

THE DURHAM RECORDER.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

VOLUME 90.

DURHAM, N. C., OCTOBER 20, 1908.

NUMB. 7.

DEATH OF TWO GOOD WOMEN

Mrs. Mary Rigsbee and Miss Malissa Hopkins.

THE FUNERASS TOOK PLACE SUNDAY

Mrs. Rigsbee Dies After Brief Illness.
—Miss Hopkins Expires Quite Suddenly.

Durham mourns the loss of two good women, which occurred last Saturday morning when Mrs. Mary Rigsbee, wife of ex-Sheriff John V. Rigsbee, and Miss Malissa Hopkins breathed their last. During a life spent in Durham these two women have endeared themselves to Durham people by their noble living and christian conduct. Both were well known in Durham and have many friends that will be grieved to hear of their death.

MRS. MARY RIGSBEE.

Mrs. Mary Lea Rigsbee died at her home on West Chapel Hill street Saturday morning at 11:10 o'clock after an illness of several weeks. It had been known for several days that she could not survive and friends and loved ones had in a measure been prepared for the shock that her death caused. A complication of disease caused her death.

Mrs. Rigsbee was 54 years age and leaves a husband and three children to mourn her death, together with numerous relatives all over the county. The children are C. D. Rigsbee and Misses Jessie and Lizzie Rigsbee. Most of her life was spent in Durham, where she was born and spent her childhood days.

The funeral took place Sunday afternoon from the Second Baptist church, Revs. W. C. Barrett and C. J. D. Farker conducting the same. The interment took place in Maplewood cemetery.

MISS MALISSA HOPKINS.

Miss Malissa A. Hopkins, proprietress of the Hopkins boarding house and one of the best known lady boarding house keepers in the State, died suddenly Saturday morning. Her death came at 4:30 o'clock. Heart trouble was the cause. Friday she was apparently in as good health as usual.

Miss Hopkins was ill but a few minutes. Her death was a great shock to the numerous boarders and the traveling public. Saturday morning between 4 and 4:30 o'clock she rang for the night clerk, Mr. Mayes, and told him to send to her Mr. Allan Thomas, who has been for a long number of years a boarder at her house and to whom she was really a second mother.

Mr. Thomas' little son was with Miss Hopkins at the time. Hastily donning a bath robe he hurried to her room and found her sitting on the edge of the bed. She complained of a fearful pain under her heart and asked for help. He said he would get her hot water and physician. As he passed from the room she pitched from the bed to the floor and death soon followed. Physicians were hastily summoned and were there in quick time. She was alive but died in a few moments. Heart trouble was evidently the cause.

Miss Hopkins was 52 years of age. She was the daughter of the late Alexander and Susan Hopkins, and was born in Oxford, Granville county, 52 years ago. She came to Durham with her mother more than thirty years. Mrs. Hopkins first conducted a boarding house in front of the First Baptist church and later moved to the property

where now stands the Hopkins House. The mother died nineteen or twenty years ago and then Miss Malissa took charge of the place and has conducted the boarding house from that time to the present. At first a local boarding place it has grown until today it is known throughout the State, not as a hotel, but as one of the best boarding houses for transient people that could be reached anywhere. There are now at the boarding house boarders who were there before Miss Malissa took charge twenty years ago. This speaks a great deal for her management.

There are but two members of the family left. These are Mr. Cornelius Hopkins, of Hillsboro section, formerly of this city, and Judge L. G. Hopkins, of Liberty, Missouri. In addition to these there are a few nephews and nieces. One niece was Mrs. W. A. Muse, formerly of Durham, but who went to Atlanta with her husband when he was transferred from Durham by the Seaboard road.

The funeral and burial took place Sunday afternoon being conducted by Rev. G. T. Adams, pastor Trinity Methodist church.

HELD WITHOUT BAIL.

Fred Rountree Stabbed Ernest Tilley and Tilley is in Serious Condition.

There was trouble in New Town Saturday night between Fred Rountree and Ernest Tilley and the latter received serious wounds at the hands of the former.

Sunday morning the police found Rountree and placed him in jail. Tilley was carried to the home of his mother where he received medical attention. The wounds were of a serious nature, but the chances for his recovery are good unless other complications set in.

When the case came up for trial Monday morning Mayor Graham thought best not to go into the case until the result of the wounds could be ascertained and Rountree was held without bail to await the result of the injuries.

Married in Court House.

There was a marriage in the office of Register of Deeds M. G. Markham Saturday morning at 11 o'clock when Justice of the Peace R. A. Harris officiated and spoke the words that made Mr. W. Solomon Watson, of Duplin county, and Miss Nannie Williford, of Granville, husband and wife. It was a runaway affair, although the parties were of lawful ages, the groom being 34 years of age and his bride 23.

In getting the license the groom gave his age and said he was a son of Mr. W. S. Watson, of Duplin County. The age of the bride was given and it was stated in the license that she is the daughter of Mr. M. Williford of Granville. No legal reasons being shown why the license should not issue this was done and the vows said. Squire Harris acted like a veteran when he came to tying the knot.

Orange Court in Session.

Orange county superior court is in session this week and while the number of cases for trial is small—18 in all—one case of special interest in the case of State vs. John F. Collins for the murder of Monroe Walker.

The story told of the affair when it occurred looks very much like a case of cold-blooded murder and the facts will be fully gone into at the trial this week.

VICTOR S. BRYANT SPEAKS

Treats of Local Issues to Large Crowd in East Durham.

A GOOD WORD SPOKEN FOR MR. SMITH

A Good Democratic Speech Well Received.—Solicitor Jones Fuller Says a Few Words.

East Durham Democrats jubilated over an address delivered in East Durham last Friday night by Mr. Victor S. Bryant. A large crowd went out to hear the Durham lawyer and from all accounts his speech was as good as has been delivered here since the campaign begun. The following report of the speech appeared in the Morning Herald last Saturday:

Candidate Bud Smith introduced the speaker and said the crowd had eclipsed all demonstrations and when Mr. Bryant arose, he declared that he had been in Durham since 1896 but had not seen so many voters at that precinct at any time. "I am perfectly aware of the noise and tumult of the republicans," he began. "It has been this way every year since I came to Durham. You young men don't understand it. You are scared and want to know what it means. Those old men who were here in 1896 when we redeemed the county, know all about it. It's the same old noise we have been hearing since Bramham came here and entered the republican party. You fellows needn't be scared so badly.

"Besides we must not think so hard of the radicals. Let them have a good time for a few weeks. They have mighty little in this county to be happy over. With the exception of Pat O'Brien and the postoffice people, the postmaster at West Durham, East Durham and Rougemont, there is mighty little in it for them and if we don't let them have a good time now they won't have it at all."

Mr. Bryant then took up the question of labor and said that since District Attorney A. E. Holton in his address the night before had discussed this proposition at some length, he desired to say something in reply to it. He took up Mr. Holton's and the republican party's contention that the republicans have always been friendliest to labor and when he touched upon the plank concerning immigration, he declared: "The republican party came into power in March 4, 1897. Eleven years and a half they have had complete control of the three branches of the government. I deny that at any time during that party's rule there has been anything to show that party to be a better friend of labor than the democratic party. If someone had arisen and asked Mr. Holton why if the republican party has been such a friend of labor all these years it had not put upon the statute books some law restricting the foreign immigration, he could not have answered that question. And today they are not in position to say what they will do if they name a senator to succeed Mr. Overman. They have shown themselves untrue to the labor interests and don't deserve to be trusted again.

"In the house of representatives, measures introduced by democrats looking to the interests of the laboring men, were voted down by the republicans and when the parties met in their national conventions, the issues were submitted to both. Mr. Gompers, without reference to party, offered a suggestion to the republican convention and one of the men on the committee on platform sneeringly replied 'go to the Denver convention.' They did and the democrats incorporated those principles into their platform. Mr. Gompers declared that he was no partisan but that he advised his organization to vote for the party that had shown its friendship to the laboring men.

"They are arguing that Mr. Taft is a better friend to labor than Mr. Bryan. I challenge that statement. Mr. Taft is known as the father of the injunction. It was no who held that a striker could not strike or assist strikers by organizing other strikers. When one man defied that decision, Judge Taft sentenced him to prison without trial by jury to a term of six months. If any man challenges that statement, I will produce the decision."

Mr. Bryant's record was cited as one of consistent friendliness to the labor element and the speaker entered into a discussion of local politics. He said that everything that had happened during the administration since 1896 could be charged to the democrats for they had been in power and their records are now open to the public. "Have we stolen anything? It is their business to point

it out. They are watching us and if we have done anything wrong, they will certainly tell it. Both Mr. Giles and Mr. Bramham have their eyes upon us and have done nothing else but politics for the past several weeks. Don't you know that if they had anything against us, they would have told about it? I believe that they have said we are in debt. We are in debt and there is nothing to show for it. But since there has been a demand for roads coming from all parts of the county, petitions asking that they be built, the commissioners have ordered them built. And there isn't anybody who goes up town and sees the produce that comes over these roads making a market here that all surrounding counties can sell upon, who will say that this money has been badly spent. They say too that it won't do to send Bud Smith to the legislature. They said the same thing about Jones Fuller. When he was nominated they declared that he would play the devil, that he was a railroad lawyer and that he would sell out to the railroads. And what did he do? The first thing was to begin work upon the new station here and though the railroad kicked and objected, this fine station is the result of the bill that he introduced. Again in 1904, we heard Bramham. He has a deep sonorous voice and I think he likes to hear it. One of the best men I ever knew was Felix D. Markham. He lived the golden rule as truly as any man I ever saw and because he did not make a specialty of publishing men who were in arrears about their taxes, telling everybody that he would not print these names until forced by law, Bramham attacked him, but the people elected him. Again in 1906, Bramham was a candidate for state senator against Major John W. Graham. I believe he has said he isn't much in politics? If he meant that he wasn't running much I challenge his statement, but if he means that he is always running and never gets licked, he is about right. Pretty soon we heard the cry of nigger raised. Bramham was telling that about thirty years ago Major Graham voted for a nigger for some menial position like cleaning spittoons, or something, and everybody said 'have you heard Bramham's charge against Major Graham?' The major said if he had ever voted for a negro for any responsible position he didn't know it. But there wasn't any cause for being scared then."

Mr. Bryant took up the local liquor problem. He said he didn't know how his hearers voted but that he had no hesitancy in saying he voted against the prohibition measure. He then quoted the famous like Meekins speech in which he said that the measure was supported by him and Judge Pritchard because it was a moral question and because both knew "it would play the devil with the democratic party. That statement, I think, is so infamous that I don't think any well-balanced man can stand behind it." He said that he regarded the way in which the question was settled as the essence of democracy and that the unanimity of the legislators upon the question put it beyond the pale of politics. "You had a chance to discuss it before the election, if you didn't God knows it was your fault. Bramham spoke, Settle spoke against it. They even had Deacon Watts here speaking against it and I was never so mortified as when I read the morning paper and saw how my champion had fallen down. I wanted to speak myself and I stayed away from church six weeks because I had heard so much in the week about prohibition that I was afraid that I would hear sermons on it. But you can send the wettest man in the state, be he bar-keeper himself, but he can't get anything done on this question, because neither party in its platform has anything to say on this question."

He said that the man who got up what was meant as a wicked attack upon Mr. Smith in the recordless pages of the Little book of Mr. Smith's laws, had paid him a fine tribute as to his personal life of purity and goodness. "I have examined his character and men nowadays do have regard

Continued on Fourth Page

The Evidence in the Case.

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