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# Maritime Trade Review.

Devoted to the Commercial, Industrial and Insurance Interests of the Dominion.

Vol. II.—No. 5.

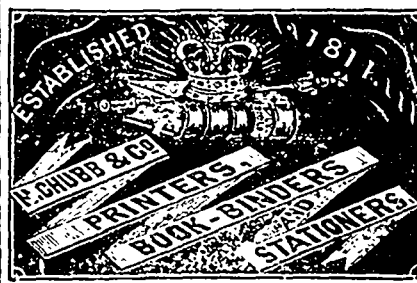
SAINT JOHN, N. B., JULY, 1875.

IRA CORNWALL, Jr.  
Publisher.

THE  
**Maritime Trade Review**  
**DIRECTORY.**

Alphabetically Arranged, Classified, and giving Pages for Ready Reference to all Advertisements in Each Number

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1876.—Summer Arrangement—1875.

On and after MONDAY, 21st June, Trains will run as follows:—

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With Pullman Sleeping Cars attached, will leave Halifax for St. John at 5.45 p. m., and St. John for Halifax at 9 p. m.

**LOCAL EXPRESS TRAINS**

will leave Pictou for Truro at 3 p. m., and Truro for Pictou at 11.00 a. m.; St. John for Sussex at 6.00 p. m.; Sussex for St. John at 7.00 a. m.; Point du Chene for Pictou at 11.10 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.; Pictou for Point du Chene at 12.10 noon, and 4.05 p. m.

**MIXED TRAINS**

will leave Halifax for Truro and Pictou at 10.00 a. m., and Pictou for Truro and Halifax at 3.15 a. m.; Truro for Pictou and Moncton at 7.00 a. m., and Moncton for Pictou and Truro at 7.00 a. m.; Point du Chene for St. John at 6.45 a. m., and St. John for Point du Chene at 10.50 a. m.

**FREIGHT TRAINS**

will leave Truro for Halifax at 7.00 a. m., and Halifax for Truro at 2.00 p. m.; Moncton for St. John at 9.10 a. m., and St. John for Moncton at 1.15 p. m.

For particulars and connections see our full Time Tables.

C. J. RYDGES,

General Superintendent Gov't Railways

RAILWAY OFFICE,  
Moncton, 15th June, 1875.

Night Express Trains will not commence to run until 25th instant.

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**\$100,000!**

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"The Queen and the Craft."

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THIS popular Masonic Magazine is now in its ninth volume, and continues to be appreciated by its many patrons, as its extended and still extending circulation abundantly proves. No efforts will be spared by the proprietors to give the best satisfaction to its readers.

The CRAFTSMAN will continue to maintain a free and independent course as it has heretofore done; and its pages will be devoted to the dissemination of the latest tidings of the Craft, with the best Masonic literature obtainable, while Masonic Jurisprudence will in itself receive special attention, and every means adopted to make this department authoritative in Masonic law.

The Craftsman offers superior advantages as an advertising medium, the circulation being extended throughout the entire Dominion, and also in many of the States. A limited number of advertisements will be inserted at moderate rates.

All communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

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**IRA CORNWALL, Jr.,**  
 Publisher Maritime Trade Review.  
 ST. JOHN, N. B.

**The Baie Verte Canal.**

The initial number of the Review congratulated the Maritime Provinces on the certainty of a speedy commencement of the Baie Verte Canal, basing its expectations on the promise of the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries that the work would be shortly proceeded with. How that promise has been kept our readers know too well. The Minister would not have pledged the Cabinet so publicly if he had not been authorized by his colleagues to do so, and it is to be presumed that he has been unable to get steps taken for the fulfilment of his pledges. He would not have entered the Cabinet, we are sure, if he had not been promised the early beginning of the work, and it must be bitterly humiliating to him to be unable to carry out the pledges he gave to his constituents.

In a subsequent issue we showed that the proposed canal would be of great advantage to the commercial interests of the Maritime Provinces, making Charlottetown 300 miles nearer Boston and 400 miles nearer St. John, bringing Pictou 400 miles nearer St. John, and rendering certain the opening of marine communication between the Gulf ports and the Bay of Fundy. Again we showed, in reply to the absurd objections of the Halifax papers, how Nova Scotia, as a whole, would benefit by the work. And when Opposition papers sneered at the \$500,000 which the Government placed in the estimates for this canal, we expressed the conviction that it could not have been placed there as a blind, as a mere pretence, and fondly hoped that the work would be under contract in twelve months. That was in June, 1874, and nothing has been done since. The half million was not applied, it was not revoked, and a commission has been appointed, one member of which is J. W. Lawrence, Esq., of this city, for the purpose of collecting infor-

mation on the effect of the canal on trade, and the prospects of its yielding a fair revenue. After all the reports of engineers, the declarations of Boards of Trade and Canal Commissioners, and the statistical articles of the *Telegraph*, a new Commission is constituted for the purpose of giving expression to an opinion on the desirability of the work. If that opinion be adverse to it, the project will be abandoned by the present Ministry; if favorable, the Government may decline to accept it, or, accepting, postpone the work to the indefinite future.

We have little doubt about the character of the report that will be made by the Commission, as the more information that is obtained in regard to the trade of the Gulf and the Bay, and the expensive nature of the circuitous route around the coast of Nova Scotia, the more desirable will the canal appear. So obvious are the great advantages of the work, and so plainly has it been demonstrated that it would be of immense importance to the marine interests of Canada, that no one will accept an adverse report as anything but a pre-arranged fraud on the public, for the purpose of justifying the Government in stultifying itself by the abandonment of the work.

**Recent Failures.**

The failure of the great lumber house of G. D. Jewett & Co. of St. John, Jewett & Pitcher of Boston, and houses in connection with them from Aroostook to Minnesota, which has been felt so severely here and up the St. John, appears to us to have been caused by the failure of these great lumber operators to realize the fact that lumber was depressed on account of causes which only time could cure, rather than, as alleged by one or two of the daily papers by the aid given by them to G. K. Jewett, of Bangor, in carrying the floating debt of

the E. & N. A. Railway. When building operations slackened, and lumber fell to a low figure, these firms, instead of bowing to the inevitable, and waiting until a reduction of stocks and a renewal of building actively should advance prices, appear to have adopted the policy of holding immense quantities for a rise. But building enterprises slackened still more, trade grew more stagnant, and lumber went down lower instead of going up to former prices. The aid given to the railway was only the last straw that broke the camel's back, while the immense stocks of unsalable logs and lumber on hand constituted the bulk of the load. The failure of the Messrs. Jewett was a great calamity, and is to be deplored on personal and public grounds. But the lesson is wholesome and teaching, as it does, that no amount of capital or credit will sustain a protracted conflict with the inexorable laws of trade,—create an artificial demand at an advanced price for an article like lumber. If the Messrs. Jewett had opened their eyes to the fact that the lumber business was really under a cloud, and been careful to manufacture no more than they could sell at cost, or keep without trusting to their credit for support, they would be in possession of their mills and lands to-day, ready to profit by the first wave of the coming tide of prosperity in their business. It is useless to fight against the inevitable. When the demand slackens production must be lessened, and no manufacturer should turn out more than he can sell profitably or hold safely. We must accept the periodical hard times as stern realities, as periods to be struggled through bravely for the purpose of sharing by the prosperity that follows them.

Australia is to be fully represented at the Centennial in 1876, in her mechanic arts. A lively interest is manifest all over the province.

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**S. R. FOSTER & SON,**  
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### Speculation in Canary Seed.

In the long list of commodities which engages the attention of New York merchants are many articles the trade in which is of curious interest, if only from the fact that so little is known about it. Canary seed, for instance, which finds its way to all parts of the United States, has of late branched out from its quiet routine of trade and become a prominent subject of speculation. In former years, it usually sold at about \$7 per 100 pounds, but, through the manipulation of speculators, within a short time it has advanced to \$12 for Sicily. This seed is raised in Spain, the Sicily Islands, Turkey, Barbary, and to some extent in Holland. Turkey produces the most and Sicily the best seed. The main distributing markets of the Mediterranean are Smyrna and Marseilles, the latter port having entire control of the Spanish trade. London figures largely in the trade of Turkey, Sicily and Spain, however, as a second distributing port. The seed grows in much the same way as some other seeds, on a high sort of grass. The crop is usually gathered in July. There are no available means of ascertaining the quantity annually produced, but it is considerable for an article of this sort. Last year about 10,000 packages were received here. It does not appear that the producing fields need much cultivation, but they are of course exposed to the same chances of drough as our home hay fields, and are alike susceptible to severe weather of any sort. If the ideas among some of the merchants engaged in this trade are to be accepted as correct, the fields not only of Turkey, but of Spain and Sicily, have had a reverse, and certain it is that the shipments from the producing countries to the distributing markets have fallen off. By some this is attributed to dissatisfaction on the part of growers with the prices ruling last year, and consequent neglect to harvest that of which

there was an abundance, but untouched for the reason mentioned.

Not only have New York dealers been speculating largely, but London parties have secured and now control considerable quantities, while both New York and London speculators appear to be bent on advancing prices even beyond the extraordinary prices already reached. Of late Smyrna seed has been quoted here at \$11.50 and Sicily at \$12. These prices are above those ruling in Boston, which receives some, if not higher than those in London. It is believed that the high prices in America will attract shipments from other points.

### A Gloomy Marine Outlook.

The following article from a New York paper, will be found interesting to merchants and others engaged in the shipping business, though by no means gratifying—very much the reverse. It says:—

Talking with that veteran shipbuilder Capt. McKay, in regard to the present anomalous condition of the mercantile marine, we became interested to know the views held by so high an authority in naval architecture, and by so intelligent an observer. It seems to him, he remarked, that taking the shipping fleet as a whole, it is passing through a crisis which must leave a permanent impress. Sailing vessels seem destined to become a thing of the past—not literally speaking, but they will no longer have the preponderance as compared with vessels propelled by steam. Just now there is a stagnation all round, here and everywhere, there being no motive to build anything, either of wood or of iron, for lack of profitable employment. We have seen how steam-vessels crowded sailing vessels to the wall, and at last themselves became *hors de combat*. Under an unnatural stimulus an enormous steam tonnage was put afloat in



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**IRA CORNWALL, Jr.,**

Manager for the Maritime Provinces.  
OFFICE, 23! PRINCE WM. ST.



England, the building of steam vessels became a perfect mania. At every port in England and Scotland, offering proper facilities, they laid down keels. Stock companies were formed. Small traders, ship chandlers, haberdashers, everybody who had saved a little money put it into joint stock companies, or in some way placed their means where they were sure of great dividends from the earning of steamships. Shipbuilders of long experience went to the expense of converting their yards into iron works, and erecting permanent establishments with their full complement of costly tools and machinery. For a time some of them did exceedingly well. It was even quite possible in some instances to divide handsome sums among the stockholders, perhaps while at the same time debts of the company were fast accumulating. The effects are now realized in a bitter experience. Not only have great hardship befallen those who so foolishly parted with their money, but English ports are everywhere filled with steamers laid up in idleness; and the same is true to a certain extent of ports on the continent.

It is seen, therefore, that a great surplus of tonnage is in reserve, far beyond the demands of traffic during a season of commercial depression. And a discouraging feature as affecting the prospects of legitimate enterprise, whether American or foreign, is observed in the fact just mentioned, for a temporary impovement in freights is sure to start out a fleet of fast steamers, ready to receive cargo at starvation prices. Of course few men are reckless enough to build ships under such circumstances, even "down East," where timber is in good supply and labor cheap. Nevertheless a disposition to build is very generally manifest in Eastern ports this Spring—judging from the number of keels going down—but upon what basis of calculation it might be difficult to explain. In Nova Scotia, too, the

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shipyards indicate a greater activity. No doubt some of the builders have stocks of timber on hand liable to go to decay, and in other cases business is stimulated by a pride of reputation which might suffer from rivalry in neighboring yards. Certain it is that sailing vessels enter the list at fearful odds while steam craft contend eagerly for freights which our old ships would have spurned to take. If we speak simply of sailing vessels, there is the same desperate scramble for existence between different classes. There are a thousand Italian vessels, for example, handsomely built and good sailers, which are navigated by men living on cheese and maccaroni, satisfied with \$6 a month and finding themselves. The Church estates confiscated by the Italian Government abounded in oak, excellent for ship-building purposes, which we now see afloat. In a single year there were built in Italy some 220 vessels, or one nearly every day, most of them barks, and sometimes quite large, say 1,000 tons. Thus crowded on all sides, Americans cannot expect a very early resuscitation of the mercantile marine, so long in its cadence. True, the aggregate tonnage shows a startling reduction compared with days which preceded the war, but for reasons stated, the amount still afloat is disproportioned to the demands of the trade.

Under such circumstances we can only await the revival of commerce, the surplus of tonnage meanwhile passing away through the operation of natural causes—decay and casualty—until at last an equilibrium is restored, as between supply and demand. This view precludes that hope of immediate relief which shipowners would so gladly entertain.

Encourage home manufacture by patronage, good words and good wishes. It will pay much better than going abroad for supplies, and be an assumption of patriotism, at least, if not the thing itself.

## Short Weights in Trade.

The New York *American Grocer* put the question direct: "Do the Canned Goods Trade Intend to Commit Suicide?" And following up the pertinent interrogatory by the presentation of causes and reasons for it, proceeds to show why a persistence in the evils complained of involves self-destruction. We shall not copy its detailed mention of canned goods in which short weight is the rule and honest weight, the exception, but it will be enough to say that the list includes nearly every article in that form put up for sale. The shortage runs anywhere from ten to as much as forty per cent. below the represented weight, and this mode of cheating is not peculiar to canned goods only, nor to the goods put up in our own country. It is practised, indeed, in some respects, to a more shameful degree by parties in other countries who export their products to the American markets. In rasins, especially, is the cheat almost invariably found. The *Grocer* very plainly condemns the fraud, and points out the evil results which are morally certain to flow from it.

There is more stir in the Albany lumber market. The inquiry from New York and the East is more active. Stocks are ample and are well assorted. Prices of pine lumber have not undergone any change. Coarse lumber has been selling at lower figures.

Lumber operations appear to be improving on the Ottawa river. One establishment is reported to have sold six million feet to an American firm. Ten million feet of deals are also said to have been sold deliverable at Quebec. These, with a number of smaller operations, at fair prices, possibly indicate some revival of trade which would soon reduce the stocks held over the past winter.

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING. — Salicylic acid is prepared from the oil of wintergreen. Prof. Kolbe, who holds the Chair of Chemistry at Leipsic University, says it is a powerful antiseptic, harmless, inodorous and tasteless, and therefore better than carbolic acid. Eggs put in a solution of it for one hour will keep perfectly fresh for three months or longer; meat powdered with it will not spoil for weeks, and when needed for use the meat has only to be washed with water. In surgery, if put upon cancerous sores and ulcers in a powdered state, it hinders the putrid odor and produces no inflammatory symptoms. The impregnation of tow, dressings and of bandages with the substance is found to be attended with excellent results. It is already in use in the surgical wards of Roosevelt Hospital, New York, as a dressing for wounds, ulcers, etc., in proportion of one drachm to sixty-two and a half fluid ounces of water.

The use of a light endless wire rope running around grooved wheels at a high speed has proved a very useful method of transmitting power over long distances. The whole power even of a large water wheel or engine can be thus led at pleasure up hill or down, across rivers or valleys, and in any direction. The rope need not be larger than an inch in diameter, even for the heaviest work, as the velocity of motion is very great while the tension of the rope is slight. The rope is mounted upon grooved pulleys or wheels of large diameter in quite the same way that ordinary belts are used, and the distance across which one span of the rope may reach is from 300 to 500 feet. In case the total distance to be passed over is greater than this, a second similar rope is used, extending on beyond the first, and a third, or until the farthest point is reached, even though it may be one or two miles from the starting point.—*An. Manufacturer.*

**ROBERT FLAHERTY & CO.,**  
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**SAFES.**

First class work, only, turned out of this establishment.

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SEND FOR PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING.

ROBERT FLAHERTY & CO., St. John, N. B.

A New York paper states that a new invention has recently attracted the attention of manufacturers. It is the production of so-called "Mineral Wool" from the sparks of a foundry's furnace, by blowing the flowing sparks through a current of steam, which will transform them into fine, flexible, and elastic threads, about a yard long. This article, acknowledged as a first-class non-conductor, is well adapted for clothing in cases where loss or increase of heat are not desired. Although made out of common sparks or dross, it has a bright white color, similar to that of cotton.

**A GOOD RULE.**—A man very rich now, was very poor when he was a boy. When asked how he got his riches he replied:—"My father taught me never to play until my work was finished, and never to spend my money until I had earned it. If I but one hour's work in a day, I must do that the first thing, and in an hour, and after that I was allowed to play, and then I could play with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I early formed the habit of doing everything in time, and it soon became perfectly easy to do so. It is to this that I owe my prosperity."

**STEEL AND IRON IN OTTAWA.**—The Ottawa Citizen says: It is gratifying to know that the ore from the Haycock mines has once more startled the iron world with its richness. The specimens sent over to Plattsburgh were put through a forge similar to those now being erected at the mines, and a magnificent steel billet was the result. The billet was subsequently sent to Montreal and rolled into thin bars, which have been bent cold without the slightest appearance of a fracture. This quality of the steel in particular created quite an excitement among the iron manufacturers who witnessed the operation, and many of them ex-

pressed themselves astonished at the result. Another prominent feature is, that the ore from the Haycock mines is very easily melted, taking only one hundred and forty bushels of charcoal to the ton, while ordinary ore takes two hundred and forty bushels. This is indeed a wonderful saving in the manufacture. Mr. Washburn, one of the oldest axe manufacturers in Canada, says that he never saw anything to equal the specimens shown by Mr. Haycock, and has decided to test its quality for the manufacture of axes.

**PRESERVING CAST IRON FROM RUST.**—Girders, angle irons, and other similar large masses of iron, are often placed in exposed situations, where damp air, steam, and acid vapors have access. If the iron be put up in the rough, it very speedily rusts, and, under favorable conditions, the corrosion soon reaches a dangerous point. Contractors generally agree to supply such irons painted in three coats of minium, which, if honestly done, would, to a certain extent, protect the metal; but, as a rule, only one thin coat is applied, and the slightest abrasion exposes the iron. A new and peculiar mode of treating iron is the following: The metal is heated until, if touched with oil or fat, it frizzles, and then it is plunged into a vat of mixed oil or grease. This mode of treating cast iron is, therefore, far superior to "painting," as the oleaginous matter actually penetrates the pores, and prevents oxidation for a very long time, while it does not prevent painting, if desirable, afterwards. The best protection for iron is to heat in vacuo and treat it with paraffine.—*Am. Manufacturer.*

An encouraging sign of growing prosperity among the Italian people is found in the increase of deposits in the savings banks from 94,000,000 francs in 1855 to 445,000,000 in 1874. The increase is in the part of the country north of Rome.

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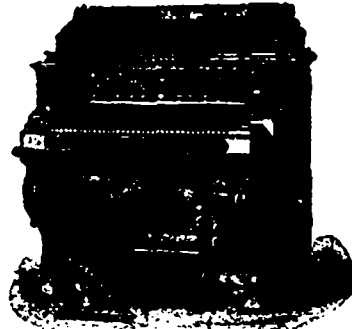
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Tapered and Parallel Bars, for Ships' Knees, a specialty. Knees made and fitted to moulds when desired. Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

PERSONS writing to Advertisers concerning Advertisements found in our columns, are requested to state that they saw them in the "Maritime Trade Review."

**Centennial Funds.**

The most important and interesting result of the Centennial Commission in Philadelphia was the reception and classification of reports from different States in the Union. The appropriations already made, and the reliable promises given, now remove the last doubts as to the success of the enterprise. Pennsylvania, of course, leads the States in her contributions to this great undertaking. The State has given \$1,500,000, the city of Philadelphia as much more; the citizens have subscribed \$2,000,000, and the enthusiastic Commonwealth is pledged to make up any deficiencies that may occur. Massachusetts is also taking a prominent part. Besides the \$50,000 appropriated by the State, the chief manufacturing interests, responsive to Commissioner Loring's appeal, will raise \$100,000 more, and other sums will be forthcoming. New York has granted \$25,000, and large subscriptions have been received from manufacturers, merchants, and others. Ohio is taking an active part in the Centennial work. The stage managers have an appropriation of \$15,000 and a promise of \$50,000 more, while more space has been applied for in the Exhibition than by all the other Western States together. New Jersey has subscribed for \$100,000 of the Centennial stock, and manifested its interest in other substantial ways, while from almost every other State come cheering reports, both of the direct support that will be given, and the displays that will be made. The recent celebrations of Concord, Mecklenburg, etc., have evidently given a healthy impulse to preparations for this more pretentious occasion, which is intended to show forth the country's greatness and vast resources.—*Inter-Ocean.*

The Centennial will exceed the most sanguine expectations of its projectors.

The proprietor of the Continental Hotel, at Philadelphia, has given his assurance that the hotel rates at that establishment, during the Centennial celebration in 1876, shall not exceed \$5 a day. His regular charge is now \$4.50 a day. The other hotels will probably follow the Continental in this respect, so that visitors to that city next year may be able to rest assured they will not be subject to extortionate rates, as were the visitors to the Vienna Exhibition. An increase of ten per cent. on present rates is probably not greater than will be the increase in the price of provisions at that time. The Continental is the largest hotel in Philadelphia, and its charges are much higher than the average.—*Amer. Manufacturer, Pittsburg.*

Good humor is the clear blue sky of the soul, on which every star of talent will shine more clearly, and the sun of genius encounter no vapors in his passage. It is the most exquisite beauty of a fine face; a redeeming grace in a homely one. It is like green in a landscape, harmonizing every color, mellowing the light, softening the hues of the dark, or like a lute in a full concert of instrumental sounds, not at first discovered by the ear, yet filling up the breaks in the concord with its deep melody.

The grand mistake that young men make, during the first ten years of their business and professional career, is in idly waiting for their chance. They seem to forget, or they do not know, that during those ten years they enjoy the only leisure they will ever have. After ten years, in the natural course of they will be absorbingly busy. There will then be no time for reading, culture and study.

Value the friendship of him who stands by you in the storm; swarms of insects will surround you in the sunshine.



## H. L. SPENCER, Medical Warehouse,

GENERAL PATENT MEDICINE AGENCY,

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**King's Magnetic Fluid**—for the cure of pain.  
**Rarey's Black Oil**—for wounds on horses.  
**Hardings Brunswick Black**—for stoves and grates.  
**Spencer's Purified Cod Liver Oil**—for consumption.  
**Spencers Condition Powders**—for horses and cattle.  
**Warren's Botanic Life Tea**—for colds.

Goods which are not kept in Stock by your Druggist may be obtained at Retail of the Proprietor.

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The only Inks that can be shipped with safety during the Winter months.

VIOLET, No. 1 Stands, \$2.00 per gross.	RED, No. 1 Stands, \$12.00 per gross.
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" Quarter Pints, 25.00 " " " Quarter Pints, 25.00 "	

As no other Ink is made that will stand exposure in this climate during the Winter, it is believed that this must have a large sale. The quality of I. X. L. Inks, as put up in the Summer, is not affected by frost, but the bottles are of course liable to be broken.

H. L. SPENCER,

20 Nelson Street, St. John, N. B.

A substitute for ink has been devised by Dr. Jacobsen, of Berlin, which consists of points, like the leads of ordinary pencils, that can be filled into holders. The writing at first very much resembles lead pencil marks, but when moistened immediately assumes a violet tint, and then adheres to the paper like ink. As many as six good copies can be taken from it by means of an ordinary copying press.

A new bridge is soon to be constructed over the Frith of Forth, Scotland, which will be the largest in the world. The height will be 150 feet and the number of spans nearly 100. The great central span is to be 1,500 feet, or nearly one third of a mile in width, and the smaller spans 160. Its estimated cost will be about \$10,000,000.

Mr. A. L. Webster, a gentleman well known in this city, has invented a new motive power, by which he agrees to take a train of cars of 500 tons weight from Washington, D. C., to San Francisco, at a cost of not more than \$10 for power.—*Pittsburgh Am. Manufacturer.*

A funny use of steam is found on Duck river, in Tennessee, on which a steamboat, drawing only a foot of water, and having a grist-mill on board, wanders up and down, stopping where she is wanted to grind a bushel or two of corn for the farmers.

**BOILERS LINED WITH COPPER.**—An Austrian railway engineer has had the idea of protecting the boilers of locomotives against incrustation by means of copper plates. The front and back plates of the bottom of the boiler of an engine were covered with a sheet of copper 1 millimetre in thickness, the middle plate of the boiler being left unprotected. The engine was worked for two years on a portion of the line of the State railways where the water was of a very bad quality. When the tubes were taken out the incrustation was found to be 10 millimetres in thickness on the surface of the iron, and only 2 to 3 millimetres thick on the copper plates. The iron was in many places corroded to the depth of one and a half millimetres, while the copper was entirely unaffected, and the iron plates beneath it when uncovered looked perfectly new. The particles of incrustation were larger on the iron than on the copper. The cost of the copper covering is stated to be from 250 to 750 fr. per boiler.

Another engineer, who examined and reported on the arrangement, says that the duration of the boilers is doubled or tripled by the application of the copper plates, which afford extraordinary security against explosion. The incrustation is much less on copper than on iron and steel, which is porous and slightly oxidized, and consequently the vaporization is

more complete, and there is a corresponding saving of fuel. In the construction of a boiler to be lined with copper the iron plates may be of less thickness without risk; the weight of the boiler is thus considerably reduced, and, lastly, the expense for repairs is considerably diminished. We have, however, to consider the galvanic effect of the contact of the two metals, and require reports on other waters less calcareous, but more acid, than the one alluded to above as of "very bad quality."—*Pittsburgh Manufacturer.*

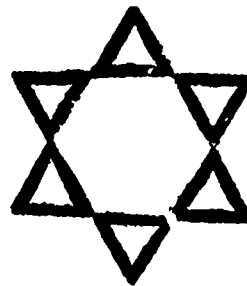
### Mechanical Genius.

We know at least a score of men who, although intelligent enough in other respects, do not know how to drive a nail in a workmanlike manner. As boys, they were educated with a view to practicing certain vocations or professions, and mechanical arts were completely ignored by their unwise parents or guardians. Now, it is essential to every man—preacher, lawyer, physician, merchant—to know some of the principles of mechanical art, and how to apply them; for no man leads an industrious life without very frequently seeing the use of such knowledge. There are certain mechanical rules that apply to almost every piece of work that man attempts to perform, from the folding of a paper to the matching together of

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The only CANADIAN COMPANY solely devoted to Insurance against ACCIDENTS and giving a definite Bonus to its Policy-holders, viz:—

*One Year's Insurance Free after every Fifth Year.*

This Company is not mixed up with other classes of Insurance, and its Bonuses are definite compacts, and not dependent upon the doubtful contingencies of "Profits."

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THE CANADA  
**GUARANTEE COMPY**

Makes the Granting of Bonds of Suretyship its special business, and its bonds are readily accepted by the Dominion and Local Governments, and the Banks, Railways, Boards of Trade and Commercial Institutions generally throughout the Dominion, in place of Private Bonds.

There is, therefore, NO EXCUSE for any employe to continue to hold his friends under such serious liabilities, as he can at once relieve them and be SURETY FOR HIMSELF by the payment of a trifling annual sum to this Company.

By special order in Council the Bonds of this Company are authorized to be accepted by the Governments of *New Brunswick* and *New Scotia*, from Public Officers.

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two boards, and the bungling manner in which these things are generally done, show how little idea men have of mechanism. Then, fathers, whether city men or country men, fit up a workshop for your boys. A small set of tools, of the best material, will not cost much—not more than ten or twelve dollars at most—and they will soon return to you three their value in the good accomplished. Where there is a comfortable workshop supplied with good tools the boys are seldom known to leave it upon leisure days to loaf in the streets. If nothing else is given them to do, they will be manufacturing wind-mills, sleds, weather-cocks, hand-carts, etc., and every hour thus employed adds to their skill as workmen. Very soon they will be able to make rainy days as profitable as other days, repairing or making very important fixtures about the house. We have known boy mechanics who have supplied their homes with brackets, flower stands, step ladders, and a hundred and one other things convenient and valuable.—*Exchange.*

**More Tricks of the Free-Traders.**

The free-traders have recently awakened to a desperate struggle for this heresy, and are moving all their powers, in this country and Europe, in an effort to prove that the American system of protection to home industry is wrong, and that nothing short of the abolition of protective duties can be right anywhere. Great intellects are subsidized to advocate this

idea in our own country, and England brings to the front her most adroit sophists to present it to the world. But the history of American manufacturers furnish a good and sufficient answer to them all. Under protection, our industries have prospered; without it, they have languished, and some have utterly failed. Manufacturers at home are the mainstay of agriculture and general trade, and if not sustained, every material interest of the country is depressed.

Ingenious logic and finely drawn arguments are used to prove that such a state of affairs ought not to exist in this country, because, say the free-trade philosophers, it is unnatural, and unjust to those foreigners who desire to trade with us. It is now pretty well understood, however, that if we wish to trade with foreigners we must accommodate ourselves to their terms; and if they want our products, they will not object to our manner of dealing to an extent which will prevent their purchase. In any event, we should be worse than the heathen were we to fail in the duty of protecting our own trade, when assailed by the "cheap John" policy of some of our would-be foreign competitors, and the policy we have adopted to this end must be remarkably effective to excite so much foreign opposition. The concession asked for is the abolition of duties upon iron, machinery, metals, fabrics, etc., which are produced by our citizens, and place them exclusively upon wines, silks, liquors, spices, etc., which we do not produce. The protective prin-

ciple is to be abolished, and our ports thrown open to indiscriminate competition with foreign pauper labor, which would ere long reduce our own labor to an equivalent condition. Such a result is sufficiently obvious to intelligent minds, but, we imagine, scarcely desirable to them, and will not be submitted to without a very determined and long continued struggle in behalf of justice.

The abstract argument involved in the question of a protective tariff is too familiar to our readers to make repetition desirable. The principle is established in their minds by a fair experience of its benefits, and is not liable to disturbance through the agitation now going on in this country and abroad. It is the principle of patriotism, economy and independence, and worthy of the most hearty support of all citizens of the United States. That our English brethren do not like it, is natural enough; but that they will ere long find use for some of its provisions is not altogether improbable. Then we shall see all the difference in the world in the application of the law by the party whose ox is gored.—*Cincinnati Trade List.*

The Swedish diet has just voted \$400,000 in Swedish crowns for the Centennial Exposition. Juhlin Dormfelt has been appointed President of the Swedish and Norwegian Centennial Commission.

How to stop smuggling. Cultivate the home-spun virtues.

Established 1811.

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Each branch of our Establishment is under the charge of trustworthy and skillful persons who have been in our employment for many years, and the whole business in all its details is personally superintended by the Proprietors—whose aim is to retain and increase the patronage now enjoyed by them of the **MERCANTILE & LEGAL COMMUNITY**, and who will endeavour, by the employment of courteous and obliging assistants, by liberality in their dealings, and by sparing themselves no trouble or expense, to merit that position and to guarantee to all customers the most perfect satisfaction.

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This paper does not hold itself responsible for the opinions of its Correspondents. Its columns are open to the free discussion of trade matters from whichever point of view they may be regarded.

The Trade Review is published the 15th. of every month, and will be distributed by commercial list through the principal towns and cities of the Maritime Provinces. An issue of from three to five thousand copies will be mailed gratuitously every month but to receive the paper regularly, the Subscription rate will be ONE DOLLAR per annum. Merchants receiving this copy are therefore requested to forward their subscription to "The Trade Review" St. John, N. B. Remit by registered letter.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY, 1875.

### Periodical Hard Times.

Every country is periodically afflicted with hard times. In the midst of plenty, scarcity is felt. With abundance on every hand, half the people are in want. Those who have the luxuries and the necessaries of life to sell can't find customers, and those who desire to purchase haven't money to buy with. Trade is stagnant. Everybody is embarrassed. These hard times, anomalous as it may appear, often come when the harvest has been most abundant and the manufacturers most active. This does not support the Ruskin theory—a theory that attributes famine prices, commercial panics, and other trade evils, to the waste of material in war, the unproductiveness of standing armies, and the general extravagance of living. The markets are glutted with agricultural and manufacturing productions, and the personal economy that is practised as a necessity of the times aggravates the general depression of trade.

The crisis is a very trying one for merchants who have imported large stocks of goods with the expectation of selling them and getting returns to meet their obligations. Most of the goods lie on their shelves, the money is not forthcoming for what have been sold, the foreign creditor demands prompt payment, and the local banks are so badly crippled by the failure of men to whom they had advanced large sums, that they afford little relief. In such a crisis only the soundest houses can avoid suspending payment until they can sell their stocks and make collections.

The trade stagnation all over the world seems to be caused by a spasm of economy that has seized the people,—economy which was, no doubt, rendered necessary by years of

extravagance. People had lived extravagantly, built large houses and long lines of railway, embarked in great enterprises on credit, and got into debt generally to so great a degree that creditors became anxious to secure payment of old claims and chary of opening new accounts. Then came a retrenchment and economy era, and trade began to suffer. Trade depends for prosperity on extravagance, venturesome exporting and reckless importing, and the general consumption of luxuries, and droops when people begin to economize in living and reduce their business to proportions that compare reasonably with their capital. For instance, if men who depend on their work for a living should determine to shave themselves the barbers would soon be in a state of starvation: or if people who have no money to spare for luxuries should cease using ardent spirits, half the liquor dealers would be bankrupts; or if the ladies ceased to wear silks and ribbons and other imported articles not absolutely essential to their health and comfort, most of the dry goods dealers would have to put up their shutters, manufactories innumerable would be closed, and freights would be scarcer than they are now. The extent of trade machinery—railways, steam-ship lines, sailing vessels, warehouses, shops, manufactories, etc.—is based on the wants of an extravagant and luxury-loving world, and its wheels cease to revolve rapidly when people discover that they have been discounting their expectations too freely, and begin to endeavor to live more economically.

It is a fact that the people of every country make this discovery every five or ten years, and apply the usual remedy with the customary result; and it is a fact that such seasons of depression are followed by years of activity and prosperity. These periods of hard times follow each other as certainly, if not as rapidly and regularly, as the changes of the seasons,—a fact which too many are apt to forget both in prosperous and pinching times, thus being over sanguine or too much depressed. This year there is no market for our staples, and no paying freights for our ships; but the stocks of lumber on hand in Europe are daily diminishing, and we may look for profitable sales and paying freights soon. Surplus imports will be exhausted everywhere, and a demand for foreign productions will make international exchanges active. The nations are so closely united by commercial ties that the prosperity or distress of one affects them all. We are now suffering in common with the United States, South America, Great Britain, and other countries, and we may expect to prosper when they recover their commercial health. This recovery cannot long be deferred, as it is not in accordance with the history of commercial matters that it should be. Prosperous years are sure to follow, or all the teachings of experience are naught.

Accepting the present trade stagnation, therefore, as an event as natural and inevitable as were the years of famine which visited the land of the Patriarchs after years of plenty, and being sure of activity prevailing in all branches of business at an early date, we should make every possible preparation for taking advantage of the coming change. The wheels of industry, even though stopped, should not be allowed to rust. Repairs should be made, improvements effected, economical methods of manufacture studied, and then the race for first place in supplying the re-awakened wants of those who use our productions will be entered on with every advantage on our side. But if we fail to recognize the true nature of the stagnation, lose faith in the near future, and allow the renewal of demand to find us unprepared for taking advantage of it, we will be the last to profit by the change from dullness to activity. Be watchful, therefore, and hopeful. Secure a share of whatever business is going, no matter how small may be the profits to be made, and look for a harvest hereafter.

### How to Invest your Savings.

The last number of the Review contained a paragraph in response to an inquiry, on this subject, and we propose to say a few words about it now. Judging from the manner in which our people have invested a great deal of their savings during the last few years, we should say that a little good advice was sadly needed some time ago. It may not be too late, even now, to do good by warning our readers against enterprises in which they should not risk their money, and suggest others in which they may invest what they have to spare with a certainty of having it returned to them with interest. It is sad to think of the hundreds who have lost all the savings of years by listening to the tempting offers of United States railway bond brokers and the purchased counsels of the daily and weekly press. Mechanics, clergymen, clerks and farmers took their money from savings banks and other safe places of deposit, and bought these extensively advertised bonds, the inducement being eight per cent. instead of the four, five or six per cent. interest they had been receiving, and the financial collapse of the companies rendered the bonds almost worthless. We know of many cases of great severity—cases in which people lost from one to ten thousand dollars, every dollar they had in the world. Now the losers regret their folly, and wish that they had invested in a lot of land, a house, a mortgage, or some home manufacturing or other enterprise of which they knew the character and could calculate the profits. But their losses will be forgotten, and other worthless "securities" foisted off on our people by deceptive advertisements and paid personal endorsements, if

the subject is not ventilated from time to time by periodicals that are not ready to sell their advertising and editorial columns to brokers engaged in floating wild-cat loans.

Every man should select a method of investing his savings. Having money on hand, without any definite idea as to its employment, is unsafe, as it renders one peculiarly liable to become the victim of some bogus bond-hawker or other swindler. It is always safe to buy a house lot or a house, if it can be done without giving a mortgage; but hundreds of people desire to invest small sums until they amount to the sum required for such a purchase. There is no plan equal to some of the Life Assurance methods for investing small amount with the view of acquiring a certain capital at or before a given date. A comparatively trifling sum, so small as to be easily spared by every laborer, mechanic and clerk, paid regularly on an endowment policy for ten, fifteen, or twenty years, will secure the price of a comfortable cottage at the expiration of the policy. If the insured should be previously removed by death the payment of premiums would cease, and the full amount of the policy be given to his family. This is a safe, convenient and profitable system of investing small savings. The dividends, which are declared periodically, can be allowed to accumulate and be drawn on for the payment of the premium whenever hard times or other causes prevent the saving of the required sum from the earnings of the insured, and the policy can be surrendered at any time on equitable terms for a paid-up policy. There is not, therefore, any danger of losing the money thus invested, as the law guarding the rights of insurers is very stringent.

It is always easy to secure shares in local manufacturing establishments or local banks, or to buy bonds issued by our own Government or municipality, or to lend money at six per cent. on mortgage, and there is no excuse for throwing it away on worthless bonds that promise to pay eight or nine per cent. Keep your money at home. It will pay you as well, and be more secure than if sent abroad, and will benefit our country by being kept at home. Patronize home insurance companies in preference to foreign concerns. The premiums paid to foreign Fire and Life Companies last year, as shown by the Government returns, amounted to \$5,256,647.37, while the policies that fell due from the same companies amounted to only \$2,084,795.76, showing a loss of \$3,171,851.61 to Canada. No one gains, and the whole people lose by this system of sending money abroad. There is an element of danger in patronizing United States companies that is always overlooked. Suppose, for instance, that Great Britain and the American Union should go to war, how would the holders of policies in the United States Companies pay their premiums, and what prospect would there be of getting claims on them adjusted

and paid? Would the claims be recognized even after the restoration of peace? We can not honestly answer in the affirmative, as in United States Courts it has been decided, in the case of Southerners who sued Northern companies for claims that matured during the progress of the war of the Rebellion, that the payment of them would be illegal, as it would be rendering aid and comfort to an enemy.

Besides this, as in the case of other foreign securities before referred to, so in the case of many foreign Life Companies, they frequently offer extravagant inducements, which cannot possibly be carried out, or if they are carried out it is ultimately at the expense of the insured. As, for instance, in the case of the absurd promises made by those who offer what are termed the *Tontine* or *Reserve Endowment* plans of life insurance.

We commend this to the notice of our readers, warning them to keep their money where our own Government and our own Courts can guard it for them, and they will thank us some day for the advice. And, further, it is worth while to consider whether the three million and upwards which passed out of the Dominion on account of insurance last year in excess of the amount received, would not be some benefit to us in these tight times, if kept circulating in our midst.

#### Commercial Croakers.

We clip the following item from the *Boston Commercial Bulletin*. The article strikes at one of the worst traits of our business men which this gloomy spring has developed. It is true that "Times are hard"—that trade revives slowly; but it is the duty of every true man to be hopeful, to do the best he can, and by all the means in his power to give heart and hope to the desponding. It is easy to complain to find fault to be censorious, and to affirm that former days were better than the present. What are facts? Food and rayment are abundant, and at reasonable prices. The general health is excellent. Peace and concord are general among our citizens. We have, therefore, many more causes for faith, hope and love than for doubt, depression and discouragement. We, therefore, commend this brief article—from the *Bulletin*—as a specimen of such as should find a place in every publication in the land:

"Every one remembers Mr. Croaker, in the 'Good-Natured Man.' Everything was dark and gloomy and suspicious to his jaundiced view. He was ever surrounded by conspirators, and at every step he trod on a concealed powder mine. Mr. Croaker was only a representative of a class of men with whom we are all familiar—a class that do vastly more to bring about and create the very state of affairs they dread than any other thing. They were never so numerous as at present, and never so

potent for evil. Just at the time, too, when we need people of the very opposite character, hopeful, buoyant, magnetic men, who can look difficulties in the face, and laugh at them and overcome them.

"The secret of the success of some physicians is not in their skill or their pill, but in their bright, inspiring and cheerful countenances, ways and words. More than half the sick people in the world are dying of imaginary diseases. More than half our troubles are imaginary anyway.

"It is just so in business. There are too many croakers. They meet on the street, in cars, everywhere, and croak one another into the blues. If a hopeful face makes its appearance, it is croaked into the dismal swamp in five minutes. Men croak to their wives and children, croak to their clerks and help, croak to their friends and acquaintances; which sets all these croaking to each other, till nothing but one discordant, universal croak goes up all over the land.

"It is the opinion of many shrewd and far-seeing men, that if people would leave off this everlasting croaking, accept the situation, have more confidence in the recuperative energies of the nation and the productive possibilities of the country, go to work manfully and hopefully, and wait patiently for legitimate returns and for the salutary influences of time, we should soon see a vastly different state of affairs from what now meet the view."

#### NEW-BRUNSWICK Manufacturers' and Mechanics EXHIBITION, 1875.

#### OPEN TO THE PROVINCE.

This Exhibition will open on TUESDAY, September 7th, and all intending exhibitors require to communicate immediately with the Secretary stating the articles they intend to exhibit.

Manufacturers are particularly requested to exhibit their machinery (either their own manufactures or articles used in their factories) in motion.

Running power will be furnished free and each applicant should state how much power, if any, he will require.

IRA CORNWALL, Jr.,  
Secretary.

Office and Committee Rooms, 25 Prince William Street,  
Address, Box 432 P. O. ST. JOHN, N. B.

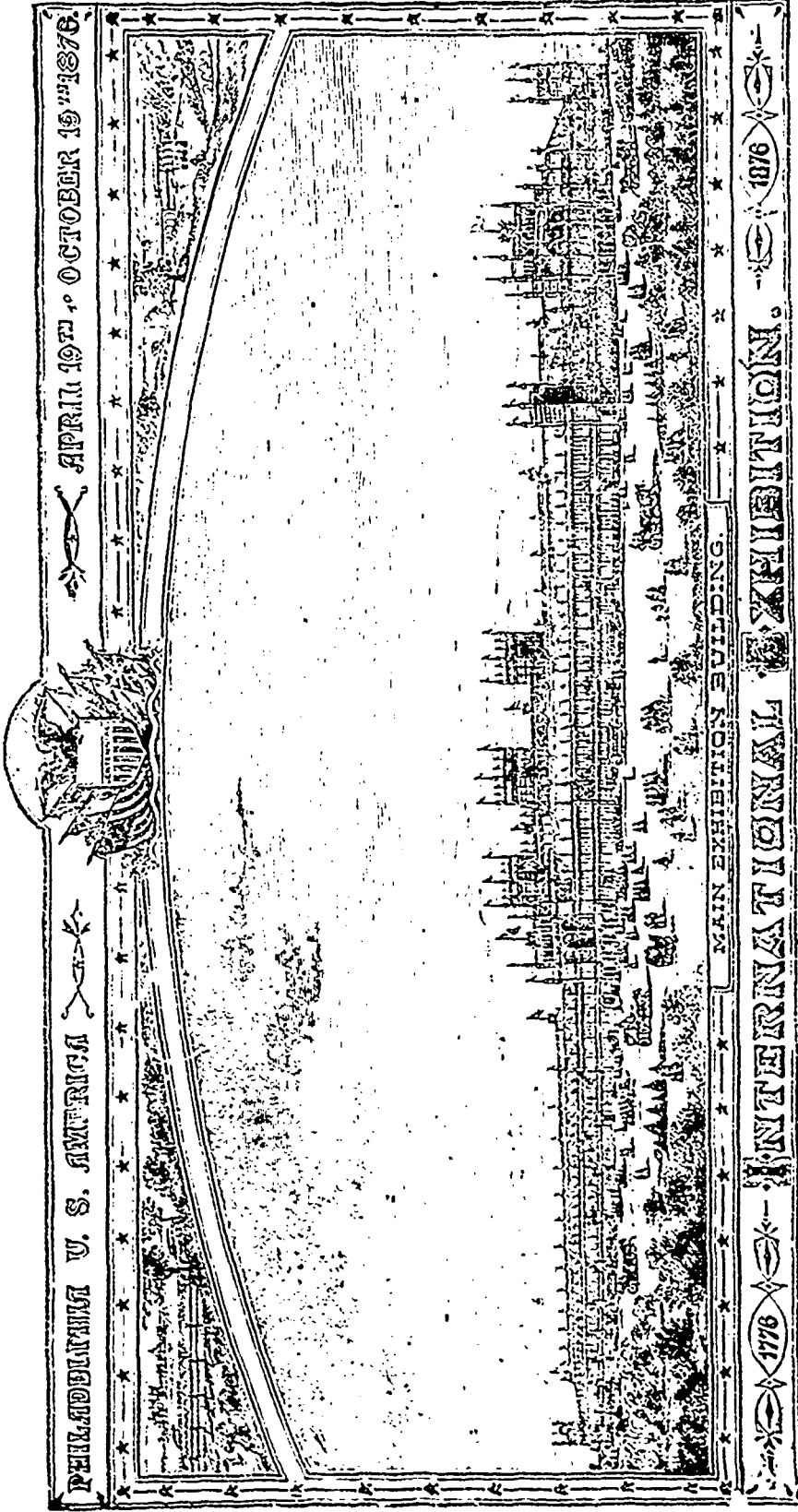
#### The Best Salesman.

An advertisement in THE MARITIME TRADE REVIEW is the best of all possible salesmen. It is a salesman who never sleeps, and is never weary; who goes after business late and early; who accosts all Business Men in their Stores, the Scholar in his Study, the Lawyer in his Office; who can be in hundreds of places at once, and speak to thousands of persons, saying to each one the best thing in the best manner.

A good advertisement insures a business connection of the most permanent and independent basis, and it is in a certain sense a guarantee to the customer of fair and moderate prices. Experience has demonstrated that the dealer whose wares have obtained a public celebrity is not only enabled to sell, but is forced to sell, at reasonable rates, and to furnish a good article.

For Advertising Rates address the Publisher.

IRA CORNWALL, Jr.,  
23 Prince William Street  
ST. JOHN, N. B.



**International Exposition.**

In our June issue we endeavored to show the reasons why New Brunswick should be well represented at this Exhibition. We are pleased this month to be able to report very prompt steps are being taken to secure that representation.

The Dominion Government, during its last session, voted \$250,000 for defraying the expenses of the Canadian department, and the work of organizing the Canada Commission was at once commenced, and, under the care of the Honorable Minister of Agriculture and the indefatigable Secretary of the Commission (Mr. J. Perrault), the work is progressing

most favorably. Each Province being required to make its own collections, the several local governments have been called upon to select their Provincial Advisory Board, whose duty it will be—

- 1st. To disseminate information regarding the Exhibition.
- 2d. To secure the co-operation of industrial, scientific, agricultural and other associations in their Province.
- 3d. To appoint co-operative local committees, representing the different industries of their Province.
- 4th. To stimulate local action on all measures intended to render the Exhibition successful and a worthy representation of the in-

dustries of the country.

- 5th. To encourage the production of articles suitable for exhibition.
  - 6th. To distribute documents issued by the Commission among the manufacturers and others in their Districts interested in the Exhibition.
  - 7th. To render assistance in furthering the financial and other interests of the Exhibition, and to furnish information to the Commission on subjects that may be referred to them.
- The Commission will aim to secure a high standard of quality in the articles exhibited, and a complete representation of the resources and industries of the country. To this end, there should be presented for exhibition the

best products of each Province, and especially those which are regarded as of a representative character.

The Commission will avail itself of the several Provincial Exhibitions of 1875 to secure the best possible selection of the articles generally exhibited on those occasions.

Applications for space by intending exhibitors should be made at once to the Secretary of the Advisory Board of each Province, who will furnish them with the Philadelphia printed classification, blank forms of entry, and every information desired. The Advisory Boards appointed by each Province are requested to report weekly to the Canadian Commission the progression of the work in their Provinces.

The following gentlemen compose the Advisory Board of New Brunswick: Messrs John H. Parks, James Harris, James Donville, James Robinson, William Peters, Henry A. Austin, John Howe, Thos. R. Jones, James Fleming, Henry Hilyard, Archibald Rowan, Richard Thompson, Gilbert Murdoch, Samuel Crothers, Robert Finlay, John H. Harding, John Boyd, William Anderson, George Lester, Thos. F. Barker, J. C. Risteen, Wm J. Edgcomb, and Ira Cornwall, Jr., Secretary.

All the important interests of the Province are represented in this Board, so that no interest will be overlooked, and we have no doubt they, realizing the important duty resting upon them of preparing and securing a proper exhibit of the products of this Province in the approaching International Exposition and Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia. We earnestly appeal to the farmers, miners, mechanics, inventors, manufacturers and producers of New Brunswick, and to all others interested in the general advancement of the Dominion, to give them their hearty aid.

It will be the duty of this Board to select articles for the Provincial collection; and, as they have arranged with the Manufacturers and Mechanics Association to make their forthcoming Exhibition the depot for selecting articles, it will be well for all intending exhibitors to prepare their articles at once, as the time is so limited.

The Provincial Government will defray all the expenses of the Advisory Board and collecting the articles at some central point in the Province, and the collection of articles is then taken charge of by the Dominion Government, who will defray all the further expense connected with exhibiting the articles they will send them to Philadelphia, and, after the Exhibition, will return them to their several owners (free of cost), and also run all risk of breakage, loss by fire, etc.

The Canada Commission also publish the following for the guidance of exhibitors:—

Exhibitors will not be charged for space.

A limited quantity of steam and waterpower will be supplied gratuitously. The quantity of each will be settled definitely at the time

of the allotment of space. Any power required by the exhibitor in excess of that allowed will be furnished by the Canadian Commission. Demands for such excess of power must also be settled at the time of the allotment of space.

The Canadian Commission will provide at their own cost, all show cases, shelving, counters, fittings, etc., which they may require; and all countersinks, with their pulleys, belt-*ing*, etc., for the transmission of power from the main shafts in the machinery hall. All arrangements of articles and decorations must be in conformity with the general plan adopted by the Director-General.

Special constructions of any kind, whether in the buildings or grounds, can only be made upon the written approval of the Canadian Commission.

The Canadian Commission will take precautions for the safe preservation of all objects in the Exhibition; and it will be responsible for damage or loss of any kind, or for accidents by fire or otherwise.

The Canadian Commission will employ watchmen of their own choice to guard their goods during the hours the Exhibition is open to the public. Appointments of such watchmen to be subject to the approval of the Director-General.

Products brought into the United States, at the ports of New York, Boston, Portland, Me., Burlington, Vt., Suspension Bridge, N. Y., Detroit, Port Huron, Mich., Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, New Orleans and San Francisco, intended for display at the International Exhibition, will be allowed to go forward to the Exhibition buildings, under proper supervision of customs officers, without examination at such ports of original entry, and at the close of the Exhibition will be allowed to go forward to the port from which they are to be exported. No duties will be levied upon such goods unless entered for consumption in the United States.

Space assigned to Foreign Commissions and not occupied on the 1st of April, 1876, will revert to the Director-General for re-assignment.

If products are not intended for competition, it must be so stated by the exhibitor, and they will be excluded from the examination by the international Juries.

An Official Catalogue will be published in four distinct versions—viz., English, French, German and Spanish. The sale of Catalogues is reserved to the Centennial Commission.

The Canadian Commissions, or such agents as they may designate, shall be responsible for the receiving, unpacking and arrangement of objects, as well as for their removal at the close of the Exhibition; but no person shall be permitted to act as such agent until he can give to the Director-General written evi-

dence of his having been approved by the proper Commission.

Each package must be addressed "To the Commission for Canada, at the International Exhibition of 1876, Philadelphia, United States of America," and should have at least two labels affixed to different but not opposite sides of each case, and giving the following information:—

(1) The country from which it comes; (2) name or firm of the exhibitor; (3) residence of the exhibitor; (4) department to which objects belong; (5) total number of packages sent by that exhibitor; (6) serial number of that particular package.

Within each package should be a list of all objects.

Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent medicines, nostrums and empirical preparations whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the Exhibition.

The removal of goods will not be permitted prior to the close of the Exhibition.

Sketches, drawings, photographs, or other reproductions of articles exhibited, will only be allowed upon the joint assent of the exhibitor and the Director-General; but views of portions of the building may be made upon the Director-General's sanction.

Immediately after the close of the Exhibition, the Canadian Commission shall remove their effects, and complete such removal before December 31, 1876.

We feel justified in saying that the Exposition is an assured success. Located in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, a magnificent tract of land of 3,700 acres—450 acres of which are being graded and beautified for the Centennial buildings. A more attractive place could scarcely be found.

We have devoted considerable space this month to the illustrations of the buildings, and therefore cannot give as extensive a description as we could wish, but will do so in a future number.

The number and size of the buildings now in course of erection for the Exposition are as follows:

Main building, of which we publish a fine view, is of iron and glass, 1,880 feet in length by 464 feet in width, and 70 feet in height; floor area, 21 acres.

Art Gallery or Memorial Hall, of granite, iron and glass, 365 feet in length, 210 feet in width, and 59 feet in height; surmounted by a dome; floor area, two acres. As will be seen by our illustration, that building will be remarkably handsome. We also publish a very clear view of the Horticultural building, which is 383 feet long, 193 feet wide, and 72 feet high; floor space, 2 acres. Building of iron and glass; to be properly heated and well secured from fire.





**ART GALLERY.—International Exhibition, Philadelphia.**

And in a future number we hope to give a view of the Machinery building, which is 300 feet wide, 1,402 feet long, with addition on south side 208 feet by 210 feet. Interior height to ventilators, 70 feet; floor space, 14 acres. This building is to be of masonry, iron, timber and glass; roof well trussed, and secured with wrought iron tie beams and struts. Eight

main lines of slanting run the entire length of the building.  
 The Agricultural building, 830 feet in length, 540 feet in width, and 75 feet in height in transept and nave. Building gothic, of wood and glass; floor space, 10 acres.  
 Near this building will be the stock yards, for the exhibition of horses, cattle, sheep,

swine, poultry, etc., for which suitable sheds and stables will be erected.

The other buildings will consist of one or more hotels, railroad depot, and buildings for use of Commissioners and others employed in and about the Exposition.

The general reception of articles at the Exhibition buildings will be commenced on Janu-



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GEO. E. FAIRWEATHER.  
Late Dep'y Com. Clerk  
of the City of Saint John.

All Collections and Legal Business entrusted to us will be promptly attended to.

ary 1, 1876, and no article will be admitted after March 31, 1876, except articles of a perishable nature, which can be delivered at any time before the opening day.

The Exhibition will open on the 10th day of May, 1876, and close on the 10th day of November following.

The following is the

CLASSIFICATION.

The general regulations provide for ten departments, with sub-divisions and groups. The ten departments are as follows:

1. Raw material—mineral, vegetable and animal.
2. Materials and manufactures used for food, or in the arts, the result of extractive or combining processes.
3. Textile and felted fabrics; apparel, costumes, and ornaments for the person.
4. Furniture and manufactures of general use in construction and in dwellings.
5. Tools, implements, machines and processes.
6. Motors and transportation.
7. Apparatus and methods for the increase and diffusion of knowledge.
8. Engineering, public works, architecture, etc.
9. Plastic and graphic arts.
10. Objects illustrating efforts for the improvement of the physical, intellectual and moral condition of man.

It would not be within our power, with the limited space at our disposal, to give a detailed classification of goods, location of grounds, drawings of buildings, or organization of the National Commission, as papers containing a full description of the same may be had on application to the Secretary of the Advisory Board.

Particular attention is called to the fact that it is highly important that the Secretary be notified at the earliest possible time by all who desire space in which to exhibit works of art, inventions, manufactured articles, products of the mine, quarry or soil, of the character of the articles, space required and power needed, that their applications may be forwarded to Ottawa at once. Blank applications for space—blanks for which can be had, on application, by mail or otherwise, from the Secretary of the Advisory Board, who will promptly and cheerfully forward all papers asked for, and answer all questions relating to the International Exposition.

We devote a large space this month to information regarding this Exhibition, and consider too much importance cannot be attached to it, for the reasons given in our last number. With a soil and climate capable of growing all the products of the Temperate Zone; with vast deposits of coal and mineral wealth; with scientific inventors and

skilled artisans, the Province of New Brunswick has every essential requisite to render her department attractive and creditable. Upon all of us, however, rests the responsibility and labor necessary to make a proper exhibit in this International Exposition, where the products of your soil, mines, workshops and studios may be examined by the representative people of the civilized world, and whereby our Province may invite the capital of other nations to aid in the development of our industries.

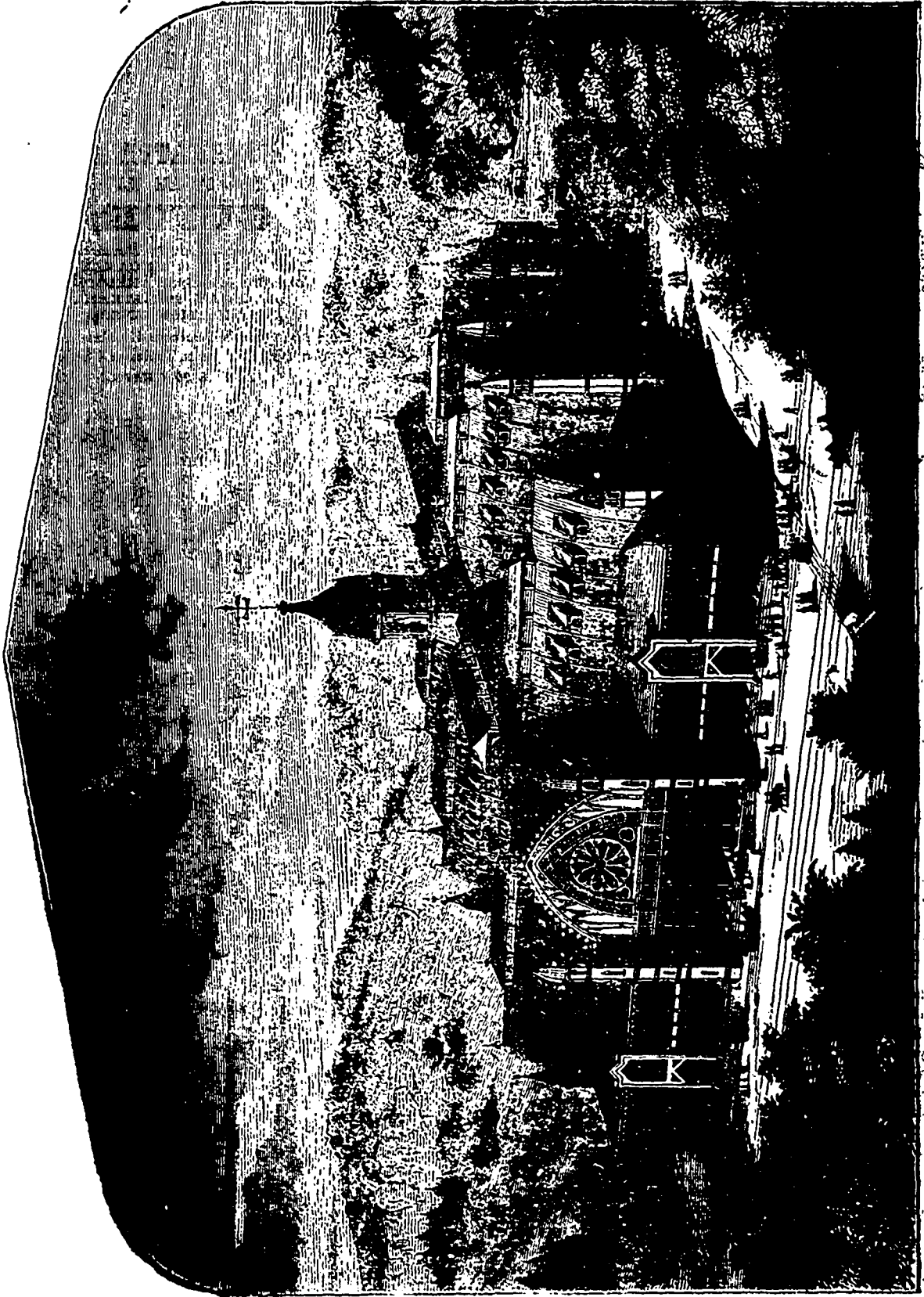
California says its wool clip this year will reach over 51,000,000 pounds, valued at upward of \$12,000,000.

Philadelphia expects to expend \$1,600,000 to provide the needed increase of water supply for the Centennial.

A company in Canada will engage in the manufacture of India-rubber from the common milkweed.

"In a word," say the Texas papers, "there is a promise of a year of plenty such as has never been witnessed." That's good.

Great Britain was slow at first, but now wants to double her allotted space at the Centennial.



**AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.**—International Exhibition, Philadelphia.

## MONTREAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Orders received at the office of this paper.

## Court of Arbitration.

The following remarks, made by the *Portland Trade Review*, show the practical working of the Courts of Arbitration fully come up to the ideas we expressed on the point some months since, and we hope to see such Courts established throughout the Dominion without delay, and save our mercantile communities much vexatious delay and needless expense in settling cases that would be gladly submitted to such Courts:—

"About a year ago, the Legislature of New York, on petition of the Chambers of Commerce, passed a law creating a "Court of Arbitration" to settle such questions as might be submitted to them growing out of commercial transactions. In all cases submitted, the decision of the Court was to be final, thus securing a speedy decision of a judge learned in the law; and without the intervention of the jury, ex-Judge W. L. Fancher, one of the most respectable lawyers in New York, was appointed to the position, which he has filled to the entire satisfaction of the mercantile community.

At the present session of the Legislature a bill was introduced, which became a law, enlarging the jurisdiction of the Judge, and it is now one of the fixed institutions of the city.

"The Court of Arbitration is rapidly gaining favor among the business classes. In all of the cases which have come up thus far for adjudication, promptness and dispatch have been substituted for the law's delay, and the coach style of tardiness for which the law

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## The "Gazette" (Montreal),

The leading Commercial paper in Canada.

is renowned. Disputants anxious to settle their differences, and willing to submit to the decision of an arbitrator, find in this Court a satisfactory remedy for their disagreements. The *World* says that the business of the Court thus far has been varied, it having decided partnership disputes, claims for salaries and for goods sold, breach of contract, freight cases, and cases arising on bills of lading, shipment of goods from abroad, on marine insurance, &c. But by far the greater part of the business is of a kind that leads to no public judgment or public trial, and is of a conciliatory character. Disagreeing partners have consulted the arbitrator, whose decision has been accepted and acted on without public trial or on any record of the decision, to the evident satisfaction of both parties."

LEARN A TRADE.—I never look at my old steel composing rule that I do not bless myself that, while my strength lasts, I am not at the mercy of the world. If my pen is not wanted I can go back to the type case and be sure to find work; for I learned the printer's trade thoroughly, newspaper-work, job-work, book-work and press-work. I am glad I have a good trade. It is as a rock upon which the possessor can stand firmly. There is health and vigor for both body and mind in an honest trade. It is the strongest and surest part of the self-made man. Go from the academy to the printing office, or to the artisan's bench, or, if you please, to the farm—for, to be sure, true farming is a trade, and a good one at that. Lay thus a sure foundation, and after that, branch off into whatever profession you please.

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SCALES,

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Send for Illustrated Circulars and Price List, and Location where you saw this advertisement.

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We also make to order Engines and Boilers of any re-  
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Judson's Governors, and every description of  
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Catalogues forwarded on application.  
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MADE WITH THE

LATEST AND MOST VALUABLE  
IMPROVEMENTS.

The Standard of the World.

HIGHEST PRIZES AT PARIS IN 1867,  
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The most accurate.

The most durable.

The most convenient.

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403 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

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## WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE,

### MARKET SQUARE.

APRIL 27TH, 1875.

OUR STOCK OF SPRING GOODS,

Comprising a very full Assortment in every Department, is now Complete.

We shall be very happy to see our friends, or execute their orders, which shall be done on the best terms.

DANIEL & BOYD.

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MANUFACTURER OF SQUARE-HEADED AND HEXAGON BOLTS, RAILWAY TRACK BOLTS, LARGE SCREW BOILER RIVETS, Washers, &c. Carriage Builder, Horse Shoer and Iron Worker. Carriages Repaired in Wood or Iron. Painting, & *Young's Buildings, 11 & 13 Waterloo Street, St. John, N. B.*

Thomas Connor & Sons;

ROPE Manufacturers, Marsh Bridge, St. John, N. B.,—DEEP SEA, HAND HEAD LOG, SASH & CLOTHES Lines,—Ratline, Amberline, Marline, Houseline and Spun Yarn. Wrapping and Salmon Twines. *LATH AND PAILING YARN A SPECIALITY.*

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Dealers in all Descriptions of Ship, Office, House & School Furniture.

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SPECIALITIES IN SHIP'S FURNITURE: New Pattern Backs and Seats Stuffed. 6 ft. Table and Settees, \$30.00; 5 ft. do. do., \$35.00; 4 ft. 6 in., do. do., \$4.00; 4 ft. do. do., \$33.00; 2 ft. Extension, \$4.00 extra. Seats Stuffed. 6 ft. Table and Settees, \$33.00; 5 ft. do. do., \$32.00; 4 ft. 6 in. do. do., \$31.00; 4 ft. do. do., \$30.00; 5 per cent discount for cash.

NEW BRUNSWICK FILE WORKS.

FILES AND RASPS OF ALL DESCRIPTION RE-CUT AND WARRANTED EQUAL TO NEW.

THE SUBSCRIBER having had several years experience in leading FILE WORKS of the United States, he guarantees satisfaction, and a saving of fully fifty per cent. on original cost.

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Years ago, when the middle-aged men of today were boys, Horace Greely wrote: "It is a great source of consolation to us that when the public shall be tired of us as an editor, we can make a satisfactory livelihood at setting type or farming; so that, while our strength lasts, ten thousand blockheads, taking offence at some article they do not understand, could not drive us into the poor house." And so may a man become independent.

LOCATION, CAPITAL, LUCK.—"If I only had the capital," says the anxious would-be venturer, "I could make a fortune." To do business without capital is not easy; but to commence right, keep right, and add surely, little by little each day, to the fairly accumulated gains, makes capital and guarantees its thrifty use. "We don't know how he came by his money, for he never earned a dollar," kills the credit of a young man who asks for public confidence; while on the contrary, "he commenced at the bottom, has worked his way up by fair dealing and industrious habits," carries with it more weight than the signatures of scores of friends. Merit, after all, will stand the test. Capital in business might as well be placed on the turn of a card, as entrusted with incompetent managers, or in these days of push and rush, with sluggish, easy-going natures. "If we can only get that store," everything else will take care of itself; so say and so think those who stand and wait, while the earnest, hard-worker has placed himself on the road to success long before they discovered that it was daybreak. Be up early, go at your task, stick to it, and you will outstrip those who

can only say, "It's all luck," whenever they hear of other men's success. We don't believe in luck.

## Insurance Department.

### A Good Word for Life Insurance.

From the *Insurance Record's* report of the proceedings of the recent annual meeting of the Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society, we clip the following portion of a speech made by Rev. Dr. Gillan:—

"Rev. Dr. Gillan, in seconding the motion for the adoption of the report, said—My lord and gentlemen, in seconding the motion for the adoption of the report just read, permit me to remark, in passing, that there is something very contradictory in the Scottish character. We are noted for a sly humor and dry metaphysics as well. We are renowned for "canniness," while our fervid temperament has passed into a proverb. We are not eminent for abstinence, and yet we are distinguished for prudence. We are long-headed in some things and short-sighted in others, improvident on the one hand and provident on the other. Our banks are proportionally far more numerous than they are in England, and so I fear are also our public houses. Verily we are a

peculiar people, at once hard-hearted and soft-hearted. The better side of our nature is reflected in those multiform institutions whose design is to harbor or invest our surplus means, or drain off somewhat of our current expenses; and these are taken advantage of by all ranks of the community. To meet any coming exigency we have our benefit, sick and funeral societies. We have our penny savings banks, as well as those for more pretentious deposits. These form a category most honoring to our industrial classes. This we hold to be a noble trait in our national character; and all the nobler it becomes when so much of our income—be it from rents, or profits, or wages, or fees, or stipends—is laid aside as a fund we ourselves can never require. Hence the value of life assurance companies as tending to promote so praiseworthy a practice, and to regulate such a procedure. My lord, you will admit that if the spikes in our Scottish thistle are rather hard and sharp, this is the flower of it which is both soft and downy. (Applause.) I commend such institutions, because I see in them the centre point or germs of many of the higher virtues which adorn the man and the Christian. Among these self-abnegation stands out the most prominent. Narrowness is banished, and liberality takes its place. In many cases of life assuring restraint is placed

**B. KIRKPATRICK & Co.,**  
**Commission Merchants,**  
 SHIP CHANDLERS AND SHIP BROKERS,  
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**Coal Charters effected.**

Reference by permission—John Crenar, Esq., Pictou  
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 Perkins & Job, 27 South St. New York, 103 State street  
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 MANUFACTURER OF  
**OIL TANNED LARRIGANS.**  
 Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's  
**BOOTS & SHOES,**  
 In Serge, Kid and Grain Leathers.  
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 ST. JOHN, N. B.

**CONTINENTAL HOTEL,**  
 North Side King Square,  
 ST. JOHN, N. B.  
**GEO. HAYWARD,** . . . Proprietor.

on individual inclination. Domestic privations are often submitted to, which the unselfish most admire; and where luxuries or superfluities are denied for this purpose a blessing is safe to rest on what remains. This is the highest sentiment which can inspire the breast. Among all the virtues which enoble the humanity of our Divine Master this was the grandest; and then what can be more touchingly indicative of genuine, generous affection than the adoption of such a course? Whatever is contained in our policy is secured for the benefit of others. It is a provision for your nearest and dearest, when you can provide for them no longer. It is to ward off the horrors of poverty, and, humanly speaking, to render destitution impossible. To vindicate the neglect of such a precaution on the plea of plenty while living cannot be admitted. On the contrary, the more comfortably the family are kept, the greater the cruelty of leaving them to the cold charity of an unfeeling world. The greener the pasture now the more dreary will the desert be then. (Applause.) My lord and gentlemen, permit me to remark, in recommending such disinterested foresight, such exercises of self-denial, and of solicitous love, that such displays of a moral nature cannot go without their reward. Conscience will give it now, and the respect of your neighbor will attend it. The testimony of the inward approver will smooth the pillow of death, and

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 (Formerly stubbs).  
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 J. HAYWARD Proprietor

assuredly it cannot but help our preparation to meet that Great and Beneficent Being of whom it is written that, "He relieveth the fatherless and widow." On these accounts, and with this aspect of the case before us, let me invite all—but especially invite young men, according to their position and ability, to cast in their lot with those who are laying up a good store against the time to come, whereby their memories will be blessed by those they may leave behind them. (Applause.)

The last annual report of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company shows the Company to be very strong. Each stock holder is individually responsible for liabilities of the Company. There are 1300 shareholders—amongst whom are members some of the wealthiest citizens in England. The last exhibited give \$26,740,107.75 as the assets of the Company.

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**Fire and Marine Insurance Agent,**  
**NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,**  
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**WRITING & COPYING**  
**BLACK INK,**

MADE from Pure NITRATES, writes a beautiful Blue, turns Jet Black by exposure to the light, and copies Jet Black at once. Try it.  
**H. CHUBB & Co.,**

**EAST INDIA HEMP,**  
 And what we know about it.  
 Instead of devoting a column to the merits of this strange and wonderful plant, we remain silent and let it speak for itself through other lips than ours, believing that those who have suffered most can better tell the story. We will here quote word for word from letters recently received, simply adding our testimony to the rest in saying that when this plant is properly prepared, we know that it

Positively Cures Consumption,  
 and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours:  
 Liverpool, Beach Meadows, Queen's Co., }  
 Nova Scotia, August 27th, 1874.  
 Please send \$3 worth of India Hemp. I cannot tell you with pen the great good this has done me I was as weak as a cat; could hardly stand on my legs; no appetite; constant pain in my lungs; the doctor had given me up, and I saw death before my eyes. But this medicine has raised me to the enjoyment of life and health. I can now walk two and three miles without fatigue; have a good appetite; am free from pain; sleep soundly, and am doing well. I have no fears of consumption now.  
 ISAAC J. GARRETT.

Thornton, Boone Co., Ind., 1st Month 20, 1867.  
 Friends CHADDOCK & Co.:  
 Mr. Fлиндy Barker, who was so low with Consumption, and only weighed one hundred and twenty-five pounds when he commenced to take your medicine, now weighs one hundred and eighty-four pounds, and says he feels as well as he ever did in his life.  
 Yours truly,  
 HONR. Gen.  
 The following certifies the above, seven years letter

Thornton, Boone Co., Ind., Jan. 30, 1874.  
 I have tried so much that I have lost all confidence in Patent Medicines, and would not have sent for your remedy, only I saw in your testimonials that of Robt. Cox in the case of Fлиндy Barker, with whom I am personally acquainted, and I know that Mr. Barker WAS CURED OF CONSUMPTION, and is now well and hearty. I am also acquainted with Robert Cox, and feel that Cannabis ought to do as much for me as it did for Barker.  
 Yours in faith,  
 JOHN B. WETHERLAND.

Sweet Valley, Luzerne, Pa., April 20, 1874.  
 I have used your Cannabis India Syrup for the last ten years with astonishing success in ACUTE and chronic PULMONARY AFFECTIONS, and I believe it has no equal for such diseases.  
 Dr. J. N. DAVENPORT.

Deep River, Poweshieck, Iowa, Jan. 3, 1874.  
 I have just seen your advertisement in my paper. I know all about the Cannabis India. Fifteen years ago it cured my daughter of the ASTHMA; she had it very bad for several years, but was perfectly cured.  
 JACOB TROUT.

N. B.—This Remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. \$2.50 per bottle, or three bottles for \$7.50. Pills and Ointment, \$1.25 each. Sent at our risk. Address  
**CHADDOCK & CO.,**  
 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Golden Ball Corner.

**S. H. LASKEY,**  
Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of  
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An inspection solicited.  
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**Plumbing and Gas Fitting**  
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Water and Gas Fittings constantly on hand. Orders  
respectfully solicited and promptly attended to.  
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Produce Commission Merchant,  
AND DEALER IN  
**OATS, FEED, BRAN, MOULE, &c.,**  
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**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
General Agents and Auctioneers,  
**CHARLOTTETOWN,**  
P. E. Island.

**CANCERS CURED** WITHOUT THE USE  
of the knife, by a new  
but speedy and almost  
painless process.  
**DR. O. C. WOOD,**  
OTTAWA, ONT.  
If required, references can be given to parties suc-  
cessfully treated. Circulars will be sent to any address  
forwarded for that purpose.

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For Wedding, Visiting and Business Cards, &c.,  
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Household Plate, Jewellery, articles in Ivory,  
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**Auctioneer, Commission Merchant,**  
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Sells largely from Samples. Orders for purchas-  
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Nearly opposite Country Market,.....SAINT JOHN, N. B.  
References.—A. L. Palmer, Esq., M. P., St. John;  
John Pickard, Esq., M. P., Fredericton; Messrs. Blaks-  
lee & Whitteet, St. John; N. Perry, Esq., St. John.  
Consignments Solicited. Returns Prompt. Great in-  
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**SOUTH MARKET WHARF,**  
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**J. CHALONER,** originator, in the following Colors:  
Roseine, Ponceau, Pink, Scarlet, Violet, Purple  
(red and blue shades), Mauve, Yellow, (light and deep.)  
Blue, Green, Brown, Maroon.  
Flower and Vegetable Seeds in Packets. Wholesale  
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**J. CHALONER, Chemist and Druggist,**  
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**Locksmiths, Bell Hangers & Safe**  
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**Electric Bells, Speaking Tubes**  
**[and Electric Indicators]**  
Kept constantly on hand and furnished to order.  
Also, all kinds of Jobbing attended to with neatness  
and dispatch.

**MARITIME WAREHOUSING**  
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**DOCK CO.**  
CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL DE-  
SCRIPTION OF MERCHANDISE.  
APPLY TO  
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**I WANT**  
**LIVE AGENTS!**  
AND  
**Will Pay**  
**the Highest Rates**  
of Commission to them.  
Apply to  
**IRA CONN WALL, Jr.,**  
The Business I want you  
for will not interfere with  
Fire or Life Insurance Ag-  
encies or any other kind  
of business.  
Excepting Only  
**ACCIDENT INSURANCE!**  
Opposition Agents in that  
line need not apply.

TO ADVERTISERS. The reason of the popularity of the Maritime Trade Review as an advertising medium, is not alone its large guaranteed circulation, and the desirable class whom it reaches, but also because the value of its contents insures its being filed as a reference, and kept constantly before its readers not for a day but for months (nay) years.

(Compiled for the MARITIME TRADE REVIEW by J. L. WOODWORTH.)

SAINT JOHN, N. B. PRICES CURRENT. WHOLESALE.

All quotations are duty paid unless otherwise stated, and it should be understood to represent the wholesale prices generally. In the making up of small orders, higher prices are charged. July.

Canvas. Dets 5 per cent when used for ships or vessels, other wise 1 1/2 per cent. Gourock, ex. No. 1, per yd. 0 41 bleached 0 38 boiled 0 32 grass bleached, 0 25 duck, 0 25 Cotton No. 1. 0 42

Cordage. Dets 5 per cent when used for ships or vessels only, other wise 1 1/2 per cent. Gourock, hemp, per lb., 00 0 11 Manila, 0 14 0 15 wire-rope, 0 8 0 11 bolt rope, hous- line, &c., 12 0 13 Gourock sail twine, extra, 0 50 Domestic hemp, 0 10 Manila, 0 11

Candles. Dets 1 1/2 per cent. Moulds, per lb., 0 12 @ 0 03

Coals. Dets Dets. English, per chald., retail, 0 09 0 50 Scotch, 0 10 0 04 Sydney, 0 00 0 50 Pictou, Acadia Mines, 0 00 0 60 Grand Lake, 1 00 0 50 Joggins, 0 00 0 25 Anthracite, per ton, 8 03 0 59

Coffee. Dets. Green 2c per lb. roasted or ground, 3c per lb. Java, per lb., 0 21 0 24 Ceylon, (native,) 0 25 0 24 plantation 0 31 0 31 Cape, 0 22 0 25 Porto Rico, 0 23 0 25 St. Domingo, 0 19 0 21 Jamaica, 0 22 0 21 Java, roasted, 0 35 0 36 Jamaica, 0 30 0 33

Drugs and Dyos. Dets Dets. Borax, refined, per lb., 0 20 0 25 Alum, 0 03 0 04 Blue Vitrol, 0 00 0 12 Crystals, Soda, 0 02 0 02 Sulphur, 0 05 0 07 Saltpetre, 0 12 0 14 Cochineal, black, 1 30 1 50 Cudbear, 0 20 0 30 Logwood, 0 00 0 01 Extract, 0 10 0 12 Redwood, 0 03 0 05 Fustic, 0 00 0 04 Indigo, 0 00 0 05 Cream Tartar, powdered, 0 33 0 37 Senna, East India, 0 20 0 30 Liquorice, stick, 0 20 0 40 Carb. Soda, 0 01 0 05 Hip-on Salts, 0 03 0 04 Arrow Root, 0 20 0 00 Castor Oil, per gallon, 1 50 2 00

Fish. Dets. Codfish, per quintal, 3 50 4 00 Pollock, 0 00 3 00 Haddock, 0 00 2 50 Ling, 0 00 4 50 Herrings, Bay, per brl., 2 50 Split, 3 00 Shelburne, 0 00 0 00 Labrador, 6 00 0 00 3/4 bl. 3 00 3 had, No. 1, 5 00 0 00

Oysters, P. E. I. 4 Shediac, 3 50 Smoked Herrings: No. 1 Digby, per box, 80 No. 2 " " 0 25 Grand Manan, sealed, 0 23 " No. 1, 0 14 Flour and Meal. Dets Dets. Extra State, per brl., 5 15 5 40 Choice Minnesota Extra, 5 00 6 00 Canada Superfine, 5 00 5 10 Choice, 5 50 5 50 Family and Pastry, 7 50 0 25 Rye Flour, 5 50 6 00 Oatmeal, 6 70 0 75 Corn Meal, 1 00 4 15

Fruits. Dets Dets. Raisins, layer, new, 1/2 box, 2 20 @ 2 30 " old, 0 00 0 00 Valencia, new, per lb., 0 00 0 10 Currants, per lb., 0 05 0 07 Figs, per lb., new, 0 10 0 17 Dried Apples, per lb., 0 10 0 12 Oranges, per box, 5 00 5 50 Lemons, 6 00 6 75 Apples, per brl., 2 50 2 00 Tamarinds, per 100 lbs., 9 00 11 00 Cocoa Nuts, per 100, 6 00 8 00

Grain. Dets Dets. Corn, per bush, 0 00 1 00 Oats, 0 55 0 57 " P. E. I., 0 00 0 45 Barley, 0 00 0 40 Feed, heavy, per ton, Bran,

Hay. Dets Dets. Uncompressed, 2,000 lb, Heater press,

Iron, &c. Dets Dets. Refined, per 100 lbs., 2 85 2 60 Common, 100 lbs., 0 18 0 19 Patent Metal, per lb., 0 50 7 00 Anchors, per 100 lbs., 5 50 6 50 Chain Cables, 5 50 6 50 Rigging Chain, per lb., 0 05 0 09

Lime. Dets Dets. Per cask, 2 50

Leather. Dets Dets. Refined, per 100 lbs., 2 85 2 60 Common, 100 lbs., 0 18 0 19 Patent Metal, per lb., 0 50 7 00 Anchors, per 100 lbs., 5 50 6 50 Chain Cables, 5 50 6 50 Rigging Chain, per lb., 0 05 0 09

Lumber. Dets Dets. Spruce Deals, 0 00 10 00

Aroostook Pine Boards, Nos. 1 and 2, 45 00 No. 3, 35 No. 4, 25 Aroostook P. B., (single), 00 13 00 Common 13 00 Spruce Boards, 0 00 10 00 Spruce Scantling, (uns'd.), 6 00 7 00 Clapboards, extra, 32 00 34 00 No. 1, 30 00 No. 2, 25 00 No. 3, 12 00 Laths, Spruce, 0 75 0 85 Pine, 1 20 1 20 Pailings, Spruce, 4 50 8 50 Shingles, Cedar (shaved), 3 35 3 25 Shingles, Pine, 3 50 4 50 Sugar Box Shooks, each, 0 00 0 00

Matches. Dets Dets. Per gross, 0 52 0 34

Molasses. Dets Dets. Porto Rico, per gal., 0 00 0 30 Cuba, Cienfuegos, 0 40 0 12 Calbarien, 0 00 0 00 Barbados, 0 42 0 50 St. Kitts, 0 00 0 00 Nevis, 0 00 0 00 Trinidad, 0 00 0 00

Nails. Dets Dets. Cut, 3 1/2, 4d, 5d, per 100 lbs., 5 00 1 50 Other size, 1 50 5 50 Ship Spikes, 5 00 7 50 Galvanized do, 7 50 5 00

Oakum. Dets Dets. English, per 112 lbs., 7 50 8 25 English, carded, per lb., 0 07 0 09 Navy, 8 50 0 10

Oils. Dets Dets. Linseed, boiled per gal., 0 90 0 95 raw, 0 00 0 75 Palo Seal, 09 Olive, 1 25 1 15 Lard, extra winter, 1 10 1 15 No. 1, 0 95 1 00 No. 2, 0 95 1 00 Kerosene, American, 0 31 0 31 Canadian, 0 25 0 20 Lubricating, W. Virginia, extra, Wool oil, Spindle oil, 0 00 0 00

Paints. Dets Dets. White Lead, Brandram's, No. 1, per 100 lbs., 8 50 9 50 Yellow Paint, 7 50 7 50 Black, 7 50 7 50 Red, 7 50 7 50 Putty, per lb., 0 04 0 04

Provisions. Dets Dets. Am. Mess Pork, per brl., 25 00 23 50 Irish Pork, in bond, Mess Beef, Extra, P. E. I. Mess Pork, prime mess, Hams & Shoulders, per lb., 0 12 0 13 " smoked 0 14 0 15 Butter, per lb., 0 20 0 22 Cheese, dairy, Canada factory, 0 11 0 15 New Brunswick, 0 14 0 16 Lard, 0 16 0 17 Eggs, 0 12 0 13

Rice. Dets Dets. Arracan, per lb., 0 01 0 04 Rangoon, 0 01 0 04 Patna, 0 07 0 07

Salt. Dets Dets. Liverpool, per sack (store), 0 80 0 90 Table, per bag, 1 30 1 40 Turk's Island, per bush, 2 25 0 30

Seeds. Dets Dets. Flax Seed, per bushel, 3 50 2 Timothy, 3 50 3 75 Clover, per lb., 0 12 0 15 " White Dutch, 35 0 40 Turnip Seed, (various), 25 0 70

Soap. Dets Dets. P. Y., per lb., 05 0 06 Common, 0 05 0 05

Spices. Dets Dets. Cassia, stick, per lb., 50 45 " ground, 25 21 Cloves, whole, 55 60 " ground, 65 75 Nutmeg, 1 10 1 20 Ginger, ground, 16 20 " Jamaica, 20 27 Pepper, black, 18 20 " ground, 22 24 Pimento, 44 11 " ground, 13 15

Sugar. Dets Dets. Porto Rico, per lb., 0 03 0 09 Cuba, 0 07 0 08 Barbados, 0 72 0 84 Vacuum Pan, 0 09 0 09 Mafeca's, Dutch, Scotch Refines, 0 81 0 09 American Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 0 10 0 10

Teas. Dets Dets. Congou, broken leaf, 1/2 lb, 50 30 0 34 fair common, 50 51 0 40 finest, 50 31 0 04 Oolong, 0 42 0 54

Tobacco. Dets Dets. Ten's, per lb., 41 48 Natural Leaf, 50 80 Navy, sixes, bright, 53 60 " dark, 45 48 Ten's, Domestic, 44 46 Navy, 44 48

Tar and Pitch. Dets Dets. American coal tar, per brl., 4 00 Domestic, 2 75 Coal tar pitch, 2 00 Wilmington pitch, tar, 5 00 5 00

Exchange. Dets Dets. London, 60 days, 10 1/2 P. c. pre. sight, 10 1/2 N.Y. & Boston, sight, (gold), 1 1/2 P. c. dis. (O. I.), 1 1/2 P. c. dis. Montreal sight, 1/4 pre. Halifax sight, 1/4 pre.





Government House, Ottawa,

Monday, 14th day of June, 1875.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR  
IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and under the provisions of the 123rd section of the Act passed in the session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 31st year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 6, and intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following Regulations respecting the Bonding Warehouses in the Dominion, be, and the same are hereby adopted and established, that is to say:—

REGULATIONS.

ARTICLE I. Warehousing for the storage of Imported goods shall be known and designated as follows:—

Class 1. Stores occupied by the Government of Canada.

Class 2. Warehouses occupied by importers exclusively for the storage of goods imported by, or consigned to them, or purchased by them in bond.

Class 3. Warehouses occupied for the general storage of imported goods.

Class 4. Yards, sheds and other buildings used for the storing and slaughtering of animals in bond.

Class 5. Warehouses exclusively for the manufacture or refining of sugar.

Class 6. Suffernance Warehouses.

Application for establishment of Bonded Warehouses.

ARTICLE II. For a Warehouse of the second or third class, the owner shall make application in writing to the Collector of the Port, describing the premises, the location and capacity of the same, and stating the purpose for which the building is to be used, whether for the storage of merchandise imported by, or consigned to himself exclusively, or for the general storage of merchandise in bond.

The Collector will thereon examine or direct the Surveyor or other proper officers of Customs, in whom he can repose confidence, to examine and inspect the premises and report to him in writing the particulars of the location, construction and dimensions of the building, its capabilities for the safe keeping of merchandise, and all other facts bearing upon the subject.

When the examination has been made, the Collector will transmit the report, together with the proprietor's application, with his own report as to the necessity of granting the application to the Commissioner of Customs.

ARTICLE III. If on examination of the foregoing documents the Minister of Customs is satisfied that the public interest will be subserved thereby, the application will be granted, whereupon the owner or occupant will be notified by the Collector, and on fulfillment of the conditions hereinafter provided the Collector will assign a number for the Warehouse and add the same to his register, placing a Warehouse Locker in charge thereof.

Warehouses of Class 1.

ARTICLE IV. At all ports where there are Government stores, they shall be used for the examination and appraisal of imported goods and for the storage of unclaimed and seized goods, and where there are no such stores, the Collector may, under direction of the Minister of Customs, make temporary arrangements for suitable premises for those purposes, or may deposit such unclaimed or seized goods in any Warehouse of Class 3.

Warehouses of Class 2.

ARTICLE V. A Warehouse of Class 2 shall consist of an entire building, or not less than one whole floor of such building, and in the latter case must be so arranged as that the Custom locks will prevent all access to the floor set apart and established as a Bonded Warehouse, and no partition or slats shall in any case be allowed, but all the divisions between the part of a building occupied as a Warehouse, whether door or partition, shall be the most solid and secure description possible in each case.

Warehouses of Class 3.

ARTICLE VI. A Warehouse of Class 3 shall in every case consist of an entire building, and shall be used solely for the storage of bonded merchandise, or of unclaimed and seized goods ordered therefor by the Collector of Customs.

The rates of storage and compensation for labor in the handling of bonded goods in Warehouses of this class shall be subject to agreement between the owner or importer of the goods and the proprietor of the Warehouse, who will collect all amounts due for storage and labor, the duty of Collector or proper officer of Customs being to look after the safe custody of the goods for the security of the revenue only.

Should the Collector of Customs require to deposit in any such Warehouse unclaimed and seized goods, the charge for storage and labor thereupon shall not exceed the regular rates, and the proprietor shall be liable as in other cases for their safe keeping.

ARTICLE VII. All Warehouses of either Class 2 or Class 3 shall be secured by Custom locks, provided by the Department of Customs; but this will not prevent the proprietors or occupants of the building from having their own locks on the same doors in addition thereto.

ARTICLE VIII. No free or duty paid goods shall be stored in any bonded Warehouse, and all bonded goods when entered for consumption, removal or exportation, shall immediately be removed therefrom, unless permission to the contrary be first obtained from the Collector, upon an application made to him in writing, specifying the goods and the time for which it is desired they should remain; and in such case the goods shall be legibly and conspicuously marked and set apart from those remaining in bond; but no such privilege shall be granted in any case, except for good and urgent reasons.

Applications for Warehouses of Class 4.

ARTICLE IX. Application for the establishment of a Warehouse of this class shall be made in the same manner as for Classes 2 and 3, and shall be subject to the regulation adopted by Order in Council of 7th May, 1875.

Class 5.—Warehouses for Refining Sugar in Bond.

ARTICLE X. Applications for the establishment of Warehouses of Class 5 shall be made in accordance with the terms of the Order in Council, regulating the Refining of Sugar in bond, dated 31st of January, 1855, except that the application and description shall be submitted for approval of the Minister of Customs, before acceptance, as in the case of Warehouses of Classes 2 and 3.

Class 6.—Suffernance Warehouses.

ARTICLE XI. Warehouses of this class for the accommodation of steamers and other vessels may be established in accordance with the Order in Council relating thereto of 2nd October, 1868.

Suffernance Warehouses at Railway Stations and Depots shall be established in accordance with section I of Order in Council bearing date 11th December, 1856, and shall be subject to all the rules for safe keeping of merchandise stored therein, provided in the case of Warehouses of any other class.

ARTICLE XII. The proprietor of every Warehouse of Class 2 and Class 4 shall pay for the privileges granted him in the use of such Warehouse, the sum of forty dollars per annum, in half-yearly payments, in advance, to the Collector of Customs.

The proprietor of every Warehouse of Class 3 and Class 5 shall pay in like manner not less than forty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars per annum, according to the capacity of the building and the nature and amount of business, the exact sum to be determined by the Minister of Customs at the time of accepting the proprietor's application.

All the foregoing payments shall in future date from the establishment of each Warehouse, and in the case of Warehouses already established in the ports named in the Order in Council of 25th June, 1859, from the expiration of the time for which the proprietors have already paid, and in all other ports, in the case of Warehouses already established but not heretofore subjected to any payment, from the first day of July, 1875; and no Warehouse of either of the classes named in this Article shall be recognized by the Collector of Customs as an established Warehouse until, or unless, the said quarterly payments are made within not over ten days after the proper date.

General Provisions.

ARTICLE XIII. No alteration can be made in any Bonded Warehouse without permission of the Collector of Customs; and if any material change in the premises is contemplated it must be submitted for approval of the Minister of Customs.

The Collector of Customs shall advise the Commissioners of Customs of any changes in the surroundings of bonded premises likely to affect their general security, and if burned or plundered immediate notice must be given to the Commissioner, with full particulars of all

facts connected therewith.

Proprietors of Bonded Warehouses may relinquish the business at any time on giving timely notice to the owners of merchandise deposited therein, but no part of any quarterly payment made by them shall be refunded for any portion of a term unexpired.

The Minister of Customs may at any time, for reasonable cause, order the discontinuance of the right to store bonded goods in any premises established as a Bonded Warehouse; and when thus discontinued such Warehouse can only be re-established after renewed application as at first.

All moneys received from proprietors of Warehouses, as provided in Art. 12, shall be paid over by the Collector of Customs to the Receiver General, and shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue of Canada.

ARTICLE XIV. The Collector of Customs will cause the proprietor or occupant to place over the gate or door leading into, or on some conspicuous place on every Custom Warehouse, a board or sign, with the following printed thereon:

"V. R.

No.

Customs Warehouse."

ARTICLE XV. Sections 12, 13, 15, and 16 of Regulations, dated 24th March, 1850, and the Order in Council dated 25th June, 1859, relating to payments for the privilege of using stores as Bonded Warehouses in certain ports are hereby repealed.

W. A. HANSWORTH,  
Clerk Privy Council.



Intercolonial Railway

TENDERS FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "Tender for Stores," will be received by the undersigned until SATURDAY, 17th July, for the Stores required by this Railway between the 1st August, 1875, and the 30th June, 1876.

Forms of tender, with list of articles, can be had of the Storekeepers at Moncton, Halifax and St. John, and at the office of the General Storekeeper, Moncton.

No tender will be noticed unless made upon the printed form supplied, and it must be marked outside, "Tender for Stores."

C. J. BRYDGES,  
Gen'l Supt Government Railways.

Moncton, N. B., 7th June, 1875.

Intercolonial Railway

Tenders for Printing and Stationery.

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "Tender for Printing and Stationery," will be received by the undersigned until SATURDAY, 17th July, for the Printing and Stationery required by this Railway between 1st August, 1875, and the 30th June, 1876.

Forms of tender, with list of articles, can be had of the Storekeepers at Moncton, Halifax and St. John, and at the office of the General Storekeeper, Moncton.

No tender will be noticed unless made upon the printed form supplied, and it must be marked outside, "Tender for Printing and Stationery."

C. J. BRYDGES,  
Gen'l Supt of Government Railways.

Moncton, June 7th, 1875.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Fog Whistle St. Paul's Island.

THE WATER TANKS at the above Station requiring repairs, the Whistle will not be sounded until further notice.

During the stoppage of the Whistle, a gun will be fired at intervals during foggy weather.

H. W. JOHNSTON.



**Intercolonial Railway.**  
**OLD ENGINES FOR SALE.**

IN consequence of the CHANGE OF GAUGE, there will be a number of  
**ENGINES FOR SALE,**  
after 1st July next. Many of them are well suited for Saw Mills and other purposes, and they will be disposed of on reasonable terms.  
Full information can be obtained from Mr. H. A. Whitney, Locomotive Superintendent, Moncton.  
Offers for the Engines to be addressed to the undersigned.

C. J. BRYDGES,  
Gen. Supt. Gen. Railways.

Moncton, May 24th, 1875.

**New Brunswick Spice & Coffee Mills,**

7 Waterloo Street, St. John, N. B.

**ALFRED LORIDLEY,**

Manufacturer and Dealer in

SPICES, COFFEE, CREAM TARTER, SWEET HERBS, &c. &c.

Spices, &c., Ground at Moderate Rates. Orders Thankfully Received and Promptly Attended to.

**Mullin Brothers,**

Importers and Dealers in

**Ready-Made Clothing,**

GEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, SEAMEN'S CLOTHING, &c.

Gen's Clothing Made to Order in Latest Style.

3 & 5 Dock Street, St. John, N. B.

H. A. BLAKSLER,

H. EAGLE.

**EAGLE & BLAKSLER,**

Ship and Freight Brokers

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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**SINGER SEWING MACHINE.**

The Prize Machine at all Exhibitions wherever shown. The only Machine that will finish all kinds of Sewing in the most perfect and durable manner. Warranted to prove the Cheapest in the Market.

NEEDLES and OIL always on hand

Agency lately established for the City and County of Saint John, at

No. 22 GERMAIN STREET.

Agents for the City and County wanted to whom good terms will be given.

BLAKSLER & WHITENECT.

**JOHN C. FERGUSON,**

Commission Merchant.

SOUTH MARKET WHARF, . . . ST. JOHN, N. B.

Importer and Dealer in

Flour, Meal, Provisions, Fruit, Dry and Pickled Fish,

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Consignment of every description of Produce. Lumber &c. respectfully solicited. Prompt returns guaranteed.



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Manufacturers of

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**WRAPPING PAPER,**

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NEWS PAPERS, any size, made to order. Manufacture Leather Board, Counters, Siding, Hoarding, all numbers. Straw Paper constantly on hand.

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Half Patent and Common Axles,

of every description.

CITY ROAD, - SAINT JOHN, N. B.

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**House, Ship, Sign & Ornamental**  
**PAINTER**

AND DEALER IN PAINTS, MIXED PAINTS, VARNISHES, OILS, GLASS, &c. Prang's Chromos, Lithographs, &c. Pictures Framed. 13 & 17 Dock Street, Real South Wharf. **SAINT JOHN, N. B.**

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Commission Merchants,

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Ship Stores, Groceries, Fruit, Dry and Pickled Fish, Salt Kerosene and Cod Oil, &c. &c.

Special attention paid to the sale of Country Produce, etc.

J. E. MASTERS.

JAS. PATTERSON.

**R. & F. R. TITUS,**

**General Grocers,**

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 9 (East side) Charlotte Street,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Liberal advances made on Consignments.

RICHARD TITUS.

FRED. R. TITUS.

**BERTON BROS.**

(Wholesale only.)

59 DOCK STREET,

Saint John, N. B.

Offer this Spring a larger and more varied assortment than heretofore of—

Teas, Tobaccos, Dried Fruits, Pickles, Sauces, Mustard, Soda, Rice, Canned Goods,

Molasses, Porto Rico and V. P. Sugars, Crushed and Granulated Sugar, Confectionery, Spices,

Wax Candles, Toilet Soaps, Finest Deodorized Petroleum Oil, Mould Candles,

Paints, Oils, and Putty,

Cut Nails, &c.

Sole and Upper Leather.

Orders taken for all kinds of Domestic Goods.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM COURTS of all Great States for desertion, &c. No publicity required. No charge until divorce granted. Address: M. HOUSE, Attorney, 191 Broadway, N. Y.

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**Hardware & Commission Merchant.**

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