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 we employ only First Class Hands and Guarantee

See our Men's Working Pants at \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 where, 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

W. L. T. WELDON.



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 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 Licensee; are hereby notified, that for the future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly

ALBERT T DUNN,



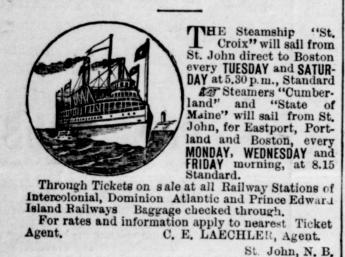
The Subscriber intends travelling his well known Black Percheron Stallion "PREFERE JUNIOR" weight 1500 lbs, during the coming season in the following places: Bay du Vin, Black River, Napan, Chatham, Nelson, Barnaby River etc. Prefere Junior was sired by the pure bred Per-cheron "PREFERE" imported by 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.

J. C. COUGHLAN,

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

19 Hours



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

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.

ed under the name, and style of John McDonald & Co.

NOTICE

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

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

FURNACES FURNACES. WHICH I CAN FURNISH AT

STOVES

COOKING, HALL AND PARLOR STOVES AT LOW PRICES PUMPS, PUMPS,

Sinks, Iron Pipe, Baths, Creamers the very best, also Japanned stamped and plain tinware in endless variety, all of the best stock which I will

A.C. McLean Chatham

CARD.

R. A. LAWLOR. BARRISTER-AT-LAW Solicitor Conveyancer Notary Public Etc

CHATHAM, N. B.

NOTICE.

Extracts from Act of Assem bly 60, Vict. A. D. 1897.

pelled to support herself; and where the whole she resides as elsewhere, is under the value of Fifteen Hundred dollars, and such widow supports where she resides, then such exemption shall be allowed in the place where such property is situated; but such exemption shall not apply or extend to school taxes.

leases of timber limits was adopted—a system which has increased the revenues of the Crown Lands \$30,000 a year in the past five years. His wise administration.

in in the cast

SAM. THOMPSON.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - -SEPTEMBER 1, 1898

That Interview That Montreal interview with Hon.

rovincial Secretary Tweedie of this Province seems to still furnish the leading theme of discussion for quite a number of newspapers, even after the few Liberal journals, which at first discussed it adversely, discovered that they had made the same mistake in endeavoring to deal with it as they did in endorsing the Sun's Conservative vention in Moncton in its attempt to force the amalgamation of Dominion and Provincial party politics in New Branswick.

Mr. Tweedie may congratulate himself on the fact that while the Transcript and Globe endorse Sir Charle Tupper and Hon. Mr. Foster in attack ing him and declaring that nobody cares what he says or does, they all agree with a score of other papers and prominent individual politicians in paying a great deal of attention to him and his declaration of entire independence-as a Dominion conservativeof the leaders of his party, in provincial

As far as we can understand. Mr. Tweedie does not claim that he did not say substantially what the Montreal interviewer attributed to him, but, as may be naturally inferred, all that he said, in elaboration, or with the view of conveying a correct idea of what was in his mind, was not reported. fact has afforded Mr. Tweedie's personal and political opponents, who find a medium for the expression of their prejudices in both Liberal and Conservative papers of a certain grade, opportunity to put a biased and adverse construction on what the Provincial Secretar really did say.

Mr. Tweedie, in expressing his dis sent, as a Conservative, from the doctrine that provincial and federal politics should be amalgamated, gave, as one reason therefor, his belief that it would lead to lumber scalers being changed with every change brought about by Dominion elections; for, provincial politics were to be federal ized, every election for either Ottawa or Fredericton would logically and practically be a Dominion party contest, and changes in all officials would be made according to the complexion of their Dominion politics. He pointed out that such conditions would be very prejudicial to lumber operators and the lumber trade of the province generally, because it had been the policy of the local government for a good many years to conduct the administration of that interest on a basis of the greatest possible permanency, not only in regard to leasing the lumber lands, but also maintaining the staff of scalers. Years ago, under the late Hon. Jas. Mitchell as surveyor general, the principle of requiring lumber scalers to pass an examination as to competency, as pre-requisite to being engaged in their work under the Crown Lands Department was adopted and, to-day, it makes no difference whether an operator is a Liberal or a Conservative, or whether he works in Dominion elections for or against the dominent party at Ottawa, he knows that his course in federal

politics cannot result in his being either adversely prejudiced or favored in his business. Mr. Tweedie endeavored, no doubt. to convey to his interviewer that about a seventh of the provincial rev enue is derived from our lumber lands, and the scalers are an important ele ment in dealing with the operators who contribute an average of \$100,000 a year, it would very much disturb their relations with the banks if-instead of composing a permanent staff as they do under the existing local govern ment and provincial party policyscalers were to be changed according to the ups and downs of every Dominion and Provincial election.

This is the idea which we thought Mr. Tweedie's words were calculated to convey. Of course, it may suit the ulterior purposes of extreme party papers on both sides to misrepresent misconstrue them, but, time i not so obliterative of memory as to cause us to fail in recollecting that it is only the papers which have, for years been opposed to the true interests of our lumber industry, and particularly WOOD OR COAL, Mr. Tweedie personally, that have that of the North Shore and also to made of the Montreal interview with REASONABLE PRICES. that gentleman an occasion to misrepesent his meaning and emphasise their evident desire to replace him with some one having less backbone and poore fighting qualities as a politician. They seem to want a man in his place who will borrow his ideas from the accepted liberal or conservative dictators in Dominion politics.

> [St. John Gazette.] Mr. Tweedie and his Critics.

Provincial Secretary Tweedie is the mark at which all the enemies of the Provincial government are shooting just at present. A reporter in Montreal chanced to misinterpret what Mr. Tweedie said and the result is that all the opposition newspapers are attacking Mr. Tweedie for something he did not sav. We know of no member of the government who is in a better position to stand the combined assault of the sections of the Liberal and Conservative press which oppose the government than Mr. Tweedie. Since he entered the government as Surveyor-General in 1890 Mr. Tweedie has been one of its most active and aggressive members. As a departmental officer he has always closely attended to the business of his department and had a thorough knowledge of details of the work he was called upon to perform. It was during his term as Surveyorshall 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 supportleases of timber limits was adopted—a
falls about a week ago.

after the nine years term of Hon. James was a good deal damaged but may be warding off the calamities which are Mitchell has resulted in an annual average increase in thevalue of the Crown Lands to the Provincial taxpayer of over \$40,-000 as compared with the last five years

of the old government. Mr. Mitchell commenced the good work which Mr. Tweedie continued and which is still going large quantities of winter flowering plants on under Mr. Dunn. In the face of the and shrubs by mail and express. His facts that there has been an increase of collection is the finest and most extensive 25 per cent. in the earnings of the Crown Lands since Mr. Tweedie was first appointed Surveyor-General, the Moncton Times insinuates-what it dare not say openly-that the department is corruptly managed and that the stumpage is not properly accounted for. There is not an official in the department appointed by the present administration - and the officials handle every dollar of the revenue

from the Crown Lands. Does the Moncton Times mean to say that the gentlemen who hold offices of trust in the Crown Land department are dishonest? If the organ of the yellow valise says so it lies. There never was time in the history of the province when the territorial revenue of this province was so well collected up as it is to-day. The insinuation that men do not pay full stumpage is absurd. The New Brunswick scale is more severe and exacting than any of the scales in Canada. The percentage allowed for waste is smaller than in any other province and it has long been a matter of complaint among lumbermen that they cannot get from the log after it is sawn the measurement claimed by the government for stumpage. Isolated cases of dishonesty on the part of scalers have been discovered and the operators who benefitted by official dishonesty have been compelled to pay the penalty. But the number of these cases has been small so small that it is not worthy of consideration in discussing the general result. There is a vast difference in the management of the Crown Lands of the province now to what there was when the former government was in power. Then a considerable part-sometimes fully one-half of the revenue was obtained from the sale of lands. These sales have now practically stopped and every year new territory has been surveyed and added to the revenues of the Crown Lands. The criticisms which the Moncton Times would apply to the present management of the Crown Lands could readily have been applied to their management before Mr. Blair ousted from power the men who were not only selling off the Crown Lands of the province every year but were also permitting them to be looted of their very best timber every year by dishonest lumbermen, whom they never attempted to punish. It is impossible for Mr. Tweedie's worst enemy to deny him a share of the honor for the changed condition of things. Another reason why Mr. Tweedie can afford to laugh at the attacks of these journalistic Munchausens is the success of his recent Provincial loan. It is not

generally known that the loan effected by Mr. Tweedie last year for the purpose of reducing the six and four per cent. debentures issued some years ago were floated on the most favorable terms ever procured by any British colony. Mr Tweedie obtained within four per cent. of par for the new three-per-cents, and this without paying a single cent for commissions or for brokers' charges besides securing the insertion of a clause making the interest payable at Fredericton. The saving effected in this way makes the bonds worth more than par as compared with a loan floated through a firm of brokers on the London market. In do lars, Mr. Tweedie by his sagacity and knowledge of the financial markets, has saved the province \$20,000 directly and over \$10,000 more in exchange had it been necessary to transmit the interest semiannually to Europe. Through his firmness in refusing the first tenders for the bonds, which averaging only 94 per cent of their value, and calling for other tenders and naming 96 as the lowest figure he would accept for these bonds the province was enriched by just \$20,000. The market in which Mr. Tweedie managed the refunding of the debt falling due has not only saved the province over \$15,000 a year in interest charges but has resulted in a direct benefit of \$50,000 over the first tenders received. But this not the only benefit. A small lot of three per cent. bonds issued this year were sold at par and no future issue of bonds will ever of the province whether the Provincial as an ideal toward which all governments Secretary is a grit or a tory in Dominion politics if he possesses the capacity to ad- tarian and magnanimous views of the minister his department. In the management of our Provincial affairs a man's won over to this view by the conception leaning in Dominion politics is a shadow.

the substance is the manner in which he performs the duties entrusted to him. Not one of the papers who are now thrusting at Mr. Tweedie have attacked his wou'd be very favorable to seeking the administration of the departments he had controlled except by insinuation. Al they have against him is that he is a Conline by the Sun and its yellow dogs, the St. John Globe, Moncton Times and Moncton Transcript, all of which are in

dustriously velping at his heels

St. John Letter. Many civilians in Portland learned esson from a street arab a few days since. A military funeral was passing out to the cemetery and none of the onlookers thought to remove their hats. The arab doffed his and then hustled through the crowd threatening every boy he saw with an instant drubbing if he neglected to follow his example. The effect was magical. Lawyers, doctors, clergymen and merchants who were scattered all along the sidewalks looked at one another questioningly for a few moments, and then removed their head gear as if by word of command. Some boys are born with the instincts of gentlemen and they are quite as ant to be ragmuffins as anybody else. A Portland newspaper says that few who

were present will ever forget the incident. The retail trade of the city is quiet, but such firms as Northrup & Co. and George S. DeForest & Sons, wholesale grocers, are very active and they say the choicest goods in their lines are none too good for their rural customers. This speaks well for the country's prosperity.

Dock street is being re-paved, its entire

A church concert was given here last week at which no admission fee was charged and no collection was taken.

No trace has been found of the body of Mr. Thompson who is supposed to have General that the present system of long committed suicide by drowning in the

past five years. His wise administration Prince Rupert collided with sch. Annie 'Then, put an end to the incessant properly kept, the same principles will be languages. I am not going to challenge the systems and the world's exchanges, should

saved with a part of her cargo.

An English firm has taken \$240,000 of

the stock of the Cushing Pulp Co. H. S. Crookshank from his beautiful greenhouses and grounds is sending away

in the province. Andrew Johnston and John Pender. among the oldest residents of the city. died last week. Both were natives of Scotland and were highly respected. Mr. Pender's remains were taken to Peters. ville, where he at one time resided, for

been drowned in the falls carried \$5,000

Manitoba flour is 10 cents per barrel lower than last week : cornmeal is now 5 cents lower, being quoted at \$2.15. There has been another advance in dry fish and prices are likely to go still higher; medium cod \$2.50, large \$2.75 and pollock \$1.40 per 100 pounds. Some very choice Grand Manan herring are arriving at \$2 per half barrel. Sugars are firmer: refiners have advanced prices 1 16 cent on some grades. Molasses is higher and stocks are light in this market . Barbadoes 28 and 29 cents.

Two Passamaquoddy Indians, Xavier Francis and Louis Mitchell, attempted to shoot the falls in a canoe last Friday morning in the presence of about 1000 spectators. At the first fall the canoe upset and Francis disappeared. Mitchell clung to the canoe and was rescued. They made a collection among the spectators of about \$40. The water was low at the time and the attempt was a foolha dy one.

Eighteen deaths were recorded in the ity last week. St. John, Aug. 29.

A Surprise from Russia.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 28-By order of Emperior Nicholas, Count Muravieff the foreign minister, on the 24th inst. handed to the foreign diplomats at St Petersburg a note declaring that the maintenance of peace and the reduction of the excessive armaments now crushing all nations is the ideal for which al governments ought to strive.

The Czar at this present moment favorable for the inauguration of a movement looking to this end and invites the powers to take part in an international conference as a means of thus assuring real and lasting peace and terminating the progressive increase of armaments.

"Filled with this idea, his majesty has been pleased to command me to propose to all the governments whose representatives are accredited to the imperial court the assembling of a conference which shall occupy itself with this

"This conference will be, by the help which is about to open. It would converge into one powerful focus the efforts

London, Aug. 28-The czar's proposition for an international conference for the purpose of securing real and lasting peace among the powers and the termination of the progressive increase of armaments, as conveyed in a note from Count Muravieff, the Russian foreign minister. to the foreign diplomats at St. Petersburg. is likely to produce a sensation throughout Europe, and, coming from such a quarter and with such evident sincerity of purpose, it is likely to have important effects.

There is no doubt that, with Russia taking the lead in such a step, Germany, France and the other nations will be ready to follow.

The text of the note follows: "The main enance of general peace and the possible reduction of the excessive armshould direct their efforts. The humani emperor, my august master, have been that this lofty aim is in conformity with the most e sential interests and legitimate views of a'l the powers; and the imperial government thinks the present moment

"International discussion is the best means to insure such a conclusion; to servative who refuses to be whipped into bring an end to the progressive development of the powers.

> "This has grown especially with the civilized nations, and the preservation of peace has been put forward as an object of international policy. It is in its name that great states have concluded among themselves powerful alliances.

hitherto unprecedented their military forces and still continue to increase them.

without shrinking from any sacrifice. "Nevertheless, all these efforts have not

yet been able to bring about the beneficent result desired-pacification. "The financial charges following the upward march strike at the very root of public prosperity. The intellectual and

physical strength of the nations, labor and capital, are mostly diverted from their natural application and are unproductively consumed. Hundreds of millions devoted to acquiring terrible engines of destruction, which, though to-day regard. ed as the last work of science, are destined to-morrow to lose all their value in consequence of some fresh discovery in the same field. National culture, economic progress and the production of wealth are either paralyzed or checked in development. Moreover, in proportion as the armaments of each power increase they less and less fulfil the objects the governments have set before themselves.

"The economic crisis, due in great part to the system of armaments l'outrance. and the continual danger which lies in this massing of war material, are transforming the armed peace of our days into a crushing burden which the people have more and more difficulty in bearing. "It appears evident that if this state

threatening the whole world-such is the supreme duty to-day imposed upon all

Continuation Schools and Evening Classes.

PAPER READ BY DR. WILLIAM GAR NETT, SECRETARY OF THE TECHNICAL EDUCATION BOARD OF THE LONDON

COUNTY COUNCIL. It was not until I saw the programme of to-day's Conference that I understood that there had been allotted to me the whole field of commercial education beween the secondary school and the higher commercial institute. When I undertook to provide a contribution to the subject of Continuation Schools, I had in mind the Evening Continuation School ducted by the School Board or voluntary school managers, and intended to provide two years' training for boys or girls who leave the elementary schools as soon as they have completed the compulsory standards, and are intending later on to join Polytechnics or evening classes in science, art, or commercial subjectspupils, in fact, who are obtaining their higher elementary or intermediate educabe found set forth at greater length in the tion in the Continuation School-and I syllabus of Elementary Experimental Science anticipated that there would be others who would contribute their quota to the same subject. But the programme of the other teaching, examining or administrative meeting indicated a very different field. and one which I am by no means compet-While preparing this paper, I do not

know what views are going to be expressed by those who are to read papers on Commercial Education in Secondary Schools or in the Higher Commercial Institutes. In marking out the field that is left to me, therefore, I have first of all to determine for myself what are to be the limits of the instruction provided in the ordinary day schools, whether higher elementary or the discoveries of to-morrow may falsify the secondary, and at what point the student may be expected to commence his studies in the higher institute. With reference to the former, the trend of opinion amongst and the experience in ascertaining truth by and are intimately acquainted with the working of day schools, appears to be in the direction of avoiding as far as possible the introduction of technical commercial subjects into the secondary schools or higher elementary schools. The object of these schools is to train the intelligence, and subjects should be taught, not on account of their intrinsic value but for the sake of their influence as a means of training of the hand, the eye, the memory, the reasoning faculties, or the moral sense. Given two subject of equal value as a means of training, one of which has a direct bearing upon practical life while

the other is comparatively useless, and suppose we should all agree that the former is to be the subject selected. we should have little sympathy with those who maintain that the efficiency of a University is to be measured by the uselessness of the instruction which it affords. On the other hand, during the school-boy period, it is most important that mental training should not be sacrificed in the smallest degree to utilitarian knowledge. Hence, attempts at teaching the details of book-keeping appear to meet with small encouragement from educationalists, and it is probable that all will agree that it is a mistake to teach boys to deal with the details of transactions of which they can themselves have no clear conception. Book-keeping can be very much more readily learnt when a boy rest the security of states and the welfare knows the meaning of a commercial transaction than while he is devoting most his time to the rudiments of secondary education. Hence, it seems desirable that in the ordinary day schools commer cial education should be restricted to writing arithmetic, with special reference to foreign systems of money and weights and measures, geography and history, and to a sound foundation for a practical knowledge of modern languages.

shall, therefore, assume that this

amount of knowledge is all that is posses-

sed by the pupils on entering the Continu-

ation School The conditions of school life and the man ner of acquiring the information are, however, quite as important as the character of the information acquired-probably much more important. Commercial men make two complaints about English school-boys when they enter their offices : the first is, | tion of the Higher Commercial School. In that while the German looks upon his busi- the Institut Superieur de Commerce of Antmakes very little difference to the people present themselves in existing conditions merely regards it as a means of living. He the following subjects, which are taught in holiday, while the continental clerk finds at least a considerable portion of the pleasure of his life in his daily routine. The other complaint is, that English school-boys. especially those from secondry schools, do not carry their knowledge ready to hand. able form, and they are incapable of bringing their knowledge to bear on a practical said that the boy who comes straight from | hand drawing, not as a compulsory subject. the secondary school. It is probable that tributors to this Conference to state the boy from the elementary school has less power of continuous thought, less independence and less intellectual resources. "It is the better to guarantee peace himself in the lower forms of a public school, that they have developed in proportions but what he knows he has ready to hand, and, like the street arab, is able to utilise all his mental resources in providing his livelihood, or in dealing with any circum-

stances which arise. I am not prepared to suggest a remedy for both these difficulties. With regard to the former, the work of the school should be made so interesting to the boys as to compete on even terms with the attractions of the playground, and it is questionable whether additional work should ever be given as an imposition for misconduct : as far as possible the acquisition of knowledge should be dissociated in the pupil's mind from any notion of punishment. With regard to the latter difficulty, it may be more partment should be virtually a little bit of easy to find a solution, for boys may very Paris brought into London. The whole of well be taught to apply their knowledge to the teaching is to be in French-French practical questions, which may be brought | thought is to pervade the department like teacher. In this respect laboratory work in experimental science affords perhaps the school. In making out, therefore, a course of study, whether in the secondary school are intending to enter upon commercial life, teaching is exclusively given in French, or I would lay very great stress indeed upon a Parisian mercantile house, and the same form in which they are working, and mental practical laboratory work, and I would at conditions must obtain in every foreign de- arithmetic is altogether neglected in the first teach bookkeeping in connection with partment of the school. It is not suggested upper classes of our secondary schools, so the laboratory note-book. It is true that that any one student should study in all that at the leaving age the boys have lost the transactions to be dealt with-the these departments; as a rule an English altogether their power of rapid mental measurement of a length, an area, a volume. a specific gravity, a temperature, a quantity two out of the four or five foreign courses of given to arithmetic in connection with of heat, the thermal capacity of a substance, study, but in the two languages which he mensuration, and to approximate methods of weight and density, but the connection bethe elasticity of a spring, the work done in selects he must be thoroughly prepared determining areas and volumes. This sub- tween science and commerce is now so intithings were to be prolonged it would inits deflection, and so on-may be very before entering the school to profit by the ject is closely associated with laboratory mate that no commercial school can afford to evitably lead to the very cataclyism it is different in kind from the transactions re- instruction provided. Hence, among the work, to which reference has already been dispense with facilities for the study of at desired to avert; and the horrors make corded in the books of the merchant or most important subjects of study in the made, In the fog last Wednesday steamer every thinking being shudder in advance. banker, but if the laboratory note-book is Continuation School must be modern The nature of money, different monetary physics.

nection with the laboratory note-book. On the question of neatness it is unnecessary to enlarge; the accuracy with which the observations are recorded is of the same importance to the student of experimental science as the accuracy of the entry in the merehant's ledger; and the leading principle of the note-book, like that of the books of commercial houses, is completeness in the record which is presented. Experiment, observation, inference, are all to be faith fully recorded, and no conclusion is to set down unless the full data on which the conclusion is based are set forth. For a boy who has been thoroughly trained keeping his laboratory book in this way, the book-keeping of the merchant's office will be shorn of many of its difficulties and f most of its pitfalls. It would take us too far away from the purpose of this paper o give anything like a complete syllabus of the elementary measurements which the pupils should be taught to carry out. The areas of regular and irregular figures, the volumes of prisms, pyramids, cones, spheres and other solids are determined from their linear dimensions, and also by weighing i air and in water, the specific gravity of common substances both solid and liquid the use of the balance, the hydrometer and the thermometer, are examples which will

pleteness, are the three desiderata in

It must, of course, be remembered that the training which will enable a boy to pass a satisfactory examination in school subjects will not necessarily make him a successful man of business. This requires other qualifications, which can to some extent be developed by a properly organised school training, but which cannot be created. The eminent man of science, who has learned so much that he realises that he is only playing with pebbles on the beach, and qualifies every statement from the consciousness that beliefs and theories of to-day, will not make an ideal salesman. At the same time, the contact with actual things in place of books direct and personal observation which would be provided by such a laboratory course as that just referred to, will give a boy confidence and assurance, and enable him to speak with that certainty about matters respecting which he has made himself acquainted as will carry canviction to the minds of his customers, without producing the impression of shallow omniscience which is characteristic of the typical retailer.

prepared by the Incorporated Association of

Head Masters, and in syllabuses issued by

But it is the duty of the school not only to impart knowledge, but to provide a moral training; and for this purpose a well-graded system of practical measurements, if properly carried ont, will develop habits of care and accuracy of observation and of calculation and a love of truth, which will have its influence throughout the whole of the boy's life and affect all his transactions. To this end it is important that the same quantity should be measured by two or three inde pendent methods and the results compared. the measurements being repeated until the results are within the errors inherent in the apparatus. Moreover, the methods of extaught in the physical laboratory will be found applicable to very many practical problems which will afterwards arise in the course of business while the habit of closely observing minute differences will be most valuable in subsequently dealing with com-The starting point of the commercial Con-

tinuation School has been indicated above From what has been said it appears that the boy entering the school is to be expected to have some knowledge of a modern language or two besides his mother tongue, to have and in geography, while he may, or may not, have learned something about the principles of book-keeping. He must be a nest and rapid writer, as this art can be acquired much more easily at an early age than in later life, and if he has already received some experimental training in physical science, so much the better; if not, that subject should form one of the chief subjects of study during the first year or two of his work in the Continuation School. Having thus enumerated the subjects bearing upon commercial education which it may be expected that the pupils will have studied on entering the school, it is necessary to consider what they will be expected to know when they leave, and the work of the school will then necessarily lie between the two. The superior limit is presumably fixed by

spends his hours in the counting house not the preparatory course of the Institute prefor their own sake, but in order that he vious to Matriculation-French, German, may be in a position to enjoy the hours of English History, Geography, Book-keeping, liberty, and he works for eleven months in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Natural the year for the sake of the one month's Philosophy, Chemistry, Commercial Law and Political Economy. The students who have gone through this preparatory course are regarded as qualified to enter the special courses of study arranged for the matriculated students of the institute, which in the case of successful students lead up to the final diploma. I am not disposed to lav great stress on Commercial Law and Political Economy in the Continuation School, I would rather press the importance of freebut as an optional subject, to be encouraged as much as possible. It is for other cen should be the subjects taught in the Higher Commercial School, and how they should be taught; but it is necessary at this stage to point out that the Higher Commercial School, for which the Continuation Schools which are supposed to be the subject of this paper, are to form a preparation, is a school in which English commercial subjects are taught in English by Englishmen, but in which there are separate departments for French, for Spanish, for Italian and for German commercial law and practice, each taught by a native of the particular country. who has received a thorough practical training, both in the schools and business houses of the nation the commercial practices of which he is to teach. Four nationalities have been mentioned, but it is by no means necessary that the foreign departments of It is essential, however, that the French dean atmosphere, and the student who enters it must be able freely to converse in French. and to understand lectures of a more or less technical character delivered in that language. He must, in fact, be in precisely the same position as he would be in were he to enter a school in Paris, in which the student will probably content himself with calculation. Special attention should be

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

SUMMER 1898. Ntil further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) as fo llow Between Fredericton Chatham and Connecting with I. C. R. Loggieville. GOING NORTH EXPRESS. FOR CHATHAM FOR FREDERICTON ly. Chatham. 10.30 p.m. 1.10 p. m. 1.30 " (read (up)
EXPRESS MIXED Ar. Chatham Junc., EXPRESS 11.10 " 1.50 " 2.25 " 2.45 " 11.50 4 Ar. Chatham, .. Marysville, ... 5 15 .. Cross Creek, ... 3 55 12 15 p m 3.05 .. 2 42 GOING SOUTH.

MIXED . Doaktown . 2 00 p m { 8 00 EXPRESS. MIXED Lv. Loggieville 10.30 a. m. .Blackville,... 12 45 9.20 a. m . Chatham Jet .. 11.10 " Ar. Chatham Junction, 11.25 " Nelson 11 10 11.45 " .. Chatham ... 10 50 12,00 Loggieville Lv 10 30a m 4 00 a m Ar. Chatham 12.20 p. m. 12.20 p. m. 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. RAIL for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the 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 Stanl THOS. HOBEN, Supt. ALEX. GIBSON, Gen'l Manager

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

SEPT. TO SEPT. 23

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.

\$13000 IN PRIZES.

Grand Display of the

Forest Life of New Brunswick.

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

Prizes offered for NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS. MACHINERY of all kinds in motion-with many MANU-FACTURING NOVELTIES-Prizes offered for best Manufacturers' display.

COUNTY COMPETITIONS.

PRIZES CIVEN 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.

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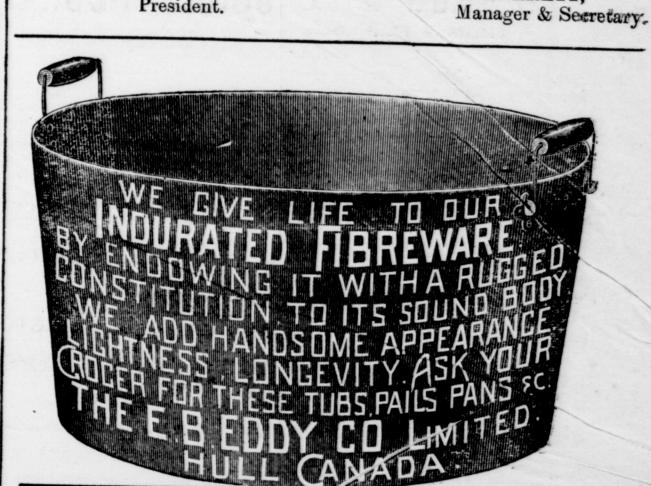
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tion, by entering into details as to the man- form the basis of very many of the arithwhich I have referred. The Modern Languages Association itself will be quite capable of saying how this object is to be effected Only the other day I heard of a school for quite small boys in the Midlands where, ir some of the classes, the whole of the teaching was carried out in French or German. and the boys were required to answer exclusively in the language which was for the time in use, so that to a great extent the boys attending this school had advantages corresponding to those which they would have secured had they joined a school in France or Germany.

History and Geography should be taught ommercial development. I do not mean that the teaching of geography should be confined to what is commonly known as ommercial geography; physical geography nust precede, or at least accompany, comnercial geography, just as antecedent physical conditions have generally determined the positions of great commercial centres, and the lines of trade routes. Geography, therefore, in all its aspects, physical, political and mmercial, must be taught as one science, andivided and indivisible; but this is a very lifferent subject from the geography of the text-books, in which everything bearing upon commercial enterprise, its history, its development, and its varied conditions in different parts of the world, is scrupulously

. In the teaching of Arithmetic care should be taken that the subject of Mental Arithmetic is not neglected. As a rule, boys are better at mental arithmetic the lower the

ner in which languages are to be taught in metical exercises provided for the classes; any class of schools; I will only say that, and though the mysteries of bimetallism they must be taught as living languages, may well be relegated to a later stage, the and with a direct view to preparing boys to monetary systems of the chief European profit by the teaching afforded in the depart- nations should be as familiar to the student ments of the Higher Commercial School to who leaves the Continuation School as the £ s. d. of his own country.

Algebra should be taught at least as far as progressions, but more care should be devoted than is usually the case to imparting a clear understanding of the meaning of algebraical operations, and algebraical methods should constantly be illustrated in their application to practical problems. In the teaching of geometry special reference should be made to its application in practical mensuration, and whatever methods may be adopted for dealing with geometry as a science, geometry as a practical art should not be neglected. The use of the ordinary drawing instruments for the practiwith a definite bearing upon industrial and | cal solution of geometrical problems is most valuable to the commercial man in very many departments of his work; and in this connection it may be pointed out that freehand drawing, and especially the making of freehand dimensioned sketches, may be more important to the salesman or commercial agent than geometry itself. The facility for rapidly putting upon paper a clear exposition of a mental conception, so that a client may readily understand the picture which is in the mind of the draughtsman, is one of the most valuable qualifications for the business man.

> The elementary laboratory course, which has been referred to above, will have its natural development in the Continuation School in the experimental study of elementary mechanics and the elements of heat. light and electricity on the one hand, and of practical chemistry upon the other. The extent to which a commercial student should be encouraged to study chemistry or natural philosophy must depend very much indeed upon his individual tastes and upon the character of the business which he proposes to enter. Every boy clerk ought to have laboratory the methods of making accurate measurements of length, area, volume, least the elements of practical chemistry and

M. THOMPSON,
Sec.-Treas. Co. North'd of the Crown Lands department following Pearl near Partridge Island. The Pearl armaments and to seek the means of adhered to. Neatness, accuracy and com- criticism of the Modern Languages Association of the Modern Languages Association of the Course, find a place in the Continuation