

force of Canada worthy of the name, as it was already in spirit.

Lieu. Col. Durie made a brief response.

Dr. Hodder in replying to the Navy, said that although the ships had changed since forty years ago when he was in the service, the same spirit still prevailed.

In a few appropriate remarks, the Chairman then proposed "the Dominion Legislature and the Legislature of Ontario," coupled with the names of the Hon. Alexander Campbell, Sir John Macdonald, M.P., Amelius Irving, M.P., and the Hon. M. C. Cameron, M.P.P.

Hon. Alex. Campbell, on behalf of the Senate, thanked the company for the honour done that body in drinking its health. He then proceeded to vindicate the Senate in regard to its action in killing bills which had passed the House of Commons, but which the Senate considered imperfect or tyrannical. The duty was a reluctant one, but he believed when they performed it they were supported by the majority of the thinking people of the Dominion. He trusted that the constitution of the Upper House, as provided by law, would be preserved. He paid a high compliment to the fitness of the Gentleman whom the Corporation of the University had chosen as Chancellor for the office, stating that he was possessed of all the necessary qualities. He took his seat amidst applause.

Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald rose amid enthusiastic cheering and waving of pocket handkerchiefs. He said that they had had the pleasure of hearing the toast responded to by a gentleman whom his democratic friends might style a "bloated aristocrat"—and he hoped that they would allow him, a commoner, to reply to it on behalf of the third estate—the members of the Dominion Parliament. They were supposed to represent the people—and they did represent them so that when the people drank to the toast of the Dominion Parliament they were really drinking to their noble selves. During his Parliamentary life the thought had often occurred to him that the existence of all governments was but as the fleeting pictures in a panorama, where one face appeared and disappeared and was replaced by another and a strange one. As a representative of the Parliament of the Dominion, he need not tell them that he was gratified even to pride at being able to be present and to speak in response to the toast. It had always been his wish to have the great question of education left to the Dominion Parliament, so that it could be treated in a national spirit, and not left to the Local Parliaments, where it would be subject to local jealousies and bickerings. Although he had endeavoured to carry these views into effect, he had been unable to do so. If it had been so, the educational standard in this country would have been higher, and they would have had reason to pride themselves in a system, near to that which at present existed in the schools of England, except at the colleges of Cambridge and Oxford. Then the educational institutions of Canada would have reached that fitness which would entitle them to representation in Parliament. However, the educational interests were safe in the hands of the people, and all, from the labourer to the rich man, availed themselves of the excellent opportunities offered of educating their children, and all were fully aware of the excellent character of the institutions that had been raised to eminence through the labours and wishes of the people, and were united in upholding the standard. He looked forward with considerable interest to the number of educated men who would come from the colleges to take part in the government of the country, and save it from the toils of the dishonest and the unworthy. The legislative halls, either Dominion or Local, should not be filled by political adventurers, ready to sacrifice everything to their own ends, but by educated, cultured, honest men, who would labour earnestly for the country and its people, condemning all acts that would savour of dishonour or appear an injustice to those they represented. (Cheers.) Although some pessimists took delight in saying that England was declining and was not what she used to be, he could discover no reason why such an argument should gain credence. The educational institutions of that country were incomparable with those of any other, and as a con-

sequence her Legislative halls were filled with bright examples of the training received in them. He instanced Mr. Gladstone, Lord Northcote, and others, who had received their education in English Colleges, and who owed their success in life and their brilliant Parliamentary careers to the knowledge they had gained there. He hoped that the spirit which existed in these matters in England would be followed in this country, and that the young men would not be too proud to take part in the deliberations which affected the welfare of their country. If they refused to step into the position in life which their education entitled them to, their places would be usurped by political adventurers who would seek personal gain to the detriment of the country. He was not one of those who claimed that all classes should not be represented, but he believed that the higher the education the higher would be the standard of the legislature. The members of Parliament were not particularly noted for the breadth or depth of their education, and he, himself, he thought was somewhat deficient in grammatical expression. (Laughter.) He then recited an anecdote of a miller who represented a rural constituency in the old Local Parliament, whose arithmetical abilities, judging from his expressions, were not of the highest. A bill had been introduced having a clause that millers should receive a tithe of one-tenth of all grist. His miller friend rose and objected to the bill on the ground that one-tenth was not sufficient, and moved in amendment that they should receive one-twelfth. (Laughter.) He had known another gentleman, who, during a debate in the House, made use of the remark, "I don't like them there Jesites." Of course he meant Jesuits. (Renewed laughter.) His friend showed his Protestantism, but he also showed that he had not received his education at Trinity College. Another gentleman, and supporter of his, had described him (the speaker) in his speech as "a gallant, gay Lutheran,"—(great laughter)—and betrayed the fact that he had also not received his education at Trinity College. He recited still another anecdote of a man who represented a small constituency, he would not tell the name of the constituency or the man. He had introduced a bill, and on the day on which it should pass its final reading he fell asleep in his chair, and was oblivious to all that was going on around him. When the order was reached he (Sir John) awoke the representative of the small constituency, and informed him if he did not speak his bill would be thrown out. With a yawn the sleepy member arose, and walking up to the Speaker, enquired, "Who the hang's agin my bill?" The bill immediately passed, and he (Sir John) informed the member that it was the most effective speech he had ever heard. (Laughter.) In conclusion, he said that those followed him, though they might differ from him on other and smaller matters, would agree with him on the importance of fostering and assisting in every way our educational institutions. The hon. gentleman took his seat amid the cheers of those present.

Mr. Irving, M.P., was received with applause. He said it would be difficult for him on an occasion of this kind, before so many eminent scholars, and before the first divines of the Church in the Province, to say anything. However, he could say that Trinity College was one of the great institutions of the country, and that a graduate of it possessed a passport from the Atlantic to the Pacific of being a highly educated Canadian gentleman. The Chairman, he said, in proposing the toast, had mentioned the name of Sir John Macdonald. He hoped that he (Sir John) would live to a green old age, and long continue to enjoy the honour of being the leader of the Loyal Opposition.

Hon. M. C. Cameron also responded in a happy manner.

The Chairman then gave "The Bench and the Bar," coupled with the names of Hon. Chief Justice Hagarty and Dr. McMichael.

Chief Justice Hagarty, on rising to respond, was received with loud applause. He said he was averse to delivering long speeches, and as the hour was growing late he would not detain his hearers long. He alluded to the good feeling and friendly intercourse that marked the relations of the bench and the bar, which he attributed to the

kindly manner and actions of Sir John Robinson, who was as courteous to the bar as to his peers on the bench. All the friendliness that existed between the bench and bar was, therefore, attributable to his benign influence over all who came in contact with him, and of him it might be written,—

"His life was gentle and the elements
So mixed in him that nature might stand up
And say to all the world,

This was a man."

The Chief Justice alluded in pathetic terms to those who had been colleagues on the bench of Mr. Robinson, but who had passed away to another sphere; of the good Christian Judge McCaul, the staunch old Highlander, Judge Maclean, and of Mr. Chancellor Blake, a countryman of his own, who was alike a credit to Ireland and Canada. (Applause.) They all died in harness and were not forgotten by those whom they left behind. A week ago he stood by the grave of one of the brightest of Canada's people, "May the earth rest lightly upon him." Chief Justice Draper was nearly the last of what might be called the old Canadians, and after a busy life he went down to the grave with the respect of all who knew him. He referred to the acts of Parliament constituting the law of the land, and said that if Government progressed as it had done they would shortly have the law so perfect that there would be no necessity for lawsuits, everything would go on so happily. (Laughter and cheers.) After expressing thanks for the honour conferred on him, he resumed his seat, the party applauding heartily.

Dr. McMichael, in answer to the request of the Chairman, stepped on the platform with the remark that as he was a small man he would step up that he might be seen. After referring to the pleasure he experienced at being present, he said the bar, as the Chancellor had stated, stood high with the people, but he thought that they were sometimes treated roughly. He was a graduate of King's College, and remembered the anxiety that was created when the Trinity College was opened. This was when there was no examiners, and he knew a gentleman who in order to pass put himself gave through the examination. (Laughter.) He had a very onerous task, as the questions he himself were very difficult, and he was nearly plucked, but he managed to squeeze through. (Loud Laughter.) That gentleman was now a graduate of Trinity College. (Cries of "Name.") He knew nothing of parliamentary practice, all he knew was in reference to the statutes, and all he had to say was that when Government passed a statute it should state what it really meant. (Laughter.) The members of the bar had a great many difficulties to contend with. They had to face their opponents at the bar, then the judge, who usually found fault with them, then the jury that insisted on having its own way, the witnesses who took every opportunity to annoy counsel, and lastly, they had to wrestle with the statute, of which sometimes nothing could be made. The high position of the bar in this Province was owing to the tone and character of the men—men of classical attainments, culture, and gentlemanly polish—who had filled the ranks and identified themselves with the profession.

The Chairman next proposed the health of the Chief Magistrate of Toronto, which was drunk in a hearty manner.

Mayor Morrison said nothing gratified him more than to be present and to have to reply to the toast. He was proud of the honour, not only for himself, but for the citizens whom he represented. He congratulated the Chairman on the high position he held as Chancellor of the University.

Chief Justice Hagarty then rose and said he had a toast to propose, viz., that of the health of the Chancellor. In doing so he made some very happy remarks. He congratulated his friend of forty years on the high position he had been called upon to fill. If any man would labour to improve the condition of the College it would be he. He hoped he would be long spared to be its Chancellor. The toast was drunk with three times three.

The Chancellor was received with tremendous applause on rising to respond. He said he need scarcely remark that there was no greater gratification to him than to have his health drunk in manner in which it had been. He only hoped,