

LETTER FROM ONLY SURVIVING SON OF DOUGLAS

Letter Was Received by Mr. E. M. Bowman, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Lincoln-Douglas Celebration.

October 14, 1908.

Hon. E. M. Bowman, Chairman Executive Committee, Lincoln-Douglas Celebration, 111 Euclid Ave., Alton, Ill.

My Dear Sir: Your very kind letter inviting me to attend the semi-centennial celebration of the Lincoln-Douglas debates, has been received. It is deeply appreciated, not only for the invitation itself, but for the cordial and appreciative tone of your letter.

As the elder, and now the only surviving son of Senator Douglas, it would give me great pleasure to attend the celebration and show my respect not only for my father's memory, but also for that of his great rival, whom subsequent events, perhaps beginning with these debates, have placed among the greatest men in the ages.

I deeply regret to say that, having recently recovered from a long and dangerous illness, I am advised by my physician that I am not strong enough to risk the fatigue of such a trip.

Denied the pleasure of a personal attendance, it seems to me that one or two instances illustrating my father's character would not be out of place.

Justice Taft, in his address at Galesburg, has tersely and correctly stated the real issues then discussed by Mr. Lincoln and Judge Douglas. He rightly says that "neither speaker represented the extreme view of some of his party. The controversy related to the status of slavery in the territories of the United States, and its succeeding status in the states to be formed out of that territory."

He further says, "Mr. Lincoln, therefore, while he deplored the existence of slavery, believed that as a sworn legislator it was his duty to vote to provide a fugitive slave law, and such other protection to slave property as was required by the Constitution."

To this extent Mr. Lincoln and Judge Douglas agreed; but Judge Douglas insisted that the question of slavery in the territories and future states should be settled by the people themselves inhabiting such territories and states. In his opinion this would reduce the question of slavery from a national to a local issue; and would thus not only recognize the great doctrine of home rule, but would prevent future legislation which he thought would endanger the very existence of the Union. I am merely stating his position; but deem it simple justice to his memory to recall the fact that he was personally opposed to slavery. He showed the sincerity of his convictions by refusing a gift of slave property offered by his father-in-law in the contingency of a failure of heirs to his wife, which would have been worth from \$100,000 to \$150,000. He never owned or accepted a slave or the proceeds of a slave, directly or indirectly; nor would he permit himself to be placed in a position where the ownership of slave property might be cast upon him by operation of law. My mother, who was the only child of Colonel Robert Martin of Rockingham county, North Carolina, met my father in Washington City through her first cousin, Governor David S. Reid, who was a colleague of Judge Douglas both in the House of Representatives and in the Senate. My grandfather, Colonel Martin, died in 1848, after my mother's marriage but before my birth.

In his will, recorded both in this State and Mississippi, appears the following paragraph: "In giving to my dear daughter full and complete control over my slaves in Mississippi and slaves in North Carolina having been left to his wife in fee simple, I make to her one dying request instead of endeavoring to reach the case in this will. That is that if she leaves no children, to make provisions before she dies to have all these negroes, together with their increase, sent to Liberia or some other colony in Africa. By giving them the net proceeds of the last crop they may make would fit them out for the trip, and probably leave a large surplus to aid them in commencing planting in that country. In this request I would remind my dear daughter that her husband does not desire to own this kind of property, and most of our collateral connection already have more of that kind of property than is of advantage to them.

I trust in Providence, however, she will have children; and if so, I wish these negroes to belong to them, as nearly every head of a family among them have expressed to me a desire to belong to you and your children rather than go to Africa; and to set them free where they are would entail on them a greater curse, far greater in my

opinion as well as most of the intelligent among themselves, than to serve a humane master whose duty it would be to see that they were properly protected in such rights as yet belong to them, and have them properly provided for in sickness as well as in health."

Under his oath as executor of Colonel Martin, it was the duty of Senator Douglas to protect the property belonging to his children; but it is evident from the above provision that he was never willing to own personally a slave or the proceeds of a slave.

There is another phase of my father's character which, in the all absorbing question of slavery with its possible results, does not seem to have been sufficiently recognized. It is admirably expressed in the following quotation from a letter of one of our most distinguished men. The writer says: "I knew your lamented father very well. Popular as he was, it has nevertheless seemed to me that the extraordinary abilities he possessed have never been fully appreciated. The slavery question compelled his attention and so the comprehensive grasp of his mind did not get full opportunity for expression of his real directions. But as time goes on I think the impression of his real greatness deepens."

His constant care for the individual welfare of his own State and its intellectual and material advancement, should not be overlooked. His establishment of the University of Chicago not only by the use of his influence, but by a donation large for a man of his limited means, attests his interests in the higher education of the people. On the other hand the building of the Illinois railroad, and his early efforts to place all charters under legislative control show his regard for the material interest of his State and his prophetic view of the necessity of corporate control.

In 1836, although only twenty-three years of age, Judge Douglas, then a member of the Legislature of Illinois, moved to insert in each charter granted a clause "reserving the right to alter, amend or repeal this act whenever the public good shall require it." Again, in 1851, while in the senate of the United States, he insisted that the grant of lands that secured the building of the Illinois Central Railroad should be made directly to the State of Illinois. He then had them given by the State to the Illinois Central Railroad upon condition that the road should pay forever to the State seven per cent of its gross receipts, in lieu of taxes upon its original line. I am informed that under this agreement the company has for several years paid to the State of Illinois an average of over one million dollars a year. For the year ending April 30, 1906, it paid \$1,143,097.46.

With kindest greeting to all who feel an interest in the name and blood I bear, and with best wishes for the success of your celebration, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT M. DOUGLAS

House Moving,
Wrecking, repair work and
contracting. Address Box
101. A. J. TEE

Special Assessments

Notice is hereby given that the
Sons Interest in the
Cal Improvement
County of
Illinois
and

**NEGRO MURDERER
HANGED IN SPRINGFIELD**

Joe James Was Hanged in Corridor of County Jail This Morning in Presence of Many Spectators.

**TRAP WAS SPRUNG BY
DEPUTY SHERIFF LONG**

Murder of Clergy A. Ballard by Joe James Was Part of the Big Race Riot Which Was Held in Springfield On July 3rd.

Special to The Sentinel-Democrat.

Joe James, the negro who murdered Clergy A. Ballard in front of Ballard's house the night of July 3, was hanged in the corridor of the county jail at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Chief Deputy Sheriff Fred Long sprung the trap and James' neck was broken instantly.

The jail was filled with spectators.

It was the spiriting away in an automobile by Sheriff Werner, of James and George Richardson on the afternoon of August 14 in an automobile and taking them to Bloomington while a crowd was gathering in front of the jail, resulted in the race riot of that night.

Richardson was charged with criminally assaulting Mrs. Earl Hallam, a young white woman, the night before, in an out house in the rear of the Hallam residence, after dragging her from her bed and into the outhouse.

Lehne's Special Saturday Night Bargains.

25c Windsor ties, a nice assortment to select from, Saturday night from 7 till 10 o'clock at 10c each.

Ladies plain white hemstitched handkerchiefs, Saturday night for one hour only, from 7:30 till 8:30 at two for 1c, limit of four to a customer.

Lands in any locality. See J. E. Russell, 15 W. 2nd, over Kirach's.

**FORMER ALTONIAN
HURT IN PEORIA**

Word was received in Alton today that William McKlinkeek, a former Alton resident fell out of his wagon at Peoria in front of a moving train and had his right foot cut off. His father is a large meat packer at Peoria.

Dr. R. A. Pfaff, dentist, 203 E. 2d st.

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**Storage For
Furniture**

Storage for Valuable Furniture, Pianos, Trunks and Household Goods.

Separate Dust Proof Rooms.

We also do a general Moving and Packing Business.

Moving to and from St. Louis a Specialty.

Largest Padded Vans in the City.

Money advanced on all storage.

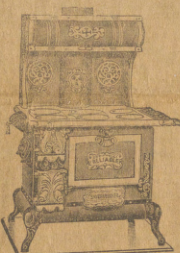
Both Phones.

**Union Storage &
Transfer Co.**

Successors to S. B. Baker.

State and Wall St. Both Phones.

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Steel**



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Bros.**
INC
OF QUALITY

**BUY
YOUR
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NOW**

THE CAREER OF DOUGLAS

JUDGE HARRY HIGBEE DESCRIBES HIS CHARACTER.

He Was a Patriot to the Last and Nobly Supported Lincoln When the War Crisis Was Upon the Nation.

At 11 o'clock this morning Chair-William H. Collins, of the Lincoln-Douglas anniversary celebration, invited Judge Harry Higbee to the platform gathered about the platform in front of the court house square and the Pittsfield jurist gave an address on the life and services of Abraham A. Douglas. He was described as a "true patriot, who for years prior to the civil war was in the focus of that light upon those engaged in the affairs than any other man in America." Judge Higbee described the birth and early career of Douglas, his soundings of hardship and his birth in Brandon, Vermont, in 1813. When he was 18 he moved to Jacksonville, Florida.

He was a school teacher in his pocket, a school at Winchester, and a night. He was admitted to the bar in 1834 and in 1835 was elected state's attorney. He was on his political career and was assured.

He then took up the positions of Judge Douglas and leading to the debate. He was on the Dred Scott decision, the Missouri compromise, the Lecompton constitution and the doctrine of popular sovereignty for which Douglas fought so eloquently and earnestly. He especially described the Quincy debate. On this subject Judge Higbee said:

"We can easily imagine the great crowds from the surrounding country in Illinois and Missouri which thronged to meet and hear the speakers at the debate in Quincy, for it was one of the best-attended of all the debates. Douglas especially must have taken particular interest in this debate, as Quincy had been his home during the years when he was on the supreme bench and travelling the circuit and also while in the lower house of congress. Indeed, he did not leave there to make Chicago his home until after he had been elected to the United States senate. Here resided William A. Richardson, his trusted lieutenant and closest political friend who had managed Douglas' campaign for the presidency in the national convention at Cincinnati in 1856, and was destined to be his manager and the director of his forces in the still more exciting conventions at Charleston and Baltimore in 1860. Here also lived Isaac N. Morris who represented the old Douglas district in congress and was a candidate for re-election at that time, who had in congress faithfully stood by Douglas in his fight against the Lecompton constitution and the Buchanan administration, and who was named with Douglas and the other members of the Democratic delegation from Illinois, in the resolutions of indorsement then recently passed by the Democratic state convention. There were no doubt hundreds of others in the audience whom Douglas recognized as friends and could call by name, for he had a wonderful faculty for remembering faces and names. But Mr. Lincoln, while of course not so much at home in Quincy, had many personal friends in the audience and there is nothing in the debate to indicate that they were not both upon equal footing so far as location was concerned."

In summing up the last chapters in the life of Douglas, Judge Higbee said:

"Soon after Mr. Lincoln reached Washington, Douglas called upon him and they afterward had a number of conferences. All rivalry and political feeling were thrown aside and they talked to each other with the most confidence concerning methods of preserving the Union. It is with appearance of certainty, Lincoln submitted portions of his inaugural address to Douglass, who also claimed that one portion of the address was written upon the suggestion of Douglas."

He all heard over and over the story of how Douglas stood upon the platform and held his hat while he delivered his inaugural address. This was one event connected with the inaugural attracted so much of this. It was not accidental, for Douglas had thrown himself to the front in the belief that he might show to the people that he was going to support Mr. Lincoln with all his personal influence in maintaining the union of the country. A grander example of energy, business and self-effacement, free of jealousy in the presence of a successful rival has ever been witnessed by a public man, than was shown by Senator Douglas in his attitude on this and other occasions toward President Lincoln.

When the firing upon Fort Sumpter, Lincoln called upon Mr. Lincoln, and he submitted to him his proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers. Douglas approved of the call and also gave it out through the press that he was going to stand by the president in his efforts to defend and preserve the Union. He was in almost daily consultation with the president, and in a short time, possibly, as has been often claimed, at the suggestion of the president, but certainly with his full knowledge and approval, Douglas started for Illinois. On April 25 Douglas reached Springfield and made a speech to the legislature, then in special session, and to others, who filled the galleries, as full of burning patriotism and love of country as any speech ever delivered by man. He not only raised his audience to the highest plane of patriotism, but when he had finished, all possibility of southern sentiment taking root in

any portion of Illinois place throughout ever vanished. It was a long speech worthy of the man who delivered it.

On the first day of the Chicago, where he met a immense concourse of people to greet and escorted to the hotel. Lincoln had been no idler and while thousands of people gathered in that place he delivered a speech and a noblest and most He said among the present day man can conceive—if the bayonet maintain the country before God, no man have struggled for the solution of the every question of the election of Lincoln. The present result of the formed more formed by the confederacy of ago. But the fall of causes known. A war is leveled are only two Every man States or

no additional triots—or the nols is not of This speech ism from be in every way reer of a great wards appear after the speech taken ill and parted this Chicago, and the usefulness and fame, ended the Douglas and by a devoted great state he

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Hawkes'

WE have now on new Fall goods house. Messrs. have always and do maintain a standard of excellence in the glass. The polishing by hand-made blanks instead of the pattern gives to them a lasting brilliancy equaled.

Succeeding Messrs. now the exclusive agents Glass.

Our Cut Glass room being the only one of its kind in Louis, with its glass show special lighting, gives the artistic display of the

Whether or not you are a buyer, we extend to you a call and see this line.

A. F.

GOLDSMITH

and the following morning interested in such astronomical phenomena will be paid by getting out of bed between 4:30 a. m. and 5 a. m.

"These two planets will be found a little south of east at 5 a. m., about 30 degrees above horizon."

NURSE WIFE IS MARTYR

DRESSES HUSBAND'S HURTS, BECOMES INFECTED AND DIES OF BLOOD POISON.

Hoopeston, Ill., Oct. 13.—Several days ago L. D. Wood scratched his hand on the rusty bail of a bucket and a virulent case of blood poison ensued. His wife dressed the wound and the infection was carried into her system through a slight wound in one of her fingers and she too became so seriously ill with the disease that death ensued after a few days of terrible suffering.

Mr. Wood is yet in a critical condition and there is some doubt of his recovery.

A lazy liver leads to chronic dyspepsia and constipation—weakens the whole system. Doan's Regulets (25 cents per box) correct the liver, tone the stomach, cure constipation.

CHICAGO DAILY HERALD

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Continued on

Douglas Memorial: Well-kept secret among historic sites

By Andrew Bagnato

The iron gates in front of the Stephen A. Douglas Memorial are open every day, but it is rare for a passerby to wander through them.

"Most of my visitors are groups of kids from parochial schools and the suburbs," who arrive in buses, said Herman Williams, caretaker of the site at 636 E. 35th St. Williams, 70, spends most of his time caring for the site's 2½ acres of grass, trees and flowers.

Although no figures are available, the memorial is one of the least visited historic sites in the state. Because it is on a dead-end street in a neighborhood filled with empty lots and abandoned buildings, it is rare for anyone but nearby residents to pass the site. The grounds inside the gate are well-kept, but the sidewalk in front is cracked and filled with weeds.

The site's location may be only part of the reason it attracts few visitors. Douglas, who spent the last years of his life in the shadow of another Illinois, a man named Abraham Lincoln, seems to have been forgotten.

"Douglas is the man that history shoved around," Williams said. "Everybody knows about Lincoln, but nobody knows about Douglas."

If people remember Douglas, the "Little Giant," it is usually for his slavery debates in 1858 with Lincoln, then just an upstart Downstate politician. Although Douglas



Tribune photo by Ernie Cox Jr.

Herman Williams has cared for the 104-foot Stephen A. Douglas Memorial and the surrounding 2½ acres since 1953. Few visit the historical site because of its out-of-the-way location and because "Douglas is the man that history shoved around," Williams says.

Continued on page 6

caring aide or child beater?

70 percent of the child's brain and a portion of her skull. She was left blind, mute and partially paralyzed.

The injury to the daughter of attorneys Douglass and Susan Rohman brought to life the nightmare of every working couple or single parent who must leave their children with someone else.

Yet the charges that Sharlette Wright caused those injuries have

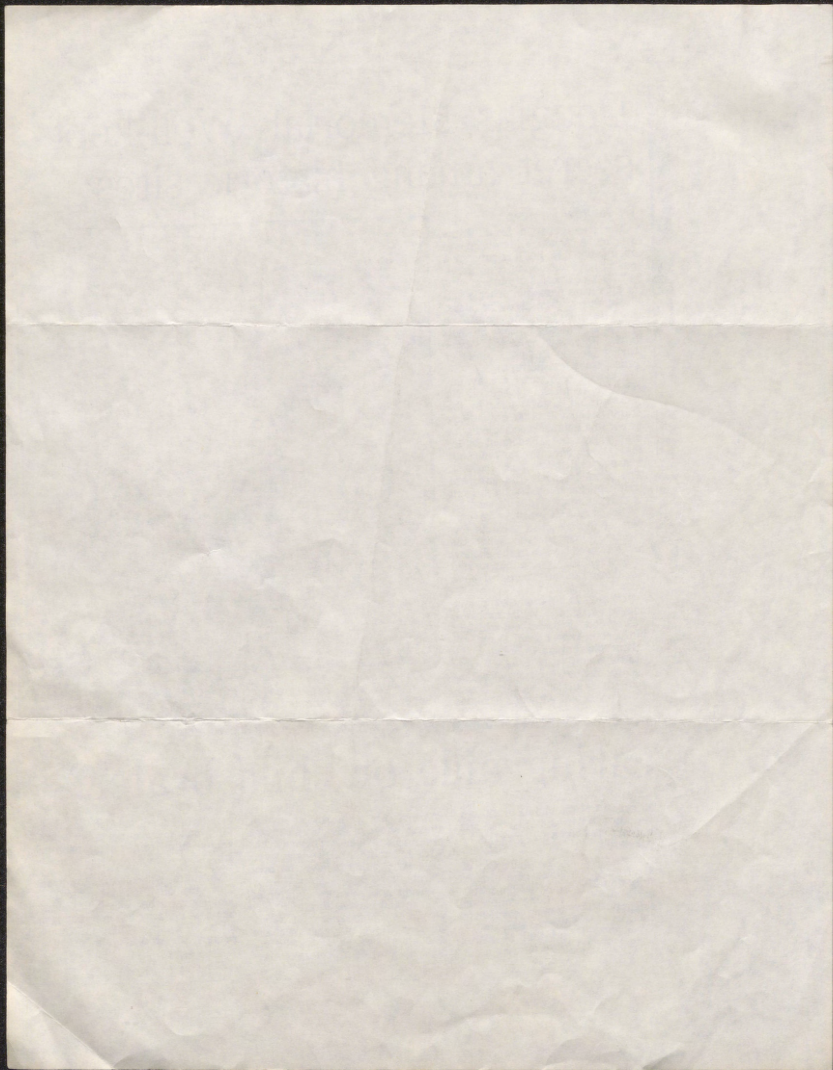
churned up a storm of denial among some of Evanston's more prominent residents. They say that Wright, a mother of two who loved children, couldn't have harmed Elizabeth.

Wright is one of nine children of Charlie and Rossie Wright. Rossie Wright is a housekeeper at Northwestern University; her husband was an asphalt paver for the village of Northfield before budget

cuts eliminated his job in 1983. Lung and heart ailments have prevented him from taking another job.

Sharlette Wright left Evanston Township High School after her junior year when she had David, her first child by her common-law husband, Jimmy Robinson, a carpenter. She studied at a business

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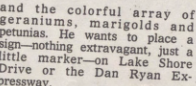
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Because so few residents are aware of the memorial, Williams must be content to answer the questions of schoolchildren who make brief stops at the site.

Williams' eyes light up when he tells stories about Douglas. His broad chest heaves with laughter when he envisions heated debates between the rotund Douglas, who barely stood 5 feet, and the long, lean Lincoln.

It was during those debates in 1858, in small towns across the state, that Douglas and Lincoln clashed over the slavery issue. Douglas favored "popular sov-

- At the end of the raucous campaign, Illinois voters re-elected Douglas to the Senate.

Douglas died on June 3, 1861. His friends wanted to build a monument but had trouble raising money. Eventually the state agreed to foot the bill, paying \$84,000 of the \$90,000 to construct the tomb. The monument was completed 20 years after the senator's death.

With the help of his son, Patrick, 32, whom Williams reared in the cottage on the site, the monument was transformed into a botanical

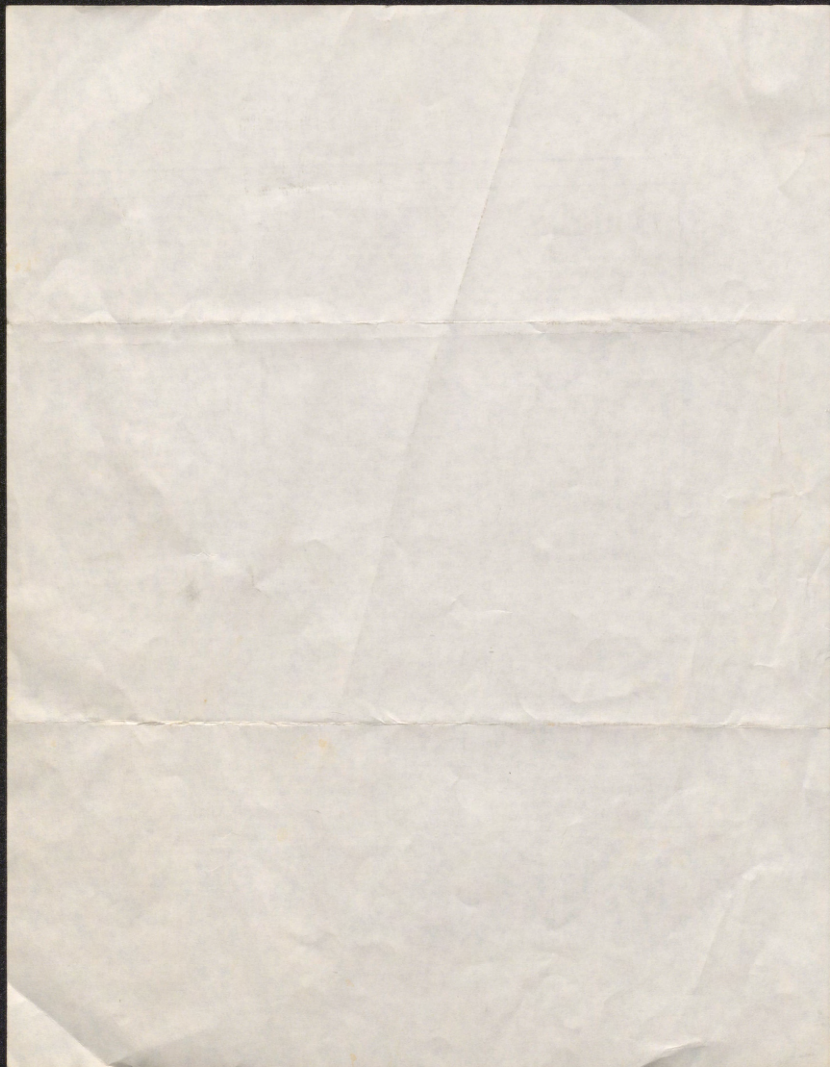
masterpiece. The work has drawn letters and certificates of praise which are framed on a wall in the tiny living room in the cottage. The commendations come from the late Gov. Otto Kerner, the late Sen. Paul H. Douglas, the late Mayor Richard J. Daley, and former Sen. Charles Percy.

All great politicians, William Costello said with a smile, but not of the stature of the "Little Giant," checks, at least not political stature. "He is a statesman and a great orator alone," Williams said.

SHOWROOM

Levine, for-
whose \$1
Mr. Erlan-
"former"

UNISE





Grocery Store of Southernland & Alexander

SOUTHERLAND & ALEXANDER

Published herewith is a photograph of the retail grocery store of Southernland & Alexander, located at the corner of South Davie and East Market streets. This business was established about six years ago by the Ham Grocery Company, who sold out to the present firm on January 1st, 1909. This is now one of the most complete grocery stores in the city, many improvements to stock and fixtures having been made during the past year. New counters, show cases, National Cash register and electric coffee mill have been added and this store now well deserves its title, "The home of good things to eat." A most complete stock of groceries, canned goods, teas and coffees is carried in stock and in the basement is situated the hay, grain and feed department. The firm makes a specialty of country produce, vegetables, chickens, eggs, oysters and Southern vegetables. Everything is kept in the neatest and cleanest condition and a trial is all that Southernland and Alexander ask. The store is connected with phones 54 and 116 and orders are promptly delivered. The business has grown to such an extent that

**C. F. Southerland C. S. Alexander**

this store now keeps three delivery wagons busy all day long. The members of the firm are Charles F. Southerland and Charles N. Alexander. Mr. Southerland is a native of Wayne county and came to the city on the formation of the present firm. Mr. Alexander is a native of New Hanover county and became a resident of Greensboro about four years ago. He was with the Ham Grocery Company for three years before the present firm took possession of the business. He is said to be the youngest grocer in the State, being only nineteen years of age, and is thoroughly up-to-date

in his business methods. Quality and service of the best is guaranteed to every customer.

W. L. PEGG

Prominent amongst the jewelry establishments of Greensboro is that of W. L. Pegg, centrally located at No. 337 South Elm street, where he has a well-equipped jewelry and watch making and repairing establishment. Mr. Pegg carries a complete line of fine gold and silverware, cut glass and rare china, bronzes and bric-a-brac in rare designs, toilet articles, such as manicure sets, brushes, etc. He is a skilled watchmaker and makes a feature of all kinds of repair work on watches, clocks and all kinds of jewelry. He is thoroughly experienced in his chosen line and has spent ten years in his study. He is a native of Guilford county, but previously to opening his present enterprise visited different cities of the Union gaining experience in the making of jewelry, watches, clocks, etc., and in the general handling of a business such as he is now the proprietor. He established this store only two years ago but has already been successful in building up an enviable trade throughout the entire city. Since coming to the city he has made many friends and is already looked upon as one of Greensboro's substantial and liberal businessmen.

L. A. ANDREWS

One of the best of Greensboro's provision and grocery stores is that of L. A. Andrews, situated in a substantial two-story brick building at 123 and 125 South Davie street at the corner of Sycamore. Five years ago this store was opened by Andrews & Sockwell and about four years later Mr. Andrews acquired the entire ownership. The store is about fifty feet square, the entire first floor and basement of the building being utilized in the business. The stock includes general groceries and provisions, fruits, vegetables, teas and coffees, canned goods, etc. The business is conducted along the most up-to-date lines and a staff of competent salesmen is employed. The office is connected with Phones 168 and 847 and deliveries are made to all parts of the city. Born in this county, Mr. Andrews has been a resident of Greensboro since 1892, and has been engaged in the grocery business since '93. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and other social and secret societies of Greensboro.



Dry Goods Store of Schiffman Bros.

SCHIFFMAN BROTHERS

One of the most successful up-to-date dry goods houses in Greensboro is that of Schiffman Brothers at 320 South Elm street. This business was originally established thirteen years ago by R. G. Fortune & Company and ten years later taken over by the present firm. It has always been recognized as a thoroughly high class store, the stock being one of the choicest selection that could be made. This embraces practically everything in staple and fancy dry goods, as well as a complete line of ladies' ready-to-wear garments, millinery, etc. The very latest caprice of fashion, and the newest and daintiest novelties in ladies' wear are found here as soon as they are evolved by the originators in the fashion centers. The store is spacious and allows of excellent display of the stock. Two stories of an attractive brick building (30x160 feet in dimensions) are used as show and salesroom, while the basement and upper floors are used in the storing of reserve stock. Mr. A. Schiffman, who has full charge of the business, has been a resident of Greensboro for some years. He is an experienced man in this business and has made an undoubted success of his undertaking.

HODGIN & BELL

One of the leading mercantile establishments in South Greensboro, and one which does an extensive business in all parts of the city, is that of Hodgin & Bell, dealers in furniture, carpets and general house-furnishings. This firm conducts an up-to-date store at 604 South Elm street and has a large warehouse on Lewis street where their surplus stock is stored. The stock includes high class and medium-priced furniture, clocks in great variety, toilet sets, pictures and rugs, and general house furnishings. An extensive assortment of goods is always kept on hand and any housekeeper is sure to find here just what she wants, and at reasonable prices. The firm is composed of John A. Hodgin and J. R. Bell, two gentlemen who are well known throughout the city as business men of sound principles and business integrity. Mr. Hodgin has been a resident of Greensboro for twenty years and is an important figure in commercial circles. Mr. Bell has spent ten years of his business life in the furniture trade, during which time he has lived in this city. The present firm was established a little over a year ago and has already built up a most satisfactory trade.



Residence of Lindsay Hopkins

JUDGE ROBERT M. DOUGLAS

Judge Robert Martin Douglas, who has resided in this city since 1873, lives at 521 Douglas street. He is the senior member of the law firm of Douglas and Douglas, with offices in the Greensboro Loan and Trust building. He was born at Douglas, in Rockingham county, in this State, on January 28, 1849. His father was Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois, and Mr. Lincoln's famous rival for the Presidency. His mother was Miss Martha Martin, the daughter of Col. Robert Martin, of Rockingham county, N. C. Through his mother he has a large and influential family connection in this State.

He was educated in private schools, and at Loyola College and Georgetown University in Washington, D. C. He graduated at Georgetown University in 1867 with the degree of A. B., receiving the degree of A. M. in 1870. In 1871 he was admitted to the bar by profession; but, holding public office for many years, he did not obtain his license to practice until 1886, just eleven years before his election to the Supreme Court. He is a member of the Bar of the State and Fed-



Judge R. M. Douglas

eral Courts of this State and of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In 1874 he married Jessie M., daughter of the late Robert P. Dick, United States District Judge, and has three children; Robert Dick Douglas, Martin P. Douglas, and Madeline, wife of E. W. Myers, of this city.

Judge Douglas was appointed private secretary to the Governor of North Carolina and Colonel on the Staff in 1868; was Secretary to President Grant from 1869 to 1873; United States Marshal from 1873 to 1883; Standing Master in Chancery and Examiner in Equity of the U. S. Circuit Court 1888 to 1896; Associate Justice of the Supreme



Mitchell Bros.' Store

Court of North Carolina from 1897 to 1905. He was renominated by acclamation by the Republican convention, but defeated with the remainder of the ticket. Judge Douglas was a Judicial Delegate to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists at St. Louis in 1904. Before becoming Judge he was Attorney and Director of several important corporations, including the Chamber of Commerce and two banks, but retired from active business upon going upon the bench. Upon the expiration of his term of eight years, he resumed the practice, and is now director of the Greensboro Loan and Trust Company, of the Guilford Battle Ground Company, and Trustee of the Catholic Orphanage at Nazareth, near Raleigh, N. C. He is also a member of the American Bar Association.

A. H. CUTTER & COMPANY

I. H. Moses, Local Manager.

The great industry of the South, and one which has made this part of the country known the world over, is cotton. This section of the country produces a great part of the cotton used in the civilized world, and North Carolina has some of the leading firms in this line. Among these is the house of J. H. Cutter & Co., Cotton Brokers, whose head offices are at Charlotte and a branch office is located in Greensboro, occupying offices in the Benbow Arcade. This is an old established firm, although their office in Greensboro was opened just about one and a half years ago. They are general cotton brokers and their clients are in all sections of the United States as well as some in foreign countries. The Greensboro office is in charge of I. H. Moses, a gentleman who is well known to the large growers and dealers in cotton. He has made an exhaustive study of this staple and its market and consequently is able to capably fill the position which he holds. He is a native of South Carolina and has been a resident of this city since the establishment of his office here. He is a popular man in commercial and financial circles. Fraternally he is a prominent member of the Elks and the K. of P.

MITCHELL BROTHERS

The firm of Mitchell Brothers has proven to be a reliable establishment and is largely patronized by the housekeepers in the district in which it is located. The business was established five years ago and occupies a large double store, 50 by 40 feet in dimensions, at 449 North Green street. The large stock is shown to advantage, the store being fitted and equipped in modern style. The stock includes a splendid line of staple and fancy groceries and canned goods. Low

prices and reliable goods are two of the features which have made this store popular with the buying public. The firm is composed of W. J. and W. A. Mitchell, the former being a resident of this city and taking full charge of the business here. W. A. Mitchell is engaged in business in Huntington, West Virginia, being in charge there of a large wholesale candy house. The store is connected with telephone 645 and every customer is assured of the best attention.

M. F. DOUGLAS

A member of one of the most prominent legal firms of Greensboro, and one who, although yet a young man, is making for himself a strong position in legal circles, is Martin Francis Douglas, of the firm of Douglas and Douglas, with offices in the Greensboro Loan & Trust Building. Mr. Douglas was born in this city on August 31, 1886, and is a son of Judge Robert M. Douglas. He was educated in St. Mary's College, Georgetown University, the Catholic University of America and the University of North Carolina. In 1908 he graduated from the Catholic University of America



M. F. Douglas

with degree Ph. B. and in 1909 from the University of North Carolina with degree of L. L. B. He was admitted to the practice of law in August, 1909, immediately entering into partnership with his father. His father, and both grandfathers were Superior Court Judges, and the aggregate of his direct ancestors on the bench is sixty years. Mr. Douglas takes an active interest in the Merchants and Manufacturers' Club and the D. K. E. He is president of the Guilford Cotton Association and also of the Phi Alumni Association of the Catholic University of America.