

GREAT BRITAIN IN THE COMMERCIAL ARENA.

The Policy of Other Nations in Regard to Home Industries.

THE TRADE WAR BETWEEN GERMANY AND BRITAIN.

Technical Education Required to Stem the Tide of Outside Competition--A Plea for the Establishment of Colleges for Catholics Having for Their Aim Special Commercial Training.

Under the title of 'The Church and Commerce,' the Catholic Times of Liverpool, Eng., refers to the position of Great Britain in the commercial arena in the following terms:—

Very few people who watch the keen commercial rivalry between this country and the Continental nations will be inclined to deny that the future is fraught with danger for the continued trade prosperity of Great Britain. Until recent years, the populations of these islands have lulled themselves into what may not unfairly be described as a Catholic feeling of confidence and security that their commercial pre-eminence ran no risk of being ever seriously impeded. But the last few years have shown that Great Britain has every need to make urgent effort if she wishes to maintain her old supremacy in the markets of the world. Not only have Continental nations protected their home industries by prohibitive tariffs against the introduction of British goods, but their entry on a policy of colonial expansion has vastly increased the danger already existing from the greater productiveness of their own manufacturers. The markets of the world, in which we have reigned supreme so long, are no longer free from foreign competition. German and American commercial travellers are found in every mart, as well in the eastern as in western hemisphere. Their goods match and often outmatch ours in the open market. Various explanations have been given of the terrible falling off in the amount of our exports, but whatever may be the worth of such explanations, the fact seems undeniable that our exports have of late years suffered an unpleasant diminution. And there is on all hands a growing conviction that the real war of the present day is the commercial war which is being silently but steadily waged between Germany and Great Britain; a war more serious for us and entailing vastly more serious consequences, than any conflict carried on by powder and shot. The very existence of our commercial—which is equivalent to our national existence—is at stake.

How has such a condition of commercial antagonism arisen? And how have we gone down so much before that antagonism? The answer seems to be, if we may trust those whose position and interests entitle them to be heard, that we have gone on in our old ways and have neglected to move with the times. *Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis* is an old and a true saying. But, unfortunately, many of us, and this is as true of aggregations of men as of individuals, have philosophy enough to admit the first part of the adage, but not wisdom sufficient to realize the necessity of admitting the second.

Some years ago, when an outcry was made that technical instruction in science was necessary to equip our youths of the middle classes for the requirements of trade; that without scientific training our industrial population had absolutely no chance of meeting competition from foreign sources; many people viewed the movement with disdain or suspicion as being likely to result in uselessness, or in the old system of classical education of which cultivated Englishmen have always been so proud. But those who recognized the changed conditions of the time were not to be put off. They believed in the wisdom of their ideas, and they acquiesced until agitation was crowned with success. And now every secondary school worthy of the name is giving instruction in science to its pupils as a natural part of their educational outfit. And Government is supplying funds to enable them the more thoroughly to impart the necessary training in scientific knowledge. The men who carried to a successful issue this vast and beneficial reform deserve the thanks of a grateful country, which owes to them and to their zeal and courage, that its industrial population is able to enter into competition with their Continental brethren, unhandicapped by the superiority of the latter in knowledge or skill.

But industrial power is not everything. You may make an article as well as another man. But do you sell it as well? Is our commercial knowledge equal to our trade technique? What have we to offer for commerce? We have trained, or are training fast, the men who see to the manufacture of the goods, but have we trained anyone to put them on the world's markets? It is not pleasant to learn that the travellers, commercial agents, and even Consuls representing the interests of British trade abroad, are generally foreigners who have been thoroughly trained in the theory of business, while at home also the majority of our foreign correspondents are likewise foreigners. For years, therefore, we have been giving to foreigners the practical experience and knowledge of our manufactures and business methods, thus qualifying these foreigners to meet us, sooner or later, as dangerous competitors. Moreover, in France, Germany and Austria, large grants are made by Government to support complete and systematic courses of commercial education. Germany, France, Russia and America have scores of purely commercial schools and institutions.

Berlin, Paris, Vienna, have establishments for the study of Oriental languages, religions, habits, customs, and prejudices. What have we to compare with them? And who cannot see the advantages of such knowledge to the men who are to open up or to control the markets of the teeming East? It is all very well for us to say that hitherto we have worked, and worked successfully, on the old lines, but now that Continental nations are threatening the advancement, and, as some think, even the existence, of our commerce, we must rouse ourselves to meet the changed conditions under which commerce is carried on. One thing we may be sure of, that if knowledge is power, it is not likely to be anything else in the markets of the world. And it would be of great service to our commercial classes if an acquaintance with foreign languages, a practical and not merely theoretical or grammatical acquaintance, was looked upon as one of the prime requisites of commercial education. We may not agree with M. Jules Lemaitre as to the relative valuelessness of the dead language in comparison with the living, but we can all agree that Chinese will be found more useful than Greek in Canton or Peking.

This movement towards fuller commercial education will succeed as the previous movement towards fuller technical education succeeded. All such progressive movements have a habit of succeeding. Government will be averse from granting aid at first, of course. But it will be convinced, and then some scheme will be tried. Whatever the scheme may be, it is sure to be purely secular.

What part will Catholics take in it? Will they be content to put their principles in their pockets and let any of their youth who may be averse to enter on a commercial career attend these non-religious colleges? or will they found commercial institutions of their own? We may be sure they will attempt the latter. Our elementary schools, our secondary schools, have now the advantage of the religious atmosphere in which all Catholics desire their children to be brought up. It will be the same with commercial schools. No doubt such institutions will prove a heavy drain on our already enfeebled resources. But that cannot be helped. It may be to some extent reduced by attaching, as a subsidiary department, a commercial school to our existing colleges. But whether this will prove successful, considering the difficulty of providing fully-equipped teachers, may fairly be reckoned a matter of doubt. Perhaps, after discussion, it may be determined to open one or two central colleges of commerce, say one for north and one for south. But, at any rate, something will have to be done, and although there is no need to take steps at present, it can do no harm to bring the impending demand for commercial education under the notice of those whom the task of provision for it will most intimately concern. It would be a thousand pities if our Catholic young men were debarred from higher commercial pursuits, or were forced into non-Catholic colleges in search of commercial education and training. Yet it is hopeless to expect that our own existing colleges, so largely framed for the education of the clergy, will suffice to meet the need. The whole problem only proves what a loss the Church suffers from the absence of a university, which, did she possess one, would provide the means of solving many of the difficulties with which she stands face to face to-day. Our people, both lower and middle-class, wish to rise and we all regret that our poverty prevents us from affording all the help we would wish.

NOTES ON CATHOLIC NEWS.

A case which has attracted a great deal of attention in Catholic circles in Watertown is that of one Henry Dixon who died some six months ago, leaving an estate valued at \$8,000, the greater part of which he left by will to St. Patrick's Church of that place. The Watertown Times gives the following account of the case. It says:—

A few days before the old negro white-washer Henry Dixon, died last February, Rev. Father Glenn and Attorney James A. Ward called on him and the latter executed for him a will by which Dixon left to each of his three children, whose whereabouts are unknown, the sum of \$1,000 if they could be found within four years. The balance he left to James Ballew, one of the trustees of St. Patrick's Church, to whom the whole of the property is to go if the children cannot be found. This, of course, is virtually a bequest to St. Patrick's Church, but was made in this indirect way to evade the law governing bequests to charitable institutions. Rev. C. E. Dorr, pastor of the St. Anthony M. E. Church, of which Dixon was a member, and in favor of which he had made a previous will, found Father Glenn and Mr. Ward at Dixon's bedside, and the controversy commenced there has run its course in the Surrogate's court. The will was contested by the people of the State of New York on the grounds of alleged mental incompetency and undue influence. Brown, Carlisle & Hago represented the Attorney General, and John Lansing, Joseph Nellis and James A. Ward appeared for the proponents.

Evidence was offered by the proponents that Dixon was mentally sound and a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. The case was finally submitted last week, and Surrogate Adams has just handed down his decision, which is as follows: 'I find, first, that said will was duly executed. Second, that Henry Dixon, at the time of the execution of the last will and testament offered for probate in this proceeding, was competent to make a will and possessed of testamentary capacity. Third, that he was not unduly influenced or under any restraint. The costs of proponents may be settled on two days' notice before the Surrogate, and a decree prepared admitting said will to probate.'

At the great temperance demonstration in Music Hall, Boston, Aug. 10, at which Father Scully will preside, the

principal address will be delivered by Archbishop Ireland. The other addresses will be by Governor Wolcott, the Rev. James M. Cleary of Minnesota, president of the national union; the Rev. A. P. Doyle of New York; Mrs. Leonora M. Lake, of St. Louis, and Mr. J. Washington Logue, of Philadelphia.

On Sunday, June 12th, at Hobart, Tasmania, the Most Rev. Dr. Daniel Murphy, who is still happily in the enjoyment of good health, celebrated his sacerdotal diamond jubilee. To mark the occasion St. Mary's Cathedral, which is now completed, was solemnly dedicated. His Excellency the Governor, Lord Gormanston, as on the occasion of the Archbishop's Episcopal Golden Jubilee, was the spokesman of the Catholic laity of Tasmania. Pontifical High Mass was sung and the special discourse was preached by the Rev. Thomas Gartlan, S. J., of North Sydney, who is at present on a visit to Lord Gormanston.

The death is announced of Sir Anthony Brownless, Catholic Chancellor of the Melbourne University, Australia, in his 81st year. Sir Anthony Brownless had been knighted by the Pope and the Queen—in the Church he was a Knight of St. Gregory the Great and a Knight Commander of Order of Pius, and from the Queen he received the honor of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He was a member of St. George's parish.

A KLONDIKE PEN PICTURE.

Some Nice Sums for the National Cash Box.

Twenty Thousand Gold Hunters Now Located in Dawson--The Difficulties They Have to Surmount--Four-fifths Living in Tents.

John D. McGillivray, writing to the New York Herald from Dawson, N.W.T., in regard to the results at the Klondike, presents a very spirited account of the difficulties in the gold districts. It is no doubt colored to suit American tastes. The total yield of gold will this year amount to something between \$12,000,000 and \$20,000,000. Out of this, directly and indirectly, the Canadian Government will take in taxes the following sums:—

Placing the gold yield at \$12,000,000 the royalty will be \$1,100,000 or more. On each claim \$2,500 of output is exempt from the ten per cent. royalty, and it would be a very liberal estimate to say that \$1,000,000 is exempt. Each miner must pay \$10 for a license. Under the regulations this includes any one who owns, locates, or works for wages in mines, and as a consequence nearly every man and woman in the district takes out a license. There should be issued this year, therefore, certainly not less than 20,000 licenses, which will yield a revenue of \$200,000.

The water front of Dawson, which for sanitary reasons should have been left open, has been leased for \$30,000 a year to people who will clear \$100,000 a year from it. The town lots of Dawson, outside the Harper-Ladue survey or main town, was squatted upon by people who came in last year and this spring. They were told that a small tax would be levied as soon as a survey should be made.

This survey has been made and the new outfit of officials, under Major Walsh, have assessed these lots at sums varying from \$50 to \$200 each, or nearly their full present value. This will yield a revenue of about \$100,000. A further, and probably much larger, sum will come from the sale of the lots in the main part of the town. Mr. Buley collected before Major Walsh came in nearly \$50,000 from the saloon men for permits to sell liquors.

According to the newspapers from the outside, the Canadian government is charging \$2 a gallon tax on liquors brought in here. I do not think that any one who watches the snowdrifts of whiskey coming in will think 100,000 gallons a high estimate of the amount that will arrive in Dawson this year. This will yield a revenue of \$200,000.

Then there is collected from each lease of placer ground or renewal \$15. There are some 10,000 claims located. Most of the owners of these will release, and many new locations will be made. This means another \$150,000. The customs duties will make a very large sum, but without further data it is hard to estimate at all closely.

At least 20,000 and probably 30,000 persons have come in or are on their way from the passes. All those I have interviewed say that they were taxed about \$30 each on ordinary outfits. This should make the collections at least \$500,000, allowing something for supplies purchased in British Columbia. Yet many of those who come are traders, who bring large supplies bought in the States.

Last year on some 2,500 tons brought up the river from St. Michael, Mr. Davis, the customs officer here, collected about \$70,000. This year, with nearly one hundred steamers in the river, at least ten times as much freight should come up. However, put the duty at \$500,000, or about seven times as much as was collected last year.

At Ottawa many rights to cut timber have been granted, as well as concessions to mine by dredging and other methods. I suppose this means further revenue in the future, if not this year. However, a large revenue is collected here from timber. How much this will amount to I cannot say. The tax on timber for various purposes is high, and the total should be a large item. The Gold Commissioner collects a small fee for each paper filed, there are fines collected; stamps sold and other sources of revenue which aggregate considerable.

Taking these main items, \$1,000,000 from royalty, \$300,000 from miners'

Ladies' Oxford Ties

Hand Turn Vici Kid Oxfords, Black or Tan, Cloth or Kid Tops, regular price \$1.75, reduced to \$1.25.

E. MANSFIELD, THE SHOEIST, 124 St. Lawrence Street.

licenses, \$30,000 from Dawson water front lease; \$100,000 from sale of Dawson town lots; \$50,000 from salmon permits, \$200,000 from the \$2 per gallon liquor permit tax; \$150,000 from leases of claim tax; \$500,000 from customs duties on goods coming by the passes and \$500,000 from customs duties on goods coming via St. Michael, and we have a total of \$2,930,000.

According to the estimates of the Government submitted to the Canadian Parliament last spring the cost of government for the Yukon provisional district for this fiscal year will be strictly under \$400,000. Much of this will be for maintaining the police. There are two men employed in collecting the royalty. They have the assistance of the police. The Government so far is at very little expense in any way except in maintaining the police. The customs duties are collected by one official here, with the assistance of the police, and it is much the same, I understand, on the upper river.

None of the money is being spent here toward the development or welfare of the district. A paltry \$100,000 would build roads to the main creeks, save to the miners many times that in freight and largely increase next year's yield.

To-day the mud in the main and tributaries only a foot in Dawson is in places 12 feet deep. When Major Walsh declared on his arrival that Mr. Buley, of the North West Territory Government, had no right to collect a tax on salmon permits, the salmon-catchers who had paid \$2,000 each offered to put that money on the streets of Dawson if repaid. However, I suppose that this could not be repaid until the question of predilection is settled.

The city of Dawson is now threatened with a pestilence. There are probably over 20,000 persons in the town, four-fifths of them living in tents, and yet not a cent is being spent by the officials to better their condition. Although nearly \$3,000,000 is being wrung from the miners, many of whom have to borrow money to pay tribute, they see no return made in the shape of better government.

During the last year there have been four sets of mining regulations for the Yukon district. First, there was the old set, which did not include any royalties, and fixed the size of creek claims at 500 feet and bench claims at 100 feet square. Then was adopted a new set, cutting the creek claims to 100 feet, and putting on a royalty of ten and twenty per cent.

Orders to enforce this law did not arrive here until last October, although it was passed in May, I believe. However, on August 7 the royalty was charged to ten per cent straight, and creek claims were made 250 feet and bench claims 250 feet by 1,000 feet. No word of this law or orders to enforce it came until last February or March.

The Gold Commissioner enforced up to October last laws which had been repealed in May. Then he began in October, 1897, enforcing the laws of May, 1897, which had been repealed August 7. Along in March, 1898, he got word to enforce the laws of August. But under the laws which had been repealed he had allowed people to acquire rights and to sell them to innocent purchasers, and naturally under the circumstances he had things tangled up.

But Mr. Fawcett is honest and made liberal rulings under which the best could be made of bad bargains, and was doing the best he could to straighten things out. Then along in May came Major Walsh, who ordered Mr. Fawcett to adhere to the letter of the laws until he, too, found out that several cogs had been slipped. Now no one knows what the regulations are. Worst of all, many new small and illiberal restrictions have been placed upon the locating and recording of claims which add to the confusion. No man now feels secure in his titles.

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DOWN BY THE SEA.

His quiet, effective work for religion in those places is known to God, and in some measure to those under his care. His people loved him with an uncommon degree of love, which was not won by any toleration of evil on his part. His love for them was evidenced in the fact that after receiving notice of his appointment to the parish of Glace Bay, of which he was destined never to take charge, he could not trust his feelings to announce the fact to his congregation, but got a brother priest to break the news to them. And instead of wishing to lie in death by the side of those to whom he was bound by the ties of nature, he chose rather to repose among his former children in Christ, in the little churchyard at Maryvale, which was not even his place of residence.

American engineers have just performed a feat at Bismarck, N. Dak., which has never before been equalled. It took them an entire year to make their preparations, and when all was ready they moved a pier of the Northern Pacific Railway bridge, weighing 9,000,000 pounds, about four feet in a few minutes.

Through the generosity of many influential friends of the Christian Brothers of Philadelphia, a grand summer residence has been purchased for them at Ocean City, N.J.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. July 30, 1898.

DAINTY MUSLINS AND PRETTY PRINTS.

Crowded Every Hour of the Day.

This is one of the departments of The Big Store where retail selling goes on on an enormous scale, at less than wholesale prices. There's a boundless variety of the best and choicest materials to select from, so that there's absolutely no risk in buying when goods are right and prices the lowest. That's the point we'd like to emphasize.

Dainty Wash Fabrics.

SILKENETTE. A Dress Muslin of beautiful texture, black grounds with brilliant stripes of gold, silver, blue green, copper, slate and blue, exquisite material for shirt waist, special Sale price, 14c.

PRETTY MUSLINS. Organdies, Dimities G. G. G. Alsac's French and Dresden goods to make up this choice lot of Muslins, any piece of which is worth 20c a yard and some of them up to 30c, in spite of all the orders have gone forth, clear them out at the low price of 12½c.

Shirt Waist Value The Best in the World.

Beautiful language isn't it, but nevertheless true. The Big Store Shirt Waist values play second to none the world over.

A novelty in Ladies' Shirt Waists, made of gingham and muslin, beautiful check effects with detachable collar (white linens) and self cuffs, yoke back and pouch front, made and finished in a thorough mastery manner, worth \$1.00, Sale price, 82c.

Hundreds of Stylish Shirt Waists from 25c each.

Summer Silk Event.

On Monday morning the management of The Big Store will not only select a superb lot of Summer Silks, they consist of

25 Pieces Light Summer Silks in exquisite check designs in a beautiful combination of fast colors. Worth 50c a yard, Sale price, 32c.

50 Pieces Fancy Striped Summer Silks on light foundations, grand value at 75c. Sale price, 5c.

65 Pieces Fine Flannel Striped Silks in shot effects and small designs, a rich variety of light and dark shades. Sale price, 75c.

Household Linen Values.

Special attention is called to the tremendous Linen Values that The Big Store is offering during the Grand Sale—Vast pyramids of Bargains in the Reliable Linens all over the counter. All marked at less than Wholesale Prices.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

The S. CARSLY CO. Limited.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St. 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

A fair trade continues to be done in eggs and the market is moderately active with no change in values to note. We quote: Selected new h. l. 12c to 13c; No. 1 candled stock, 10c to 11c; P.E.L. 12c to 10c; and eggs, at 8c to 9c per doz. Receipts were 643 cases.

Beans were dull and unchanged at 90c to 95c for primes and at 85c to 91c per bushel choice hand-picked, per bushel.

The market for honey continues dull and featureless. We quote: White clover comb, 11c to 12c; dark do., 8c to 10c; white strained, 6c to 7c, and dark, 4c to 5c.

Maple product is neglected and without change. We quote Syrup, in wood, 42c to 43c per lb., and in tin, 45c to 50c, as to size. Sugar, 6c to 6½c per lb.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Cheese was decidedly unsettled to day and quotations varied greatly. In Ontario makes further business was noted in colored at 7½, and in some cases this figure was resumed, the holder asking a fraction more. Again, on the other hand, in contrast to this there was business in Ontario white cheese at 7½, and sales reported under that figure, even, but as they could not be verified they may be set down as doubtful. In Eastern makes 7½ appeared to be the prevailing idea with buyers, and while some confirmed pessimists claimed that goods were obtainable for less money, a fair range is 7½ to 7½. The cable is unchanged, and receipts were again very heavy, 21,330 boxes.

Butter also supplies a mass of conflicting information. For instance we know for a positive fact that 16½ was paid below Quebec for a line of 1,500 boxes creamery, which means 17c at the very least landed in Montreal. Exporters, however, contended that this price is an impossible one, and that 16½ is an extreme figure for creamery in boxes and 16½ in tubs. These figures are rather more than many were willing to allow as possible yesterday. It is understood that practically all the creamery being bought at present is going into cold storage for shipment in September and October. The inference to be drawn from this is that some operators consider June and July make good to put away at existing prices. In Western dairy holders refused 18½ to day, and we quote 13½ to 18½, as a range, representing moderate ideas. Receipts of butter were 1,418 packages.

Brockville, Ont., July 28.—(Special)—At to-day's cheese board meeting the offerings were 1,875 boxes white and 2,444 colored. The market was of the very dullest character, and it was with great difficulty that the auctioneer induced the buyers to bid. W. A. Johnston had no competition at 7.18 for colored and 7½ for white. He bought 205 boxes colored. The others held for an advance on the curb and while some got 7½ and a few choice lots brought 7.11 10c. The bulk were sold, at the board prices.

Pretty Prints.

Pretty Prints in light grounds, new summer shades and neat designs, a choice is worth 7½c a yard, there'll be a busy day cutting these at 4c a yard.

DRESS CAMBRICS, fast dye and nice designs, fashionable summer shades, very desirable materials, 39 inches wide, usual value 11c, Sale price 8c.

SILVER SILKS, over 500 yards Silver Silk Dress Satens, 30 inches wide, fast dye, in rich and fashionable patterns, very stylish for summer costumes, shirt waist, usually sold at 40c to 45c a yard, Sale price, 27c.

Summer Wrappers.

Crowds of Ladies through this section every day, everybody is delighted with the goods and charmed when they told the price.

Ladies' Fancy Summer Wrappers, pretty scroll patterns, cut yoke back and front, very full, turn-down collar, laces, braid edging, in mauve, navy sky, pink and mourning effects. Sale price, \$1.22.

Ladies' Stylish Summer Wrappers, handsomely cut and richly finished, dainty trimming in embroidery and braid. Special Sale price, \$1.80.

Summer Grenadines.

A very choice lot of Summer Grenadines will go on sale Monday, and they are fast black in small checks, forming beautiful designs. These tonal materials are much sought after, and the 500 not last long at the price, at 20c yard.

FANCY GRENADINES in Blue, Green, Cream, with bright silk and interwoven, producing wonderful effects. These goods are really double what they are marked, they'll go out quickly on Monday. Sale price, 25c yard.

About 5,000 boxes were sold. The balance are holding in cold storage, probably 1,500 boxes.

Kingston, Ont., July 28.—At the cheese board this afternoon 1,400 boxes were boarded; sales, 1,000 at 7c.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS

ADVERTISMENT.

REMNANTS.

DRESS GOODS.

Black and Colored, Plain and Fancy.

Muslins, Gingham, Cotton Goods.

All laid out in very desirable lengths at

HALF PRICE.

Mail Orders a Specialty.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS

The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods Store in Canada.

St. Catherine & Mountain Sts.

HATS

You can secure the latest style of **STRAW, HARD or SOFT FELT HAT**, in all Shapes and Colors, at moderate prices.

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1584 Notre-Dame Street, Opposite the Court House.