

TRINITY COLLEGE GOES FORWARD

One of the First Colleges in the South.

HONOR TO METHODISM

IT RANKS WITH THE FOREMOST METHODIST COLLEGES.

AN INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT KILGO

A Glance at Its Glorious History—Its Useful Present—And Its Bright Future—Its Next Session Opens September 6th.

Durham, N. C., Aug. 24.—(Staff Correspondence.)—The most talked-about man in North Carolina to-day is Dr. John C. Kilgo, President of Trinity College. I heard him preach his first sermon after he came to North Carolina to become president of Trinity College. I knew then that he was a man who would run in no rut, but was a man of such conviction and force that he would become a power in the educational life of the State. He is wholly taken up with the advancement and glory of Trinity College. He came to the State in response to the earnest solicitation of the trustees to become its President because he believed the call meant hard work and a wide field of usefulness. He has had no rest since he set foot on North Carolina soil. He has preached in most of the counties; delivered lectures and addresses without number; traveled thousands of miles; written much about Christian Education; visited all the Conferences and other church gatherings—going anywhere at any time when he thought he could thereby advance the interest of the college or the church of which it is the chief educational institution.

Assisted by an able and loyal faculty, Dr. Kilgo has every reason to feel that his coming to North Carolina has been the wisest thing for Trinity College, for it has grown and prospered as never before under his progressive administration. From the first there has been the pleasantest relations between the presi-



WILLIAM H. PEGRAM, A. M., Professor of Chemistry, Geology and Astronomy.

dent and the members of the faculty, and the board of trustees. There has not been a jar in the internal management. The same cordial relations have subsisted between the student body and the president and faculty. Dr. Kilgo understands boys. He believes in them. He appeals to them along lines that touch their better nature, and stimulates the best in work and in purpose that is in them.

I chanced to meet President Kilgo just as he was returning from Beaufort, where he dedicated the new Methodist church last Sunday. He was in excellent spirits, full of faith in the great career that stretches out before Trinity College, and confident that the work being done here is along lines that will tell for all time. He took me over the grounds and parks that are growing into beauty and symmetry under the wise and generous efforts of Mr. B. N. Duke; through the commodious and admirably adapted buildings; and as we went talked with an enthusiasm and spirit that was contagious. I asked him questions that I thought would bring out the best features of Trinity College, and he answered in a full and clear manner, giving expression to the purposes that animate the faculty and carrying upon the advantages offered to the youth who are so fortunate as to matriculate here.

INTERVIEW WITH DR. KILGO.

"How are your facilities now for successful and complete college work?" I asked President Kilgo.

"Trinity is decidedly in better condition to do high grade college work than it has ever been in its past history. The policy of Trinity College is different from that of any other southern institutions. We have suffered in the South from the idea of 'the good acre to the mule' has been our agricultural doctrine, and the same influence has wrought in all the lines of southern life; nowhere more so than in our col-



WILLIAM I. CRANFORD, Ph. D., Professor of Philosophy and Greek.

leges. The entire tendency is to cover large scope, and hence there is weakness in every line of work. It is the easiest thing in the world to make a University in the South. I regard this policy as the most ruinous to anything like educational perfection, and I have reversed this policy at Trinity and intend to build up from the inside.

"We have fourteen schools and employ fourteen professors and tutors. To give you an idea of what I mean by the policy of Trinity, this past year I succeeded

in securing another professorship for the college. I did not add a new school to our work but divided the school of English and put another man into this school, so that now we have two full men in English. This fits us to do work in English language and Literature not done in any other Southern college. We can do a better class of work and cover a larger scope. So if I had ten new professorships given to the college I would simply put them back into the schools that we are now running. This is the only policy that will ever perfect an educational institution.

"If you have noted our educational work in the South, you note the fact that our ambitious young men attend northern institutions simply because they cannot secure in Southern institutions the facilities for doing special work. This is not because we have not the ability in the South to do special work, but because we have squandered it by an attempt to cover too much ground. I felt sure that in a few years I will be able to double the force in nearly all the departments of work.

"The faculty which the trustees have associated with me I regard one of the most remarkable faculties I have ever known. They represent Wofford College, Trinity College, Annapolis, Wesleyan College, Vanderbilt University, Kansas University, Hopkins University, Yale University, Harvard, Cornell and Leipzig, thus bringing together a large range



JOHN S. BASSETT, Ph. D., (J. H. U.) Professor of History and Political Science.

of study and being up to the most modern methods of scientific investigation. "We are constantly building at Trinity. Some new improvement is made every week during the year. Just two years ago the Historical department began to collect relics for the Historical Museum. We now have in many respects one of the most interesting collections to be found in our State. What has been done in History, in some form or other is continually being done in every other department.

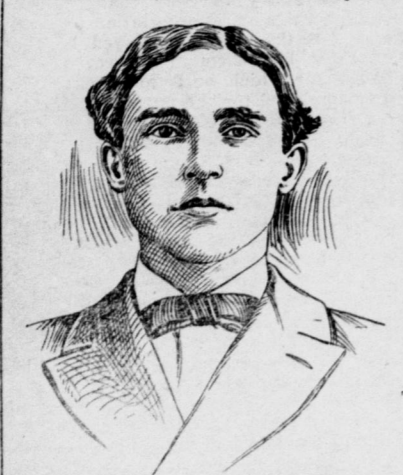
"Our library has outgrown its present accommodations, and we are now contemplating a new library building.

"You would be surprised to know the amount of work done by our Faculty; not simply their work in the college, but their work in the community and throughout the State.

"I have been much gratified with the commendations which Trinity has received from northern papers and educators. I am greatly wedded to our policy and feel sure that it will more than vindicate itself.

"What are the prospects for the approaching session, judging from indications observed in your visits to and communication with the friends and patrons of the college?" I asked.

"I am most highly gratified," replied President Kilgo, "with the prospects. During the summer I have travelled much through the State and come in contact with the leading men of our church. I have not heretofore met so much enthusiasm. In fact, I doubt whether ever in the past the various churches have been so aroused to the importance of Christian education. Our people realize the necessity of a new factor in our educational influences, and the great body of our people believe in Christ. I am sure that the day is not far off when our church people will educate their sons and daughters in their church schools; for after all they look



ROBERT L. FLOWERS (U. S. N. A.) Professor of Pure and Applied Mathematics.

to their churches for the conservation and development of the highest principles of life. I have never been so much gratified at the prospects of the church colleges as I am now.

"I notice that you have added a 'co-educational' feature. Will you make this a leading feature of the institution?" I asked.

"We will admit women just as we admit men. Female education in the South has reached a crisis," said President Kilgo. "Our female colleges are not endowed and have not the means with which to advance their courses. I do not believe that any educational work has been more successful than that of the female colleges, with the resources they have had at their disposal. But we have reached that point where our young women are demanding better advantages. The solution is to open the male colleges. This is not an untried policy. All the leading institutions of the world admit in some way, women to their courses of study. So Trinity College is but following the example of the leading universities of this and other countries.

"It is useless for our women to go north when they can be provided for in Southern institutions. At Trinity they will have all the advantages and will receive all the degrees conferred upon men. This is one of the most popular movements the college has ever made, and Trinity will be easily recognized for their superior intellectual development and scholarly attainments.

"We are now constructing an elegant building for the accommodation of our young women. It will be equipped with all modern improvements and be superintended by a capable lady. He was the first woman at home at Trinity, and as the demand increases we will build other homes for them. We think this plan pre-

ferable to one large building. The present building will accommodate twenty to twenty-five young women. It will be on the northwest side of the Duke building and in full view of the Southern Railroad.

"There are numbers of young women who are teaching school and who really desire to take some advanced work in college. Such young women can attend Trinity, elect special departments, and better fit themselves for the line of work they wish to carry on. I regard this new departure in Trinity College as one of the greatest blessings ever offered our young women in the State. I feel sure that hundreds will take advantage of it.

"You asked me a moment ago concerning our facilities for successful college work. One point I overlooked. When moving the college to Durham was in contemplation very many of the friends of the students to be located in a city. This had its weight, but our experience has vindicated the fact that it is easier to manage a body of students in a city than it is in a small village. I think this arises from the fact that in a city a student body is largely absorbed and is not influenced by that conceit which must come to a student body when it realizes that it is the most important factor in the town life. Besides, there are restraints upon a student body in a city which, in a smaller community, are wanting.

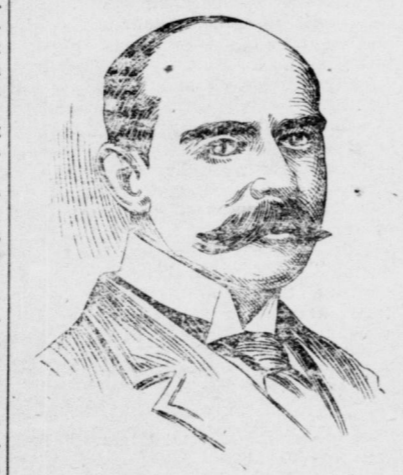
"I have received the highest commendation of the conduct of our students from citizens of Durham.

"I regard the location of Trinity as of great educational value. Our students are put in touch with the largest cultural and business life, and easily become acquainted with the leading men of North Carolina, as well as leading men of other States. I can best illustrate this value by referring you to the study of sociology. We are in the midst of all sociological problems, from sanitation and tenement houses, to the most delicate relations of the highest circles of society. The study of this science is, therefore, not a theory, but a fact. What is true of sociology is true of many other lines of study. In fact, a large part of a man's education is gotten outside of the school-room, and the college that has not a large environment must be limited in its opportunities.

"This was the leading influence which moved the college to Durham, and it has been more than vindicated."

HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE.

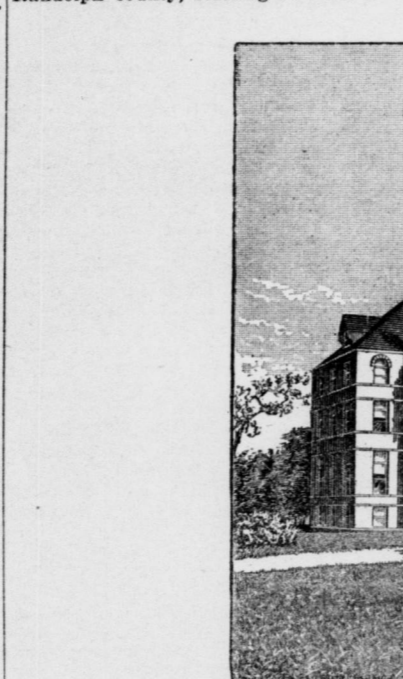
A college is like a tree. It must grow. You cannot start one full grown, no matter how many fine buildings you have, how much new apparatus, or how able a faculty; you must plant the seed in good ground; you must water it and dig about it; you must fertilize it with the sacrifices and labors of consecrated men; you must enrich it with the achievements



JEROME DOWD, Professor of Political Economy and Sociology.

of its alumni; you must tend it with prayers and labors unnumbered. And you must trust much to Time to ripen it and make it the full grown, splendid product.

Trinity College was born in 1838 as a high school, called Union Institute, in Randolph county, starting to meet a lo-



WASHINGTON DUKE BUILDING, TRINITY COLLEGE.

cal demand on the part of the leading citizens for educational advantages for their children. The late Rev. Brantly York was principal until 1842, when Rev. Braxter Craven was elected principal. He continued at its head, becoming presi-



EDWIN SIMS, A. M., Professor of English Language and Literature.

dent later on and remaining president of the college with a short intermission during the war, until his death, November 7, 1882—a period of forty years in which he compressed more labor and usefulness in the face of more difficulties, than any man the State has known. He started with a little country academy, doing all the teaching himself. He was a great teacher, another Mark Hopkins in capacity to inspire his students to rise to the height of all that was in them. He

started in with a boy, no matter how poorly endowed, to make him think he could be somebody. He told him that he could be somebody. He showed him that it was only by diligent application to books that he could learn. He himself, self-taught, was an object lesson of what application and brains could accomplish. Under such teaching as Dr. Craven imparted, the institute grew until there was a demand that it provide special instruction for teachers, and so, in 1851, it was



JOHN C. KILGO, A. M., D. D., PRESIDENT TRINITY COLLEGE.

chartered as a Normal college with a large faculty and better equipment. Before the end of this decade it had outgrown its distinctly normal purpose and considerably enlarged its curriculum. In 1859 it acquired for the first time the charter of a regular college. The North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, then convening at Beaufort, accepted the transfer of the property and re-chartered it under the name of Trinity College. The first class graduated in 1863, and from that date to the outbreak of the Civil War, the institution enjoyed an unusual degree of prosperity. During the Civil War it kept its doors open, with a small attendance, the work of instruction being interrupted only from the time of the encamping of troops on the college grounds in the spring of 1865, until the following January, an interval of five scholastic months.

In 1863, Dr. Craven resigned as president and Prof. W. T. Gannaway was elected and held the position until Dr. Craven was re-elected in January, 1866. In 1873, the large chapel, one of the very best auditoriums in the State, was erected, and other additions made to the college buildings. The college grew in every way from that hour, receiving in 1883 its first bequest for an endowment from Dr. Siddle. Upon the death of Dr. Craven, November 7, 1882, Prof. W. H. Pegram became chairman of the faculty, in which capacity he served until June, 1883, when Rev. M. L. Wood, D. D., was chosen president. Upon the retirement of Dr. Wood in 1884, Prof. J. F. Heitman became chairman of the faculty, serving until June, 1887, when Dr. John Franklin Crowell was elected to the presidency.

It was during Dr. Crowell's administration as president of Trinity that the college was moved to Durham, after much

debate and discussion by its friends. Dr. Crowell took the ground that the college ought to be in or adjacent to a growing city or town, and cut across the grain of the long embedded idea in North Carolina that our institutions of learning ought to be located in the country or in villages. Of course there was some opposition to the removal by good friends of the college, particularly on the part of those who were attached to the old location. But the overwhelming sentiment of the Conference sustained the views of Dr. Crowell and the board of trustees, and it was determined to locate the college in Raleigh. Shortly thereafter, Mr. Washington Duke, one of the leading manufacturers of the South—an ardent and liberal Methodist—stated to Rev. E. A. Yates, D. D., and others that if the trustees would locate Trinity college at Durham, he would erect a commodious building and donate fifty thousand dollars toward an endowment. As soon as there was a suggestion to locate at Durham, Col. Julian S. Carr, who had given generously to Trinity for twenty years at its old location, offered to donate the elegant park upon which the college is situated. These two magnificent endowments were so inviting that the trustees of the college accepted them gladly, and every day that passes they are more and more satisfied that the removal of the college to this good town was the best step in its history. The social, religious and business environment are not surpassed by any community of the State, and it is the verdict of those who know the history of the college best that the advantages here in good education are better than they could be in any village or small town.

Such in brief is the history of Trinity College up to the election of Dr. Kilgo

to the presidency in 1894. The full history is written in the hearts of the Methodists of North Carolina, and in the achievements of its alumni in all the walks of life. There is no department of progress or usefulness that has not been touched and helped by the alumni of this Christian college. The breadth and spirit of Dr. Craven have never left the college, and the earnestness and consecration and scholarship of Dr. Kilgo and his associates



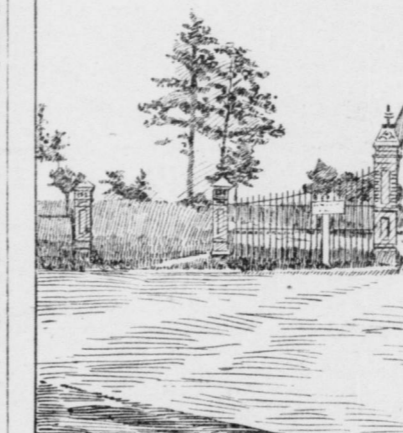
THE CROWELL SCIENCE BUILDING, TRINITY COLLEGE.

The Crowell Science Building is a large brick building, three stories high. It was built through the beneficence of Dr. John Franklin Crowell, President of Trinity College, 1887-1894, in memory of his first wife, who died during his presidency of the college. There are located in this building the schools of Chemistry, Physics, Biology and Economy. The entire second floor is devoted to the school of Physics and Biology; the third floor is occupied by the laboratory and classrooms of the school of Chemistry. The dynamo-room is in the basement.

The Epworth Hall is a college building of extraordinary merit, both in architectural design and in point of utility. It contains 75 dormitories, two parlors, the college chapel, a dining-hall having a seating capacity of 250, and a waiting-room. It is heated by warm air and lighted by electricity. Its sanitary arrangements are complete, including bathrooms on each floor. This building was a gift from Mr. W. Duke, and cost thirty thousand dollars.

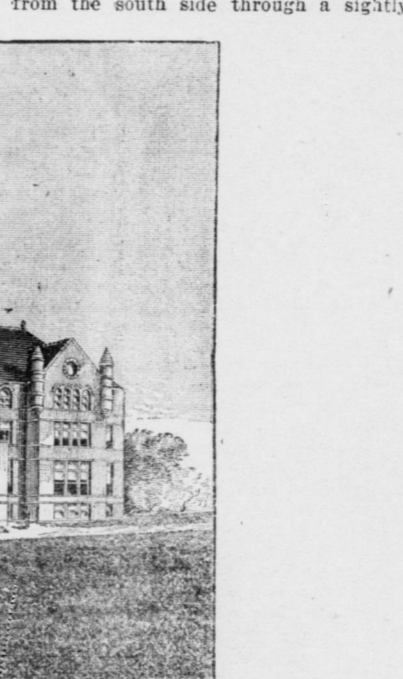
"Braxter Craven Hall" is a new building that the alumni propose to erect during the coming year. Rev. N. M. Jurney has headed the subscriptions with \$1,000 and there is not a shadow of doubt that this building, to contain a great auditorium, will be ready for use within a year or two.

The residences of the Faculty and officers of the college are mostly on Faculty Avenue, in the college park. They are furnished with bath-rooms, cold and hot water, are connected with the city water works, and lighted by electric lights. Nearly all of the buildings in the college park are lighted with electricity, furnished by a 720 light dynamo installed by the General Electric Company of New York.



SOUTH ENTRANCE TO TRINITY COLLEGE PARK.

which Col. Carr donated had been used as a park and for holding fairs. It contains 63½ acres. Situated in the extreme west end of Durham, there was ample room for the future needs of the college. The entrance to the park is from the south side through a slightly



W. P. FEW, Ph. D., (Harvard), Professor of English Language and Literature.

agent for his Alma Mater. In 1890 he was elected to the chair of philosophy in Wofford College, which chair he filled till 1894, when he was elected president of Trinity College. Besides being president of Trinity College, he is also professor in the Avera School of Bible Study. He inspires young men to higher things. His is no dry and pedantic teaching as dull as reading the pages of a Concordance, and made fresh. There is no lack of interpretation in the realm of scholarship, but it is made bright and real by reason of the fact that the preacher in the teacher points out the truth that the true way "to know of the doctrine is to do the will of God." Speculation and abstract study have no place, but the Bible is studied as a rule of life, as the chart of right living and to life eternal. This gives it a sacredness unknown to the dry philosophical treatises that too often fill the idea of biblical instruction.



A. H. MERRITT, A. B., Professor of Latin and German.

The "Washington Duke Building" is located near the centre of the park. It was named in honor of Mr. Washington Duke, whose great beneficence has made it possible for Trinity College to project new life into the educational work of the South. It is a three-story brick building, covered with slate, lighted with

electric lights, heated with warm air, and ventilated by the famous Ruitan Warming and Ventilating system—a widely approved system for supplying pure air, warm or cold, and removing vitiated atmosphere from a building. This is the system in use in over forty of the government school buildings in Washington, D. C. It contains fifty-six dormitories on the second and third floors; twelve lecture rooms and offices; bathing apartments on every floor except the first; dry-closet system; underground drainage from the inside and from the surface about the building; a basement 208x50 feet, the size of the building, thus rendering the building proof against unsanitary conditions. It may be well said to be the "most complete college building in the State" in point of ventilation, architecture, comfort and modern conveniences.

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He has his laboratory in good working order.

Prof. Robert L. Flowers is a native of North Carolina and a graduate of the United States Naval Academy. He is a man of large native ability and great energy. Unlike the usual mathematician he takes equal interest in literature. His course in mathematics is one of the largest to be found in any Southern college. As a professor he is very popular, while at the same time very exacting in his work.

W. I. Cranford, Ph. D., is a native North Carolinian and an alumnus of Trinity College. After graduating at Trinity he went to Yale and received his doctorate in the school of philosophy. He is known among students as the "intellectual giant." He never fails to enthrall his classes on philosophical questions, and most modern standards.

John S. Bassett, Ph.D., is a native of North Carolina, and an alumnus of Trinity College. He took his doctorate degree from Johns Hopkins in the school of history and political sciences. His native ability and his faculty for close and tedious investigation especially fit him for his department of work. Likely no man in any Southern college has aroused so much interest in historical investigation among its students as has Dr. Bassett. Through his leadership Trinity College has one of the most interesting historical

J. I. Hannaker, Ph. D. He received his degree at Harvard University.

He has his laboratory in good working order.

Prof. Jerome Dowd is a native North Carolinian, an old student of Trinity Col-

lege, and studied in New York City. It is well known that his school of political economy and sociology at Trinity is the most extensive ever offered in any Southern college. Few men have better control over their subject than has Prof. Dowd. He is full of energy and sociological facts and never fails to awaken enthusiasm in his classes.

Prof. Edwin Minns is a native of Arkansas, and took his M. A. degree at Vanderbilt University. During the past year he has been at Cornell and will next year receive his doctorate degree in English language and literature. He is a man of remarkable brightness and extraordinary enthusiasm. He has made for himself an enviable reputation as a lecturer. While his body does not indicate great physical strength, nevertheless he has wonderful powers of endurance, and does a large amount of work outside his class room. He is one of the potent factors in the life of Trinity College.

Prof. A. H. Merritt is a native of New York. He graduated from Wesleyan University and spent a year in Germany. He is a man of immense powers of endurance and is known in the college as the "hard worker." He is always patient and accurate in his investigations. He exerts a large intellectual influence upon the life of Durham. He is a man of immense resources and his knowledge is of the widest range.

W. P. Few, Ph. D., is a native South Carolinian, a graduate of Wofford, after which he received his doctorate degree from Harvard, having been a student under the late Dr. Childs. Few men have such native scholarly instincts as has Dr. Few. He has been at Trinity only one year, but has impressed himself upon the college community as a man of incalculable value. Probably the highest compliment ever paid him when a friend of the college established a new chair of English in order to secure his services to Trinity. He throws himself with great energy into all the work of the college.

J. I. Hannaker, Ph. D., is a native of Kansas and a graduate of Kansas University. He received his doctorate degree from Harvard. He comes to Trinity with the highest recommendations. He is a man of great energy as well as accurate scholarship, and will no doubt fill all the demands of the college.

Besides these full professors, there are four assistants in the various schools of work. During the past year Mr. P. V. Anderson, of Wilson; Mr. W. H. Adams, of Bethel; Mr. Z. E. Curtis, of Luther and S. S. Dent, of Jefferson, were the assistants. All of these young men gave

Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic Cures Fever In One Day.

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