

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday, November 9 1870

What is it?

After all that has appeared in print upon the subject, there would still appear to exist in some minds a wonderful amount of ignorance upon the subject of Responsible Government. For instance, one would-be educator of popular opinion, after telling the farmers that under the Canadian tariff 'The high prices of beef, butter, &c, which has hitherto been obtained, will at once fall to nominal rates, describes Responsible Government as 'a system of corruption and robbery,' says that it means the multiplication of offices, increased taxation, political corruption and jobbery, 'aludes to it as a monstrous imposition upon the people,' and impudently asks, 'Is there no one among the aspiring candidates who will speak out boldly and save the people from such an iniquitous betrayal.' Continuing in the same spirit of distressing alarm at the possible advent of so monstrous a calamity, he says, 'Are we to be made beasts of burden that will ere long fasten upon us? Some paltry present advantage, personal liking, or less creditable sentiments, may bring about this great misfortune, but we as journalists have our duty to perform, and in doing so we raise a warning voice to stay the perpetration of such insane folly ere it be too late. We trust that every British Columbian at heart, will do his utmost to save the country of his adoption from present ruin.' Now, all this would be amusing if it were not distressing. It is both difficult and humiliating to believe that one who assumes to direct the public mind upon the great political questions of the day should have his own mind so beclouded by ignorance or so warped by prejudice, as the above extracts would appear to indicate. The great body of the colonists have, for years, been most urgent and unceasing in their demands for Responsible Government. Indeed they have regarded that form of Government as amongst the most substantial benefits which are to accompany Confederation. Is it possible that the whole body of the people have been mistaken, and that only he on the banks of the Fraser has truly understood the true nature of Responsible Government? Nay, more, is it possible that that form of Government which has made the Imperial and the Colonial Empires so great and so free, that form of Government which brought such marvelous success to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, which approved itself so eminently adapted to British North American communication as to render its immediate introduction into the new Province of Manitoba an essential part of the scheme—is it possible, we ask, that the introduction of that form of Government into British Columbia should be regarded in the light of a dire calamity, an unmitigated curse? Nay, let us rather conclude that the driveller on the banks of the Fraser is as profoundly ignorant as he is presumptuous. What is Responsible Government? It is a principle which renders those who administer the affairs of the country responsible to those from whose pockets the revenue is drawn, enables the taxpayers to decide how much revenue shall be raised and how expended. Under it, if the people want increased taxation they can have it. If they want a reduction of taxation they can have it. If they want a multiplication of officers they can have it. If they want extravagance, corruption, and jobbery they can have them. If they want economy, purity and honesty in the administration of the affairs of the country they can have them. In a word, under Responsible Government all these will just be as the people make them. Responsible Government simply means government by and for the people; and it is, indeed, paying a poor compliment to the people of British Columbia to say that the condition above described will be the result of government by the people. And if anything were needed to complete the picture drawn by our contemporary, it is supplied in the following words which have a place in the same article: 'No one can doubt that at the present moment the business of government is well and cheaply performed, much more cheaply than it will ever be done again.' Whew! How is that for high? Unfortunately for the author of the above extraordinary words, everybody but himself doubts it. The electors are now called upon to decide at the polls whether they desire to manage their own local affairs, or whether they would prefer to have them managed by the people at Ottawa, Mark this: the people at Ottawa have no wish to manage our local affairs. On the contrary, they distinctly desire the reverse; but they cannot force us to undertake the management of our local affairs. If we refuse to take the responsibility of deciding from time to time who shall administer our local

affairs the Cabinet at Ottawa will appoint men to do it. But that they do not desire that any Province of the Dominion should occupy a position so false and so self-like, their treatment of Manitoba and their enunciations to our Delegates clearly prove. Are we to be governed from Ottawa? That is really the issue the people are called upon to decide; and they must not, we feel assured they will not, be led from the true and palpable issue by the hazy vapors of one who writes in profound ignorance—possibly under official inspiration.

WHO KILLED VICTORIA'S COMMERCE?—The people are in no danger of forgetting Amor De Cosmos—the anti-Confederationist—the man who, by a shameful abandonment of his pledges, sold his commitments and destroyed the commerce of Victoria: Two years ago they set the seal of condemnation upon his wicked conduct by ousting him ignominiously from his seat for the city and sending him howling into the wilderness in search of a constituency. Elected, first, as Free Port man, and lured by the hope of obtaining an office under Gov Seymour, he turned his back upon his professions and supported unconditionally the Union, and everyone knows what a miserable heart-aching business that proved. Next, as shown by Mr Macdonald, in his excellent and spirited letter, he opposed a Railway because, he said, it would require 150 years to build it, and now he winds up by opposing Confederation. Our contemporary has a consistent record—very!

THE INMAN LINE.—Everybody knows the great Inman line of ocean steamers. Among the passengers by the California on Wednesday was Mr John Shaw, agent of the company, who has been establishing agencies on the Pacific coast. Mr Shaw appears to consider the establishment of an agency in British Columbia premature for the present. We must confess that, everything being in a sort of transition state just at the present moment, there would not appear to be much encouragement to establish an agency with a view to immediate results. But if we look to the future—the immediate future—the matter must assume a very different aspect. It is quite true that our Government may not be prepared to take any steps towards securing more efficient mail communication just now; but it is perfectly certain that the case will be very different in a year or less, and we cannot but think that Mr Shaw would have acted wisely in establishing an agency here in anticipation of impending changes.

A CANDIDATE AT LAST.—It is rumored that some well-known citizen, Mr J G Norris, an old, tried and never-failing Confederaite, is to be brought out by the Standard-bearer as a candidate for the suffrages of the city electors on the sine qua non platform. Mr Norris is supposed to have discovered the 'perfect cure' for political complaints. He's not a bad sort of fellow; but he's got too much of one thing and not enough of the other to make a good member—consequently his services in a public line, like his nostrum, will be dispensed with.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.—Some time since it was intimated that a marriage was projected between Princess Louise, the fourth daughter of Queen Victoria, and the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll. It is now said that the preliminaries of the marriage have been definitely arranged, and that the full consent of the Queen, the contingency of the Princess succeeding to the Crown being regarded as too remote to stand in the way.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived from Nanaimo yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock with 12 passengers, 4 head of cattle and a quantity of produce. Capt Clarke reports having seen a couple of ships passing up the Gulf. The Shooting Star had completed her cargo of coal and sailed yesterday afternoon. The bark Morrison was loading stone at Newcastle.

QUARANTINE.—We understand that the Attorney-General has given his opinion to the Board of Health of Victoria that 'ships coming from a foreign port where a contagious disease is raging, may be quarantined upon arrival here. Vessels from Portland may, therefore, be taken in hand by the Board of Health and if infected be quarantined.

THE CABLE.—The steamer Grappler went round to the scene of the break yesterday, having in tow the telegraph sloop and reel. It was found by undermining the cable that it had been snapped entirely off and that extensive repairs are necessary.

THE BRIG R COWAN.—This vessel sailed yesterday from Sooke for Honolulu. She carries a full cargo of lumber, fish, shoeks, potatoes and cranberries.

OVER THE SOUND.—F. Finch, purser of the Eliza Anderson, Capt Lawson, Mr Gerish of Port Townsend, and Capt Willoughby have taken prizes. The first-named drew \$750.

MR. NATHAN'S CHANCES OF RETURN are excellent. His committee met last evening and reported everything progressing favorably.

DISCHARGED.—John Steven Lambert, from remand on a charge of being a suspicious character, was yesterday brought before the Police Court and discharged.

REMANDED.—Moses Gorrieau appeared before Mr Pemberton yesterday and was again remanded two days for sentence, being under conviction for stealing.

Address of the Inhabitants of Nanaimo to His Excellency Gov. Musgrave.

A Committee of gentlemen, consisting of the Rev Mr Aitkin, (Chairman) Mr C A Alport, (Secretary) Messrs Bates, Bryden, Cooper and Sabiston, waited on His Excellency the Governor on board H M S Sparrowhawk, at Nanaimo, and presented the following highly complimentary address: To HIS EXCELLENCY ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, ETC. ETC: MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—On behalf of the inhabitants we beg to offer to Your Excellency a cordial welcome to the town of Nanaimo, and to tender to you, as the Representative of our beloved Queen, the assurances of our warmest esteem and admiration. The people of Nanaimo rejoice on all suitable occasions to manifest a proper spirit of loyalty and attachment to the British Throne and British Institutions. We are proud of the exalted character and permanence of both; and it is our earnest hope that under liberal laws and by a cheerful obedience to them, peace and contentment may prevail throughout the whole extent of British dominions. We pray that your Excellency may be speedily restored to health, and that your term of office, while fulfilling the important functions of government in this colony with which it has pleased our gracious Sovereign to invest you, may be one of ever increasing prosperity and success, yielding as much satisfaction to yourself as to us whose happy lot it may be to enjoy your active supervision and beneficial rule. We have every confidence that your Excellency desires to promote the growth and general good of all sections of British Columbia, and we take this opportunity to beg, respectfully, that your Excellency may be enabled to allow the people, and District we represent, some reasonable participation in the benefits for which we have hitherto borne taxation without remonstrance and, so far as our local interests are concerned, without requital. We have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient, humble servants, WM. AITKIN, Chairman of public meeting.

MR. A. ALPORT, Secretary. His Excellency received the deputation very warmly and thanked them for their cordial address, assuring them also that he thought well of Nanaimo. The address was presented without an opportunity being given for a written reply, but His Excellency will forward a formal acknowledgment from this city.

Cruise of H. M. S. Sparrowhawk.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES AT KNIGHT'S INLET ARRANGED. H M S Sparrowhawk, Capt Mist, arrived at Nanaimo on Wednesday from her trip to Fort Rupert, Knight's Inlet, &c, with His Excellency the Governor and the Hon Colonial Secretary. The ship, on her upward trip, touched at Nanaimo, Fort Rupert, the Catholic Mission, Alert Bay, Meschie Bay and Elk Bay, and then ran to the head of Knight's Inlet, where the Chief and several Indians came on board. The Indians showed great alarm. Prior to the arrival of the Sparrowhawk, hearing of her approach, they sent back to McGrath all the articles they had stolen from him. When the Chief of the tribe came aboard the ship he was so frightened as to be scarcely able to stand upright. When invited into the cabin to meet His Excellency, he lost control of his limbs for some moments. Finally, his terror was dissipated, and after a long talk with the Governor, matters were arranged. The Indians engage not to molest any whites and to accord the copper miners full right to search for ores and minerals. While at the Inlet, Mr Green, of Green Bros, Port street, who was on board, obtained several excellent photos of the surrounding scenery, Indian villages, &c. At Fort Rupert the chief was presented with a silver-mounted baton as symbol of his authority by the Governor. At Alert Bay it was found that Nelson & Co's wharf for the accommodation of ships visiting Suquamish for coal was nearly completed. The Sparrowhawk sailed leisurely down the coast to Nanaimo, where an address (a copy of which will be found elsewhere) was presented to the Governor, and sailed yesterday morning for Maple Bay—His Excellency wishing to inspect the settlements. The Sparrowhawk will next touch at San Juan Island and arrive at Victoria on Sunday. The weather, generally, was unpleasant.

A STURDY BEGGAR.—Two or three times, lately, there have appeared in the anti-Confederate newspaper of this city allusion to the office-seekers of the Colonist—the writer seeking to convey the impression that the Colonist staff are signing for the flesh-pots of Ottawa. A more persistent, seeker after public pap than the Standard-bearer it would be difficult to find. Only the other day he announced through his columns that Responsible Government meant 'to the victors belong the spoils,' and, therefore, added he, 'we are in favor of Responsible Government,' giving the people 'to understand that as soon as Confederation should be consummated the people of this colony be commenced a piratical expedition directed against the public revenues of the local Government. But it is not only upon this colony's revenues that this land buccaneer proposes to raid. He has actually held out as an inducement to certain persons in this city to assist his foraging cause in a certain way, that under the Dominion he expects to be in a position to wield great influence and those who help him now shall not then go unrewarded! He has, also, gone beyond this. He is at the present moment an aspirant—if not an applicant—for the office of 'Homemade Governor.'

A MISS AS GOOD AS A MILE.—An 'ex-Mayor of Victoria City came within one of winning the \$100,000 prize. How provoking!

The Howe Sound Whaling party, have secured five whales this season.

The Ashcroft Autumnal Meeting.

TUESDAY 18th Oct.

THE THOMPSON RIVER STAKES of \$20 each with \$100 added, the second horse to save his stake. Weights 11 stone. 1 mile best 2 out of 3 heats.

Mr Ward's ch b Charlie 3 1 1
Mr Poole's gr h Kingbolt 1 2 2
Mr N Squires' ch h Arkansas Traveller 1 3 3

Mr Bowes' b m Belle Brandon 0 0 0
Mr J Black's b h Billy did not start.

The heats were all well contested, Kingbolt never being beat by more than a length. THE SCURRY STAKES of \$10 each and \$40 added. 1 1/2 mile.

Mr Tyson's b h Candidate 1
Mr English's ch h Gladiator 2
Mr Bowes' b m Belle Brandon 3

Mr Layton's r h Smuggler 0
Mr Lopez's ch h Gropo 0
Won by two lengths.

THE COLONIAL STAKES for two and three year colts and fillies bred in the Colony \$10 each with \$100 added. 2 year old colts 8st 10lb; 2 year old fillies 8st 6lb; 3 year old colts 9st 10lb; 3 year old fillies 9st 6lb; 3/4 mile.

A P Heffer's b h 3 yr old Veto 1
Mr English's b colt 3 yr old Mowich 2
J B Barrows' b m 3 yr old Kangaroo 3

A capital race, Mowich led all the way but was cleverly beaten on the post by a neck. THE TALLY-HO STAKES of \$10 each with \$40 added 1 mile over 5 hurdles, 12st.

W Sandford's w h Pilgrim 1
T Ellis' r h Red Robin 2
Mr Lopez's ch h Charlie 3

Mr Tyson's b h Candidate 0
A splendid race all the way, not more than 2 lengths between the first three at the finish.

WEDNESDAY 19th Oct.

THE SETTLES STAKES of \$10 each with \$40 added. 3/4 mile.

Tyson's b h Candidate 1
Sandford's ch m Delley 2
Layton's br h Precocious Youth 0

Bowes' b m Belle Brandon 0
Hamilton ch h Dick 0
Dick won easily; but having gone the wrong side of the post he was disqualified, and the stakes were awarded to Candidate, Precocious Youth bolted carrying with him Belle Brandon.

THE ASHCROFT DEBBY of \$25 each with \$170 added, the second to save his stake. 1 1/2 mile.

J Black's b h Billy 1
T Poole's g h Kingbolt 2
Sanford's b h Dismalday 0

Cornwall's ch h Skyrocket 0
English's ch h Arkansas Traveller 0
A very close race and won by a length. Skyrocket, who was a great favorite, bolted.

THE CANYON STAKES of \$10 each with \$40 added. 1 mile over 5 hurdles, 12st.

W Sandford's w h Pilgrim 1
T Ellis' r h Red Robin 2
Cornwall's r h Blue Jacket 0

Lopez's ch h Charlie 0
N. Squires' w h Mustang 0
A capital race, again but Pilgrim was too speedy for the rest and won by three lengths. The jumping was very good.

THE GOVERNORS PLATS of \$10 each with a silver cup and \$45 added. 1 1/2 mile.

J Black's b h Billy 1
Bowes' b m Belle Brandon 2
English's ch h Arkansas Traveller 0

Cornwall's r h Tradesman 0
Poole's g h Kingbolt 0
Won rather easily. Arkansas Traveller pulled.

CONCILIATION STAKES of \$5 each with \$20 added. 3/4 mile.

T Poole's gr h Kingbolt 1
Bowes' b m Belle Brandon 2
Cornwall's ch h Skyrocket 0

A splendid race and won by a neck. Skyrocket again showed temper and would not start.

THEATRE ROYAL.—The Bella Bird Dramatic Troupe appeared to a large house last evening. The piece presented was 'Masappa,' a wild equestrian drama, with original music and scenery. The role of Masappa was grandly performed by Miss Leo Hudson, whose shapey form, lashed to the back of a gorgeous 'Black Bess,' was borne safely along mountain sides and across yawning chasms. The animal does everything but 'talk,' and her feats are of a most thrilling character. In the piece we observed two old (yet still very young) friends—Misses Annie and Minnie Pixley, who, with Miss Eva West and Bella Bird, contributed to the success of the piece. Mr E C Melville and Charles Thornton—old favorites with Victoria players—Tony Ward and other gentlemen successfully assumed the roles assigned them. This evening 'Masappa' will be repeated. It should be seen by all.

THE MAIL STEAMER Isabel, Capt Starr, arrived from Port Townsend last evening at 7.30 with 40 passengers, a mail and a small freight. She will go to Nanaimo to-day and will sail from Victoria for the Sound on Monday morning at 7 o'clock.

H. M. GUNBOAT Boxer returned to Esquimalt last evening.

Educational Matters in Nanaimo

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—It would be superfluous in me to attempt to give you information on the ill-devised system of Education which at this time is in force in this Colony. You are well aware of its unfitness to the wants and circumstances of the people generally, and of the many obstacles that arise, as a consequence, to debar its effectual working. The hybrid half and half arrangement, through which our schools are conducted, or kept open and closed, can hardly be styled a system. There is nothing systematic to be observed about it, however liberal or broad may be one's views and definition of that term, and its failure all round, it must be conceded, is palpable evidence of the utter unsuitability of it to the requirements of the country. As far as Nanaimo is concerned, there is no prospect

whatever of a school being thoroughly and efficiently worked under the present Ordinance. Three public meetings have lately been held to consider school matters and to elect a local Board, and at each of these gatherings the impression unmistakably prevailed that the Government ought to pay the Teachers salary—build us a school house, or rent a building—but the Government does not to nothing for the District, notwithstanding that Nanaimo is much the largest consuming and producing town, of equal proportion, in the Colony, and to impose a further tax, in any shape, for educational, or for any other purposes, would be injurious to the growth of the Colony and iniquitous and damaging to those who have vested interests in it. Taxes are too high already, and if the country is worth consideration, Legislation should be directed to a reduction, instead of an increase, of the burdens now borne by our too patient Capitalists and laborers. Make the public schools FREE and attendance compulsory—otherwise charge a small fee to incite parents to see that their children attend school regularly, and then let the anxiety and annoyance of working people cease; but the Teacher should be a Government servant as much as the Magistrate. The more aid and encouragement there is extended to the one, the less necessity there will be for the other. Let us have EDUCATION first. By it the vices and evils of our fallen condition, are scattered, and made to fly as the mists and shadows hasten away when the sun pursues them. Without it the very secret of freedom—the distribution of the administration of affairs amongst all classes and in all localities, would become an infection of national weakness and danger. Let me appeal to anyone who has studied history at all, whether more than half the injustice, the animosities, the persecution, and the mutual hatreds which have galled and stained the growth of nations have not been caused by narrowness of view, blindness and ignorance—by those films which seem to hang about the purblind eye and the confined idiosyncrasy. Educate, elevate, and expand the mind, and these disappear.

Yours truly MONITOR.

A Card.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Will you kindly correct an error in the statement made in your issue of to-day, namely, that I was likely to be proposed as a candidate for District No. 2. For your information I would state that a number of influential friends wish me to offer myself for the city, which I have not yet fully determined to do as my ambition does not lead in that direction. Trusting that some one having more leisure, expressing my views, may offer himself. Yours faithfully, THOS. C. NUTTALL, Nov. 3rd.

Dominion Mail Summary.

Our Canadian exchanges are to the 20th ultimo, from which we offer the following condensed summary:

On the 16th the Very Rev. Edward Gordon, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Hamilton, Ontario, died at the Bishop's Palace, after the Archbishop of Quebec died. This prelate was born in the City of Dublin, in 1792, and had, consequently, attained the ripe age of 78. Arriving in Canada in 1817, he occupied several important trusts in the Roman Catholic Church, of which he was amongst the most popular representatives in that country.

The Royal Yacht Club of Halifax has appointed a Committee to make arrangements for a four oared race to take place in Halifax harbor next August or September, open to all the world. It is contemplated to offer a prize large enough to induce the Yacht Crew to enter the lists.

The Ottawa Times, in an article supposed to present the views of the Government, advocates the immediate erection of permanent fortifications for the defence of Montreal.

Bishop Lafèche, of Three Rivers, is spoken of as likely to succeed the late Archbishop.

On the 18th at Montreal, His Excellency Baron Lisgar invested Colonels Chamberlain, Fletcher, Smith, and Baker with the orders of distinction recently conferred upon them by the Queen, in consideration of their gallant and distinguished services in repelling the late Fenian invasion.

The ceremony of opening the Deal and Dumb Asylum at Bellville, was appointed to take place on the 20th and Lord Lisgar and other notables were to be present.

The Libel case of Gray v Brown, was tried at Toronto, and the jury could not agree if it will be within the recollection of the reader that Col Gray, a member for St John, N.B., and one of the Dominion arbitrators for the adjustment of the Provincial debt, was in May last charged in the Globe newspaper with financial improprieties. On account of somewhat severe criticisms in that paper an action for libel was instituted against Mr Brown. The defendant conducted his own case, and the jury disagreed.

General Doyle was engaged in making a tour of military inspections through the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

A Lady of High Rank,

Who of one the leading statesmen of England, says: "I have duly received the case of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, which you were kind enough to send me. I have tested its merits, and find it a most delightful perfume, more delicate and flowery in its aroma than any other toilet preparation I have before used. Purchasers should be particular to ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York, who are the sole proprietors of the genuine perfume. 614c."

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Public Education.

The duty of the State to make fitting provision for the education of the young is a proposition which is now receiving general recognition. The Temporal and the Spiritual are no longer twin sisters; they have been readily rent asunder by the shock which has brought the first and proudest nation of Continental Europe to its knees. The age of Church and State is rapidly passing away; and all religious teaching must henceforth commend itself to the consciences of the people, relying upon their voluntary acceptance and will-offerings. It scarcely falls within the scope of our immediate purpose to moralize upon this revolution and to speculate upon all its widespread consequences. There is, however, one of its proximate results which concerns our present subject. With the disappearance of Church and State connection must come the end of what may be denominated Sectarian or denominational education. Education is rapidly becoming a State, a purely secular affair. In England the tendency in this direction is palpably manifest in the Education Bill passed by its last session, and which has just become the law of the land. It is true that bill makes provision for the continuance of denominational schools; but who can fail to detect in the restrictions and conscience-claims which it imposes the death-knell of sectarian education? That measure must be regarded as the entrance of the thin end of the wedge which is to separate secular education from denominational control, as the Irish Church Bill is undoubtedly the thin end of the wedge destined to completely sever Church and State. Our present business is not to enter the arena of polemical discussion but merely to state facts. Compulsory State Education has long obtained in Prussia; and who will say that it has not contributed towards placing Prussia in the front rank of European nations. Knowledge is power, whether in the Council, the hamlet or the battlefield. The era of Compulsory State Education is dawning in Great Britain, and it will doubtless soon find its way to the Colonies. The Dominion of Canada has long possessed a very complete system of national education; and the compulsory provision is about to be engrafted upon that system. Indeed, it appears to us that the compulsory provision forms a necessary part of a free state system of education. Remove the incentive to regular attendance involved in the payment of direct tuition fees or school taxes, and compulsory attendance would appear to become almost necessary. Turning from general principles to that which more nearly concerns the reader, there need be no hesitation in asserting that the present so-called school system has been found to be ill-suited and wholly inadequate to the circumstances and wants of British Columbia. Never more than a tentative measure, it has probably received as full and fair a trial as the colonists can afford to give it. Amongst the several subjects demanding the attention of the Legislature that of Education may probably be regarded as ranking next to that of Confederation. Everywhere, in town and in district, the want of a liberal and workable school system is felt; nor can the country brook delay. It must, therefore, devolve upon the Legislative Council, at its next session, to make provision for this great and universal want. It is not the object of the present article to define, or even to outline, the system which we think ought to be adopted; but it may be remarked that in a Colony so scattered, and presenting such a diversity of conditions, it may be found necessary in the first instance to adopt a system which while it must necessarily be more or less crude, will possess sufficient elasticity to meet, as far as may be found practicable, the varying circumstances of the different communities and outlying settlements. It cannot be denied that many features present themselves of a nature to render the working out of any general principles both difficult and comparatively expensive. But, in dealing with a matter of such cardinal importance as the education of the youth, legislation must not succumb before these. The distant settlement must not be neglected because the number of children are smaller than might, under other circumstances, appear to justify the establishment and maintenance of a public school. No community of children, however small, must be permitted to grow up uneducated simply because the price which it would cost per head to educate them might appear to be a somewhat disproportionate to men's pre-conceived notions of such things. Knowledge is power; and if it is hoped to build up