

Columbia Installation EXTRA

The Evening

ESTABLISHED 1801.—VOL. 101.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1902.

DR. BUTLER INSTALLED.

ROOSEVELT AND DISTINGUISHED GUESTS AT COLUMBIA.

Procession of College Presidents and Professors—The Inaugural Addresses—Campus Early Thronged with Students and Visitors—Roosevelt Escorted to University by Squadron A—Cheered by the Students—Portrait of Professor Ware Presented by President Eliot of Harvard—Alumni Dinner This Evening at Sherry's.

Columbia University's inaugural ceremonies in honor of her twelfth President, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, took place today and were the occasion of the most distinguished gathering which the university has ever seen.

In the morning the guests of the university were received on the college campus, and given a chance to examine the university buildings. As noon drew on there were receptions and luncheons. In the early afternoon a procession was formed; and at three o'clock the formal installation ceremonies took place in the university gymnasium.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ARRIVAL.

President Roosevelt and his party arrived at the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City at 6:53 o'clock, in the private cars Riva and Guatemala. The party consisted of President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Ethel Roosevelt, Dr. John S. Urie, Surgeon-General Rixey, and Secretary and Mrs. Cortelou. The party left on the 7:15 boat for Twenty-third Street, Manhattan, and was driven to the home of the President's aunt, Mrs. James W. Roosevelt, No. 4 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Soon after the President's arrival at Mrs. Roosevelt's residence, he was joined by President Butler, who took breakfast with him. A little later, the President's brother-in-law, Douglas Robinson, called, and by Emlen Roosevelt, and in an automobile.

Escorted to the university and the student body in him enthusiastically.

AT THE CAMPUS THIS MORNING.

Just before eight o'clock 200 men, under the command of Inspector Kane, and Capt. Hogan, Fitzpatrick, Haughey, and Donohue, six sergeants, and a number of roundsmen, arrived at the university. Every street and avenue leading to the university was blocked by the police, whose orders were not to admit anyone who was not provided with a pass.

The grounds were thrown open to the public at ten o'clock, but long before that hour they were thronged with students and the first arrivals among the thousands of guests.

The crowd increased, and many of the more distinguished guests were escorted

hostesses. Among those present as guests were Miss Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr College; Miss Woolley, President of Mount Holyoke College; Miss Hazard of Wellesley College, Miss Irwin of Radcliffe College, Miss Salmon of Vassar College, Miss Leach of Vassar College, Miss Jordan of Smith College, Miss Scott of Bryn Mawr College, Mrs. Hadley, wife of President Hadley of Yale University, and Mrs. Raymond, the wife of President Raymond of Union College. There were in all about 100 guests.

THE AFTERNOON CEREMONIES.

Procession of Scholars and Students—Addresses in the Gymnasium.

The procession was in eight divisions, which formed in various buildings of the university, and at 2:15 o'clock started on its way to the gymnasium in the following order:

FIRST DIVISION.

Representatives of the Students.

Chief Student Marshal FREDERICK B. IRVINE, Students of Columbia College, Students of Barnard College, Students of Teachers College, Students of Medicine, Students of Law, Students of Applied Science, Students of Graduate Schools.

SECOND DIVISION.

Faculty Marshals:

CURTIS H. PAGE, Ph.D., and GEORGE J. BAYLES, Ph.D.

Assistants, Clinical Assistants, and Lecturers.

THIRD DIVISION.

Faculty Marshals: GEORGE N. OLCOTT, Ph.D., and HENRY B. MITCHELL, A.M.

Instructors, Tutors, and Demonstrators.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Chief Faculty Marshal Prof. EDMUND H. MILLER.

The Secretary of the University, The Registrar of the University.

Clinical Professors and Lecturers:

Dr. PETERSON and Professor HOLT, Dr. ELIOT and Professor MARKOE, Professor HARTLEY and DR. COLEY, Dr. ABBE and Dr. POOR, Professor BALL and Dr. MCCOSH, Professor GIBNEY and Professor KINNICUTT, Professor TAYLOR and Professor H. KNAPP, Professor BUCK and Professor FOX, Professor MCBURNEY and Professor LEFFERTS, Professor JACOBI, Faculty Marshal Prof. HENRY E. CRAMPTON.

Members of the Faculties,

The Librarian of the University and the Director of the Gymnasium, Professor GIES.

Professors TERRY and GRABAU, Professor C. KNAPP and Dr. JAMES, Professors ODELL and BREWSTER, Professors WOOD and SMITH, Professors REDFIELD and FARNSWORTH, Professors THORNDIKE and CRAMPTON, Professors B. D. WOODWARD and MORGAN, Professors BOGERT and MILLER, Professors MACLAY and SEVER, Professors FARRAND and YOUNG, Professors LODGE and McCREA, Professors EARLE and LORD, Professors TRENT and DUTTON, Mr. PRETTYMAN and Professor WOOLMAN, Professors RYUNYAN and KINNE, Professors CHURCHILL and LLOYD, Professors BOAS and CATEHCART, Professors LOVELL and PELLEW, Professors HOWE and SLOANE, Professors UNDERWOOD and MACDOWELL, Professors DEAN and SPERANZA, Professors MONROE and CRAGIN, Professors RICHARDS and McMURRY, Professors THOMAS and DODGE, Professors EGBERT and LEE, Professors HYSLOP and ROBINSON, Professors COLE and WHEELER, Professors BARKER and CLARK.

Professors TODD and BURR, Professors BAKER and BRIDEN, Professors WEBB and PUPIN, Professors CROCKER and MATTHEWS, Professors HALLOCK and PEELE, Professors KEMP and WOODBERRY, Professors COHN and JACKSON, Professors DUNNING and SHERMAN, Professors OSBORN and MOORE, Professors CATTELL and OSGOOD, Professors HUNTINGTON and KEBNER, Professors MOSES and ELMER, Professors SELIGMAN and PEARODY, Professors GOTTHEL and GOODNOW, Professors TUTTLE and REES, Professors PRICE and WARE, Professors CHANDLER and ROOD.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Chief Alumni Marshal, WILLIAM THORNTON LAWSON.

Faculty Marshal, HARLAN F. STONE, A.M.

Guests: Officers of the United States, State, and City; Clergy and Alumni.

Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, Pastor of University Place Presbyterian Church, Rev. E. WINCHESTER DONALD, Rector of Trinity Church, Boston, Mass., Right Rev. HENRY W. WARREN, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. WILLIAM R. HUNTINGTON, Rector of Grace Church, New York, Right Rev. HENRY Y. SATTERLEE, Bishop of Washington, D. C., Right Rev. LEIGHTON COLEMAN, Bishop of Delaware.

WILLIS L. MOORE, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, CHARLES D. WOLCOTT, Director of the United States Geological Survey, HERBERT PUTNAM, Librarian of Congress, JOHN R. PROCTER, President of the United States Civil-Service Commission, Col. T. A. BINGHAM, U. S. A., Officer in charge of Public Buildings, Washington, D. C., GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

WAYNE MAC VEAGH, Former Attorney-General of the United States, RICHARD OLNEY, former Secretary of State of the United States, KARR BUENZ, Consul-General of the German Empire, New York, Sir PERRY SANDERSON, Consul-General of Great Britain, New York, N. Y., WILLIAM H. TAFT, Governor of the Philippine Islands, OU SHO-TCHUN, Secretary of the Chinese Legation.

J. B. PIODA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Switzerland, Major-Gen. JOHN R. BROOKE, U. S. A., Commander of the Department of the East, Rear-Admiral A. S. BARKER, U. S. N., Commandant of the United States Navy-yard, New York, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, United States Senator, DAVID J. HILL, First Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, JOHN A. KASSON, Special Commissioner, Department of State, HENRY C. PAYNE, Postmaster-General of the United States.

Right Rev. MICHAEL A. CORRIGAN, Archbishop of New York, VON HOLLEBEN, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the German Empire, BENJAMIN B. ODELL, JR., Governor of the State of New York.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Faculty Marshals, Prof. WILLIAM T. BREWSTER and RUDOLF TOMBO, Jr., Ph.D., Alumni Marshals, EBEN E. OLCOTT, '74, and T. MATLACK CHEESMAN, M.D., '74.

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Faculty Marshals, HENRY J. BURCHELL, Jr., A.M., and ARTHUR F. J. REMY, Ph.D.

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The Trustees of Barnard College.

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EIGHTH DIVISION.

Faculty Marshal Prof. George C. D. Odell, The Chairman of the University, The Treasurer of the Corporation.

The Trustees of the University.

Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Sears and Mr. Trudeau, Mr. De Witt and Mr. Bangs, The Rev. Dr. Coe and Mr. Parsons, Dr. Wheelock and Mr. Cammann, Mr. Brown and Mr. Pine, Mr. Rives and Mr. Smith, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. W. B. Cutting, Mr. E. S. Johnson and Mr. Beckman, The Rev. Dr. Dix and Mr. Silliman, The Bishop of New York and the Rev. Dr. Vincent, Ex-President How and President Butler.

The Faculty Speaker, Dean Van Amringe, The Chairman of the Trustees and the President of the United States.

The procession wound its way in and out among the campus walks, and finally reached the gymnasium.

THE CEREMONIES.

The ceremonies were opened with prayer by the Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, who repeated the prayer offered by Dr. Samuel Johnson, the first President, upon the laying of the corner-stone of King's College, in 1756, as follows:

"May God Almighty grant that this college, thus happily founded, may ever be enriched with His blessing; that it may be increased and flourish, and be carried on to its entire perfection, to the glory of His name, and the adornment of His true religion and good literature, and to the greatest advantage of the public weal, to all posterities forevermore."

TURNING OVER OF THE KEYS.

The Chairman of the trustees of the university, George C. D. Odell, then

Just before eight o'clock 200 men, under the command of Inspector Kane, and Capts. Hogan, Fitzpatrick, Haughey, and Donohue, six sergeants, and a number of roundsmen, arrived at the university. Every street and avenue leading to the university was blocked by the police, whose orders were not to admit anyone who was not provided with a pass.

The grounds were thrown open to the public at ten o'clock, but long before that hour they were thronged with students and the first arrivals among the thousands of guests.

The crowd increased, and many of the more distinguished guests were heartily cheered as they arrived. The police had a particularly hard time. One man, evidently a foreigner, asked a policeman what was the matter. "Is it a fire?" he asked. "Worse than that," responded the officer as he mopped his brow.

All the buildings of the university, excepting the gymnasium were open to the inspection of the guests, and professors in the various departments were on hand to explain. The applications for seats at the ceremonies have been nearly three times as many as could be accommodated, and the doors of the gymnasium were tightly closed in order that none of the coveted seats should be occupied by those not entitled to them.

At half-past ten o'clock the University Council gathered in the Avery Architectural Library to receive the Presidents and representatives of other colleges. There were fifty college presidents in attendance and many times that number of professors, some from institutions as far distant as Leland Stanford.

President Eliot of Harvard University at noon presented a portrait in oils of W. R. Ware to the university on behalf of Professor Ware's former students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Professor Ware, President Eliot went on to say, had the unique distinction of organizing two famous schools of architecture. He served at the Institute of Technology from 1865 to 1880. Then he came to Columbia to found the School of Architecture. President Eliot then referred to his friendly cooperation with Professor Ware for four years at the Massachusetts institution. Dr. Butler accepted the portrait for the university in a few grateful remarks, saying that it would serve to strengthen the relation between the two institutions. The portrait is painted by Robert V. V. Sewall.

From 12:30 to 1 P. M. there were many luncheons by the University Council to official installation delegates, by the trustees of Barnard College to invited guests, and by the alumni in Memorial Hall to guests generally. A more formal luncheon was given at one o'clock by the trustees of the university to President Roosevelt, Gov. Odell, Mayor Low, the Hon. William T. Harris, Presidents Eliot of Harvard, Hadley of Yale, Patten of Princeton, and Harper of the University of Chicago, besides the other speakers of the day.

At the luncheon to the women guests from other colleges, Mrs. A. A. Anderson, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Dean Gill, the women trustees of Barnard, and the wives of the other trustees acted as

Professors HALLOCK and PEELE.
Professors KEMP and WOODBERRY.
Professors COHN and JACKSON.
Professors DUNNING and SHERMAN.
Professors OSBORN and MOORE.
Professors GATTELL and OSGOOD.
Professors HUNTINGTON and KEENER.
Professors MOSEB and HAMLIN.
Professors STARR and BULL.
Professors SELIGMAN and PEABODY.
Professors GOTTHEIL and GOODNOW.
Professors TUTTLE and REES.
Professors PRICE and WARE.
Professors CHANDLER and ROOD.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Chief Alumni Marshal, WILLIAM THORNTON LAWSON.

Faculty Marshal, HARLAN F. STONE, A. M.

Guests: Officers of the United States, State, and City; Clergy and Alumni.

JULIEN T. DAVIES, Vice-President of the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College.
GEORGE A. SPALDING, M. D., President of the Association of the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.
PETER T. AUSTEN, President of the Association of the Alumni of the Schools of Applied Science.
ROBERT C. CORNELL, Vice-President of the Columbia University Club.
JOHN CROPPER, President of the Columbia Alumni Association, Washington, D. C.
HOWARD S. BLISS, President-elect of the Syrian Protestant College, Beirut, Syria.
AMASA J. PARKER, Albany, N. Y.
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EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN, New York.
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WILLIAM H. WATSON, Regent of the University of the State of New York.
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T. GUILFORD SMITH, Regent of the University of the State of New York.
JAMES M. WOODWORTH, Chancellor of the Diocese of Nebraska.
WILLIAM EVERETT, Principal of the Adams Academy, Quincy, Mass.
FRANKLIN H. HEAD, Chicago.
MERRILL E. GATES, Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners.
CAPT. FRENCH E. CHADWICK, U. S. N., Naval War College.
Major HARRISON K. BIRD, Military Secretary to the Governor of the State of New York.
JOHN S. BILLINGS, M. D., Librarian, New York Public Library.
MELVIL DEWEY, New York State Librarian.
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WILLIAM H. MAXWELL, City Superintendent of Schools, New York.
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Rev. ROBERT R. BOOTH, Trustee of Williams College.
MOSES TAYLOR PYNE, Trustee of Princeton University.
FRANCIS C. LOWELL, Fellow of Harvard University.
Rev. JOSEPH H. TWICHELL, Fellow of Yale University.
Rev. CHARLES RAY PALMER, Fellow of Yale University.
JACOB A. CANTOR, President of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
J. EDWARD SWANSTROM, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.
CHARLES V. FURNES, President of the Board of Aldermen, City of New York.
TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF, Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York.
JOHN W. GOFF, Recorder of the City of New York.
WILLARD BARTLETT, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York.
WILLIAM W. GOODRICH, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York.
EDWARD PATTERSON, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York.
JOHN CLINTON GRAY, Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York.
WILLIAM J. MAGIE, Chancellor of New Jersey.
EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, President of the Gallaudet College for the Deaf, Washington, D. C.
Rev. MICHAEL LAVELLE, Rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, N. Y.
Rev. GEORGE F. NELSON, Superintendent of the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society.

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Prof. F. P. NASH, Hobart College.
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Prof. H. H. GOODELL, Amherst College.
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Dean H. L. HODGKINS, Columbian University.
Dean W. H. CRAWSHAW, Colgate University.
President GEORGE E. MERRILL, Colgate University.
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Prof. S. N. PATTEN, University of Pennsylvania.
Prof. W. A. LAMBERTON, University of Pennsylvania.
Dean J. H. PENNIMAN, University of Pennsylvania.
Vice-Provost EDGAR F. SMITH, University of Pennsylvania.
Prof. JOHN M. FINLEY, Princeton University.
Prof. PAUL VAN DYKE, Princeton University.
Prof. J. MARK BALDWIN, Princeton University.
Prof. WOODROW WILSON, Princeton University.
Prof. ALLAN MARQUAND, Princeton University.
Dean S. R. WINANS, Princeton University.
Prof. THEODORE W. HUNT, Princeton University.
Prof. C. A. YOUNG, Princeton University.
Prof. CHARLES S. BALDWIN, Yale University.
Prof. W. L. PHELES, Yale University.
Prof. H. C. EMERY, Yale University.
Prof. IRVING FISHER, Yale University.
Prof. E. W. HOPKINS, Yale University.
Prof. H. W. FARNAM, Yale University.
Prof. A. S. COOK, Yale University.

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peated the prayer offered by Dr. Samuel Johnson, the first President, upon the laying of the corner-stone of King's College, in 1756, as follows:

"May God Almighty grant that this college, thus happily founded, may ever be enriched with His blessing; that it may be increased and flourish, and be carried on to its entire perfection, to the glory of His name, and the adornment of His true religion and good literature, and to the greatest advantage of the public weal, to all posterities forevermore."

TURNING OVER OF THE KEYS.

The Chairman of the trustees of the university, William C. Schermerhorn, then made a brief speech of welcome to the President of the United States and other distinguished guests, after which he addressed Dr. Butler as follows:

"Dr. Butler: On the sixth of January last you were duly and unanimously elected by the Trustees of Columbia College to be the President of this institution.

"In the name of the trustees, and by their authority, it has now become my duty as their Chairman to present to you a copy of the charter of this corporation, in token of the trust reposed in you and in full confidence that you will maintain and promote the objects and principles therein set forth with all your ability and with all the fidelity which has distinguished your predecessors in the office of President.

"I am also instructed to place in your hands the keys of the university, in token of the responsibility devolved upon you as such President, to protect the property and the interests of the university, and to maintain order and discipline within its precincts."

THE OATH OF OFFICE.

Dr. Butler responded as follows: "I accept, sir, at your hands these symbols of authority and responsibility, with full appreciation of the honor conferred upon me by the trustees and with a deep sense of the obligation which the honor involves. Relying upon the sympathy and support of the trustees, and the complete coöperation of my colleagues of the faculties, I will faithfully execute the office of President of Columbia University.

"To reserve, protect, and foster this ancient college, established for the education and instruction of youth in the liberal arts and sciences; to maintain, strengthen, and uphold this noble university; to obey its statutes; to labor unweariedly for its advantage, and for the accomplishment of its high ideals; to promote its efficiency in every part that it may widen the boundaries and extend the applications of human knowledge and contribute increasingly to the honor and welfare of the city, State, and nation—I pledge my strength and whatever abilities God has given me. By His help, I will."

At the conclusion of the taking of this oath of office, the Chairman formally pre-

LAIID IN SOLID ROCK.

The Pennsylvania Railroad to the West is quadruple-tracked and stone ballasted. Perfectly protected by automatic signal devices.—[Advt.]

Laurel and Laurel in Pines, Lakewood's famous hotels. Spring season until June 1st. Golf, Polo, etc.—[Advt.]

Every Squadron A man should see to-morrow's SUNDAY TELEGRAPH.—[Advt.]

omist, and the philosopher may be qualified to realize the noblest aspirations, and to render the broadest service to humanity. It is by no narrow material standard that the world has heretofore measured the stature of the scholar, nor will the twentieth century expect less of him than the past. He has himself encouraged us to great expectation, and the splendid indifference to purely material ends that has in every age so generally characterized him is sufficient title to the confidence of today. The university does not aim to make the millionaire, but the millionaire is busy making the university, and the verdict of the man of affairs places the laurel upon the brow of the man of learning. Never before has the genius of learning enjoyed so wide an opportunity to influence society. The general rise in the level of intelligence has given the scholar an almost universal audience. The slave, the disfranchised, the unlearned have disappeared, and the reading citizen waits upon the literati.

"It is on the soft green of the soul that the eye rests," said Burke, "when wearied with the observing of more glaring objects, and the sober judgment of mankind inevitably comes back from its occasional distraction by meteoric heroes to honor the imperishable scholar. It is he who has laid deep and wide the foundation upon which have been built the great progressive monuments that have raised the level of civilization, and he has, moreover, taken no secondary part in building the superstructure upon the foundation which he has laid. The long line of patriot sages from Pythagoras to Franklin has testified to the utility of broad learning in qualifying the noble nature to serve mankind. Patriotism has been the distinguishing characteristic of the scholar, and his influence is apparent in every great national movement that has agitated the modern world, while antiquity teems with the evidences of his power. Of the schools of pagan philosophy that one which outlived all of its contemporaries and through centuries of teaching and of action so thoroughly saturated Roman law with its lofty principles as to project its influence into these latter days, was the one whose fundamental precept, *πολιτευέσθαι τον σόφον*, was vitalized by its embodiment in many illustrious disciples. The practical services to civilization rendered by the school of Zeno and its subordination of the functions of philosophy and ethics to the sense of public duty, should make it the inspiration of the modern university.

SATURATION WITH IDEALISM.

"Yet the Stoic was essentially an idealist, and it is that characteristic of the scholar that has played a far larger part in the progress of civilization than the business methods of the man of affairs. It is the privilege and duty of college training to so saturate the curriculum with a wise idealism that the scholar may learn to appreciate civilization's expectation of him and to brace himself for unselfish effort.

"You, sir, have now become ex-officio one of the first citizens of this great community. It is true your efficient services in the cause of public education have already earned for you that distinction, but it is now confirmed by your installation to the

say so, there has never been a time when the spirit of action, in all forms of undergraduate life, has been so prevalent. In athletics several new forms of sport have been organized, and others that had long lain dormant have been revived. In literary affairs our alumni, were they to revisit us, would not see the familiar covers of the *Acta* and the *Columbiad*, of both of which we recall with pleasure the fact that you, sir, were once an editor. But they would find their places taken by other and more numerous student publications, and, further, that in all of them the feeling of representative responsibility has increased, rather than diminished, the fearless, candid, and respectful discussions of all pertinent questions affecting our college community. I need only mention the activity displayed by the Young Men's Christian Association and kindred organizations, particularly since the erection of Earl Hall, to show that at Columbia the effort to have 'religion and learning go hand in hand' has not been in vain, and that in matters spiritual, as well as in matters physical and mental, our student life is broadening out and increasing in interest daily.

BRINGING STUDENT AND INSTRUCTOR CLOSER TOGETHER.

"We still have much to accomplish. The intimate personal relations of student and instructor, which such clubs as the Kings Crown and the Deutscher Verein have done so much to promote, may still further be developed. Our elective system allows the student to choose his instructor. What we must now contrive is to bring the two closer together. On the other hand, a better understanding among all classes of students and the building up of a strong college spirit, which exists best where men live together and know each other intimately, can be attained only by the erection of dormitories, either upon the "green," or in the immediate neighborhood; and if I may say a word for the dear old college in particular, a proper college hall seems an imperative necessity. In athletics our problems are more difficult still. With the exception of rowing, none of the outdoor sports has proper facilities accorded it. These can be provided only by buying a field as near the college as possible, and at whatever cost. At the same time, we must be ever on the alert to keep our sports free from any taint of professionalism. The desire to win is a good one—no man is wanted on a Columbia team who is not full of it—but Columbia athletics must continue to mean fair play as well as hard play, and we must prefer to lose honorably, if need be, rather than to win at the cost of self-respect.

"These are some of the ends Columbia men must strive for; and we have confidence in your aid, sir, because we know, by your past concern in student matters, that you are deeply interested in them. And so, while congratulating you most heartily upon the honor that has come to you, we feel that we ourselves are much to be felicitated. And I am sure that I represent the student portion of living Columbia when I extend to you, on their behalf, a most cordial welcome to the Presidency; and pray that your duties here

well begun. The professional schools of Columbia will doubtless soon be firmly based on the departments which give the first degrees in arts and sciences; so that professional study in Columbia will begin where the culture courses in arts and sciences leave off.

"Until lately, the true relation between professional courses and culture courses found no expression in the organization of any of the American universities, and it still finds no expression in the organization of the great majority of those universities. When all the leading universities of the country require a degree in arts or science for admission to their professional schools—of law, medicine, divinity, teaching, architecture, and applied science, an effective support will be given to the Bachelor's degree in arts and science, such as has never yet been given in the United States; and the higher walks of all the professions will be filled with men who have received not only a strenuous professional training, but a broad preliminary culture.

"It is plain that the future prosperity and progress of modern communities is hereafter going to depend, much more than ever before, on the large groups of highly-trained men which constitute what are called the professions. The social and industrial powers, and the moral influences which strengthen and uplift modern society are no longer in the hands of legislatures, or political parties, or public men. All these political agencies are becoming secondary and subordinate influences. They neither originate nor lead; they sometimes regulate and set bounds, and often impede. The real inventions and motive powers which impel society forward and upward spring from those bodies of well-trained, alert, and progressive men known as the professions. They give effect to the discoveries or imaginings of genius. All the large businesses and new enterprises depend for their success on the advice and cooperation of the professions. Columbia University, situated in this great city, is sure to exercise a powerful influence on the welfare of American society, because it has planned, and is planning, to provide the best possible professional training in all departments for well-selected and ambitious youths.

"I heartily congratulate President Butler on his privilege of directing this great work; and I wish for him thirty happy years of steady devotion to the noble task for which he is so well prepared."

PRESIDENT HADLEY'S ADDRESS.

President Hadley of Yale University, following President Eliot, spoke as follows:

"In common with all other institutions here represented, Yale congratulates Columbia on her glorious work in the past, and on the assured continuance of this work under the President who is to-day inaugurated. Every university throughout the country—nay, even throughout the whole civilized world—feels pride in what Columbia has done for science and for education, and gains benefit from each advance which Columbia has been instrumental in achieving.

FIRST PRESIDENT A YALE MAN.

"But in addition to these sentiments, which Yale shares with so many others, she has a special reason to be proud of these

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PRESIDENT PA

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PRESIDENT HAI

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"(1.) The trend of
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a century.

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"(2.) Just as in this
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OWN Natural Gas.

evements and a familiar interest in an
sion like this which we now celebrate.
the first President of Columbia was a
of Yale, and Yale was counted within
roll of graduates more than one of his
essors—the last of them no less a lead-
han Frederick Augustus Porter Barnard,
as a son of Yale who founded the Co-
cia Law School—Chancellor James Kent—
among all the men and all the achieve-
ts of either university there is none
has done her more than this. As
come down to the present day, it is a
sure to see that the nearness of the
universities to one another has made
ossible for their professors to cooperate.
e than one member of the faculty of
er university has gone to the other the
fits of his counsel and his teaching.
I am told by one who critically
ned the list of honorary degrees at the
ntennial anniversary of Yale Univer-
that the number given to men of Co-
bia was so great as almost to portend
nsolidation between the lists of gradu-
of the two universities. May all this
be earnest of an ever-increasing union
een two institutions in close enough
imity to one another to unite in every-
g which requires union, with similarity
gh to furnish a stimulus to rivalry in
that is good, yet with sufficient difference
oundation and of field to make the
th of one a help to the administration
of the other.

COMPANIONSHIP IN RESPONSIBILITY.

cannot close these greetings from Yale
Columbia without a word of personal
ting to him who is just taking up the
es of leadership from one who has ex-
sed those duties but a little longer.
and I, Mr. President, have grown up
ther. We have mingled in the same
roversies, sometimes as opponents, but
oftener as friends. We have enjoyed
ther the irresponsibilities of the lecturer
the journalist. Together we face the
onsibilities of a new position of trust.
be that it will mean as much to you as it
to me to have associated with us in
e trusts men whom we know and under-
—men whose occasional differences will
rendered harmless by their personal
dship, and whose habitual cooperation
be rendered doubly effective by the as-
sance which such friendship gives. Our
panionship in the twenty years which
past is the best harbinger of the con-
ance of that companionship in the twen-
years which are to come, and I am fully
dent that some day when we in our
shall inaugurate our successors, we
leave the bonds of union between the
rent universities of the land more close-
nit together by mutual confidence and
mon purpose in the service of our coun-
of science, and of God's truth."

PRESIDENT PATTEN'S ADDRESS.

ter President Hadley, President Patten
inceton made a short, temporary
ch in which he congratulated Dr. But-
upon the opportunity opening before
After President Patten, President
er of Chicago University made an ad-
s, as follows:

PRESIDENT HARPER'S ADDRESS.

nstitutions of every kind and sooner or
adjust themselves to the forward
ement of civilization. This is particu-

that of even fifty years ago as the methods
of transportation and communication to-day
are different from those of the same period.

"It is just so with higher education. A
university which will adapt itself to urban
influence, which will undertake to serve as
an expression of urban civilization, and
which is compelled to meet the demands of
an urban environment, will in the end be-
come something essentially different from
a university located in a village or small
city. Such an institution will in time dif-
ferentiate itself from other institutions. It
will gradually take on new characteristics
both outward and inward, and it will ul-
timately form a new type of university.

"(3.) The urban universities found to-day
in three or four of the largest cities in this
country, and the urban universities which
exist in three or four of the great European
centers form a class by themselves, inas-
much as they are compelled to deal with
problems which are not involved in the
work of universities located in smaller cit-
ies. These problems are connected with the
life of the students, the care of thousands
of the students, instead of hundreds; the
management of millions instead of thousands
of dollars, the distribution of a staff of
officers made up of hundreds instead of
tens. Not only do new problems present
themselves, but many of the old problems
assume entirely different forms. The ques-
tion, for example, of co-education is one
thing if considered from the point of view
of an institution located in a village and
having 200 or 300 students. It is, of course,
a different thing in an institution having a
thousand students and located in a small
city, but it is a problem of still another
kind when the institution has three or four
thousand students and is in the heart of a
city of one or two millions of people. The
standards of life are different, and the
methods of life are greatly modified; and
what is true of this problem is true of a
score or more.

"(4.) In so far as an institution intend-
ed to represent the life of those about it,
their ideals, and their common thought, the
task before an urban university is some-
thing as new and strange and complicated
as is the life, political and individual, of
these same cities; and just as the great
cities of the country represent the nation-
al life in its fulness and in its variety, so
the urban universities are in the truest
sense, as has frequently been noted, nation-
al universities.

"It is such an institution, with all its
complexities and possibilities, its problems
and its ideals, within whose walls we meet
to-day. The occasion of this meeting is a
solemn one. It might almost be called an
event of sacred significance, since it con-
cerns the formal initiation and installation
into office of one to whom is thereby com-
mitted a responsibility as sacred and as
solemn as any that can be assumed by
human being. I bring the greetings of a
sister urban university, the University of
Chicago.

"The problems to be worked out by Co-
lumbia are, in large measure, those with
which the University of Chicago is concern-
ed. It is perhaps not too much to expect
that in many questions, the experience of
one institution will be helpful to that of
the other. It is possible further that the
experience of these institutions may be of
service to others interested in the same
questions.

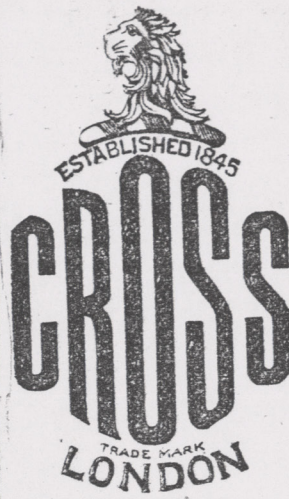
"To the new President, Mr. Butler, and
to Columbia University under his adminis-
tration, we present our best wishes for the
future. May Columbia University ever
prove worthy of the name she bears, the
history she has already achieved, and the
splendid city of which she is the greatest
institution."

COMMISSIONER HARRIS'S ADDRESS.

W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner
of Education, was the next speaker. He
said:

"It is my part on this auspicious occasion
to remind you of the public schools of the
country, and to bear testimony to the gen-
eral interest everywhere manifested in the
event of to-day, not only throughout the
State universities and city high schools,
but among the teachers and superintendents
of the elementary schools.

"For you, sir, who come to-day to see



This means style,
quality and right price.

The Buddin Springtime

Makes the man with a
feel like appearing
road with his horse
nessed in keeping with
ture—bright, attract
clean.

The Harness is the Cross Harne

which is stylish, well fi
perfectly made—three
butes which are a true test of value
horse equipped with the Cross stamp
makes him safe and handsome in h

The prices are simply in keeping with the quality,
Cheapness in first cost is really extravagant buying.

The Cross Glove

At
\$1.50
the pair.
For Men or
Women

Is the proper Glove to wear
while driving or horse-back rid-
ing or on the street; and this,
like all other Cross specialties,
is the best that skill, experience
and workmanship can produce.



English
Kit
Bags.
From
\$18.50
upward.



It Carries Everything Snugly,

Carrying
Bag ma-
up - to -
sides put
in the p
having s
that is ch
convenie
tremely
able.



The Cross Legging, \$6.50 the pair.

No man who enjoys an out-door
life, whether on field or stream, can
ignore the charm of the Cross Leg-
ging. It fastens with two buckles,
and is made of one piece moulded
to the leg.

It is very popular, and is a sensi-
ble adjunct to a man's complete
outfit.

Mark Cross Co., 253 Broadway, N. Y.

BOSTON,
20 Summer St.

Opposite City Hall.

LONDON,
97 New Bond St.

divine discontent with all kinds of arrested
development. It ought to kindle an aspi-
ration for daily growth by means of the
library, the periodical, the
and gathering.

"Man alone of living creature
of this planet can make a ladder of the past
and climb thereon by progressive ascent
from generation to generation.

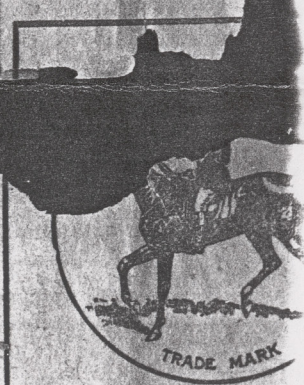
"The university reveals many rounds of
this ladder, while the elementary school
reveals only one or two rounds, and may be
so poorly taught as to occasion a belief in
the mind of the average pupil that he has
reached in six or eight years a level sum-
mit of all that is solid and enduring in hu-
man progress.

PRESIDENTS AS DEFENDERS.

"From this Philistinism it is the good for-
tune of our land to have defenders, not
only in the choice leaders of the corps of
instructors in elementary schools, high
schools, and State universities, but in all

The Or

Surpassing quality



of every kind sooner or themselves to the forward civilization. This is particularly in the service of our country and of God's truth."

MR. PATTEN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Hadley, President Patten made a short extemporaneous speech in which he congratulated Dr. Butcher on the opportunity opening before him before President Patten, President of the University, made an address:

MR. HARPER'S ADDRESS.

of every kind sooner or themselves to the forward civilization. This is particularly in the service of our country and of God's truth."

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COMMISSIONER HARRIS'S ADDRESS.

W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, was the next speaker. He said:

"It is my part on this auspicious occasion to remind you of the public schools of the country, and to bear testimony to the general interest everywhere manifested in the event of to-day, not only throughout the State universities and city high schools, but among the teachers and superintendents of the elementary schools.

"For you, sir, who come to-day to succeed a long line of distinguished presidents in this venerable seat of learning, you have for many years made yourself a welcome member of the National Association of Teachers, and aided its deliberations by your counsels. You have endeared yourself to its members by your frank and cordial fellowship. From the first you have associated yourself with that goodly number of leaders in higher education in our land who have realized how important it is to conduct even the most elementary education of the people in the light of the highest and best in human learning. You have labored for the enlightenment of the masses, and you have seen that this enlightenment must come, not from a people's school which gives possession of a limited number of technical acquirements, skilled manipulations, and trained facilities, but rather from a school which opens to the minds of the children a vision of the far-off shining summits of human achievement in letters and arts, and in heroic service of humanity.

"Elementary education ought to create a

Grape Nuts.

"YOU MEAT EATERS."

The Baltimore Man Says Things.

You meat-eaters who are ailing in any sort of way might take a valuable hint from the following:

A gentleman in Baltimore writes: "For a long time I steadily ran down because of an intense pain in my side, and also in the pit of my stomach. I was miserable, and everything I ate caused distress. I fell away from 185 pounds to 150. Lost my ambition for work, was drowsy all of the time, felt tired in the morning as I did upon going to bed at night.

"I was a steady meat-eater three times a day for several years. Somebody told me that if I would change my diet and take Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food at two meals in the day I would improve. I made the experiment and in less than two weeks began to improve very rapidly. My appetite came back, and I slept better than I had for months.

"I used Grape-Nuts both at breakfast and lunch and ate a little meat for dinner, but not much. I discovered that a few teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts would furnish more nourishment than quantities of meat.

"My improvement has continued until now I weigh 195 pounds, which is a gain of about 45 pounds in five months, and I feel in magnificent condition. Please do not publish my name if you use this letter, but I will gladly tell any person of the benefits received if self-addressed, stamped envelope is sent." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

from generation to generation.

"The university reveals many rounds of this ladder, while the elementary school reveals only one or two rounds, and may be so poorly taught as to occasion a belief in the mind of the average pupil that he has reached in six or eight years a level summit of all that is solid and enduring in human progress.

PRESIDENTS AS DEFENDERS.

"From this Philistinism it is the good fortune of our land to have defenders, not only in the choice leaders of the corps of instructors in elementary schools, high schools, and State universities, but in all public-spirited professors and presidents of privately endowed institutions.

"In the two parts of higher education the first, or that of undergraduate study in the college, is devoted to learning principles that will connect the present with the past and

[Continued on next page.]



BRIARCLIFF MANOR

27 miles from New York, Scarborough Station, N. Y. Central Railroad.

A luxurious suburban retreat for exclusive people.

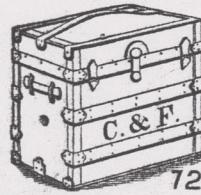
Delightfully located on an eminence 600 feet above the Hudson, and commanding superb views of the river with the lower Catskill's beyond and the Pocantico Hills inland.

Furnished like a gentleman's home with every modern convenience and luxury. Long distance telephone in every room. Complete elevator service, etc. The celebrated

Briarcliff Farms Products

exclusively used.

For terms and details apply to ARTHUR BAVE, Manager, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.



ROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

ENGLEWOOD AND RIDGEWOOD, N. J.
For sale—Two modern houses with stables, in best localities. Price \$19,000 and \$12,500 respectively. Houses at present occupied. Write for particulars to A. G. B., Box 555, N. Y. City.



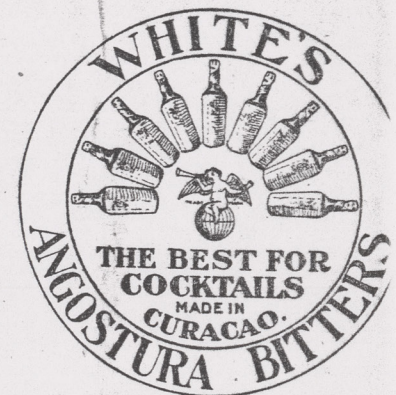
The One

Surpassing quality of

Hunter Whiskey

is that it never varies. One bottle of a thousand has always the same delicate aroma, the same rich, mellow taste, the same perfect, smooth, satisfying elements which make it America's best whiskey. This is the secret of the popularity of Hunter's Baltimore Rye, and it is founded on a rock.

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives,
3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.



If in a hurry

We carry a large assortment of Spectacles and Eyeglasses ready to wear. We can duplicate a broken lens or while you wait. Our quick order pair factory is always ready with stock.

E. B. Meyrowitz

THREE STORES

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125 W. 42d St., B'y & 6th
650 Madison Av., cor. 60th
PARIS, 3 RUE SCRIBE.

CARL H. SCHULTZ

Tel.: 142 Madison Sq. 430-444 First A
Artificial Vichy, Kissingen, Selters, A
Lithia Water, Lithia-Vichy, Lithia-Carlsh
Marienbad, Pullna, Bilin, Double and Qu
ruple Carlshad, Carbonic Club Soda, in
phons, also in bottles for out-of-town delive

BUTLER INSTALLATION.

[Continued from Preceding Page.]

unite them in one organic whole. The student must learn to interpret the present in terms of the past and also the past in terms of the present, so that he may acquire a habit of seeing the world as a progressive development from nature to man and from man as animal towards man as image of the Divine. Higher education is a course in philosophy, in so far as it shows the student how all branches of human learning form a connected whole, and in so far as it creates in him the habit of looking upon each branch as a contribution to the better understanding of all others.

"But higher education does not end until it has taught the student how to concentrate all his powers on a special investigation, using his experience and his acquired learning to assist in the discovery of something that is new and useful.

"In view of the significance of higher education to all our schools and to all our people, we who are here to-day express our joy over the President of Columbia University, and congratulate its trustees, its faculty, its students, and its new President, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler."

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

When Mr. Harris had finished speaking, President Butler arose and delivered his inaugural address:

"President Roosevelt, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen of the trustees, my associates of the faculty, alumni, and students of Columbia, our welcome guests, ladies, and gentlemen:

"For these kindly and generous greetings I am profoundly grateful. To make adequate response to them is beyond my power. The words that have been spoken humble as well as inspire. They express a confidence and a hopefulness which it will tax human capacity to the utmost to justify, while they picture a possible future for this university which fires the imagination and stirs the soul. We may truthfully say of Columbia, as Daniel Webster said of Massachusetts, that her past, at least, is secure; and we look into the future with high hope and happy augury.

"To-day it would be pleasant to dwell upon the labors and the service of the splendid body of men and women, the university's teaching, scholars, in whose keeping the honor and the glory of Columbia rest. Their learning, their devotion, and their skill call gratitude to the heart and words of praise to the lips. It would be pleasant, too, to think aloud of the procession of men which has gone out from Columbia's doors for well-nigh a century and a half to serve God and the State; and of those younger ones who are even now lighting the lamps of their lives at the altar-fires of eternal youth. Equally pleasant would it be to pause to tell those who labor with us—North, South, East, and West—and our nation's schools, higher and lower alike, how much they have taught us, and by what bonds of affection and fellow-service we are linked to them.

THE SPIRIT AND LIFE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

"All these themes crowd the mind as we reflect upon the significance of the ideals which we are gathered to celebrate; for this is no personal function. The passing of position or power from one servant of the university to another is but an inci-

The shifting panorama of the centuries reveals three separate and underlying forces which shape and direct the higher civilization. Two of these have a spiritual character, and one appears to be, in part at least, economic, although clearer vision may one day show that they all spring from a common source. These three forces are the church, the state, and science, or, better, scholarship. Many have been their interdependencies and manifold their intertwining. Now one, now another, seems uppermost. Charlemagne, Hildebrand, Darwin are central figures, each for his time. At one epoch these forces are in alliance, at

knowing and reflecting upon, of what may best compel his scholarly energies, has changed greatly with the years. His earliest impressions were of his own insignificance and of the stupendous powers and forces by which he was surrounded and ruled. The heavenly fires, the storm-cloud and the thunderbolt, the rush of waters and the change of seasons, all filled him with an awe which straightway saw in them manifestations of the superhuman and the divine. Man was absorbed in nature, a mythical and legendary nature to be sure, but still the nature out of which science was one day to arise. Then, at the call of Socrates, he turned his back on nature and sought to know himself, to learn the secrets of those mysterious and hidden processes by which he felt and thought and acted. The intellectual center of gravity had passed from nature to man. From that day to this the goal of scholarship has been the understanding of both nature and man, the uniting of them in one scheme or plan of knowledge, and the explaining of them as the offspring of the omnipotent activity of a creative spirit, the Christian God. Slow and painful have been the steps toward the goal, which to St. Augustine seemed so near at hand, but which has receded through the intervening centuries as problems grew more complex and as the processes of inquiry became so refined that whole worlds of new and unsuspected facts revealed themselves. Scholars divided into two camps. The one would have ultimate and complete explanations at any cost; the other, overcome by the greatness of the undertaking, held that no explanation in a large or general way was possible. The one camp bred sciolism; the other narrow and helpless specialization.

RISE OF THE MODERN UNIVERSITY.

"At this point the modern university problem took its rise; and for over 400 years the university has been striving to adjust its organization so that it may most effectively bend its energies to the solution of the problem as it is. For this purpose the university's scholars have unconsciously divided themselves into three types or classes—those who investigate and break new ground; those who explain, apply, and make understandable the fruits of new investigation; and those philosophically minded teachers who relate the new to the old, and, without dogma or intolerance, point to the lessons taught by the developing human spirit from its first blind gropings toward the light on the uplands of Asia or by the shores of the Mediterranean, through the insights of the world's great poets, artists, scientists, philosophers, statesmen, and priests, to its highly organized institutional and intellectual life of to-day. The purpose of scholarly activity requires for its accomplishment men of each of these three types. They are allies, not enemies; and happy the age, the people, or the university in which all three are well represented. It is for this reason that the university which does not strive to widen the boundaries of human knowledge, to tell the story of the new in terms that those familiar with the old can understand, and to put before its students a philosophical interpretation of historic civilization, is, I think, falling short of the demands which both society and university ideals themselves may fairly make.

THE DANGERS OF SPECIALISM.

"Again, a group of distinguished scholars separate and narrow fields can no more produce a university than a bundle of admirably developed nerves, without a brain and spinal cord, can produce all the activities of the human organism. It may be said, I think, of the unrelated and unexplained specialist, as Matthew Arnold said of the Puritan, that he is in great danger; because he imagines himself in possession of a rule telling him the *unum necessarium*, or one thing needful, and that he then remains satisfied with a very crude conception of what this rule really is, and what it tells him, and in this dangerous state of assurance and self-satisfaction proceeds to give full swing to a number of the instincts of his ordinary self. And these instincts, since he is but human, are toward a general view of the world from the very

gan of scholarship, and in this sense it aims to be its embodiment. The place of scholarship has been long since won, and is more widely recognized and acknowledged than ever before. The church and the state, which first gave it independence, are in close alliance with it and it with them. The three are uniting in the effort to produce a reverent, well-ordered, and thoughtful democratic civilization in which the eternal standards of righteousness and truth will increasingly prevail.

THE UNIVERSITY FOR BOTH SCHOLARSHIP AND SERVICE.

"But a university is not for scholarship alone. In these modern days the university is not apart from the activities of the world, but in them and of them. It deals with real problems, and it relates itself to life as it is. The university is for both scholarship and service; and herein lies that ethical quality which makes the university a real person, bound by its very nature to the service of others. To fulfil its high calling the university must give, and give freely, to its students, to the world of learning and of scholarship, to the development of trade, commerce, and industry, to the community in which it has its home, and to the state and nation whose foster-child it is. A university's capacity for service is the rightful measure of its importance. The university's service is to-day far greater, far more expensive, and in ways far more numerous than ever before. It has only lately learned to serve, and hence it has only lately learned the possibilities that lie open before it. Every legitimate demand for guidance, for leadership, for expert knowledge, for trained skill, for personal service, it is the bounden duty of the university to meet. It may not urge that it is too busy accumulating stores of learning and teaching students. Serve it must, as well as accumulate and teach, upon pain of loss of moral power and impairment of usefulness. At every call it must show that it is

"Strong for service still and unimpaired.

"The time-old troubles of town and gown are relics of an academic aloofness which was never desirable and which is no longer possible.

GREAT UNIVERSITIES MADE BY GREAT PERSONALITIES.

"In order to prepare itself for efficient service the university must count in its ranks men competent to be the intellectual and spiritual leaders of the nation and competent to train others for leadership. Great personalities make great universities. And great personalities must be left free to grow and express themselves, each in his own way, if they are to reach a maximum of efficiency.

"Spiritual life is subject neither to mathematical rule nor to chemical analysis. Rational freedom is the goal towards which the human spirit moves, slowly but irresistibly, as the solar system towards a point in the constellation Hercules; and rational freedom is the best method for its movement. Moreover, different subjects in the field of knowledge and its applications require different approach and different treatment. It is the business of the university to foster each and all. It gives its powerful support to the learned professions, whose traditional number has of late been added to by architecture, engineering, and teaching, all of which are closely interwoven with the welfare of the community. It urges forward its investigators in every department, and rewards their achievements with the academic laurel. It studies the conditions under which school and college education may best be given, and it takes active part in advancing them. In particular, it guards the priceless treasure of that liberal learning which I have described as underlying all true scholarship, and gives to it full-hearted care and protection. These are all acts of service direct and powerful.

CONTRIBUTION TO NATION, STATE, AND CITY.

"The university does still more. It lends its members for expert and helpful service to nation, State, and city. University men are rapidly mobilized for diplomatic service, for the negotiation of important

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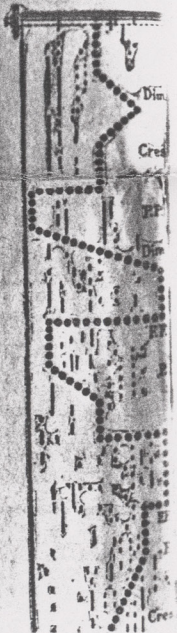
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reveals three separate and underlying forces which shape and direct the higher civilization. Two of these have a spiritual character, and one appears to be, in part at least, economic, although clearer vision may one day show that they all spring from a common source. These three forces are the church, the state, and science, or, better, scholarship. Many have been their interdependencies and manifold their intertwining. Now one, now another, seems uppermost. Charlemagne, Hildebrand, Darwin are central figures, each for his time. At one epoch these forces are in alliance, at another in opposition. Socrates died in prison, Bruno at the stake. Marcus Aurelius sat on an Emperor's throne, and Thomas Aquinas ruled the mind of a universal church. All else is tributary to these three, and we grow in civilization as mankind comes to recognize the existence and the importance of each.

WHEN SCHOLARS WERE PROPHETS WITHOUT HONOR.

"It is commonplace that in the earliest family community church and state were one. The patriarch was both ruler and priest. There was neither division of labor nor separation of function. When development took place, church and state, while still substantially one, had distinct organs of expression. These often clashed, and the separation of the two principles was thereby hastened. As yet scholarship had hardly any representatives. When they did begin to appear, when science and philosophy took their rise, they were often prophets without honor, either within or without their own country, and were either misunderstood or persecuted by church and state alike. But the time came when scholarship, truth-seeking for its own sake, had so far justified itself that both church and state united to give it permanent organization and a visible body. This organization and body was the university. For nearly ten centuries—a period longer than the history of parliamentary government or of Protestantism—the university has existed to embody the spirit of scholarship. Its arms have been extended to every science and to all letters. It has known periods of doubt, of weakness, and of obscurantism; but the spirit which gave it life has persisted and has overcome every obstacle. Today, in the opening century, the university proudly asserts itself in every civilized land, not least in our own, as the bearer of a tradition and the servant of an ideal without which life would be barren and the two remaining principles which underlie civilization robbed of half their power. To destroy the university would be to turn back the hands upon the dial of history for centuries; to cripple it is to put shackles upon every forward movement that we prize—research, industry, commerce, the liberal and practical arts and sciences. To support and enhance it is to set free new and vitalizing energy in every field of human endeavor. Scholarship has shown the world that knowledge is convertible into comfort, prosperity, and success, as well as into new and higher types of social order and of spirituality. "Take fast hold of instruction," said the wise man; "let her not go; keep her; for she is thy life."

THE PRESENT GOAL OF SCHOLARSHIP.

"Man's conception of what is most worth

be said, I think, of the unrelated and unexplained specialist, as Matthew Arnold said of the Puritan, that he is in great danger; because he imagines himself in possession of a rule telling him the *sum necessarium*, or one thing needful, and that he then remains satisfied with a very crude conception of what this rule really is, and what it tells him, and in this dangerous state of assurance and self-satisfaction proceeds to give full swing to a number of the instincts of his ordinary self. And these instincts, since he is but human, are toward a general view of the world from the very narrow and isolated spot on which he stands. Only the largest and bravest spirits can become great specialists in scholarship and resist this instinctive tendency to hasty and crude philosophizing. The true scholar is one who has been brought to see the full meaning of the words development and history. He must, in other words, be a free man as Aristotle understood the term. The free man is he who has a largeness of view which is unmistakable and which permits him to see the other side; a knowledge of the course of man's intellectual history and its meaning; a grasp of principles and a standard for judging them; the power and habit of reflection firmly established; a fine feeling for moral and intellectual distinctions; and the kindness of spirit and nobility of purpose which are the support of genuine character. On this foundation highly specialized knowledge is scholarship; on a foundation of mere skill, deftness, or erudition, it is not. The university is concerned with the promotion of the true scholarship. It asks it in its scholars who teach; it inculcates it in its scholars who learn. It believes that the languages, the literatures, the art, the science, and the institutions of those historic peoples who have successively occupied the center of the stage on which the great human drama is being acted out, are full of significance for the world of to-day; and it asks that those students who come to it to be led into special fields of inquiry, of professional study, or of practical application, shall have come to know something of all this in an earlier period of general and liberal studies.

THE SCHOLAR AS EMERSON DREW HIM.

"Mr. Emerson's oration before the oldest American society of scholars, made nearly sixty-five years ago, is the magnetic pole toward which all other discussions of scholarship must inevitably point. His superb apology for scholarship and for the scholar as Man Thinking, opened an era in our nation's intellectual life. The scholar as Mr. Emerson drew him is not oppressed by nature or averse from it, for he knows it as the opposite of his soul, answering to it part for part. He is not weighed down by books or by the views which Cicero, which Locke, which Bacon have given, for he knows that they were young men like himself when they wrote their books and gave their views. He is not a recluse or unfit for practical work, because he knows that every opportunity for action passed by is a loss of power. The scholar, in short, as the university views him, and aims to conserve and to produce him and his type, is a free man, thinking and acting in the light of the world's knowledge and guided by its highest ideals.

"In this sense the university is the or-

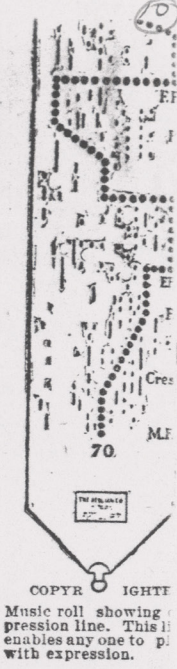
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CONTRIBUTION TO NATION, STATE, AND CITY.

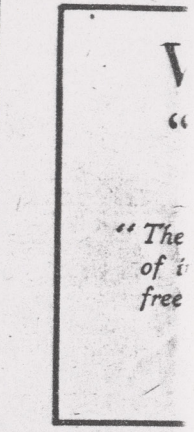
"The university does still more. It lends its members for expert and helpful service to nation, State, and city. University men are rapidly mobilized for diplomatic service, for the negotiation of important treaties, for the administration of dependencies, for special and confidential service, to the Government, or some department of it, and, the task done, they return quietly to the ranks of teaching scholars, as the soldiers in the armies of the war between the States went back to civil life without delay or friction. These same university men are found foremost in the ranks of good citizenship everywhere and as laymen in the service of the Church. They carry hither and yon their practical idealism, their disciplined minds, and their full information, and no human interest is without their helpful and supporting strength. It is in ways like these that the university has shown, a thousand times, that sound theory and correct practice are two sides of a shield. A theorist is one who sees, and the practical man must be in touch with theory if he is to see what it is that he does.

THE FUTURE YET TO BE SEEN.

"What the future development of the great universities is to be perhaps no one can foresee. But this much is certain. Every city which because of its size or wealth or position aims to be a center of enlightenment and a true world-capital must be the home of a great university. Here students and teachers will throng by the mere force of intellectual gravitation, and here service will abound from the mere host of opportunities. The city, not in its corporate capacity, but as a spiritual entity, will be the main support of the university, and the university, in turn, will be the chief servant of the city's higher life. True citizens will vie with each other in strengthening the university for scholarship and for service. In doing so they can say, with Horace, that they have builded themselves monuments more lasting than bronze and loftier than the pyramids reared by kings, monuments which neither floor nor storm nor the long flight of years can overturn or destroy. Sir John de Balliol, doing a penance fixed by the Abbot of Durham; Walter de Merton, making over his manor house and estates to secure to others the advantages which he had not himself enjoyed; William of Wykeham, caring generously for New College and for Winchester School; John Harvard, leaving half his property and his library to the infant college by the Charles, and Elihu Yale, giving money and his books to the collegiate school in New Haven, have written their names on the roll of the immortals and have conferred untold benefits upon the human race. Who were their wealthy, powerful, and high-born contemporaries? Where are they in the grateful esteem of the generations that have come after them?



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What service have they made possible? What now avails their wealth, their power, their high birth? Balliol, Merton, Harvard, Yale are names known wherever the English language is spoken, and beyond. They signify high purpose, zeal for learning, opposition to philistinism and ignorance. They are closely interwoven with the social, the religious, the political, the literary history of our race. Where else are there monuments such as theirs?

"Scholarship and service are the true university's ideals. The university of today is not the 'home of lost causes, and forsaken beliefs, and unpopular names, and impossible loyalties.' It keeps step with the march of progress, widens its sympathies with growing knowledge, and among a democratic people seeks only to instruct, to uplift, and to serve, in order that the cause of religion and learning and of human freedom and opportunity, may be continually advanced from century to century and from age to age."

The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Potter.

JUBILEE DINNER TO-NIGHT.

Gathering at Sherry's as Alumni Tribute to President Butler.

To-night the alumni of Columbia University will give a dinner to President Butler at Sherry's. About 600 persons will be present, together with a number of guests, including officers and representatives of many universities and colleges.

Dean Van Amringe will preside as Chairman of the Alumni Council. The chief speakers will be President Roosevelt, who will, of course, make the first speech; Mayor Low, who will respond for Columbia University and the city; and Judge Willard Bartlett, '69, who will respond for the alumni. The toast of "Letters" will be responded to by Albert Shaw, a graduate of Johns Hopkins, now editor of the *American Review of Reviews*. "Science" will be responded to by Henry Smith Pritchett, formerly Chief of the United States Survey, and now President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "Education" will be responded to by Edwin Anderson Alderman, President of Tulane University of Louisiana. The final toast, "Columbia University," will be responded to by President Butler.

Among the guests at the dinner will be

the German Ambassador, the Postmaster-General, Assistant Secretary of State Hill, Regent T. Guilford Smith, Arnold Hague, Secretary of the National Academy of Sciences; President Eliot, President Hadley, President Harper, President Schurman, Commissioner Harris, President Remsen, President Angell, Provost Harrison, President George William Smith, Chancellor Andrews, President Dabney. Every class will be represented from 1840 to 1901.

PRESIDENT DRAPER'S LETTER.

Message from One Who Was Kept Away from the Installation by an Accident.

President A. S. Draper of the University of Illinois, who was to have spoken at the Butler installation on behalf of State universities, but was prevented by a severe accident necessitating the amputation of his leg, sent the following letter:

Champaign, Ill., April 18.—President Nicholas M. Butler, Columbia University, New York city: The great West was deeply interested in the political events which claimed President Low, and the men of the schools, particularly of the universities in the West, were delighted at your accession to the Presidency of Columbia. Your learning and your self-sacrificing enthusiasm have made you personally known to more people in the West than any other Eastern leader in our American education. With one accord they expect your administration to be distinguished in history and to give even larger outlook and higher significance to the future of a grand old American university. It would have given me unspeakable satisfaction to have gone back to the New York I have loved so well and to have presented, as arranged, the message of the Western State universities at your inauguration. God willed it otherwise, but let me say this much—it is the first act of my convalescence—may you have strength and make Columbia go bravely forward. A. S. DRAPER.

AMERICANS IN LONDON.

Many Arrivals in Advance of the Coronation.

LONDON, April 19.—The annual American invasion of Great Britain has already set in. Americans seem to be on every side, and no persons are more welcome, for the storekeepers and hotel-proprietors have had a wearisome winter, and are counting on the trade of the coronation visitors. London itself is already donning its new dress for the coronation. Electricians and gas-fitters are festooning buildings for illumination, the hotels are in new paint, the Strand and other thoroughfares have been repaired, and visitors will see the best side of London this year.

IMPROVED SERVICE ON PUTNAM DIVISION.

The system of trains now operated between One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Pocantico Hills will be extended to Yorktown Heights, and some additional trains will be placed in service, with the spring change of time.

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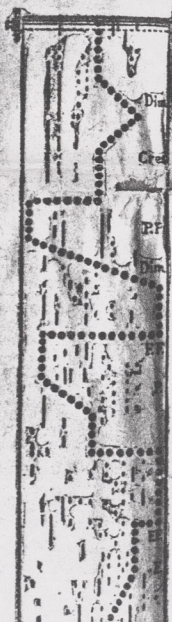
There are still many people who have an entirely wrong conception of the Pianola. They have an idea that it is some kind of a mechanical or electrical device which you wind up or play with a crank, and are therefore naturally prejudiced against it.

The Pianola is not mechanical. It does not play itself.

In playing the Pianola, many suppose the player has nothing to do with the expression, but in reality one has nothing to do except to attend to the expression.

Think what it would mean to have an instrument with which you could play on your piano any piece of music no matter how difficult, and with just the expression you most enjoyed. No study, no practice, just unalloyed pleasure for yourself and friends.

Send for complete Pianola music catalogue showing the enormous repertory of the Pianola.



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