

Excellency and Lady MacGregor. Punctually at 3.30 p.m., the vacant chairs were filled, and Mrs. Kistson presented to Lady MacGregor, a beautiful bouquet of flowers. To the left of the Premier (Hon. W. Kidston), who occupied what might be termed the chair, was the Governor, Mrs. Kidston, Sir Arthur Morgan (President of the Legislative Council), in his parliamentary robes, Mrs. J. T. Bell, and Professor David, official representative of Sydney University, the oldest in Australia, and the older by four years than the State of Queensland itself; to the left were Lady MacGregor, Sir Pope Cooper, Chief Justice, in his official dress, Miss MacGregor, Hon. J. T. Bell (Speaker of the Legislative Assembly), in his official gown, and Professor Stirling, the distinguished representative of the Adelaide University, wearing the scarlet robe of a Cambridge M.D. Behind were Mr. Justice Real and Mrs. Real, Mr. Justice Chubb and Mrs. Chubb, Mr. Justice Shaud, Hon. A. H. Barlow, M.L.C., Hon. T. O'Sullivan, M.L.C. (Attorney-General) and Mrs. O'Sullivan, Hon. D. F. Denham (Minister for Lands) and Mrs. Denham, Hon. W. T. Paget (Minister for Agriculture and Railways) and Miss Paget, Hon. J. G. Appel (Home Secretary) and Miss Appel, Hon. W. H. Barnes (Minister for Public Instruction and Works) and Mrs. Barnes, Hon. A. G. C. Hawthorn (Treasurer) and Mrs. Hawthorn, Mr. W. Lennon, M.L.A. (Leader of the Opposition) and Mrs. Lennon, Miss Celia Cooper, Archbishop Donaldson, in scarlet and ermine of a D.D., Rev. Dr. Hay (Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly), and Rev. Father Byrne (representing Archbishop Dunne), Mr. C. W. Costin (Clerk of Parliaments), the Hon. Anthony Musgrave (Private Secretary to his Excellency), Captain the Hon. H. Scarlett, A.D.C., and Captains Newton and Claude Foxton, honorary A.A.D.C.

In front and at the sides were the interested spectators, forming a broad semi-circle. Immediately in front were the privileged persons, members of the House of Parliament, prominent public servants, members of the corporations of Brisbane and South Brisbane, gentlemen holding university degrees, most of whom appeared in their academic robes, and their wives and friends, the whole making a company of about 600. Behind these again were the general public in large numbers, standing and occupying a space directly in front of the dais were the school children and cadets. The guard of honour was drawn from the 9th A.I.R. (Moreton) Regiment, under Captains H. Dickson and Childs, and Lieutenant Perry, who lined up along the front of Government House, and thus behind the official party on the dais. Immediately after the singing of the National Anthem the dedication ceremony was commenced.

Outside the enclosure thousands endeavoured to catch glimpses of the proceedings or of the myriad hues of the gowns and uniforms and parasols, or to listen to the addresses. Few succeeded in hearing more than a word here and there, because the cadets, on the one side, played at stamping each other's feet with the stocks of their rifles, and, on the other side, there was a constant shuffling on the gravel of persons striving desperately hard to see and to listen. But despite the drawbacks the spectators outside applauded, when those inside gave the lead, and waited loyally till the last word had been spoken, the last action performed, and till Government House had become Queensland's University.

### Premier's Speech.

The Premier, who was cordially received, said: "Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen,—Queensland to-day completes her first half century as a self-governing community, and we are met to honour the occasion, to erect a white stone, as it were, to mark this point in our national progress. Fifty years ago, a handful of settlers, not quite 24,000 in number, claimed and obtained the right to manage their own affairs, and the British Government, in granting them that right, virtually handed over to them the ownership of this vast territory, now called Queensland, a territory exceeding in area the combined areas of England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Portugal, Spain, and Italy, and if you consider how few they were, and the way in which they started the work of opening up, civilising this vast territory, I think we must recognise that our first pioneers in Queensland were men of enterprise, self-reliance,

and high courage. (Applause.) Our population has increased 24 times since then, and yet we are still but a handful in this vast land. Yet when we compare Queensland to-day with Queensland as she was 50 years ago, the cities and towns that have been built where then was untrodden bush, the thousands of miles of railway that have been constructed, the many thousands of roads like a network all over this great area, the rivers that have been spanned, the bridges and harbours that have been made, all the things that go to make a civilised people—when we consider to what an extent that work has been carried out, we may well honour the men who have gone before us. (Applause.) And it was not only in the matter of material development that these men did good work. They established an educational system in Queensland long years ago, a system which still obtains, a system of primary education, by which you cannot find any place in Queensland when ten or a dozen children can be brought together but you will also find a State school—(applause)—and even beyond that, by means of itinerant teachers, even the scattered children of the bush have at least the elements of an education brought to their own homes. (Applause.) Now we seek to-day to commemorate our establishment as a self-governing community, and we seek to show our appreciation of the excellent work done by our predecessors in opening this new land, and in promoting the civilising and humanising agencies that make Queensland what she is to-day. And we can show our appreciation in no better way than by imitating them. We who have eaten of the fruits of the trees which they have planted, we, the men of to-day, may very well seek to plant so that the children of to-morrow may eat the fruit. (Applause.) Perhaps, your Excellency, I am not just the person to discuss educational method or to seek here to give any instructions to the senate, which will manage this University, but one thing I may express. I may express this hope, that the University of Queensland will provide for the youths of Queensland the highest culture, the best university training that can be got, at any rate, this side of the line. (Applause.) And at the same time I would not have it forgotten in arranging the University that it is a University for a hive of working bees. There is this thing which distinguishes the newest University in the British Empire from the oldest. Oxford was established by a king, this University will be established by a people. (Applause.) Queensland is democratic, not alone in her political institutions; she is democratic in heart and sentiment, and I would have the senate of our University remember that it is the desire of our people themselves that it has culminated in our crowning to-day our educational system by the establishment of a university. In very truth it may be said that the Queensland University is of the people, and I trust that the senate, when they start to manage this institution, will remember that it is also to be for the people. It is not all of us who can go to a university or directly share in its advantages, yet the whole community will, I hope, receive a general benefit, for its influence will radiate downwards through all the ranks of our social mechanism, and those who have the advantages and the privilege of the more liberal education which our University will give, will be like the leaven, which a woman put into three bushels of meal and leavened the whole lump. (Applause.) Parliament has made what I think is a fairly adequate provision for this University. The sum of £50,000 is being set aside from this year's revenue for meeting the cost of what may be called the initial expenditure—(applause)—and besides that a grant of £10,000 a year is being provided for the annual working charges of the University. (Applause.) I may also announce here to-day that the Cabinet, subject, of course to the approval of Parliament, have decided to institute a certain number of scholarships, foundation scholarships, as a step towards equalising the educational opportunities for young people, and for opening the door to ability and special merit. (Applause.) It has been decided to establish 20 foundation scholarships, tenable for three years; each of these will carry free entrance to the University, and £26 a year, or, in the case where to attend the University a student must live away from

home, £52 a year. (Applause.) And those scholarships will be equally open to all our own people, without regard to class or to creed or to sex. (Applause.) Also there is to be a foundation gold medal carrying a prize of £100 a year for two years for the purpose of encouraging original chemical research. (Applause.) There is in addition to be a medal prize of similar amount, tenable for two years, for engineering—(applause)—and there is also to be a foundation travelling scholarship of £200 a year, tenable for two years. (Applause.) The scholarships will, of course, be competed for annually, so that in the third year and in all succeeding years there will be 60 of these scholarship students at our University. (Loud applause.) Now I ask you, your Excellency, as representing His Majesty, to assent to the bill approved by both Houses of Parliament for the establishment and endowment of the University of Queensland, and, on behalf of our people, to dedicate this building, now your home, to the purposes of a University." (Loud applause.)

### Message from the King.

The Governor, on rising, was greeted with loud applause. His Excellency read the following telegram, received by him from the Secretary of State for the Colonies: "I am commanded by His Majesty the King to convey to you the following message: 'His Majesty the King heartily congratulates the people of Queensland on the completion of 50 years of responsible government. It is the earnest hope of His Majesty the King that the enterprise and loyalty which have marked the first half century of the State of Queensland may be its abiding heritage, and that the prosperity which is evident at the close of this period may be multiplied abundantly in the years to come.' Message ends. (Signed) Crewe."

### Governor's Speech.

His Excellency then delivered the following address:—

"Mr. Kidston, ladies and gentlemen,—For two reasons I have put in writing what I have to say on the important subject that has brought us here to-day. The first is that I cannot make myself heard by a large audience. The second is that we are assembled here on the occasion of the jubilee of Queensland, and that 50 years hence the jubilee of the University of this State will also be celebrated, and it is desirable that those that participate in that ceremony should know in what spirit the University is being founded; what are our hopes, our aspirations, what appreciation we have of our duty towards our posterity and the future of the great country we and they have to develop. I trust that, for this reason, all speeches made here to-day may be carefully recorded, as we now enter on a new phase of the intellectual life of Queensland, a matter that cannot but be of far-reaching importance to the next and succeeding generations of this State. I deem it a fortunate circumstance that, a few days after my arrival in Brisbane, I should have the privilege of participating in a ceremonial for the establishment of the University of Queensland, of taking part in a State function of historical, and of great social and economic importance. We live in an age of more rapid progress than any that has ever preceded our own day, and for my part I am prepared to believe that we owe to education the enormous advances of recent years in health, wealth, and in the amenities and comforts of life. It is now well known to us all that the nation that is backward in education is, or soon will be, behind in all that makes a people great and prosperous. I am aware that these facts were fully recognised by many men in Queensland long years ago, for I well remember the former efforts that were made to found a University here, efforts that failed through causes that happily no longer exist. One of the most noticeable facts in the social and economic life of English speaking people in recent years is the great impulse that has been given to the development and extension of university teaching. It may with a good show of reason be said that Australasia led up to the great educational revival of the last quarter of a century, by the opening of the now famous universities, of Sydney in 1852, of Melbourne in 1855, and of Adelaide in 1876. Then followed the university of Tasmania in 1889. The wave of university education has left the United States with 40 universities, 16 of which are very great, and 415 colleges. The movement