MIRAMICHI ADVANCE, CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, SEPTEMBER 15, 1898.

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 fumphrey Mill Goods, comprising, Tweeds, neviots, Homespuns, Blue and Black Serges, Cheviots, Homespuns, Blue and Black Serges Checked Goods in light and dark shades, Brown and Greys, we are offering them at surprisingly prices which range from 40c. to \$1.00 per yard. goods are in many ways superior to any goods of the market. Good suits for \$19, 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 Guarante our work. See our Men's Working Pants at \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.

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 per cent below first cost.

> W. L. T. WELDON, Water St., Chatham,



NOTICE TO HOLDERS TIMBER LICENSES CROWN LAND OFFICE, 24 JULY, 1896. The attention of all holders Timber Regulation which reads as follows ;-"19 No Spruce or Pire 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 torfeited" and all Licensees are hereby notified, that for th

future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly enforced

ALBERT T DUNN, Surveyor General

J. C. COUGHLAN.

Miramichi Advance. SEPTEMBER 15, 1898, OHATHAM. N. B., -

Britain and the United States.

During the war that has just been brought to a close between Spain and the United States, both political parties in Britain as well as its leading papers were in favor of the Government pursuing a policy of friendship to the United States, and the great mass of

the British people gave expression to enjoy the fruits of their labors. similar septiments. It was different addition, they can exert their powerful however with the other European influence with the other European Powers as they one and all were hostile nations to bring about that universal o her and viewed with suspicion her

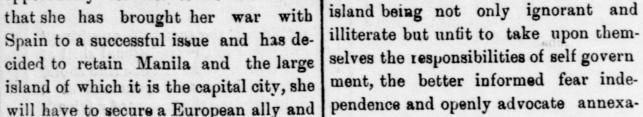
The Troubles of the U.S.

the great mass of the people of the

movements in Cuba as well as at the Philippines. From the first France regarded her intervention in Cuban affairs with jealousy and the attitude that Germany assumed in the Philippines

clearly indicated a disposition to interfere and make trouble if there was an

opportunity for her to do so. Now



tion to the United States. They say Great Britain is the only Power she that if this is done a stable and just can look to as all the rest have shown government will be established under signs of jealous hostility towards her, which the Cuban people will be able to The intervention of the European nve in freedom and comfort which will rowers at the close of the war between be a great and a wonderful change to China and Japan robbed the latter their hopeless servitude while living

power of some of the fruits of victory under Spain's iron misrule. and there is every reason to believe that these same powers would, if they

The merchants and traders as well dare, pursue the same policy towards as the industrious inhabitants of the the United States now that she has Philippine Islands are extremely anxi-

made up her mind to hold on to her ous that the United States should retain conquests in the Philippines. France, possession of the whole archipelago. Germany and Russia formed an alliance This is natural as under Spanish rule for this purpose and made up their all the ports except Manila, Zebu and minds that if Britain would not support Iloilo were closed against the traders of

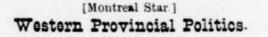
in the winter. It also has the very high at 32 cents. They are also landing from The Commercial Council initiated the has caused quite a revolution in the recommendation of being by far the most London an improved tea blender, their school at Prague. As already stated, it feelings of the American people towards eastern of any Canadian harbour. Of this trade in blended having grown to is the Brunswick and Leipsic Chambers of her, and with very few exceptions, they route the only portions that remain to be very large proportions. There represen- Commerce that have taken the chief lead are all in favor of entering into an

finished consist of some short sections alliance with Britain. If this is done and the two governments decide upon in easy sight of completion. The A. & Valley, and Andrew Brown is in Carleton a policy of opening up China, there will L. S. R. is also controlled by practically Co. soon be an end of Russian predominance the same men who own the charter for in that country. All these diplomatic the Montreal Bridge, a structure for which all the plans are completed, and victories has been the result of the which will, when finished, cross the St. British Government's policy of isolation Lawrence from the subarbs of Longueuil and the Marquis of Salisbury and the to the eastern end of Montreal, crossing other members of his cabinet can nov the ship canal with a span of 500 feet at

an elevation of 150 feet, a structure which will undoubtedly be one of the finest bridges in the world.

The success of this scheme would pro peace that the Czar so earnestly desires. vide a mail route impossible to equal

> successful, Mr. C. N. Armstrong, th managing director and mainspring of th whole enterprise, will deserve mo



There are abund ant signs that the peo f Canada from the western borders Manitoba to the Pacific are turning ove in their minds the advisability of import ing Federal party divisions into their loca politics. Newspapers favorable to th ruling coalitions think it worth while combat the idea; and other people are asking how else they can prevent their provincial politics from becoming a mass of personal spites and mercenary intrigues. At the present time, the question whethe a man be a Grit or a Tory does not enter into the discussion of his fitness

serve either the Territories or the magnificent province of British Columbia. The territorial Government is led by Mr. Haultain, a Conservative, and Mr. Ross, a Liberal ; while the new Administration in British Columbia has at its head Mr. Semlin, a Conservative, and Mr. Joseph Martin, a Liberal. And as Federal poli-

tatives, A. S. DeForest, is on the north in the initiation of the new movement for between Sorel and Chaudiere, which are shore, R. W. Keith, in the Annapolis the highest grade of schools in Germa

double harness.

The Neuchatel School owes its birt patriotic enterprise of a private ban

Three marriages, sixteen births and wenty-five deaths were recorded in the city last week. St. John, Sept 12.

General Organization of Foreign Higher Commercial Education.

C. A. MONTAGUE BARLOW, M.A., (MEM BER OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE OF THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.)

[Continued from last week.]

That the method of teaching is conver-The fees paid at some of the schools strike sational goes without saying : It is vivid, one as high ; at others as surprisingly low. answering to the needs of At the "Ecole des Hautes Etudes" the whether in writing or speech. At Neucharge is £112 a year for boarders, and chatel ease and fluency are secured about half that for day boys who dine at the school. At the "Ecole Superieure" the system of conference or public speeches. These are of ten minutes' duration in the charges are £80 and £40 respectively. At Antwerp, on the other hand, the general fee first year, and of half an hour in the for instruction is £S for the first year, £10 second ; preparation is allowed in for the second, with various small additions. subjects selected, but the speech must be At Neuchatel natives pay £5 for a year's delivered without notes and before th teaching; strangers double this; in Venice rest of the class. In the third year the the fees vary from about £7 10s. to £10. student of 18 or 19, who is just leaving The reason of this variation is. of course. the school, has a subject given him six that the French schools have now no State months in advance ; in a case which came aid, the remission of two years' service be under my notice it was Adam Smith. ing relied on to fill the class-rooms, and, Every assistance is given to the student with the high fees in vogue, keep the schools in the way of authorities on which going. ‡ I found the opinion not uncommon draw, and the result is a very creditable that this privilege was not likely to prove essay in English, which defies reproach, an unmixed blessing, and might drive into on the Father of Political Economy. The the schools loiterers who have no serious essay has been examined and approved thoughts of a commercial career. The Antboth for matter and for style : and now werp Institute, on the other hand, can draw on the public purse; in 1894 the expenses the budding trader must unburden his amounted to £3.600 : to this the State consoul for an hour to his friends and fellow tributed £1,780, the town £592, and fees pupils assembled much as on a prize-day amounted to £1,680. At Neuchatel the cost at an English public school. He stands was, in 1895, £2,720; fees amounted to £920; up a typical 'froggy,' weedy, hirsute, and the town contributed £834, the Canton £368. physically an object of contempt to every

right-thinking English boy, but voluble The two corollaries from this somewhat and determined, and delivers, without tedious financial statement are, first, that note, an intelligent lecture enough of even where, as in Paris, the fees for commer-



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

l	the highest grade of schools in Germany.		
	The Neuchatel School owes its birth to	Between Fredericton Chatham and Connecting with I. C. R.	
	patriotic enterprise of a private banker,	Loggieville. GOING NORTH.	
A subscription of the subs	M. Junod, who for the first two years found the necessary funds for its main- tenance. He is still the President of the	FOR CHATHAM (read down)FOR FREDERICTON (read (up)Iv. Chatham,Express, 10.30 p.m.Mixed 1.10 p. r 10.50 "MIXEDEXPRESSEXPRESSMIXED EXPRESSIv. Chatham, 	m.
Statement and an other statements	Council, which consists of eight merchants (the famous M. Suchard, of Chocolat- Suchard fame, being Vice-President), a	6 10 a m lv 3 15 pm Fredericton, 5 28 ar.12 40 6 20 3 18 Gibson, 5 25 12 37 6 50 3 28 Marysville, 5 15 12 15 pm 8 25 4 40 Cross Creek, 3 55 10 45 10 00 5 40 Boiestown, 2 42 9 00	
	doctor and an advocate : On my remark-	11 00 {6 30 ar Doaktown, 2 00 p m { 8 00 Lv. Loggieville 10.30 a. m.	
	ing to M. Gaille, the Director, that there was not a schoolmaster among them, the smiling answer was, that pedagogues and commercial education do not run well in	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	

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, Ziouville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manzer's Siding, Penniac.

Express Trains on I. C. R. run through to destinations on Sunday. Express trains run Sunday mornings

CONNECTIONS are made at Chatham Junction with the I, C. RAILWAY for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the P. RAILWAY for Montreal and all points in the upper provinces and with the C. P. RAILWAY or 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 Stanle THOS. HOBEN, Supt.

ALEX. GIBSON, Gen'l Manager

International Exhibition, ST. JOHN, N. B. 1898. SEPT TO SEPT.

13 23 \$13000 IN PRIZES

and if, after all the disappointments h has suffered in the past, he is at last The United States Government is

beginning to find that in the pacification of Cuba they have not only a hard but hearty congratulation. difficult problem to solve. Owing to



The Subscriber intends travelling his well 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. Chatham, Nelson, Barnaby River etc. Prefere Junior was sired by the pure bred Per-cheron "PREFERE" imported by the New Bruns-wick 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.



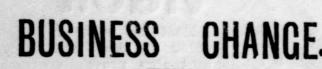


Through Tickets on sale at all Railway Stations Dominion Atlantic and Prince Edward Island Railways Baggage checked through. information apply to nearest Ticket C. E. LAECHLER, Agent. For rates and i St. John, N. B.

WANTED-Smart agent to sell an article easily w sold in every farmhouse. Large commissions paid. A splendid chance to make money. LOUIS GREEN 59 King St., St. John N. B.

NOTICE.

All accounts due the undersigned for three months and over that time unpaid after August 10th will be handed to a magistrate for collection J, D. CREAGHAN.



The Business heretofore carried on under the name of John McDonald, will hereafter be conduct John McDonald & Co.

them in their policy she would remain other nations and annexation to the neutral when the time came for them United States would open up the counto enforce it. The French Government try to the commerce of the world and submitted it to Lord Salisbury and they put an end to the excessive taxation, were anything but satisfied when he in forced labor and monopolies that have formed them that if they did not abanso long existed.

don the plan, Britain would join forces with the American Government and The St. John Gazette of Tuesday in referring to the Gagetown picnic given declare war against France when they in honor of the Hon. Mr. Blair, says : attempted to enforce it. As this corres-"Premier Emmerson left no doubt in pondence has been made public, the Government of the United States have the minds of those who heard him yeslearned that the only nation that is terday or who have read his speech tofriendly to them in Europe is Britain day as to where he stands in Provincial and it is to the interests of the Republic | politics. He declines to be dragrooned to form an alliance with her. If this into dropping issues of vital importance alliance takes place, the two great to the province in order to take up the

branches of the English speaking people discussion of all provincial questions on will be once more united, and what Dominion lines."

Jefferson, the great American states-The assassination of the Empress of man earnestly desired and worked for Austria by an Italian anarchist shows will be a reality. In discussing this what a fiendish spirit rules and governs subject in a letter to President Monroe, this society of world menders who have Jefferson makes use of the following declared war against all the rulers and

language :---John direct to Boston "America, North and South, has a set

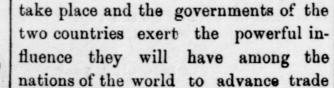
every TUESDAY and SATUR-DAY at 5.30 p.m., Standar of interests distinct from those of Europe. A Steamers "Cumber and peculiarly her own. She should therefore have a system of her own, sepa-Maine" will sail from St. John, for Eastport, Portrate and apart from that of Europe. While and and Boston, ever the last is laboring to become the domicile MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 8.15 despotism, our endeavor should surely be to make our hemisphere that of free-One nation most of all could disdom.

> turb us in this pursuit; she now offers to lead, aid and accompany us in it. acceding to her propositions we detach her from the band of despots, bring her mighty weight into the scale of free gov-

ernment, and emancipate a continent at one stroke which might otherwise linger long in doubt and difficulty. Great Britain is the nation which can do us most harm of any one, or all, on earth; and with her

on our side we need not fear the whole world. With her, then, we should most sedulously cherish a cordial friendship and nothing would tend more to knit out affections than to be fighting once more side by side in the same cause.'

The reasons given by Jefferson for such an alliance are as powerful to-day as when they were written. If it does



and commerce and put a stop to war, it will be the first step in a movement

tics fail to divide the leaders, so Federal party lines irretrievably lost the composition of their following.

A great pity it will be, too, if this wise separation between local and Dominion politics is not preserved. There is absolutely no sense in the proposition that, because one man is a Protectionist and another does not know what he is until he sees the last despatch from Ottawa, they shall not agree in a policy of economy in the administration of Provincial finances, or, for that matter, come to the same conclusion as to the best set of men

to manage these finances.

the group of politicians who want to put governments of Europe. The sympathy of the world will go out to the aged sistance is needed. Emperor who appears to be the victim of

remorseless fate. One of the despatches to induce our people to keep their Dominannouncing the assassination says "No ion politics out of the consideration of sovereign of modern times has been crushed under such succession of family good provincial government much in prohorrors. Brother, son and wife have portion as we succeed in doing this. The been snatched from him by violence-Westerners may have been having some one by military execution, one by shametrouble with their provincial administraful suicide, and one by assassination."

tions, but we can assure them that it is If this terrible crime which deprives him not an admixture of Federal politics that of his partner should hasten his death it they need to set things right. If they is impossible to imagine the calamities cannot come to proper decisions respectthat in all likelihood will be let loose pon the Austrian Enpire and perhaps to confuse their judgment in the matter. extend to the other Kingdoms of Europe.

German Emperor in a New Role.

St. John Letter.

was the demonstration of the Prussian army at Waterloo Place, Hanover, on or private madhouses in the state of New Sunday, the 4th inst., as it was marked York, against their will, are seeking reby a significant incident. After referring lief through the courts. One of them, to the comradeship of the British and Mrs. Jack Wilderming, has Vanderbilt Germans at historic Waterloo, Empero blood in her veins and is quite wealthy. William told the assembled troops of the brilliant victory of England at Omdurdam against great odds and in the enthusiasm

[From the Peterboreagh Examiner.]

A Great Scheme.

hour's duration, in fluent English, though he has never been out of his own country.

ial instruction are high, they will be readily paid if the instruction be good : secondly. The writer has an original essay on Adam the professors being picked men, require Smith in his possession, together with high salaries. The incomes in Switzerland many others to show there was nothing of the ordinary teachers amounted in various unique about the performance. ways to £400 or £500 a year, which, com

2. Practical knowledge of business pared with professional incomes there, is Grand Display of the methods is insisted on. Under this head high. At Antwerp, I am told, the higher would come Accountancy, including thereprofessors receive the equivalent of £900 to in full knowledge of foreign weights and £1,100 per annum, and being Government measures and foreign money, together servants have a right to a pension as well. As to the training of the professors themwith rapid methods of conversion from selves, this is an object specially kept in one to the other; while knowledge of view in the school at Venice (which has a the ordinary routine of a business house, separate five years' course for the future

and the Confederation £600.

ordering and selling goods, shipment, Often i sues arise in provincial politics payment by bill, &c., are taught at Antcolleges. I did not find that the teachers quite as important as those which are pre- werp, Venice and Neuchatel by means of had had generally, even at Antwerp, any sumed to divide the Federal parties; and a business bureau.* In one school I saw practical business experience before comit is entirely and emphatically in the accountancy and business routine combinmencing teaching. In the Swiss schools. public interest that they should be con- ed; a small class of boys were representhowever, this seemed more common, and sidered and settled wholly with regard to ing a British house of business : one boy with the happiest results : for instance, M. themselves. If a man, for instance, is was acting as correspondence clerk, Gaille had received a practical education led to vote for an extravagant railway another making purchases on behalf of first in a French high school of commerce. policy of which he disapproves, because his firm, two or three others keeping the and then for some years in a bank,

regular books, the journal, the ledger, SEC. 8.—CONNECTION WITH THE BUSINE it through are "on the side" he supports and so on. They represented an English WORLD.

at Octawa, a damage is done the province house, so they kept all these accounts in and a fillip given to corrupt politics even English weights and measures and in in the Dominion field-where no such as- English money, and they found their prices current in the current number of

fulness of the schools; and the masters not We are perpetually laboring in the East | the Economist. They entered into busiinfrequently complain of the apathy they ness relations for buying and selling with have to face ; at the same time the existence other similar classes, but this was not of the schools themselves, the recourse had provincial affairs; and we generally get playing at business, everything was done to them by thousands of students, the vast under the supervision of a teacher with sums expended annually upon them, are adequate business experience, who furtherfacts which cannot be got over. The best more usually gave his instruction in efforts of German merchants, as well as edu-English. cationalists, have been devoted for the last two or three years to extending the scope of

The necessity of insisting on th Accountancy and Business Courses as "hauptfach," a primary subject, in order to secure a practical atmosphere, is stronging local issues, when they have nothing ly felt; at Neuchatel the course occupies nine to twelve hours weekly; at Antwerp the work of the bureau engrosses has been phenomenal, believe they can write torting their vision with a Dominion three hours every day.+ for "value received" against such expendi-

3. Science is also pressed into the ser- ture. My belief is, that when complaints vice; and lessons in chemistry, physics and geology, so far as applicable to com-

Two women who are in "sanitariums", merce, usually find a place ; the former is the methods of the particular one. If the school combines in due proportion sound of special use both in the analysis of raw theoretic instruction with practical applicaproducts and in the inspection and comtion, it will possess the confidence of the parison of silks and manufactured stuffs. business world. I cannot do better than 4. Economics and allied subjects ; e.g., finish this section with a quotation from a geography and history in connection with recent letter from M. Suchard, of Neuchatel, Her husband and "friends" procured her commerce; statistics; commercial and where the school undoubted has achieved incarceration because she was eccentric, maritime legislation, customs legislation, this combination :--

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.

Forest Life of New Brunswick.

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

Prizes offered for NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS.

MACHINERY of all kinds in motion-with many MANUteachers), and in the new German higher FACTURING 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. Pyrotechnic Marvels.

New Poultry Building. Band Music. - - -

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

ity of Antwerp spends half its whole income on education, and a large share of that goes C. PITFIELD, in commercial subjects. Presumably, the President. merchants of Antwerp, the commercial

CHAS. A. EVERETT, Manager & Secretary.

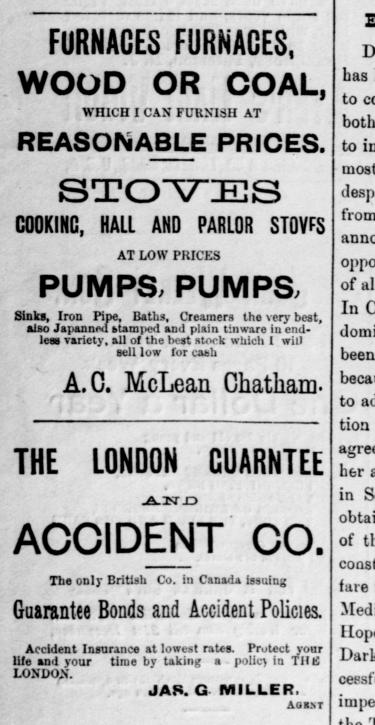


they will not do so more easily by dispartizan lense. Strange and wonderful things are happening every day but one of the strangest



All parties indebtea to John McDonald are requested to call and arrange the amounts of their btedness within 60 days from date, not later than 14th August. All accounts not settled on o before that date will be placed in other hands Collection. Chatham, June 17th, 1897.

While thanking the public generally for their liberal patronage bestowed on me in the past, I respectfully s licit a continuance of the same for JOHN McDONALD & CO. JOHN McDONALI



NOTICE.

Extracts from Act of Assembly 60, Vict. A. D. 1897.

The property to the amount of Five Hundred dollars of a wife deserted by her husband and compelled to support herself; and where the whole porperty owned by a widow, as well the place where the resides as elsewhere is under the place where

of the moment called for three cheers for which will lead to a great international Queen Victoria. This incident indicates federation of the nations of the world that the two great nations, England and Germany, are coming together, and that who will settle their national differences the report of a British-German a'liance before a court of arbitration in place of is based on some substantial authority the barbarous and inhuman course they now take by going to war. When that

time comes it will be the conquest of civilization over barbarism, of peace over war and be the wisest, best and most sensible movement ever undertaken by the nations of the world.

England's Diplomatic Victories. During the past three years Britain has had diplomatic and other troubles to contend with, which at times looked both dark and gloomy and threatened to involve her in war with some of the most powerful nations in Europe. The despatches that have been received

from England during the past week announce that she has defeated her opponents in diplomacy and come out Great Western Railway Co. of England, of all her difficulties with flying colors. In China her influence once more preworld, have identified themselves with dominates and Li Hung Chang has this scheme. So far this company has been dismissed from office in disgrace had no connection with any of the transatlantic steamship companies, but nov because he sacrificed British interests

they have decided to have what will be to advance those of Russia. In addiequal to a line of their own. These tion to this she has entered into an steamers, which are already engaged, it is agreement with Germany which gives asserted, have a sailing capacity of sevenher a free hand to carry out her policy teen knots an hour, and will be put on bein South Africa. This policy is to tween Canada and Britain this fall. It obtain control of the whole coast south now no secret that the company have selected Milford Haven as their British of the Zambesi river as well as the port, and that Paspebiac will, of course construction of a great British thoroughbe the port on this side of the Atlantic. fare from the mouth of the Nile on the It is also learned that strong represen-Mediterranean to the Cape of Good tations are being made to the Ottawa Hope at the southern extremity of the Government to so amend their present

Dark Continent. This movement sucinvitations for tenders as to include Milcessfully carried out will give a new tord Haven or other ports, and if this is impetus to trade by Delagoa Bay with done the Canadian Steamship Company, the Transvaal and will hasten the day when there will be a united South

African Dominion under the British ment for carrying the mails. The Atlantic and Lake Superior railflag. France and Russia are hostile to way has a charter enabling it to run a such control being in the hands of line of railway from Montreal along the Britain but Britain has gone too far in south shore of the St. Lawrence to that direction as well as spent too much Chaudiere Junction where it connects treasure and shed too much blood to with the Intercolonial Railway, over

smoked cigarettes, drank wine and was international and industrial law, all these clined to be frank and friendly with her deservedly receive attention in most of masculine acquaintances. She does not the programmes mentioned.

With regard to Head B (subjects not deny any of those charges and therefore "society" is unanimous in its verdict that | taught in England) perhaps the chief is she is demented. It is not the doing of 1. what is known in Germany as Waren-

these things but the confession that she kende, the science of commodities, miner has done them that condemns her. The al, animal and vegetable, involving a charges against the other women, somedescription of their place and method o what lower in the social scale are similar, growth, their use in manufacture or ex

News comes from Montreal which, if it but she has money and a husband who change, and the markets where they are be founded on fact. is of considerable wants to get rid of her. She will prove most in demand. The British Consular interest and importance. This is to the her sanity by protesting that the charges | reports should constitute a veritable mine effect that the Atlantic and Lake Superare false, and so triumph over her of information on such a subject. ior Railway has at last met with success enemies. If every woman who is eccent. 2. Another subject successfully taught in in floating its scheme for a new line of several schools, e.g., "Ecole des Hautes ric, who smokes cigarettes, who drinks railway from Montreal to the Atlantic, wine or is off-hand in her deportment Etudes," is transport by sea and rail, its together with a line of steamships runntowards her male friends were to be comfacilities and cost. 3. At Antwerp a ing between the ocean terminus and the course on shipbuilding and fitting out of mitted to a lunatic asylum, this would be Wnited Kingdom. Reports it appears a very sad or a very glad world-but ships, together with some account of have been cabled from England that a Lloyds, and the corresponding French which the writer does not care to say. very large block of stock has been under-Veritas, appears in the third year, and is

The Ho ticultural Society held a flower written, and these reports have been conshow last week which was fairly firmed by private cables to the promoters creditable. in Montreal. The most important

feature of the scheme is the fact that the The hotels and transportation com panies expect to reap some benefit from one of the greatest corporations in the the fair which opens here this week. Warship Indifatigable arrived here las

fuesday and will remain in port until next Wednesday.

The picnic at Gagetown next We lnesday, in honor of the minister of railways, if the weather is fine will probably be the largest political gathering of the year.

Some trainps who were put off a C. P. R. train at Fairville last Thursday brutally assaulted the conductor and smashed the car windows. Two of them are under arrest.

St. Stephen's Boys Brigade, in High land costume, paraded last Thursday evening, led by the pipes. They made a splendid appearance and attracted much attention.

which is the name of the new concern. Mr. Spencer has been requested to represent several of the leading agriculwill also send in a tender to the depart. tural publications of the United States and Canada at the coming exhibition, but has been obliged to decline doing so.

> Summer tourists in large flocks are returning to the United States from Nova Scotia, P. E. Island and Cape Breton by the way of Yarmouth.

"I believe commercial education. properly understood, is of great import ance for young men about to enter business. It is of course understood that their general education must first be sound and sufficient to open to them fields other than those of Commerce. When this is acquired, it is necessary to give a special importance to the practical teaching of different branches of a commercial education. The field embraced by modern commercial and

Into the disputed question of the success

or otherwise of the schools I cannot enter a

length : there is no doubt that opinions de

vary among merchants abroad as to the use-

this Commercial Education ; the Municipal-

growth of whose town during recent years

are heard they are an indictment not of the

existence of every commercial school, but of

dustrial activity is so vast, that it merits a special course of instruction. It therefore to commerce that it is necess ary to devote close attention in the school, without dissipating effort on other branches of less importance for our purpose. I think that the governoffice. ing body of the school should be com-

posed mainly of merchants, manufacturers, or bankers, who are still actively engaged in business, though room should be found for some experts science. But the active energies of the school should always be directed towards actual business."

M. Suchard does not approve of the university type of school, not because th standard will be to high, but because the strenuous application and dicipline necessary can only be secured in a school.8

CONCLUSION.

students abroad, collections of mercantile Many points are, of course, still subjects products in museums attached to the of discussion abroad, but several main school, and also of all the documents, inpositions seem established beyond controversy, and can be of use to us in England : 1. A sound secondary education on a general basis is a preliminary, and a necessary preliminary, to this specialised commercial instruction; the latter is only a coping stone, and a heavy one too, which cannot be safely imposed save on a main building well constructed. Entrance examinations, preliminary courses, or th requirement of a full term at a secondary school conclusively indicate the line foreign experience here.

2. The inherent difficulty of organization lies, as I said, in securing the right combination of theory and practice, the prope infusion of the business element into the realm of pedagogy, and this difficulty likely to be peculiarly great in England t judge by previous experience. In the medical world the proper sphere of each taken over by the Paris Chamber of Com- branch appears to be satisfactorily ascertained, of University teaching and hospital application ; but with regard to the Bar. there is still much difference of opinion the Lord Chief Justice has only recently advocated a much more careful attention to reading and digesting the principles of law before attempting to practise it. In technical education it has been found that men of the best position, of University rank and

practice, and to secure success it seems teaching institution with ideals and an advisable that the teaching staff, or at any rate its heads, should be men of the highest attainments, fortified with some practical business experience in a bank or insurance

the school should be mainly composed of active but well informed business men ; the ! and not in those of schoolmasters; while as an almost necessary corollary of the last condition, the school ought to be entirely

independent of any other educational institution. Dr. Eichmann, the Director of the Swiss Federal Department of Education,

was most emphatic on this point ; Dr. Eichmann pointed the moral by comparing the commercial school at Berne with that at Neuchatel. In the former case, the commercial school is in the same building as the gympasium, or classical, and real, or modern school; it has the same council, consisting mainly of professors, with the result that practical commercial subjects are neglected. and the school exercises no influence in the town. At Neuchatel, on the contrary, the school is in a separate building, with, as I have said, a practical body of administrators : this was not always so, and since the entire separation of the commercial from the secondary school, the vitality of the former has greatly increased.

Nor is it sufficient that the teachers should have had some business experience, that the dministration should be supervised by usiness men, and that the blighting influence of other educational ideals should be as far as possible removed; the atmosphere of practical commerce must circulate freely through the school, and for this purpose visiting boards of merchants identified with special subjects have been found of use in some schools. These attend from time to time the lectures in which they are interestd-not of course with the object of lessenng the teachers' authority by interfering at the time, but of making suggestions subseuently, and keeping the routine as up to late and live as possible ; while the masters, in their turn, should be allowed whenever possible full access to business houses, in order to observe the ever-shifting processes

atmosphere of its own, and will probably lose in directness of aim on this account : it is general experience that adaptations of existing institutions to new ends start with a heavy handicap in educational matters as in everything else; neither the administra-As a means to the same end, if foreign kindly to new ideals with which they possitors nor the teachers of the old regime take experience goes for anything, the council of bly have no spmpathy, and which they may not be competent to appreciate or carry into practice. New wine must be put into new ottles. At the same time there are, no coatrol of every foreign school I have doubt, immediate advantages secured by mentioned is carefully placed in such hands this plan in the way of funds and buildings, and I wish the scheme the success it deserves

> MONTAGUE BARLOW. Besides the authorities already quoted the ollowing are in the writer's possession, or can be seen at the London Chamber of Commerce. Programmes of the following schools:

GERMANY. - Wiener Handelsakademie (1898); Hohere handelsschule, Aachen; Unterrichtsanstalt des kaufmannischen Vereins, Madgeburg (1898); Handelsakademie, Leipzig; Stadtischen handelsschule, Munchen (1897); Kaufmannischen fortbildungsschulen zu Berlin (1895): Hamburgh (1897); Bericht uber die offentliche Handelslehranstalt, Leipzig (1898); Oeffentliche Handelslehranstalt Dresden (1898), Stadtischen Handelsschule, Nuremberg (1897); also "Was Heisst Handles Akademie ?" with contributions from various experts, Leipzig; Memorandum on the Handelshochschulen, by Dr. Bohmert, Dresden, 1897; Die Entwicklung des berlinischen Fortbildungs schulwesens, by Grunbach, Berlin, 1898. Copies of the periodical, Zeitschrift fur das Gesammte Kaufmannische Unterrichtswesen, and of the "Handles Akademie."

FRANCE. - Programmes of all the eleven "Ecoles Superieures" in France; Questionnaires pour les Examens de Sortie, "Ecole Superieure," Paris. Bulletin de l'Association philotechnique, Paris (1897.) Programme Ecole libre des sciences politiques, Paris (1898); Ecole polytechnlque, Paris (1896.)

NEUCHATEL. - Reglements and programme of the Ecole de commerce (1897.) Skeleton lectures of professors at same school in Geography, Commercial Routine and Book-keeping; specimen conferences at same school. ANTWERP. - Discours prononces al'oc-

casion de l'inauguration des nouveaux locaux.

back out now to satisfy either of them. "These bureaux are not to be confused with the which it has running power as far as graduates, the schools must submit their of commerce. experience in teaching, have not got the Metapedia. From that point to Paspe- The price of flour continues to decline, rules and programme to the State Depart-The London County Council, in conjunc- 'mercial Schools and imitated at the Maison Pigier nting-nouses common in America Com Fifteen Hundred dollars, and such widow supports The friendly policy that Britain purtion with the Council of the City of London in Paris; the object of these bureaux is the under-standing of the processes of business, not the slaminor children of her own or of her deceased hus practical knowledge; and it is with regard biac the Baie des Chaleurs Railway is Manitoba is quoted at \$5,20; best Ontario ment of Commerce; but otherwise the band, her property in the parish where she resides sued towards the United States during College, have recently put out a scheme for vish reproduction of office furniture. utilized, making by far the shortest and \$4,25 and oatmeal \$3,65. Stocks of management of the Chamber is unfettered. first arise in commercial education. The shall be exempt from taxation to the extent of Two Hundred dollars; and also to the extent of One Hudred dollars for each minor child wholly supportthe adaptation of the City of London College | tA full account of the Antwerp "bureau" and its that country's late war with Spain quickest route from Montreal to the molasses are light and prices are likely to At Antwerp the governing body consists late director of the college at Neuchatel, I The Council are to be congratulated on their The Neuchatel system is fully described in the Education Department's reports. proved most unmistakably to the coast that there is. Paspebiac itself, advance. P. R. is quoted at 32 cents and of the Burgomaster as President, four learned, had been promoted direct from that energy in the matter, and their attempt te choice barbadoes at 28 cents. George S. active merchants, the Judge of the Tribued by her. If she has no property in the parish where she resides, then such exemption shall be allowed in the place where such property is situat-ed; but such exemption shall not apply or extend American people that Britain was the although as yet undeveloped, is a harbor of choice barbadoes at 28 cents. George S. active merchants, the Judge of the Tribu- post to be director of the National Bank of very considerable merit, with ample and DeForest & Sons are landing some very nal of Commerce, and an average stater Neuchatel, which speaks volumes for the right, the scheme will labour under certain SThis is mentioned as a difficulty in Dr. Raydt's only power in Europe that was friendly to school taxes. SAM. THOMPSON, Sec.-Treas. Co. Northd, towards her. This action of Britain safe anchorage, wonderfully free from ice fine Trinidad in barrels which they offer who is a member of the Common Council. sympathy there existing between theory and serious defects. It will not be a separate memerial on the Leipsic school.

voices, bills, etc., in regular use in commerce which are employed to a greater or less extent in most of the best schools. The visits to factories have been given up in some schools as degenerating into mere pic-nics; they appear to be successful only on condition the class is small and well prepared for the visit beforehand. SFC. 7. -ORGANIZATION OF THE SCHOOLS. It is rather surprising to find that even

also in vogue elsewhere.

Finally, there are educational methods

and instruments such as visits to factories

and docks, travelling scholarships to send

in countries like Germany and France, where education is a function of Government, all the commercial schools owe their initiation to the private enterprise of merchants, and are still, with some addition of State control, managed by Chambers of Commerce or bodies of merchants. The "Ecole Superieure" in Paris was started

in 1820 by two merchants ; in 1869 it was merce, in whose hands it has since remained ; in 1881 the Paris Chamber itself founded the "Ecole des Hautes Etudes, on a fine site in the Boulevard Malesherbes. Both are recognised by the State, and t secure this recognition and the doubtful privilege of exemption from two out of three years' service for four-fifths of their