# THE WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B.

#### the Weekly N. B. UNIVERSITY. Sun An Address Delivered by Rev. Dr. Macrae Before the Alumni Society.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JULY 7, 1886

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ELECTION.

your generosity. It is to thank you for the honor of being invited to address you on this The third of the provincial elections for occasion of annually recurring interest, your the year took place on Wednesday, and, as in the case of Nova Scotia and New Bruns-wick the local government has been sushas been a student, entirely insensible to the tained. Returns from Prince Edward emotions with which you assemble, at such periods, within the walls of your aims mater. Island indicate that the new legislature will be Liberal Conservative by two-thirds ma-jority. The contest was conducted, so far as the opposition oculd make it possible, on periods, within the walls of your aims mater. The tle binding a young man to his foster relations, those Scottish highlands with which, by descent, I am connected, is one of peculiar tenderness and strength. The as the opposition could make it possible, on straight party lines. L. H. Davies, M. P., foster-mother, brother or sister is loved with Hon. David Laird, Mr. Yeo and other Grit an affection hardly less lively than that linkstatesmen asked the electors to express their disapproval of the Dominion government by disapproval of the Dominion government by clan of these new relations may be sufficient. turning out the local administration. The ly humble. But the feeling of attachment electors did not do this, but they turned formed around the knees of the nursingout a few of the opposition members and mother, ignores class distinctions, and, as shown in many a tale of pathos, becomes the left the government majority larger than bebasis or foundation of an interest terminatfore. Mr. Davies made some speeches in ing only with life. Somewhat of a like which he claimed that among the issues before the country was reciprocity. "Vote for Peters, Morris, and reciprocity," was the most prominent [appeal in the Patriot newspaper, a journal of which ex. Governor whether you have but come beneath her ostering care, or are anticipating with ardour Laird is the editor. Bat either the electors the hour of your escape from what you may have perhaps regarded as her too severe rewere opposed to reciprocity, or they held that reciprocity could not be secured by the strictions upon youthful sallies, or have looked in, after an absence of years, more or mere act of electing Grit legislators, or perfewer, to inquire after the good dame's welhaps they held that while reciprocity was fare, the spirit actuating you for the mogood, the election of Mr. Davles' candidates ment is one. And my duty-my privilege was too high a price to pay for it. Cherlet me rather say, is by your kindness, to share in that spirit, and to attempt expreslettetown is said to have given the Liberal sion of some of the thoughts in Conservative candidates a majority of 150. would find utterance. At the last local election one of them had a It is not possible for a student, after any majority of 60, while the other had only lapse of years, to mention or hear mentioned one vote between him and his leading oppo- the name of the institution where he received his

nent. The Prince Edward Island government deserved to succeed. It is an energetic, where he was equipped for, and whence he honest and economical administration. The people are wise in keeping a governmet like dust to him is dear." All the more, howthat when they have it. The Liberal Con- ever, have we to guard against suffering this servative cause is greatly strengthened by praiseworthy feeling to degenerate into a superstition-the conceit that, because the the circumstance that Mr. Davies and his friends make their fight not only egainst proof being that you or I am the resultgood government at Ostawa but against good therefore it is perfect and incapable of imgovernment at Charlottetown. How far the provement; or that, therefore, it would be faderal issue led to the victory of the local addition, adjustment or alteration as regards government we have no way of knowing, but the Grit press of the upper provinces as are members of communities among which well as that of Nova Spotia and New Brunswik have declared that the defeat of the with a nave declared that the deleat of the Sullivan government would be defeat for Sir John Macdonald. It would perhaps be upon being a practical people, intent upon results, and open-minded to receive · Sullivan government would be defeat for any and every suggestion that may bear most speedily and effectually upon the atbetter to wait for the Dominion election to settle that point. We cannot, however, containment of results. We profess, and up to gratulate Mr. Fielding on the success of his in the benefits of education. Up to a cer-Charlottetown expedition. Perhaps the Libtain limit the common schools of this proveral organization of New Brunswick which refused to congratulate Mr. Fielding on his bear favorable comparison with any other Nova Scotla victory will feel better satisfied existing, up to the standard at which they with his more recent campaign. The defeat sim, whether in the old world or in the new.

number of seven elements, answering to the seven cardinal virtues, seven deadly sins, eeven sacraments, so called, seven days of the week, et hoc genus omne. It included grammar, rhetoric, and logic-music ari-Mr. President and gentlemen : The first hematic, geometry and astronomy, meanduty incumbent on me, as having been until

today an almost entire stranger to the large ing astrology. Even this number of your membership, is dictated by MEAGRE BILL OF FARE

was subdivided. He who partook of only the first three dishes-called trivium-was reckoned an intellectually well-fed man; he who with appetite unabated, grappled with one or more of the succeeding course-the quadrivium-was accounted a prodigy of erudition. And if to these be added some familiarity with the physical accomplish-ments of fencing, boxing, leaping, dancing, which belonged not to the academy but to chivalry, the young man was an "admirable crichton

In our age the curriculum of learning has somewhat expanded. Ologies by the score have been added, regardless of the mystic sanctity of the number seven. A university to meet the requirements of today, in the direction of embracing all the subjects of human investigation, and all the aspects in which they are being or may be regarded, would need to be a miniature universe Where indeed ought you, logically, to draw the line? What ought you, under this view, to exclude from the available curriculum feeling, it may be assumed, animates all freeling, it may be assumed, animates all present who are alumni or nurslings of the university of N. B. toward the institution where you receive the nutriment of your in-tellectual childhood and youth. And, foot ball and cricket entitled to a professorship. And when or where room is made in academic halls for the other-shall I say better-certainly fairer half of the human creation, the girls might justly demand training on the plano, lectures on the mys-teries of fashion, the evolution of dudes and of dress. It is under this view that we hear urged as a duty incumbent on universities as such, the qualifying of lads for success in special departments of life-for trades, pursults, professions. And we hear of slurs cast upon universities, because they do not thus qualify their students. Why should money, it is contended, be devoted to the maintenance of men for teaching, as result of whose labors lads return to their homes unable to keep their father's business books, to superintend mill machinery, to give advice about mines or manures, to navigate ships or harangue about politics, or, in fact, attempt skillfully any one process bearing upon the

BREAD AND BUTTER OF LIFE !

And where, I ask in return, ought you to, or can you draw the line, under this view of what a university is taken to mean? Shall I tell the story of that university in Scotland, in which, to keep up the credit of Britain, James lat alleged to a foreign ambassador that there was a professor of signs,? And why not? The deaf and dumb are a not unimportant body in point of numbers in our communities. And to train them is, in its own place, as requisite and indispensable as any other fact of life. Meanwhile this mode of regarding the

university is alike historically and as a matter of actual or possible fact, a sheer blunder. Not things but persons have me to think of. A university meant of old, and means today, 'The whole members of cur unseparated body teaching and learning one or more departments of knowledge, and empowered by the authorities to confer degrees in one or more branches or faculties." Of such a body a lad becomes a member,

with what aim in view? With the view of being introduced, under trained guidance, to

sum total? It consisted of the mystic the method he has acquired of regarding these subjects may be adopted, the allegory implied in Coleridge's Ancient Mariner, will come home: "He is the first that ever burst into that silent sea." greater advancement than that which ed former crises. Twice, at least, previous history has Kings been in je twice before her last day seemed come. I might with proposition nto that silent sea." And so the practical question is : Is this come. I might, with propriety, refer to those periods and note points of comparison university adequately equipped with a view to enable its teaching staff satisfactorily to guide its pupils up to the heights at which then must be left to advance for advance for the college, the learned and venerable Dr. Akins, describes the position of Kings

they may and must be left to advance for themselves, or down to the shores whence they may each safely launch forth on a voyage, the outcome of which may promise to prosperous ? I have said that the object of the university is not to impart universal resources and the number of its students be-knowledge, but mainly a method of learning, gan to excite alarm and anxiety in the minds and I venture to pronounce

THE CUBBICULUM PRESCRIBED

and pursued in this institution, so far and pursued in this institution, so far as means will permit, to be skillfully adapted to impart and illustrate such a method, and to create a taste for the yet further pursuit. But the members of a university would be glad to be in a position to aid in that further pursuit. the auspices of be in a position to and in that instant pursuit. Is this university in that position? From the amount and variety of toll devolving upon the existing staff, in the first place, I hazard the opinion that to do so to any satisfactory ex-tent is simply, sheerly far beyond their power. While it is not the duty or business of a uni-variative as such to turn out ministers compaversity, as such, to turn out ministers competent to preach, or lawyers competent to prac-tice, or physicians competent to prescribe, it ought to be within its scope to offer aid to perought to be within its scope to oner and to per-sons able and desirous to press on to the at-tainment of a higher degree of familiarity with literature or science, or both, or with some branch of their studies than is requisite for a from the University of New Brunswick as at present equipped? Whether for literature or cience, access to a large and rapidly growing ibrary is the very first condition of pursuit. Is yours, however, good as far as it goes worthy of the name of a university library For science, particularly, again, an extensive and increasing museum is indispensible. The question revolves: What does New Brunswick possess that merits this title? Laboratories are needful. Where are they? A vast variety of costly scientific instruments ought to be accessible. Who will furnish them? Compatent assistant tutors, or, if possible, men spa-cially devoted to one or other of the large and fruitful directions in which both literat science have opened up in our day ought to be available-men who should be at once students and teachers. Where is the provision for their support? And scholarships, fellowships, means of sustaining the students thus devoting themselves, there ought to be. But these also, are as yet in the sir.

#### THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

-your object being, in part, to render this natitution a source of distinction to our prov-nce-has ample work cut out for it. Meannce-has ample work cut out for it. ince-has ample work cut out for it, Mean-while, the work actually done, with the aids actually available, is creditable, let me say emphatically, alike to the teaching staff and the learners. This university, despite its in-adequacy of equipment, has no reason to blush for its sons-I would that I could add, its daughters-either upon this or the other side of the Atlantic. May it speedily be so envicted with funds and mean as that you may enriched with funds and men as that you may point to it with pride-justified in claiming that the education it provides stretches up to the highest summit attainable by man-in all working senses the intellectual heart of the province, sending out fresh pulses of life blood to its utmost extremities. Despitaevery draw-back, this, to a large extent, is being done. Could we persuade our people that liberality in the interest of higher education pays-that in the inte id in this direction would be the worthiest use that could be made, by our shipping and lumber kings, of the revenues derived by them from our rapidly disappearing forests—that this would be the surest means of stimulating the future greatness of a province, second to none in the inducements, which in that case, it would offer to the better class of emigrants.

greater advancement than that which followject of college confederation on which I wish ed former crises. Twice, at least, in her previous history has Kings been in jeopardy; to make a few remarks. I gacknowledge that there was much in the confederation movement to commend itself to education ists, much to commend itself even to Kings. men. It was simply an attempt to do now what should have been done long ago; or rather to undo the mischief caused by the bigotry of one or two of the early supporters College about the year 1824 : (How one of the college, and the careless ignorance of the Earl of Dalhousie and the colonial secrecould almost suppose that this were a misprint for 1884, so applicable is the descrip-tion !) "The declining state of the college, however, at this period, both as respects its tarles of that period. It was an attempt to fulfil the intentions of our royal charter, which contemplated the subsequent foundation of any number of colleges, all to be included within the University of Windsor. Kiegs was only intended to be the first an a long gan to excite alarm and anxiety in the minds of the governors, for the very existence of the institution." And the very next senroll of colleges, just as University College was the first foundation at Oxford, destined the nest string. Among the various projects at this time suggested i for its preservation was the first foundation at Oxford, destined this time suggested i for its preservation was to be followed at various times by the that of a union between it and the college then recently established at Halifax under establishment of others, until the number has now come up to twenty-four, the last being Kebb College, founded as late as 1870. This, I think, was the ideal con-

cessful.

July 7, 1816,

THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE."

ederation of many Kingsmen, such as the The words "recently established" applied late Reverend George W. Hodgson, one of the greatest and best sons of our to Dalhousie College, betray the date, otherwise the passage might very naturally be supposed to be descriptive of a period alma mater, and one whose saintly and devoted character demands our sixty years later. "The declining state of the college," "Union with Dathousie !" Truly, this is history repeating itself with a reverent and effectionate remembrance. This was, I think, the aspect in which the propossl presented itself to his mind. I know engeance! that were other kingsmen, also, who favor. ed this solution of the question, and had it

Union with Dalhousie was sixty years ago regarded as the remedy for Kings in her extremity. This proposal, which then, as now, meant removal to Halifax, was urgently pressed upon the governors both by colonial and imperial authorities. The whole difficulty had arisen out of a misconception on the part of the Earl of Dalhcusie as to the supposed exclusiveness of Kings. Had he taken the trouble to ascertain the true state of affairs, Dalhousie would never have been founded. The Archbishop of nave been founded. The Archbishop of Canterbury disapproved of the proposed re-moval, and his views were concurred in by the governors, who, after the pre-liminary failure of negotiations, held aloof. At last, after a struggle of about ten years, matters came to a crisis. The Eaglish gov ernmeat in 1883 cut down the annual grant

from £1,000 to £500, and next year with it altogether. Again they urged the confed-eration of the two colleges. Dalhousie was at that time even more weakly than Kiegs; and the colonial secretary, taking a summary view of the situation, sent a peremptory des-patch, insisting on the immediate settlement

of the college question, and calling on the governors of Kings college to surrender their charter and throw themselves unconditionally on the assembly. The governors met this attack "with firm and steady resistance," and the colonial secretary had to make the best of the decisive refusal he received. That storm was weathered and the ship struggled on with only the captain and the mate, one may say, as the whole professional staff at that time consisted of the president and vice-president. The next storm broke out about 1844, as we learn from Dr. Akins' book in the following words : "The pecuniary difficulties of the college had now become so pressing that the board of governors were induced once more to petition the British government for aid. This application was net by a positive refusal on the part of Mr. Hadstone, then secretary of state for the colonies." In a few years the college sustained a severe shock from the provincial house f assembly, which repealed the act of foundation and endowment and thus deprived the

I think the point will be yielded gracefully when the sisters and daughters of the university of £400 currency per annum, graduates and supporters of King's make the which had been voted for its support in perrequest: but at the same time that. I bepetuity. This act on their part has been lieve, they will never even wish to do. But criticised, and it would seem justly. At any in thus treating of coeducation I do not wish July 7,

very briefly, I of my fellow numerous cour which we have Windsor. Our been of the me leave them prefer not to dw regard it as fin to a happy I encœnia. If I were as students who matriculants, i regularly as po tilian Society your stand am hold your own neglect the ath your literary Study to obser hood, learning Lastly and h already too lon tention, to p and citizens we have come sojourn, with

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These words is dreadful; bu something that that there is a may be hurt b ise that he wh of this death. There is, the death. But w is we do notkn greatly wonder what the first there is no mi any large capa stand fully w why no man death is just full reality know man concomitants And all me number of the and manifesta and death the great problem It is, indeed, It is an unre marvel: We an it is to live. must die, and die. So pr reference to concern us. But while wisdom of th we know that and we feel t on the one ha on the othe considered. delightful. pears to us

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of the Prince Elward Island commissioner of public works is unfortunate. Mr. Campbell has, we believe, been an excellent official.

#### EX-PREMIER MACKESZIE TO BIS ADM (BERS.

Hon. Alexander Mackenzie received an address from his fellow passengers on the steamship Oregon. This address was presented by Rev. Dr. Nelles, the president of Victoria University, and was signed by a large number of passengers of both political parties. One passage seems to refer to the position taken by the ex-premier on the Refl question.

The manner in which you have discharged your parliamentry duites during the recent session of the House, and this notwithstanding your enfected state of health, gave continued sourcenteen en state of nearin, gave continued evidence of that spirit of patriotic self-sacrifice, man'y independence of mind, and steadfast regard for principle, which have ever char-acterized your political career.

In his reply Mr. Mackenzle expressed the gratification with which he received from a meeting of both political parties the acknowledgment that, however, they might differ from his political views they believed that his metical had here and a political view they believed that his metical had here and a political view they believed that his metical had here and a political view they believed our age, have turned out failures—failures that his motives had been pure. Referring to the defeat of his ministry in 1878, he said that the administration' had fallen in an attempt to harmonize Canadian commercial policy with that of the mother country. The plain issue between protection and free trade was before the country, and his policy had failed. He believed, however, that free trade would triumph yet in Canada, and trusted it would speedily do so. It was, he belleved, most important that Great Britain and her colonies should follow the same

policy in regard to commercial and fiscal legislation. Now it is no doubt correct that the primary cause of the defeat of the Mackenzle government was that the ministers failed to take account of the difference in the conditions affecting trade and industry in this country and those in the old country. Mr. Mackenzle fails to see the distinction yet, but his late colleagues are coming to see it points of view. Either on the one hand, we more clearly. In fact while the ex-premier wascorgratulatizg himself that protectionists

in Canada were beginning to see the error of their ways, the New Brunswick managers of the party to which he belongs were preparing an official statement of their change of view. Most Canadians will fail to see the importance of a uniform fiscal system throughcut the British empire. Experience teaches that manufacturers of the United States and not those of Great Britain would be the chief gainers by the adoption in Canada of the English fiscal system. In any case the interest of the empire is best [secured by the development of varied industries in each great division of the empire, rather than by

and Australia.

THE PERSONS TENDING and being taught or educated. Under the former view of the subjects ex pected to be taught, most men, I judge from remarks continually occurring, think what a university is, or should be. It ought, they suppose, to be a universal school-a school of universal learningwhere every branch of knowledge that can engage human attention ought to be open to

the establishment of a community of artisans in one country, and commulties of unsed that a university, to merit the name at all, must be prepared to grant degrees to worthy recipients—the faculties, to wit, of theology, law, medicine and arts—this lat-ter being a vague name de omnibus rebus et quibusdam alis. Need I say that this con-locking out, their ory shall be, with Xeno-locking out, their ory shall be with Xenoakilled producers of raw materials in Canada

TEMPERANCE.-At the regular meeting of Albion Division, No. 14, S. of T., held Wedness Albion Divisior, No. 14, S. of T., held Wednes-day evening, the following officers were elected: D. C. Perkins, W. P.; J. J. Gillies, W. A.; E. A. Everett, R. S.; W. H.; Robinson, A. B. S; D. Smiler, F. S.; D. Thomson, T.; Thos. Brundage, Chap.; H. D. Everett, C.; Chris, White, A. C.; G. Lobb, I. S.; A. W. Sulis, O. S.; F. C. Colwell, organist; B. Mirey, P. W. P.

Beyond that limit, however, much, you two worlds; and of acquiring a methodwill, I think, admit, remains to be done, in habits of study, reflection, observationorder to place our beautiful province abreast of the age, whether as compared with the great neighboring republic, or with our sis-ter provinces of Canada. And to aid in doing somewhat of that much I take it to the world of solence; or, otherwise be the work which it is fitting that this association ought to keep resolutely before the minds of its members as an achievement worthy to engage your efforts. I am assuming, you will observe-am surely justified in making the assumptionthat this society is composed of men who believe that our beautiful province

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INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT.

astitution did good work in the past-the

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We live in an age, we labor in lands, we

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SHOULD POSSESS A UNIVERSITY. and that it should be an institution in which our sons (and why not our daughters?) should feel pride. There are, of course, men in abundance, throughout our land-even

professional men-who scoff at the word, They point you to one here and there who has "made his pile," and say: "So and so was never at a university." They point you to successful lawyers, men of business, mem bers of parliament, editors. Not one o these, say they, wore gown or cap, received a degree, or, possibly, knows the very mean ing of the word alumnus, to say nothing of encoenia. And they will point you to other men who have enjoyed all these so-called ad as regards political wire-pulling, or news paper slashing article-writing, or legal fee-extracting; or, in general, professional or other success, whether clerical, medical or commercial. And it is all undeniable. Universities do not make men. Men must be men ere they come to universities. Weeds will be only more luxuriant weeds for hav ing grown in a richly fertilized and carefully cultivated farm or garden. Are gardens and farms to be, therefore, condemned as worth slave the widening possibilities of life, vaster What is the idea-what the purpose of a

horizons of thought, a broadening faith, and unimagined ideas. "And, by what noble creainiversity? Now definitions resemble what tares," it has been justly said, "is that world of literature inhabited, --men and wo-Max Muller says of letters in etymology. In etymology the consonants count for very little and the vowels for simply nothing. men, -Achillis and Hector, Promethius and Tedipus, Helen and Artigone, the poet of Pargatory and the knight of La Mancha, Some definition, however, is provisionally serviceable. I shall not weary men fresh from the study of classical literature by showing that, in its Latin form, the word in and all the creations of Shakespeare and Milton ! That we should understand the facts and laws of this ideal world, is surely old Rome denoted incorporations of priests little less important to us than that we tax-gatherers, musicians, or it might be o should compute the course of a planet, or exbutchers and bakers. Academically, the plore the universe that lies in a drop of stag word may be considered from two almost absolutely opposite, mutually exclusive nant water !" That is a thrilling moment of epoch in life, when the youthful student having mastered the drudgery of grammar and vocabulary, is able to throw himself may have in mind things, or, on the other persons. Either we may contemplate the subjects taught, or

passion of a Homer, or of a Grecian tragedy, as he would to those of an author writing in his own mother tongue. He whoknows but one language knows no largurge, it has been said; and has it not been said with no little truth But the theme is endless. For the University, the duty, I take it, is to combine in such proportions as thought and experi ence have indicated to be best adapted to acquisition-where every aspect under which the materials of human knowledge the educing into activity of the students can be contemplated ought to be exhibited varied equipment of mental force, studies in And where degrees, expressive of the height reached in acquaintance with one these respective departments or directions. A university cannot undertake to secure or other or all of these branches, should be conferred. Four faculties in particular are light at its torches; or to create that capacity singled out, in which it is currently suppos-sed that a university, to merit the name at that shall be made of that capacity.

quibusdam atus. Need I say that this cen-ception, so to call it, is simply the sheerest nonsense, alike historically, and as a matter of existing actual or possible fact. A time take his own course. The sea, to the survey was, indeed, when a university did mean a of which he is conducted, is the ocean of life.

which may direct him in after years in the race may be seen in the scale on which wealthy journeys he may make through these men in the United States devote their millions regarded, the literature of knowledge, and the literature of power. And the purpose But I have come down from the heights of Parassus, and an inviting you, you may com-plair, to view your studies with the eyes of Midas rather than of Socrates -appealing to of a university career is: Having familiarized the mind with a method of surveying these two worlds—the boundaries of which continually overlap, or the elements of which at ten thousand points interlacescend, once more, for a moment,

THE PURPOSE OF A UNIVERSITY

IN AN EASY CHAIR,

and enjoy the beauties or respond to the

EVERY AGE HAS THE CONCETT is to ald the student in answering the questo deem itself the most important that has ever dawned upon humanity. And ours is almost weary of hearing the changes rung upon its ad-vantages, prospects, progress. Yet is it true that in all respects these are great. And some of us could well nigh put it in our hearts to tion, what will he do with it? Self culture with the ancient Greek, or self sacrifice with the ancient Roman-which? or a joint blending of both-and to what intent? which of these worlds-of literature or of envy you, young men, the position which you occupy in the files of the generations. Anscience, of power or of knowledge-is the more important to the right conduct of life ? other century will dawn, ere most of you who are now pursuing the career of students shall have found your fitting place in the workings This question lies at the root of a muchvexed, never-ending discussion-into which of society, and have shaped your course and outlook over the ocean of life. For to you dare not now intrude, the question whether classical or a scientific education it ought to belong to be among the pilots of your country's destinies—and you are here to receive the sort of training which should qualify you to hold the helm firmly, to trim the sails skillfully—in storm or calm to prove s in itself the more valuable? Both, I believe, are best-each sovereign in its own respect; each lending a grace to the other, and becoming, rightly regarded, a powerful means of mental training. As to science, in these days of utilitarianism, and the sway of Herbert Spencer and his school, its value will be admitted. And as to the classical sails skillfully-in storm or calm to prove yourselves men in whom your fellows less favored may confide as navigators worthy of their trust. Before me, it may be, are the gov-ernors, chief justices, prime ministers of the future, to say nothing of the conspicu-cus places in other pursuits and professions. Do not be afraid that you can become too learned. A jar of clives or a barrel of nuts, says the eastern apophthegm, has room still, however full, for quantities of oil. And one small brain may be a mirror polish so as to re-flect a universe. the literature of power-is it not worth while keeping in view that every great original writer "bringe into the world an abselutely new thing,-his own personality, with its unique mode of viewing life and nature, and that in each true student he creates a new thing, -a new nerve of feeling, or a new organ of thought, a new conception of life, or a new thrillo f emotion? Such a writer re-

flect a universe. After all, out utmost possible knowledge amounts to but a spark of light amid an infini-tude of darkness. The true student is he who learns that he knows nothing, whose learning is conscious ignorance. Out of our dungeon, or cave, to glance at that Plate with whose or cave, to glance at that Fiste with whose thoughts some present have been made so pro-foundly conversant, our shaft opens into the unseen. We call it Faith, and the steps to the observatory whence we can best avail of its ligh are there :-- "Self reliance, self knowledge, self-control," proceeding from and ripening into the lows of God ove of God.

Mr. president, again thanking you for the bonor of addressing your association, I pray for its success in all the purposes for which it has been established.

### VALEDICTORY

## Delivered at Kings tol'ele, Windsor,

June 24, 1886. BY C. E. A. SIMONDS, B. A.

Mr. President, My Lord, and other members

of the convocation : Ladies and Gentlemen - Although the custom of pronouncing at each Encoenia a valedictory on behalf of the young class has not been inherited from our mother university in England, it is yet one which commends itself as worthy of observance, affording, as it does, the only opportunity for de-parting students to publicly and formally, though none the less respectfully bld fare-well to their instructors, their fellow-students and their hospitable friends, the citizens of Windsor. The class which I have the honor of re-

presenting on this occasion, cannot boast of the numbers which have at times presented hemselves, but it is at any rate representative of the especial reuniting ground for this university-there being one from Prince Edward Island, one from Nova Scotia and one from New Brunswick.

Education nava. Our wide awake consing to rate it did not appear quite impartial the south have learned that secret. One of the most hopeful auguries for the future of our for the house to withdraw the an. nual grant from Kings, and at the same time allow Dalhousie to hold the \$20,000 which had been loaned without interest by to the education of the coming generations. Sooner or later, thought turns into gold. At this moment, what used to be called the he province to that Institution ever since its foundation; and to this day it has never been repaid. But that cloud poorest country in Europe - Scotland-is, on the average, man for man, the wealthiest.

HAD ITS SILVER LINING in the more liberal basis upon which the government of the college was as that time

placed. The board of governors had until then been composed of the provincial offithe sordid passion for gold rather than to the generous ambition for wisdom. Let us then cials, but this was done away with, and the present mode of electing governors substi-tuted. The new board took prompt action. They resolved to appeal to these province for £10,000. This was very quickly raised, chiefly by the exertions of the late Canon Cochran, who canvassed the whole of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and part of New Brunswick, meeting everywhere with a most gratifying response and a hearty sympathy and enthusiasm for this venerable seat of learning. The Alumni Society was founded and thus gave room for the exertions of a larger number of supporters, be-sides producing an income by no means in-considerable. New professional chairs were established and immediately filled by the appointment of able and scholarly men, the number of professors being then brought up to five, as it has remained to the present, Thus after a troublous period followed an era of prosperity which continued until the third, and let us hope the last, serious storm broks over the old weather-heaten college. The assembly withdrew the annual

grant of \$2400, which they had been temporarily making for some years to all the Nova Scotia colleges, and which scems in the case of King's to have concealed the results of bad investment. Another appeal was made for \$40,000, and was progressing at a fair rate until interrupted by internal dissensions. One outcome of

though a temporary check on the progress of the wise action of the governors in first republic, and then, as I presume they are will ensure success. Any sketch of the

RECENT HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE would be incomplete, without reference to the proposal which was rejected by the

alumni at their meeting last year, after a very animated and stirring discussion. We were asked to allow our alma mater to become the adopted daughter of a yourger sis ter-an anomalous and hitherto unheard-of relationship. Fortunately for her peace of mind, many of her sons rushed to the rescue, and, with the assistance of friends, averted the impending catastrophe. And yet we have to acknowledge with sorrow that some | be but little trouble to the secretaries, and I of her sons were so ungrateful and forgetful as neither by voice, pen, or vote, or in any other way to signify that they regarded the crisis with more than the passing interest of a stranger. This may have been the result of allenation, but hold alienation a mistaken course, even if for weighty reasons; and that the proper remedy may be found by joining the Alumni Seclety, the liberal basis of which invites the co-operation of everyone, in everything was, indeed, when a university did mean a place where what was supposed to embrace the sum total of knowledge attainable by map, was actually taught. What was that

be misunderstood as condemning HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN,

been given due consideration, the result of

the negetiations might have been more suc-

The question of site was of course the

special one, and it always will be so. > But

once admit the undoubtedly superior claims of Windsor, upon which kingsmen will always insist, and the details of the scheme

would be of easy development. Perhrps you may consider, and I know some de that this

question is no longer a live one, others, that

is animation is only suspended. Whatever may be thought, there seems but little doubt

that the alumni, at their meeting last June.

administered such a powerful scoorific as to give ground for suspicion that the dose

HAS RESULTED FATALLY.

Kings has not yet been called upon to

take its stand upon the question of co-educa.

tion, but there is no telling how soon the

point may come up for diacussion. In this

matter, as in others, this university may now be said to stand alone among her sisters

of the maritime provinces. Mount Allison

admits women; Acadia admits them; Dal

housie admits them; and the university of

New Brunswick had this very year declared

in favor of falling into line with the majority.

I suppose that when the proposal is made to

us we will be taunted with being behind the

age, and with being ungallant if we refuse

admission to the gentle sex. The gentle sex

-why that very expression contains one reason for our refuesl. It is because we wish

them to continue the gentle sex, and not

become assimilated to the sterner masculine

nature, that we would not have the sexes

intermingle. I do strongly affirm that it is

as much from a chivalrous feeling as from

any other, if not more from that feeling

that some of us at the outset assume this

position. It is, however, only at the outset

Should it be found that this privilege is

really desired by those intended to take ad.

vantage of it, there will be but slight ob

stacles to its attainment.

That is distinctly another question, and should, if occasion arose, be separately dis cussed. In that matter, so far as action has been taken, Kings has expressed herself in favor of a modest extension of higher education to women. Our university was indeed first in the field, and established examinations for women before any other college in the Maritime provinces. They have not yet been taken advantage of by many, chiefly because the public generally are not aware of their establishment, but no doubt we shall soon have a yearly contingent from Girton House and the Ladies' Collegiate school soon to be established at Windsor. If you look in the annual calendar you will see the list to which you can apply the phrase quite truly that it is "short but sweet." To some of the names in that list may be at-tached the title A.A. "And what does A.A." mean?" perhaps you ask. Why, associate in arts; and what more pleasing and appropriate than for us bachelors to welcome the ladies, not as fellow-bachelors, not even as spinsters, but as associates in arts. And what shall I say prospectively? I do net wish to indulge in prophecy, but one may surely be allowed to indicate possible plans for the future advancement of the college. That the endowment fund will be raised, and that without much difficulty, we confi dently anticipate. But we must not rest content with that. Even supposing five men sufficient for the work of a college, and this I do not think the professors would admit, we cannot afford to have only that number, when our sister college of Dalhousie, only 45 miles distant, has upwards of a dozen The competition will not permit of it. And though, I know, even if Dalhousie had a hundred professors, we could always depend upon a certain body of students, their number would be extremely limited; and we this was a literary rain storm, in which we would not willingly be overshadowed by any were positively drenched with letters. On local rival. Let us not be disheartened b the merits of this or that party in the bitter struggle I do not intend to dwell, but alval, but let it only urge us on to still greater efforts, and I feel sure they will be attended the endowment fund was caused, I believe with still greater results. Fellowships also thatfout of those troubles, grievous as they for the purpose of, in future, supplying our seemed, only increased advantage will accrue to the college, as indeed appears from the success of the restoration fund, more than what was originally asked for having been quickly and generously subscribed. It is not my province to deal with the figures of correct in stating that in every county of these funds for the endowment and restora-tion of the college, but I may express the general approbation which was evinced at Island and Cape Breton I know that there are such in three-fourths of the counties of storing the college to the confidence of the New Brunswick. In every county, then, in the maritime provinces which has even one about to do, pushing forward the work of Kingman or supporter of Kings let us have a local committee or at least a corresponding secretary. During the progress of the can-vass for the endowment fund, these corresponding secretaries would be especially use-ful, in preparing for and assisting the official canvasser. Through them, aleo, advertising of all kinds could be circulated, and the institution thus kept

PROMINENTLY BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

They would be in a position to give full information to intending matriculants, and to encourage students who had not made choice of a university to take the course at Windson in preference to other places. All this would feel sure that a sufficient number could be obtained who would willingly do this much for their alma mater without any pecuaiary reward. We can do as much by the employment of men as of money in further enlarging our borders and broadening the scope of the great educational work which lies the fore this venerable university. Great as has been the past, we sometimes, in our opti-mistic moods believe that the future will be still greater, and that this generation will



