

W. S. LOGGIE COY., LIMITED.

SPECIAL:

Summer Clearing Sale of Remnants.

Remnants Dress Goods, Remnants Hosiery, Remnants Linens, Remnants Furnishings, Remnants Millinery, Remnants Blankets, Remnants Trimmings, Remnants Ribbons, Remnants Laces, Remnants Buttons, Remnants Buttons, Remnants Buttons.

The Remainder of Ladies' Waists to be Cleared Off.

Bargains in Black Sailor Hats, 10% Discount on Boys' and Men's Linen Hats.

School, but it is by no means essential that every student of the school should be converted into a typewriting stenographer. For those who mean to make this branch of commercial work a specialty every facility should be provided, but the stud should be regarded as a special branch of the school's work and not as a necessary part of the curriculum. The principles of book-keeping should be taught throughout the school and no student should graduate through the course without obtaining thorough knowledge of these principles and of the objects of the several books usually to be found in a merchant's office.

The elements of political economy may perhaps attract attention in the upper forms of the Continuation School; and here, too, the student may be introduced to the first principles of commercial law; and, as an extension of the course upon experimental science, new interests should be introduced to the studies of the pupils by occasional lectures on the subject of commercial geology, as a preliminary to the more extensive course of study, which will be provided in the Higher Commercial School, in connection with its museum of economic products, and with the visits which will be organized by the staff to docks and warehouses for the purpose of studying these products in bulk.

There is one other subject which should not be neglected in the Continuation School, and which should, perhaps, have been recognized under the head of geometry. It alludes to the graphic representation of variable quantities by means of curves. The pupils should be encouraged to plot curves upon squared paper, representing the variations of temperature, or the height of the barometer from day to day, the current prices for some selected commodities, the rates of exchange with particular countries, the number of students attending different classes at the school, or any other quantities which vary from time to time, so that they may acquire the habit of graphically representing the progress of a thing, or the comparison of the various quantities which they may have to do.

A student who has successfully gone through the course of study outlined above, between the ages of 13 and 16, or 14 and 17, will find himself well qualified to enter the Higher Commercial School, about which we are to be seen at a later hour to-day.

I have not entered on the question of the organization and control of the Continuation Day School, or the Evening Schools, nor have I touched upon the question of the local authority whose duty it should be to provide, maintain, or control such schools, and the central authority in which all control should ultimately be focused. I have not even considered whether the commercial schools should be under the Central Educational Authority, or, as the agricultural schools and colleges are aided by the Board of Agriculture, so the commercial schools, following the example of some commercial nations, should be placed upon the Board of Trade. I will only say that I am not advocating any such policy. There are questions which may be said at present to be *sub judice*, and to raise a discussion thereon would divert the attention of the Conference from the main issue, namely, the subjects to be taught and the manner of teaching them. A word may, however, be said about the school and the teachers. There should be no sufficient reason why the buildings of the continuation schools should be provided with laboratories for practical science should not be freely used for the purpose of evening continuation schools of a commercial type. Some day Continuation Schools, like those at Regent Street and Woolwich Polytechnic, may have separate departments for technical and for commercial subjects; in other cases the commercial day school may be an entirely separate institution, but for evening classes the buildings of the day school, or the buildings of some other school, may be used.

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

OYSTER FISHING is not to begin this season before Oct. 1, a regulation having been passed on the 26th of the season by fifteen days.

DIED AT TRACADIE.—Mr. J. J. McGaffin's youngest daughter, Annie, died on Sunday afternoon, at Tracadie, after a very short illness. Mr. McGaffin and his family have been spending the summer at their house on the Tracadie river. Deceased was a bright young girl.

DON'T MISS IT!—P. A. Noonan's bargain store, commences a cost sale to-day. Shoes and slippers as low as 25 cents; Men's beautiful all wool underwear for 50 cents; Men's fancy shirts, 50 cents; stylish and durable lace boots for \$1.00 and \$1.25; cotton yard wide, 3 cents, and all sorts of dry goods and clothing at cost.

THE PICNIC at Moody's Point on Tuesday last was well patronized by the people of Newcastle, Chatham and adjoining districts. The Strs. St. Nicholas and Rustler carried passengers to and from the point, making an extra trip at noon. The weather was delightful and everybody enjoyed themselves. St. Michael's Band furnished music throughout the day.

The Bishop proceeded by the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson and the Rector, Canon Forsyth, entered by the western door and advanced to the chancel. The hymn being ended, Canon Forsyth read the Preface to the Confirmation Office, after which the Bishop put the usual questions to the candidates. An interesting incident in the service took place, viz: the baptism, as an adult, of one of the candidates for confirmation.

After the administration of the baptism by the Rector, the Hymn "My God, accept my heart this day" etc. was sung, and then the Bishop addressed the congregation at length on the subject of the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the church, dwelling upon the use and history of confirmation as one of her divine ordinances. The Bishop then offered up the prayers of the office as far as that in connection with the laying on of hands, which was preceded by the Hymn, "Come, Holy Ghost, Creator Bless" etc., the candidates reverently kneeling. Next, the Bishop, sitting in his Episcopal chair, at the chancel steps, laid his hands upon the head of each candidate as they presented themselves to the Rector and knelt before him, using the beautiful prayer of the Confirmation Office.

After the laying on of hands, the Bishop briefly, and in words of wise and godly counsel and instruction, again addressed the newly confirmed. The concluding prayers of the office were then offered by the Bishop and were followed by the singing, during the Offertory, of the Hymn, "Thine forever, God of love" etc. The hymn, the Bishop pronounced the Benediction and the service closed with the Recessional Hymn "Glorious, Christian Soldiers" etc., during which the Bishop and Clergy returned to the vestry. The offerings amounted to \$34.49, \$22.49 for the ordinary Parochial Fund, and \$12.00, special, for the Incapacitated Relief Fund.

His Lordship expressed himself as highly pleased with all connected with the beautiful and interesting service, in his address to the congregation. He enjoined upon the duty of being regularly at public worship, and referred to the ever-increasing beauty of the church in which it was their privilege to assemble, and in which there seemed to be some added improvement each time he came to Chatham.

His Lordship returned to Fredericton on Monday last in order to take part on Wednesday Aug. 31st in the celebration of the 114th anniversary of the foundation of the Province of New Brunswick, at Miramichi, being the oldest parish in the Diocese of Fredericton.

C. M. B. A. Convention. QUEBEC, Aug. 27.—At yesterday afternoon's meeting of the C. M. B. A. Niagara Falls, Ont., was selected as the place of meeting in 1901, and some other routine business was transacted. In the evening the following officers were elected: Hon. M. F. Hackett, re-elected Grand President; Dr. L. Beliveau, re-elected first vice-president; Mr. J. E. Longtin, elected second vice-president; Mr. S. R. Brown, re-elected Grand Secretary; Mr. W. J. McKee, re-elected Grand Treasurer; Mr. J. J. Weir, re-elected Grand; Mr. J. Calvert, re-elected Marshal. A large number of delegates were nominated for the office of trustees, and the following five men were elected: Messrs P. J. O'Keefe and J. Rooney, standing members, and Rev. Father Tierman and Bros. Behan and O'Neilman new members. The following gentlemen were elected members of the committee on laws: Bros. Coffey, Roland and Murphy; Finance: Bros. Brown, Cook and Herbert were re-elected.

It was resolved that the salary of Mr. Brown, Grand Secretary, be increased by \$500, and that the committee of trustees buy him a typewriter for the use of the office. It was also resolved that the salary of Mr. Houston, assistant secretary be increased by \$200. Votes of thanks were tendered to the retiring officers and the convention was then dissolved.

Hardwicke and the Plebiscite. EDITOR MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

DEAR SIR:—The World of the 27th Aug. contains a letter over the signature of A. G. Williston, in which he evinces a disposition at the action of the central committee of the plebiscite campaign, in appointing him their representative for the parish of Hardwicke. Kindly allow me space to reply thereto.

In looking into the matter I see no reason why Mr. W. should feel other than honored by the appointment. The parish of Hardwicke, for some reason, was not represented at the recent convention, and as it was necessary to have a quorum present in the committee on laws, Mr. Williston's nomination, and no objection being made, was declared elected. A circular was then sent to each representative containing the necessary instructions. It was from this source, and not as he says from the Advocate, that he learned of his appointment. This was the course pursued by the committee in every parish, and it is Mr. Williston or any other similarly appointed, did not care to act, all those who desired to act in the committee, and give the committee as well as the general public some reasons why he cannot, or should not act.

Now, while I believe every man should be allowed the greatest freedom in giving expression to his views on all matters coming up for discussion and settlement by the public eye, at the same time, I hold that Mr. Williston's action in publicly declaring himself on the side of the liquor traffic, is himself inconsistent with his professions, which I will go on to point out in a few lines.

First: A few years ago Mr. W. became a member of the "Good Templars," whose openly declared principles and platform are, "Total abstinence for the individual" and "Prohibition for the State." As the pledge is life long, and binding even after one has resigned from the order, Mr. Williston's new principles as set forth in his letter are not far from perjury.

Again: Not long ago Mr. W. became a member of the society of "Christian Workers," and is a member, as far as I know, of the same society now. It is well known that this young and vigorous society gives no uncertain sound on the prohibition of the liquor traffic, and has never failed either at its international, state or provincial conventions to declare for that measure.

of his having young men looking to him for an example, his own sons among the number. Let the central committee have no fear but that they can get many good men in Hardwicke who will consider it an honor to act as agents or in any other capacity looking to the moral question of the liquor traffic. An interesting incident in the service took place, viz: the baptism, as an adult, of one of the candidates for confirmation.

The Approaching Plebiscite. (North Sydney Herald). Dr. Russell, the Liberal representative of Halifax in the federal parliament, in an open letter has placed himself on record against prohibition. He was asked by the evangelical alliance to take part in the prohibition campaign, which he has declined to do on principle. Dr. Russell believes that a prohibitory liquor law could not be enforced, and would be less effective in suppressing the traffic than the present prohibition. He also believes that a prohibitory law would result in an enormous increase of smuggling. Dr. Russell is a temperance man and would not doubt be pleased to support any legislation which he believed would restrict the consumption of liquor. We confess we hold similar views to those expressed by Dr. Russell. While like him, we would like to see the consumption of liquor restricted, we are not in favor of prohibition.

The alien labor laws, prohibiting foreign workmen from performing labor in the United States, and the retaliatory Canadian law, directed only against those countries which trade with the United States, are the subject for discussion at the conference. Labor leaders and officers, whose duty it was to enforce the acts, have been led to give evidence when this subject is under consideration. Minor subjects on the programme are the relations of the United States to the carrying of prisoners, and arrangements for reciprocity in wrecking and salvage. A revision of the agreement respecting naval vessels between the United States and Canada is also on the list as are two important matters on the list are the two relating to COMMERCE, RECIPROCALITY AND THE BONDING PRIVILEGE, and both are too intricate and extensive for condensed statement. Two countries, bordering on each other for the width of half a continent, should be able to establish some mutually advantageous basis for international trade, and the more so, as they are in fact, for the Maritime Provinces and with Oregon, and for Oregon to trade with Canada, and for Canada to trade with the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia; and, as a matter of fact, in spite of tariff walls, and the fact that the two countries are separated by a wide expanse of water, the trade between the United States and Canada has flourished since the adoption of the reciprocity treaty in 1866. This has been entirely owing to the opposition of protectionist interests with their allied political party in each country.

When the tariff is reduced, and the Dominion will give a market of only 6,000,000 people in return for gaining the American market of 70,000,000, the facts of the case are that in 1897 Canadian goods to the value of \$1,500,000,000 American goods, and the United States took only \$45,000,000 of Canadian goods. Whether the people exist for the sake of the people, or the railways for the sake of the people, the bonding question will be a troublesome one for both sides of the Atlantic. Opposing the American railroads, which advocate the repeal of the bonding privileges, are the North-western States, whose produce reaches the Atlantic seaboard at reduced rates on account of the bonding privileges, and the United States seaports, which annually handles some \$400,000,000 worth of Canadian goods and exports. The bonding question is only a phase of the rivalry between the American and Canadian continental systems.

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The Conference at Quebec. BEHRING SEA DISPUTE. The Behring Sea dispute is, practically, responsible for the Quebec conference. When Gen. John W. Foster, United States Commissioner, pressed for a revision of sealing regulations Premier Laurier and Sir Louis Davies, who were in Washington last winter, insisted, as representatives of the Canadian Government, that the Behring Sea matter be not considered by itself, but in conjunction with other matters of international importance. To this the American Government consented. As the Canadian sealing fleet had left port for the north, the Dominion was unable to agree to Mr. Foster's proposition for the complete suspension of the killing of the seals in the Pacific Ocean, Behring Sea, and on the Pribyloff Islands during one year, when all disputes should be considered by an international conference. However, the negotiations on the subject between Washington and Ottawa resulted in the signing of the joint high commission, assembled in Quebec. Before this tribunal the United States representatives contended for the total abolition of pelagic sealing. This would leave the industry in the entire control of those possessing the breeding ground and wipe the Canadian fleet of existence. The British Columbia sealers' existence would be in jeopardy. To this the American Government consented. As the Canadian sealing fleet had left port for the north, the Dominion was unable to agree to Mr. Foster's proposition for the complete suspension of the killing of the seals in the Pacific Ocean, Behring Sea, and on the Pribyloff Islands during one year, when all disputes should be considered by an international conference.

Shipping News. PORT OF CHATHAM. Expected from Sea. Aug 27—Soh Ouya, 99, McKinnon, New York, R. R. 27—Bk Alagar, 34, Peterson, Waterford, J. B. Snowball. Cleared for Sea. Aug 28—S. Almerga, 1476, Jones, Fleetwood G. Vaughan, deals. Aug 28—S. Almerga, 1476, Jones, Fleetwood G. Vaughan, deals. Aug 28—S. Almerga, 1476, Jones, Fleetwood G. Vaughan, deals.

GOOD WORDS FROM OLD STUDENTS NO. 13. Without the course of study which I look at your college I could not have taken the position which was offered me here.

GO TO PORTLAND, BOSTON, ETC. VIA THE Canada Eastern Railway and Fredericton.

Working in England is, as a rule, the preliminary to a happy career. The latest statistics show that the average annual number of applications for visas does not exceed 575, which is certainly small, considering that the number of Englishmen and English women who marry each year is 410,000.

J. D. CREAGHAN, Newcastle and Chatham. The Dry Goods and Clothing Warehouse of the Miramichi. Special Attention is Invited. To our New Stock of Ladies' Coats, Jackets, Mantles, etc. They comprise all the "Latest Novelties" direct from the Manufacturers.

SITUATION DEPARTMENT. Our situation is the only one east of Boston with a Situation Department. This department is in charge of a team who had many years experience in business, and who is well and favorably known among the Business Men. All worthy students are of good position. 131 students now in attendance. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE CURRIC BUSINESS UNIVERSITY. St. John, N. B. P. O. Box 50.

Executors' Notice. Take notice that letters testamentary have been granted in the estate of late Eleanor Lane to the undersigned. All persons having just claims against said estate are hereby required to file same duly attested with either of the undersigned within one month from date hereof, all claims not so filed are required to make immediate payment of same to the undersigned. Dated at Chatham, 25th May, A.D. 1898. JAMES C. CONNORS, Executor.

LABOR DAY RACES. \$330 IN PRIZES. The management of the CHATHAM DRIVING PARK announce that there will be a series of races for Trotting, Hackney and Hackney on 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1898. Purse and prizes will be as follows:— 1.—Purse \$200—Open to all Horses; \$110 to 1st; \$65 to 2nd; \$25 to 3rd. 2.—Purse \$75—Open to all Horses that have never beaten 2:40; \$40 to 1st; \$20 to 2nd; \$10 to 3rd. 3.—Purse \$50—Open to all Horses that have never beaten 3 minutes; \$25 to 1st; \$17.50 to 2nd; \$7.50 to 3rd.

BIKE RACE. During the afternoon, A BONNET HOP at the MASONIC HALL will close the day's sport. CHAS. SARGANT, Secretary, Chatham, Aug. 24, 1898.

NOTICE. All accounts due the undersigned for three months and over, are hereby notified to pay the same to a magistrate for collection. ROBERT FLAUGAN.

WARNING. I hereby give notice that neither the ship MALONE nor the master thereof will be responsible for any cargo or other obligations contracted by any member or members of the crew. OLAF OLSEN, Master.

BARGAINS For CASH. ONE MONTH ONLY. Before opening Fall Goods I will sell all remaining summer goods at WHOLESALE PRICES. As my goods are of the best, it will be well to take advantage of this offer. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Notice and settle your accounts before the 15th of SEPTEMBER. F. O. PETERSON. Chatham, August 15th, 1898.