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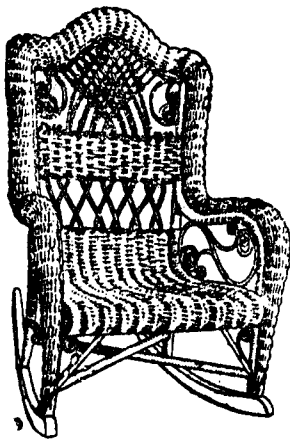
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» QUEEN'S »

UNIVERSITY JOURNAL

VOL. XXVI.

KINGSTON, CANADA, APRIL 29TH, 1899.

No. 12.

Queen's University Journal.

Published by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University in
Twelve Fortnightly Numbers, during
the Academic Year.

	- Editor-in-Chief.
G. H. WILLIAMSON - - -	- Managing Editor.
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A. W. RICHARDSON, B.A., - - -	- Editor for Medical College.
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MISS U. MACALLISTER, }	
R. B. DARGAVEL, '99 - - -	- Business Manager.
L. M. MACDONNELL, '01 - - -	- Asst. Business Manager.

A LITTLE more attention to academic usage on the part of both senate and students would be a good thing. If something is not done to stem the present tide of indifference there will soon be nothing to mark the academic nature of any University function. At the Baccalaureate sermon, this year, the graduating class not only did not wear their gowns but failed to sit together in the place allotted them. This may seem to be praiseworthy modesty on their part, born of a desire not to be conspicuous, but to our mind it is false modesty. We do not believe in the ostentatious display of college decorations, but surely a man who has honestly won distinction and obtained the standing which entitles him to a University degree, is not derogating from his dignity by taking the customary place for those to whom the sermon is especially addressed. 'Ninety-nine' established a bad precedent in regard to this matter.

Apropos of this subject. Would it not be well for the senate to enforce the rule regarding the wearing of gowns and even caps in the University building, or better still, for the students to take the initiative? Let every senior and every divinity student, next fall, don the gowns and the "mortar-board" and the whole question is

settled. The A.M.S. could also do much to perpetuate these outward marks of academic life. One thing it ought to do at the earliest opportunity, purchase a silk gown, and insist that the President and the Secretary should wear a gown at all meetings of the society.

* * *

Ever since we had occasion three months ago to tell the *Whig* a few wholesome but unpalatable truths, that vituperative sheet has, in the language of the street, "been laying for us." It seems to have determined that the opportunity should come during Convocation, even if it had to create the opportunity. Unable to meet the charges we then made against it, every one of which was well within the truth, and afraid of a fresh castigation if it continued its contemptible practice of sneering at the students and University, it has been nursing its wrath in sullen silence ever since.

But the very day the College closed, and it thinks it can slander us with impunity, it again, reveals its true nature. After being decent for a few short months, its swinish nature reasserts itself, and it returns to wallow in the mire of misrepresentation and abuse.

The Toronto papers, the other local papers, and one at least of the Montreal papers reported the proceedings of Tuesday's Convocation with considerable fulness, and each referred briefly to the conduct of the boys, but the *Whig* man is the only one whose exquisite sense of propriety and decorum was completely outraged. It would seem that others of the *Whig* staff besides the reporters must have attended the school for manners and refinement in the Whig Hall last winter, but we fear that a more thorough course will be required in order to make a gentleman out of our censor.

But even external decency is worth a good deal, and we sincerely regret that the *Whig* has again fallen from grace. The worst of it is, that those who know its vagaries best were able to prophesy this fall to a nicety. Over two months ago we were warned by several who knew well how courageous and honorable in controversy the *Whig* is, that it would return to its despicable attacks as soon as the College session closed, and the first issue thereafter verified the estimate these men had of the character of the *Whig* man.

It is almost unnecessary to say that we do not justify every act of individual students in the City Hall on Tuesday, but we do say that the general body of the students gave the speakers a respectful hearing, and nothing in the whole conduct of the students was at all comparable to the contemptibly partizan report of the proceedings which the *Whig* published. The sheet that cannot for a single hour lift itself above petty party politics and report a University function which has no political significance in the narrow sense in which alone politics is understood by such papers—the sheet that goes out of its way to try to discredit a distinguished clergyman because he found something good to say of one of its political opponents, ought to be exceedingly backward about setting itself up as the censor of the morals and manners of even uncouth and uncultured college men.

* * *

The idea of decorating Sir John's monument on the day the new chair was inaugurated was a good one, and it speaks well for the liberality of view which is inculcated at Queen's that the suggestion was received with spontaneous enthusiasm by all classes of students. The speeches were good and this feature of the closing ceremonies was a decided success.

* * *

The two most pleasing incidents of Wednesday's Convocation, two which ought to cover the whole multitude of the gallery's sins, were the ovation accorded our blind fellow-student A. T. Barnard, of Hamilton, when he went forward for his degree, and the enthusiastic and graceful way in which the students received the mention of Mrs. Grant's name by Chief-Justice

MacLennan, in connection with the list of benefactors of the new Political Science chair.

* * *

A matter requiring attention is the making of graduates' hoods, for each of which a uniformity in material is sadly required. We would suggest that the senate take this into consideration.

Degrees, Medals and Prizes.

The following is the list of graduates, medalists and prize-winners:—

MASTERS OF ARTS.

Bell J M, Almonte
 Black H H, Kingston
 Clark George W, Kingston
 Duff J, Arnprior
 Dunkley A W, Picton
 Fee W M, Camden East
 Fitzgerald Eliza S, Cornwall
 Gober Mai, Atlanta, Georgia
 Hawley A T, Napanee
 Hodgson R T, Guelph
 Jamieson Georgina, Napanee
 Kemp W, Kingston
 Kennedy T, Agincourt
 Misener Geneva, Niagara Falls South
 Mortin Alice, Aylmer
 Macdonald J F, South Lancaster
 Macdonnell J S, Fergus
 McLaren W W, Renfrew
 Rogers W C, Linden Valley
 Skelton O, Cornwall

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

Allen Laura E, Marlbank
 Barnard A T, Hamilton
 Beckstedt I N, Chesterville
 Belfour Percy F, Bath
 Brandon J S, Ancaster
 Brandon W M, Ancaster
 Britton Mildred G, Kingston
 Bryson Mary G, Ottawa
 Burgess H H, Owen Sound
 Clarke J T A, Lindsay
 Dempster J H, Ridgetown
 Detlor W T, Napanee
 Dolan G R, Carleton Place
 Durie C L, Ottawa
 Fee S M, Camden East
 Gray Henrietta A, Kingston
 Greenhill Eva E, Smith's Falls
 Grenfell Caroline P, Arnprior
 Grenfell M Elizabeth, Arnprior
 Hamm B W, Bath
 Hindle G, Orillia

Hord A H, Mitchell
 Horton C W, London
 Hunter W R, Smith's Falls
 Kennedy J M, Apple Hill
 Malone Edith A, Kingston
 Merrill J W, Ottawa
 Millar J F, Millarton
 Mudie Ethel, Kingston
 Munro Maud E, Perth
 McCallum J A, Brewer's Mills
 McLennan Elizabeth, Lancaster
 McMillan A, Sonya
 McPhail A C, Campbellville
 Orser T H, Glenvale
 Poole A W, Poole's Resort
 Pringle H S, Napanee
 Purvis W, Junetown
 Putnam J H, Ottawa
 Rawlins J W, Perth
 Reid G M, Kingston
 Robertson D M, Shakespeare
 Saunders W R, Varney
 Scott A, Glenmorris
 Snell G W, Pembroke
 Stothers R, Ottawa
 Williamson George H, Kingston
 Witherel E R, Athens

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Merritt C P, St Catharines

THEOLOGY TESTAMURS.

Abrey J, Moulton
 Cram W H, Carleton Place
 Feir H, Omeme
 Kannawin W M, Shelbourne
 Millar W, Elkhorn
 MacNeill A J, Orangedale
 Shortt J S, Calgary

UNIVERSITY MEDALISTS.

Latin—Oscar Skelton, M.A., Cornwall.
 Greek—Geneva Misener, M.A., Niagara Falls, South.
 Moderns—Edith A. Malone, B.A., Kingston.
 English—James Duff, M.A., Arnprior.
 History—Ethel Mudie, B.A., Kingston.
 Moral Philosophy—W. M. Fee, M.A., Camden East.
 Political Science—W. W. McLaren, M.A., Renfrew.
 Biology—W. J. Saunders, Kingston.
 Chemistry—J. M. Bell, M.A., Almonte.
 Mathematics—Alice Mortin, M.A., Aylmer.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN THEOLOGY.

Sarah McClelland Waddell, \$120—First year Divinity, O. and N. T. Exegesis and Elocution, James Wallace, M.A., Renfrew.
 Spence, \$60—First year Divinity, O. and N. T. Exegesis and Apologetics or Hebrew, W.

McDonald, B.A., Blakenay, tenable for two years.

Leitch Memorial, \$80—Awarded upon sessional examination, tenable for two years, James S. Shortt, M.A., Calgary, N.W.T.

Toronto, \$60—Second year Hebrew, W. Guy, B.A., Camden East.

Rankin, \$55—Apologetics, T. F. Heeney, B.A., Woodstock.

Glass Memorial, \$30—Church History, W. H. Cram, B.A., Carleton Place.

James Anderson, bursary, \$30—Gælic, H. L. McKinnon, B.A., Lake Ainslie, C.B.

William Morris, bursary, \$60—W. H. Cram, B.A., Carleton Place.

St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, \$50—O. and N. T. Exegesis, A. W. McIntosh, Deseronto.

Anderson, No. 1, \$40—First year Divinity, James Anthony, Owen Sound.

Anderson, No. 2, \$40—Second year Divinity, D. L. Gordon, B.A., Stapleton.

Mackie, \$25—W. T. Prittie, B.A., Kingston.
 Chancellor's, \$70—M. A. McKinnon, B.A., Lake Ainslie, C.B.

PRACTICAL SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Chancellor's in Practical Science, E. Dwyer, Kingston.

"The Graduate," Chemistry, W. G. Dunkley, Picton.

Gowan prize, Botany, Annie Boyd, M.A., Kingston.

PRIZES.

Gowan Foundation Scholarship, essay—D. M. Solandt, East Berkshire, Vermont.

Latin Prose essay—Ursilla Macalister, Prescott.

Greek Prose—J. S. Macdonnell, M.A., Fergus.

Lewis lecture—J. S. Shortt, M.A., Calgary.
 McBean Scholarship, essay, "Data of Ethics"

—T. K. Scott, Glen Morris.

The boys who undertook to usher at the City Hall on Tuesday would like to apologise to the lady students for the manner in which things were bungled as regards the seats allotted to them. It was the intention to reserve the first fifteen or twenty seats in the front of the building, but, owing to an unfortunate accident, the ushers did not gain admittance until the doors were opened to the public, and by the time they got control of things the front seats were all taken. The only thing then to be done was to secure half-a-dozen seats farther back, and this with some difficulty they managed to accomplish. With hopes that the girls will forgive us, we promise better things next time.

IT is an inscrutable mystery to some good people, far removed from academical circles, why so many years should be consumed in the making of ministers out of lads whom they thought good preachers seven years ago.

We have our mysteries too, but that is not one of them. It certainly is not a sense of the infinitude of our knowledge that drives us from the sheltering walls of our Alma Mater. But when our turn comes, we too must go,

"And, departing, leave behind us,
Footprints on the sands of time."

You know the rest, dear brothers, but for Auld Lang Syne permit us to give you a brief outline of our—boots, the ones we now wear.

The Moderator does not always polish his, but they are substantial, roomy and developing. He would take them off his feet to give to any needy fellow. He avoids planting them on people's corns, and has no corns of his own. Some sweet day he hopes to get a patent leather pair for a certain purpose. His boots, by the way, have two souls, and can express themselves in Gaelic and English.

The President of the Alma Mater, who is also a member of our final year, had his shoes made to order. They have trodden the forum, the sanctum and the study, ever with a purpose. Lately he has worn Hospital slippers for several weeks, and his fellows are right glad to hear the tramp of our Robert's shoes on familiar soil. They should grace a good pulpit—behind it, of course.

But the ex-President A.M.S. has solid, heavy treaders, which get over the ground steadily and surely, ever advancing. Edinburgh's streets are likely to feel them next autumn. They are classic, though modern, economic, though political, and theological though rational, and have an avowedly strong impulse to kick a cad.

The ex-Treasurer of the Q.U.M.A. wears expensive boots. He knows how to get the money. They have an enthusiastic spring and mystical laces. They are good for a long walk, too, and should serve well, east or west.

But Miller has the real Western boot, no wild nor woolly article either, no hair outside nor inside. They do not even squeak, but plod gently, minding their own business, keeping out the wet.



Willie Cram's boots are always properly polished and in good repair. They are used to long, systematic walks and seasonable talks. They appreciate music and love philosophy, and are as nice samples of footwear as ever you saw.

Currie's are quite stylish and yet can stand a K. & P. mission field as well as any. They never kicked a football, though, nor any other body. They preferred somebody's parlor to the A.M.S. on Saturday evenings.

One member has the boots of a married man, wearing their responsibility gracefully enough, and getting a call early in the morning.

A medal in philosophy is the fee for another married graduate.

The artist, a sample of whose work adorns the top of this column, has aesthetic boots, with which he tunes his mandolin, and on the soles of which he coins choice English.

"Where is the scribe?" "Lo, here am I,"

With long boots, copper-toed.

"Stands for itself the fact

As unrelenting nature leaves her every act."

QUEEN'S GRADUATES TEACHING IN ONTARIO.

It is interesting to notice the advance made by Queen's during the last ten years with regard to the number of her graduates holding positions in High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. Ten years ago there were not more than half-a-dozen Queen's graduates holding such positions; according to the last report of the Education Department there are seventy-four Queen's graduates and specialists teaching in Ontario schools. Below is a detailed statement:

- Classics, 11.
- English, History, French and German, 9.
- French and German, 9.
- English and History, 6.
- Classics, English and History, 1.
- Mathematics, English and History, 2.
- Science, 13.
- Mathematics 10.
- Mathematics and Science, 4.
- General teachers, 9.

From this report it will be seen that the specialists in English and History, and those in French and German stand first on the list, each totaling 18. The others follow in this order: Science, 17; Mathematics, 14; Classics, 12.

Convocation.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

THE Baccalaureate Sermon was preached in Convocation Hall on Sunday afternoon, April 23rd, by Principal Grant, who spoke as follows:—

Graduates—You have completed the course, the object of which is to impart a liberal as distinguished from a professional education. Some of you will return, for the higher studies known as post-graduate, or to enter on one or other of the professional courses which most universities now supply: but the majority will say good-bye to Queen's this week, and therefore a few parting words from the Principal may not be inappropriate. My address has been suggested by the pregnant saying of the Master (Matt. xxii., 21), "Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's; and unto God the things that are God's."

According to the old conception, Caesar was an irresistible power, above and beyond the individual, and there was no alternative but unquestioning obedience or rebellion. Now, in all self-governing states, Caesar means simply the people or ourselves; and this command therefore is that we shall do justice to ourselves in all civic and public relations. So, too, according to the old conception, God was another external power, above and beyond us; in the heavens, and even more irresistible and inscrutable than Caesar. Now, God is

"Closer to us than breathing,
Nearer than hands or feet."

In Him we live, move, and have our being; and the command to render to God the things that are God's is that we shall do justice to the highest in ourselves, that we shall be true to the spiritual and the eternal, to that which alone gives meaning, dignity, and sanctity to life.

The State is an organism distinct from the individual. God is a reality distinct from man. The life of the State is as elevated, subtle, and varied, as it is vast, many-sided and complicated. How much greater then must be the life of God! Both are mediated to us through our own souls and experiences; and according to the truth and power of these shall be our value to the universe and our inheritance throughout the eternity in which we have just begun conscious life. There is no dualism in our life, though, as the text indicates, there are two sides to it. Concerning each of these sides suffer a few words.

1. The State has a right to expect much from you. It has the right to look for common honesty and common sense from all its mem-

bers, but often it looks in vain. Among college men, however, these fundamentals should not be uncommon. The object of all college training should be to free the mind from narrowness and to cultivate in it right ideals; to teach men how to think and study intelligently so as to ensure progress; to form strong, brave, and disciplined characters so as to ensure steadiness and stability when the ship is threatened with gusts of hysteria or the more sinister violence of selfish passions. Men and women of this stamp do not come from universities alone. They grow up in quiet, duty-doing, godly homes. They are formed under the strong pressure of industrial and commercial life. They are the consummate flower of the civil, military, naval, diplomatic and political services of our world-wide Empire. But there is no nursery more fitted for their growth than a university, whose professors are believed to be animated by lofty and unselfish aims and whose students have a collective life of the same kind which corrects in due time the incompleteness and crudities of each of them. Here we ought to have the highest elevation in the community; that from which influences for good must in the end permeate the whole mass. It has therefore been said, "Tell me what Oxford and Cambridge are to-day, and I will tell you what England shall be to-morrow." The same is largely true of every old, homogeneous, well-settled, civilized community. Though less applicable to a new country, not yet rounded into form, it applies in large measure already to the United States. In its four hundred colleges and universities, feeble and chaotic though many of them are, is to be found that which will prove the saving salt of the great Republic. And though Canada is—even as compared with the United States—in its babyhood, the baby comes from good stock, and is following already the example set by the motherland. Our people are showing a high zeal for education; and, though a great deal of nonsense is often talked about our system, with absurd hopes held out of every high school and every common school being a university, and of every child getting the same equipment, quite irrespective of the size and quality of his brains and of the varied work of the world, the talk is not taken seriously. Our secondary system of schools is improving; and during the last twenty years our colleges have more than kept pace with the increase of the nation in population and wealth.

From you, then, trained as you have been, the State has a right to expect much; and only as you fulfil this expectation can it be well with yourselves. There are two extremes against which you should be on your guard from the

outset; the standing aloof from the general life, and on the other hand identifying yourselves with a party machine, and becoming soiled—it may be through your impetuosity and zeal for the success of what you honestly believe the right—with the debasing aims and practices of those whose motto is—Our party, right or wrong.

As to the first extreme, though you hold aloof, others will not. Demagogues always abound in democracies, and nothing will gratify them so much as your abstention from public life. The result will be the extension to the whole community of what is now seen in the greatest cities and States of the Union, to the infinite loss of all public and private life. We have had terrible warnings in history. New York presents to us as terrible a warning to-day. You may say, "What have I to gain by interesting myself in public life?" The very question shows that you have exactly the same spirit as the most vulgar boss, or that you are even worse, because you are a coward, and he is generally not that.

The other extreme is the one most likely to attract you. Governor Roosevelt—one of the bravest men in public life—speaking the other day to the students of Michigan, said that he did not know which he dreaded most, the machine politician or the fool reformer. The two are close brothers; for there is not only the regular party machine, on which there are always certain checks, but the fool reformer—having sense enough to see that organization is necessary—tries to get up a little machine with which to force his panacea on one or the other party, and on his machine there is usually no check of any kind. His importance, or the petty office he often has in view, depends on the persistence with which he presses his fad on the public. If you cannot be a man, if you can be nothing better than a cog in a machine, better join at once the regular organization than the petty machine which arrogates to itself some such high-sounding name as League, Union, Church, Alliance, or Council, while behind it are generally a few fussy and shallow persons who identify the whole life of the State with some pet measure which is going to bring in the Millennium, but which on the contrary, only brings law into contempt and lowers the self-respect of the whole community. Young people are apt to exaggerate the importance of law-making. Remember Emerson's wise word, "The law is only a memorandum." It simply registers the point to which the life of the community has attained, through teaching and training, through example and custom, through the formative power of ideas, and the inspiring influence of great souls. Surely it is of more import-

ance to live a noble life, to utter a true idea, to preach truth suited to the age, to give words of wisdom to the public through the press, than to be the mere instrument of recording these or the husk of these on the statute book. For what the law does is comparatively of no consequence. The law is not for the righteous man, and the aim in all communities is to have all the members righteous. And as regards the unrighteous, the law can do little more than drive them into secret places and courses. They are thus made worse. The healing influences of the wide, open air do not reach them. They escape public opinion and public censure. The disease then preys on the social organism unseen; but the Pharisee exults in his work, and loudly calls attention to the cleansing he has done, and to the whiteness of his mortuary chapels.

"Render, therefore, unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's."

II. There is something even more important, because more fundamental. God is the great reality. The First Commandment is that which gives meaning and inspiration to the Second. Only as you are true to God will you be permanently true to your civic and public life. There never has been a truly great statesman who had not his inspiration in this secret fountain. There has never been a great civilization which did not rest on religion; and according to the truth of the religion and its grasp of God has been the worth of its civilization. The saddest spectacle the world presents to-day is China, potentially the greatest nation on earth from its antiquity, its numbers, its resources, and the industry, peacefulness and domestic virtues of its people; but actually the feeblest, unable to resist attack or resent insult. And why? Because its head is bowed down to the earth instead of being lifted up into the heavens. That has made each Chinaman think only of himself and of his own pocket. There is no public spirit, because there is no sense of God.

There is a still more remarkable proof of the importance of knowing God. There never lived a man of sweeter nature and purer life than Gautama the Buddha; and the revelation was given to him that in inward culture and active virtue lies the true secret of life. But God—in whom we live or else we have no life—was not revealed to him. And so Buddhism has failed.

My young friends, this is life eternal, to know God and Jesus Christ, whom He has sent. In that knowledge, you will find exhaustless inspiration. When, in hours of loneliness or depression, after apparent defeat or even sin, you fall back into the citadel of your soul, if you

seek you will find Him there; you will find pardon, peace and a new spring of hope; you will find a friend who never fails and never betrays; and you will return to the work and warfare of life, wiser than before, and knowing that your victory is secure because He is on your side.

"Render to God the things that are God's."

Just because life is more complex than ever it was before, is the Spirit of God more needed to guide and to strengthen. Do not fancy that you need not the Spirit of God. Of all delusions, there is none so dreadful as that.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

The proceedings were conducted in Convocation Hall by the Alma Mater Society, the President, R. Burton, M.A., in the chair. In addition to the items (interesting and otherwise) contributed by the gallery, the Arts and Divinity valedictorys were delivered by J. F. Millar, B.A., and Geo. R. Lowe, B.A., respectively. Prof. Dyde also gave a very interesting and helpful address to the assembled students. The attendance at these exercises was larger than usual, and the plan of giving this meeting into the charge of the A.M.S. worked well.

DIVINITY VALEDICTORY.

Mr. President of the Alma Mater Society, Fellow-Students, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

The members of the Divinity class of '99 have stood by turns upon this sacred platform in days gone by. We have addressed these benches when they were as quiet as one could wish any audience to be, and when most of them were as vacant and as irresponsible as one could heartily desire all members of a congregation *not* to be. At the end of the Hall, however, would be found a fringe of friendly critics, against whom one had to fling his voice and his sermon. The keen and kindly criticism of the Principal brought each ordeal to a close, and the student breathed more freely for a time.

To-day all that is shoved behind us, and we are here, as a class, for a different purpose and in a different manner.

More than seven years ago some of us came to Queen's. Some of us left Queen's in those years exceeding seven, and some remained and were joined by others, so that to-day we have a class of students thinking about leaving the Divinity Hall. And you are kind enough to ask what we are thinking, and what we will say before "Good-bye." One thing is, "Where did we come from, and what brought us to Queen's?" And this leads us back to godly parents, and to ministers or presbyters who were bishops to us, and to school-teachers who

implanted the love of learning, and to old-time Queen's men whose magnetism drew us hitherward. In this connexion a passage from *Sartor Resartus* comes to mind:

"Two men I honor, and no third. First, the toil-worn craftsman, that with earth made implement laboriously conquers the earth and makes her man's. Venerable to me is the hard Hand; crooked, coarse: wherein, notwithstanding, lies a cunning virtue indefeasibly royal, as of the sceptre of this planet.

"A second man I honor and still more highly: Him who is seen toiling for the spiritually indispensable; not daily bread, but the Bread of Life. Is not he, too, in his duty; endeavouring towards inward Harmony: revealing this by act, or by word, through all his outward endeavours, be they high or low?

"Unspeakably touching it is, however, when I find both dignities united. * * * Sublimar in this world know I nothing than a Peasant Saint. * * *

"Such a one will take thee back to Nazareth itself; thou wilt see the splendour of heaven spring forth from the humblest depths of earth, like a light shining in great darkness."

And so our fathers sent us down to Queen's that we might become men. We left our mothers and came to be cared for by the Alma Mater of many sons and daughters. Of her it shall be said that many a man was born there, of her shall we say, "If I forget thee, let my right hand forget its cunning." "Who is she that looketh forth as the morning, Fair as the moon, Clear as the sun, Terrible as an army with banners?" 'Tis Queen's, "ever royal and affectionate in her bearing."

Which of her professors hath not "taught weak wills how much they can"? We hope that we shall ever have kindly feelings towards those who have been our professors in theology. Each has represented to us some ideal truths, each has borne patiently with our crudities, each has sought in his own way to guide our feet into the way of peace. And we never can tell how much we owe to some of our Arts professors, whose spirit of culture and of fearless search for Truth impregnates the very air of Queen's. During the past session we have been specially indebted to the Professor of Mental Philosophy for what might be called a practical course in the Philosophy of Preaching and in the conduct of public worship. The past session has been, in many respects, the most satisfactory of our course. We are very grateful for the work of Mr. Jordan, Mr. Faulkner and Mr. Laird. The gentle and scholarly divine of Strathroy has given us an insight into the details of Modern Biblical research, has shown the great value of reverent Biblical Cri-

ticism, and has deepened, let us hope, our desire to be students all our lives. We anticipate the glad greeting that will be accorded Professor Macnaughton on his return visit next session (D.V.) and would suggest that the Divinities arrange the Scotch song in which it is asked, "When ye come back fra Germany, what will ye bring to me, laddie?" to suit the case, with especial emphasis on the retort, "Be my man, yersel', Johnnie." We who leave, inwardly vow to do our best endeavour to sit at the feet of such worthies at the next Alumni Conference.

Permit me also, on behalf of the Divinity students, to express our thanks to the Chancellor for the encouragement he has given to the pursuit of Honour work in Arts by students of Theology. Every faculty has known his wise generosity. In the Principal we have seen an illustration of the truth that the *first* of all is the *minister* of all. Therefore we feel that any criticism of the Theological course would be a superfluity of naughtiness. We know that the Principal is ever keeping watch for means within his power wherewith to improve the Theological Department and to bring it nearer the ideal of efficiency. We know that any men who wish to make safe investments for the good of their country or their church will find Principal Grant ready to show them the way. We will venture but one hint of criticism, by suggesting that Divinity students should be required to do more work for themselves, even if less hours daily were demanded for class attendance.

In this respect Honour work in Arts presents a good example, where class attendance is qualitative rather than quantitative. We think that methods of Exegesis, reading, writing and speaking demand much practice for their mastery, and that not even the student's notebook, much less his mind, should be made a lumber-room, or even a lumber-yard, from which material is taken in the spring to build up answers to Exam. questions. That which enters into a man's soul is what is, was and shall be. The tendency to ignore this is the bane of much preparatory school-work and is alien to the spirit of Queen's, but even here it requires to be guarded against. This is a mere hint which will be taken for what it is worth.

The free institutions of our College give opportunity of varied development in social and political manners, which, in due proportion, minister worthily to the welfare of the students. The A.M.S., the JOURNAL, the Y.M.C.A., the Q.U.M.A., and all the associations of Campus, Rink and Committee-room have helped us to know one another, and afford many means of becoming subdued to "that gentleness which when it weds with manhood makes a man." To all sorts and conditions of students, who re-

flected somewhat of the manifold riches of the Infinite Mind, we owe much, and we wish them all that true enlightenment and that identification with the common interests of men which shall best fulfil the individuality of each. To our fellow-students who expect to return to the familiar halls we would say that we shall watch your career with tender interest as you continue to absorb the spirit of Queen's, and, by your work, to help mould her destiny. We are glad to think that there are as good men in the undergraduate ranks to-day as ever before, and as good an average batch of graduates this year. We have been told with regard to St. John's knowledge of the Logos of Philo, that probably St. John was too busy a man to be much of a student. Let every student beware of practice based on a wrong interpretation of the activity of the apostle. The business of the student is *study*.

Much success we wish to those who go, with their Arts degree, to enter the various useful walks of life, or to prepare for them. May none of us be found bowing down to the golden image.

It is pleasant for us to think, to-day, that the Divinity class of Queen's is not a monastic order, shut out from the world, but that we can number among our friends, students in all the departments with whom we have had the most congenial associations, never to be forgotten.

Many a change of belief and of attitude comes over a man in his College days. There is so much of inner storm and stress that sometimes one can scarcely discern whither he is steering. Some day there may be a regular University preacher at Queen's, a Fellow, say, to help pilot student spirits. To-day let me mention one text which is old but perennial. It is "Love your neighbour as yourself." As we advance in knowledge we shall find reason in that truth. Our neighbours and ourselves are one.

If you like I will read a quotation from Chaucer:

"Fly from the presse, and dwell with soothfastness,
Suffice unto thy good though it be small,
Rede well thyself that other folks may rede
And Truth shall thee deliver; it is no drede.
That thee is sent receive in buxomness.
The wrestling of this world asketh a fall;
Here is no home, here is but wilderness;
Forth, pilgrim, forth, best out of thy stall!
Look up on high and thank the God of all;
Waive thy lusts and let thy ghost thee lead,
And Truth shall thee deliver, it is no *drede*."

Of our own outlook, just a word. The Master said to two disciples, James and John, when they were seeking preferment, "The cup that I drink ye shall drink; and with the baptism that I am baptized withal shall ye be baptized; but to sit on my right hand or on my

left hand is not mine to give, but it is for whom it hath been prepared." Mark x., 39, 40.

We believe that we, too, shall be so baptized. If not, we should be of all men most to be pitied. In the rush of to-day the Master's voice still calls men and women to leave all and follow him. If in this age, with all its complexity, with its worldly tendencies, with the longing on the part of many for clear, practical proofs that Christianity has not lost its virile power of unselfishness and self-sacrifice, we fail to devote ourselves truly to the service of our fellows, our light shall go out in darkness. If, on the other hand, we bear the burdens of the heavily laden, our outlook is bright, our opportunities large, and though our path must have many rough places, we are resolved to follow in the way trodden by so many graduates of Queen's in the service of our Master.

And now we must speak the word "Farewell!" Long may the illustrious Faculties of Queen's serve their country in their noble callings! May their chairs never lack a leg to stand on! May their way be blessed, and may their crown of rejoicing ever richly be set with the characters they help to mould! May her students be a jolly and a jollier crew in their jolly home, ever more songful and sportive and studious. We wish you well, our brothers, who "ever roaming with a hungry heart" seek truths new and old." And you, our sisters, who have given a fresh fragrance to College halls, we bid you a fond adieu! So long as there are no medals and no maidens in Divinity Hall, the Theological student can look upon both with a serenity impossible to mere Arts men. So long as there is a campus and a rink, may Theological students wax fat and kick, and have many a bone to pick with the men of Science Hall. So long as there is a unity of body, soul and spirit, Medicine and Theology will wish one another to be well, prosperous and hearty. So long as there is a Limestone City, may there be girls that are so pretty to rhyme with it, and may City and University find increased dimensions for the College Home, and live happily forever afterwards.

Finally, friends all, Farewell!

ARTS VALEDICTORY.

J. F. Millar, valedictorian for '99, referred to the fact that almost the first duty devolving on his class when they entered college was the sad one of following the remains of the late Dr. Williamson. He spoke of the growth of Queen's during recent years, and expressed doubt as to whether a much further increase in the number of students would be beneficial to the spirit de corps of the college and the inti-

mate fellowship between professors and students.

Referring to the effects of a college life and experience he spoke of the transforming process by which old ideals give way to new and higher ones. "Our attitude," he said, to those great social, political and religious questions which are everywhere agitating men's minds is at once more sympathetic and rational. We reflect it is to be hoped, that spirit of charity for which Queen's is so widely and favorably known.

Passing on from this question he spoke of the responsibilities these wider and truer views entail, and of the hopefulness that should buoy us up even though the actual conditions of life and society fall so far short of the ideals we set before us. "Progress implies continual incompleteness but it is still our hope and our ideal."

He next referred in appropriate terms to the way in which our Alma Mater tends to develop the individuality of each man instead of making him a mere encyclopaedia of facts. Education here consists in the inculcation of right principles and the development of character. Her aim is to teach men to think. She believes that it is better

"Youth should strive through acts uncouth
Towards making, than repose in aught
found made."

Yet even so, a college course is but preliminary, and it will fail of its highest advantage if it does not make those who are graduated life-long students. Queen's constantly impresses this upon the minds of students, and they cannot go out to live lives of ease without being false to their training. Emerson says, "God offers to every mind his choice between truth and repose. Take which you please, you can never have both. Between these as a pendulum man oscillates ever. He in whom the love of repose predominates will accept the first creed, the first philosophy, the first political party he meets—most likely his father's. He gets rest, commodity and reputation, but he shuts the door of truth. He in whom the love of truth predominates . . . submits to the inconvenience of suspense and imperfect opinion, but he is a candidate for truth, as the other is not, and respects the highest law of his being."

Proceeding he pointed out that as a tree is known by its fruits, so Queen's is known by the graduates it sends out. We should therefore remember the debt we owe our Alma Mater, and be men of purity, honor and integrity.

He concluded with a word of farewell to the undergraduates, an expression of thanks to the professors for help and counsel, and to the citizens of Kingston for their kindness and hospitality.

PROFESSOR DYDE'S ADDRESS.

"Fellow Students:—It affords me great pleasure to accept the invitation so cordially extended to me by your Alma Mater Society to represent the Faculty of the University at this first Student-Convocation. In behalf of my colleagues let me say that some of them would undoubtedly have been here to-day were they not debating in secret conclave very grave and important college matters."

After referring briefly to the examinations, which had just been held, Professor Dyde touched upon the "burning question" of athletics. He congratulated the students upon the completion of the tennis-court, and hoped that the rumor of an open air skating rink had some foundation. He insisted that manliness of character was required just as much on the campus as in the class. "These portraits," he said, pointing to the pictures on the walls of Convocation Hall, "look down on us, when we are playing a game, in just the same way as they look down on us when we are writing on our examinations. The spirit of these men is the spirit of the University, and this spirit we must carry into every department of College life. Walt Whitman, somewhere mentions the "deepening twilight," which hung over the United States during the terms of office of some unworthy Presidents, and the interregnum in the glory of his country. Every generation of students is responsible for the spirit which the students manifest in field or class-room during their time. They receive the traditions of Queen's from their predecessors, and must hand them on to their successors; and they ought to pass on these traditions as bright and untarnished as they were when they first came into their care. There ought to be no interregnum in the traditions of manliness, self-control and fair-play which are connected with the name of Queen's." Professor Dyde strongly advised every student, the young women as well as the young men, to set apart a portion of each day, not so much for exercise as for recreation, urging that the student, who believed in recreation, would not only be able to do his work better, but would insensibly attain to a wiser and broader view of life.

The thing upon which Dr. Dyde desired, as he said, most to insist was the need of having ideals. After giving some reminiscences of his college days, he passed a severe criticism upon a bill, recently before the legislature of Ontario, whose object was to divide the subjects of study in the secondary schools according to the occupations which the pupils were to follow. The danger of such a proposal lay in regarding education as nothing more than a stepping-stone to a living. Not only were the professions degra-

ded by such a view of their value to society, but so also was business. "Business," wrote Sir Walter Scott, "connects nation with nation, relieves the wants and contributes to the wealth of all, and makes a man a member of the commonwealth of the civilized world." It was well that every business man should understand the real meaning of the work in which he was engaged. How could any pupil, looking forward to a business career, expect to become a worthy "member of the commonwealth of the civilized world," if his studies were to be in large measure confined to the narrowly practical subjects of typewriting and book-keeping? The country, whose educators did not believe in ideals, was not to be envied.

In concluding his address, the Professor speaking more directly to the students who were about to leave the University, urged them not to be discouraged if their ideas were slow in maturing, or they found seemingly little fruit of their work. All ideals had to submit to be tested by experience. "In making up the narrow path of life, you must go slowly, pick your way at times with hands and feet, turn and twist and sometimes even retrace your steps, but, if you keep your faith clear and your enthusiasm fresh, you will be in reality always climbing. The world cannot at first accept what you have to offer, because it has not as yet proved itself worthy, but by and bye, if you do not falter, some one of you may work out a purpose, which the world will be glad to acknowledge as its own."

THE SPECIAL CONVOCATION.

A Special Convocation was held in the City Hall on Tuesday afternoon, April 25th, when the Sir John A. Macdonald Chair of Political and Economic Science was inaugurated, and the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Sir Charles Tupper.

The Chancellor presided, and on the platform with him, besides the distinguished guest, were the Senate, the University Council, Graduates and many others.

Rev. Mr. McPhail of Picton, having offered prayer, the Registrar, Dr. J. C. Connell, read a resolution passed by the University Council that afternoon, expressing satisfaction at the movement to complete the endowment of the chair.

Principal Grant, then gave an interesting account of the movement for the founding of a chair of Political and Economic Science. He read the circular which was sent out on Oct. 18, 1898, by the Finance and Estate Committee of the University to gentlemen in different parts of Canada appealing for contributions. The response which the circular elicited had been

most gratifying. Contributions were limited to \$500. and men of all denominations and political creeds joined in the movement. It was decided to establish the chair if the minimum sum of \$20,000, including Senator Gowan's gifts, was raised before the spring convocation, and thereafter to raise a sufficient sum to put the endowment on a 3 or 4 per cent. basis, instead of 5 per cent., so as to guarantee the permanency of the foundation.

"The minimum has been secured," continued the Principal, "and now we shall quietly move onward, and no doubt the maximum will be reached. There are more than 60 friends of Sir John Macdonald willing to take part in erecting so fitting a monument by 'putting a stone on the cairn', without personal solicitation, and others will contribute for the sake of helping Queen's, because of the importance of the subject to which the chair is to be devoted, a subject important in every modern State because of the growing complexity of society, and doubly important in a new country, which is the happy hunting ground of social and economic faddists, who, discredited at home, count on making easy converts among a people described to them as 'rough, raw and democratic, and particularly raw,'" (Laughter.) They had hoped, the Principal went on to say, that Senator Gowan would have been present that afternoon. He read a letter from the Senator, however, explaining that the writer, to his deep regret, was unable, through weakness, consequent on a long illness, to avail himself of the invitation to be present at convocation and the accompanying ceremony. Senator Gowan offered his earnest wishes for the highest prosperity of Queen's, and expressed the earnest hope that the new chair might prove to be a lasting benefit and an efficient help to many a student in acquiring that branch of knowledge which it was designed to teach.

In conclusion the Principal said:—"We are especially fortunate in having the address of the day given by a very old friend of mine and fellow-Nova Scotian, Sir Charles Tupper. (Applause.) There is a duty to be performed first in regard to Sir Charles himself, the Senate having this day enrolled him among the graduates of Queen's by conferring the honorary degree of LL.D. on him. He has already had from the parent University of Edinburgh, of which he is a graduate in medicine, an honorary degree, and he has also had a degree from Cambridge. Having obtained a degree from the university on which we are modelled, I feel that he will be glad to get it from the child as well, and the Senate gives this as an acknowledgment of his valued public services, particularly in the cause of education." (Applause.)

Rev. Dr. Barclay of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Montreal, then presented Sir Charles Tupper to the Chancellor for the degree. In his address the reverend gentleman said there were two Sir Charles Tupper on the platform; one was the Sir Charles Tupper as described by his political friends and the press supporting him. The other was the Sir Charles Tupper as painted by his political opponents and the press that represented them. The one was already so exalted a personage that it would be a superfluity to try and add to his description. The other was such a disreputable character—(cries of "Oh")—that no self-respecting society would admit him within its doors or allow its members to shake hands with him. (Laughter.) "I have my own conception of Sir Charles Tupper," said the speaker, "formed independently of both of them, and in my conception of him, if he will permit me to say so, he is not an angel—(laughter)—also in my conception he is not—well, you will excuse me using the word in the presence of ladies and gentlemen. (Renewed laughter.) In my conception Sir Charles Tupper is a man, and a man whose work and worth any country might justly honor. (Applause.) His career from the beginning has been a career of marked ability and steady industry, of unflagging perseverance, of indomitable pluck, of singular devotion to his country's service and of wise and far-reaching benefit to its development and prosperity." (Applause.) The speaker then reviewed Sir Charles' career, and claimed that by his ability and by the lengthened services of a lifetime that statesman had laid the educational, the commercial, the political and the diplomatic interests of the country under a debt of obligation.

"I propose to you," continued the reverend gentleman, "Sir Charles Tupper as a man of public spirit and of great public services. I propose to you Sir Charles Tupper as a speaker whose speeches have been characterized by depth of argument and height of eloquence, and, if reports be true, by length commensurate with the depth and height. (Laughter.) No doubt he has made enemies as well as friends in his career. The man does not live who can escape that, not even the man whose conspicuous feature is his sunny smile."

Sir Charles Tupper was warmly received when he arose to speak, after having received the degree at the hands of the Chancellor.

In his opening remarks Sir Charles said:—"I need not say to you how much I am overcome by the great honor which has been conferred upon me to-day. I have been presented to you, Mr. Chancellor, by one of the most distinguished and eminent divines of that great Presbyterian Church which all the world respects.

The glowing, the too eulogistic, the too kindly manner in which he has referred to me almost deprives me of power to properly acknowledge as I ought to acknowledge, this distinction which I am receiving to-day.

"It has been my good fortune not only to be presented by a gentleman holding a very distinguished and eminent position in the great church to which he belongs, but to be presented to a Chancellor whom for 36 long years I have known most intimately, and every year of which has added and deepened the respect that I entertained for him. Early in our acquaintance your Chancellor built an imperishable monument to himself in the International Railway, commanding the admiration of the most distinguished engineers of all countries. He it was, also, who solved the difficulty of the location of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and he is the gentleman to whom the empire will soon, I hope, be indebted for having secured the construction of a Pacific cable—associated with a Principal whose eloquent tongue and facile pen have raised this University to its present eminence. (Applause.)

"I have received a similar honor from the University of Cambridge, and my old Alma Mater, the University of Edinburgh, but while I was to them comparatively unknown, here, where I have spent forty-four years of my public life under an electric searchlight, you have thought me not unworthy of this great distinction. I am proud to assist the Hon. Senator Gowan, who has so mainly contributed to found this chair of Political and Economic Science as an enduring monument to that great and ever-to-be-lamented statesman, the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald. Appointed Judge fifty-six years ago—forty-three years on the bench, and since a law-maker—no one could be better qualified to inaugurate such a chair than Senator Gowan." (Applause.)

Sir Charles then went on to show that no field can be more interesting than Canada for historical investigation. Sir John A. Macdonald, he said was an indefatigable student of political and economical science and the value of his study of this subject was shown in his treatment of the French-Canadians, and in his adoption throughout life of the great cardinal principle of equal rights to all, irrespective of sect or creed.

Reference was made to the prominent part played by Sir John in the National Policy, and the inception of the C. P. R. Sir Charles Tupper concluded his speech by alluding to the prevailing prosperity of Canada, and with a description of the great natural resources of the Dominion.

The proceedings closed with the singing of

the National Anthem. Subsequently Sir Charles Tupper was driven to the University grounds where he planted an elm tree in commemoration of the afternoon's function.

THE STUDENTS' TRIBUTE.

On the afternoon of the inauguration of the Sir John A. Macdonald chair in Political and Economic Science, the students marched from the College to the City Park, and placed a beautiful wreath of flowers upon the statue of the great statesman. Short addresses were delivered to a large assembly by Robert Burton, M.A., J. S. Shortt, M.A., J. M. Farrell, B.A., and W. F. Nickle, B.A., President and Past Presidents of the Alma Mater Society. At the close of the ceremony the national anthem was sung.

THE CLOSING CEREMONIES.

It was an audience of beauty and culture which assembled in Convocation Hall to witness the closing proceedings on Wednesday afternoon last. In the gallery the boys held sway and made things quite warm. After the slow and solemn procession of University dignitaries and distinguished visitors had settled themselves on the platform, Convocation was opened with prayer by the Rev. M. Macgillivray, M.A. The Chancellor then delivered his address in which he made a felicitous reference to the presence of Lord Minto. He then spoke of the memorable occasion two years ago when Lady Aberdeen became an honorary graduate of Queen's, and in order to commemorate that event he asked the Principal to unveil a bust of the Countess. Principal Grant did as directed, and, throwing aside the drapery from a pedestal that stood near, disclosed a speaking likeness of the countenance of the late Governor-General's consort. The unveiling of the bust evoked a great display of enthusiasm. The Chancellor then formally presented the bust to the University. Mr. Justice MacLennan, on behalf of the Board of Trustees, received and acknowledged the gift.

The presentation of medals and scholarships, and the conferring of degrees then took place.

Principal Grant then presented His Excellency Lord Minto for the degree of LL.D. In his opening remarks he expressed gratification at the presence of Archbishop Gauthier, an observation which the audience received with applause. The Principal then proceeded to show why Queen's followed the long-established practice of asking Her Majesty's representative in Canada to join her brotherhood. "We received from Her Majesty the charter under which we act and do our work and confer our

honors. It is by Her Majesty's special permission that we bear her title. Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales and the British Government have on this occasion again and again conferred gifts upon the University. Apart altogether from these considerations, loyalty is with us a tradition, a sentiment, a conviction and a passion, and we are therefore greatly delighted to have His Excellency present at our first Convocation since his arrival in Canada. He has claims on the consideration of Canadians because of his connections and his past. Through Lady Minto he is connected with the great names of Lord Durham and Lord Elgin, than whose there are none more honored in the history of Canada." Principal Grant then referred to the time when Lord Minto was Military Secretary to Lord Lansdowne during a critical epoch in the history of Canada. "His Excellency has already shown that he does not wish to be an idle man, but desires to aid in the development of the Dominion. Already he has shown, and that he is and will be a force in connection with the perfecting of our militia. In the next place we were delighted to find that His Excellency takes a deeply warm, appreciative and intelligent interest in the promotion of art." The Principal made an appreciative reference to Lord Minto's renown as a hunter and horseman, and concluded by asking that the degree of LL.D. be conferred upon him.

When the Governor-General came forward to respond, the audience rose en masse and sang the national anthem. His Excellency made a very short but graceful speech, in which he said he highly appreciated the honor conferred upon him. "As your youngest graduate," he concluded, "it will be my highest endeavor to do all I can to deserve the great distinction that has been conferred upon me by Queen's University to-day."

Rev. Dr. Ross presented Rev. W. H. Fitchett, of Melbourne, Australia, for the degree of LL.D. For the degree of D.D., Rev. W. G. Jordan was presented by Rev. Dr. Milligan, who gave an interesting account of the brilliant scholastic career of the reverend gentleman. Rev. Mr. Jordan made a becoming response, his modest and unassuming manner impressing his hearers most favorably.

Mr. Justice MacLennan then unveiled a brass placed in the wall of Convocation Hall to commemorate the services of Senator Gowan and the other contributors to the Sir John Macdonald chair of Political and Economic Science.

Mr. H. H. Strathy, of Barrie, nephew of Senator Gowan, neatly responded on behalf of his uncle, who was prevented by indisposition from attending.

The proceedings closed with the singing of

the national anthem, and His Excellency was then conducted to the College grounds, where he planted a tree to commemorate his visit.

NOTES.

On Tuesday evening, April 25th. Prof. Dupuis gave a most interesting and instructive lecture on "The Planet Mars," in Convocation Hall.

At the annual meeting of the University Council on April 25th, C. McDowall, Renfrew; Dr. H. R. Duff, Kingston, and J. H. Mills, Athens, were appointed to fill vacancies. The Chancellor offered suggestions as to the erection of new buildings made necessary through a demand for more accommodation. A committee was appointed to consider the position of secondary education in Ontario and the principles to be kept in view in its development.

At the last meeting of the Senate, the following graduates were appointed tutors for the next session: Latin, Oscar Skelton, M.A., and J. F. McDonald, M.A.; Greek, James Wallace, M.A.; Mathematics, T. Kennedy, M.A.; Moral Philosophy, M. A. McKinnon, B.A.; Political Science, W. W. McLaren, M.A. J. D. Byrnes, B.A., was appointed clerk of the post office, with W. McDonald, B.A., as assistant.

Rev. W. G. Jordan, D.D., was appointed Professor of Old Testament Exegesis by the Board of Trustees on Wednesday night, April 26th. Prof. Shortt resigned the position of Librarian, and Miss Lois Saunders was appointed to fill the vacancy. The following were appointed Trustees for the next five years:—Rev. Dr. Herridge, Ottawa; Rev. D. R. Drummond, St. Thomas; Rev. D. J. Edgar Hill, Montreal; Sheriff MacLennan, Sir Sandford Fleming, and D. B. MacLennan, Cornwall.

ANNUAL SPORTS. 1899.

The following is the list of events adopted by the Athletic Committee for the sports next October: 100 yards, 220 yards, quarter mile, half mile (limit 2m. 25s.), mile (limit 5m. 20s.), three-legged, hurdle and team races; putting 16 lb. shot, throwing hammer; throwing discus; pole vaults; hop, step and jump; high jump, broad jump, standing and running.

The events will be governed by the rules of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Association, with which competitors are advised to make themselves familiar.

N. R. CARMICHAEL,
Sec. Athletic Com.

De Nobis.**ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS.**

THE Man in the Moon says:—

That 99's year group was modelled after a tombstone.

That the scroll on top of it should have an In Memoriam inscription.

That several of the departing graduates left their hearts in Kingston.

That these will return as soon as fortune smiles on them, to "take up the White Man's burden."

That A. K. Scott's limit in this respect is three years.

That the limit has been set by Uncle George.

That "Daisy" Bell is just as clever as the other girls.

That one of our esteemed Professors has gone 'ome to *peddle views* of Canada.

That his views of Canada are that it is a good place to get out of.

That nevertheless he will be here with his exuberant wit and his Cambridgian jokes next fall.

That public opinion says the boys behaved well at Convocation.

That the *Whig*, as usual, does not represent public opinion.

That its references were animated by its characteristic spirit of personal bitterness towards the authorities and students of Queen's.

That the *Whig's* sore head is vaster than has been.

That C--r-H--r-r-s, having become a man, should put away childish things.

That toy-torpedoes are childish things.

That L--nd--y at Convocation has the same amount of individuality as an echo.

That judging from their latest yell the Meds. have attained the same stage of evolution as the jackass.

That this is hard on the jackass.

That some of the Divinities have terrible hoofs.

That the glut in Kingston's beer market was relieved after the exams. were over.

That W--cce wouldn't trade sermons with McC--m or McL--n.

That they fought a good fight and finished their course.

That age is always entitled to respect.

That some of the gallery jokes are very aged.

That therefore they were entitled to greater respect than was accorded them.

That the "rubber-neck" joke is both senile and decrepid.

That it should be allowed to enjoy a well-earned rest.

That "another \$500 Geordie" was terribly overworked.

That there were many little *valedictories* spoken to an appreciative audience of *one* last week.

That he (the man in the moon) was the sole witness of some of these affecting scenes.

That he won't tell.

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