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## ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Of King Alfred—Addresses by Dr. Hume and Judge MacRae.

In the place of the regular meeting the Shakespere Club announced for Jan. 23rd, the celebration of the one thousandth anniversary of King Alfred was substituted. Dr. Hume gave an address on "Alfred the Teacher-King"; and Judge MacRae, on "Alfred the Lawmaker." Both addresses were highly entertaining and very instructive.

Dr. Hume said in part:-

"This is the Alfred memorial, which should have been in November, but having been put off we come tonight to commemorate the great King. In the time of pillage and warfare, he was truly a literary man. Alfred, the son of Egbert, was born amid the chalk hills of Berkshire. His early education was not cared for except by his good mother, as Egbert's time was fully occupied with duties as priest and statesman. Very early in life, he had a deep sense of the spiritual, and at the age of 5 years, the king of Rome called him "Little King."

"Alfred was the fulfiller of all his race; he was the best man of his time. While Ethelred was in his tent praying, Alfred was fighting the enemy, for to him, to fight was to pray. He became king at the age of 20. Saxony, not yet England, was the home of many a cultured man that was deeply under the influence of Christ. Alfred drew the lines closely about him and subdued the heathen Danes. But they were too fierce to remain subdued and ever and anon they arose against him. Yet, notwithstanding all, Alfred triumphed over them in the end."

"King Alfred was a man of visions he was remarkable in literature, as well as a great patron of missions, sending missionaries to India."

"After another siege by the Danes, peace reigned for about five years and then it was that Alfred became the Teacher-King. The monastery schools that gathered about Winchester were the germs of the great University at Oxford and the other schools of England. Alfred began his work by translating Latin for his people. He believed in a man's showing his worth by his deeds. He said, "This was the beginning of English prose."

Dr. Hume concluded by saying that Alfred, as the rounded up man was, on the whole, like Washinton and Lee. He was a man of God, and had so much to do in making the English roce, that it is fitting that we celebrate his anniversary."

Judge MacRae, in speaking of "Alfred, the Lawmaker" said among other things:-

"I propose to give a very rapid sketch of the beginnings of the reign of law in Britain and the part that Alfred took in the laying of its foundations. Although our symposium is supposed to carry us

back to the earliest days of British history, a thousand years ago: Britain has as long a story before the time of Alfred as it has since. Its pre-historic annals are delineated on the rough stones and the smooth stones, and the bronze implements of its successive inhabitants."

Judge MacRae began with the Cave Dwellers of the earliest time who had no law but that of nature; with whom the law of property was that of appropriation and possession. After the Cave Dwellers came the villagers, the first community life, who owned their tracts of land as long as they kept them in use. About 500 B. C. came the people of the Age of Bronze. They were miners and traders, for in their time were the first traces of commerce with Carthage and Phoenicia. Following them about 50 B.C. Caesar first took the Roman Legions to the coast of Britain. He found the people of Celtic blood, there divided into petty kingdoms, and with some show of law and government. The Romans, who carried a law and government with them, had to fight their way into the island inch by inch. The conquered shared in the fame and were exalted by the splendor of the victors. The rule was harsh or mild according to the temper of the ruler, but it was the rule of Law.

When the Romans were called home to defend their city against Alaric, the Britons had to turn to the fierce tribes of Northern Germany for succor. First came the Jutes to help them and in their train came the Angles and the Saxons, the heralds of a race, which is about to overspread the world. They drove back the Picts and Scots, and then turned their arms against the inhabitants in whose defence they had come. The eastern half of Britain became the country of Englishmen, in the end of the sixth century, and from this time the island was known as England.

"Guthrum, the Dane, with another horde of heathens raised up Alfred. Who, though not the legitimate successor of his brother Ethelred, was chosen king of Wessex, the man raised up for the occasion. And if not by him, surely under his influence, the raising of the Kingdom of England, over which, from Edward 1st, 901 A.D. to Edward 7th 1901 the same blood has flowed in the veins of him who is called, by the Grace of God, King of England."

"It was in 871 A.D., the darkest hours of the dark ages, that Alfred came to be king. But he shines greatest as the King who united Kingdoms and set up the law over all. He collected all that had gone before in the manner of customs, or laws, and recorded them in his Dom boc, or code, the Common law of England. He re-established civil government; prepared the division of the kingdom into Counties, Hundreds and Tythings with a view to the establishment of a more com-

plete system of police and the efficient administration of justice. From these beginnings we have our counties and townships of today. He is said to have established trial by jury and the Grand Jury system in some primitive way, and we have them still. And they are the very palladium of our personal security and liberty. It was from Alfred that we got our idea of High Court of Justice with its several divisions. "Alfred's Dom boc or Code of laws was the first compilation of the laws of England. He was the first Christian law-giver of the Anglo-Saxon people. Government by law was first systematized by him. It was said of him that he once hanged forty judges for inefficiency or corruption. This may reasonably be doubted for he probably did not have so many as forty judges. This custom of hanging judges has long since been discontinued, though there really was a Chief Justice sentenced to be hanged in the time of Edward 3rd. We have too much use for Judges to hang them: the severest punishment now is loss of office by impeachment.

"But whatever he did, the memory or tradition of Alfred will ever remain as a great man, a Christian scholar, a brave general, a wise judge and a good king. So, after 1000 years of evolution from the low species of the human race, the Cave Dwellers of the rough Stone Age, without government at all, it was for him to settle the law upon the basis of the decalogue and the Golden Rule, and for another 1000 years it has grown and strengthened through all its chances and changes, from the little kingdom of Wessex in the heart of the island of Britain to the English speaking people through all the world."

### Dr. Pratt's Lecture.

Arizona is the third State or Territory in the production of copper, and in 1901 she produced 24 per cent of all the copper produced in the United States which was approximately about 116,000,000 pounds. The gold produced in Arizona amounts to nearly \$2,500,000 while the silver is about \$400,000. All the gold, silver and copper mines are for the most part in the same general belt which extends diagonally across the Territory from the S. E. corner in a north-west direction and varies in width from 50 to 150 miles. The constant rock formation of this belt is a carboniferous limestone which is either directly associated with the ore deposits, or in close proximity to them. Some of the best copper deposits have the limestone for one wall. The limestone has played a very important part in the deposition of the ore deposits, and on account of its being readily soluble in the ore-bearing solution, it has gone in solution in them and aided in the precipitation of the metallic sulphides which have in turn filled up

the cavities left in the limestone. In this way there has been formed large pockets of very rich ore extending into the limestone. The copper ores that are being mined are largely oxydized and many of the mines are worked for years before the oxydized ores are exhausted and the sulphides encountered.

The copper mines of Arizona can be divided up into five districts known as the Bisbee in the south-eastern part of the Territory where are located the mines of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Co.; the Clifton District which is near the east side of the belt and which includes the mines of the Arizona Copper Company and the Shannon Copper Company; the Globe District which is nearer the west side across from the Clifton in which are located the mines of the Old Dominion Copper Company; the Troy, a new District that has come to the front during the past few years and which is still further to the west; and the Black Range District containing the principal mines of the United Verde Copper Co. which is controlled by Senator Clark of Montana, which is toward the northern end of the belt.

Many of the gold mines are entirely within the igneous rocks as granite or porphyry and many of these are true fissure veins. One vein specially that was examined was that of the Socorro Mining Company located in the Harquahala Mountains in Yuma County. This vein was almost ideal in its construction. It had been opened by an inclined shaft for a distance of 244 feet and in that distance it was practically constant in its dip of 24°. It had a selvege of kaolinized material on both sides which is also constant throughout its entire distance;

Although Arizona is often spoken of as a dry, arid country which is incapable of producing agricultural products, this is a very decidedly wrong impression, for wherever water can be brought to the land it is at once demonstrated that it is a very rich and fertile soil, capable of producing abundantly almost any crop. A great deal of land is being brought under cultivation by means of irrigation, and, if government aid could be obtained so that reservoirs could be built in which to store the water which falls during the rainy season, which might be said to last anywhere from three days to three weeks, a great deal more land could be cultivated and thus redeemed.

The resources of Arizona are many and varied and it is not at all improbable but that in another generation a considerable portion of what is now called a desert, will be under cultivation and become fields of alfalfa and corn and gardens and orchards of all kinds of vegetables and fruits. This will be due largely to the development of the mineral resources which will increase its population and thus make a home

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