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 as you can purchase elsewhere for $18 and $20

We employ only First Class Hands and Guarantee our work.

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

Mothers purchasing cloth for their boys' suits should call and see our Stock before ordering elsewhere, and save money.

Cutting and Trimming done cheap and well.

Wool taken in exchange for Goods.

We are clearing out the small balance of our large stock of ulsters, overcoats and Men's pants at 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 called to the Timber Regulations which reads as follows :—

"19 No Spruce or Pine 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 forfeited"

and all Licensees are hereby notified, that for the future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly enforced

ALBERT T DUNN,
Surveyor General

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 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 New Brunswick Government and purchased by the Northumberland Agricultural Society.

Terms for season, $6.

J. C. COUGHLAN,
Owner.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

19 Hours

....TO....

BOSTON.

THE Steamship "St. Croix" will sail from St. John direct to Boston every TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 5.30 p.m., Standard. Steamers "Cumberland" and "State of Maine" will sail from St. John, for Eastport, Portland and Boston, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 8.15 Standard.

Through Tickets on sale at all Railway Stations of Intercolonial, Dominion Atlantic and Prince Edward Island Railways. Baggage checked through.

For rates and information apply to nearest Ticket Agent.

C. E. LAZONBY, Agent.
St. John, N. B.

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.

BUSINESS CHANGE.

The Business heretofore carried on under the name of John McDonald, will hereafter be conducted under the name, and style of

John McDonald & Co.

NOTICE.

All parties indebted 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 or before that date will be placed in other hands for 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, WOOD OR COAL,

WHICH I CAN FURNISH AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

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 sell low for cash

A. C. McLean Chatham.

THE LONDON GUARNTEE AND ACCIDENT CO.

The only British Co. in Canada issuing

Guarantee Bonds and Accident Policies.

Accident Insurance at lowest rates. Protect your life and your time by taking a policy in THE LONDON.

JAS. G. MILLER,
AGENT

NOTICE.

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

The property to the amount of Five Hundred dollars of a wife deserted by her husband and compelled to support herself; and where the whole porperty owned by a widow, as well the place where she resides as elsewhere, is under the value of Fifteen Hundred dollars, and such widow supports minor children of her own or of her deceased husband, 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 Hundred 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 to school taxes.

SAM. THOMPSON,
Sec.-Treas. Co. Northd.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - SEPTEMBER 15, 1898.

Britain and the United States.

During the war that has just been brought to a close between Spain and the United States, both political parties in Britain as well as its leading papers were in favor of the Government pursuing a policy of friendship to the United States, and the great mass of the British people gave expression to similar sentiments. It was different however with the other European Powers as they one and all were hostile to her and viewed with suspicion her movements in Cuba as well as at the Philippines. From the first France regarded her intervention in Cuban affairs with jealousy and the attitude that Germany assumed in the Philippines clearly indicated a disposition to interfere and make trouble if there was an opportunity for her to do so. Now that she has brought her war with Spain to a successful issue and has decided to retain Manila and the large island of which it is the capital city, she will have to secure a European ally and Great Britain is the only Power she can look to as all the rest have shown signs of jealous hostility towards her. The intervention of the European Powers at the close of the war between China and Japan robbed the latter power of some of the fruits of victory and there is every reason to believe that these same powers would, if they dare, pursue the same policy towards the United States now that she has made up her mind to hold on to her conquests in the Philippines. France, Germany and Russia formed an alliance for this purpose and made up their minds that if Britain would not support them in their policy she would remain neutral when the time came for them to enforce it. The French Government submitted it to Lord Salisbury and they were anything but satisfied when he informed them that if they did not abandon the plan, Britain would join forces with the American Government and declare war against France when they attempted to enforce it. As this correspondence has been made public, the Government of the United States have learned that the only nation that is friendly to them in Europe is Britain and it is to the interests of the Republic to form an alliance with her. If this alliance takes place, the two great branches of the English speaking people will be once more united, and what Jefferson, the great American statesman earnestly desired and worked for will be a reality. In discussing this subject in a letter to President Monroe, Jefferson makes use of the following language :—

"America, North and South, has a set of interests distinct from those of Europe, and peculiarly her own. She should therefore have a system of her own, separate and apart from that of Europe. While the last is laboring to become the domicile of despotism, our endeavor should surely be to make our hemisphere that of freedom. One nation most of all could disturb us in this pursuit; she now offers to lead, aid and accompany us in it. By acceding to her propositions we detach her from the band of despots, bring her mighty weight into the scale of free government, and emancipate a continent at one stroke which might otherwise linger long in doubt and difficulty. Great Britain is the nation which can do us most harm of any one, or all, on earth; and with her on our side we need not fear the whole world. With her, then, we should most sedulously cherish a cordial friendship; and nothing would tend more to knit out affections than to be fighting once more side by side in the same cause."

The reasons given by Jefferson for such an alliance are as powerful to-day as when they were written. If it does take place and the governments of the two countries exert the powerful influence they will have among the nations of the world to advance trade and commerce and put a stop to war, it will be the first step in a movement which will lead to a great international federation of the nations of the world who will settle their national differences before a court of arbitration in place of the barbarous and inhuman course they now take by going to war. When that time comes it will be the conquest of civilization over barbarism, of peace over war and be the wisest, best and most sensible movement ever undertaken by the nations of the world.

England's Diplomatic Victories.

During the past three years Britain has had diplomatic and other troubles to contend with, which at times looked both dark and gloomy and threatened to involve her in war with some of the most powerful nations in Europe. The despatches that have been received from England during the past week announce that she has defeated her opponents in diplomacy and come out of all her difficulties with flying colors. In China her influence once more predominates and Li Hung Chang has been dismissed from office in disgrace because he sacrificed British interests to advance those of Russia. In addition to this she has entered into an agreement with Germany which gives her a free hand to carry out her policy in South Africa. This policy is to obtain control of the whole coast south of the Zambesi river as well as the construction of a great British thoroughfare from the mouth of the Nile on the Mediterranean to the Cape of Good Hope at the southern extremity of the Dark Continent. This movement successfully carried out will give a new impetus to trade by Delagoa Bay with the Transvaal and will hasten the day when there will be a united South African Dominion under the British flag. France and Russia are hostile to such control being in the hands of Britain but Britain has gone too far in that direction as well as spent too much treasure and shed too much blood to back out now to satisfy either of them.

The friendly policy that Britain pursued towards the United States during that country's late war with Spain proved most unmistakably to the American people that Britain was the only power in Europe that was friendly towards her. This action of Britain has caused quite a revolution in the feelings of the American people towards her, and with very few exceptions, they are all in favor of entering into an alliance with Britain. If this is done and the two governments decide upon a policy of opening up China, there will soon be an end of Russian predominance in that country. All these diplomatic victories has been the result of the British Government's policy of isolation and the Marquis of Salisbury and the other members of his cabinet can now enjoy the fruits of their labors. In addition, they can exert their powerful influence with the other European nations to bring about that universal peace that the Czar so earnestly desires.

The Troubles of the U. S.

The United States Government is beginning to find that in the pacification of Cuba they have not only a hard but a difficult problem to solve. Owing to the great mass of the people of the island being not only ignorant and illiterate but unfit to take upon themselves the responsibilities of self government, the better informed fear independence and openly advocate annexation to the United States. They say that if this is done a stable and just government will be established under which the Cuban people will be able to live in freedom and comfort which will be a great and a wonderful change to their hopeless servitude while living under Spain's iron misrule.

The merchants and traders as well as the industrious inhabitants of the Philippine Islands are extremely anxious that the United States should retain possession of the whole archipelago. This is natural as under Spanish rule all the ports except Manila, Zebu and Iloilo were closed against the traders of other nations and annexation to the United States would open up the country to the commerce of the world and put an end to the excessive taxation, forced labor and monopolies that have so long existed.

The St. John Gazette of Tuesday in referring to the Gagetown picnic given in honor of the Hon. Mr. Blair, says :

"Premier Emmerson left no doubt in the minds of those who heard him yesterday or who have read his speech today as to where he stands in Provincial politics. He declines to be dragrooned into dropping issues of vital importance to the province in order to take up the discussion of all provincial questions on Dominion lines."

The assassination of the Empress of Austria by an Italian anarchist shows what a fiendish spirit rules and governs this society of world menders who have declared war against all the rulers and governments of Europe. The sympathy of the world will go out to the aged Emperor who appears to be the victim of remorseless fate. One of the despatches announcing the assassination says "No sovereign of modern times has been crushed under such succession of family horrors. Brother, son and wife have been snatched from him by violence—one by military execution, one by shameful suicide, and one by assassination." If this terrible crime which deprives him of his partner should hasten his death it is impossible to imagine the calamities that in all likelihood will be let loose upon the Austrian Empire and perhaps extend to the other Kingdoms of Europe.

German Emperor in a New Role.

Strange and wonderful things are happening every day but one of the strangest was the demonstration of the Prussian army at Waterloo Place, Hanover, on Sunday, the 4th inst., as it was marked by a significant incident. After referring to the comradeship of the British and Germans at historic Waterloo, Emperor William told the assembled troops of the brilliant victory of England at Omdurdam against great odds and in the enthusiasm of the moment called for three cheers for Queen Victoria. This incident indicates that the two great nations, England and Germany, are coming together, and that the report of a British-German alliance is based on some substantial authority.

[From the Peterborough Examiner.]

A Great Scheme.

News comes from Montreal which, if it be founded on fact, is of considerable interest and importance. This is to the effect that the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway has at last met with success in floating its scheme for a new line of railway from Montreal to the Atlantic, together with a line of steamships running between the ocean terminus and the United Kingdom. Reports it appears have been cabled from England that a very large block of stock has been underwritten, and these reports have been confirmed by private cables to the promoters in Montreal. The most important feature of the scheme is the fact that the Great Western Railway Co. of England, one of the greatest corporations in the world, have identified themselves with this scheme. So far this company has had no connection with any of the transatlantic steamship companies, but now they have decided to have what will be equal to a line of their own. These steamers, which are already engaged, it is asserted, have a sailing capacity of seventeen knots an hour, and will be put on between Canada and Britain this fall. It is now no secret that the company have selected Milford Haven as their British port, and that Paspebiac will, of course, be the port on this side of the Atlantic. It is also learned that strong representations are being made to the Ottawa Government to so amend their present invitations for tenders as to include Milford Haven or other ports, and if this is done the Canadian Steamship Company, which is the name of the new concern, will also send in a tender to the department for carrying the mails.

The Atlantic and Lake Superior railway has a charter enabling it to run a line of railway from Montreal along the south shore of the St. Lawrence to Chaudiere Junction where it connects with the Intercolonial Railway, over which it has running power as far as Metapedia. From that point to Paspebiac the Baie des Chaleurs Railway is utilized, making by far the shortest and quickest route from Montreal to the coast that there is. Paspebiac itself, although as yet undeveloped, is a harbor of very considerable merit, with ample and safe anchorage, wonderfully free from ice in the winter. It also has the very high recommendation of being by far the most eastern of any Canadian harbour. Of this route the only portions that remain to be finished consist of some short sections between Sorel and Chaudiere, which are in easy sight of completion. The A. & L. S. R. is also controlled by practically the same men who own the charter for the Montreal Bridge, a structure for which all the plans are completed, and which will, when finished, cross the St. Lawrence from the suburbs of Longueuil to the eastern end of Montreal, crossing the ship canal with a span of 500 feet at an elevation of 150 feet, a structure which will undoubtedly be one of the finest bridges in the world.

The success of this scheme would provide a mail route impossible to equal; and if, after all the disappointments he has suffered in the past, he is at last successful, Mr. C. N. Armstrong, the managing director and mainspring of the whole enterprise, will deserve most hearty congratulation.

[Montreal Star.]

Western Provincial Politics.

There are abundant signs that the people of Canada from the western borders of Manitoba to the Pacific are turning over in their minds the advisability of importing Federal party divisions into their local politics. Newspapers favorable to the ruling coalitions think it worth while to combat the idea; and other people are asking how else they can prevent their provincial politics from becoming a mass of personal spites and mercenary intrigues. At the present time, the question whether a man be a Grit or a Tory does not enter into the discussion of his fitness to serve either the Territories or the magnificent province of British Columbia. The territorial Government is led by Mr. Haultain, a Conservative, and Mr. Ross, a Liberal; while the new Administration in British Columbia has at its head Mr. Semlin, a Conservative, and Mr. Joseph Martin, a Liberal. And as Federal politics fail to divide the leaders, so are Federal party lines irretrievably lost in the composition of their following.

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

Often issues arise in provincial politics quite as important as those which are presumed to divide the Federal parties; and it is entirely and emphatically in the public interest that they should be considered and settled wholly with regard to themselves. If a man, for instance, is led to vote for an extravagant railway policy of which he disapproves, because the group of politicians who want to put it through are "on the side" he supports at Ottawa, a damage is done the province and a fillip given to corrupt politics even in the Dominion field—where no such assistance is needed.

We are perpetually laboring in the East to induce our people to keep their Dominion politics out of the consideration of provincial affairs; and we generally get good provincial government much in proportion as we succeed in doing this. The Westerners may have been having some trouble with their provincial administrations, but we can assure them that it is not an admixture of Federal politics that they need to set things right. If they cannot come to proper decisions respecting local issues, when they have nothing to confuse their judgment in the matter, they will not do so more easily by distorting their vision with a Dominion partizan lense.

St. John Letter.

Two women who are in "sanitariums", or private madhouses in the state of New York, against their will, are seeking relief through the courts. One of them, Mrs. Jack Wilderming, has Vanderbilt blood in her veins and is quite wealthy. Her husband and "friends" procured her incarceration because she was eccentric, smoked cigarettes, drank wine and was inclined to be frank and friendly with her masculine acquaintances. She does not deny any of those charges and therefore "society" is unanimous in its verdict that she is demented. It is not the doing of these things but the confession that she has done them that condemns her. The charges against the other women, somewhat lower in the social scale are similar, but she has money and a husband who wants to get rid of her. She will prove her sanity by protesting that the charges are false, and so triumph over her enemies. If every woman who is eccentric, who smokes cigarettes, who drinks wine or is off-hand in her deportment towards her male friends were to be committed to a lunatic asylum, this would be a very sad or a very glad world—but which the writer does not care to say.

The Horticultural Society held a flower show last week which was fairly creditable.

The hotels and transportation companies expect to reap some benefit from the fair which opens here this week.

Warship Indifatigable arrived here last Tuesday and will remain in port until next Wednesday.

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

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

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

Mr. Spencer has been requested to represent several of the leading agricultural publications of the United States and Canada at the coming exhibition, but has been obliged to decline doing so.

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

The price of flour continues to decline. Manitoba is quoted at $5,20; best Ontario $4,25 and oatmeal $3,65. Stocks of molasses are light and prices are likely to advance. P. R. is quoted at 32 cents and choice barbadoes at 28 cents. George S. DeForest & Sons are landing some very fine Trinidad in barrels which they offer at 32 cents. They are also landing from London an improved tea blender, their trade in blended having grown to very large proportions. There representatives, A. S. DeForest, is on the north shore, R. W. Keith, in the Annapolis Valley, and Andrew Brown is in Carleton Co.

Three marriages, sixteen births and twenty-five deaths were recorded in the city last week.

St. John, Sept 12.

General Organization of Foreign Higher Commercial Education.

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

[Continued from last week.]

That the method of teaching is conversational goes without saying: It is vivid, answering to the needs of business whether in writing or speech. At Neuchatel ease and fluency are secured by a system of *conference* or public speeches. These are of ten minutes' duration in the first year, and of half-an-hour in the second; preparation is allowed in the subjects selected, but the speech must be delivered without notes and before the rest of the class. In the third year the students of 18 or 19, who is just leaving the school, has a subject given him six months in advance; in a case which came under my notice it was Adam Smith. Every assistance is given to the student in the way of authorities on which to draw, and the result is a very creditable essay in English, which defies reproach, on the Father of Political Economy. The essay has been examined and approved both for matter and for style; and now the budding trader must unburden his soul for an hour to his friends and fellow pupils assembled much as on a prize-day at an English public school. He stands up a typical 'froggy,' weedy, hirsute, and physically an object of contempt to every right-thinking English boy, but voluble and determined, and delivers, without note, an intelligent lecture enough of an hour's duration, in fluent English, though he has never been out of his own country. The writer has an original essay on Adam Smith in his possession, together with many others to show there was nothing unique about the performance.

2. Practical knowledge of business methods is insisted on. Under this head would come Accountancy, including therein full knowledge of foreign weights and measures and foreign money, together with rapid methods of conversion from one to the other; while knowledge of the ordinary routine of a business house, ordering and selling goods, shipment, payment by bill, &c., are taught at Antwerp, Venice and Neuchatel by means of a business bureau.* In one school I saw accountancy and business routine combined; a small class of boys were representing a British house of business: one boy was acting as correspondence clerk, another making purchases on behalf of his firm, two or three others keeping the regular books, the journal, the ledger, and so on. They represented an English house, so they kept all these accounts in English weights and measures and in English money, and they found their prices current in the current number of the *Economist*. They entered into business relations for buying and selling with other similar classes, but this was not playing at business, everything was done under the supervision of a teacher with adequate business experience, who furthermore usually gave his instruction in English.

The necessity of insisting on the Accountancy and Business Courses as a "hauptfach," a primary subject, in order to secure a practical atmosphere, is strongly felt; at Neuchatel the course occupies nine to twelve hours weekly; at Antwerp the work of the bureau engrosses three hours every day.†

3. Science is also pressed into the service; and lessons in chemistry, physics and geology, so far as applicable to commerce, usually find a place; the former is of special use both in the analysis of raw products and in the inspection and comparison of silks and manufactured stuffs.

4. Economics and allied subjects; *e.g.*, geography and history in connection with commerce; statistics; commercial and maritime legislation, customs legislation, international and industrial law, all these deservedly receive attention in most of the programmes mentioned.

With regard to Head B (subjects not taught in England) perhaps the chief is 1. what is known in Germany as Warenkende, the science of commodities, mineral, animal and vegetable, involving a description of their place and method of growth, their use in manufacture or exchange, and the markets where they are most in demand. The British Consular reports should constitute a veritable mine of information on such a subject. 2. Another subject successfully taught in several schools, *e.g.*, "Ecole des Hautes Etudes," is transport by sea and rail, its facilities and cost. 3. At Antwerp a course on shipbuilding and fitting out of ships, together with some account of Lloyds, and the corresponding French Veritas, appears in the third year, and is also in vogue elsewhere.

Finally, there are educational methods and instruments such as visits to factories and docks, travelling scholarships to send students abroad, collections of mercantile products in museums attached to the school, and also of all the documents, invoices, bills, etc., in regular use in commerce which are employed to a greater or less extent in most of the best schools. The visits to factories have been given up in some schools as degenerating into mere pic-nics; they appear to be successful only on condition the class is small and well prepared for the visit beforehand.

SEC. 7.—ORGANIZATION OF THE SCHOOLS.

It is rather surprising to find that even in countries like Germany and France, where education is a function of Government, all the commercial schools owe their initiation to the private enterprise of merchants, and are still, with some addition of State control, managed by Chambers of Commerce or bodies of merchants. The "Ecole Superieure" in Paris was started in 1820 by two merchants; in 1869 it was taken over by the Paris Chamber of Commerce, in whose hands it has since remained; in 1881 the Paris Chamber itself founded the "Ecole des Hautes Etudes," on a fine site in the Boulevard Malesherbes. Both are recognised by the State, and to secure this recognition and the doubtful privilege of exemption from two out of three years' service for four-fifths of their graduates, the schools must submit their rules and programme to the State Department of Commerce; but otherwise the management of the Chamber is unfettered. At Antwerp the governing body consists of the Burgomaster as President, four active merchants, the Judge of the Tribunal of Commerce, and an average stater who is a member of the Common Council. The Commercial Council initiated the school at Prague. As already stated, it is the Brunswick and Leipsic Chambers of Commerce that have taken the chief lead in the initiation of the new movement for the highest grade of schools in Germany.

The Neuchatel School owes its birth to patriotic enterprise of a private banker, M. Junod, who for the first two years found the necessary funds for its maintenance. He is still the President of the Council, which consists of eight merchants (the famous M. Suchard, of Chocolat-Suchard fame, being Vice-President), a doctor and an advocate: On my remarking to M. Gaille, the Director, that there was not a schoolmaster among them, the smiling answer was, that pedagogues and commercial education do not run well in double harness.

The fees paid at some of the schools strike one as high; at others as surprisingly low. At the "Ecole des Hautes Etudes" the charge is £112 a year for boarders, and about half that for day boys who dine at the school. At the "Ecole Superieure" the charges are £80 and £40 respectively. At Antwerp, on the other hand, the general fee for instruction is £8 for the first year, £10 for the second, with various small additions. At Neuchatel natives pay £5 for a year's teaching; strangers double this; in Venice the fees vary from about £7 10s. to £10. The reason of this variation is, of course, that the French schools have now no State aid, the remission of two years' service being relied on to fill the class-rooms, and, with the high fees in vogue, keep the schools going.‡ I found the opinion not uncommon that this privilege was not likely to prove an unmixed blessing, and might drive into the schools loiterers who have no serious thoughts of a commercial career. The Antwerp Institute, on the other hand, can draw on the public purse; in 1894 the expenses amounted to £3,600; to this the State contributed £1,780, the town £592, and fees amounted to £1,680. At Neuchatel the cost was, in 1895, £2,720; fees amounted to £920; the town contributed £834, the Canton £368, and the Confederation £600.

The two corollaries from this somewhat tedious financial statement are, first, that even where, as in Paris, the fees for commercial instruction are high, they will be readily paid if the instruction be good: secondly, the professors being picked men, require high salaries. The incomes in Switzerland of the ordinary teachers amounted in various ways to £400 or £500 a year, which, compared with professional incomes there, is high. At Antwerp, I am told, the higher professors receive the equivalent of £900 to £1,100 per annum, and being Government servants have a right to a pension as well. As to the training of the professors themselves, this is an object specially kept in view in the school at Venice (which has a separate five years' course for the future teachers), and in the new German higher colleges. I did not find that the teachers had had generally, even at Antwerp, any practical business experience before commencing teaching. In the Swiss schools, however, this seemed more common, and with the happiest results: for instance, M. Gaille had received a practical education first in a French high school of commerce, and then for some years in a bank,

SEC. 8.—CONNECTION WITH THE BUSINESS WORLD.

Into the disputed question of the success or otherwise of the schools I cannot enter at length: there is no doubt that opinions do vary among merchants abroad as to the usefulness of the schools; and the masters not infrequently complain of the apathy they have to face; at the same time the existence of the schools themselves, the recourse had to them by thousands of students, the vast sums expended annually upon them, are facts which cannot be got over. The best efforts of German merchants, as well as educationalists, have been devoted for the last two or three years to extending the scope of this Commercial Education; the Municipality of Antwerp spends half its whole income on education, and a large share of that goes in commercial subjects. Presumably, the merchants of Antwerp, the commercial growth of whose town during recent years has been phenomenal, believe they can write for "value received" against such expenditure. My belief is, that when complaints are heard they are an indictment not of the existence of every commercial school, but of the methods of the particular one. If the school combines in due proportion sound theoretic instruction with practical application, it will possess the confidence of the business world. I cannot do better than finish this section with a quotation from a recent letter from M. Suchard, of Neuchatel, where the school undoubted has achieved this combination :—

"I believe commercial education, properly understood, is of great importance for young men about to enter business. It is of course understood that their general education must first be sound and sufficient to open to them fields other than those of Commerce. When this is acquired, it is necessary to give a special importance to the practical teaching of different branches of a commercial education. The field embraced by modern commercial and industrial activity is so vast, that it merits a special course of instruction. It is therefore to commerce that it is necessary to devote close attention in the school, without dissipating effort on other branches of less importance for our purpose. I think that the governing body of the school should be composed mainly of merchants, manufacturers, or bankers, who are still actively engaged in business, though room should be found for some experts in science. But the active energies of the school should always be directed towards actual business."

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

CONCLUSION.

Many points are, of course, still subjects of discussion abroad, but several main positions seem established beyond controversy, and can be of use to us in England:

1. A sound secondary education on a general basis is a preliminary, and a necessary preliminary, to this specialised commercial instruction; the latter is only a coping stone, and a heavy one too, which cannot be safely imposed save on a main building well constructed. Entrance examinations, preliminary courses, or the requirement of a full term at a secondary school conclusively indicate the line of foreign experience here.

2. The inherent difficulty of organization lies, as I said, in securing the right combination of theory and practice, the proper infusion of the business element into the realm of pedagogy, and this difficulty is likely to be peculiarly great in England to judge by previous experience. In the medical world the proper sphere of each branch appears to be satisfactorily ascertained, of University teaching and hospital application; but with regard to the Bar, there is still much difference of opinion; the Lord Chief Justice has only recently advocated a much more careful attention to reading and digesting the principles of law before attempting to practise it. In technical education it has been found that men of the best position, of University rank and experience in teaching, have not got the practical knowledge; and it is with regard to the teaching staff that the difficulty will first arise in commercial education. The late director of the college at Neuchatel, I learned, had been promoted direct from that post to be director of the National Bank of Neuchatel, which speaks volumes for the sympathy there existing between theory and practice, and to secure success it seems advisable that the teaching staff, or at any rate its heads, should be men of the highest attainments, fortified with some practical business experience in a bank or insurance office.

As a means to the same end, if foreign experience goes for anything, the council of the school should be mainly composed of active but well informed business men; the control of every foreign school I have mentioned is carefully placed in such hands and not in those of schoolmasters; while as an almost necessary corollary of the last condition, the school ought to be entirely independent of any other educational institution. Dr. Eichmann, the Director of the Swiss Federal Department of Education, was most emphatic on this point; Dr. Eichmann pointed the moral by comparing the commercial school at Berne with that at Neuchatel. In the former case, the commercial school is in the same building as the gymnasium, or classical, and real, or modern school; it has the same council, consisting mainly of professors, with the result that practical commercial subjects are neglected, and the school exercises no influence in the town. At Neuchatel, on the contrary, the school is in a separate building, with, as I have said, a practical body of administrators; this was not always so, and since the entire separation of the commercial from the secondary school, the vitality of the former has greatly increased.

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

The London County Council, in conjunction with the Council of the City of London College, have recently put out a scheme for the adaptation of the City of London College to the needs of a higher commercial school. The Council are to be congratulated on their energy in the matter, and their attempt to realize the wants of London; but at the same time, if my general conclusions are right, the scheme will labour under certain serious defects. It will not be a separate teaching institution with ideals and an atmosphere of its own, and will probably lose in directness of aim on this account: it is general experience that adaptations of existing institutions to new ends start with a heavy handicap in educational matters as in everything else; neither the administrators nor the teachers of the old regime take kindly to new ideals with which they possibly have no sympathy, and which they may not be competent to appreciate or carry into practice. New wine must be put into new bottles. At the same time there are, no doubt, immediate advantages secured by this plan in the way of funds and buildings, and I wish the scheme the success it deserves.

MONTAGUE BARLOW.

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

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

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

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

ANTWERP.—Discours prononces al'occasion de l'inauguration des nouveaux locaux.

* These bureaux are not to be confused with the spurious counting-houses common in America Commercial Schools and imitated at the Maison Pigier in Paris; the object of these bureaux is the understanding of the processes of business, not the slavish reproduction of office furniture.

† A full account of the Antwerp "bureau" and its working will be found in a paper shortly to be published in the Education Department's reports. The Neuchatel system is fully described in the Swiss Memorandum referred to, at p. 229.

‡ There was formerly a small Government subsidy which ceased last year.

§ This is mentioned as a difficulty in Dr. Raydt's memorial on the Leipsic school.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

SUMMER 1898.

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

Between Fredericton Chatham and Loggieville.

FOR CHATHAM (read down) MIXED	EXPRESS		FOR FREDERICTON (read up) EXPRESS	MIXED
6 10 a m lv	3 15 p m	..Fredericton,...	5 28 ar	12 40
6 20	3 18	.....Gibson,....	5 25	12 37
6 50	3 28	...Marysville,...	5 15	12 15 p m
8 25	4 40	..Cross Creek,...	3 55	10 45
10 00	5 40	...Boiestown,...	2 42	9 00
11 00	6 50 ar / 6 45 lv	...Doaktown,..	2 00 p m / 1	8 00
12 46 p m	7 50	...Blackville,...	12 45	6 55
1 55 ar / 2 35 lv	8 50 / 8 55	..Chatham Jct .	11 50 / 11 25	6 30 / ar 5 10
2 50	9 10	..... Nelson	11 10	
3 15	9 25	....Chatham....	10 50	4 30
3 35 ar	9 40	.Loggieville Lv	10 30 a m	4 00 a m

Connecting with I. C. R.

GOING NORTH.

	EXPRESS.	MIXED
lv. Chatham,	10.50 p.m.	1.10 p. m.
Nelson	10.50 "	1.30 "
Ar. Chatham Junc.,	11.10 "	1 50 "
Lv. " "	11.30 "	2.25 "
Nelson	11.50 "	2.45 "
Ar. Chatham,	12.10 "	3.05 "

GOING SOUTH.

	EXPRESS.	MIXED
Lv. Loggieville	10.30 a. m.	
Chatham,	10.50 "	9.20 a. m.
Nelson	11.10 "	9.40 "
Ar. Chatham Junction,	11.25 "	10.00 "
Lv. " "	11.45 "	11.45 "
Nelson	12.00	12.00
Ar. Chatham	12.20 p. m.	12.20 p. m.

The above Table is made up on **Eastern standard time.**

The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following flag Stations—Derby Siding, Upper Nelson Boom, Chelmsford, Grey Rapids, Upper Blackville, Blissfield Carroll's, McNamee's, Littlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manzer's Siding, Penniac.

Express Trains on I. C. R. run through to destinations on Sunday. Express trains run Sunday mornings but not Monday mornings.

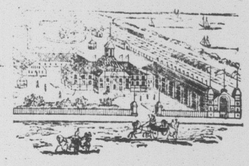
CONNECTIONS are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. RAILWAY for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the C. P. RAILWAY for Montreal and all points in the upper provinces and with the C. P. RAILWAY for St John and all points West, and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls Edmundston and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

THOS. ROBEN, Supt. ALEX. GIBSON, Gen'l Manager

International Exhibition,

ST. JOHN, N. B. 1898.

SEPT. 13 TO SEPT. 23



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