

which existed in rural sections against paying for High Schools. They advanced the idea that they should only pay for the elementary education, and those desirous to give their sons and daughters a higher education should pay for it. This was very true, but he advanced the idea that everybody required the higher education. He thought the burden was on the right shoulders. The higher the education in the country the higher would be the morals of the people. If they had an aristocracy, let it be one of high culture and moral virtue. The age at present was one of great interest. A person advancing any idea had to give a reason for such, and it was only by wide and extensive learning that this could be acquired. While they could not hope to surpass the race of men who gave the books now studied by classical students, yet the general average was elevated far above those times. As much as had been done there was yet a great deal to be accomplished. He spoke of the means for the promotion of general knowledge, and he desired to see more public libraries established in Canada. He was gratified to find in Queen's University such a large portion of the building devoted to a library, and hoped it would be soon filled. He compared the average amount of knowledge disseminated in other countries by means of libraries with Canada and found this country sadly in the background. The honourable gentleman urged the more general opening of Mechanics' Institutes throughout the country. He thought if Kingston took the initiative in providing a first-class public library, other towns and cities would soon fall into line. He concluded his address of nearly an hour's duration by thanking the Chancellor for the kind invitation to the conversation to-morrow evening, but would be unable to be present. On behalf of his brother, Vice-Chancellor Blake, he presented that gentleman's regrets at not being able to be present on account of judicial duties. Hon. Mr. Blake was heartily cheered as he resumed his seat.

The Principal then in a humorous manner introduced as a representative from Quebec the Hon. H. G. Joly, who was received with the utmost enthusiasm. He felt that one who rose to address such an audience ought to have something to say respecting the work of the Institution, but he had to confess that he knew nothing about Queen's University. Still he had been asked to speak words of greeting, and he thought every man of heart and feeling could do so. He referred to Lord Durham having forty years ago stated that Canada had no literary taste, but they had got a literature of their own now which was appreciated on both sides of the Atlantic. He spoke very eulogistically of Mr. Frechette, who had recently been so highly honoured in France, as an author, and of whom Mark Twain said that not only Quebec, not only Canada, but the whole continent of America should be proud. He spoke at some length on the value of higher education, and argued in favour of more practical instruction in schools. He hoped that before long this would be done in Canada, and sat down loudly applauded.

The Principal then introduced the Hon. Alex. Morris, the son of one of the founders of Queen's, and one of the Institutions' warmest friends.

HON. ALEX. MORRIS,

on rising, was received with cheers. He said that after his long absence in the new Province he could scarcely find words to express his gratification at the progress which had been made in the matters pertaining to Queen's College. He can perceive now that its basis was laid upon a solid rock. He was glad to see in Ontario, an off-shoot for the education of the youth in Christian religion and for their instruction in literature. For his part he believed that education and religion should never be severed—whether at the school or fireside. There should be a strong union between education and religion. It was that idea which in-

spired in the first place the founders of this institution. Of the founders there were only three now living, one of them being Rev. John Cook, D.D., who was Principal of Queen's College during the days of its troubles and trials. If he were present here to-night what a grand sight it would be to see the brilliant consummation of his efforts in the days gone by. The present Principal is doing a work of power and vigour that will be a memorial that will exist long after he has passed away. The speaker was some years ago sent abroad in search of a Principal for Queen's College. He visited Scotland, and never was a delegate received with kinder hands than he had been on that occasion. Principal Grant was attending College at Edinburgh at the time, and he had met him there. While speaking one day to the Rev. Norman McLeod, the name of the young Canadian came up, when the reverend gentleman said: "Mark my words that young man will rise some day to an exalted position," and sure enough his words came true. He was pleased to see that all here were on an equal footing, as far as educational pursuits were concerned. And he had no doubt that Queen's College would have the effect of elevating the standard of education throughout the whole Dominion. (Applause.) He did not wholly agree with the views of the Chancellor of Toronto University, and took a broader view desiderating what he believed to be possible and practicable—the foundation of a Dominion University round which the colleges, each preserving its own autonomy, should be gathered. The graduate of such a truly national institution would be proud of his distinction, and its establishment would lift education on a higher plane. I trust that the third estate (the press) will consider and ventilate the suggestion. It is, he admitted, in the future, but meanwhile he would support, though a Trustee of Queen's College, a thoroughly Provincial University in Ontario, around which should be collected the various colleges, without interference with their present relations, and arranged on fair and just terms. He believed this could be accomplished, and did not think the day of its being carried out was so far distant as the learned Chancellor of Toronto seemed to think. An effort should be made in this direction, for it would bring about a uniformity of the standards of higher education and prove a universal boon to the community.

The Principal then made a short address on consolidation, stating that while he believed college consolidation unwise, university consolidation was a fair subject for discussion. After making some announcements he pronounced the benediction, and the interesting meeting dispersed about eleven o'clock.

## FRIDAY.

Friday was an exceedingly bright and warm day. The morning was chiefly occupied in preparing for proceedings of the afternoon and evening. Three o'clock was put down for the installation of the Chancellor-elect, Sandford Fleming, Esq., C.E., C.M.G. At that hour the Convocation Hall was well filled. The gallery, with the exception of a small part which was taken up by a number of young ladies (perhaps embryonic sweet girl graduates), was occupied by students who treated the audience to a musical hash of "Litoria," "Old Grimes," &c., before the opening ceremonies began. The meeting was a special Convocation. At three o'clock the Chancellor-elect appeared on the platform. This was the signal for a storm of applause from the gallery. The Principal occupied the chair, and the platform was completely taken up by graduates and members of Convocation. The Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, M.A., B.D., in the absence of the Chancellor's chaplain opened the meeting with devotional exercises. The minutes of the previous Convocation were considered read. The Principal then called on A. P. Knight, M.A., the Registrar of the University Council to state result of the election for Chan-