The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the Morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

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LIGHTS OF LEARNING.

Today's Celebrations at Princeton University.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S SPEECH.

Four Degrees Bestowed Up rally —Invited Twelve the Honor Of and Him.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 22.—Fair weather today made the exercises of the sesqui-centennial anniversary day vastly enjoyable. The presence of the President of the United States and the effect of lowering the already large crowd in town. Alexander Hall, in which the ceremonies were held, was packed almost to suffocation when Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler of Brooklyn, began the exercises with a simple and heartfelt prayer for the continuation to Princeton university of its prosperity it enjoyed under the title of the College of New Jersey.

Before beginning the celebration Philadelphia city troops assembled at the home of President Patton, where President Cleveland had been a guest over night, and escorted the party of the nation on foot through the University grounds to Alexander Hall. Mrs. Cleveland was driven in an open carriage, and her presence at Mrs. Patton's side was the signal for a cheer as she left the hall. Delegates were present representing institutions of learning all over the world. The faculty was marshaled in the Marquand chapel and united in their academic gowns made their impressive march to Alexander hall behind President Cleveland.

After Dr. Cuyler's prayer Dr. Patton made the formal announcement that what was formerly the College of New Jersey had henceforth and forever be known as Princeton University. A scene of enthusiastic enthusiasm followed. Dr. Patton then announced that the endowment funds were secured, amounting to nearly a million and a half dollars, not including annuities contributed for Stuart Hall by John C. Green, and the new library. The ceremony conferring degrees on sixty-five was opened for that honor was sent to the people. President Patton called upon the President to confer the degree of doctor of laws on Mr. Cleveland, but the President modestly declined the honor. The degrees of doctor of laws were conferred upon a large number of European college presidents and others, including Karl Bragmann, University of Leipsic; Alexander Dorner, Trinity college, Dublin; Andrew Bell, University of Edinburgh; Goldwin Smith, Toronto, and Joseph H. Thompson, University of Cambridge.

Among the Americans similarly honored were Joseph B. Angell, University of Michigan; Wm. Coleman Hall, University of Chicago; Wm. T. Harris, United States commissioner of education; James B. Dill, University of California; Erik Lowe, Columbia University. The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred among others upon Rev. Morgan Dix, New York; Bishop John F. Hurst, Washington; R. G. Red, S. J. Nicolls, St. Louis; Rev. Prof. M. H. Stifle, Pittsburg, Pa.; Lyman Abbott, New York. The degree of doctor of letters was conferred upon Richard Watson Gilder, Author Dr. Gladden, Horace E. Scudder, Charles Dudley Warner.

The honorary degree of doctor of laws was also conferred in absentia upon Lord Kelvin, Scottish naturalist and Otto Struve, formerly director of the Observatory of Pulkowa, Russia.

Next came the climatic event of the day, the address of the President of the United States.

CLEVELAND'S ADDRESS.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—As time in different occupations and with different training each one most plainly in the same landmarks view these instances which are most nearly related to their several habitual environments; so, in our contemplation of an event of occasion, each individual separately. Our vast and spacious, in the light his mode of thought supplies, each of its features and its relations to one another in harmony with his mental situation. Today, while all of us warmly share the general enthusiasm and celebration which pervades this assemblage, we may see in the various suggestions and meanings some prominence in our respective fields of mental vision, dependent upon their relation to our experience and condition.

Time charged with the management and direction of the sesquicentennial celebration of this institution must certainly see, with well earned satisfaction, the proofs of its growth and prosperity, and its enhanced opportunities for doing good. The guardians of Princeton see first the evidence of greater piety and prestige that have come to its students and graduates, and these are reflected upon him, while those still within her student halls see most prominently the promise of increased dignity which attaches to the education from Princeton university.

But there are others here, not of the family of Princeton, who see, with interest not to be outdone by the interest thoughts on the fields of higher education, and the part she has taken in the history and glorious career of the elevating and sentimental in great people. Among those I take an another place, and as I yield to the influence of this occasion, I cannot resist a train of thought which especially reminds me of the promise of national sanity and the guaranty of the preservation of our free institutions which may, and ought, to radiate from the universities and colleges scattered throughout our land. Observing the government feeling upon the will and universal suffrage of the people has no authority except in the people's intelligence.

While the advantages of collegiate education are by no means necessary to good citizenship, yet a college education, found everywhere, cannot contribute to opportunities for good to fellow countrymen and to their fellow citizens, and yet this is not to be a cause, without necessary to do so. In a nation like ours, charged with the care of numerous and widely varied interests, a spirit of conservatism and reaction is absolutely essential. Collegiate training, study of principles, increased by contracting and enlarging influences, and a deep appreciation of the theories upon which our Republic is established, ought to constitute the college graduate a conservatist model, warning against popular madness and excess. The character of our institutions and our national welfare demand that a feeling of alarm be the dominant and a disposition to unite in mutual endeavor should pervade our people. Our citizens of experience, in the beginning, was cases upon this sentiment and its interpretation has never failed and can never fail guaranty to secure our national health. Who can better caution against passion and hitherto than those who know by thought and study their baneful consequences, and who are themselves within the mildly influences of higher education? These are natural laws and necessary results, which command respect and obey, and which should be universally for the common wholesome popular discussion, and the limits of individual liberty. The laws are plain in our universities and colleges would be easily sufficient if its beneficiaries were willing to propagate and protect its teachings. Our people appreciate the natural laws, and to learn the most obvious lessons of their consequence and of attempted violation.

The activity of our people, and the resolute desire to gather to themselves special benefits and advantages lead to the growth of the unwisdom tendency to regard their government as a given of private gain and look upon the agencies for its administration as the distribution of official place and preferment. There, may, in the university or college, have an opportunity to study the mission of our institutions, and see, in the light of history have learned the danger to the people of their success of the patriotic one who is the nation's choice, intrusted to a high office, and who is well fitted economically to administer their affairs and that the interest of the people's wealth and general the enlarging rule of national discovery, for over the successes of national law. The discovery