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North Carolina Dailies in News and Circulation

SCHOOL SYSTEM

The Debt North Carolina

Owes Archibald De bow

Murphy.

AHEAD OF HIS TIME

And He Did Not Live to See the Great

Things That Existed In His Faith

and In His Patriotic

Love of His

Archibald De Bow Murphey.

Archibald D. Murphey is justly re-

garded as the foremost educational

statesman North Carolina has pro-

man, deeply interested in North Caro-

lina history, offered a gold medal to

the graduate of the A. and M. Col-

lege in Raleigh who would write the

best historical paper. That medal was

won by Mr. Eugene C. Bagwell, of

Raleigh, who wrote on the life of

Judge Murphey. His paper is as fol-

The subject of this sketch was born

in 1777, in Caswell county, about seven miles from Milton. He had two broth-

ers and four sisters. His father took a prominent part in the Revolutionary

When a boy, Murphey attended the school of Rev. Dr. Caldwell, of Guilford county, this being one of the only three known schools of any conse-

quence in the State at that time. Af-

ter leaving this school, he remained at home for two years. He says that

the only books that he could obtain

to read during this period were a few

on theological subjects and, by chance Voltaire's History of Charles XIII., or

Sweden, a copy of Roderick Random, and an abridge near of Don Quixote.

He entered the University of North Carolina in 1796, graduating, cum laude, in 1799. His record there was such that in his Alma Mater he was

a part of his time to the study of law

and, in 1802, was admitted to the Bar.

He continued his studies under Wil-

that time one of the most distinguish-

ed lawyers in the State, and to whom,

afterwards, Murphey became greatly

highly cultured literary taste, and overflowing with the attributes of

statesman and philosopher, his rapid rise as a lawyer is not to be wondered

Orange county in 1812 and served in

that capacity continuously until 1818

It was during these six years of state

service that he shone out so brilliant-

ly, and it is for his work during this period of his life that he will be re-

of North Carolina.

native State.

scheme.

embered as long as there is a history

His one, all-absorbing thought and

im seemed to be the welfare of his

terment of North Carolina seemed to

rest along three great lines, i. e., in

the establishment of public schools.

What better ideas than these could

there have been for the advancement

of the State, scientifically or industrial-

greatness of any commonwealth de

v? It is a well-known fact that the

His plan of internal improvement

was vigorously opposed and attacked

won, and a large sum was invested in

surveying and constructing canals and

public roads. Aside from the com-

nercial advantages obtained, the State has been repaid ten-fold for the

nformation both topographical and statistical, which the engineers fur-

ished the State from these surveys.

Mr. Murphey was continuously or legislative committee of inland

navigation and was several times chairman. His memoirs on the in-

the General Assembly of North Caro-

lina, and on the resources and finances

of North Carolina will always reflect

As to his arousing native pride and

advertising the State to the world, his

memorial to the General Assembly of

he had been engaged for several years

for an extensive historical and scien-

write the history was divided into

(1) An account of the Discovery of

(2) The aboriginal history of North

(3) The Colonial History of North

(4) History of North Carolina from

(5) Physical geography, soil, cli-

nate and meteorology of North Caro-

(6) Geography and Mineralogy of

is well to say here that he was

North Carolina.
(7) Botany of North Carolina.

the time of her becoming a sovereign

tific work on North Carolina.

credit on his memory.

seven parts as follows:

ernal improvements contemplated by

some as being a great swindling

Nevertheless, Mr. Murphey

ternal improvements, research.

ends upon these things.

His ideas for the bet-

He was elected State Senator from

With his indomitable energy,

liam Duffy, of Hillsboro, who was at

During this period, he devoted

appointed Professor of Ancient guages, which position he held

About a year ago his kins-

GREATEST PROSPECT IN 'VARSITY'S LIFE

President Venable Says Enrollment at University will be made to sustain the reputation of the University of North Carolina Will Be Greatest in His-

tory.

THE NEW AND THE OLD:

Work in Every Branch of University Life Full of Enthusiasm and Charged With Progressive Spirit Plans Announced for the Coming Session.

BY W. H. BAGLEY.

Chapel Hill N. C., July 30 .- From present indications as compared with conditions at the same period of vacation during recent years, the University will open on September th, with the largest attendance in its history-another step toward the coveted thousand attendance which has long been the ambition of all friends of education in North Carolina. President Francis P. Venable is

happily studying the situation. The steady growth of the past few years and the promise of another progressive step forward next month are calculated to make those who are most keenly interested enthusiastic.



JOSHUA WALKER GORE. Dean of the School of Mining at State

hundred and ninth session of the university, Dr. Venable said to me:
"From the correspondence to date,

the inquiries for catalogues, the engagements of rooms, and the assurances from old students and particu-larly from those who have been carefully preparing for entrance to the University, we are confident that the coming year will be the greatest in the history of the University. The attendance has steadily grown each year during the present administration and we have a making the present administration and we have sufficient assurances to justify the prediction that every phase of life at the University show an even more advanced spirit with the opening in September,"
That is the way Dr. Venable talks

of the coming year. The same opinion is held by every member of the faculty with whom I have talked, and this same spirit pervades the entire Hill.

People here are proud of the 'Varhistoric past. They appreciate University of days gone by and pay full tribute to the roll of honor of the State of North Carolina, which is almost a roster of distinguished alumni of the University. But peo ple here are inclined to put aside the historic Hill for the new and advanced 'Varsity. There is such a dif-ference that old alumni returning after years of absence look upon this Dean of the University Medical De nored and sacred seat of learning with increased gratification. Once classic only, now many-sided in its life and lending help, giving strength and building character for every walk of life the University has grown walk of life the University has grown tories. Dr. Henry V. Wilson, Profes-



DR. EBEN ALEXANDER. Dean of the University and Professor

prudent management and studious



DR. FRANCIS P. VENABLE. President of University and Professo of Theoretical Chemistry.

perior to any others in the Southland; libraries, lecture, recitation and dor-mitory buildings of the necessary ca-pacity; administration and departadministration and depart-buildings, and all are fitted nental throughout with modern conveni-ences. Electric lights, water and sewerage and central heating sys-tems add to the comfort and healthful conditions which are synomomus with the name Chapel Hill. the past few years the Carr building, the Mary Ann Smith Euilding and the Alumni Building have been com-pleted at an aggregate cost of \$75,000 and other improvements of a permanent character involving an expense of probably \$60,000 additional. The various departments of University life have undergone greater change during the past ten years than can be ordinarily understood by those who have not personally visited Chapel Hill. The University with its graduate and collegiate departments, and the schools of mining, law, medicine, pharmacy and the Summer school offer such varied pursuits of study as are to be found only in the greatest educational institutions of America. Aside from those departments of

the University with which the gen-eral public is familiar, there is most valuable work under the charge of learned instructors, who are accepted authorities in the scientific world.

The trustees at their meeting, made

a division in Biology, leaving Dr. Wil-son at the head of the department as Professor of Zoology, Dr. Coker having charge of the distinct department assistants



DR. HUBERT ASHLEY ROYSTER. partment at Raleigh.

into the richest ideal for the central figure in the great educational system of the State.

In equipment the University is personal forms of Biology, has just completed both of the two with Johns Hopkins and four out of seven with Johns Hopkins and Johns Hopkins a haps more progressive than any of authority on certain sections of zoolo- great credit upon the two literary sogical work, and the government refers to him with distinction in this branch of scientific work. A part of the work of the department under Dr. Wilson is to aid in the training of medical students in the branches of histology and general biological work and this greatly adds to the strength of the medical department.

In the Department of English North Carolinians are glad to note the continuance of Dr. Charles Alphonso Smith as professor of English lan-The call which was extended to him to preside over the University of Tennessee, one of the best institutions of learning in the South and his decision to remain in North Carolina, the compliment paid Dr. Smith by another, State and the compliment he paid the State of his nativity have pleasure to all. The department of English is one of the strongest manned departments in the South Drs. Hume and Smith, Prof. Gra-ham, Mr. Bernard and Mr. McKie unite in making an enviable reputa-

tion for this department. The student begins his freshman year with thorough work in English the Southern educational institutions. It labors under disadvantages which other institutions with rich endowveloped into the higher branches of literature in the junior year. the English course at the University

and () waste nothing, its years of usefuness continue and with each year it gains strength and power and influence.

The equipment includes eleven tablished standard. It is recognized to the control of perhaps su-throughout the world for the work

which has been turned out from the laboratories at Chapel Hill, where unusually brilliant experimental work has been recorded and President Venable's name is an authority in this branch of scientific work. Dr. this branch of scientific work. Dr. Venable will as usual give his personal attention to the Department of Chemistry, and while the University regrets the loss of Dr. Charles Baskerville, the Smith Professor of General and Industrial Chemistry, provision

in this important department.

A matter of pride is the uniformly high standing taken by graduates of the Medical Department of the University. The work in the department at Chapel Hill and in the depart-ment at Raleigh is of the highest standard and compares favorably with the work of the most important medical colleges of the North. It has been an invariable rule in this State that graduates of the University department of medicine take first rank in the examinations before the State Board of Medical Examiners. The growth of this department has been phenomenal. Twelve years ago the department had less than ten students and this year there have been over eighty regular students working for the degree of M. D. At Chapel Hill the department is under the dean of the Medical College, Dr. R. H. White-head, while at Raleigh the dean is Dr. Hubert A. Royster. It is a fact that there is greater

deman 1 today for first class phar-macists than can be supplied, but it is not due to the lack of opportunity for young men to properly pre-pare themselves for excellent posi-tions. The department of Pharmacy at the University is under the immediate charge of the dean, Dr. Ed-ward Vernon Howell, one of the ablest instructors in his profession. Under his supervision the work of this department is thorough and efficient. Students in this department have upheld the reputation of the Univer-sity in other lines and have taken first places in the examinations be-fore the Board of Pharmacy ever since the department first turned out



JUDGE JAMES C. MacRAE. Dean of the Department of Law at the University.

graduate. All have secured good positions and the department is much credit for its work of raising the standard of pharmacists seeking positions with the North Carolina rade. Last year there were 55 stutrade. dents in this department, which requires the entire lower portion of th new west building for its laboratories, eight professors and nine assistants being engaged in the work Judge James C. MacRae, the dean of the Department of Law, is turning out barristers of unusual ability. The present summer school of the Law Department, is the largest in its his tory and the regular Law School promises to be even stronger this year than heretofore. It is a mat-ter of gratification to the friends of the University that its law students have always taken the first honors before the Supreme Court of this and other States when applying for license to practice their chosen profession. Lucius B. McGehee, an old Raleighite, who has for a number of years peen on the editorial staff of the kargest law publishing house in the will enter on his duties as a member of the law college faculty in eptember.

One feature of the life of the University of North Carolina which apof the great praise which it receives ary societies. The brilliant record established by winning all of the three debates with Vanderbilt University



DR. RICHARD H. WHITEHEAD. of the University Medical Department at Chapel Hill.

make great men for the hustings in North Carolina. have large and enthusiastic membership and interest begins for a student subjects. in his freshman year when he begins debating within his own society and acted upon favorably, although he perhaps becomes an inter-society de-The work of each society is bater. supervised by a committee of the fac- death, his collected materials were ulty and the young men receive spe-

(Continued on Page Two.)

self-taught in most of these scientific subjects. Judge Murphey's appeal was a fruitless one for it was never made another appeal to the General Soon after his

Judge Murphey's greatest fame is of scandal.

took in public instruction and he is known today as the father of our pub-lic school system. On December 19th, 1816, Judge Murphey, in behalf of the the Legislature, a report urging the establishment of a "judicious system of public education." This report, drafted by himself, is worthy of close study. The first part is devoted to a learned dissertation upon the benefits of edu-

dissertation upon the benefits of edu-cation and the needs of the Universi-ty of North Carolina. Following this, are suggestions for a school system. "This general system," says the re-port, "must incclude a graduation of schools regularly supporting each oth-er, from the one in which the first ru-diments of education are taught to that in which the highest branches of sciences are cultivated. It is to the first schools in this gradation that your committee beg leave to draw the attention of the Legislature at this time, because in them will be taught learning indispensable to all—reading, artithmetic. chools must be scattered over every section of the State, for in them edu cation must be commenced, and in them it will terminate as to one half the community. They will be the most expensive to the State; but they

all the citizens will be taught in them and many of the citizens are destined never to pass into any other."

No action was taken by this Legislature on the subject, except that Judge Murphey was appointed chairman of a committee to investigate the subject more fully and report at next session. He was much interested in his subject, and, before submitting his report in 1817, he not only made a careful study of education in the New England States, but he also visited

will be the most useful, inasmuch as

ARCHIBALD D. MURPHY.

Europe to examine the Continental school system. The results of his study and observation are embodied in the report of the committee, a voluminous but well written and suggestive In 1818, Mr. Murphey was elected,

by the Legislature, a Judge of the Su periour Court of North Carolina, which position he filled with patience courtesy, dignity and justice, for two years; after which he again resumed his duties as lawyer, becoming an adept in the examination of witnesses and arguing cases before juries. It is interesting to read an account of the case of Burrow vs. Worth in Ran-A1dolph Superior Court in 1830. though there were many famous men of this time, such as Henderson, Cameron, Norwood, Nash, Seawell, Yaney, Ruffin, Badger, Hawkes, Mangum, Morehead and others, still Judge Archcibald De Bow Murphy was the shining light of them all. Some men, likely to make a permanent impression whose opinions are to be valued, consider Judge Murphey as one of the the contents of the gem cases is alsider Judge Murphey as one of the three greatest men this State has ever stance, North Carolina has always paramount. In mica, for stance, North Carolina has always paramount.

His address before the two literary Carolina aroused much favorable comment at the time and is also very favorably mentioned today.

Trusting too much to the prosperity of the times, he invested all of his money in carrying out his pet schemes, which were not supported State as they should have been; con-sequently, he lost everything. His later life was marked by adversity and

He died in Hillsboro. Erd, 1832, and is buried in the Presyterian church-yard of that town There are two surviving children. Dr. V. M. Murphey, of Macon, Miss., and Lieutenant P. U. Murphey, of the the United States Navy.

Judge Murphey was characterized scrupulous neatness and simplicity in his appearance as well as in the style in which he wrote evince the same characteristic qualities. was polite and dignified, pleasing all by his grace and earnestness of manner as well as by the smooth flow of his speech. He his speech. He was proficient in Greek, Latin and French, reading the works of standard authors for his own delectation. One of our esteemed lady friends, who is a relative of his. says that the man who is supposed to have been Marshall Nev was at one time Judge Murphey's amanuensis.

In the life of a man whose whole interest was for his fellowman, even North Carolina in 1825 showed that the most minute details are interesting, yet accounts of him, whose memin collecting and arranging materials ory is cherished by all true North Carolinians, are indeed meagre. His efforts were, perhaps, not as some se excellent plan on which he decided to it, well-directed, and his plans did not mature, yet, with men as with the gods of old, true effort is accounted success, although he himself regarded his life as a failure. The hero of heroes, because of his devotion what he considered his duty, was at EUGENE CLEVELAND BAGWELL. Raleigh, N. C.

Hard on Editors and Lawyers.

There is said to be an editor in neaven. How he got there is not posiand of course he held the fort.

Display Creditable to Any Commonwealth.

MINERALS A FEATURE

That Surpasses the Display of Any State Along that Line. Woods, Tobacco and Agricultural and Game Products Combine to Make a Unique Show-

which keep up a permanent display of their natural resources on an ex-tensive scale. This is in the public animals and fishes found in the State. museum at Raleigh, and the growth the different manufacturers. A comof the museum reflects to a great extent the advance made by the State in C., which has been actively employed its exposition displays. Since the in the whale fishery there for twenty-five to fifty years, is shown for the Chicago Fair of 1893, the North Carofirst time. A fine lot of high-grade lina State Museum has quadrupled the floor space devoted to exhibits. The inference is obvious.

At the St. Louis World's Fair this State museum's influence is felt. In the exhibit in the Mining Building it shown the most complete and comprehensive collection of cut gems and gem material exhibited by any State. About twenty varieties are represented and among them are many specied and among them are many specimens of surpassing merit. In golden beryl, blue and geren beryl (Aquamarine) are a number of stones of pure water and high value, and in other varieties of beryl are a fine lot of cabochcen emerald and emerald matrix. In corundum gems the oriental ruby, sapphire and topaz are conspicuous—the former, particularly, being shown sapphire and topaz are conspicuous—
the former, particularly, being shown in fine colors and quality. That beautiful variety of garnet—the rhodolite—is there in quality and quantity, too, and the dark pyrope garnets are exhibited in a variety of colors and styles of cutting. That emerald green spodumene, the Hiddenite, is shown in several small cut specimens and quite a eral small cut specimens and quite a lot of material in the rough. Some of the colors in cut amethysists are exceptionally good for native stones and several clusters of fine amethyst crystals show the source of supply. There are cases devoted to the comsemi-precious stones which include cairgorm, rock crystal citrune quartz, sunstone, rose and opalescent quartz, carnelian, etc., and the list is topped off with one small diamond-a gem rare anywhere, but particularly so on the North American

But this rich mineral State shows other things besides gems, although as on the mind the brilliant beauty of always been pre-eminent, and the display of ocieties of the University of North this useful and now necessary mineral is well beyond anything ever before attempted along this line. At the great Chicago Fair eleven years ago, electricity was comparatively in its infancy and only crude mica as mined and the sheets as split and cut squares were shown in the exhibit. things are different. Similar lines of block, sheet and cut mica are display ed, but alongside of them are quantities of the material cut to the shapes as used in electrical constructionsome of them mere gun-wad looking liscs, some in the shape of washers and some in the indescribable shapes cut to fit the special places in which they are to be fitted. A lot of the products, too, are exhibited, calling atention to the uses of mica as a constituent in some lubricants, in wall paper, in the production of the insulating material called micanite and n various other ways.

continent.

ing soil much as gold is washed from the placer diggings, and the heavy At garnet and iron impurities contained eliminated by running the impure arthe product of that being the pure arall the steps in the process of mining and cleaning, even to the finished incandescent mantle for the steps in the process of mining at St. Louis are fifty

State a departure has been made from Columbian Exposition. the old way of merely showing the raw material. Along with the clays themselves are exhibited here in this display a beautiful lot of chinaware, tiling and enamelling brick, equal to anything seen in the building, showing the finished product alongside of the crude clays; and the added interest to the exhibit is manifold. The building stones are shown as in Chithe general collection, but an added feature of great interest and value is the very fine series of polished spheres, turned and polished columns and finished monumental work tively known, but it is conjectured that that are ranged along the front. Some he passed himself for a minister and of the most beautiful of these were stepped in unexpectedly. When the not even discovered at the time of the dodge was discovered they searched great 1893 exposition, and others were the realms of felicity in all their not sufficiently opened up for specilength and breadth for a lawyer to mens to be readily secured. So altodoor habit. draw up the necessary papers for his gether, the building stone exhibit ejectment, but they couldn't find one, which the State is making at St. Louis ing dress are candid—at least, they is at least a hundred per cent. more beautiful and interesting that it was

Soft soap never removes the stain leleven years ago. Of course the silver and gold ores, the copper and the stain than 10 p. m. with the daughter.

sives are here in full lines. All fresh discoveries of the past ten years are in evidence, and it is safe to say that this mineral exhibit of North Carolina is two to one ahead of that made at the Columbian Exposition.

In the Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game, North Carolina has a display of which any State in the Union might be proud. The exhibit of timber specimens of commercial woods, so far as wide variety and market value are concerned, is probably the best in the building. The section of the 800-years-old yellow poplar from Cherokee county, attracts much notice; the great six-ton black walnut log from Jackson county, together with some finished veneers from other cuts of the same tree; the beautiful specimens of white pine, sand hickory, curly poplar, yellow locust, and many of the beautiful and valuable woods collected since the Chicago Fair, have, in the aggregate, doubled the large exhibit

made by North Carolina there.

The finished wood products, such as 48-inch turned bowls, berry shipping crates, handsome household furniture, finished ceiling, flooring and wainscoting, fine fiber and liquid products of the leaf, handsome split baskets, native (French) briarwood pipes, etc., may all be credited to the progress of the last eleven years.

Progress is the watchword all through. In the Fish and Game De-

partment various new specimens illustrating the commercial and sporting General.)

Mo., July 29.—North features are shown, while much additional interest is given by the display Carolina is one of the few States of a series of the more modern hunting and fishing tools and appliances that are the most suitable for taking plete whaling outfit from Beaufort, N. native furs are exhibited in the raw state and as dressed skins, and in an adjoining case are shown the animals from which the different furs are derived. This exhibit is about three-fold as large as that made by North Carolina in Chicago, and its value and interest to visitors are proportionate-

y great. One of the unique displays the State s making is that of tobacco in the Agricultural Building. A large octa-gonal pagoda, with a cornice line 15 cet above the floor, is covered and lecorated with the different colors and grades of granulated smoking to-bacco and the beautiful bright yellow "golden leaf." Several interesting legends are displayed on large shields on the sides of the structure, showing facts of interest as to the history and value of the North Carolina tobacco crop. Tobacco was first given to the Old World from North Carolina, and not from Virginia, as often stated, the returning expedition of Sir Walter Island in 1592. Another fact is that more bright tobacco than any other county in the United States.

On top of the octagon is a great twenty-five foot globe, with a map of he world worked out in light and dark tobacco, the light showing the water structure is the striking feature of the row of "Special" exhibits running down the center of the great Palace of Agriculture, from end to end. The State's display in tobacco is so far ahead of that made at Chicago that no comparison can well be made

In the general exhibit in Agriculure, North Carolina is making a valuable display of the many products of the soil grown in the State. The installation is plain and is conspicuous in avoiding the over decoration so many of her sister States are indulging in, but the exhibit is very meritorious and contains many valuable lessons to the seeker after agricultural knowledge.

The display of grains, of peanuts and of the many varieties of cotton, both in seed and lint, are all fine, and much good must result from their

A lot of cotton mill machinery is a feature of the Special Cotton Section, and the Charlotte firm exhibiting it no doubt will reap a reward. This no doubt will reap a reward. is the first time the State has made a show in this line of exhibits.

The Horticultural exhibits in general are at this date mostly of cold stor-age or preserved fruits. North Carolina has a meritorious exhibit of last year's crop of apples. Everything combined to make for a poor showing in this line-poor crops, a premature ripening owing to drought, difficulties of collection and transportation—and the wonder is that the State has any-A new mineral industry that has thing to show at all. But what is exsprung up since the Chicago Fair is hibited is good, and the flavor of these that of monazite mining. The mona-zite sand is washed from the contain-North Carolina is not surpassed any-

At Chicago North Carolina showed only a few jars of preserved fruits and a the washed product are afterward wines, so this display of fresh fruits liminated by running the impure aricle through a magnetic separator, exhibit there. Enough remains on he product of that being the pure ar- hand in cold storage to keep up good ticle of commerce. A large series of displays for the remainder of the ex-

candescent mantle for gas lighting larger in the aggregate and at that we all know so well.

In the beautiful white clays of the and usefulness of those made at the

Pointed Paragraphs. (Chicag News.)

A lucky man seldom believes in A foolish man is one who thinks he understands women. Never argue with others if you

yould avoid that tired feeling A sensible man is one who has the ommonest kind of common sense. The man who whistles at his work usually whistles better than he works. Many a man who isn't quite sure of the Bible has unlimited faith in

an almanac Churches should put in special enfor men who have the side

Society women who appear in even-