what is the full text of the adverect during the commencet or Chapel Hill, last week, on the t of The Problems of the New

mong the historic scenes in the anof our State fe w are comparable
assembly E years ago in yonder
all of the little 1 and of trusters
here paolis and patriots who in
durkest period on the State's hishad met full of lope and courage
copen the doors of this University
the higher education of the youth
forth Carolina. It may be doubted
ther the difficulties of their tank or
far reaching consequences were
the assembly of by the actors in that

build a great University upon oned character and new-fashioned into life and solved the problem of its entire; to comprehend the great revolution then beginning in Southern life; which has made possible expansion in to train new leaders for new crises all directions, has been of his creation, and new thinkers for new problems; to arouse the people from the inertia of poverty and illiteracy; to send the spared the labor and sorrow that were chool master abroad in the land and the price of this splendid achievement. tablish the public school as the great diffting force of modern life; to be-two the people to be capable of self-evernment, and to lay new founda-THE PROBLEM OF ORGANIZAs for popular government in popu-education; these were some of the ors that the future would impose n that little band, standing now of hope and courage, as they called Ife a new University amid the ruins of its former greatness. Their task was indeed Herculean. "As human bodies," says Tacitus, "mature slowly. " says Tacitus, "mature slowly, destroyed in a single instant; rou will more easily crush genius learning than you will call them ack to life."

• • facilis descensus Averni,

"Sed revocare gradum superasque evadere ad auras, "Hoe opus, hie labor est.

THE PROBLEM OF EXISTENCE. The first problem of the new Univertence. However small the sing, provision must be made for hers, equipment and running exs. The three sources of support lleges and universities are stuent fees, private philanthropy and leading universities were supported almost entirely by student fees. Up to the civil war the University of North Carolina had accumulated from this source over \$100,000. Today, there is world a college or university that is self-supporting. Their his chief sources of support are private philanthropy and public taxation. The University of St. Louis has just re-ceived a bequest of five million dol-lars; the University of California res annually from public taxation an income of more than \$300,000. The es of Harvard University exceed those of the State or North Caro-

To start the new University and keep ing during the hard years of its early struggle required the combined resources of private philanthropy, public taxation and student fees. The chief resource was public taxation; a

popular education beth in lower schools and in higher. It was well for this era to be heralded by the opening of a new University, a people's Univer-sity, and to be marked by a new right, the right of people acting through their

sons in their own institutions, It is worthy of note that the estab-University was due, though indirectly, to the wisdom and beneficence f the Federal government. The hand hat had smitten down was now a theory and became an accomplished fact. The people learned that the new University, the State's University, meant neither aristocracy nor theocracy, but elernal democracy. But the lesson was slow to learn, and its teach-ing was attended with amazing difficulies. Those early years were full of truggle, glorious and heroic, but diffi-cult to bear and doubtful in issue. ely no institution ever survives a al expenses greater than annual inme; with widespread agricultural
pression growing more intolerable
ar by year; with falling prices, a
atracting currency and financial
alon; with popular ignorance, indifprices and misunderstanding of the and character of the new Uniy: with persistent opposition political leaders and influential with constant demands by a of all parties for false econeducational expenditures; with s to discharge and new debts aling year by year; it is little that the new University made ress during the early years stence. The wonder is that it . But human endurance is ll. But human endurance is to human misfortume, and ses will never lack for lead-problem of the new Universitied through the efforts and administration of its first With knowledge of men drawn from large experies with political wisdom and acquired on the hustings are; with financial shillty imaging gamed in public and

mee gained in public and rpusses and displayed in the control of the State's finances expacity for inbor as speak thinker, teacher and executer, with devotion to this inferior to the mother's child nor the child's love

and the train and difficulties that he say his work. For ten years he performed the duties of a donen men and received the gulary of one. As president of the University and executive affect, managing the discipline and conducting the large correspondence without clerk, typewriter or stanographer; as secretary and treasurer of the board of trustees, negotiating loans cach quarter upon his own credit; as professor of political economy and constitutional history, teaching leasons not only from books but from a store-house of personal knowledge and experience; as professor of law and dean of the law school without assistance in teaching or otherwise; is speaker and lecturer at school commencements, public gatherings and agricultural fairs; as canvasser for funds, endow-ment and students; as assiduous and of the State Legislature; as watchful guardian of every interest of the strugging University; as Expension of World. guardian of every interest of the struggling University; as proper of public education through normal and teachers' institutes; as pioneer of scientific agriculture in establishing the State experiment states. far reaching consequences were ariy perceived by the actors in that morable event. Could they have a the rangedness of the path they re about to enter or realite fully the courses of the burden committed their charge, it is possible that their courses with they been less bonyant i their courage less steadfart.

State experiment station; as friend and adviser, upon critical occasions of the State Grange of the patrons of husbandry; as selector and encourager of efficient professors and sympathetic messenger of wor to the irreconcilables; as reconciler to the irreconcilables; as suppressor of fools within the University and without; calm, cheerful and hope ful amid difficulties and disasters; State experiment station; as friend and State Grange of the patrons of hus-bandry; as selector and encourager of efficient professors and sympathetic messenger of woe to the inefficient; as messenger of the irreconcilables; as eration of young men as the chief jewel build a great University upon overwhelmed with calumnies, misrep-foundations; to find amic its rescritations and misunderstandings and noo to new alters the genus amic) personal and official sorrows, mis-

the mighty spirit of a mighty which brooding here for almost a ground other men to powder; nothing ground the sustained him during the leaders in Commonwealth and years of his presidency but a heart is to catch the new spirit of a great of unselfish devotion to the great likes ests of this great University.

It is march of knowledge, invening the shall be known as "the father of and discovery; to blend old-fashting life and solved the problem of the character and new-fashioned into life and solved the problem of the He shall be known as "the father of the new University," for he called it into life and solved the problem of its

TION.

The next problem before the new university organization. It is amusing to recal! the discussions of that day, as to whether our little band of seven teachers should organize themselves into a German University, rivalling Goettingen, or an English University, the peer of Oxford, of descend to a still lower plane, as competitor with the University of Virginia. The last plan was adopted because of its greater feasibility; and our little band, not to ba outdone by its ascient rival, divided itself up into a score of schools, colleges and departments, capable of recombination on proper occasions into one great University. As well as your speaker can remember, at this disance of time, the humblest member of our faculty represented in his single person five independent schools conferring certificates of proficiency and wolcomplete colleges conferring cerifficates of graduation. Baccalaureate degrees were bestowed by the joint action of our whole battalion of schools colleges and departments, while the entire faculty of seven now consolidaturce over \$100,000. To-day there is affair as ever John Locke invented in "Original Constitutions for the Province of Carolina," with carefully graduated orders of society, from cooks, scullions and plow boys to landgraves, marquises and caciques.

It required many years to eleborate our present system of instruction. The faculty discussions incident thereto. covering a great variety of topics, were usually prolonged far into the night with little satisfaction to the participants and less to the gentle dames who presided over expectant households awaiting the return of professorial debauchees from the joys of a weekly faculty meeting. But, if the faculty meetings lost us occasionally the confidence of our better halves, they drew power that had not yet been employed us closer to each other, and threw in-for this purpose in North Carolina. teresting side lights upon attractive characters. "Professor DeBerniere But a new era had come, the era of characters. "Professor DeBerniere Hoope," said the late Charles Phillips after a heated discussion as to the righteonsness of the Southern causes tion seems to have been to fill a page and the justice of its overthrow in war, "Professor Hooper, I cannot understand how a man who believes in the wisdom, goodness and power of Alown representatives to ax themselves wisdom, goodness and power of Alfor the higher education of their own mighty God can doubt that whatever He has made to be is just and right and for the best." This was a difficult hment of this right and through it problem for a man whose two eternal arts, such far reaching theories conestablishment and maintenance of verities were Almighty God and the

and measured reply, "I have given strongest in raising up. The appropri-ation to the University of the interest of the land script fund which had been lem, and I am forced to the reluctant ated by the national Congress for though deliberate conclusion that the essary not only in physics and chemisthe beginning in North Carolina tween the North and the South is a lical life gave them commercial as well fraternities, a Sophomore Society, a security of the temporary circumvention as educational value, but especially in German Club, various class organiza-

of the new University should be, if pos-sible, the spirit of the old; a spirit cations in life new demanded new

ases will be sent free upon application.

education offered in institutions of isaming fitty years ago. Critics are not lacking of the University of North Carolina; but in the list of her teachers we find the names of Joseph Unidwell, David L. Swain, Ethaha Mitchell, Denison Olmstead, William Houper, Debermiere Houper, James Politics, and Char among the great universities of the

world. The old University has nobly done its work. During the better part of a cen-tury it upheld for State and nation pure and lofty standards of public and professional life. Well might its banner float again over the new laboratories and the new theories of the new Unifor them to seek that which the old University had always sought to fash-ion, the sterling character of a Southern gentleman. To complete the organization of the

new University along the lines it is now following required full twenty years, Old customs and old traditions were not always helpful. There was opposition to every change and frequently the wisest measures were accomplished with the greatest difficulty. It required fifteen years to overcome the inertia of not using books; to consolidate into one working library three separate and comparatively useless collections of ed in the top of the new east building and the dialectic in the top of the new tion stimulated a desire for more work chased or donated by spadents and of advanced courses of post-graduate used mainly for entertainment and instruction and the conferring of adamusement. Much movey had been vanced degrees only in recognition of large accumulation of useless dupli-cates. The society libraries were open

Saturday mornings. under lock and key, was never open, was accomplished mainly by the selecexcept when inquisitive students tion of well qualified and competent breaking down the door or climbing professors for all the chairs of instructurough the windows, disturbed the action. No considerations of personal themselves liable to faculty summons influence, sectarian interest, or local the latest book added to the college in the faculty of the new university. library had been some time in the 30s during the presidency of Dr. Caldwell, and that it bore on the fly leaf this inits opportunities accessible to lads of

the University of North Carolina." The new University realized that a student's life is nourished by books; that a real University is a great collection of books. After long efforts and University. At the very beginning it violent opposition the three libraries above named were consolidated into one scholarships for every county, and year and moved into the present library building. A trained librarian was cm-ployed, the doors were kept open from 8 in the morning till 5 in the evening. Fund after fund was established and and a perpetual fund, growing larger additional scholarships were provided; year by year, was provided for its in- the Deems fund, the Mary Ruffin Smith crease and improvement. This founda- fund, the Mary Ann Smith fund, the n of a real working library made pos sible a revolution in all departments of Martha and Varina Mason funds, the University instruction. The stu- Thos. F. Wood scholarships and the dent was now sent to the library, where Paul C. Cameron scholarships, with the could be reader, thinker and critic free instruction for lads preparing to as well as listener in the class room, serve the State as teachers or preach-His mental horizon was enlarged, his ers, or handicapped in the struggle for judgment strengthened, and a begin-life with bodily infirmity; until it could ning was made of intellectual indepen- truly be said that the doors of the new dence. What the law library is to the University were practically open free of attorney, or the medical library to the Charge to every lad who was worthy to physician, the library of history, liter- enter and unable to pay. It only reature and philosophy became to the mained to reduce the expense of living, college student. Every study offered which was accomplished in 1896 through subjects of special investigation for which the library furnished material; in donating the use of yonder building, and every student became in some de- and of Mrs. Mary Baker in supplying gree a specialist and an investigator, work of organization was the provision of the benefits received by her son in of scientific equipment. From the old this institution. May these facilities University no equipment had been in-berited, excepting "the Vienna cabl-net of minerals," whose chief func-multiply. May we behold at an early in the annual catalogue. If any age might be called the age of science. it was that in which the new University, to these splendid heights along the was born. Such wonderful advances had been achieved in all departments of science, such universal applications of scientific knowledge in the industrial student life and of the larger oportunicerning the phenomena of life and mat-Southern Confederacy, I wondered ter, such marvelous invention of tools, what would be or could be the solution. "Doctor Phillips," was the calm experiment, that no teaching of science was now possible without ample equiption supported by popular taxation.

The principle once established was bound to grow. New necessities were met by larger grants. State soon to be emphasized character above methods of instruction. Not only stuscholarship, and considered the best dents and investigators, but the public

Skin Diseases

When the excretory organs fail to carry off the waste material from the system, there is an abnormal accumulation of effete matter which poisons and clogs the blood, and it becomes sour and acid.

This poison is carried through the general circulation to all parts of the body, and upon reaching the skin surface there is a redness and eruption, and by certain peculiarities we recognize Eczema, Tetter, Acne, Salt Rheum, Psoriasis, Erysipelas and many other skin troubles, more or less severe.

While the skin is the seat of irritation, the real disease is in the blood. Medicated lotions and

powders may allay the itching and burning, but never cure, no matter how long and faithfully continued, and the condition is often aggravated and skin permanently injured by their use.

The disease is more than skin deep; the entire circulation is poisoned.

The many preparations of arsenic, mercury, potash, etc., not only do not cure skin diseases, but soon ruth the digestion and break down the constitution.

and break down the constitution.

S. S. S., nature's own remedy, made of roots, herbs and barks, of great purifying and tonical properties, quickly and effectually cures blood and skin troubles, because it goes direct to the root of the disease and stimulates and restores normal, healthy action to the different organs, cleanses and enriches the blood, and thus relieves the system of all poisonous secretions.

S. S. S. cures permanently because it leaves none of the original poison to referment in the blood and cause a fresh attack.

Healthy blood is necessary to preserve that clear, sujooth skin and beautiful complexion so much desired by all S. S. S. on he selied upon with certainty to keep the blood in perfect order. It has been curing blood and skin diseases for half a century; no other medicine can show such a record.

S. S. S. contains no poisonous minerals—is purely sensiable and harmless.

S. S. S. contains no poisonous minerals—is purely vegetable and harmless.

Our medical department is in charge of physicians of large experience in treating blood and skin diseases, who will take pleasure in aiding by their advice and direction all who desire it. Write fully and freely about your case; your letters are held in strictest confidence. We make no charge whatever for this service, Our book on Blood and dication.

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Ibm of electricity for light, hent and power, the substitution of the microscope and the test tube for the service of the physician instead of the eye, the name and the finger, the geten theory of disease, the Darwinian theory of life, the investion and employment of the integraph, the telephone and the phonography; these and other triumphs of the intellect over the material world had quickened the desire of humanity for more experiments, more knowledge, a better comprehension of the past and a clearer vision of the future. New apportunities were created for University mities were created for University are and with them enlarged de-ds for work, genius and equip-

of the demand. A chemical laboratory was provided, with new equipment and was secured for physical experiments; geology and mineralogy were organized into a separate department, with working laboratories and field excursions; and a bjological laboratory, modern and well equipped, was established in the hall of the old Philanthropic Library. The new University made provision for modern instruction in avery science exmodern instruction in every science excepting astronomy. Each step taken was in accord with the spirit of the age and in harmony with the requirements of the new education. Everything was accomplished that could be done with the limited resources available. Graduates of this University might now go for advanced instruction to the great universities of the world, confident that they would have nothing to unlearn, but only to extend their knowledge by means of the greater facilities which were afforded elsewhere by greater

There is scarcely a leading university in America where graduates of this institution, during the last 25 years, winning scholarships and fellowships in competition with men from other colleges and universities, have not achieved honor and distinction by scholarship in letters, investigation in science, spec-ulation in philosophy or research in his-

The new University planted on high ground its standard of scholarship, not only for the few leaders who wore its honors, but for every man that carried, books. The philanthropic library, locatitis diploma. The real work and the high achievement requisite to graduawest, contained tolerable colections in and still loftier, achievement after general literature, which had been purgraduation and led to the establishment wasted in foolish rivalry; and there was work actually performed—under the large accumulation of useless dupil- guidance of the University faculty. It cales. The society libraries were open is not the least glory of the new uni-only three hours a week; one hour on Wednesday afternoons and two on very first high requirements of scholarship, thereby elevating the teaching The college library, carefully guarded standard throughout the State. This cumulated dust and cobwebs, rendering popularity, political necessity, family

the new University was, how to make

scription, written in the doctors hand, talent and character without means to "This book periaineth to the library of bear the expense of education away from home. It was the problem of free tuition and cheap living. This problem appealed more strongly to philanthropists than all other problems before the moved the Legislature to establish by year it touched the hearts of men Shepherd Speight Mary the combined generosity of the alumni the funds for the equipment of Com-An improvement equally great in the mons Hall, as a token of appreciation day upon this campus a commodious and well-furnished dormitory for the

free lodging of lads who have climbed steep paths of poverty and labor. In completing its organization, the new University was not unmindful of ties demanded by modern education for he exercise of student activities. The old literary societies which had trained in forensic and literary culture the foremost men of the nation, were still retained and fostered. For scientific study and research the Mitchell Society Was organized; for Shakespearean study the Shakespeare (lipb: and for inguistic the Philological Society. A scholarship club, a dozen Green letter tions, baseball teams, football teams, tennis clubs, bicycle clubs, track ath-letic teams, these and possibly others, not reported to the executive at that time by their members, were organized, equipped and set n motion. There was a chance for everybody to be organized into something. Latent genius could equipment for life to be genuine man- mind, too, was strongly aroused to the not be hidden; it was bound to be dishood. It is easy to find fault with the deepest interest in science. The utiliza- covered and aroused and developed

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