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GREATEST PROSPECT IN 'VARSITY'S' LIFE

President Venable Says Enrollment at University Will Be Greatest in History.

THE NEW AND THE OLD

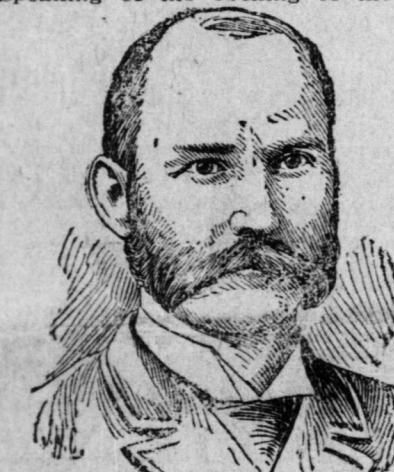
Work in Every Branch of University Life Full of Enthusiasm and Charged With Progressive Spirit.

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 1st with the largest attendance in its history...



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

perfor to any others in the Southern; libraries, lecture, recitation and dormitory buildings of the necessary capacity; administration and departmental buildings, and all are fitted throughout with modern conveniences...



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

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 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."



DR. HUBERT ASHLEY ROYSTER. Dean of the University Medical Department at Raleigh.

this department and at present the entire upper stories of the new East building are devoted to the laboratories. Dr. Henry V. Wilson, Professor of Biology, has just completed for the United States Government a valuable monograph on the subject of sponges...



DR. EBEN ALEXANDER. Dean of the University and Professor of Greek Language.

the Southern educational institutions. It labors under disadvantages which other institutions with rich endowments do not have to face, but by prudent management and studious efforts to obtain the best to be had, and (2) waste nothing, its years of usefulness continue and with each year it gains strength and power and influence.

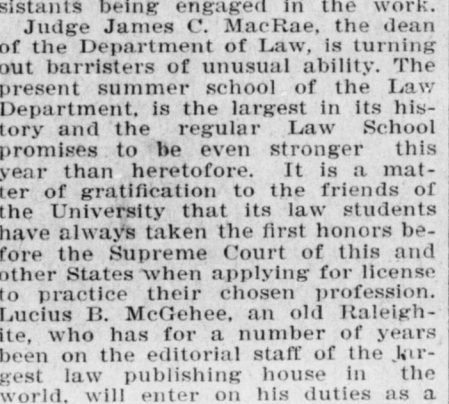
which has been turned out from the laboratories at Chapel Hill when the unusually brilliant experimental work has been recorded and President Venable's name is an authority in this branch of scientific work...

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 department at Raleigh is of the highest standard and compares favorably with the work of the most important medical colleges of the North...

It is a fact that there is greater demand today for first class pharmacists than can be supplied, but it is not due to the lack of opportunity for young men to properly prepare themselves for excellent positions...

Aside from those departments of the University which 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 a variety of opportunities for study as are to be found only in the greatest educational institutions of America...

Aside from those departments of the University which 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 a variety of opportunities for study as are to be found only in the greatest educational institutions of America...



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

a graduate. All have secured good positions and the department is due much credit for its work of raising the standard of pharmacists seeking positions with the North Carolina trade. Last year there were 55 students in this department, which requires the entire lower portion of the new west building for its laboratories, eight professors and nine assistants being engaged in the work...



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

make great men for the hustings in North Carolina. The two societies have large and enthusiastic membership and interest begins for a student in his freshman year when he begins debating within his own society and perhaps becomes an inter-society debater. The work of each society is supervised by a committee of the faculty and the young men receive special credit on his memory...

FATHER OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

The Debt North Carolina Ows 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 State.

Archibald D. Murphy, who is justly regarded as the foremost educational statesman North Carolina has produced, died in Hillsboro, N. C., Sunday, July 25, 1904...

The subject of this sketch was born in 1777, in Caswell county, about seven miles from Milton. He had two brothers and four sisters. His father took prominent part in the Revolutionary War...

When a boy, Murphy attended the school of Rev. Dr. Caldwell, of Guilford county, this being one of the only three known schools of any consequence in the State at that time. After 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. of Sweden...

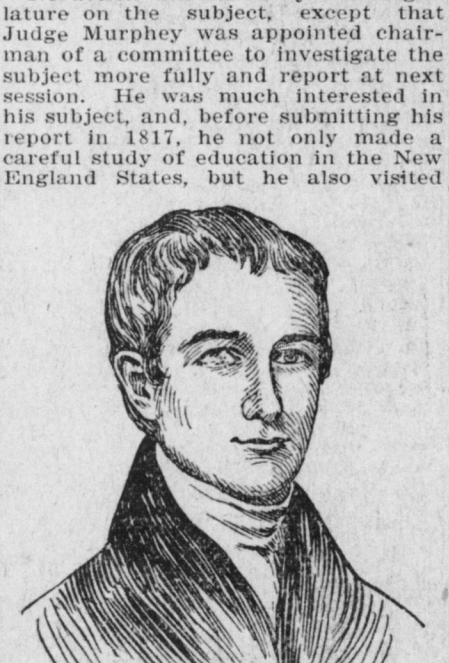
His plan of internal improvements was vigorously opposed and attacked by some as being a great swindling scheme. Nevertheless, Mr. Murphy won, and a large sum was invested in collecting and constructing canals and public roads. Aside from the commercial advantages obtained, the State has been repaid ten-fold for the information both topographical and statistical, which the engineers furnished the State from these surveys...

Mr. Murphy was continuously on the legislative committee of inland navigation and was several times chairman. His money on the internal improvements contemplated by the General Assembly of North Carolina, and on the resources and finances of North Carolina will always reflect credit on his memory...

As to his arousing native pride and advertising the State to the world, his memorial to the General Assembly of North Carolina in 1825 showed that he had been engaged for several years in collecting and arranging materials for an extensive historical and scientific work on North Carolina. The excellent plan on which he decided to write the history was divided into seven parts...

(1) An account of the Discovery of America. (2) The aboriginal history of North Carolina. (3) The Colonial History of North Carolina. (4) History of North Carolina from the time of her becoming a sovereign State in 1776. (5) Physical geography, soil, climate and meteorology of North Carolina. (6) Geography and Mineralogy of North Carolina. (7) Botany of North Carolina. It is well to say here that he was self-taught in most of these scientific subjects. Judge Murphy's appeal was a fruitless one for it was never acted upon favorably, although he made another appeal to the General Assembly in 1827. Soon after his death, his collected materials were scattered...

due to the indefatigable interest he took in public instruction and he is known today as the father of our public school system. On December 19th, 1816, Judge Murphy, in behalf of the educational committee, submitted to 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 education and the needs of the University of North Carolina. Following this, are suggestions for a school system. "This general system," says the report, "must include a graduation of schools regularly supporting each other, from the one in which the first rudiments of education are taught to that in which the highest branches of sciences are cultivated. It is to the first schools in this graduation that your committee beg leave to draw the attention of the Legislature at this time, because in them will be found learning indispensable to all—reading, writing, and arithmetic. These sciences must be mastered by every section of the State, for in them education 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 will be the most useful, inasmuch as all the citizens will be taught in them and many of the citizens are destined never to pass into any other."



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 document...

In 1818, Mr. Murphy was elected, by the Legislature, a Judge of the Superior 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. In the case of Burrow vs. Worth in Randolph Superior Court in 1830. Although there were many famous men of this time, such as Henderson, Cameron, Norwood, Nash, Seawell, Yancey, Ruffin, Badger, Hawkes, Mangum, Morehead and others, still Judge Archibald De Bow Murphy was the shining light of them all. Some men, whose opinions are to be valued, consider Judge Murphy as one of the three greatest men this State has ever produced.

His address before the two literary societies of the University of North 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 by the State as they should have been; consequently, he lost everything. His life was marked by adversity and poverty...

He died in Hillsboro, February 2nd, 1832, and is buried in the Presbyterian church-yard of that town. He leaves two surviving children, Dr. V. M. Murphy, of Marion, Miss., and Lieutenant P. V. Murphy, of the United States Navy. Judge Murphy was characterized by a scrupulous neatness and simplicity in his appearance as well as in his life itself. His handwriting, like the style in which he wrote evinces the same characteristic qualities. He was polite and dignified, pleasing all by his grace and earnestness of manner as well as by the smooth flow of 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 relative of his, says that the man who is supposed to have been Marshall Ney was at one time Judge Murphy's amanuensis.

In the life of a man whose whole interest was for his fellowman, even the most minute details are interesting, yet accounts of him, whose memory is cherished by all true North Carolinians, are indeed meagre. His efforts were, perhaps not as some see 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 to what he considered his duty, was at his death made a demigod.

EUGENE CLEVELAND BAGWELL. Raleigh, N. C.

Hard on Editors and Lawyers. There is said to be an editor in heaven. How he got there is not positively known, but it is conjectured that he passed himself for a minister and stepped in unexpectedly. When the Dodge was discovered they searched the realms of felicity in all their length and breadth for a lawyer to draw up the necessary papers for his election, but they couldn't find one, and of course he lived the fort. Soft soap never removes the stain of scandal.

STATE'S EXHIBIT AT ST. LOUIS FAIR

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 Showing.

At St. Louis, Mo., July 29.—North Carolina is one of the few States which keep up a permanent display of their natural resources on an extensive scale. This is in the public museum at Raleigh, and the growth of the museum reflects to a great extent the advance made by the State in its exhibition displays. Since the Chicago Fair of 1893, the North Carolina State Museum has quadrupled the floor space devoted to exhibits. The interference is obvious. At St. Louis, Mo., July 29.—North Carolina is one of the few States which keep up a permanent display of their natural resources on an extensive scale. This is in the public museum at Raleigh, and the growth of the museum reflects to a great extent the advance made by the State in its exhibition displays...

is making it that of tobacco in the Agricultural Building. A large octagonal pagoda, with a cornice line 15 feet above the floor, is covered and decorated with one of the finest and grades of granulated smoking tobacco and the beautiful bright yellow "golden leaf." Several interesting legends are displayed on large shields of the different manufacturers. A complete whaling outfit from Beaufort, N. C., which has been actively employed in the whale fishery there for twenty-five to fifty years, is shown for the first time. A fine lot of high-grade 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. The exhibit is particularly noteworthy as large as that made by North Carolina in Chicago, and its value and interest to visitors are proportionately great...

The display of grains of peanuts and of many varieties of cotton both in seed and lint, are all fine, and much good must result from their showing. 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 is the first time the State has made a show in this line of exhibits. The Horticultural exhibit, in general, are at this date mostly of cold storage or preserved fruits. North Carolina has a meritorious exhibit of last year's crop of apples. Everything combined to make a poor showing in this line—poor crops, premature ripening owing to drought, difficulties of collection and transportation—and the wonder is that the State has anything to show at all. But what is exhibited is good, and the flavor of the apples from the mountain counties of North Carolina is not surpassed anywhere.

At Chicago North Carolina showed only a few jars of preserved fruit and wines, so this display of fresh fruits is a decided advance over the State's exhibit there. Enough remains on hand in cold storage to keep up good displays for the remainder of the exposition. Altogether it may be said that the exhibits which North Carolina is making at St. Louis are fifty per cent. larger in the aggregate and at least that much in advance in merit and usefulness of those made at the Columbian Exposition. Pointed Paragraphs. (Chicago News.) A lucky man seldom believes in luck. A foolish man is one who thinks he understands women. Never argue with others if you would avoid quarrels. A sensible man is one who has the commonest kind of common sense. The man who whistles at his work usually whistles better than he works. Many a man who lacks quite sure of the Bible has unlimited faith in an almanac. Churches should put in special entrances for men who have the side-door habit. Society women who appear in evening dress are candid—at least they don't try to conceal much. If a young man would get up with the sun he shouldn't stay up later than 10 p. m. with his daughter.