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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL TRUSTEES OF THE TOWN OF ST. ANDREWS, DISTRICT No. 1.

In compliance with the law, the Trustees beg to submit the following report for the year ending January 8, 1874.

The Ratepayers of the District at the last annual meeting, having sanctioned the act of the Trustees in providing a School Building, and voted a small sum in aid of that object, the Trustees at early as possible obtained plans and specifications for completing it, but finding the plans submitted would require a much larger outlay than estimated, and finding the opinion generally prevailing that even at additional cost, it would be more satisfactory to have the building completed according to the plans, it was decided to do so. The Trustees advertised for Tenders, but one only having been received, and having no means belonging to the District at their disposal, not likely to have till some time after the work would require to be completed, they decided to have it done by day work, and proceed with it as far as possible towards completion. By this means numbers of mechanics and laborers had opportunity of paying their tax in labor; the Trustees were also enabled to obtain a large portion of the materials from other ratepayers, and the greater portion of the money instead of being sent away, was expended in the District, and they were enabled to complete the building.

Through the work has been one entailing much labor, loss of time, and responsibility on the Trustees, it is one they have how to thank to regret, and they feel a just pride in the fact that they have so successfully completed a work that supplies one great want in the Town. As a Common School Building, it is inferior to none erected in the County, and, in fact, in any, in the Province, in outward appearance and internal arrangement, providing ample accommodation for Four Schools, is thoroughly ventilated, provided with efficient heating apparatus, cloak-rooms, and outbuildings.

The change in one year from the old dilapidated school rooms to the present commodious building, is a credit to the Town, and its influence will be felt not only in the case of the local, but in a pecuniary point, being one more inducement for persons being desirous of becoming residents amongst us, as the first question of the intelligent mother with family is: what are the advantages for education.

Though many in our midst unjustly depreciate the schools, those in other sections of the Province fully appreciate them; already are scholars in attendance who have recently become residents amongst us, that they may profit by the advantages we can now offer, and the District is making a large saving in rents, and being able to do with one school room.

The Directors of the Grammar School with commendable zeal, have during the past season had their building put in thorough repair, being newly plastered, floored, properly ventilated, and provided with cloak-rooms and outbuildings, making the building healthy, convenient and attractive.

While we feel that great progress has been made in the limited time and means at our disposal, there is yet more to be done; furniture and apparatus is required to make the work complete, which we hope to be able to procure the present season; the grounds also require fencing and grading.

A resolution was passed at the last annual meeting authorizing the Trustees to sell the land on which the No. One School building now stands, and remove the building to the School Block. The Trustees in compliance with the resolution, obtained from the Legislature an Act vesting in them the title, with power to sell the land, and have received offers to purchase, but the Trustees declined selling until other arrangements were made for locating the building, considering there was no room on the School lot for the building without destroying the play grounds. They will probably make some disposal of it during the coming year; considerable delay will be required to fit it up before it can be safely used for school purposes.

To obtain means for Building and Teachers salaries, the Trustees have incurred heavy liabilities; a portion only of this amount they have recently been able to obtain on Corporation Security.

Owing to want of accommodation, seven schools were kept in operation during a portion of the past year, and three male Teachers were employed, but one of them having resigned, and the new building being opened, the Trustees have not engaged another in his stead, considering that two male Teachers should be sufficient for the District, for the grade of pupils and proportion of girls, besides the large saving made to the District; they did not consider it expedient to engage a male Teacher for a Primary School as he would be required to teach such of the schools were graded, and the Trustees did not feel willing to incur the additional liability of Four or Five Hundred Dollars for furniture, &c., necessary to put one in operation.

We are aware that amongst those not fully informed in regard to the Schools, a prejudice exists against female Teachers, but those who will take the pains to make themselves acquainted with the schools, will soon be relieved from those prejudices.

We are desirous that brute force to instill instruction should be banished entirely from the schools; it will generally be found those who cannot be controlled by female Teachers authority, are also regardless of parental control, and will only be troublesome to a male Teacher, and it reflects little credit to the parent who allows his child to absent himself from school till he is old enough to require a strong arm to control him, yet not advanced enough to be placed above a Primary School or a Truist Teacher.

Owing to prevalence of Small Pox and Scarlet Fever to an alarming extent in the District during the past year, many from schools, and others through fear were prevented from attending the schools, thus reducing largely the average; but since the commencement of the winter term the schools are fast filling and are progressing satisfactorily. Several at the Grammar School are sitting for the University, and one Teacher has been studying for an Advanced Class.

While those from distant parts of the County and Province appreciate our Schools, and pupils from a distance are attending them, there are those amongst us who without taking pains to inform themselves, unjustly depreciate them, and we have to reiterate our regret, at the want of interest evinced by parents and others towards us, whose duty it should be to encourage by their frequent visit at the Schools, both the Teachers, Pupils, and Trustees in their work.—It is a duty they owe to their children and to society; by their absence they themselves must consider the work well done, or they neglect an important duty, the latter we think the case; and then the day comes, as it must, when their children are forced to attend, perhaps they will awake to a sense of their duty. We have plenty of grounders, but complaints of those who will not take the trouble to enter a school room, are shortly of notice. If their attending themselves, and detaining their children from school, they are depriving them of their rights, inflicting on the future battle of life, and inflicting an injury on society. They should not neglect their cattle or farm, yet make their children a secondary consideration by neglecting the intellectual culture of the child, which if neglected too long, may unfit it for time or eternity, and will bring his punishment here and in the future, depriving them of the best and only legacy they have to bestow, and belonging by right to the child; many who do send their children, send so irregularly, as to make it discouraging to the pupil and teacher, retarding the progress of the school.

The demand for Teachers is undiminished, and the salaries still high, notwithstanding the large increase of numbers sent out from the Training Schools, and the number of graduates from the University, the demand is still greater than the supply; this should be a great stimulus to parents who desire the future well of their children. Educated labor is largely in demand, and commands remunerative prices, while those who neglect or who have been neglected seek without finding remunerative employment, and many who on slight commercial panes are thrown out of employment, are without resources.

The Trustees have advertised for more first class teachers, but as yet have been unsuccessful in obtaining suitable ones; they hope the time is not far distant, when the country will be supplied with Teachers, who do not follow the profession merely as a stepping stone to other business, but those who follow it for love of the profession, those who feel an interest in, and the importance of the work they have undertaken, it cannot be overestimated; we want Teachers who take pride in their work, and are anxious to send out in the world a finished living machine—an intellect fully developed—a machine fitted to run the race of life, increasing in power by contact, instead of falling to decay; Teachers who will excite in the pupil a love of knowledge, teaching them to think and reflect, who will follow with pride the future course of their pupils, rejoicing in their success, as a parent over his child. Those who not only in the school, but out of it will endeavor to work up the mass of education, and awaken in the minds of parents a sense of their great responsibility—the debt they owe not only to their children, but to society; and by frequent meetings among the Teachers, improve and stimulate each other to renewed exertions in their work.

Many parents are too anxious for their children to enter the highest schools, let them be content to have their children well grounded in the primary departments, and they will then enter the higher grades with more confidence, and be better able to master more studies.

Intellectual improvement is the surest path

to success, and furnishes the richest blessing of existence; and a good School system whether it be this or some other, places all on an equality, will furnish them a passport, but while efforts are allowed to consider the duties fulfilled when they have only fed and clothed their children, society must suffer for the crime; let the people unite to provide for the children, and contribute their portion not grudgingly, but freely, cheerfully; encouraging Teachers, pupils, and Trustees, by word, acts and means, teach their children to love the Teacher and school, and to seek it with pleasure as the road to fame, power, wealth and happiness.

Either by an alteration in the assessment law, or an error in construction by the assessors, and in many instances an erroneous valuation by them, much dissatisfaction was manifested in the district, at the mode of the assessment, yet we have again to record with pleasure, that a school rate had been more promptly paid than any other.

Assessment for education prevails largely throughout the civilized world, in no place where once adopted have they reverted to the old system, and New Brunswick will never make a retrograde movement, alterations may be made, sectarian schools may be established, but the great principle of assessment should never be yielded by friend or opponents of the law, it is a boon to the masses, the middle man of wealth, the mechanic, and laborer, to the large majority of rate payers it is the will of the people, and a small portion pays the school, like all have it benefit from some, the man who has educated his family has again to contribute, but a few years and the class will have passed away, then all will be on an equality, and the complaints of the young man who has been educated at a private school, is unworthy of notice, the child of right now contributes his share, and act a man's part towards his fellow men.

The man who has been blessed by Providence with a bounteous share of worldly wealth may grumble, but while he would not be willing to part with any portion of his wealth for the purpose of reducing any portion of his tax, yet he would not refuse an offer of increased wealth with increased tax. We regret to say the greatest opposition comes from those who are able to pay, who themselves are the recipients of good salaries, whose very existence is maintained by direct taxation on the consumer, coming as it does from the labor earnings of the poor, whose children if educated might compete successfully, and vanquish the children of the rich in the race of life, such men should be foremost to aid instead of opposing the tax, and exciting hostility to the law.

The Trustees are of opinion that when suitable accommodation is provided in Towns and villages throughout the Province, compulsory attendance will have to be resorted to; when people pay a Teacher quarterly, they feel an inducement to send their children, and get the worth of their money, but the majority of non-rate payers, whose tax will not amount to sufficient to educate one child, though having no child, they pay the child rent at home, or neglect to send them; and as a class do not reflect on this line; some are wilfully absent, some from capriciousness, means will have to be resorted to in order to compel the attendance of each.

The Trustees are pleased to note that an important suggestion made by them in their last report, has been incorporated in the amendments made last session by the Legislature to the school act, which allows the assessment to be made up from the assessment law on file; this will place the Trustees entirely in funds, and avoid much loss of interest.

We have also again to refer to the manner of collecting assessment, the Trustees find difficulty in collecting from those unwilling to pay. While money is worth from 8 to 10 per cent. the discount of 25 per cent. is no inducement to pay promptly, and we have again to reiterate our belief that were 10 or 15 per cent. added to the discount on voluntary payment made within one month after notice, we are of opinion the tax would be promptly paid, and but little would be lost, and their principle we think should apply to all rates; at present the Trustees wait patiently for months, and when found impossible to get them otherwise, they are placed in the Justice's hands, several months elapse before collections are made, thus embarrassing the Trustees, and entailing loss of interest on monies borrowed to meet liabilities.

We have worked zealously in endeavoring to carry out the law, and to reduce the expense on the people; we have provided the District with creditable buildings and Schools, without increasing the tax, and though a small debt has been incurred, the Trustees are willing to let it stand over on the credit of the District, and ask of the ratepayers an assessment of one thousand dollars less than the past year, though the Trustees will require to use largely their own credit to enable them to do this, yet having undertaken the work they are desirous of perfecting it.

We annex abstract of Receipts and Expenditures—

Estimates for present year—Statement of Liabilities—Statement of amounts received on assessment for 1873, uncollected in January last—Cost of tuition per annum. All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. K. O. HATHEWAY,
CHAS. CNEIL,
ROBT. STEVENSON, Trustees

Expenditure.
Building, Outbuildings, &c. \$4,000 00
Teachers salaries, attendance, Fuel and incidentals 2,976 64
\$6,976 64

Receipts:
Assessment for 1872 \$628 73
Rents from School lands 88 50
County Fund 800 31
Rec'd on assessment for 1873 2,063 10— \$3,530 70

Liabilities.
Due Trustees \$2,520 94
Due labor & materials 720 00
Due for Teachers salaries to 31st Oct. 905 00— \$3,445 94
Taxes uncollected \$1,000 00
County Fund due 31st October 299 77— \$1,299 77
Due from the District Estimate running expenses for the present year 2,000 00

Abstract from Returns:
Total number registered 410
Total days attendance 27,109
Average days attendance 239
Visits of Teachers 64

Statement of School Assessment for the year 1873.
Amount of Assessment \$3,004 75
Less
Dec 24 Amount credited as per account \$1914 23
1873 11 do do 406 88
26 Collected by S. H. Whitlock 100 00
Sep 12 do do 112 00
Dec 16 Credited per acct 30 10
Railroad assessment error 300 00
Poll tax wrongly charged 3 00
Over used & deducted 6 64
Left the County and not liable for assessment 70 20
In hands of S. H. Whitlock for col. 414 97
Less
Cash rec'd 212 00
Do col'd by C. O. Neil 40 96—252 96 181 56
St. Andrews, Dec 16, 1873.

The proceedings of the Meeting are published on these pages.—St. Standard.

Of course, when a Justice of the Peace is to be put in a newspaper, it should be done in a handsome way, befitting the dignity of the subject; and it is in that way that it has been done by a newspaper in Missouri. Announcing a marriage by a Justice of the Peace, "While his words were elegant and impressive, they embodied a unifying power that would cement together the most rebellious substances, to say nothing of such mutually antagonistic bodies as two people anxious to get married. His Honor, though this was his first experience in this branch of his business, performed the ceremony with great dignity and solemnity." Thomas White and Miss Mollie Quick were the fortunate couple thus elegantly turned off. And while we are upon this really interesting subject, we may notice another fact which we have encountered in a Georgia newspaper. This time it is a bride and bridegroom who received unlimited congratulations. "We extend," says the editor, "our heartiest and intelligent congratulations to the handsome and intelligent groom; and our best wishes to the beautiful amiable and accomplished bride. She leaves upon a strong arm, guided by a big game, a pure and noble heart. Success and happiness to both, now and forevermore."

Curiosity has occasionally been attracted by the question of what becomes of all the cancelled railway tickets. The average number in Boston is about 20,000 daily, making an annual total of 10,000,000, and the figure for the whole United States is calculated at least 40,000,000. The weight of each set of cancelled tickets is one grain, and the sum realized by the companies selling them to the whole sale paper makers, to be rebated, is from 200,000 to 300,000 per month.

Heroic Women.

The London "Times" mentions that two remarkable cases of courage and presence of mind on the part of girls have just been brought before the Royal Humane Society. The first was the case of Miss Olivia Georgina E. Maude. She saved the life of a girl named Adele Grayson, who sank while bathing at Sea Point, Montserrat, under the following circumstances: Miss Maude and her sister, who had been bathing themselves, were sitting on the rocks watching the other bathers, when their attention was attracted by an alarming outcry—a girl had disappeared in deep water. No assistance was at hand, no boats or ropes, and even the usual attendants were absent or otherwise engaged. The child soon rose to the surface, but unable to swim sank again. She rose a second time, and the bystanders and bathing women, thoroughly alarmed and crying for assistance, were shocked at perceiving that the child's bathing dress had got over her face and head, and that her arms were entangled in it. At this moment Miss Maude leaped into the deep water, dressed as she was, without even taking time to remove her watch, caught the child as she was disappearing the third time, and took her safely to shore. The other case was that of Miss Mary Kerridge, who saved a lad of fifteen, named Stewart, who sank while bathing at Wentworth, New South Wales. The boy had gone with a companion to bathe in the River Darling, and was carried by a strong current into deep water. Neither he nor his companion could swim; and he cried loudly for help. Miss Kerridge was about 100 yards off, and, hearing the boy's cries, ran as fast as she could to the spot, plunged into the river with all her clothes on, and caught the lad as he lay on his third time. After considerable difficulty, owing to the rapidity of the current, having only one hand at liberty, and her efforts being impeded by the weight of her clothes, she ultimately succeeded in placing the lad in safety. The Royal Humane Society bestowed medals for saving life, with suitable testimonials, on each of the young ladies.

A certain lawyer had his portrait taken in his favorite attitude—standing with one hand in his pocket. His friends and clients all went to see it, and everybody exclaimed, "Oh, how like it's the very picture of him." An old lawyer who had just been called in, and who had been looking at the portrait, said, "That's like it." "Just show us where it 'ain't like it," "Tain't like it," "Tain't like it," responded the lawyer. "Don't you see, he has got his hand in his own pocket."

What kind of a drum is that which is always best when it cannot be beaten? A conundrum.

An old bachelor says that he has known ladies in whom the highest of decoration was so strong, that if they were told they must be hanged in the presence of twenty thousand persons to-morrow, their first thought would be, "O, dear, and I haven't a dress fit to be in!"

THE CHINESE HIGH MIGHTINESS.—The Chinese are determined that the dignity of the Emperor should not suffer in the estimation of the common people. Until the present time they have declined to permit the representation of foreign powers to a personal interview. At length they have been forced to give way; but immediately after the interview they announced that "the ambassadors were so overwhelmed by the augustness of His Imperial Majesty, that not one of them could speak a word, and most had to be tied out in a fainting condition."

A young lady from Georgetown came to the city the other day to have her picture taken. When the artist showed her the "proof" and asked her how she liked it, she placidly remarked that he put too darned much mouth on it to suit her.

Dryden and Otway lived opposite to each other in Queen street; Otway coming home one night from the tavern, chucked on Dryden's door. Here lives John Dryden—he is a wit; Dryden knew his handwriting, and next day he chalked on Otway's door, Here lives Tom Otway—he is opposite.

They impudently men in Manchester, England, for stealing (taking) umbrellas.

A Kansas preacher has had his salary increased \$30 a year for preaching three men, who disturbed his congregation. They appreciate muscular Christianity at rather a low figure out there.

The people of that remarkable city on English Island in the Pacific the second anniversary of the murders of the Boxy now numbering 76 are very desolate, and had been sent them for San Francisco.

Over the shop door of a pork butcher, in an English village in the eastern counties, may be seen a sign-board representing a man in a black coat brandishing a hatchet, with the inscription, "John Smith kills pigs like his father."