down and the continued, hearty, enthusiastic support of its alumni to realize to the full the vision of its founder, that splendid prophet of education, that magnificent organizer of a magnificent scheme, President Rogers. After thirty years, the institution which he loved and gave his life for has conquered, and stands to-day among the great colleges of the world.”

Colonel Thomas, in his response in behalf of Governor Greenhalge and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, welcomed the Association, and gave assurance not only of the interest of the State in education, but also, directly, in the work of Technology, to which it wishes prosperity and success. In conclusion he said:—

You have brains and push at the head of that institution, one of the leading educators of our time, and it is for you, by your example and industry, as you go out and touch elbows with the world, to show that you are worthy of his instruction, of the institution you represent, and of the good old Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

When quietness was restored after the hearty applause which greeted the introduction of President Low, of Columbia, “the sister college of Technology,” he said:—

It is quite out of my power to tell you how much I appreciate your warm welcome. I am more than glad to be able to come here to-night, and to bring to you Columbia’s Christmas greeting. It would quite exhaust your patience if I should tell you what you have contributed to the educational institutions of the country at large; but I should certainly fail in giving expression to the spontaneous feeling of every Columbia man if I did not avail myself of this opportunity to acknowledge our own indebtedness to you. You gave us Professor Ware, and you also gave us Prof. G. R. Carpenter, who is doing good work in the department of rhetoric in Columbia.

Your President, when he asked me to speak to-night, intimated that you might be interested in hearing something about the new Columbia. I suppose there is a certain reason, but it is perfectly obvious that I am interested in the new Columbia. There is a sense, and I think a very real sense, in which there is a new Columbia, and yet, in a better sense still, that new Columbia is only the blossoming out of the old Columbia. Until within a very few years, Columbia consisted of a series of schools that were entirely unrelated to each other. Of course the corporation has not changed, but there is a new Columbia that has come into being since that day which is greater than any of its parts, which animates all of its parts, and includes them. It expresses itself in the new organization which brings men constantly in contact in the constant and daily co-operation of school with school, and department with department. We used to have a series of commencements—now we have but one.

There is a new Columbia that represents, not the divided interests of a series of unrelated colleges, but the consolidated power of those colleges knit together as one. Already we begin to see the fruits in the different feeling in regard to the college. But now as to the new site to which Columbia expects to move, if it be possible, in 1897. I have often thought it was singularly typical of America, and more especially typical of New York, that this old college, founded in 1754, should have already moved once and be on the point of moving a second time.

The new site is just to the north of Central Park, upon a high knoll, on the heights of which the battle of Harlem Heights was fought in the Revolutionary War—the Acropolis of New York, as Mayor Hewitt called it. Here I just want to point out to you what is the significance, as toward the city of New York, and through that to the whole country, of the development that is taking place there upon those heights. At the southeastern angle is being built the Cathedral of St. John the Divine; across the street is the St. Luke’s Hospital; at the northwestern angle stands, or is being erected, Grant’s monument; midway between the two stands our university; in close connection with it is the Teachers’ College, part of our university system, and there also is the new site of Barnard School.

Think of what a diadem the city of New York is privileged to wear when all these buildings are completed and are doing their perfect work. You have been in the habit of thinking of New York as a great commercial city, a great financial city, a great manufacturing city. She is all those. But see what a fine glow comes over such enterprises when it gives its surplus wealth to the development of such a crown as that which I have described. For those institutions, from the monument to the Cathedral, are not being built by the power of the state or through the public purse—they are being built, one and all of them, by the voluntary contributions of the people of the city of New York, who value those things more than they value money. Now, what are those things? What is the significance of the fact that they are crowded together as they are? I spoke first of the Cathedral, and right across the Hospital of St. Luke’s. Its near neighbor is the college. What a significant neighbor is that Cathedral standing for the idea of worship, bearing its constant testimony to the fact that the things that are seen are temporal, and the things that are unseen are eternal.

Close under its wing, this hospital, dedicated to the service of humanity, and yet neither of them complete without the university, because religion without education, without intelligence, becomes superstition, and the service of humanity without intelligence is a poor, a meagre thing. Think of the hospital—how it interprets the thought as it stands there between us! Undeniably the hospital is the child of the Christian spirit, the very