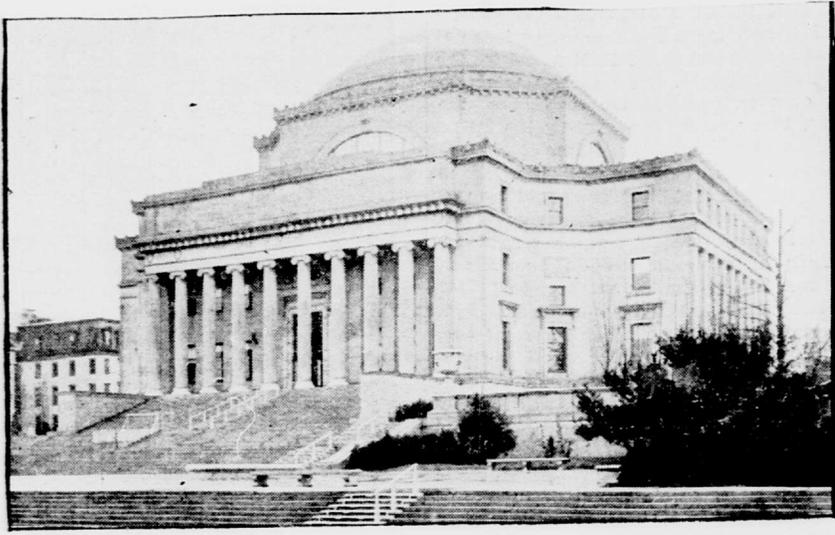


COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY WILL INSTALL HER TENTH PRESIDENT THIS WEEK WITH DUE CEREMONY.



LIBRARY OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
(Seth Low's Gift.)

COLUMBIA'S PRESIDENT.

**DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER TO BE
INSTALLED AS SUCCESSOR TO
DR. LOW.**

The installation of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler as president of Columbia University will be witnessed by one of the largest gatherings of college presidents and professors ever assembled in New-York.

The most prominent members of the various faculties have accepted invitations to be present, and some of the colleges will be represented by large delegations.

The installation ceremonies will take place in the gymnasium on April 19, but the two preceding days will also be devoted to celebrating the advent of the new head of Columbia.

The class of '82 will entertain Dr. Butler at dinner on the evening of April 17, and will then accompany him to the students' ball in the gymnasium. On the next day there will be track and field sports, in which the students will take part, and in the evening the students will give a vaudeville entertainment in the gymnasium. The installation exercises will not take place until Saturday afternoon, but earlier in the day there will be a reception for the presidents and representatives of the other colleges. President Roosevelt will be escorted to the college grounds by Troop A, and unless he is compelled to change his plans he will remain in the city in order to address the Columbia men at the alumni dinner on Saturday evening.

Dr. Butler will be the tenth president of Columbia. There were two others—Drs. Samuel Johnson and Myles Cooper—who were presidents under the royal charter, when the institution was known as King's College. In the original charter, granted on October 31, 1754, the institution is described as a place "for the instruction and education of youth in the learned languages and in the liberal arts and sciences." The charter named as governors the Archbishop of Canterbury, the governor of the province, and certain officers of the crown, ex officio, and twenty-four residents of the city. It also provided that the rector of Trinity Church and the ministers of the Reformed Dutch, Lutheran, French and Presbyterian church as should be ex officio governors, and in this respect, as well as in the prohibition of any religious discrimination indicate the non-sectarian character of the contemplated college. The device for the college seal was adopted on June 3, 1755. Dr. Samuel Johnson was rector of an Episcopal church at Stratford, Conn., when he was elected the first president of the newly formed institution. The cornerstone of the first college building was laid on August

23, 1756, by Sir Charles Hardy, the governor of the province. "The Weekly Post Boy," in speaking of the ceremony, said:

Our Lieutenant Governor with the governors of the college and Mr. Cutting the Tutor with the students met at Mr. Willett's and thence proceeded to the House of Mr. Vandenburg, at

HVIVS COLLEGI. BEHALIS DICTI, RENHO
DIPLOMATE CONSTITUTI IN HONOREM DEI
OM. ATQ. IN ECLESIE REIQ. PVBLICE
EMOLVMENTVM. PRIMVM HVNC LAPIDEM
POSUIT VIR PRÆCEL. LENTISSIMVS, CAR-
OLVS HARDY, EQVES AVRATVS, HVIVS
PROVINCIÆ PRÆFECTVS DIGNISSIMVS.
AVGTL DIE 23. AN. DOM. MDCLVI.

Dr. Johnson resigned in 1763, and was succeeded by the Rev. Myles Cooper, a fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. In April, 1776, exercises were suspended, and the college was prepared for the reception of troops. The library was removed to the City Hall, and during the Revolution the college buildings were used as barracks and for hospital purposes by both the American and the British troops. When the college was reopened, in 1784, an act was passed by the legislature of New-York by which the name of King's College was changed to Columbia, "a word and name then for the first time recognized anywhere in law and history," according to John B. Pine, the university historian. The college was reopened on May 19, 1784, under its new name and government, and De Witt Clinton entered as its first student.

A member of the class of '39 gave the following description of the college as it appeared in his day, when it occupied a plot of ground bounded by Church and Murray sts. and College Place:

The building was of brick, covered with stucco, painted light brown, with trimmings of freestone. The front was to the south. At the east and west ends, respectively, were two houses occupied by members of the faculty, which projected considerably beyond the middle buildings; all were three stories high, and there was an old fashioned belfry in the middle; it

The greatest strides were made by Columbia in the direction of expansion and development while Dr. Seth Low was the head of the faculty. He became president in 1890, and the day of his induction, February 3, has been spoken of as the beginning of the new era in the history of the institution.

The presidents of the college under the new charter have been: William Samuel Johnson, son of the first president; Charles H. Wharton, Benjamin Moore, William Harris, William Alexander Duer, Nathaniel F. Moore, Charles King, Frederick A. P. Barnard and Seth Low. Professors Henry Drisler and John Howard Van Amringe served as acting presidents when there was a vacancy in the office.

A NATURAL SOAP MINE.

Out in British Columbia they have recently found a place where one can chop pieces of soap



Photographs of all the professors by

the Common, whither his Excellency came in his chariot, and proceeded with them about 1 O'clock to the College ground, near the River on the Northwest side of the City. . . . After the stone was laid a Health was drunk to his Majesty and success to his Arms, and to Sir Charles Hardy and Prosperity to the College." President Johnson delivered a brief address in Latin: "Which being done, the Governors and Pupils laid each his stone, and several other Gentlemen, and then they returned to Mr. Willlett's; where there was a very elegant dinner; after which the usual loyal Healths were drunk and Prosperity to the College; and the whole was conducted with the utmost decency and propriety." The stone, which has fortunately been preserved, bears the following inscription:

was a picturesque old structure, unmistakably academic. In front was a green of considerable size, bordered by large sycamores. The place had an air of conventual quiet and seclusion, and was delightful in summer, when the shadows of the broad leaves rested on the light brown walls and the flagstones of the walk. The middle of the edifice was devoted to the chapel and library. The latter occupied the second floor, and on the floor below were the lecture rooms. The location was about the centre of the fashionable part of the city.

When the college outgrew its quarters, a part of the Botanical Garden near Fifth-ave., between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth-sts., was purchased upon favorable terms. The "new" college was opened in May, 1857. This site was described at the time as "a commanding eminence, affording an extensive and pleasant view." A year later the School of Law was established, and in 1860 the College of Physicians and Surgeons became the medical department of Columbia College. Four years later the School of Mines was established, and this was followed by the School of Political Sciences in 1880.

The progress of the college was steady and uninterrupted, and every year new additions were made and the institution gained in importance. In 1889 the course of collegiate study for women was discontinued and Barnard College was incorporated. Teachers College became associated with the university in 1893 and a year later title was acquired to four blocks of land on Morningside Heights, where the present handsome buildings stand. In the same year the site was formally dedicated and the cornerstones of Schermerhorn, Havemeyer and Fayerweather halls were laid. In 1897 the university moved from its Madison-ave. home to the new buildings, to which many important structures have been added since that time. The land upon which the university buildings stand was purchased for \$2,000,000 and \$6,000,000 has been expended in buildings and equipment.

out of the ground. Or, if it is not soap, it is the next thing to it. The hands can be washed with it, and the farmers and workmen of that neighborhood declare that it will remove grease and dirt more quickly than the real article.

This useful substance is a mixture of borax and soda, both of which have long been employed in laundry work. The mineral is found on the shores of small soda lakes in the foothills near Ashcroft, and is being taken out in blocks eighteen inches long, fifteen inches wide and eight or nine inches thick. A rough estimate which has reached Montreal, and which has been passed along to Washington by the American consul general at the former place, puts the total amount of deposit at twenty thousand tons. Nothing is said, however, about the cost of getting it to market.

Borax is formed by the union of boracic acid and carbonate of soda. In California, Nevada, Persia, Thibet and India it occurs ready made. Certain springs in Sicily abound in boracic acid, which is artificially converted into borax on the spot by the addition of soda. Chili and Peru have deposits of borate of lime, which, with



BARNARD COLLEGE
(Women.)