

General Business.

NOTICE.

WE IN THE TAILOR Is offering the best Bargains ever offered to the People of Chatham.

Having purchased a large quantity of the famous Hampshire Mill Goods...

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

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

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses is called to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations...

ALBERT F. DUNN, Surveyor General

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

19 Hours BOSTON.

THE Steamship "St. John" direct to Boston...

Through Tickets on sale at all Railway Stations...

WANTED—Smart agent to sell an article easily...

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

NOTICE.

All accounts due the undersigned for three months...

J. D. CROGHAN.

BUSINESS CHANGE.

The Business heretofore carried on under the name of John McDonald...

JOHN McDONALD & Co.

NOTICE.

All parties indebted to John McDonald are requested to call and arrange...

JOHN McDONALD

FURNACES FURNACES, WOOD OR COAL.

WHICH I CAN FURNISH AT REASONABLE PRICES.

STOVES

COOKING, HALL AND PARLOR STOVES

AT LOW PRICES

PUMPS, PUMPS.

Sinks, Iron Pits, Baths, Creamers very best, also Japanned stamped and plain tinware...

A. C. McLean Chatham.

CARD.

R. A. LAWLOR, BARRISTER-AT-LAW

Solicitor Conveyancer Notary Public Etc

CHATHAM, N. B.

NOTICE.

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

The property to the amount of Five Hundred dollars...

SAM THOMPSON, Sec. Treas. Co. North

Miramichi Advance.

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

That Interview.

The Montreal interview with Hon. Provincial Secretary Tweedie of this Province seems to still furnish the leading theme of discussion...

Mr. Tweedie may congratulate himself on the fact that while the Transcript and Globe endorse Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. Mr. Foster in attacking him...

As far as we can understand, Mr. Tweedie does not claim that he did say substantially what the Montreal interviewer attributed to him...

Mr. Tweedie, in expressing his dissent as a Conservative, from the doctrine that provincial and federal politics should be amalgamated...

Mr. Tweedie endeavored, no doubt, to convey to his interviewer that as about a seventh of the provincial revenue is derived from our lumber lands...

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...

Many civilians in Portland learned a lesson from a street Arab a few days since. A military funeral was passing out to the cemetery...

St. John Letter.

Many civilians in Portland learned a lesson from a street Arab a few days since. A military funeral was passing out to the cemetery...

The retail trade of the city is quiet, but such firms as Northrup & Co. and George S. DeForest & Sons...

Dock street is being re-paved, its entire length.

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 committed suicide by drowning in the falls about a week ago.

In the fog last Wednesday steamer Prince Rupert collided with schooner Pearl near Partridge Island. The Pearl

after the nine years term of Hon. James Mitchell has resulted in an annual average increase in the value 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 on under Mr. Dunn. In the face of his facts that there has been an increase of 25 per cent. in the earnings of the Crown Lands since Mr. Tweedie was first appointed Surveyor-General...

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 vultures says so it lies. There never was a 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 scalars have been discovered and the operators who benefited 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.

These sales have now been practically stopped and every year 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.

Another reason why Mr. Tweedie is afforded 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 the new three per cent. loan, and this without paying a single cent for commission 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 in the London market.

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 semi-annually to Europe. Through his firmness in refusing the first tenders for the bonds, which averaged 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 to the first tenders received.

The text of the note follows: "The maintenance of general peace and the possible reduction of the excessive armaments which weigh upon all nations, present themselves in existing conditions as an ideal toward which all governments should direct their efforts."

"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."

was a good deal damaged but may be saved with a part of her cargo.

An English firm has taken \$240,000 of the stock of the Cashing Pul Co.

H. S. Crookshank from his beautiful greenhouses and grounds is sending a large quantity of winter flowering plants and shrubs by mail and express. His collection is the finest and most extensive 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 Peterville, where he at one time resided, for interment.

William Thompson, supposed to have been drowned in the falls carried \$5,000 life insurance.

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.

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 made a collection among the spectators of about \$40. The water was low at the time and the attempt was a foolish one.

Eighteen deaths were recorded in the city last week.

St. John, Aug. 29.

A Surprise from Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 28.—By order of Emperor Nicholas, Count Muraviev, 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 all governments ought to strive.

The text of the note follows: "The maintenance of general peace and the possible reduction of the excessive armaments which weigh upon all nations, present themselves in existing conditions as an ideal toward which all governments should direct their efforts."

"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."

"The economic crisis, due in great part to the system of armaments of our time, 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 of things were to be prolonged it would inevitably lead to the very catastrophe it is desired to avert; and the horrors make every thinking being shudder in advance."

warding off the calamities which are threatening the whole world—such is the supreme duty to-day imposed upon all states.

Continuation Schools and Evening Classes.

PAPER READ BY DR. WILLIAM GARNETT, SECRETARY OF THE TECHNICAL EDUCATION BOARD OF 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 between 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 conducted 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 subjects—pupils, in fact, who are obtaining their higher elementary or intermediate education in the Continuation School—and who would contribute their quota to the same subject. But the programme of the meeting indicated a very different field, and one which I am by no means competent to fill.

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 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 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 those who have considered the subject, 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 the hand, the eye, the memory, the ear, the sense of touch, or the moral sense. Given the subject of equal value as a means of training, one of which has the direct bearing upon practical life while the other is comparatively useless, and I suppose we should all agree that the former is to be the subject selected, and 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, the student of 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 learned much more readily when a boy knows the meaning of a commercial transaction than while he is devoting most of his time to the rudiments of secondary education. Hence, it seems desirable that in the ordinary day schools commercial education should be restricted to writing, arithmetic, with special reference to foreign systems of money and of weights and measures, geography and history, and to a sound foundation for a practical knowledge of modern languages. I shall, therefore, assume that this amount of knowledge is all that is possessed by the pupils on entering the Continuation School.

The conditions of school life and the manner of acquiring the information are, however, quite as important as the character of the information acquired—probably more so. Commercial men make two complaints about English school-boys when they enter their offices: the first, is that while the German looks upon his business career as a life, the English boy merely regards his hours in the counting-house as for his own sake, but in order that he may be in a position to enjoy the hours of liberty, and he works for eleven months in the year for the sake of the one month's 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 secondary schools, do not carry their knowledge readily to an available form, and that they are unable to bring their knowledge to bear on a practical point when it arises. In this respect it is said that the boy who comes straight from the public elementary school has an advantage over the boy who has been trained in the secondary school. It is probable that the boy from the elementary school has less power of continuous thought, less independence and less intellectual resources, than the boy who has been trained in the secondary school, but he is able to utilize all his mental resources in providing his livelihood, or in dealing with any circumstances 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 compel an 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 easy to find a solution, for boys may very well be taught to apply their knowledge to practical questions, which may be brought before them in concrete form by the teacher. In this respect laboratory work, in experimental science affords perhaps the best training which is possible with the school. In making out, therefore, a course of study, whether in the secondary school or in the Continuation School for boys who are intending to enter upon commercial life, I would lay very great stress indeed upon practical laboratory work, and I would at first teach bookkeeping in connection with the laboratory note-book. It is true that the transactions to be dealt with—the measurement of a length, an area, a volume, a specific gravity, a temperature, a quantity of heat, the thermal capacity of a substance, the elasticity of a spring, the work done in its deflection, and so on—may be very different in kind from the transactions recorded in the books of the merchant or banker, but if the laboratory note-book is properly kept, the same principles will be adhered to. Neatness, accuracy and com-

pleteness, are the three desiderata in connection 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 as the accuracy of the entry in the merchant'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 faithfully recorded, and no conclusion is to be set down unless the full data on which the conclusion is based are set forth. For a boy who has been thoroughly trained in keeping his laboratory book in this way, the book-keeping of the merchant's office will be shorn of many of its difficulties and of most of its pitfalls. It will take us too far away from the purpose of this paper to 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 pyramids, cylinders, cones, spheres and other solids, are determined from their linear dimensions, and also by weighing in 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 be found set forth at greater length in the syllabus of Elementary Experimental Science prepared by the Incorporated Association of Head-Masters, and in syllabuses issued by other teaching, examining or administrative bodies.

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 organized school training, but which cannot be created. The emphasis of science, which has learned so much that he realizes that he is only playing with pebbles on the beach, and realizes every statement from the consciousness that the discoveries of to-morrow may falsify the 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 and the experience in ascertaining truth by direct and personal observation which would be provided by such a laboratory course as that just referred to, will give a boy confidence and self-reliance, and enable him to speak with that certainty about matters respecting which he has made himself acquainted as will carry conviction to the minds of his customers, without producing the impression of shallow omniscience which is characteristic of the typical retailer.

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 out, 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 quality should be measured by two or three independent methods and the results compared, the measurements being repeated until the results are within the errors inherent in the apparatus. Moreover, the methods of experiment and of measurement which are taught 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 commercial commodities.

The starting point of the commercial Continuation 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 been well trained in arithmetic, in history and in geography, while he may, or may not, have learned something about the principles and rapid writing-keeping. He must be a neat and rapid writer. His art can be acquired more easily at an early age than at a 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 the requirements of the entrance examination of the Higher Commercial School. In the Institut Supérieur de Commerce of Antwerp, the examination for admission includes the following subjects, which are taught in the preparatory course of the Institute previous to the entrance examination—French, German, English History, Geography, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Natural 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 lay stress upon Commercial Law and Political Economy in the Continuation School. I would rather stress the importance of French and drawing, not as a compulsory subject, but as an optional subject, to be encouraged as much as possible. It is for other contributors to this Conference to state what 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 should be the Continuation School, which are supposed to be the subjects of the preparatory course, are to form a preparation, in 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 in the schools and business houses of the nation the commercial practice of which he is to teach. Four nationalities have been mentioned, but it is by no means necessary that the foreign departments of the school should be restricted to these four. It is essential, however, that the French department should be virtually a little bit of Paris brought into London. The whole of the teaching is to be in French—French thought is to pervade the department like an 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 teaching is exclusively given in French, or a Parisian mercantile school, and the same conditions must obtain in every foreign department of the school. It is not suggested that any one student should study in all these departments; as a rule an English student will probably content himself with two out of the four or five foreign courses of study, but in the two languages which he selects he must be thoroughly prepared before entering the school to profit by the instruction provided. Hence, among the most important subjects of study in the Continuation School must be modern languages. It is not going to challenge the criticism of the Modern Languages Associa-

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY, SUMMER 1898.

Until further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Table with columns: FOR CHATHAM, FOR FREDERICTON, EXPRESS, MIXED, GOING NORTH, GOING SOUTH.

The above Table is made up on Eastern standard time. The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following Stations:—Derry, Upper Nelson, Boon, Chatham, Grey Rapids, Upper Chatham, Bladon, Carleton Place, Woodstock, Hamilton, Grand Falls, Edmundston, THOS. HOBBEN, Supt. ALEX. GIBSON, Gen'l Manager

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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.

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WE GIVE LIFE TO OUR ENDURED FIBREWARE BY ENDOWING IT WITH A RUBBER CONSTITUTION TO ITS SOUND BODY. ONE ADD HANDSOME APPEARANCE. BRIGHTNESS, LONGEVITY, ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THESE TUBS PAILS PANS &c. THE E. B. EDDY CO. LIMITED HULL CANADA

tion, by entering into details as to the manner in which languages are to be taught in any class of schools; I will only say that they must be taught as living languages, and with a direct view to preparing boys to profit by the teaching afforded in the departments of the Higher Commercial School, which I have referred to. 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, in 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 teaching of geography should be confined to what is commonly known as commercial geography; physical geography must precede, or at least accompany, commercial 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 commercial, must be taught as one science, undivided and indivisible, and as a connected 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 omitted.

History and Geography should be taught with a definite bearing upon industrial and commercial development. I do not mean that the teaching of geography should be confined to what is commonly known as commercial geography; physical geography must precede, or at least accompany, commercial 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 commercial, must be taught as one science, undivided and indivisible, and as a connected 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 omitted.

The nature of money, different monetary systems and the world's exchanges, should receive considerable attention, and should

form the basis of very many of the arithmetic exercises provided for the classes; and though the mysteries of bimetalism may well be relegated to a later stage, the monetary systems of the chief European nations should be as familiar to the student 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 practical 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 free-hand dimensioning sketches, and especially the making of free-hand dimensioning sketches, are 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 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 had the opportunity of learning in the laboratory the methods of making accurate measurements of length, area, volume, weight and density, but the connection between science and commerce is now so intimate that no commercial school can afford to dispense with facilities for the study of at least the elements of practical chemistry and physics.

Shorthand and typewriting would, of course, find a place in the Continuation