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 alled to Section 19 of 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

FOR DISINFECTANT PURPOSES

—USE—

CARBOLIC - DISINFECTING POWDER,

FOR SALE ONLY AT

HICKEY'S

DRUG STORE.

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 5.15 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. LAECHLER, Agent.
St. John, N. B.

EQUITY SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Law Chambers so called, in the town of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, on Tuesday, the Fifteenth day of March next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, pursuant to the directions of a decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on the Twenty-First day of December, A.D. 1897 in a certain suit therein pending, wherein Robert C. Boyes and James S. Fairley Executors of the last will and testament of Scott Fairley, deceased, are Plaintiffs and William McDougall is defendant, with the approbation of the undersigned referee in Equity for the County of Northumberland, the lands and premises directed to be sold by the said decretal order and therein described as all that piece parcel or lot of land situate lying and being in the Lockstead Settlement, Parish of Blackville, County of Northumberland, granted by the said William McDougall as by reference to the grant will more fully appear and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning on the eastern side of the road from McLaggan's to Renous River at the northwest angle of lot number one hundred and nine purchased by Isaac Walls, in Lockstead Settlement, thence running by the magnet along the said road north five degrees and twenty minutes, west twelve chains and fifty links to a stake, thence north eighty four degrees and forty minutes east eighty chains, thence south five degrees and twenty minutes, east twelve chains and fifty links and thence south eighty-four degrees and forty minutes west eighty chains to the place of beginning—containing over a hundred acres more or less, and distinguished as lot number one hundred and twelve, in Lockstead Settlement.

Together with all buildings and improvements thereon and the appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Terms of sale—Cash. For further particulars apply to Plaintiffs Solicitor.

Dated the fifth day of January, A.D. 1898.

L. J. TWEEDIE, Plaintiff's Solicitor. ROBT. MURRAY, Referee in Equity.

For the want of purchasers, above sale is postponed till Tuesday, the 19th day of April next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, then to take place in front of the said Law Chambers.

Dated this 15th day of March, A.D. 1898.

ROBT. MURRAY,
Referee in Equity.

15 Positions Filled During the Month of April.

Full particulars relative to above situations will be mailed with our illustrated Catalogue to any address.

THE CURRIE BUSINESS UNIVERSITY,
St. John, N. B.

Telephone 991.
P. O. Box 50.

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.

C. WARMUNDE

IS OFFERING

SPECIAL BARGAINS

—IN—

WTCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLRY,

Silverware & Novelties,

All new goods. Give hima call

We are glad to welcome visitors, pleased to show our goods and ready to make close prices to all.

WARMUNDE. EXPERIENCED WATCHMAKER
Fallen Corner Chatham N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - AUGUST 11, 1898.

Miramichi and the Minister of Public Works.

The Dominion Minister of Public Works, Hon. J. Israel Tarte, has been in Chatham, and a report of his visit is in another column. Owing to his coming here unannounced and his stay occupying only about two hours, many who would, doubtless, have been glad to welcome him to the Miramichi and assist in giving him information respecting the port and river and their claims to more adequate consideration from his department and government, than they have received in the past had no opportunity of doing so. We have not heard that anything was said to him in reference to the proposed Escuminac breakwater or about the necessity of Dominion aid in establishing a steamship line between this port and Prince Edward Island, to say nothing of other means and facilities for extending the trade of the place, promoting its industries and assisting it, as other places are assisted, in the development which its geographical position, railway advantages and relative claims for such consideration entitle it to. A place of the importance of Miramichi, which is the second transatlantic shipping port of the Maritime Provinces, rating next to St. John and Halifax, is entitled to a more extended visit from the Minister; and its boards of trade, civic and municipal representatives and others identified with its business and industrial activities, at least, were entitled to some knowledge beforehand of the Minister's coming, in order that they might have done him greater honor and their business interests some justice. He knows, doubtless, that the yearly per capita expenditure of the department over which he presides and that of railways and canals throughout the Dominion, would entitle Northumberland to assistance in the erection or repair of its public buildings, wharves or railways of about $40,000 annually. Notwithstanding this fact, we are told that after the County has been so long neglected, comparatively, it is stipulated by the Minister that we may get the Burnt Church wharf if he can be satisfied that it won't cost more than $10,000. And, in connection with this statement, we are also informed that Mr. Shewan, a Dominion Engineer resident in St. John, is of the opinion that a wharf that will stand cannot be built at Burnt Church for the figure named.

The Minister should understand that Miramichi is not satisfied with the treatment it has received in these matters from the Dominion Government. We had hoped that the comparative neglect and indifference which the former government manifested towards us would not be continued by that of which Mr. Tarte is a prominent, active and, in his treatment of many places, an efficient member. We appreciate his visit, as far as it went, and those who had the opportunity of seeing him appear to expect beneficial results in regard to the Burnt Church wharf, some repairs to the Chatham public wharf and the remedying of defects in the Dominion Building here, etc. But there are places on the Miramichi other than Chatham, and works and services other than those to which his attention appears to have been directed, which have claims upon the Dominion, and we fear that in justice to these his visit was too short and too much in the nature of a surprise to enable our people to give him the information he ought to have. It must not be forgotten that such proposed works as the Escuminac breakwater and the Burnt Church wharf, and the establishing of a Miramichi-P. E. I. steamboat line have been the subjects of proposed practical action by the Dominion Public Works Department at different times and under former governments. Surveys have been made at Escuminac and Burnt Church, under Dominion auspices. Sums of money have, several times, been placed in the estimates and granted at Ottawa in connection with these proposed works. Tenders have been advertised for and a contract entered into provisionally, at least, for the construction of the Burnt Church wharf, but up to the present time the fishermen find Escuminac as shelterless as when the first voyageurs from old France saw it centuries ago, and the hundreds of passengers and tons of freight which go each summer to Burnt Church are conveyed to the shore by the primitive pine dug-out, which, at low tide, is met by one horse box carts in which transit to dry land is completed, although both passengers and goods get wettings sometimes by falling into the water between canoe and cart—and all this is a county which is entitled to a Dominion expenditure for public works and buildings to the extent of thousands of dollars annually, which are diverted from it to less important places.

The War.

It is understood that Spain has practically accepted the peace terms offered by the United States, and it is hoped that hostilities will cease in a few days. The Spanish are to abandon Cuba, Porto Rico is to be retained by the United States, the future of the Phillipines is to be settled by a commission and the United States is to have a coaling station and base of operations in the waters contiguous to the latter insular group.

A Good Move.

A meeting of a committee of the St. John Board of Trade was held the other day to discuss what action the Board will take respecting the meeting of the British-United States commission which meets in Quebec. The Board intends to make some representations concerning the section which provides for the readjustment of duties which will be beneficial to both countries and to have American duties lowered or abolished on dried fish, lumber, plaster, potatoes and other raw products of the Province. The various subjects were referred to competent men for reports, which will be embodied in a general memorial to the Canadian representatives at the conference.

Reform in Style and Temper Needed.

The Moncton Transcript does not appear to have the faculty of looking over a situation calmly and philosophically, as becomes a paper aspiring to influence the public mind. It acquires certain ideas in connection with public affairs and seems to assume that everybody else and every other newspaper ought to become possessed of or by those ideas at the same time, and if they don't it proceeds to say unkind things about them—to call them "opportunists" and the like. Then, some other paper of the Transcript's calibre retorts in the same spirit and in similar language, and the Transcript immediately takes it to heart and mixes up the public question and its own self-invited afflictions in a way that seems very absurd. Here is a sample from the Transcript. It is in connection with one of its efforts to oppose Premier Emmerson's objections to importing Dominion party divisions into provincial politics, at the bidding of the St. John Sun's wing of the Conservative party :—

"Why continue the coalition mask, when in principle the government is, by the force of circumstances, ceasing to be coalition? Why, by pretending to retain the mask, encourage the opportunist newspaper organs of the local government to villify, slander, abuse and belittle the very Liberal newspapers whose consistency and energy command the respect and sympathy of the great proportion of the Liberal voters who do not attend party political caucuses?"

One can almost see tears welling up between the lines of the above, and the uninformed reader would infer from it that several newspapers at least had said unkind things about the Transcript. The fact, however, is that the Moncton paper and another in the province, which is very much like it, got into a personal squabble over the question referred to, and the Transcript assumes that all the papers which do not agree with it are expressing their views as it and its imitating opponent do. If, however, it would only cease calling names and indulging in uncharitable insinuations, and learn to discuss its differences of opinion with other papers in a calm and judicial manner, it would not be led to express itself so wildly when some paper of bad taste and temper similar to that which the Transcript itself now displays administers to it some of its own medicine.

Canadian Logs and Lumber Products in the United States.

"Free logs for free lumber" was the purport of a resolution passed at a special meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's association at Toronto the other day. This resolution will be presented for indorsement to the Canadian commissioners at the Quebec conference. A second resolution, also passed, recommended that lumber dressed on both sides and on the edges be entitled to free entry into the United States, on the ground that the saving in freight rates through reduced weight would enable the Canadian dealers to compete more evenly in the American market.

It was significant that three American lumbermen, F. R. Potter of Detroit, E. W. Stevens of Buffalo, and Allan Peter of Toledo, O., expressed approval of the imposition of an embargo on Canadian logs and favored the abolition of the American duty on lumber. Mr. Stevens said that he had opposed the imposition of the lumber duty in the Dingley bill, on the ground that the cost of production in Canada was greater than in the United States, and that all the white pine in the United States would be cleared off in five years. He had been talking to a man just returned from the west, and there was little doubt that half the big mills would be down. He strongly recommended the Canadians to use the law which prevented the towing of their logs to American mills, thereby creating a disastrous competition, and that the Canadian commissioners at Quebec should say: "Free lumber or no free logs you will get."

Mr. Peter also said that if he were a Canadian he would give no free logs without free lumber in return. He was confident that the duty would be taken off lumber.

When the question of the removal of the United States duty on hardwood came up, there was a sort of international debate. It was proposed to include hardwoods in the first resolution for free logs and free lumber. Mr. Potter saw in this proposition an attack on the property of the American owners of land, and an attempt to reduce its value. It could not be allowed to pass without a vigorous protest. There were men in the room who would let their mills lie idle simply because they could make more out of the sale of their logs. There were members of the association who had no standing timber, and were simply mill owners, and he objected to their attempting to injure the rights of others more interested. He insinuated that a desire to lessen the value of standing timber and to cheapen labor was at the bottom of the mill-owners' desire to get an embargo placed on Ontario logs. So far as labor was concerned that was the effect of the embargo whether intentional or not. If the association was prepared to obtain the removal of the embargo he was prepared to indorse the original resolution, but not otherwise.

Mr. Thomas Conlon said that all the Canadian mill owners wanted was to protect their rights and the large investments which they had made and to preserve the standing timber of Canada for their own country. He had no confidence in the bona fides of the United States, to whom they had been making fruitless advances for the past fifteen years. He would always stand on the platform, "Canadian logs for Canadian mills and Canadian laborers." If now this association consented to the removal of the embargo, it would simply stultify itself.

Finally the proposed amendment was withdrawn and the original resolution was carried unanimously. In effect it says:

Whereas, a conference of the government of Great Britain, the United States and Canada has been appointed and is to meet and confer on certain matters determined upon, one of which is the subject of white pine and other timber trees and lands in the province which are not adapted for agricultural purposes or for settlement; and whereas it has been shown that it would be largely in the interest of the people of this province that this valuable asset of growing timber should be preserved,—

And whereas, the policy of the American government in placing a duty of two dollars per thousand feet on lumber, 30 cents per one thousand on shingles, 25 cents per thousand on laths, and an ad valorem duty on other forest products entering the United States from Canada, while similar products from the United States are admitted free into Canada.

And, whereas, the Ontario government, recognizing the force of representations made to them by lumbermen and others in the interests of the trade, and to prevent the forests from being denuded at too rapid a rate, placed conditions in timber licenses requiring all timber taken from the Crown lands to be manufactured in Canada; therefore, be it

Resolved. That in furtherance of this plan, license holders should in every way possible aid and sustain the Ontario government in their policy of preventing and suppressing forest fires, and in the careful preservation of young trees; and in view of the rapid depletion of the timber resources both of the United States and Canada, and in order to preserve the timber as a perpetual asset of the province, a conservative policy in the cutting of the same is desirable and should be adopted by all lumbermen.

That no arrangement which would provide for the free exportation of logs, pulp wood, or other forest productions which would not also provide for the free entry into the United States of the products thereof in the various forms manufactured in Canada would be acceptable to this association.

That while agreeably in the interests of international comity and goodwill, a free interchange of forest productions between the two countries should exist, this association is not willing that any differential duty as between manufactured logs and timber and the manufactured products of logs and timber exported to the United States should exist, but in their opinion a fair return for the exportation of Canadian logs would be the free entry of Canadian manufactured forest products into that country.

St. John Letter.

The war between the United States and Spain is, practically at an end. Its cost has been in the neighborhood of $300,000,000, but its cost in human life has been comparatively small. Spain would have acceded to the demands of the United States with regard to Cuba at the outset but for the hope that the European powers would intervene in her behalf as they did to their everlasting disgrace in behalf of Turkey when she invaded Greece a few months ago. The attitude of Great Britain prevented such intervention and freedom, and civilization will follow in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Phillipines and the Ladrone and Caroline islands. From this time forward the English speaking peoples of the world will be a unit in purpose and within a generation it will be to them that all other peoples will come for an arbitrament of their differences and in all such cases their decision will be accepted as final.

Burglars carried off a cash register containing about $8 from the clothing store, corner of King and Canterbury streets last Tuesday morning.

George Simpson of Long Reach, the seventh son of a seventh son, died last Wednesday, leaving seven sons behind him.

A fight at Westfield last Wednesday between a man and two women resulted in the discomfiture of the former.

A Russian iron ship is in port loading deals for Australia.

The new Jewish synagogue in this city will be ready for occupation in about two months.

Work has been completed on the foundation of the new elevator at Sand Point.

Some substantial repairs have been made lately on the Suspension bridge.

Arch Taplay has presented some valuable books to the Portland Salvage corps as a neuclus of a library.

The International steamers are carrying large amounts of freight between Boston and St. John, but the Yarmouth line is favored by passenger travel.

No man living outside should ever venture within the city's gates. If he does and sells a cabbage, a pound of butter, or lifts a deal he may be fined or imprisoned or, perhaps, crucified.

Pork and beef are easier: clear pork is quoted at $15.25 and $15.50; plate beef $14 25; extra plate $14.75; boneless $16.25. Granulated sugars are unchanged; yellows are 1/16 cent lower. Oats are firmer and millers have advanced oatmeal 10 cents per barrel. Some packers of salmon, corn and tomatoes have withdrawn quotations and higher prices are anticipated.

Nearly 250,000 feet of yellow pine lumber arrived on Saturday from the South for the new elevator.

Sixteen deaths, twelve births and three marriages were recorded in the city last week.

St. John had no money in the Lubec "Klondike."

Next Thursday the Knights of Pythias will decorate the graves of their departed brethren in the cemeteries about the city.

St. John, Aug. 9.

The Organization of Higher Commercial Education

BY W. A. S. HEWINS, M. A. (DIRECTOR OF THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS; TOOKE PROFESSOR OF ECONOMIC SCIENCE AND STATISTICS AT KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON; &c.

'HIGHER COMMERCIAL EDUCATION' DEFINED.

In modern times we appear to have lost the ideal of commercial education as completely as the art of constructive statesmanship. Many of the old writers on commerce, merchants and statesmen who made possible the vast development of English commerce in modern times, insist upon the importance of special training for the profession which requires 'more worldly knowledge' than any other vocation. Here, for example, is what Thomas Mun says on 'The Qualities which are required in a perfect Merchant of Foreign trade :—*

"1. He ought to be a good Penman, a good Arithmetician, and a good Accomptant, by that noble order of *Debtor* and *Creditor*, which is used onely amongst Merchants; also to be expert in the order and form of Charter-parties, Bills of Lading, Invoyces, Contracts, Bills of Exchange, and Policies of Insurance.

"2. He ought to know the Measures, Weights, and Monies of all forraign countries, especially where we have trade, and the monies not onely by their several denominations, but also by their intrinsique values in weight and fineness, compared with the standard of this Kingdom, without which he cannot well direct his affaire.

"3. He ought to know the Customs, Tolls, Taxes, Impositions, Conducts, and other charges upon all manner of merchandize exported or imported to and from the said Forraign Countries.

"4 He ought to know in what several commodities each country abounds, and what be the wares which they want and how and from whence they are furnished with the same.

"5. He ought to understand and to be a diligent observer of the rates of Exchanges by Bills, from one State to another, whereby he may the better direct his affaire, and remit over and receive home his monies to the most advantage possible.

"6. He ought to know what goods are prohibited to be exported or imported in the said Forraign Countreys, lest otherwise he should incur great danger and loss in the ordering of his affaire.

"7. He ought to know upon what rates and conditions to fraight his ships, and ensure his adventures from one country to another, and to be well acquainted with the laws, orders and customs of the Insurance Office both here and beyond the seas, in the many accidents which may happen upon the damage or loss of ships or goods, or both these."

. . . . . .

9. He ought . . . to have indifferent if not perfect knowledge in all manner of merchandize or wares, which is to be as it were a man of all occupations and trades."

. . . . . .

11. He ought . . . to attain to the speaking of divers languages, and to be a diligent observer of the ordinary Revenues and Expenses of Forraign Princes, together with their strength both by sea and land, their laws, customs, policies, manners, religions, arts, and the like; to be able to give account thereof in all occasions for the good of his country.

"12. Lastly, although there be no necessity that such a merchant should be a great scholar; yet is it (at least) requisted, that in his youth he learn the Latin tongue, which will the better enable him in all the rest of his endeavours."

This is only one instance out of many which could be given of the high estimation in which merchants used to hold a sound liberal and technical education as a qualification for their profession. It never seems to have occurred to them that success was possible in the absence of special training. I have quoted Mun's observations because they are so much more comprehensive than many modern schemes of commercial education, which, moreover, seem to be drawn up on the hypothesis that no progress has been made in the economic and commercial sciences during the last three hundred years.

By 'Higher Commercial Education' I mean a system of higher education which shall stand in the same relation to the life and calling of the manufacturer, the merchant, and other men of business, as the medical schools of the Universities to that of the doctor,—a system, that is, which provides a scientific training in the structure and organization of modern industry and commerce, and the general causes and criteria of prosperity, as they are illustrated or explained in the policy and the experience of the British empire and foreign countries. If such a system were established, the education of young men destined for a commercial life would not terminate at an age when the doctors of the future are only just commencing their professional training. They would spend not less than two years, subject to conditions I will explain, in the acquisition of knowledge which can, I think, be proved to be indispensable, and would without doubt increase their efficiency, their usefulness, and their chances of success.

'HIGHER COMMERCIAL EDUCATION' A NECESSITY OF MODERN BUSINESS.

There is certainly more interest in commercial education now than there was five or even two years ago. The most active cause of the change in public opinion has probably been the fear of various forms of foreign competition. It is impossible in this paper and scarcely relevant to the subject of it, to weigh in the statistical balance the numerous, and frequently conflicting, statements which have been made in newspapers and published books. Nor can I enquire, assuming foreign competition to exist to a dangerous degree, how far that result can be attributed to the existence of commercial schools on the continent, and the absence of such schools in England. There are, so far as I am aware, no statistics available which would enable me to separate this influence from the many other influences which have been at work during the last 25 years, to take no longer period, and assign to it, even approximately, its due weight in producing the final result. I prefer to base the claim for 'higher commercial education' on other grounds. It has become necessary in consequence of the great complexity and the world-wide extent of modern commerce. Every year its various departments become more highly specialised. It is no longer possible for the individual merchant, or for small groups of merchants, to acquaint themselves, by personal experience alone, with more than a fraction of the causes which affect the business in which they are engaged. Every possible device must be adopted for stimulating their powers of observation and adding to their knowledge of those causes. Events in the most distant quarters of the world, industrial and commercial movements at first sight unrelated to the concerns of the individual merchant may be, and frequently are, fraught with disaster and ruin to his interests. Every improvement in the arts of industry and commerce widens the area of competition, increases the points of contact between the enterprises of Englishmen and foreign rivals. The watchword of the modern merchant should be *'Toujours en vedette.'*

THE PROBABLE RESULTS OF 'HIGHER COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.'

The grounds for 'Higher Commercial Education' which I have mentioned are common to all civilized nations. The commerce of foreign countries is not so extensive as that of England, but their interest in it is not proportioned to its extent. In the case of England, however, there are special reasons for insisting on the importance of commercial education :—

(1.) Other papers have shown the extreme backwardness of England in this respect. Assuming that a sound method of commercial training possesses any utility whatever, it is impossible to justify the present state of things. There should be at least one institution devoted to this branch of education in every trading and commercial city of the first rank.

(2.) If this were so, the results would be far more than commensurate to the effort and the expense of organizing such institutions. Principals and higher subordinates who had been trained there would demand a higher level of education than is at present usual in those they employed. Thus the lower grades of commercial education would receive their most effective stimulus, viz., a demand on the part of employers for specially trained subordinates. The influence of a good scheme of higher commercial education would be felt in other directions. It could scarcly fail to bring about an improvement in other agencies for spreading accurate information. Some merchants hope for great results from the establishment of a Government 'information department.' I suggest that merchants already have waiting to be used a vast and almost omnipotent 'information department'—I mean the Press—which could achieve greater results in this direction than any English Government department which could be created. Create the demand for accurate and detailed information about markets, trade and commercial movements, the enterprise of foreign traders in different parts of the world, and such subjects, by training your merchant class, and English newspapers can be trusted to supply what is wanted, more fully, more accurately and more rapidly, than any other State or private agency in the world. The leading English newspapers, indeed, already afford many splendid illustrations of what can be effected by their means. I suspect that what is wanted is not so much more information as the trained intelligence which can see the significance of what is already given. But properly equipped institutions would, I think, contribute to the training of the scientific commercial journalist no less than that of the business man.

(3.) But there is one reason why commercial training should be carried to the highest possible point in England which does not and cannot apply in an equal degree to any other country. The British Empire includes vast territories which exhibit nearly all forms of political organization, and every stage of industrial and commercial development. The consolidation of that Empire, rather than its extention, is the work of the future. Whatever the ultimate form the idea of Imperial Federation assumes, it is obvious that commercial questions and the opinion of the merchant-class will largely determine the policy or no-policy adopted. It is safe to say that at present comparatively few Englishmen are really acquainted with the industrial and commercial circumstances of the British colonies and dependencies.

THE OBJECTIONS OF THE PRACTICAL MAN.

It may be objected that the practice of medicine and surgery, and other professions, rests upon a basis of scientific truth which can fitly be made the subject-matter of an educational curriculum, whereas the course of business follows no laws which can be readily ascertained or usefully taught. But this objection underrates the extent to which the movements of the world of commerce are capable of and have received scientific treatment. It underrates also the amount of sytematized knowledge which we possess with regard to commercial affairs. In the case of foreign countries, particularly Germany, the amount is very great; and there is no reason why the young Englishman should not commence his career thoroughly well acquainted with the leading features of their industry and commerce, their law and their policy, except that no attempt is made to dispel his ignorance.

Of much more weight is the objection that it is waste of time for a young man to spend two years or so in the acquisition of knowledge which, at first sight, appears to have no very direct bearing on the business in which he is engaged. The best possible training for him, it is said, is to go at once into a merchant's office and take up the practical duties of his calling. I think it is a mistake to regard scientific training and practical experience as alternatives. The one is the complement of the other. More than that, scientific training increases the usefulness of practical experience. Without the former a man may spend years in laboriously and imperfectly acquiring knowledge which can be readily imparted in as many months. He may attach quite a wrong significance to some facts, and fail to notice others which are of vital importance to his interests. The training of the merchant, like the training of the solicitor, the barrister, the doctor, should include the educational curriculum of the commercial school and the experience of practical business.

[To be Continued.]

* See *England's Treasure by Forraign Trade*, published in 1664, but written not later than 1628.

News and Notes.

Krupp is building five centimetres (two-inch) paper field guns for the German infantry. They are so light that a single soldier can easily carry one, while the resistance of the paper is greater than that of steel of the same calibre.

"An Englishman" writing to the Halifax Chronicle says :—"It is surely a strange spectacle that electors are solicited to express an opinion on the plebiscite question, and yet if any elector does frankly and fearlessly express an opinion which does not entirely agree with the prohibitionist view he must be hit with a club. We are accustomed to denounce the intolerance which prevailed in some quarters in former centuries, but there are men seeking to lead moral movements today whose intolerance surpasses all records, and is chiefly effective in hindering rather than helping temperance reform."

An Amherst, N. S., despatch of 5th inst. says :—Wm. Fraser, engine driver on the Springhill and Parrsboro railroad, was instantly killed this afternoon at 2.30 at Springhill station. He went under the locomotive to do some work and while under accidentally struck the brake with his hammer. The brottle of the engine had been left open and the striking of the brake released the wheels of the engine, which, giving a jump, went about eight feet along the track. The unfortunate man's body was dragged along with the engine and was badly crushed about the chest. He was about 35 years of age and leaves a widow and one son.

Most of the tributes to the deceased ex-German Chancellor Bismarck credit him with greatness, but no paper so fairly expresses the quality of that greatness as the New York Evening Post, which says: "He crashed along his way with the irresistible power and also with something like the moral unconsciousness of a glacier." M. Clemenceau, however, has probably said the bitterest things of the historic deceased. He represents him as the incarnation of tumult, a brazen liar, a cowardly trickster, a brutal ogre, who trod under foot every human sentiment, let loose pillage and incendiarism, and insulted the vanquished; who in his bestial domination gloated over massacres and cracked ferocious jokes over the sufferings of his heroic foe.

The following has been received by United States Consul General Wildman at Hong Kong from Cavite, Phillippine Islands:

"I have read that I am getting the big head and not behaving as I promised. In reply I ask, why should America expect me to outline my policy, present and future, and fight blindly for her interests, when America will not be frank with me' "Tell me this. Am I fighting for annexation, protection or independence? It is for America to say; not me. I can take Manila, as I have defeated the Spanish everywhere, but what would be the use? If America takes Manila I can save my men and terms for what the future has in store. Now, good friend, believe me, I am not both fool and rogue. The interests of my people are sacred to me, as are the interests of your people to you."

AGUANALDO.

New Brunswick Government Prizes.

Following are the prizes offered by the Government of New Brunswick at the International Exhibition to be held in St. John, from 13th to 23rd Sept., 1898 :—

COUNTY COMPETITIONS.

ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 29TH,

at the ordinary rates of 25 cents for each two bushels of wheat or collection of Grain or Fruit. Entries will be received from August 30th to Sept. 7th at 35 cents each. After Sept. 7th only, at 50 cents each. Exhibitors are requested to state upon their entry form, both the County from which they enter, and the class in which they compete.

Similar prizes to those offered in Class 54, are offered in all the following classes up to and including Class 68.

CLASS 54.

Restigouche County.

1. Best 2 bushels wheat grown in Restigouche County and exhibited by the grower. 1st, $7; 2nd, 5; 3rd, $3; 4th, $2; 5th, $1.

2. Best collection of grains, one bushel of each grown in Restigouche County and exhibited by the grower, must include at least four of the following kinds, Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats, Buckwheat, Peas, Beans and Corn. Hand picked grain will not be eligible for competition. 1st, $7; 2nd, $4; 3rd, $2.

3. Best collection of fruits in which there must be at least four varieties of apples, grown in Restigouche County, and exhibited by the grower. Perishable fruits may be shewn in a canned or otherwise preserved condition. 1st, $5; 2nd, $4; 3rd $3; 4th, $2; 5th, $1.

The above prizes are offered in all classes, commencing with 54 and ending with class 68.

CLASS 55—Gloucester County.
CLASS 56—Northumberland County.
CLASS 57—Kent County.
CLASS 58—Westmorland County.
CLASS 59—Albert County.
CLASS 60—Kings County.
CLASS 61—St. John County.
CLASS 62—Charlotte County.
CLASS 63—Queens County.
CLASS 64—Sunbury County.
CLASS 65—York County.
CLASS 66—Carleton County.
CLASS 67—Victoria County.
CLASS 68—Madawaska County.

CLASS 69—SWEEPSTAKES COMPETITION:—Best 2 bushels of wheat (not handpicked) grown in the Province of New Brunswick—1st, $15; 2nd, $10; 3rd, $5.

FISH AND FISHERY APPLIANCES.

Prizes given by the Province of New Brunswick arranged by the Executive Council.

Cash prizes are limited to the products of New Brunswick waters or to goods canned in the Province.

Diplomas will be given to any exhibit that is worthy.

All fish packages to be made in accordance with the Dominion Inspection Act.

CLASS 76.

(Sections 1 to 16 are open to fishermen only.)

Sec.		1st.	2nd.	3rd.
1	Best box of dried shore codfish, 100 lbs. assorted sizes,	$5 00	$4 00	$3 00
2	Best box of dried codfish, 100 lbs. assorted sizes,	4 00	2 00	1 00
3	Best box large medium dried table codfish, 100 lbs. assorted sizes,	4 00	2 00	1 00
4	Best box dried haddock, 100 lbs	4 00	2 00	1 00
5	" " hake, "	4 00	2 00	1 00
6	" " pollock "	4 00	2 00	1 00
7	" barrel of No 1 fat herring	4 00	2 00	1 00
8	" " " Fall "	4 00	2 00	1 00
9	" " No. 3 large mackerel, reamed	4 00	2 00	1 00
10	Best box fat mackerel,	5 00	4 00	3 00
11	" " of shad,	4 00	2 00	1 00
12	" " of salmon,	5 00	4 00	3 00
13	" ½ " of alewives,	3 00	2 00	1 00
14	" " of No. 1 large green codfish,	4 00	3 00	2 00
15	Best box of No. 2 large green codfish,	3 00	2 00	1 00
16	Best ½ box of green haddock,	3 00	2 00	1 00
17	" exhibit of boneless codfish	3 00	2 00	1 00
18	" " of shredded "	3 00	2 00	1 00
19	" half barrel codfish tongues and sounds,	2 00	1 00	
20	Best half barrel cod, seal and dog fish oils, in glass bottles not less than a quart,		Diploma.	
21	Best exhibit of canned lobsters, talls and flats all sizes,	3 00	2 00	1 00
22	Best box of canned salmon,	3 00	2 00	1 00
23	" " mackerel,	3 00	2 00	1 00
24	" " smelts,	3 00	2 00	1 00
25	" " haddies,	3 00	2 00	1 00
26	" " kippered herring,	3 00	2 00	1 00
27	Best exhibit of canned sardines, (best collection,)	5 00	4 00	2 00
28	Best exhibit of canned scallops	3 00	2 00	1 00
29	" " clams,	3 00	2 00	1 00
30	" of 2 boxes kippered herring,	3 00	2 00	1 00
31	Best exhibit of 13lb box finnen haddies,	3 00	2 00	1 00
32	Best exhibit of packed fish suitable for West Indian and South American markets,		Diploma.	
33	Best exhibit trouting gear rods, reels, lines, flies, landing nets, etc.,		Diploma.	
34	Best exhibit fishing dories, made by Exhibitor equipped with oars, etc.,	8 00	6 00	4 00
35	Best exhibit Lobster Traps,	3 00	2 00	1 00
36	" " Lobster Crate, for shipment of live lobsters,	5 00	4 00	3 00
37	Best exhibit models fishing boats,	3 00	2 00	1 00
38	Best exhibit half dozen oars, made by Exhibitor from native wood, 12 to 16 feet,	6 00	4 00	2 00
39	Best exhibit packages for exportation of fish barrels, half barrels, quarter barrels and kits,	5 00	4 00	3 00
40	Best exhibit packages for exportation of fish boxes, half boxes, Diums, tubs,	5 00	4 00	3 00
41	Best exhibit hard and soft wood tierces, hard and soft wood butts,		Diploma.	
42	Best exhibit mackerel or herring net,		"	
43	Best exhibit shad net,		"	
44	" " Best salmon net,		"	
45	" " Trawl, 40 fathoms		"	
46	" " diving dress and appliances,		"	
47	Best exhibit life boat and appliances,		"	
48	Best exhibit life preservers,		"	
49	" " life-saving raft,		"	
50	" " models of merchant ships and fishing vessels,		"	
51	Best exhibit models of yachts and appliances,		"	
52	Best exhibit pleasure boats and skiffs,		"	
53	Best exhibit racing boats and skiffs,		"	
54	Best exhibit sculls, oars, paddles,		"	
55	Best exhibit collection of ship blocks,		"	
56	Best exhibit of collection of ship wheels,		"	
57	Best exhibit of collection of mast hoops,		"	
58	Best exhibit ships' cordage,		"	
59	" " fishing lines and twines,		"	
60	Best exhibit fish hooks, jigs, splitters, etc.,		"	
61	Best exhibit of steering gear for vessels,		"	
62	Best exhibit of ships' windlass,		"	
63	" " of ships' blocks,		"	

The Coming Exhibition.

From all indications the St. John Exhibition of this year bids fair to be the most successful yet held in St. John. The Executive have been indefatigable in their efforts and have been rewarded with a large degree of success.

The department of Marine and Fisheries, of Ottawa, will contribute, for Exhibition the following thirty cases of mounted fish:

2 cases "Quinnat" spring salmon from Queen Charlotte Sound, Brit. Col.

2 cases of "Atlantic salmon" from Nova Scotia.

1 case of "sunk-kai" or blue backed salmon from New Westminster, B. C.

1 case of "