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, Bown and Greys, we are offering them at surprisingly prices which range from 40c to \$1.00 per yard. goods are in many ways superior to any goods the market. Good suits for \$19, better for \$12 \$14. We will give you as good a suit for \$16 and \$18 as you can purchase elsewhere for \$18 and \$20 We employ only First Class Hands and Guarante our work. See our Men's Working Pants at \$2,00, \$2.50, \$3 Mothers purchasing cloth for their boys' suits should call and see our Stock before ordering elsewhere, and save money. Cutting and Trimming done cheap and welf. Wool taken in exchange for Goods. We are clearing out the small balance of our large stock of ulsters, overcoats and Men's pants at 10 per cent below first cost.

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



NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 24 JULY, 1896. The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses is alled to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations which reads as follows ;—
"19 No Spruce or 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 tiable to double stumpage and the License be torfeited" and all Licensees are hereby notified, that for th future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly

ALBERT T DUNN,



Black Percheron Stallion "PREFERE JUNIOR" weight 1500 fbs, during the coming season in the following places: Bay du Vin, Black River, Napan, Chatham, Nelson, Barnaby River etc. Prefere Junior was sired by the pure bred Percheron "PREFERE" imported by the New Brunswick Government from France. His Dam was sired by Victor Hugo the well known pure bred Percheron also imported from France by the Brunswick Government and purchased by Northumberland Agricultural Society. J. C. COUGHLAN,

INTERNATIONAL S.

19 Hours



nial, Dominion Atlantic and Prince Edward For rates and information apply to nearest Ticket Agent.

C. E. LAECHLER, Agent.

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.

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

NOTICE.

All parties indebted to John McDonald are re quested to call and arrange the amounts of their ness within 60 days from date, not later than 14th August. All accounts not settled on or 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.

FURNACES FURNACES. WOOD OR COAL,

WHICH I CAN FURNISH AT REASONABLE PRICES. STOVES

COOKING, HALL AND PARLOR STOVES

PUMPS, PUMPS,

Sinks, Iron Pipe, Baths, Creamers the very best also Japanned stamped and plain tinware in end-

less 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 Assembly 60, Vict. A. D. 1897.

The property to the amount of Five Hundred dollars of a wife deserted by her husband and com-pelled to support herself; and where the whole porperty owned by a widow, as well the place where Fifteen Hundred dollars, and such widow supports minor children of her own or of her deceased hus band, her property in the parish where she resides shall be exempt from taxation to the extent of Two Hundred dollars; and also to the extent of One Hudred dollars for each minor child wholly supported by her. If she has no property in the parish where she resides, then such exemption shall be allowed in the place where such property is situated; but such exemption shall not apply or extend

SAM. THOMPSON,

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM. N. B.. - -SEPTEMBER 8, 1898.

Russia's Policy and the Czar's Proposal

The new peace policy that the Russian Emperor has startled the European nations by announcing is in direct opposition to the policy that Russia has systematically pursued since the reign of Peter the Greaf. That policy has ignominious defeat in the next presidenbeen the extension of Russian territory and trade, and from that time to the present the Russian Government has steadily pursued it. The result has been that the Russian Empire b grown and increased in all direction and the expansion of its trade has kept pace with its territorial growth. latest movement that she has made it this direction was the forcing of the Chinese Government to make over her a large portion of Chinese territory as well as grant her railway and tradconcessions which, while they would b of incalculable benefit to the trade an commerce of Russia would greatly injure it not destroy the immense trade that Britain at present carries on with that country. As the Russian diplomats have had everything in China their own way since the close of the Japan and Chinese war in consequence of the threatening and coercive policy they have pursued to the Chinese Government, the British Government has a last come to the conclusion that if wishes to retain its immense Chines trade it will have to notify the Chines and Russian Governments that it woul rather go to war than allow Russia injure Britain's Chinese trade. Thi they have done, and as Russia is by no means prepared for war, the result has been that she has backed down, and if late despatches are to be relied on, the Chinese, Russian and British Governments have come to a satisfactory

Ever since the Czar's peace policy has been published, all the leading journals of Europe have been discussing it. While some look upon it with suspicion others consider it the chimerical visions of a dreamer, and with few exceptions it has met a favorable reception. The London Chronicle after pronouncing it one of the most striking documents of the century makes the following comments :--

agreement.

"Looking to the present attitude o Russia in the east, the proposal almost takes one's breath away. A cynical view is painfully obvious. Russia has just secured a series of vast territorial and diplomatic advantages which it will take years to assimilate. She is face to face with famine, a revolt of the Poles is threatened, and she is threated by other powers, and there are signs of a dissolution of the Russo-French alliance. Happily, the humanitarian view is equally clear and convincing. The Czar, hitherto in its place Britain's beneficial and overoorne by veteran obstinate advisers. has now asserted his natural desires. is one of only two men who could make the proposal without fear of being mis-Great Britain and the United States will certainly welcome the proposal. If another great power does al o much will be gained in the desired

The Dreyfus Scandal.

when charged with his crime, at first

equivocated but at last acknowledged

Esterhazy, who is now plainly and

openly charged with being the traitor

for whose crimes Dreyfus is suffering

has been forced to leave the army in

disgrace and Lieut.-Col. du Paty de

Clam, another member of the disreput-

able gang, is under arrest. What the

result of this exposure will be remains

to be seen. It may wreck the French

Government, but there is one thing

certain and that is that the people of

France will lose all confidence and

respect in the men at the head of its

army. A late exchange says that "the

bell which tolls for the funeral of Lieut.-

toll at the same time the death-knell of

Horrors of War.

If we are to judge by the articles

that are daily appearing in the Ameri

can papers, there is likely to be lively

times in the United States over the

mismanagement of the commissariat

and medical staff during the late war.

The person responsible for all the

horrors at Santiago as well as the terri-

ble sufferings that the sick and wound-

ed soldiers had to endure is said to be

General Alger, the Secretary of War,

and his impachment is hinted at. The

description that some of the corres-

pondents give of the sufferings that the

wounded and sick had to endure at

Santiago is terrible to read. With

neither camps, blankets nor pillows,

they lay upon the wet, chilled grass for

hours without food or water to cool

their parched lips. As is reasonable to

from which they will never recover.

French military honor.'

of the Canadian Ministers to visit him What has recently taken place in and discuss outstanding questions. France in reference to the Dreyfus The Quebec Conference. scandal proves that the War Depart-After a session of ten days the Quebec ment of that country is not only honey-Conference adjourned on Friday last combed with corruption but that a to meet again in Quebec on the 20th inst. number of the highest officers in the Owing to their proceedings being kept army have been guilty not only of strictly private, the public are completely writing anonymous letters but of comin the dark with respect to the decisions mitting forgery and perjury. For years they have arrived at upon the many vexed these criminals in high positions have and difficult questions they have had up been banded together and carried on a or discussion. From what has been said systematic campaign against honest and by the commissioners of both sides the most friendly relations exist and they will brave officers who held important posispare no effors to reach a final adjustment tions in the army which prominent of the questions of international dispute members of the gang coveted. Dreyfus, between the two nations. We hope that upon whom the plotters set in judgment this will be the case and when their and condemned upon the evidence of CHANCE. and condemned upon the evidence of forged letters written by themselves, faction to the people of the two countries considerably if enterprising British firms nd remove all cause for future grievance respecting the systematic manner in which the conspirators have been work-Australia. ing has just come to light and the deniers of justice to others are now having justice meted out to themselves. Lieut.-Col. Henry who forged the letter upon which Drevfus was convicted.

New Brunswick Timber to be Sent to

Mr. John McAlister, the Resigouche nember for the House of Commons, has ust returned from a visit to Toronto While there he was interviewed by a reporter of the Globe upon the condition of the New Brunswick lumber industry which he said was improving very perhis guilt. He was sent to prison and ceptibly. In discussing this subject with while there committed suicide. Count | the Reporter Mr. McAlister said :-

"For two years back the New Brons

wickers have been unable, on account of

high treight rates, to compete in the

English market with the timber mer chants of the Baltic, The last few month have witnessed a change for the better. Messrs. Richards & Shives, two prominent timber merchants of Campbellton, N. B. have also decided to make an attempt to compete with the British Columbians and Norwegians in the Australian markets. Within a fortnight two large sailing ships of respectively 1,500 and 1,100 tons will sail from Campbellton for Sydney. They will carry about 225,000 feet of deals and deal ends. The cargoes have been especially selected, and a competent agent in Col. Henry, of the French army, will Sydney has been engaged to see to the sales. The New Brunswick timber trade will look anxiously towards the result of this venture, for Mr. McAlister says, there will be a great future for them if the Anstralian market proves a good one The Dingley tariff, which places a duty of thirty cents per thousand on cedar shingles, has about killed New Brunswick's trade with the Americans, so far as the shingle industry is concerned. Under the Wilson tariff, which made this sche-

is now very nearly dead, News and Notes.

dule free, a large trade was built up, but

since last year it has languished, until it

On the 27th August, Havans exported 2,000,000 cigars and 894 bales of tobacco

At a fire in the Bertram Engine and Shipbuilding Works at Foronto early on the morning of Friday last property to the amount of \$150,000 was destroyed.

Yellow fever is on the increase at Key West and Gen. Wyman has ordered a house-to-house inspection, which, expect, hundreds died from exposure believes, will develop a number of cases and scores of others contracted diseases | that have been kept secret.

For a man well stricken lin years, Sir All this proves that there was criminal neglect, and it is not to be wondered at shall not apply or extend

AM. THOMPSON,

Sec.-Treas. Co. Kerthd,

Sec.-Treas. Co. Kerthd,

Sec.-Treas. Co. Kerthd,

All this proves that there was criminal characters in several languages is a move in the manufactures in several languages is a move in the characters in several languages is a move in the characters in several languages is a move in the characters in several languages is a move in the characters in several languages is a move in the characters in several languages is a move in the characters in several languages is a move in the characters in several languages is a move in the right direction, but it is stated this will not obviate the necessity for expert commercial travelers. Sec Report of Mr. Gurney. H.M. Consul at Chlerbourg, languages is a move in the right direction, but it is stated this will not obviate the necessity for expert commercial travelers. Sec Report of Mr. Gurney. H.M. Consul at Chlerbourg, languages is a move in the right direction, but it is stated this will not obviate the necessity for expert commercial travelers. Sec Report of Mr. Gurney. H.M. Consul at Chlerbourg, languages is a move in the right direction, but it is stated this will not obviate the necessity for expert commercial travelers. Sec Report of Mr. Gurney. H.M. Consul at Chlerbourg, languages is a move in the right direction, but it is stated this will not obviate the neglect, and it is not to be wondered at but spry and active as a man half his age.

He is billed to open the St. John Exhibition on the 13th inst. after which he languages is a move in the right direction, but it is stated this will not obviate the necessity for expert commercial travelers. Sec Report of Mr. Gurney. H.M. Consul at Chlerbourg, languages is a move in the right direction, but it is stated this will not obviate the neglect, and it is not to be wondered at but spry and active as a man half his age.

The proves that there was criminal control of the neces

will proceed to England and remain over ment of those who are responsible for the Christmas holidays.

only a court of enquiry, but the punis

Late despatches announce that Presi-

Germany and England.

During the past week the Atlantic

cable has been furnishing us with a crop

of the most sensational despatches. One

of the latest is that an alliance has been

formed between Great Britain and Ger-

many. The report may be true as far

stranger things than that has recently

taken place, but until we have it from

a more authentic source than the cable,

is to be hoped that such an alliance wil

be formed as it would have a great and

a powerful influence in not only keeping

peace in Europe but throughout the

world. It would solve the problem of

how to put a stop to Russian aggression

in China and cause France to come to a

halt in her Soudan pretensions. In

addition to this it would settle the

South African question and check is

not put an end to Russian intrigues in

Abyssinia. The German and English

speaking people sprang many centuries

ago from the same sturdy race, and

although they speak a different language

from each other, they are endowed with

the same national characteristics which

made the English people fight and

struggle for liberty and plant colonies

Battle of Omdurman.

that the British army under the com-

mand of Sir Herbert Kitchener that

went up the Nile has met with great

success. On Saturday last it took and

destroyed all the forts at Omdurman

and completely routed the Dervishes.

The battle was fierce as the Dervishes

tought to the death and the British

sands before they gave way and fled.

at eight thousand killed and many

the Khalifa fled with a small escort

and the Anglo-Egyptian forces entered

brought to an end the power of the

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary

for the Colonies, accompanied by Mrs.

Wednesday last. It is said that while

he is there he will invite one or more

and took possession of Omdurman.

peaceful rule.

The latest news from Egypt announce

in every quarter of the globe.

it must be received cum grano salis.

the horrors of the campaign.

tial campaign.

Twenty people own nearly 18 per cent. of the real property within the limits of dent McKinley will either have to disthe greater New York and pay taxes upon miss Gen. Alger for incompetence or nearly \$400,000,000 worth of land. face the wrath of the nation which will tax assessor says that 150 people, whose names might be taken from the books, be visited upon him and the Republican cover 50 per cent, of all the real estate If this is done it means disaster in Greater New York, and the tendency to the Republicans in the congressional is to increase instead of diminish these elections in November and most likely enormous holdings.

> At the time the Czar's new policy of peace was made public in England, the British Trades Union Congress was in session in Bristo!, They immediately adopted it and passed a resolution calling on the British Government to adopt i for the reason that "militarism is the great foe of liberty, and is a crushing burden to the toiling millions." The same feeling that caused the members o the Union to pass this resolution prevails among the honest toilers of Europe who are taxed to death to keep up the huge armsments that are a standing menace to the world's peace. If the matter of di armament was left to their decision the Czar's proposition would be carried by an overwhelming majority vote.

St. John Letter. Some parties propose to enclose a cove at Bailey's Island on the Maine coast with wire neiting and use it as a lobster farm, They will hatch lobsters by artificial means and rear them until large enough for the market. The scheme appears to be a feasible one and might be put into effect at Dark Harbor and several of the ponds along the coast of Grand Manan. It does not appear half so visionary as the frog and skunk farms that the man from Jemseg had under consideration a year or two ago, and yet frog and skunk farms are being run in the United States and are making money for their owners.

Another landslide has occurred Sand Point and it will cost thousands dollars to repair the damage.

The body of the sailor who was drowned four or five weeks ago from the steamship Belfast was picked up on the Strait Shore last Tuesday.

F. T. Allen, a wealthy gentleman from New York, was drowned at Loch Lomond last week. He was out in a boat alone and as he threw over the anchor one of his feet was caught by the line and he troops had to mow them down by thouwas dragged to the bottom. His body was recovered soon after. Later it was The British loss is estimated at about learned that his real name was Franklin Weld, a railway magnate, who travelled 100 and the Egyptian loss is probably 200. The Dervishes loss is set down under an assumed name for the purpose of avoiding interviewers and bores of every degree. thousands captured. After the battle

> The prevalence of diphtheria in the city is occasioning some alarm.

Sugars of all grades are 1-16 per pound This battle has not only destroyed but higher. Beef is easier; plate is quoted at \$14.50; extra plate, \$15. Pork is 25 cents Dervishes and the rule of the Mahdists per barrel higher. Canned salmon has advanced 50 cents per case and all canned forever in the Soudan and established goods are likely to be higher. Paraffine olis one cent a gallon lower. Best American is quo ed at 19 cents. Globe 171 centa, Silver Star 161 cents. Economy mess shad se'ls at \$5 per barrel; or-Chamberlain, sailed from Liverpool for dinary at \$4 and \$4 50. Eggs are in fair demand at 12 cents and butter at New York in the Steamer Majestic on

> Six marriages, twenty births and sixteen deaths were recorded in the city last

Northrup & Co., South Wharf, have large : tock of Fraser river salmon and dry and pickled fish purchased befo e the late advance and are offering bargains in these

St. John, Sept. 5.

General Organization of Foreign Higher Commercial Education

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

INTRODUCTION.

Sir H. Johnston, H.M. distinguished Consular representative in Tunis, in his report for 1898, tells us :- "It is opinion of most Consular officials in this would send out travelling agents to push their business, but agents who are able to converse in either French or Italian. Well-intentioned young men arrive here unable to speak a word of any language but Eiglish, with the result that their French or Italian-speaking customers cannot understand them, or make themselves and their peculiar requirements understood."* The same complaint has been the common topic of the Consular reports for years; that English trade is hampered everywhere by ignorance of the language of the country, of its weights and measures, and of its media of commerce. The British subject obtains from his Consul or from a directory, most probably out date, a list of local traders who deal in what he wants to sell; these he bombards with price lists in the English language

which they cannot read, and then he is astonished that they pay no attention to his communications. No one pretends, at least I have never met the rash man who did, that succes in business could be taught in a school the great merchant is, of course, like the true poet, born not made. Of many qualities, moral, perhaps even more than intellectual, is hecompounded of courage, resourcefulness, energy, knowledge men; these can only be developed in the actual conduct of commerce. But these qualities we all believe the average Englishman possesses; it is not of the absence of these that our Consuls complain; it i more concrete knowledge, knowledge things which can be taught, and taught properly, in a school that is required. other words, it is not so much our commercial education that is in fault, fo British commerce itself is the finest education in the world for the merchant, but better commercial instruction. I SEC. 1 .- COMMERCIAL INSTRUCTION-WHAT

It is not, as I understand it, a general education of the modern type, such as is

given on the modern side of our best

secondary schools, e.g., the City of London or Merchant Taylors, or in the German realschulen. Such an education would be as useful to the future engineer or archi tect as to the merchang : by this term ! mean instruction, though educational, i.e. as far as possible mentally stimulating, and not the mere acquisition of so much knowledge of business routine,

* Consular Report, 1898, Tunis, p. 45. † See Report of H.M. Consul at Danzig, 1897, p. 5. The publication by the International Register Company of Manchester, of their register of British manufactures in several languages is a move in the

specialised and directed exclusively supplying the wants of the mercantile community.

Accepting this general definition, com

things according to the class for whom is intended and the subjects taught. Roughly, it means in England one or all of three things : first, the teaching evening classes and continuation schools of book-keeping, shorthand and type writing, trade tricks which may necessary, are certainly commercial, but are not in any proper sense education such courses are intended for the lower ranks of the ordinary clerk class, and are all that the phrase commercial education as at present understood in England usually implies; secondly, the teaching in evening or day classes of the above subject and something more, one or two modern languages possibly, and probably business course embodying elementary* ideas of office routine, commercial law and political economy, intended for boys whose parents can afford to send them secondary schools, but not to continue their education af er about 16 yearsthese will supply the ordinary rank and file of the commercial army; thirdly, highest grade of commercial education. provided for those who will be captains of industry, the leading clerks or junior partners, whose parents can secure them the full course at a secondry school up till 18 or 19, or who, if their parents are the managers or proprietors, may possibly take a University degree first, and then at 22 avail themselves of specialised instruction to get a general outlook, or "ubersicht," over the world of commerce before taking a stool in the parental office.

The distinction between those come from the lower secondary, i.e., boys of about 16, and from the higher secondary grade, i.e., boys about 19, is, for our purpose, fundamental; for the wants of the former private institutions like Pitman's School of Shorthand and Clerks' Correspondence College have catered for ome years : for the latter we have present, apart from the excellent work done by the School of Economics under the direction of Professor Hewins, no provision whatever, and the School of Economics does not profess to cover more than a portion of the subjects required. SEC. 2. - ORGANIZATION OF FOREIGN HIGHER COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

GENERALLY. Through the kindness of the Education Department, I have been enabled during the last year to pay visits on behalf of the London Chamber of Commerce to schools or colleges of commerce at Antwerp, at Paris and Havre in France, at Neuchatel and Berne in Switzerland. I have interviewed the directors, attended the courses, talked with the students inside the school and the merchant outside, of the position of the schools and utility of their work. The Swiss schools in particular, to which at present but little attention has been directed in this country, can furnish, owing to the varying conditions of the Swiss cantons and the opportunities they afford for experiment and comparison, some interesting object lessons.

order, Austria has the well-known academics at Prague and Vienna Belgium the Institut Superieur de Commerce at Antwerp ; France has eleven State recognised ecoles superieures de commerce, viz. : in Paris, the Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Ecole Superieure de Commerce, both under the direction of the Paris Chamber of Commerce, and the Institut Commercial, private venture ; and ecoles superieures at Bordeaux, Le Havre, Lille, Lyon, Marseilles and Rouen. Switzerland has fourteen schools of commerce, though not all of the highest grade. Italy has four of the highest grade, the oldest and best known being La Regia Scuola Superiore di Commercio, in Venice. In Germany the division already mentioned between lower and higher secondary education in connection with our subject is very sharply marked; taking boys at nine, some of the secondary schools (e.g. the ordinary real-schulen or modern schools) have only a six years' course, and the boys leave at sixteen; others i.e., the classical schools (gymnasien), semi classical schools which teach Latin (realgymnasien), and higher modern schools (ober-real-schulen) have a nine years' course, completed when a boy attains nineteen. For the lower secondary grade of boys who leave the real-schulen at sixteen, the doors of many regular commercial academies stand open, of the *"Offentliche Handelslehranstalt, at Leipsic; +Offentliche Handelslehranstalt, at Dresden: ‡Handelschule, at Munchen; and very many others.

These Schools do not seem to have met, even in their own line, with the entire approval of German expert opinion. I have neard complaints from the well-known manufacturing firm of Mansfeld, in Leipsic, of the "woodeness" of clerks taught in this Handelslehranstalt, with the addition that this was the general experience.

In 1896 a movement was set on foot by Dr. Stegeman, of Braunschweig, to start colleges of the third or highest type; at the instigation of the Brunswick Chamber of Commerce and of the German Society for Commercial Education, the opinions of some 300 merchants, chambers of commerce, and schoolmasters was taken as to the advisability of founding such a school. Two hundred and forty-nine answers were favourable, and Dr. Ehrenberg, of Altons, was commissioned to write a memorandum as to the lines the college should take. A conference was held at Leipsic on 11th and 12th June, 1897. which Dr. Raydt, the Director of the existing Handelslehranstalt, took a leading part. and the foundation of a college of the highest or university type was determined on. This college was opened on the 25th April.

898, and by the 12th of May, ninety five students, ranging from 18 years of age to 46, had matriculated. The college has received the recognition and a grant from the Saxon Government, and other colleges or schools of this type are being established, or are in prospect at Aachen, Hanover, and other towns : at the same time the Government is anxious that the experiment should receive a full trial at Leipsic before being repeated elsewhere.

SEC. 3, - TYPICAL SCHOOLS. It is impossible to give a full account of all the schools or colleges mentioned. propose to take the following typical ones. *See Business Course in Prospectus of Pitman's School of Shorthand.

'The chief authorities are Leautey, "L'Enseigne ment Commercial"; Stegemana, Kaufmannisches Fortbildungs Schulwesen, 1896; Professor James' Report to Washington Government on Commercial en Suisse," prepared for the Geneva Exhibition. 1896; "Commercial Instruction organised by the Paris Chamber of Commerce," prepared for the Antwerp World's Fair, 1894; Rapport sur la situation de l'enseignement industriel et professionnel en Belgique, 1897; Ammario della R. Scuola Superiore di Commercio, in Venegia, 1897. See 67th Yearly Report, 1898, †See 44th Yearly Report, 1898, †See 29th Yearly Report, 1897. ||See Die Hendels Hochschule in Leipsic, die erste

in Deutschland; by Professor Raydt, 1898

§For a complete list see Stegeman op -cit.

¶For a criticism of German commercial education generally, and of the new Leipsic College, see Beigel, Der Kampf um die Handels Hochschule. Beigel denounces the new college as a "Zwitterding."

The Ecoles des Hautes Etudes Commerciales and the Ecole Superieure de Commerce in Paris: the Institut Superieur at Antwerp. the Ecole de Commerce at Neuchatel, the Royal School at Venice, and the Commercial nercial instruction may yet mean various Academy at Vienna, and analyse their oragnization and work under three or four main heads. Other countries, Norway and Sweden, Russia, American, Japan ** even. have all felt the impulse of this movement towards better commercial instruction; but for our purpose the schools and colleges named will supply the best material. They are not all quite of the same rank, the conditions of education and of commerce in each | 10 00 country being different; to take one instance, ompulsory service as in France and Gernany, or a universal three years' apprenticeship as in Switzerland, may cause the age of entry to vary; but for the purposes of this paper they can be treated on a common footing. Of the new Leipsic College I shall

say nothing, as Sir Philip Magnus is to give

EC. 4-AGE AND ATTAINMENTS OF PUPILS

The schools or colleges selected do not h

ny means represent a uniform level

equality, rather an ascending scale,

plateau elevated to commence with but st

sloping upwards continually from High

School at Neuchatel to the Institut at

you directly a full account of that.

Antwerp, and higher yet to the new Ger man high schools at Leipsie and Aachen. Ability is not measured by age, but the aim of the schools can fairly be gathered from the ages of the students they admit other things being equal, a school which takes boys of 16 will be content with a lower standard than one which requires 17 as the limit. The Neuchatel School has a three years' course in addition to a preparatory course of one year, the object of the latter being to remedy defects in secondary education, to perfect foreigners in the French language, and to begin accountacy and the elements of commercial work.* No one can commence the first year's course proper unless he is over 15, and has also passed a satisfactory examination or reached the highest class in a cantonal school or the second class in a classical one. Consequently the average age of entry is considerably higher than 15. Of 149 students in 1896, 129 were between the ages of 16 and 23. The Prague Academy has two divisions, involving a three and one year's course respectively; the latter (arbiturienten curs) is instituted only for graduates of the gymnasis or higher grade secondary schools, and is intended to give them a quick insight into the world of commerce; for others a three years' course is provided; of 417 attending the three years' course in 1896-97, 378 were between the age of 16 and 20.+ In Paris, both at the Ecole Superieure and at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes, the proper course is of two years' duration, while in each case there is a preparatory course of one years' duration. In both the minimum age for ad-

mission to the first year of study proper is fixed at 16; but in order to encourage the completion of the full term at the higher grade secondary schools, those who have obtained the baccalaureat, e.g., have completed their studies at a lycee, can at once take the examination giving admission to the first year's course, and bacheliers have a start of sixty marks, or 10 per cent. on the total given in the examination. M. Grelley informed me a large proportion of his boys did possess the baccalaureat, and the average age of entry at the school of higher studies is between 19 and 20. The entrance examination for the first year of study consists of Taking the countriest of Europe in papers or oral tests in arithmetic, algebra and geometry, physics, chemistry, history, geography, composition in French and in one foreign language. The preparatory course naturally covers the ground for this examination. At Antwerp there is also two years' course with a preparatory one year in addition; but more subjects are studied during this preparatory year than in Paris. Two foreign languages appear in the list as well as bookkeeping, law and political economy, and these are all included in the examination || for admission to the first year Students at Autwerp are not usually admitted below 17.

SEC. 5.—NUMBERS OF STUDENTS ATTENDING. The two Paris schools had in 1896-7 352 oupils in attendance, of which the school of Higher Commercial Studies had far the larger share, viz., 246; Neuchatel had 168, Prague 417 in the three years' course, and 39 in the superior course of one year; at Antwerp the average has exceeded 200 since 8918; thus making roughly a total in all of 1,200 for five schools. Comparative statistics showing the careers pursued by the students, after leaving the school, and how far they are actually engaged in commerce are not very easy to obtain. Sir Bernard Samuelson in his Presidential Address to the Association of Technical Institutions last January said . "Institutions like the London School of Economics or the Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales at Paris are no doubt of the greatest value for training members of the Consular service, actuaries and heads of great financial houses, but they have little bearing on the rough-and-ready processes of industrial and commercial life." As throughout this paper, I only wish to state the facts, so far as they are ascertainable; and the facts here do not seem to bear out Sir Bernaed Samuelson's statement.

The Ecole des Haunts Etudes referred has recently made a list of the students for the thirteen years, 1881 to 1895, who have taken a full course and passed out of the school, amounting to 1.150 in all. Of

I. 1,083 have gone into commerce, their number being made up as follows :--The large totals for "business" and manufactories" indicates that not all th

pupils so engaged can be heads of houses as Sir Bernard Samuelson suggests. II. 43 only have taken to Government employment, made up as follows :-

Bar and Magistracies..... 7 Commercial teaching..... Sworn interpreters..... 2

Three are without profession, twenty-one have died, or cannot be traced, thus making up the total 1.150. I give only one instance, and leaves the figures to speak for themselves: but the experience of the other higher colleges is of a similar character. Even where: as at Antwerp or Venice, there is a special Consular course, the far larger porportion of pupils do go direct into husiness of some kind, and not into Government employment.

SEC. 6. -SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

On this point, which has given rise to animated discussions in England, there is singular unanimity abroad. Methods vary, of course : the hours allotted to different subjects are not the same in each school, but on the whole the programmes of the schools are more uniform than anything else about them. We may divide our foreign subjects of instruction into two classes; (A those which are taught in England, but not so well, or not as portious of a connected plan: and (B) those which are not taught in England at present at all.* In the former class there are several groups: 1. The Modern Language Group. There is a pretty general consensus of opinion that modern language

* *For references, see works already cited. * "L'Enseignement Commercial en Suisse," p. 218.
† See Einundvierzigster Jahres-bericht über die
Prager Handelsakademie, 1897. The organisation of
the akademie at Vienna is the same, the number of
the akademie at Vienna is the same, the number of
the akademie heing larger—about 650.

All persons requiring goods in my line will save money by carning,
on me, as they will find my prices away down below the lowest
prove this by calling. students being larger—about 650.

† Chamber of Commerce Memorial, 1984,

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Ar. Chatham Junction, 11,25 "

11.45 "

12,20 p. m.

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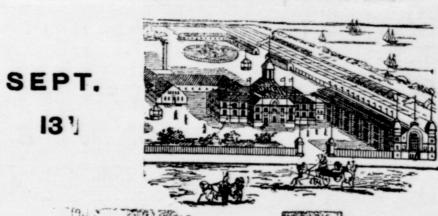
Loggieville Lv 10 30a m 4 00 a m Ar. Chatham

Nelson 11 10

.Chatham ..

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