

General Business. NOTICE. WELDON THE TAILOR. He offering the best Gains ever offered to the People of Chatham.

Having purchased a large quantity of the famous Hampshire Mill... W. L. T. WELDON, Water St., Chatham, N. B.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES. The Minister of Agriculture, 24 July, 1898. The following list of holders of Timber Licenses...

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO. 19 Hours. BOSTON. Through Tickets on sale at all Railway Stations of Montreal, Quebec, and Chatham.

NOTICE. All accounts due the undersigned for three months and over that have remained unpaid... JOHN McDONALD & CO.

BUSINESS CHANGE. The Business heretofore carried on under the name of John McDonald & Co. is being conducted under the name and style of John McDonald & Co.

NOTICE. All parties indebted to John McDonald are requested to call and arrange the amount of their indebtedness within 10 days...

FURNACES FURNACES, WOOD OR COAL, WHICH I CAN FURNISH AT REASONABLE PRICES. STOVES COOKING, HALL AND PARLOR STOVES.

A.C. McLean Chatham. CARD. R. A. LAWLOR, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, Solicitor Conveyancer Notary Public Etc.

NOTICE. Extracts from Act of Assembly 60, Viet. A. D. 1897. The property to the amount of Five Hundred dollars of a wife deceased...

Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM, N. B., SEPTEMBER 1, 1898.

That Interview. That Montreal interview with Hon. Provincial Secretary Tweedie of this Province seems to still furnish the leading theme of discussion for quite a number of newspapers...

Mr. Tweedie may congratulate himself on the fact that while the Transcript and Globe endorse Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. Mr. Foster in attacking him and declaring that nobody cares what he says or does...

As far as we can understand, Mr. Tweedie does not claim that he did not say substantially what the Montreal interviewer attributed to him, but, as may be naturally inferred, all that he said, in elaboration, or with the view of conveying a correct idea of what was in his mind, was not reported.

Mr. Tweedie, in expressing his dissent as a Conservative, from the doctrine that provincial and federal policy should be amalgamated, gave, as one reason therefor, his belief that it would lead to lumber scalars being changed by every change brought about by Dominion elections...

Mr. Tweedie endeavored, no doubt, to convey to his interviewer that as about a seventh of the provincial revenue is derived from our lumber lands, and the scalars are an important element in dealing with the operators who contribute an average of \$100,000 a year, it would very much disturb their relations with the banks if—instead of composing a permanent staff of assessors to be changed according to the ups and downs of every Dominion and Provincial election...

This is the idea which we thought Mr. Tweedie's words were calculated to convey. Of course, it may suit the ulterior purposes of extreme party papers on both sides to misrepresent and misconstrue them, but, time is not so obliterative of memory as to cause us to fail in recollecting that it is only the papers which have, for years, been opposed to the true interests of our lumber industry, and particularly that of the North Shore and also to Mr. Tweedie personally, that have made the Montreal interview with that gentleman an occasion to misrepresent his meaning and emphasize their evident desire to replace him with some one having less backbone and poorer fighting qualities as a politician.

Mr. Tweedie and his Critics. Provincial Secretary Tweedie is the mark at which all the enemies of the Provincial government are shooting just at present. A reporter in Montreal claimed to misinterpret what Mr. Tweedie said and the result is that all the opposition newspapers are attacking Mr. Tweedie for something he did not say.

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after the nine years term of Hon. James Mitchell has resulted in an annual average increase in the value of the Crown Lands to the Provincial taxpayer of over \$40,000 as compared with the last five years of the old government.

An English firm has taken \$240,000 of the stock of the Cushing Pulp Co. H. S. Crookshank from his beautiful greenhouses and grounds is sending away large quantities of winter flowering plants and shrubs by mail and express.

Andrew Johnston and John Pender, among the oldest residents of the city, died last week. Both were natives of Scotland and were highly respected.

William Thompson, supposed to have been drowned in the falls carried \$6,000 life insurance. Manitoba flour is 10 cents per barrel lower than last week and is now 50 cents lower, being quoted at \$2.15.

Two Passamaquoddy Indians, Xavier Francis and Louis Mitchell, attempted to shoot the falls in a canoe last Friday morning in the presence of about 1000 spectators.

Eighteen deaths were recorded in the city last week. St. John, Aug. 29. A Surprise from Russia. St. Petersburg, Aug. 28.—By order of Emperor Nicholas, Count Muraviev, the foreign minister, on the 24th inst.

London, Aug. 28.—The czar's proposition for an international conference for the purpose of securing real and lasting peace among the powers and the termination of a corporate association of armaments, as conveyed in a note from Count Muraviev, the Russian foreign minister, to the foreign diplomats at St. Petersburg, is likely to produce a sensation throughout Europe, and coming from such a quarter and with such evident sincerity for its purpose, it is likely to have important effects.

There is no doubt that, with Russia taking the lead in this step, Germany, France and the other nations will be ready to follow. The text of the note follows: "The maintenance of general peace and the possible reduction of the excessive armaments which weigh upon all nations, present themselves in existing conditions as an ideal toward which all governments should direct their efforts.

St. John Letter. Many civilians in Portland learned a lesson from a street arid a few days since. A military funeral was passing through the cemetery and none of the onlookers thought to remove their hats. The arid doffed his and then hustled through the crowd threatening every eye he saw with an instant drawing if he neglected to follow his example.

Mr. Thompson who is supposed to have committed suicide by drowning in the falls about a week ago. In the fog last Wednesday steamer Prince Rupert collided with schooner Pearl near Partridge Island. The Pearl

was a good deal damaged but may be saved with a part of her cargo. An English firm has taken \$240,000 of the stock of the Cushing Pulp Co.

H. S. Crookshank from his beautiful greenhouses and grounds is sending away large quantities of winter flowering plants and shrubs by mail and express. His collection is the finest and most extensive in the province.

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warding of the calamities which are threatening the whole world—such is the supreme duty to-day imposed upon all states.

Continuation Schools and Evening Classes. PAPER READ BY DR. WILLIAM GARNETT, SECRETARY OF THE TECHNICAL EDUCATION BOARD OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

It was not until I saw the programme of to-day's Conference that I understood that there had been allotted to me the whole field of commercial education before the secondary school and the higher commercial institute.

When I undertook to provide a contribution to the subject of Continuation Schools, I had in mind the Evening Continuation School conducted by the School Board or voluntary school managers, and intended to provide two years' training for boys or girls who leave the elementary schools as soon as they have completed the compulsory standards, and are intending later on to join Polytechnic or evening classes in science, art, or commercial subjects—pupils, in fact, who are obtaining their higher elementary or intermediate education in the Continuation School—and I anticipated that there would be others who would contribute their quota to the same subject.

But the programme of the meeting indicated a very different field, and one which I am by no means competent to fill. While preparing this paper, I do not know what views are going to be expressed by those who are to read papers on Commercial Education in Secondary Schools or in the Higher Commercial Institutes.

In making out the field that is left to me, therefore, I have first of all determined for myself what are to be the limits of the instruction provided in the ordinary day schools, whether higher elementary or secondary, and at what point the student may be expected to commence his studies in the higher institute. With reference to the former, the trend of opinion amongst those who have considered the subject, and are intimately acquainted with the working of day schools, appears to be in the direction of avoiding as far as possible the introduction of technical commercial subjects into the secondary schools or higher elementary schools. The object of these schools is to train the intelligence, and subjects should be taught, not for the sake of their intrinsic value but for the sake of their influence as a means of training of the hand, the eye, the memory, the reasoning faculties, or the moral sense.

Given an extent of equal value as a means of training, one of which has a direct bearing upon practical life while the other is comparatively useless, and I suppose we should all agree that the former is to be the subject selected, and we should have little sympathy with the proposal that the efficiency of a University is to be measured by the uselessness of the instruction which it affords. On the other hand, during the school-period, it is most important that mental training should not be sacrificed in the smallest degree to utilitarian aims. Given an attempt at teaching the details of book-keeping, a boy must with small encouragement from educationalists, and it is probable that all will agree that it is a mistake to teach boys to deal with the details of transactions of which they can themselves have no clear knowledge. Hence, attempts at teaching the details of book-keeping appear to me as a means of training, one of which has a direct bearing upon practical life while the other is comparatively useless, and I suppose we should all agree that the former is to be the subject selected, and we should have little sympathy with the proposal that the efficiency of a University is to be measured by the uselessness of the instruction which it affords.

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The conditions of school life and the manner of acquiring the information are, however, quite as important as the character of the instruction. It is probable that the examination for admission includes the following subjects, which are taught in the preparatory course of the Institute previous to Matriculation—French, German, English History, Geography, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Commercial Law and Political Economy. The students who have gone through this preparatory course are regarded as qualified to enter the special course of the school. It is probable that the examination for admission includes the following subjects, which are taught in the preparatory course of the Institute previous to Matriculation—French, German, English History, Geography, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Commercial Law and Political Economy.

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plenses, are the three desiderata in connection with the laboratory note-book. On the question of accuracy it is unnecessary to enlarge; the accuracy with which the observations are recorded is of the same importance as the accuracy of the experimental science as the accuracy of the entry in the merchant's ledger; and the leading principle of the note-book, like that of the books of accounts, is completeness in the record which is presented.

Observation, inference, are all to be faithfully recorded, and no conclusion is to be set down unless the full data on which the conclusion is based, are set forth. Natural boy who has been thoroughly trained in keeping his laboratory book in this way, the book-keeping of the merchant's office will be shorn of many of its difficulties and most of its tedium. It would take too far away from the purpose of this paper to give anything like a complete syllabus of the elementary measurements which the pupils should be taught to carry out.

The training which will enable a boy to pass a satisfactory examination in school subjects will not necessarily make him a successful man of business. This requires other qualifications, which can to some extent be developed by a properly organized school training, but which cannot be created. The eminent man of science, who has learned so much that he realizes that he is only playing with pebbles on the beach, and qualifies every day for the highest of vocations, the discoverer of to-morrow may falsify the beliefs and theories of to-day, but will not make an ideal salesman. At the same time, the contact with actual things in places of books, and the experience in ascertaining truth by direct and personal observation which would be provided by such a laboratory course as that just referred to, will give a boy confidence and assurance, and enable him to speak with that certainty about matters respecting which he has made himself acquainted as well carry conviction to the minds of his customers, without producing the impression of absolute omniscience which is characteristic of the typical retailer.

But it is the duty of the school not only to impart knowledge, but to provide a moral training; and for this purpose a well-graded system of practical measurements, if properly carried out, will develop habits of care and accuracy of observation and of calculation and a love of truth, which will have its influence throughout the whole of the boy's life and affect all his transactions. To this end it is important that the same quantity should be measured by two or three independent methods and the results compared; the measurements being repeated until the results are within the errors inherent in the apparatus. Moreover, the methods of experiment and of measurement which are taught in the physical laboratory will be found applicable to very many practical problems which will afterwards arise in the course of business while the habits of closely observing minute differences will be most valuable in subsequently dealing with commercial commodities.

The starting point of the commercial Continuation School has been indicated above. From what has been said it appears that the boy entering the school is to be expected to have some knowledge of a modern language or two besides his mother tongue, to be well trained in arithmetic, in history and in geography, while he may, or may not, have learned something about the principles of book-keeping. It must be a neat and rapid writer, as this art can be acquired much more easily at an early age than in later life, and if he has already received some experimental training in physical science, so much the better; if not, this subject should form one of the chief subjects of study during the first year or two of his work in the Continuation School. Having thus enumerated the subjects bearing upon commercial education which it may be expected that the pupils will have studied on entering the school, it is necessary to consider what they will be expected to know when they leave, and the work of the school will then necessarily be directed to these four points.

The superior limit is presumably fixed by the requirements of the entrance examination of the Higher Commercial School. In the Institut Supérieur de Commerce of Antwerp, the examination for admission includes the following subjects, which are taught in the preparatory course of the Institute previous to Matriculation—French, German, English History, Geography, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Commercial Law and Political Economy. The students who have gone through this preparatory course are regarded as qualified to enter the special course of the school. It is probable that the examination for admission includes the following subjects, which are taught in the preparatory course of the Institute previous to Matriculation—French, German, English History, Geography, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Commercial Law and Political Economy.

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CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY. SUMMER 1898.

Table with columns for Train No., Destination, and Time. Includes routes to Fredericton, Chatham, and Loggieville.

The above Table is made up on Eastern standard time. The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will stop at the following stations: Derby Station, Upper Nelson, Upper Chatham, Upper Blackville, Blackville, Lower Blackville, Lower Chatham, Lower Nelson, Lower Fredericton, Upper Cross Creek, Lower Cross Creek, Zoroastrian, Durham, Nabwark, Manser's Station, Pennac.

CONNECTIONS. Express trains run through to destinations on Sunday. Express trains run Sunday mornings but not Monday mornings. C. P. RAILWAY for Montreal and all points north; and the C. P. RAILWAY for Halifax, Antigonish, New Brunswick, and all points south.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, ST. JOHN, N. B. 1898. SEPT. 13 TO SEPT. 23. \$13000 IN PRIZES. All departments of Prize Lists revised and increased. Large Special Prizes in LIVE STOCK and DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Grand Display of the Forest Life of New Brunswick. Collections of Wild Animals, Birds, Insects, Plants and Fungi shown in their natural haunts. Prizes offered for NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS.

PRIZES GIVEN BY THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, arranged by the Executive Council. \$700.00 given in County Prizes for Wheat, collection of grain, and collections of fruits. \$300.00 given for Competition in FISH of New Brunswick waters, fish products and fishery appliances.

HOLIDAY SEEKERS will find a varying round of Attractions in Amusement Hall and in the wonderful performances upon the Grounds. New Grand Stand. New Poultry Building. Pyrotechnic Marvels. Band Music.

Excursion rates from everywhere. For Prize Lists and full information, Address: W. C. PITFIELD, President. CHAS. A. EVERETT, Manager & Secretary.

WE GIVE LIFE TO OUR INDURATED FIBREWARE BY ENDOWING IT WITH A RUBBER CONSTITUTION TO ITS SOUND BODY. WE ADD HANDSOME APPEARANCE, LIGHTNESS, LONGEVITY, ASK YOUR CROOKER FOR THESE TUBS PAILS PANS ETC. THE E. B. EDDY CO. LIMITED, HULL CANADA.

tion, by entering into details as to the manner in which languages are to be taught in any class of schools. I will only say that they must be taught as living languages, and with a direct view to preparing boys to profit by the teaching afforded in the departments of the Higher Commercial School to which I have referred. The Modern Language Association itself will be quite capable of saying how this object is to be effected. Only the other day I heard of a school for quite small boys in the Midlands where, in addition to the usual studies, the teaching of English was carried out in French or German, and the boys were required to answer questions in the language which was for the time in use, so that to a great extent the boys attending this school had advantages corresponding to those which they would have secured had they joined a school in France or Germany.

W. S. LOGGIE COY., LIMITED. SPECIAL: Summer Clearing Sale of Remnants. REMNANTS DRESS GOODS, REMNANTS HATS, REMNANTS LINENS, REMNANTS PRINTS.

Bargains in Black Sailor Hats. 10% Discount on Boys' and Men's Linen Hats. School, but it is by no means essential that every student of the school should be converted into a typewriting stenographer.

WANTED—Old postage stamps used before 1870, worth more on the envelope, good price paid; address W. A. Kain, 116 and 120 Germain St., St. John, N. B., 9-22. PERSONAL—Major Start returned from the upper provinces on Monday's Montreal express.

Mr. George Henderson of New York, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Edith, is paying a welcome visit to Miramichi. Messrs. Fred Tweedie and Harry Muirhead have returned home from their visit to Rouen, Paris, London, etc.

Miss Aimee Cecil Jones, who has a wide reputation as a teacher of elocution and physical culture, is at the Adams House, where she intends to remain for several weeks with the view of receiving pupils in her art. She will have her organs for elocution and physical culture at the Adams House, where she intends to remain for several weeks with the view of receiving pupils in her art.

Mr. J. E. Loughrie, elected second vice-president; Mr. S. R. Brown, re-elected secretary; Mr. W. J. McKee, re-elected Grand Treasurer; Mr. J. J. Wainwright, re-elected Grand Secretary; Mr. J. J. Wainwright, re-elected Grand Secretary.

The World complains because the ADVANCE omitted to give publicity to the fact that Messrs. J. L. Stewart and George Watt represented the Chatham Board of Trade at the late meeting of the so-called Maritime Board of Trade, St. John, N. B., and intimates that the reason is because of envy, etc. What nonsense!

Mr. W. J. with his characteristic readiness for seeing his name in print, denounces what he is pleased to style the "check" of the central committee in appointing him without his consent. After what I have said, everyone will readily see that the committee was perfectly within its rights in so doing.

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The Bishop proceeded by the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson and the Rev. Canon Forth, entered by the western door and advanced to the chancel. The hymn being ended, Canon Forth read the Preface to the Confirmation Office, after which the Bishop put the usual questions to the candidates.

After the administration of the baptism by the Rector, the Hymn "My God, accept my heart this day" etc. was sung, and then the Bishop addressed the congregation at length on the subject of the desecration of the Holy Spirit upon the church, dwelling upon the use and history of confirmation as one of her divine ordinances.

After the laying on of hands, the Bishop, in a brief and to the point address, dwelt upon the use and history of confirmation as one of her divine ordinances. The concluding prayers of the office were then offered by the Bishop and were followed by the singing, during the offertory, of the Hymn "This forever, God of love" etc.

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

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It was a thrilling sight as the canoe approached the pier at Union Point. Francis stood erect in the bow, skilfully guiding the craft, while Mitchell sat in the rear. Bow they looked for the pier, slowly, but with ever-increasing momentum, they approached the water's edge, while the spectators held their breaths and excitedly awaited the result.

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J. D. CREAGHAN, Newcastle and Chatham.

The Dry Goods and Clothing Warehouse of the Miramichi.

Special Attention is Invited. To our New Stock of Ladies' Coats, Jackets, Mantles, etc. They are all the "Latest Novelties" direct from the Manufacturers.

We have saved all intermediate profits and shall offer them at "Remarkable Low Prices."

AGENT FOR P. D. CORSETS and PERRIN FRERES KID GLOVES. J. D. CREAGHAN, Chatham and Newcastle.

SITUATION DEPARTMENT. Our institution is the only one east of Boston with a Business Department. In charge of a man who has had many years experience in business, who is well known and known among the Business Men. All worthy students are given positions. 121 students now in attendance.

THE CURRIC BUSINESS UNIVERSITY. P. O. Box 55. St. John, N. B.

Executors' Notice. Take notice that letters testamentary have been granted in the estate of late Eleanor Lane to the undersigned.

TRADE MARKS. Scientific American. A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation in the world.

LABOR DAY RACES. \$330 IN PRIZES. The management of the CHATHAM DRIVING PARK.

5TH SEPTEMBER, 1898. Purses and prizes will be as follows:—

Mr. Lundy was not to be deceived by any of us if we saw luxury suffering which accompanies it in the future.

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