

**Victoria Steam Confectionery Works,**  
**WATERLOO STREET.**

We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS and others to our stock of

**PURE CONFECTIONS.**

some of which will be found entirely new to the trade. We invite their inspection and solicit a share of their patronage.

**WHOLESALE ONLY.**

**J. R. WOODBURN & CO.,**

Victoria Steam Confectionery Works, Waterloo St., St. John, N. B.

J. R. WOODBURN.

H. P. KERR.

**Marine and Fire Insurance!**

**Insurance Co. of North America of Philadelphia.**

INCORPORATED 1794.

Cash Assets, - - - - - \$4,000,000

**GUARDIAN FIRE ASSURANCE CO. OF LONDON.**

Capital, - - - - - \$10,000,000

Cash Assets, - - - - - \$14,400,000

**H. R. RANNEY,**

General Agent for New Brunswick,  
 78 Prince William Street.

**Compulsory Honesty.**

"Honesty is the best policy," but how sadly scarce is that policy. We heard a conductor on an American railroad give a general definition of the sort of machine-made or compulsory honesty so prevalent at present. "Honest?" said he, "yes, we on this line are as honest as others; that is, as honest as any can be with the badge of suspicion around their necks, in the shape of punches, checks, &c., and with the certain knowledge of spies being set upon them continually, whose simple assertion just or unjust, would blast our characters at once. You can never make a rogue honest by machinery; and a man who respects himself feels degraded by being placed under constant suspicion."

Although this man took a rather narrow view of the case, yet his reasoning was correct in some points. A man can not be made honest by machinery, and therefore it is the training of the boy which will constitute the man either upright or dishonest. Especially is this apparent in commercial circles, for the boy who hears his father explain with zest how he got the better of some one by selling worthless goods at a high figure, is apt to think of the best plan of getting the better of his companions in some childish barter; successful in this he tries bolder flights, and later speculates with his employer's goods or money, and finally has the alternative of being an accomplished thief, or winding up in a penitentiary for being found out as a bungling one. It is in vain to invent patent car-fare paying machines, to exact bond of security from friends who may be duped, or to try the thousand and one means of enforcing honesty, if the fundamental principals of right and wrong are not instilled into youthful minds, and examples set them by their elders to follow which will make them honest men. We are thankful for the services of police magistrates, but prefer those of the teacher as a means of diminishing, not alone dishonesty, but crime of all sorts, and we contend that neglect of our youth is the fruitful source of every misdemeanor. Not that education is lacking, such as it is, but the education which teaches how to restrain envious thoughts, how to curb evil inclinations; not the school, but the home training is what is neglected, and that is the cause of a necessity to invent ma-

chines to enforce integrity and upright dealing.

A home training is then the great necessity, but of what description must this be and how imparted? No doubt a boy is highly interested in hearing of a successful turn in stock exchange gambling, or of a prolific corner in grain formed by his father in conjunction with a few more choice spirits *sui generis*; but is the boy improved thereby, and what form of mental resolution does he take? He will, no doubt, in time eclipse, if possible, the actions of his worthy parent, and if without means to do so, will procure them in a manner which will make him either a millionaire or a convict. This is the sequence in nine cases out of ten to that course of training; but on the other hand, with a daily example before him of justice and kindness to all, how different is the result? In the former case so seldom is the *rara avis* seen of an upright man made from a boy who was subject to such home influences that an eminent novelist has created an extravagant tale with one for a hero under the title of "Ready Money Mortiboy." Let then, example take precedence of precept in the training of youth, and the conduct of the father be a guide to that of the son in rectitude, and it will be the only means to effectually banish the absurd existence of compulsory honesty.—*Merchantman.*

There are few parents who will dispute the truth of the foregoing and yet the same people are preaching to their children: "Do as we say, not as we do." Let every one take this lesson home to himself, and read, mark learn, and inwardly digest it.

There is no use beating around the bush by crying out against the rottenness of our commercial system and trying to trim the branches, go at once to the poison-instilling trunks and prevent their contaminating the seed.

PERSONS writing to advertisers concerning advertisements found in our columns are requested to state that they saw them in the "Maritime Trade Review"

The value of coal produced annually from all sources of England is estimated at \$620,000,000.

**LIFE.**—Live for something! Yes, and for something worthy of life and its capabilities and opportunities for good deeds and achievements. Every man or woman has his or her assignments in the duties and responsibilities of daily life. We are in the world to make it better; to lift it up to higher levels of enjoyment and progress, to make its hearts and homes brighter and happier by devoting to our fellows our best thoughts, activities and influences. It is the motto of every true heart and the genius of every noble life, that "no man liveth for himself"—lives chiefly for his own selfish good. It is a law of our intellectual and moral being that we promote our own happiness in the exact proportion we contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of others. Nothing worthy of the name of happiness is possible in the experience of those who live only for themselves, all oblivious of the welfare of their fellows.

A method for making joints to unite the sides of boxes, &c., has been recently patented in England. The two pieces of wood to be fastened together are mitred in the usual manner, and a hole is then drilled vertically in each piece from the bottom upwards, at a short distance from the mitred edge. A channel or groove is then cut, by a saw or otherwise, from the mitred edge to the drilled hole. This channel is of a less width than the diameter of the hole, and may be cut either parallel to the sides of the pieces of wood, or at right angles to the mitre, so that when the two pieces of wood are put together, a continuous channel shall be formed between the two holes. The two pieces are then held tightly together, and a key is formed by running metal such as lead or fusible metal into the channel; and by this means the key is cast in the place which it is to occupy. The key may also be made separately, of solid metal, and driven home into the channel.