General Business.

NOTICE.

WELDON

THE TAILOR

Is offering the best Bargains ever offered to the People of Chatham.

Having purchased a large quantity of the famous Humphrey Mill Goods comprising, Tweeds, Cheviots, Homespuns, Blue and Black Serges, Checked Goods in light and dark shades, Brown and Greys, we are offering them at surprisingly low prices which range from 40c to $1.00 per yard. The goods are in many ways superior to any goods on the market. Good suits for $10, better for $12 and $14. We will give you as good a suit for $16 and $18 as you can purchase elsewhere for $18 and $20

We employ only First Class Hands and Guarantee our work.

See our Men's Working Pants at $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50.

Mothers purchasing cloth for their boys' suits should call and see our Stock before ordering elsewhere, and save money.

Cutting and Trimming done cheap and well.

Wool taken in exchange for Goods.

We are clearing out the small balance of our large stock of ulsters, overcoats and Men's pants at 10 per cent below first cost.

W. L. T. WELDON,
Water St., Chatham, N. B.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 24 JULY, 1896.

The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses is alled to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations which reads as follows ;—

"19 No Spruce or Pine trees shall be cut by any Licensee under any License, not even for piling, which will not make a log at least 18 feet in length and ten inches at the small end; and if any such shall be cut, the Lumber shall be liable to double stumpage and the License be forfeited"

and all Licensees are hereby notified, that for the future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly enforced

ALBERT T DUNN,
Surveyor General

FOR

DISINFECTANT PURPOSES

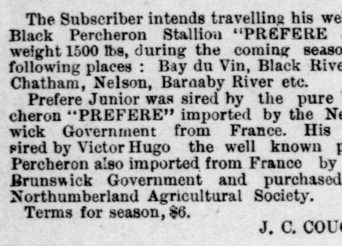
—USE—

CARBOLIC - DISINFECTING POWDER,

FOR SALE ONLY AT

HICKEY'S

DRUG STORE.



The Subscriber intends travelling his well known Black Percheron Stallion "PREFERE JUNIOR" weight 1500 lbs, during the coming season in the following places: Bay du Vin, Black River, Napan, Chatham, Nelson, Barnaby River etc.

Prefere Junior was sired by the pure bred Percheron "PREFERE" imported by the New Brunswick Government from France. His Dam was sired by Victor Hugo the well known pure bred Percheron also imported from France by the New Brunswick Government and purchased by the Northumberland Agricultural Society.

Terms for season, $6.

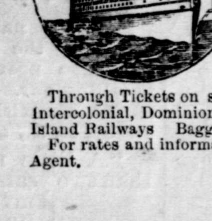
J. C. COUGHLAN,
Owner.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

19 Hours

....TO....

BOSTON.



THE Steamship "St. Croix" will sail from St. John direct to Boston every **TUESDAY** and **SATURDAY** at 5.30 p.m., Standard ☞ Steamers "Cumberland" and "State of Maine" will sail from St. John, for Eastport, Portland and Boston, every **MONDAY, WEDNESDAY** and **FRIDAY** morning, at 8.15 Standard.

Through Tickets on sale at all Railway Stations of Intercolonial, Dominion Atlantic and Prince Edward Island Railways Baggage checked through.

For rates and information apply to nearest Ticket Agent.

C. E. LAECHLER, Agent.
St. John, N. B.

EQUITY SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Law Chambers so called, in the town of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, on Tuesday, the Fifteenth day of March next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, pursuant to the directions of a decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on the Twenty-First day of December, A.D. 1897 in a certain suit therein pending, wherein Robert C. Boyes and James S. Fairley Executors of the last will and testament of Scott Fairley, deceased, are Plaintiffs and William McDougall is defendant, with the approbation of the undersigned referee in Equity for the County of Northumberland, the lands and premises directed to be sold by the said decretal order and therein described as all that piece parcel or lot of land situate lying and being in the Lockstead Settlement, Parish of Blackville, County of Northumberland, granted by the said William McDougall as by reference to the grant will more fully appear and bounded as follows to wit: Beginning on the eastern side of the road from McLaggan's to Renous River at the northwest angle of lot number one hundred and nine purchased by Isaac Walls, in Lockstead Settlement, thence running by the magnet along the said road north five degrees and twenty minutes, west twelve chains and fifty links to a stake, thence north eighty four degrees and forty minutes east eighty chains, thence south five degrees and twenty minutes, east twelve chains and fifty links and thence south eighty-four degrees and forty minutes west eighty chains to the place of beginning—containing over a hundred acres more or less, and distinguished as lot number one hundred and twelve, in Lockstead Settlement.

Together with all buildings and improvements thereon and the appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Terms of sale—Cash. For further particulars apply to Plaintiffs Solicitor.

Dated the fifth day of January, A.D. 1898.

L. J. TWEEDIE, Plaintiff's Solicitor. ROBT. MURRAY, Referee in Equity.

For the want of purchasers, above sale is postponed till Tuesday, the 19th day of April next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, then to take place in front of the said Law Chambers,

Dated this 15th day of March, A.D. 1898.

ROBT. MURRAY,
Referee in Equity.

15 Positions Filled During the Month of April.

Full particulars relative to above situations will be mailed with our Illustrated Catalogue to any address.

THE CURRIE BUSINESS UNIVERSITY,
St. John, N. B.

Telephone 991.
P. O. Box 50.

WANTED—Smart agent to sell an article easily sold in every farmhouse. Large commissions paid. A splendid chance to make money.

LOUIS GREEN
59 King St., St. John N. B.

CARD.

R. A. LAWLOR,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

Solicitor Conveyancer Notary Public Etc

CHATHAM, N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - AUGUST 18, 1898.

Fishery Legislation, etc.

The Attorney-General of Ontario, last week, introduced a bill in the legislature of that province under the title of "An Act relating to the Provincial Fisheries." According to the Toronto Globe it is very brief and contains but four clauses. In general terms it provides for taking over and administering the fisheries; repeals the regulations of 1892, which have been declared by the Privy Council to be ultra vires of the Legislature, and also Sec. 2 of Chap. 288 of the revised statutes of Ontario, which provides that the act shall not go into effect until a proclamation is issued. The new measure, therefore, goes into effect as soon as it receives the sanction of the Legislative Assembly.

The first section of the bill authorizes the Provincial Government to issue fishery leases, licenses and permits, subject to such conditions and limitations as may be prescribed by order in Council or by statute. Contravention of the terms and conditions of the license will be deemed a violation of the act.

Section 2 is formal in its nature and authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make provision for taking over archives, fyles, orders in Council, regulations, etc., of the Dominion Fisheries Department, so far as they relate to the fisheries of the Province. There is, in Ontario—and also in Quebec—a member of the government who is called the Fishery Commissioner, and section 3 of the proposed Act provides for the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner and such officers as may be necessary to administer the law. The last section repeals the regulations which the Privy Council has declared to be ultra vires.

It is probable that legislation will be had in all the provinces as soon as possible to meet the new conditions existing by reason of the decision of the Privy Council. It will, however, be necessarily simple, and must leave much power in reference to details to be dealt with by orders in Council. The fisheries legislation of Ontario has, of course, dealt with inland fisheries only, while that of Quebec has also been enacted under the assumption that the claims of the Dominion authorities to absolute jurisdiction and control in tidal waters were valid, and the New Brunswick Fisheries Acts are similarly based. The judgment of the Privy Council, enlarging, as it does, the provincial authority much beyond what it has, heretofore, been recognised to be, and correspondingly curtailing that of the Dominion, necessitates legislative action in New Brunswick as well as the other provinces. At the same time the interests involved are so important and the determination of the questions sure to arise between the Dominion and Provincial authorities so many, and some of them complicated, that it will the better insure management with the least friction, if the legislation had on the subject shall leave not only details, but also provisions for general management, to a large degree, under control of the Governor-in-Council.

The Provincial Party is Here to Stay.

(Hamilton Times.)

The ways of British Columbia politicians have always been a puzzle to people on this side of the divide. Men who are liberal in Dominion politics are tory in provincial politics, and vice versa, and the question of party leaders is in an unsettled state.

(Moncton Transcript)

But don't strain the eyes by looking so far west as the Pacific province; just glance near at hand down here in New Brunswick. If B. C. can beat N. B. in that respect it must be the Opportunist paradise.

What a crime it is that a state of things in regard to provincial politics which has existed for 31 years in New Brunswick should not be changed because a Dominion opposition party convention, in which that particular party was only partially represented, decided it should be changed! Partizanship is at a discount in New Brunswick, and the application of the epithet "opportunist," which the Transcript always uses with the intention of being offensive, will only have the effect of conveying to the minds of the people of the province the idea that when the advocate of a weak position "calls names" and throws stones, he is in bad form and "rattled." In opposing premier Emmerson and helping the Conservatives in this matter the Transcript is pursuing the "beaten path" it took early in its history, when it secured his first defeat to Sir Albert J. Smith. The local legislature is composed of gentlemen who, by a large majority, represent electors who realise that while there is a Liberal-Conservative party, whose policy the Transcript is advocating, and a Liberal party to which it vows allegiance, there is, and ought to be, in the important matter of administration of New Brunswick affairs, a provincial party able and organized for the sole purpose of conserving New Brunswick interests, and which realises that those interests can be best served by declining to make the local government of mere joint in the tail of either Dominion party.

The St. John Globe, whose editor is a member of the Dominion House of Commons, and the Transcript which always agrees with the Globe, may not fully comprehend the situation from the best provincial standpoint and find it to their interest, or in accordance with their light, to adopt the Moncton Conservative convention's platform-plank in regard to provincial politics, but they should not be intolerant of those who believe that the conditions of more than a quarter of a century should not be changed because a few worthy politicians whose party is out of power, and whose noses may be out of joint, are endeavoring to make ducks and drakes of institutions and time-honored conditions which are mainly outside of their legitimate spheres of influence. They may as well divert their political activities to some field nearer the goal of their hopes, for the provincial party is in New Brunswick to stay, and even if Dr. Stockton should succeed in ousting the present administration, by hook or by crook, he would be bound to recognise the fact.

Mayor Sears Sustained.

Everyone who understands the principles of civic government will be glad to learn that Mayor Sears of St. John, who has made conscientious efforts to reform the methods of the common council of that city, has been sustained by the opinion of the Recorder in his recent course in vacating the chair when an alderman practically defied his authority as presiding officer, forcing him, out of respect for his position, to vacate the chair and practically terminate the session. On the occasion when this scene took place, the council did not adjourn, but transacted some important business after calling an alderman—other than the deputy mayor—to the chair. The Mayor applied to the Recorder for his opinion on the points involved, and that official has declared that the proceedings, after Mayor Sears had vacated the chair, were illegal.

The War Ended!

Our readers will not be surprised that the war between Spain and the United States is at an end, the negotiations conducted on behalf of Spain with the American government by the French ambassador at Washington, M. Cambon, having been entirely successful. The peace protocol was signed at 4.23 p.m. on Friday last by Secretary of State Day, representing the United States and M. Cambon representing Spain. The statement of its provisions, as authorised by Secretary Day is as follows:—

1. That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty and title to Cuba.
2. That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies, and an island in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.
3. That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.
4. That Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated and that commissioners, to be appointed within ten days, shall, within thirty days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.
5. That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than the first of October.
6. On the signing of the protocol, hostilities will be suspended, and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

Immediately upon the signing of the protocol, President McKinley issued a proclamation ordering the cessation of hostilities. Acting War Secretary Allen thereupon telegraphed orders to Admirals Sampson, at Santiago, Remey at Key West, and Dewey at Manila, in accordance with the proclamation, and the Madrid authorities sent similar orders to their military chiefs and such of their naval commanders as still had vessels under them.

The last guns of the war appear to have been fired at Manila. Admiral Dewey began to invest the city on Tuesday of last week and after a brief bombardment of the outskirts it surrendered on 13th—the day after the peace protocol was signed. The United States forces took possession and hoisted their flag over the city.

A Washington despatch says:—

There has not yet been time for the administration to give special consideration to the subject of reopening trade with ports now under Spanish sovereignty. There is a general order of the treasury now in force declaring that the blockade of Cuban ports is raised at all places under the sovereignty of the United States. This would apply to Havana or any other port as soon as the American flag was raised and American officials placed in charge of the civil administration.

The question when this administration shall be established depends somewhat upon the arrangements which are made for the evacuation of Havana and other ports by the Spanish troops. Regular trade is not likely to be resumed, however, until an American garrison has been placed in the strong places of Havana and American civil officers designated to collect customs duties and navigation charges. The tariff which has been proclaimed for Santiago will apply to all the Cuban ports which are brought under American sovereignty. The same is true of the navigation regulations, except those which are purely local.

The blockade by the American navy will be continued, so far as the navy department is concerned, until official orders are sent to the commanders of the vessels to raise it.

The Halifax Chronicle directs attention to a matter of no little importance in connection with the new conditions soon to be established in Porto Rico. It says:—

"Nova Scotia fishermen are beginning to realise that the annexation of Porto Rico to the United States is likely to be a serious business for them, if, as is likely to be the case, the United States tariff is applied to that island. The Dingley duty of ¾c per pound on dried codfish, for instance, is practically prohibitory, and will deprive our fishermen of a good market they have long enjoyed. For instance, in the fiscal year, 1896-7, Canada's exports of dry salted cod amounted in value to $2,883,000. Of this total Nova Scotia supplied to the value of $2,370,000, of which $858,271, or more than one-third went to the Spanish West Indies, largely to Porto Rico—$103,000 more than went to the British West Indies. The loss of that market will be a serious matter.

"There is another point to be noted in this connection. When Porto Rico is annexed to the United States, the coasting navigation laws of that country will apply to Porto Rico. This will prevent Nova Scotia fishermen doing what they have often done in the past—sell their fish in Porto Rico and take cargoes of sugar or other Porto Rican products to American ports. This, too, is a matter of some seriousness.

"Fishermen and the merchants who supply them naturally think that when the question of trade reciprocity comes before the conference in Quebec, special attention should be given to this matter of so much importance to an important branch of our trade. This is a matter on which fishermen and fish merchants should strongly present their views."

St. John Letter.

They are fattening their pigs in Georgia on peaches because there are few buyers of the fruit at 20 cents a bushel, and in Ontario they are converting their grapes into wine because purchasers are scarce at one and a half or two cents a pound, yet peaches were selling in Boston last week at 30 cents a dozen, and grapes in St. John at six to ten cents a pound. It costs little more to bring a ton of grapes here from Ontario than a ton of flour. The price of the latter is about one per cent. higher here than there, while that of the former is from five to eight hundred per cent. higher. This is an outrage on the community, for fruit ought not to be regarded as a luxury but a necessity of the table and important in the preservation of the public health. If dealers would supply perishable fruits at a reasonable advance on cost, their losses by decay would be smaller, and by making larger sales their profits would be increased. One farmer in Essex Co., Ontario, expects to use sixty tons of grapes in the manufacture of wine this season.

Upwards of three hundred tourists bound to P. E. I. and Cape Breton were in the city last Wednesday.

Alfred M. Rowan of this city was killed a few days ago at Newport News by the accidental discharge of a pistol. He was first assistant engineer on the steamer City of Everett.

A shark 15 feet long, that had followed a small boat for several miles, was killed near Quaco last week.

The wife of ex-mayor Ray (once Miss Pagan) formerly of this city, died in New York a few days ago. Her remains were brought here for interment.

One of the crew of the steamer Belfast, now in this harbor, fell into the water last Wednesday and was drowned.

The Knights of Pythias, headed by the Artillery band and two barouches loaded with flowers, marched to Fernhill last Thursday and decorated the graves of their deceased brethren, a short prayer being made at every grave. The ceremony in Fern Square was very impressive and consisted of singing, scripture reading, an impressive address by supreme master-at-arms Moulson, prayer and the doxology. Mr. Moulson closed his address by reading a poem by H. L. Spencer of the St. John Gazette editorial staff. About 2000 people were present and many graves were decorated other than those of the Knights. Superintendent Clayton's arrangements for the occasion were perfect.

All grades of sugar are 1-16 cent higher than last week. Ontario flours are 10 cents lower; Manitobas are unchanged. Dry fish are scarce and higher; medium cod, $3 35; large, $3,50 and pollock, $1.40 per 100 pounds. Eggs are scarce at 11 cents.

Work is proceeding rapidly on the Mispec pulp mill, which when completed will have an output of 40 tons of pulp per day.

"We are not Anglo Saxons," writes Francis P. Duffy, in the New York Sun. Very true; neither are the Weylers nor the Sam Lees.

Diver Henrion is looking for gold at Dipper Harbor, where the Plumper was wrecked in 1812.

Great quantities of blueberries are being shipped to Boston every day.

Four marriages, twenty-one births and twenty-five deaths were registered in the city last week.

St. John, Aug. 15.

The Organization of Higher Commercial Education

BY W. A. S. HEWINS, M. A. (DIRECTOR OF THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS; TOOKE PROFESSOR OF ECONOMIC SCIENCE AND STATISTICS AT KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON; &C.

[*Continued.*]

INFORMATION v. TRAINING.

I doubt whether any man really questions the value of scientific training. If information is to be obtained with regard to the practice of foreign countries, everyone will admit that it is better to obtain that information rapidly and accurately than laboriously and inaccurately. If statistics of trade have to be examined, everyone will admit that it is better to know than not to know the methods of handling statistics. If a man is perplexed by some difficult legal point, such, for example, as the rights of neutrals during a war between two great trading nations, he would rather consult an eminent authority on international law than trust to his own unaided intelligence. The distrust of the English merchant for commercial education arises from the fact that he thinks it a mere 'fad,' and is afraid that a number of busybodies wish to burden the intelligence of the English youth with a number of mischievous notions, and unrelated and useless facts. I trust I have shown that commercial education, so far from being a 'fad,' is one of the vital necessities of modern business. There is this element of truth in the second objection, that it is possible to establish a system of commercial education which is mischievous in proportion to its success. I confess that, in my judgment, some foreign schemes come under this condemnation. There seems to be no particular reason why anyone should benefit from them, no relation of cause and effect between the scheme of training on the one hand and increased efficiency on the other. The syllabus is a mere hotch-potch of miscellaneous information, which must act as a dead weight on the minds of the unfortunate students who are subjected to it. If I may take a mathematical illustration, it is impossible to teach concurrently to the same student quadratic equations and the integral calculus. Still less can the latter be taught before the former. There must be a certain order, sequence and gradation in the commercial syllabus, and the main object should be to train the mind rather than to impart information. You should not try to force a boy who has not matriculated through an Honours course, and, in my judgment, the nature of the subjects we have to teach, not the wishes of the advocates of commercial education, elevates them into the position of an Honours course at the Universities.

THE PRINCIPLES OF 'HIGHER COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.'

The main principles on which 'Higher Commercial Education' should be organized are sufficiently obvious:—

(1.) 'Higher Commercial Education' presupposes a sound system of secondary education, just as the lower grades of commercial education presuppose a thorough elementary education. I may perhaps illustrate the relation between these divisions by means of a table:—

Elementary Education.
|
Secondary Education
(For Boys up to 16 years of age.)
|
Commercial Education (Lower Grade.) — Secondary Education (For Boys up to 18 years of age.)
|
Higher Commercial Education. — Training of University type.
|
Research.

(2) I have roughly indicated certain age limits. But I do not think it possible at the present time to lay down any general rule as to the age at which people should attend higher commercial courses. It is a question of knowledge and attainments, not of age. We find that the vast majority of those attending the higher commercial courses at the School of Economics are over 21 years of age, and already engaged in business. I think the age will fall. Though I have no statistics, I believe the average age of the students has fallen during the last three years. But the degree and the rapidity of the fall depend on many circumstances, chiefly on the estimation in which preparatory training is held amongst business people. *

(3.) The curriculum should be framed with a view to the needs of particular callings. The banker does not require precisely the same training as the railway official, or the insurance employe the same as the merchant. It follows from this that—

(*a*) There is no general commercial curriculum of the higher grade possible. Different branches of commerce and business are, for practical purposes, separate and distinct professions, each one requiring a special type of training;

(*b*) The organization of higher commercial education involves a preliminary classification of employments. This can be revised and altered in the light of experience, but cannot be complete in the earlier stages of organization.

The method we have adopted at the School of Economics is (i) a rough classification, (ii) an extensive programme, (iii) a selection of courses in each case most likely to meet individual needs.

(*c*) The degree of specialization possible or desirable depends upon what economists call 'the division of labour,' the size of the community, the nature of its business, &c. In London, the degree of organization attainable has scarcely any limit, but a good London scheme would not necessarily work out well in a Black Country town, and a scheme attended with beneficial results on the Continent is not necessarily good for England. I do not wish to exaggerate this element, but merely to inculcate a wholesome distrust of paper schemes, and to emphasize the desirability of a close and attentive study of the business organization of the community in which the School or Institution is founded.

(4.) The general character of the curriculum works out as follows:—

(*a*) Classes arranged as a two-years' course on—
  (i) Descriptive and theoretical economics;
  (ii) Economic and commercial history;
  (iii) Statistics.

(*b*) Specialized courses of lectures and classes.

All students should attend (*a*). The specialized courses (*b*) are selected with a view to the trade or profession, or the subject, in which the student requires special training.

I may here point out that at first we made no attempt to induce our higher commercial students to attend the group of classes (*a*.) There is in England considerable distrust of anything which can be called 'academic'; and though these classes never were academic in an objectionable sense, we so far paid regard to English public opinion as to keep the higher commercial department of the school severely distinct from the systematic class-work, and to attempt to teach the special subjects without this aid to efficiency. The results were not satisfactory. We were forced to insist, so far as we can, in the absence of any means of compulsion, on attendance at these classes. We found it to be educationally impossible to deal effectively with the special and more obviously commercial subjects without these classes. The lectures were either not understood, or the lecturer had to waste time and mutilate his course to explain, partially and incompletely, subjects which could only be properly taught in the classes. I therefore consider that we have beyond question demonstrated the utility and the necessity of these systematic classes. They increase the efficiency of the other work; provide the best students for the specialized courses; and are the sole guarantee that we have of the fitness of students for special work. I regard the number of students undertaking this systematic training as the best test of the efficiency of a commercial school.

'HIGHER COMMERCIAL EDUCATION' AND MORE ADVANCED WORK.

But I do not stop with the systematization of the commercial courses. Commercial Education will never reach its highest grade of efficiency in an institution devoted only to Commercial Education. The separation of Commercial Education from higher work in the economic and commercial services produces a dangerous divorce of the scientific men on whom you must depend for your books, for your investigation, for your generalizations on industrial and commercial movements, from the practical men of business. The commercial institution should be of university rank, and of a university type of organization. It should in fact be the Economic and Commercial Faculty of a great university. The economic and commercial sciences should be pursued to the highest pitch of perfection within the walls of the institution where the commercial training is given. There, not only should men be trained for the business of life, but men should be encouraged to extend the limits of our knowledge. It is only in this way that the best results can be achieved, and 'Higher Commercial Education' be made to rank with the scientific training which is revolutionizing the world.

* During 1895-6, and 1896 7, day classes in some of the higher commercial subjects were held at the School of Economics. They were fairly well attended. They were abandoned because, with the means at our disposal we could not afford to duplicate the work of the School, and it was found that most of those attending the day classes could also attend the evening classes. This no doubt involves some loss of efficiency as some of the evening classes become too large.

Christian Endeavor Union Convention

[*Continued from last week.*]

The report submitted at the forenoon session of Wednesday last by the Secretary, Rev. Mr. Austin, of Sheffield Academy, for General Superintendent W. H. Stewart, of Weymouth, contained a good deal of information, suggestions and observations on the working of the Union. Respecting the number of societies in the organization the report of Mr. Austin says; —

REPORT FOR GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

From the list furnished me by the General Superintendent, we have the names of 87, augmented by the names of 6 new societies. The lists of societies as given by county superintendents bring the number of societies up to 144 senior societies, and 25 junior societies, besides 31 that are doubtful or yet to be heard from.

According to counties, I give the list as it came to my notice, and the societies accounted for by reports to the General Superintendent, or through the County superintendents:—

For Albert County, there are reported 5 senior societies.

For Carleton County there are reported 16 senior societies, one other name evidently being repeated.

For Charlotte County, there are reported 27 senior societies, and 6 names retained are doubtful.

For Gloucester County, there are reported 2 senior societies.

For Kent County, there are reported 7 senior societies.

For Kings County, there are reported 15 senior societies, and 6 names retained are doubtful.

For Northumberland County, there are reported 17 senior societies, but one of these is inaccurate as to P. O. address.

For Queens County there are reported 3 senior societies, and one name retained is doubtful.

For Restigouche County, there are 11 names on the list, but replies have only been received from 5 of them by the General Superintendent. (No answer from County Superintendent.)

For St. John County, there are reported 24 societies and 1 that is doubtful.

For Sunbury County, 2 societies are reported.

For Westmorland County, there are reported 10 senior societies and 3 names that are doubtful.

For York County there are reported 11 senior societies and three names are doubtful.

For Bonaventure and Gaspe Counties, there are on the list first furnished me five names, and from two local societies, word has been received, though from County Superintendent, no word has been received.

[Reference must be made to the list which is in process of revision for statistics relative to societies which have replied recently, in answer to the requests sent them.]

The Report further says:—

Of 189 reply post-cards sent out, replies to the number of 70 have been received, one or two furnishing no information, and a few giving light for the superintendent of junior societies. Probably more replies would be received if the convention were held at a later date.

From the reports received we glean a few facts relative to work for Christ and the Church in the Province. Four societies in name on the list are either closed or dormant, one is a denominational society not belonging to the Union, and others have a sad story to tell. Through death and removal some societies lose in membership, but apparently lessening of interest is the keenest blow felt by others.

Through the absence of members one society closes for the summer months, while the major portion apparently keep open, or carry forward the work. Our correspondent makes a piteous appeal, fearing that the society of which he is a member will become extinct.

Signs of growth and of prosperity are more abundant than the signs of decay and death. A society organized this present year is just getting into working order; other societies report interesting meetings; weekly prayer-meetings conducted by the members in turn, and other hopeful features. A few faithful ones sustain the interest, and garrison the fort, while the many are absent.

Interest is continued in the general work of the society, even where increase of membership is not rapid, and methods of activity are limited. Several correspondents speak of their societies as active and interesting, blessed with a good attendance, or prospering in the work entrusted to them. A society organized on denominational lines, after five years experience added C. E. to its initials, and for three years rejoices as a C. E. society. Another gives a forcible suggestion in the name it possesses, "I'll try" of good intentions and genuine earnestness.

Interest in Sunday School work, in the various lines of C. E. activity, and of church growth, are mentioned. Students for the Sacred Literature course, loyalists for the Tenth Legion and comrades for the Quiet Hour, are furnished by Christian Endeavorers.

Additions to the membership of the church are reported in several instances, as well as growth in the local societies. In one case it is asserted the pruning knife has been used effectively by the look-out committee.

Another writes that the good work is so divided that efficiency is ensured; and that this is so seems evident when the society raises $300 for various causes each year.

Interest in home and foreign mission work is evidenced on the part of several societies reported, monthly collections being taken up for this purpose, and definite amounts being named for the objects in view. Charge is taken by one society of the sustentation, or Home Mission Fund of its denomination, and last year there was raised $90.00 for that object.

One letter was sent, enclosing $1 for the Convention fund, giving a good report of the society, and stating sorrow at the inability to send delegates. One other letter was received, which is a pledge to the receiver that C. E. work in this province is a real, living and efficient agency for progress in the Saviour's Kingdom. Enclosed in this letter was $2 for the Convention funds with the statement that the membership is smaller than heretofore, a number removing from the place. Yet this society of 22 active and 15 associate members can support a pupil at the Point-aux-Trembles school, raising $50 a year by free contributions, help the pastor by visiting the sick, looking after new families, holding prayer-meetings with "shut-ins" and elderly people, and otherwise doing as He would have them do.

There are evidently distinctions in the nature and character of C. E. societies, as of most other things worthy of a name. Some exist in name only, but being dead should be as quickly and as decently buried as possible. There will be no gain to the Union, no honor for the Master, no blessing for needy men, by keeping above ground that which should be buried. Some do really exist, but they live at a poor, dying rate, requiring some enthusiasm or other stimulant to revive them, and lead them out to work for a worthier object than self.

The report concludes with general observations on the motives and work of the Union, together with suggestions for future guidance.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The report of the Secretary, Rev. J. M. Austin, after a few opening sentences of a general character says:—

Attention has been drawn during the past year, in one way and another, to the two special features of C. E. work,—the Tenth Legion and the Quiet Hour, and one or both of these subjects have a conspicuous place on the programme for this convention. Attention has been drawn by the American Institute of Sacred Literature to their "Outline Bible Club Courses" a system of Bible Reading and study especially adapted for Christian Endeavors. One year's trial convinces me of the value of this course, and the plan adopted I can fully approve. Leaflets relative to the work are for free distribution.

Within the last few weeks, and in preparation for this convention, notices were sent to all the local societies throughout the province; and also to the newspapers, of which a list of thirty-two was furnished.

* * * *

The Secretary's report gave particulars also of the arrangements made with different railway and steamboat lines for the rates of travel of delegates attending the convention and closed with the statement that reminders of the convention had been sent to the County Superintendents, and requests that they would give reports of work done in their respective counties.

THANKS TO MR. AUSTIN.

After the reports were read the convention passed a vote of thanks for the very efficient work done by the provincial secretary, Rev. Mr. Austin.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The report of the treasurer, Miss A. B. Rose, of Moncton, showed receipts for the year to have been $114.39, expenditures $96.00, leaving balance on hand of $18.33.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The nominating committee through its convener, Mr. Parks, St. John, recommended the following office-bearers for the ensuing year, and the recommendations were accepted by the convention:—

President: Professor Andrews, of Mt. Allison.

Vice-President: Rev. J. M. Austin, of Sheffield Academy,

Superintendent: Rev. D. Fisk, of Florenceville,

Secretary: Mr. D. A. Morrison, St. John.

Junior Superintendent: Miss A. E. Estey, St. John.

Treasurer: Miss A. B. Rose, Moncton.

In the absence of the President, who was expected some time later in the day, the vice-president, Rev. Mr. Austin, was called to the chair.

SOCIAL WORK.

The social work conference was opened by Miss A. B. Rose, of Moncton, who gave a very interesting paper. Among other things said were the following: Social work not only lies in holding an occasional social, but in winning souls for the Master and in attaching them by delight to His service. In looking after the strangers and in trying to make as much social life as possible for them, while we usually advocate the front seat brigade for the meetings, yet members of the social committee should sit well back so that none will go away without a kindly spoken word. Give your pastor some part in every social. Let there be no chink of the money cup about your social. There are socials that should not be held and socials that should be held. Among other socials that should not be held were those where the climax is in something to eat, those that cannot be distinguished from parties carried on by unbelievers; those that cannot be closed with a benediction; those that are not controlled by pastor and President. Socials that should be held: those carefully planned beforehand; socials prayed over beforehand, opened with prayer and closed with a benediction in the air and another in all hearts. Those under healthy restraint and discipline; those that make pleasant christian acquaintances. C. E. socials should always aim to elevate the religious nature. Nothing should be permitted at them which is of doubtful character. This motto for the coming year was given: "Let us not be weary in well doing, for in due season we shall reap if we weary not."—Gal. 6:9.

LOOKOUT AND TEMPERANCE.

The lookout conference, led by Mr. McLean, brought out some bright thoughts.

The temperance conference was opened by Miss Marion Wathen, of Harcourt, N. B. The motto to be chosen was: "Do all the good we can to all the people we can in all the ways we can." The gold cure is good but there is something better, the Grace of God. Do not want to work upon habits so much as upon principles. Some suggestions were that the pledge be used in C. E. Societies; that the pastors be asked to preach sermons on this subject; that the school be asked to have all scholars sign it and also canvas outsiders to sign it. By publishing statistics such as number of saloons in a place, arrests for drunkenness, children retained from school on account of liquor habit in home. On the matter of plebiscite to try and influence the voters to vote for it. We want Prohibition and at this time some Deweys and some Sampsons are in requisition.

Mr. W. J. Parks moved that the resolution committee frame a resolution showing where we as a committee stand on the question—a resolution against the liquor traffic and in favor of Prohibition.

EXCURSION.

The afternoon of Wednesday was spent in a delightful sail down the Miramichi river Senator Snowball kindly placing his steamer, St. Nicholas, at the disposal of convention for the purpose, and the local society furnishing refreshments.

The evening session opened by devotional service led by Mr. D. McLean.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

After singing and prayer by Rev. D. MacD. Clarke, the retiring president in a few happy words introduced Rev. Professor Andrews, of Mt. Allison, the incoming president as the oldest Endeavorer present. Prof. Andrews in accepting the presidency, said that C. E. sometimes stood for "Christian Endeavor", sometimes for "Christ Enthroned" but to-night, with him it had to stand for "Christian Engineering" for they had to do a good deal of engineering in the vestry of this church to get a programme prepared for the meeting tonight. All the speakers had disappointed them, save Mr. Sewall; but he was glad that Mr. Moore, Mr. McKay and Miss Ben Oliel were present and had agreed to speak.

MR. MOORE.

He then called upon Mr. J. C. H. Moore, of Moncton, to speak to the subject of Christian Endeavor and christian service. Mr. Moore said that while there were outlets to the christian's pent up desire for work in the church, prayer meeting and Sunday school work none gave more opportunity than the Christian Endeavor. There all talents and acquired graces could be put to use in the Master's cause.

MR. MCKAY.

Mr. A. E. McKay, Catechist, New London, speaking on the same subject, called attention to the home side of the service and spoke of the family altar being needed in all homes.

MISS BEN OLIEL.

Miss Ben Oliel, of Jerusalem, was next called upon to speak, and on the same line of thought, she gave some very pertinent illustrations and helpful talk.

REV. MR. SEWELL.

After another solo, this time by Miss Trueman of St. John, which was very much enjoyed, Rev. J. L. Sewall spoke on the subject of Union. He said he did not believe in union if by that was meant the organic union of the different denominations now existing. But what we do want is unity. Christian unity, the spirit that unites christians in work for one common cause. The Christian Endeavor was never intended to unite different denominations, but the unexpected is happening, for the Christian Endeavor is a means of a great uniting of christians from different churches in the common task open to all. Mr. Sewall spoke of the Anglo-Saxon unity idea, and looked for an alliance in the future, expecting from this great uniting of the English speaking people, a grand impetus to the Kingdom of Christ, when not only as individuals or as churches would there be unity, but in a national sense, also. He gave quite a political turn

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

SUMMER 1898.

UNtil further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) as follow

Between Fredericton Chatham and Loggieville.

FOR CHATHAM (read down) MIXED	EXPRESS		FOR FREDERICTON (read up) EXPRESS	MIXED
6 10 a m lv	3 15 p m	..Fredericton,...	5 28 ar.	12 40
6 20	3 18	.....Gibson,.....	5 25	12 37
6 50	3 28	...Marysville,...	5 15	12 15 p m
8 25	4 40	..Cross Creek,..	3 55	10 45
10 00	5 40	...Boiestown,...	2 42	9 00
11 00	6 30 ar / 6 45 lv	...Doaktown,.	2 00 p m	8 00
12 46 p m	7 50	...Blackville,...	12 45	6 55
1 55 ar / 2 35 lv	8 50 / 8 55	..Chatham Jct..	11 50 / 11 25	5 30 / ar5 10
2 50	9 10	..... Nelson	11 10	
3 15	9 25	...Chatham...	10 50	4 30
3 35 ar	9 40	...Loggieville Lv	10 30a m	4 00 a m

Connecting with I. C. R.

GOING NORTH.

	EXPRESS.	MIXED
lv. Chatham,	10.30 p.m.	1.10 p. m.
Nelson	10.50 "	1.30 "
Ar. Chatham Junc.,	11.10 "	1.50 "
Lv. " "	11.30 "	2.25 "
Nelson	11.50 "	2.45 "
Ar. Chatham,	12.10 "	3.05 "

GOING SOUTH.

	EXPRESS.	MIXED
Lv. Loggieville	10.30 a. m.	
Chatham,	10.50 "	9.20 a. m.
Nelson	11.10 "	9.40 "
Ar. Chatham Junction,	11.25 "	10.00 "
Lv. " "	11.45 "	11.45 "
Nelson	12.00	12.00
Ar. Chatham	12.20 p. m.	12.20 p. m.

The above Table is made up on Eastern standard time.

The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following flag Stations— Derby Siding, Upper Nelson Boom, Chelmsford, Grey Rapids, Upper Blackville, Blissfield Carrol's, McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manzer's Siding, Penniac.

Express Trains on I. C. R. run through to destinations on Sunday. Express trains run Sunday mornings but not Monday mornings.

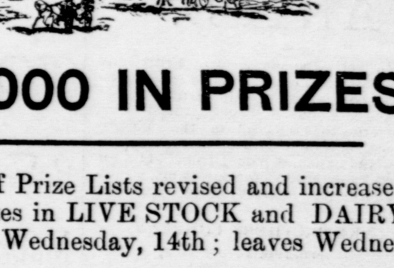
CONNECTIONS are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. RAILWAY for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the C. P. RAILWAY for Montreal and all points in the upper provinces and with the C. P. RAILWAY for St. John and all points West, and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls Edmundston and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

THOS. HOBEN, Supt. ALEX. GIBSON, Gen'l Manager

International Exhibition,

ST. JOHN, N. B. 1898.

SEPT. 13



TO SEPT. 23

$13000 IN PRIZES.

All departments of Prize Lists revised and increased.
Large Special Prizes in LIVE STOCK and DAIRY PRODUCTS
Live Stock enters Wednesday, 14th; leaves Wednesday 21st.

Grand Display of the

Forest Life of New Brunswick.

Collections of Wild Animals, Birds, Insects, Plants and Fungi shown in their natural haunts.

Prizes offered for NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS.

MACHINERY of all kinds in motion—with many MANUFACTURING NOVELTIES—Prizes offered for best Manufacturers' display.

COUNTY COMPETITIONS.

PRIZES GIVEN BY THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

arranged by the Executive Council.

$ 700.00 { given in County Prizes for Wheat, collection of grain, and collections of fruits.

$300.00 { given for Competition in FISH of New Brunswick waters, fish products and fishery appliances.

HOLIDAY SEEKERS will find a varying round of Attractions in Amusement Hall and in the wonderful performances upon the Grounds.

New Garnd Stand. New Poultry Building.
Pyrotechnic Marvels. Band Music. - - -

Excursion rates from everywhere.
For Prize Lists and full information, Address:

W. C. PITFIELD, President. CHAS. A. EVERETT, Manager & Secretary.