

strengthened very much during the past five years. Some of them had raised large amounts of money to add to their endowment, had improved their buildings, and, as already stated, were stronger than before. The affections of the respective denominations, clustered around these institutions, and he felt quite sure that if a provincial teaching university were established at the present time, three-fourths of the students would still flock to the colleges now established. Even Dalhousie College owed the flourishing circumstances he was glad to know it now enjoyed, to the denomination which had control over it. This question had been settled in 1865 and the settlement then arrived at had been concurred in by parties of all grades and every shade of politics. The settlement made at that time had lasted from 1865 to 1875 without any difficulties arising, and he thought that the Government to-day could not do better than go back to that arrangement. They had done so with this exception, that they had given to Dalhousie College an additional sum of \$400. Now, he knew that many persons who are friends of the different institutions might perhaps not be satisfied at the division of this small sum of money. The fact was that they all had very great claim upon the province. They had expended very large sums of money upon their buildings and endowments, and some of them, he might say, afforded free education to a very large degree. Another feature in the bill, he thought was a very excellent one, and that was the provision for the inspection of these institutions. It has been said that the Government would not dare to act upon the report of the Superintendent, and that the Superintendent would not dare to report unfavorably to any of these institutions. He was at a loss to know how this conclusion was arrived at. He thought the people of this province might well believe that the Superintendent and the Government would exercise the powers that this Act gave them, and would see that the colleges and institutions which received public grants of money should come up to the proper standard, and do their work as it should be done.

Mr. Kinney moved the postponement of the bill. The College Act of 1876 was plain and unmistakable in its language, which stated distinctly that the grants to colleges should cease in 1881. Yet these people were now claiming continued financial assistance, by which action the house might infer that there was no intention on the part of the colleges to abide by the arrangement.

Personally, he was averse to granting state assistance to any school that taught a vein of sectarianism, for, if Christianity meant what the "Divine Founder" intended it to mean, certainly no one of its definitions could be distorted into a claim that importuning the aid of state governments was one of the cardinal principles. The hon. Prov. Secretary in his introduction of this measure, had aimed to show that these colleges were doing the work of a needed higher education, and as such were entitled to the support granted to other schools, such as County Academies and kindred institutions.

He approved of that one of the clauses which dealt a death blow to that iniquitous hybrid bubble, known as the "Halifax University." This commendable point of the bill should perhaps win for the Government a limited amount of praise for its wisdom, but for the fact that that institution was already dead from its own flimsiness, and only needed the statutory stroke to consign it to the limbo of forgetfulness. It was useless to discuss the details of this bill, because all minor points were twisted into line with the central idea of trying one to please everybody, and unless started with that conclusion the whole bill seemed a misty nothingness. For reasons that appeared to him obvious he would move that the further consideration of this bill be deferred to this day six months.

The Hon. Attorney General in reply to Mr. Kinney said the honorable gentleman had commenced his remarks by a reference to the Act of 1876, as being a contract entered into between two parties—the collegiate institutions on the one side, and the Government of Nova Scotia on the other. He would like the hon. member to justify his attack by pointing to a line upon the statute book in which such a contract appeared.

The Government vindicated the bill—first as dealing with higher education in Nova Scotia, with a no less liberal hand than it had been dealt with for a long succession of years before the increased allowances of 1876, and next—as saving for the services for which the hon. member professed, and felt, doubtless, such a high regard, no less a sum than \$6,800 per annum. The hon. member's motion was in reality far more prodigal than the bill upon the table. While the bill contained a recognition of the fully established claims of higher education, claims, he might say in passing, recognized by every civilized country in the world, yet by recalling the policy of the late Government it replenished the other services of the country, as he had said, to the extent of \$6,800; but he would like to call the hon. member's attention to one other circumstance which he had evidently overlooked, and a consideration of which, he trusted, would lead him to

reconstruct his speech and withdraw his motion. The hon. Gentleman had used language exceedingly strong in reference to an institution—not imparting higher education, but in some way connected with higher education—connected with it by so slender a tie that the Government had come to the conclusion that higher education would not suffer if that institution became extinct. The hon. member had called the Halifax University created by the legislation of 1876, "an iniquitous hybrid bubble," "a fraud from its inception." He (A. G.) would like to know how it crossed the St. John River. The telegram stated that the bill to provide for the was that in the face of the deficits in the Provincial Treasury—how it was that in the face of the shortened grant to roads and bridges, the hon. member for Yarmouth could propose to continue an expenditure of \$2,000 a year for "an iniquitous bubble" and a "fraud." That however was his position because he had opposed the whole bill and moved that the whole bill be deferred. He was afraid that unless the hon. member could reconstruct his speech, or at any rate, withdraw his motion, the country would fail to perceive that he was a friend of the suffering road and bridge service of Nova Scotia or of its depleted exchequer. In every county of the province, excepting those in which the colleges existed, a grant for academies was made of \$600 a year and in some counties not possessing academies institutions nearly so efficient as the colleges, a still more liberal grant was made.

The County of Yarmouth possessed an academical institution which received from the province through the liberality of a former administration, since 1873—how much? What other academical institutions received? No, but the very sum which it was proposed to allow to these collegiate institutions—venerable with age and renowned beyond the limits of the province for their usefulness. He could have given the hon. member credit for impartiality, at least—if not for a regard for education, if in his sweeping motion he had included a provision taking away the grant of \$1,400 annually paid to the Yarmouth seminary.

He had already stated one principle—namely, that the Collegiate Institutions should be dealt with no less liberally than the special Academies of the province. The colleges had been regarded ever since the passage of the Education Act of 1865, as supplying the wants of the counties in which they were placed with respect to Academical Education. The Premier of the government of 1876 Hon. P. C. Hill, had said at a public meeting a few months ago, that it was not the intention of the government of the day, by any means, that when the act of 1876 expired, no grants should be given in aid of higher education in Nova Scotia.

After the discussion which continued through the afternoon a division was called for, when there appeared for the motion 30, against 1. Mr. Kinney being the minority.

On Thursday Mr. C. A. Smith presented a petition from Lunenburg Co., with reference to the Nova Scotia Nictaux and Atlantic Central Railway.

Mr. Shaffner presented a similar petition from the county of Annapolis.

On Friday Mr. T. B. Smith introduced the resolution, of which he had given previous notice: That a petition be sent to Her Majesty and the Imperial Parliament for "a rightful share of the Fishery Award, with interest."

After a lengthy discussion Mr. Pugh moved an amendment to the resolution, affirming Nova Scotia's right to a portion of the award, and requesting the Government to keep on urging the claims on the Dominion Government.

Mr. A. N. McDonald seconded Mr. Pugh's amendment.

After remarks from Hon. Attorney General, Hon. Provincial Secretary, Mr. Kinney and others the vote was taken as follows:

For the amendment—Atty. General, Prov. Secretary, Stairs, White, McDougall, McDonald, Patterson, McKay, Bell, McGillivray, Harrington, Pugh, McCuish, Shaffner, Spence, McGray, Ford, Hadley, McDonald, Smith (Lunenburg), Vickery, Bartling and Bill—23.

Against—Smith (Hants), Dr. Campbell, LeBlanc, Gayton and Robicheau—5.

News.

APPOINTMENTS.—Annapolis Co.—To be a Justice of the Peace, Charles Jacques of Melvern Square.

Inverness Co.—To be a Justice of the Peace, Donald E. McKay of Broad Cove.

Kings Co.—To be Commissioners of Sewers for the township of Horton—George Hamilton and Arthur McNutt Patterson, both of Horton Township.

Theophilus Cowen, Esquire, of Windsor, has been removed from the Commission of the Peace for the County of Hants.

The barque "Jessy," from Arecibo, P. R., arrived on Friday with 463 hds of sugar for the Nova Scotia Refinery.

Gaspereaux have been caught in the Tusket river. Never before were they taken so early in the season.

Maynard Hubley was seriously hurt at Richmond on Thursday, March 24.

Miss Munro the new teacher of the School of Cookery, commenced on Wednesday last. The Mayor made the inaugural speech.

Yarmouth has commenced potatoe planting.

The Sealing fleet are meeting with good success.

Cape Breton farmers will enlarge their wheat fields this year.

The Canada Temperance Act has been carried in Shelburne County by a large majority.

A \$10,000 iron bridge is to be built at Bridgetown by the W. & A. Railway Company.

Mr. Lawrence Delap, of Annapolis, has given the new steamship company the land required for piers and store house.

Three and a half tons of census matter were received at the post office on Sunday.

The Pope has forbidden the sale of spurious relics purporting to be the remains of early Christian Martyrs. The Cardinal Vicar in his circular states that no bodies have been taken from the catacombs for 30 years.

The Census enumerators will commence their work on Monday next. All the information required should be given without delay. Everybody should aid in making it complete and correct.

ENGLAND.—The Boers have accepted the British terms, including the cessation of war and the appointment of a royal commissioner. Peace is regarded as assured.

It is stated that the Government has taken measures to intercept the steamer Australia before she reaches New York, and arrest Coleman, implicated in the Mansion House plot.

The Standard says that there is every reason to believe that the Mansion House outrage is the outcome of a Fenian plot to injure public buildings.

Wm. Shaw, Home Rule member of Parliament, has returned from Ireland. He reports that people in the West of Ireland are busy working on the land and very quiet, but are anxious to learn the terms of the Government's Land Bill.

It is wonderful that a subtle miasmatic poison should produce that peculiar condition of the system which prevails when alternate chills and burning heat freeze and scorch the body at regular intervals, and it is no less wonderful that medical skill has been able to reach and expel this poison from the system, as Ayer's Ague Cure always does.

It is said ease of mind assists longevity. A man who carries a policy of life insurance in such a company as the UNION MUTUAL certainly should have ease of mind, and therefore this must help to prolong his life. And should the "brittle thread" be broken, he has secured something for his dear ones. F. B. K. MARTER, Manager, Office Queens Building, Hollis St.

THE HIGHEST AWARD.—That Puttner's Emulsion stands to-day higher and far ahead of any other compound of the kind, and is acknowledged by the profession to be the most reliable in the treatment of Wasting, Scrofulous, and Children's Diseases, and diseases of the Nervous System, where the brain is overworked, and the general system run down for the want of Phosphorus, which is the only Nerve Tonic.

Jan. 19. 6m.

Marriages.

At Windsor, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. A. Gunn, Mr. Daniel McInnis, of Windsor, to Mrs. Margaret Constantine, of Newport.

At Bridgewater, on the 24th inst., by Rev. S. March, Mr. Allen Turner, to Miss Edith Kedy, both of Chelsea.

In Clarence, March 24th, at the residence of D. Nichols, by Rev. J. T. Eaton, Caleb Ansley Banks, to Cassie Rafuse, of Martin's Point, Lunenburg Co., N. S.

Deaths.

At Bishopville, Kings Co., March 17th, Lily May, aged 1 year and 7 months, third daughter of Richard and Lydia J. Lantz.

Suddenly, at Newport, Maine, March 13th, after a short and severe illness, Carrie T., beloved wife of J. T. Bishop, and second daughter of the late Thomas McLatchy, of Windsor.

At Lapland, on the 26th Feb. last, of consumption, Mr. James Daniel Hora, aged 23 years. His end was peace.

At Black Rock Mountain, on the 15th of March, Ezekiah, wife of the late Asel West, aged 78 years. Sister West was a member of the Berwick Church, and a consistent Christian.

At Grafton, on the 5th inst., of measles, Lillian Blanche, daughter of W. H. and Rosa Beanson, aged 13 months.

Thursday evening, Elizabeth, wife of Malachi Cleary, in the 70th year of her age.

March 21st, at St. Margaret's Bay, Sarah Ann, beloved wife of Ephraim Rafuse, in the 54th year of her age.

At Liverpool, N. S., on Sunday 20th inst., Mary, wife of Capt. D. C. McIntosh, aged 25 years.

At his residence, Woodland, near Sydney, C. B., on the 20th March, Napoleon Gibbons, formerly High Sheriff, aged 59 years.

At River John, Pictou, on Saturday, 12th inst., Barbara Mackay, widow of the late William Campbell, aged 80 years.

On the 9th inst., Mr. James Arbuckles, aged 98 years.

At Scotsburn, on the 20th ult., Barbara McLeod, relict of the late Hugh McIntosh, aged 98 years.

At Shelburne, March 21st, Alina A., beloved wife of S. W. Burns, M. D., and daughter of Sylvanus Morton, Esq., of Milton, N. S., in the 36th year of her age. Her end was peace.

In St. John, on Monday, 21st inst., John B. Longley, a native of Granville, aged 73 years.

At Shediac, on Friday 25th, Margaret M., beloved wife of Chipman W. Smith, Esq., and daughter of the late T. A. S. DeWolf.

On the 26th inst., George W. McDonald, in the 26th year of his age.

At Windsor, March 18th, Bernard Elisha, aged 6 months, infant son of the late Elisha and Lavinia Curry.

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Yours truly,

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March 23. 3 m.

STAMMERING CERTIFICATE.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED, residents of North Sydney and vicinity in Cape Breton, having known Miss Lawlor when afflicted with, and often times pained to witness her struggling with the impediment of stammering, have now much pleasure in testifying through this medium, that she has been relieved of the above referred to difficulty. She can now give utterance to her ideas with a freedom of speech at once free, deliberate, and apparently without effort. We learn from her that she attended, last December, the Stammering Institute at Halifax, in charge of Mr. R. B. MACKINTOSH,—he having been empowered to use the method first known to, and practiced by Professor Sutherland of London, Ontario. We heartily recommend those similarly afflicted as Miss Lawlor, to avail themselves of the privilege of attending an institution calculated to render such valuable aid to both old and young.

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J. A. RINDRESS, Teacher, North Sydney Academy.

J. N. ARMSTRONG, do.

DR. MACLARTY, M. D.

T. J. LAWLOR.

North Sydney, March 1st, 1881.

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March 23.

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