

Two years ago a strange longing for his old home seized the wanderer and he wrote the postmaster in St. John concerning his relatives. With the garulity of the postmaster the secret became public. The relatives sent a nephew to the address from which the letter was sent and he was received with open arms. He was given a large sum of money to keep secrecy and departed. Another nephew was sent on the same quest and he too, fared well.

But when nephew No. 3 arrived on the scene, the old gentleman, evidently fearing a migration of the entire family, soured on the nephew scheme and sent the young man on his homeward journey empty handed.

Two brothers residing in the west have known the identity of their brother for some time and a reconciliation was affected. The result is that the aged millionaire, still hale and hearty, is expected in St. John daily to visit the scenes of his boyhood.

Two brothers, Charles and Sarsfield still reside in Memramcook, N. B., and Terence is located at Duluth, Minn.

SMALL LABOR STRIKE ON AT OTTAWA

OTTAWA, Wednesday.—A strike is on today at the new Y. M. C. A. building, of which Peter Lyall & Sons, Montreal, are contractors. The trouble is that the union brick layers on the job refuse to handle materials supplied them by non-union builder laborers.

IMPERIAL BANK DECLARES DIVIDEND AT 11 PER CENT

LONDON, Wednesday.—The Imperial Bank of Canada has declared a quarterly dividend at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum.

GREAT BRITISH STATESMEN GONE

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Former Premier, Died on Wednesday.

HIS CAREER

Death Came Only Seventeen Days After His Resignation.

LONDON, Wednesday.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, former British Premier, died at 9.15 o'clock this morning, at his official residence in Downing street. The end was peaceful. The cause of Sir Henry's death is officially given as heart failure. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman resigned the office of Prime Minister on April 5th, suggesting in his letter to King Edward, who was journeying at Biarritz, Herbert H. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and then acting Premier, as his successor. Mr. Asquith was summoned at once by the King and received the appointment a few days later.

Sir Henry was born September 7th 1836, being the youngest son of the late Sir James Campbell, of Strathcathro, Forfarshire, once Lord Provost of Glasgow. He assumed the additional name under the will of his maternal uncle, the late Henry Bannerman, of Hutton Court, Kent, who bequeathed to him a large estate. He attended Glasgow University and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1860 he married Charlotte, daughter of Major General Sir Charles Druce. She died in 1903 and since then Sir Henry's decline in health may be dated. For nearly forty years he sat for the same seat, the Stirling Burghs, and his record of office goes back to 1871, when he was Financial Secretary to the War office, which post he held a second time, from 1880 to 1882.

STILL HOPEFUL OF SETTLEMENT

QUEBEC, Wednesday.—The trial of Omer Rochette for the poisoning of his wife, commenced in the criminal court this morning, before Justice Cross of Montreal, in place of Judge Blanchette, who is ill. The evidence elicited at the coroner's inquest showed that doses of poison must have been taken in small quantities. The only witness heard today was Dr. Marois, who conducted the autopsy. He stated he found sufficient arsenic in the stomach to cause death. Also traces in the brain and intestines showed evidence of doses at intervals. He unhesitatingly attributed her death to arsenic poisoning.

C. P. R. AT ODDS WITH ITS MEN

WINNIPEG, Wednesday.—The conference of the last forty eight hours between C. P. R. and amalgamated unions was utterly futile so far as influencing the company to change its attitude towards the company was concerned. The company refuses to re-establish its relations with mechanics union. The situation is considered serious as the men are very strong from the lakes to the Pacific coast. The men in the West believe the same rule should be applied to the mechanics of the company in the East. Ten thousand men may be affected.

SOCIETY GIRLS FIGHT FIRE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday.—Carrying buckets of water across the sloping roof of Miss Marie E. Rogers' handsome country residence near Rogers' station, in the Green Spring valley, Misses Mary and Fanny Bayly and Mildred Dulaty, young society women of Baltimore, held in check for an hour a fire which had broken out near the chimney.

Gradually, however, the blaze gained headway and they were driven back. Finally the fire companies from Towson and Pikesville arrived and the blaze was extinguished after the rear part of the house had been badly damaged.

A Doctor's Statement

Baie St. Paul, C.C., Que. March 27th, 1907.

"Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Gentlemen:—My many thanks for Psychine and Oxomulion. I have used them with very great satisfaction both in my own case and in that of my friends. It affords me much pleasure to recommend a remedy which is really good in cases for which it is intended. I am, yours very truly,

DR. ERNEST A. ALLARD.
Doctors recognize that Psychine is one of the very best remedies for all throat, lung and stomach troubles and all run down conditions, from whatever cause. It is the prescription of one of the world's greatest specialists in diseases of the throat, lungs, and stomach, and all wasting diseases. Ask your druggist for it, at 50c and 1.00, or T. A. Slocum, Limited, Toronto.



More proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cures female ills.

Mrs. John Scott, 489 Grand Trunk St., Montreal, writes Mrs. Pinkham: "I was very much run down in health from a female trouble, was thin, nervous, and very weak, and suffered from bearing down pains. Indeed I did not care whether I lived or died, I felt so badly sometimes."

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound completely cured me of all my troubles. I gained in flesh, and am free from backache, female trouble, sick headaches, and nervousness. I heartily recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for all women's ailments, knowing what it has done for me."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Sick all the Time with Kidney Trouble

4 BOXES CURED HIM

Mr. Whellam was a mighty ill man this spring. He had been ailing for almost a year. Sharp pains in the back and through the hips. Dull headaches and dizzy spells. Appetite poor—nothing seemed to taste right.

Finally, an old friend told him about a friend who was in just that condition and who was cured by GIN PILLS.

Mr. Whellam tried them. And you would not know him for the same man now. That worried, strained look about the face is gone. His eyes are bright—his complexion rosy. He enjoys what he eats—has gained in weight—and sleeps like a top.

He has kidney trouble. GIN PILLS practically gave new kidneys—healed and strengthened these vital organs—soothed the bladder—and freed the system of uric acid that was poisoning him. I received a sample of your GIN PILLS last fall. They did me a great deal of good. In fact, they are the best kidney medicine I know of. A neighbor of mine has tried them and they did him more good than all the doctors' medicine he took in three months. I will not forget during my lifetime the benefit your GIN PILLS have been to me.

Are your kidneys sick? Do you feel just as Mr. Whellam did? Then take GIN PILLS on our positive guarantee that they will cure you. To have you give them a fair trial, we send a free sample if you mention this paper. Write today to Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg. 84. GIN PILLS are sold by dealers everywhere at 50c a box—or 6 boxes for \$2.50.

Ladies Store. SPRING GOODS.

Ladies' Waists in black and White Swiss Lawn, Skirts and Underskirts and Underwear, Children's Dresses in Lawn, Linen and Print Underskirts, Hosiery, Hygienic Underwear, Infants' Bonnets, Galated Hats, Children's Buster Brown Sweaters, Fancy Collars and Belts. Gloves in White Silk and Lace.

Mrs T. J. Jardine, Renous Bridge.

MILLINERY.

Should you want a MERRY WIDOW or a WELL DRESS HAT to gladden your heart on Easter Sunday, pay a visit to

The Sargeant Store

The hats are "out of sight" but still on show.

MRS. H. A. QUILT

The Sargeant Store.