UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Supplemental Report to Trustees by President Venable—Growth in All Departments

The board of trustees o fthe University of North Carolina held an important meeting in the office of Gov, Aycock, who is ex-officio chairman, yesterday at noon. The most notable feature of the meeting was the hearing of a most gratifying and important supplimental report on the University work, submitted by President Venable. It follows:

To the Board of Trustees.

Gentlemen:—According to the suggestion made at your last meeting, a full report as to the condition of the University has already been placed in your hands. Since the publication of that report, the University has suffered a great loss in the death of Henry Farrar Linscott, Professor of Latin. For six years Professor Linscott has been connected with the University—one year as instructor and five years as professor. His scholarly attainments were of a high order and he made a deep impression upon both students and faculty. During all these years he has served the University faithfully and well, cheerfully doing everything in his power for its strgthening and development. He will be greatly missed in the class-room and in all that makes up the life of the University.

It only remains for me in this supplementary report to transmit the reports given by the professors of the various departments placed in their charge. It is gratifying to see that all report growth and increased efficiency in their departments.

The Department of Medicine at Chapel Hill has had 75 students in attendance this session and will be unable to properly instruct a larger number unless increased laboratory and lecture space is furnished for them. The department at Raleigh, in which the last two years of the Medical training are given, has opened under most favorable circumstances. The thoroughly satisfactory manner in which the work has been done this fall insures the future success of the school and the indications are for an attendance next session of as many students as can be accommodated. The Dean, Dr. Hubert A. Royster, writes enthusiastically as to the future of the department, and I agree with him fully that it is destined to be one of the most important in the University. It seems to me that it would be wise, as soon as practicable, to establish in connection with it a Department of Dentistry, and I trust this will be done in the near future.

The Department of Law has a registration of students exceeded only once in its history. As soon as possible, considerable additions should be made to the Law Library, More use is made of this collection than of any other section of the General Library.

The Department of Pharmacy has an increase of about thirty (30) per cent over the largest number previously in attendance. It is doing excellent work for the profession in the State.

The scientific departments all show that good work is being done. Some are overcrowded with students and more room must be secured for their work. This is especially true in the departments of biology and chemistry. In all of them books, charts, models, and apparatus are needed.

The character of the work done is shown by the following facts: The Geological Department has sent out within the past two years eight men who have places in the United States Soil Survey, and several others who have positions in mining, economic geological work, or State surveys. A large number has been sent out by the Department of Chemistry, twelve within the past two years. Since September, ten applications for trained chemists have been received which could not be filled. The present laboratory affords space for only about twelve men in the highest analytical classes. More space is pressingly needed so that more men may be made cmfwy vbgkaadnideashrdl mfw trained. Our young chemists have made a fine reputation for themselves and the University, and it will not do that any should be deprived of the opportunity of securing this training.

Some further evidences as to the character of the work done in these departments may be given. Thirty-four scientific papers have been published from them within the past two years. At the Pittsburg meeting of the American Chemical Society one-ninth of all the papers presented came from the laboratory of the University of North Carolina. At the meeting of the Scientific Societies in Washington, the University was represented by fourteen delegates and six papers were presented.

As a further evidentce, it is gratifying to know that the Carnegie Institution has appropriated $1,000 to aid Professor Duerden in his work upon the corals. The American Association for the Advancement of the Science has appropriated $150 to Professor Baskerville for his researches upon Thorium. The National Academy has added $300 for the same work and the Welsbach Light Company has presented him with prepartions to be used in this work valued at $1,000. These appropriations and gifts have been made because the great value of the work already done was recognized and there was promise of yet more valuable results.

The growing reputation of the University in these lines draws students to our laboratories, but I am confronted by this serious difficulty. These laboratories are already congested to a point which threatens the excellence of the work. I have already pointed out to the Trustees, making the only suggestion which seemed feasible to me. The present chemical laboratory cost about $16,000. It was adapted to the instruction of 150 men, but is not large enough for 367, the present number in the class. In 1900-'01 the number was 253, in 1901-'02 it was 358. Both the medical and pharmacy departments are dependent upon the chemical laboratory for valuable courses in their schemes of instruction and for the success of these departmepts it is imperative that abundant space and opportunity for work be provided in the lab-laboratory. If a new laboratory is erected, costing $25,000, the Chemical the Chemical Department can be accommodated in it for some time to come. The Department of Biology, including Botany, can be provided for in the present chemical building and the classes in histology, bacteriology, and physiology can then have the space at present assigned to them and in addition is able to make any provision for permanent improvements in its institutions, this money should be appropriated and the relief given. Otherwise, I am at the end of my resources in providing for the chemical biological and medical students.

When I undertook the admin istration of University affairs two and a half years ago, I found the Alumni Building incomplete and no funds on hand for its completion. I have collected nearly $9,000 for this purpose and some subscriptions are still unpaid. This has been probably the hardest task which has fallen to me. The sum collected completes the $36,000 contributed by the Alumni for the building. It is very necessary that the installation of the department of physics in this building should be furnished. Part of the first floor has been equipped for the purpose, but the basement still remains untouched. I do not believe that I can successfully appeal to the Alumni for this purpose. They did not propose to do more than place the building at the service of the University and I have exhausted all means known to me of increasing the fund. It will require $5,000 to purchase and install the necessary physical and electrical apparatus and fit up the six rooms of the basement as laboratories. Until this is done, the department is greatly hampered in its work.

The Board of Health recommends that the University secure and utilize certain springs for its water supply. This by no means nullifies any work hitherto done upon the water-works, which were wisely planned and economically contsructed. It will probably require $1,000 to purchase the right to the water shed and construct the gathering basin and pape line. A subsidiary engine is needed at the pumping stattion, as the present one is in constant use and any break in it may leave the University without water for weeks, stopping the heating plant and the lighting plant, and causing great risk in case of fire. This engine would cost about $500. Lastly, the damages awarded the mill owner on account of water withdrawn from the creek by the University, amount to $1,000. I know of no funds from which any of these sums may be paid and yet they must be provided from some source.

Lastly, the University has been forced to pay interest on so much of its appropriation from the State that by March 1st it will amount to nearly $1,200. This has caused a deficit for the year.

I am making every effort to keep down the expenses of the University and to collect all that is owing, but unless relief comes from some source, a further curtailment of expenses will be necessary. This means a step backward o nthe part of the University, which will be most unfortunate to the University and the young men of the State. I don ot think that I could have foreseen the extraordinary demands which have been made upon the resources of the University.

The governor was requested to lay before the General Assembly present needs of the university as presented in President Venable's report.

Reports were also presented from the treasurer and bursar of the university.

The following were re-elected on the executive committee: A. B. Andrews, R. H. Battle, F. H. Busbee, J. S. Carr, J. W. Graham, T. S. Kenan, R. H. Lewis, M. D., Fred Philips, Z. V. Walser.

Those in attendance upon the meeting yesterday were: Governor C. B. Aycock, presiding; E. M. Armfield, C. T. Bailey, R. H. Battle, V. S. Bryant, F. H. Busbee, Josephus Daniels, W. H. Day, R. A. Doughton, R. M. Furman, J. W. Graham, A. W. Haywood, F. G. James, T. S. Kenan, R. H. Lewis, P. B. Mears, Chas. M. Tanner, Jas. Parker, G. B. Patterson, M. A. Ramsay, B. Walker, H. Weil, also President Venable.

GETTING RID OF ITS INCUBUS

(Baltimore Sun.)

The New York Journal of Commerce draws attention to the importance of the attitude toward bank currency exhibited in the report of the Democratic minority of the House Committee on Banking. "We believe," says the report, "that the banks of the country, under proper and wise legislation, safeguarded so as to secure a sound and solvent currency, are the agents and instrumentalities to issue the currency of the country and we further believe that the legislation should be so framed as to permit the issuance of an amount of currency at all times adequate and sufficient for the business needs of the country, and which would be retored when not needed for the transaction of legitimate business." This report was written by a Southern Democrat, Mr. Talbot of South Carolina, and has been followed up by the introduction, by another Southern Democrat, and member of the Banking Committee, Mr. Padgett of South Carolina, of a bank-currency bill which is commended by the Journal of Commerce as "one of the very best bills on the subject thus far introduced into Congress." The bill provides that notes based on general asets shall be issued only to banks having a certain proportion of bond secured notes of the present kind, and provides for a graduated tax on circulation, the object being to bring about contraction when contraction is desirable, as well as expansion when expansion is needed. "Shades of the 'Commoner'!" exclaims our New York contemporary, "Have the Democratic members of the Banking Committee forgotten Mr. Bryan's repeated denunciations of a banking currency and his suggestions that the Government should issue the paper money of the country? Evidently they have forgotten them or have decided deliberately to ignore them."

It is not quite fair, however, to put the responsibility for the atitude of the Democratic party in this question upon Mr. Bryan's shoulders. In 1900, indeed, it was his inflexible stand on the money question, coupled with his still unquestioned pre-eminence in the party, that put upon the party the terrible handicap of a re-affirmation of the Chicago platform of 1896 in all its parts, and especially in its free-silver feature. But Mr. Bryan used no compulsion upon the Democratic Covention of 1896 at Chicago; if its platform expressed his personal views, it was because his views reflected the feeling of an overwhelming majority of the Convention. What the delegates to that Convention said in the platform about national banks was not the fruit of Bryan's leadership, but of a prevailing sentiment. "We denounce," they declared, "the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by national banks as in derogation of the 1900, the Democratic Convention did not limit itself to the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, and especially of its silver plank, as demanded by Mr. Bryan; it added of its own accord an anti-national-bank plank, in which occurs this declaration: "We are opposed t othis private corporation paper circulated as money, but without legal-tender qualities, and demad the retirement of the national bank notes as fast as Government paper or silver certificates can be substituted for them."

The change of attitude indicated by the action of the Southern Democratic Representatives in the Banking Committee of the House is, therefore, something much more profound and more significant than a breaking away from Bryan influence. The truth is—and it is singular to what an extent a fact so patent is usually ignored—that there had been for many years, indeed one may say ever since the Civil War, a preponderant tendency in the Democratic party toward unsound money schemes. As far back as 1868, the first Democratic Convention after the war adopted a platform very strongly tinged with greenbackism; and it was not until 1876, when the powerful influence of Tilden stamped a different character upon the party, that it overcame the odium of this position. In 1875, in Ohio, the memorable campaign of Hayes against Allen had been fought out on the issue of fiat money against sound money, and resulted in a decisive victory for the Republican and sound-money side. In later political history, there has been a constant struggle within the party between the two opposing tendencies, with the numerical preponderance most of the time on the side favoring unsound experiments with the currency. Of course, it has been very largely a sectional division, with the South and West standing in the main for the one side and the North and East for the other.

The significance of such a manifestation as that given by the minority of the Banking Commitee lies most of all in the indication it affords that the South is at last coming to look upon money questions not from the standpoint of the Adullamite but of a coequal citizen of a great and prosperous commercial and industrial nation. This has at all times been the case with a strong minority at the South and with a notably large number of influential Southern newspapers; stil it has been very decidedly the exception. Now these representatiev Southern Democrats quietly ignore not merely Mr. Bryan but the emphatic declarations of the last two Democratic platforms. In 1896, under stress of the hard times, the Adullamite sentiment of the South and West rose to its utmost height and overwhelmed all opposition. Not only has that flood now receded, but it begins to seem likely that the spirit both of the South and the West in reference to questions of national monetary and banking policy will, before long, be indistinguishable from that of the North and the East. For this consummation, if it shall come, the whole country will have reason to be profoundly thankful. To the Democratic party it will mean the getting rid of an incubus under which it has been rendered pitiahelpless during the past six years.

The Bone of Contention

(New Orleans Times-Democrat.)

Why should sectionalism open its bleared and bloodshot eyes again? Once it was put away—put away in its bullet-riddled and blood-stained regimentals. Long since the vines had clambered above the broken shafts of cannon, and the wrens, nesting in the eaves of the ruined castle, had been twittering the song of love, peace and humanity. The nation was restful. Why this sudden rippling of the waters? Is the black man ever to remain the bone of contention? Who and what is he that he should remain so persistently to the fore?

Let alone, allowed to move along the even tenor of his unimaginative way, he is the most gentle and most docile of o fall human creatures. Roused once, because of grievance, real or fictitious, and he is a fiend incarnate. What son of the South can recall the faithfulness and devotion of the black man to his master's family during and before the war without a prayer that he may be saved from his friends at the North? He would have died on the doormat for his master's family. Since the war the picture is changed, and, often, he has sought to despoil what in the erstwhile he would have staked his life to protect.

And who is to blame for it all? Surely not the poor, ignorant, misguided slave of yesterday. The dishonor is on whiter skins than his. The blood is on the hand which gave him the ballot with its immense responsibilities, too complex to fit well his simple nature. He did not know, and has never learned, the meaning of it all. Still puny politicians must keep the black man to the fore. He must keep his place in the calendar of current things. Other issues may come up. None can overshadow him. He is the most pernicious and most persistent problem that ever stirred the politics of any country.

In the meantime the world should place his crimes, and the crimes too often committed against him, the lynchings, the burnings and all the other unspeakable shocking offenses, not to his door, nor at the door of the white men of the South who stand for the integrity of Caucasian blood, but at the door of political desperadoes who jarred him out of his naturally docile and gentle status by giving him the ballot, and attempting to fit his simple nature to the complex and heavy responsibilities of American citizenship.

FIRST SHOT AT BUNKER HILL

"Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes." Every American school boy knows that that was the order at Bunker Hill which "Old Put" and Colonel Prescott and eGneral Warren gave to the patriots. But one man, John Simpson, of Deerfield, N. H., did fire before that range was reached, and got his man. After the battle he was arrested, but discharged without court-martial when he said: "If you could let those Britishers come any nearer to you than they were without firing, you are made of different material than I am."

The gun from which John Simpson, afterward Major John Simpson, fired the first shot in the most famous battle of the Revolution, says the Kansas City Star, is now in Kansas City, Kan., in possession of Samuel N. Simpson, a grandson of the eRvolutionary soldier. It was only a few days ago that Mr. Simpson received the gun (which is a perfect tpye of the old flintlock musket) from his elder brother in eVrmont. Acompanying it was another relic almost, if not quite, as interesting. This is the original commission issued in the year 1778 in the name of the State of New Hampshire to the "second lieutenant of Captain Simon Marston's company in the Battalion of Troops raised within said State for the defense of the States of New England and New York, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Stephen Peabody, Esq."

The commission, a feac simile of which is shown, illustrates the loose political tie that bound the thirteeen States in the early years of the war for independence. The troops in which John Simpson was to be a second lieutenant were raised for the defense of the "States of New England and New York." They were evidently more than State malitia and less than national soldiery, yet in cinjunction with the troops raised by the other Commonwealths on their separate account and collectively through the Continental Congress they established the American nation.

The authenticity of the commission is proved by the document itself. Iit is attented by the seal of the State and signed in authority by the President and Secrtary of the Council of New Hampshire. Notwithstanding that it is yellow by age, the ink has faded very little, and the whole writing is as distinct as when it was first issued.

A more romantic interest would attach to the old musket. That it was John Simpson, of Deerfield, N. H., who fired the first shot at the battle of Bunker Hill is declared in the New Hampshire Gazetteer of seventy-five years ago, and that statement was the publication of the prevalent belief in New England at that time. Other early chrnicles in the possession of Samuel N. Simpson make the same assertion. Major Simpson was living as late as 1825, and bequeathed the story of the gun along with the relic itself to his son John and his daughter Hannah, who remained on their father's farm near Deerfield. Before they died they gave the musket and the commission to a nephew, Dr. Timothy G. Simpson, grandson of Major Simpson, who is still living in West Fairlee, Vt. Dr. Simpson is 79 years old, and, being without children, sent the heirlooms to his brother. On the death of the latter they will become the property of his sons, Charles L. and Barnett N. Simpson.

The narrative of these interesting mementoes of the Revolution has the further authentication of the acounts of the Samuel N. Simpson who now possesses them. Mr. Simpson is one of the best known men of Kansas City, Kan. He was a pioneer of Kansas, coming to the state in 1854, and taking an active part in the Free State movement in close association with Dr. Charles Robinson, the first Governor of the State, to whose efforts, Mr. Simpson believes, more than any other, was owing the Free State victory.

"It is something to inspire patriotic reflection," said Mr. Simpson, in giving the history of the gun, "that this old musket that started the firing at Bunker Hill should now be in the possession of a descendant of the man who used it then—a descendant who is a citizen of the Republic that resulted from that battle, and yet lives in a great State 2000 miles distant from the scene of the fight formed of territory then owned by Spain."

Through the efforts of Mr. Simpson and his cousin, Mrs. Jerusha L. Chalman, a granite monument in the Congregational churchyard of Deerfield now marks the grave of Major John Simpson, soldier of the American Revolution.

Uncle Sam's Samoan Wards

(New York Sun.)

Almost exactly in the middle of the islands sprinkled over the South Pacific Ocean, to the eastward of Australia, lies the Samoan group, four islands of which Uncle Sam recently took under his care.

On the largest of these, Tutulla, he has built a naval station.

There are about 6000 people on these islands, and about 1000 of them are children.

The people are not black. They are of a light brown and yellow complexion. As it is warm there all the time, they do not bother themselves with much clothing.

When the Americans came to the islands they found that, while the children were aparently running wild in the thick tropical woods, they knew what an education meant and many of them were attending school.

The children are intensely curious about the United States, and ask strangers all sorts of questions concerning the great country of which they are part now. They call the Governor, who is a naval officer sent out by the United States, "Your Susuga," and they speak of the President as "His Afioga."

Of all the possessions of the United States, the Tutulla group alone lies south of the equator. Children there, loking into the heavens at night, behold some of the constellations which you see, but they also see many which you can never see—the Couthern Cross and al the starry groups o fthe skies of the Southern Hemisphere, while they miss many which you see every night, such as the Great Bear and the Pleiades.

The children of Tutulla and Manua are fond of singing and reading aloud.

As soon as a child of these islands is old enough to work he leaves school and goes to help his father colect cocoanuts, the white meat of which is dried and sold to traders under the name of copra. The children also work at farming on the small plantations where tropical fruits and vegetables are raised for domestic use.

Their homes mostly are mere huts, set in the clearings of the dense forests or stuck away among the trees of a grove of tropical trees.

All the boys are good sailors. They begin to go out on the water with their fathers when they are very young, and by the time they are 10 years old they can handle the native boats with great skill and dexterity.

The bride (weeping)—Oh! J-Jack, we've got to, j-just got to, give-up-p b-boarding, and gigo to h-house-keeping-g.

Hubby—Why, lovey, what's the matter?

The Bride—Mrs. Vorrits has been telling me all afternoon about the trouble she has with cooks, and I didn't have anything to tell her.—Harper's Bazar.

The Lady—How, oh! how can you be always drinking?

The Wretch—Well, lady, I am blessed by nature wit' a fine capacity, and den stiddy practice has done a lot fur me, no doubt, lady.—Chicago Daily News.

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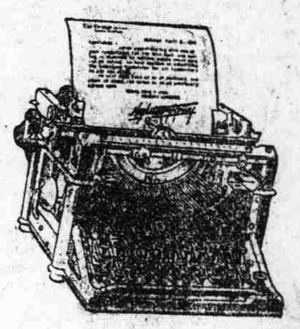

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