CASUAL COMMENTS.

The old blos that a common education is good enough for the common people-which I had supposed dead and buried long ago, is put forward by the Nerse in an editorical in Monday's issue. Of course, it is written from the standpoint of a friend of the working mun, and is, I feed sure, an honest expression of opinion by the editor. True as this may be, it is none to be sent mistaken. What we want is not less education but more, and those who would have us be satisfied with just enough education to fit us fo sorving those who lord it over us, are anything but "true friends of the working man."
The argument is used that only a small percentage who attend are unable to pay for the maintenance of the higher schools, and that because they are in the minority it is unfair to tv, the public to give them the opportunity of learning mover than one open such opinious passes my comprehension. He must unrely realize that one open one in the material or the most auch opinious passes my comprehension. He must unrely realize that or control and control more than the "common people" and control means the mean that or people." THE old idea that a common education prehension. He must surely realize that what are known as the "common people" have sufficient penetration to see that assortions of this kind must mean that they are inferior naturally, and should be they are inferior naturally, and should be content with their position as howers of wood and drawers of water to the favored few of superior intellect. This is the only conclusion that can be drawn from the article, and the writer night as well say with J. Carter Troop, editor of Trintly University Retire, that only a few are capable of receiving a higher education.

I Know that there are a few working-I know that there are a few working men who share this view, who think that they are taxed to pay for the education of "under," as they like to call anyone who gets directified with laboriton work, but I like to think that most of us feel that the nistake is, not in providing the opportunity for a better education, but that so few are able to get the time to take other and the state of the st is needed, and technists in every time complained of. The better a man or woman is educated the more dissatisfied they are with their position, and the more people become dissatisfied the sooner the cause of their dissatisfied on will be re-

I BELIEVE that there is not a man or woman, no matter who they be, but would be better than they are in proportion to their knowledge of only they were placed equal footing. As it is per cent, of the human inco-other seventy-five, and ten apport the other secenty-five, and ten-per cent, of them again capture and ad-minister the abundance which should be-long to all. This will continue just as long as the toilers cambe kept in ignorance, as long as they can be kept from obtaining any more than an education that will not unfit them for their position. Once let the masser, as they are contemptionally termed, become aware of the true attack things, or rather the causes of its exist-ence, and it would be a very short time before justice would be done to those who ale the nation's wealth.

What we should agitate for is not the ucational privileges curtailment of the educational privileges we possess because of lack of opportunity to use them—that would indeed be foolish—but for the removal of all obstacles in the way of those who have the desire for knowledge. Why should a boy or girl who could and would learn how to be a better citizen, a better man or woman, be com cutzen, a better man or woman, be com-pelled by stern necessity to leave school for the factory or store with the vericat smattering of real knowledge, while some favored child of fortune who lives some tayored ential of the labors of others, but who is perhaps not half so well fitted to make use of acquired knowledge, is given every opportunity that is denied to the other? This is the query to be answered, not shall no give up even the slight chance we have because others et monopolizing it.

I more said a good deal on this subject because I feel atrought upon it. I am, unfortunately, one of those whom society practically decides are inexpelle of receiving a higher education, and, naturally, I resent the inputation. I say practically decides, because I, with many others, load to leave school to help ear money for the home. And yet I am only one of humerids—yet, thousands, who have been so effectively debarred from joining thoselect for who in their opinion abound to-

and hasons with the wives of his friends, the Prince of Wales is making a grand ing between Japan and San Francisco to record for our coming king. The mobility hants 1,000,000 fans as a single item of its are following closely in their leaders foot.

steps, many of them striving to outde "the first gentleman of the kingdom." These are our ralers, our upper classes in reality, our examples, for society, as constituted to-day, looks upon the leiture class as the highest product of civilization. All men are urged to strive towards this goal, wealth and opportunity to spend it is what is held up so us as the only is what is held up so us as the only possible incentive to progress. Take that away, and civilitation falls; and yet a nobility like this is the result. Ves, the immorality, the distegard of all that is noble and true, that is not of the characteristics of the upper ten of Begland, is the result of generations of idleness and exercise of the money power over their follows. This can be seen clearly enough what immorality has unique the same proper over their follows. This can be seen clearly enough when it is not to the contraction of the true progress of the contraction of the true progress of the contraction of t fellows This can be seen clearly enough by any inpartial observer; but in spite of this and many other illustrations, we hold fast to the idea, that the incentive of money-getting is absolutely necessary to hold society together. A system which has forth highest product a class like this comnot be right, and the somer we realize its extraorest and begin to work for the rottenness and begin to work for its reconstruction the better it will be for

Passing down York street one of the

Passixe down York street one of those had says we have been having. I saw a poor little baby lying upon its back in a baby-carriage little baby lying upon its back in a baby-carriage little lady pering for breath. It is wide-open thus eyes had a glassy look and appeared to recognize nothing around it. The mother stood by trying to move the carriage up and down to give the little one all the air possible, while she kept at the signal of the signal offered for sale on the store front. It was a pittable sight and made no feet that the New York slums do not contain all the wretchedness of our time. Of course, it was only a little Jew baby, and perhaps its parents were able to take better care of it if they wished, still it was a human being with a contact a bright-lite pelapsit. being, with as good a birthright to cleanli-ness, pure air and good nourishment, as any one of us who arrive in this world without being consulted as to whether we will come or not. It wasn't its fault that it was born in a second-hand shop instead of a Jarvis street residence, but there it was, gasping for the fresh air, which is was, gasping for the fresh air, which is the one thing-appeaded to be free to all. Whose fault is it, the mother's? Would she, if it were not for the retraining bonds of habit and circumstance, deny her child with was necessary to its life? Hardly, I think. We have to look further for the cause, and in doing a come nearer home. It is yen and I who are proposable for this and after while I monature has for this and other similar happenings by As it is/about our site of the casting order of things, and as any of the casting order of things, and as any of the casting order of things, and as a capture and a capture and a how many are wretched so that we are shich should be comfortable, so long as we are realy to attribute these misfortune entirely to the those affected, so long will they continue

> THERE are mutterings in the air which THERE are inutterings in the air which if he is wise, Dr. Norman Allan will do well to heed. The appointment of a butcher to an important position on the health staff in lieu of an experienced man is being talked of considerably. Few ex-pressions of opinion are favorable, and outting his dis-qualifications and his mem-pership in the S. O. E together, it looks as though there were reasons for dissatis-faction. If this is a sample appointment, there may be more truth than poetry in the assertions that the faithful Sone of England must be rewarded for their assist ance in ge ting the doctor where he is. I shall be glad to find that this is an exception among the others; but knowing the man, as I do well, I cannot say that the doctor's choice was a wise one in this instance. It looks, as I say, very much like a case of help me and I'll help you.

THESE things, three of them right at ome, the other scemingly far away, seen a show how, no matter what ills we of to show how, no matter what ills w our neighbors are afflicted with, the s false system is the root of them all, and that you and I are responsible for its con-tinuance. Think this out by yourself, talk it over with your friends, read about it, study it, and see if you do not come to this conclusion. As for the means of remedying it, I would rather you would find out that for yourself. It will come to you if you look for it. BEN.

MATCHING TORONTO.

A strain in the direction of state social humon. And yet I am only one of hundreds—yes, thousands, who have been so effectively debarred from joining the select for who in their opinion alone should receive a better education.

The atmosphere surrounding royally does not seem to be getting any eleave if the cable's syrings are correct. What with gambling, condoning cheating at cards, and lisaons with the wires of his friends, the Prince of Wales it making a grand record for our coming king. The same to the state of the same to the sa

local Mews

THE Single Tax Association held its The Single Lax Association held its usual meeting one Felday occuring last, Mr. G. G. Pureey occupying the chair. A number of letters respecting the process of the novement were read, including one from Manifola, in which it was ing one from Maultola, in which it was stated that the law of that Province provided that farms and gardens shall be taxed at their prairie value only, without any addition to the taxable value on account. any addition to the taxable value on ac-count of improvements. Another com-munication was read from Mr. Evans, president of the Single Tax Association of British Columbia, detailing the pro-gress of the cause in that Province.

On Wednesday, the 10th linst, a meet-ing was held of the joint committee com-prising delegates chosen to represent the Trades and Labor Council, District As-Trades and Labor Council, District As-sembly of the Knights of Labor, Eight Hour League, and Single Tax, National ist and Woman's Enfranchisement Associations. Mr. F. E. Titus occupied the chair. An address to Christian ministers calling their attention to existing social abuses and carnestly asking them to inconsess and carries by saving them to his vestigate the causes of poverty and to unite in opposing injustice, was unanimously adopted. A resolution was moutly adopted. A resolution was passed requesting the Gity Council to in-sert in the egreement with the Bell Telo-phone Compuny; or any other company to which a franchine might, be granted, a clause fixing the inhimann pay of female employees at 85 pig week, and limiting the hours of labor to eight per day. English Composition.

Ar the usual weekly meeting of the Nationalist Association on Thursda evening the 11th, an address on "Political the Municipality 2004 conversed. Stewart Lyon, 21the speaker pointed out that numerical give rements concerned the interests of the voter nuch more closely than did national or provinced government, and registred that muny people who took a strong interest in what was using forward in Ottawa, were contented to let circ in instern thift, and did not the lively concern in them that they the Municipality has delivered by Mr Stewart Lyon. The speaker pointed out to let cisis matters drift, and did no show the lively concern in them that they should. While we jay into the national treasury about 87 per capita, in the city, at the estimated population of 200,009. at the estimated population of 200,007, we pay SIG per capits. He referred to a recent magazine article by Prof. Ely, in which the unique position of Toronto was pointed out. May Legan, assessment, of \$147,000,000, twelve inillion of which is the city's own property, most of which is under twenty-one years leave. The ad-dress gave rise to an interesting discus-sion.

AN EXAMPLE ALL CITIES SHOULD

AN EXAMPLE ALL CITIES SHOULD FOLLOW.

We hope that the account, in this number of The New Nation, of the assumption by the city of Townsto of the assumption by the city of Townsto et he street-railway business, will be read with the attentions of the control of the theory of the townstones and cartefunes of the street-car companies, is rapidly coming to the front allow a superiority of the comment of the street-car companies, is rapidly coming to the front is a burning issue, and it bound to be in all, Amy reasonable man, if he will only a to think, is certain to admit the abundity of permitting a public service, a superiority of the entire community depends, 100-be subjected to private traction, for the benefit of capitalists or corporations: Such a service much produced the control of the such as the su

the only way in which it can be to rendered its ohav the municipality own and manage the business. There are few, 'if any, cities large the other than the most considered to the control of the control

Notion.

A MELLANOWS mechanic of Portland is about taking out a patent on an inventance of the patent of the paten

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