

The Southport Leader.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF SOUTHPORT AND BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

VOL. 1.—No. 20.

SOUTHPORT, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1890.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TO CLOSE OUT.

In order to close out some lines of goods, we are offering them low down. Some at Wholesale Prices and some at Cost.

We also call the Ladies attention to the Open-Work Corset. Just the thing for summer wear.

a new lot of

STOVES TO ARRIVE.

TRY A PACKAGE OF **BONETA**,
The Great Insect Nihilist.

Fresh Groceries RECEIVED Every Week.
GUTHRIE & RUARK.

DO YOU WANT
PURE GROCERIES
of any kind, or

DRY GOODS

in all the
LATEST STYLES,
If so, call on

DOSHER, ST. GEORGE & CO.,

They also have a full stock of

General Merchandise

Ship Chandlery,
HARDWARE, ETC.,

TRY TWO
CELERY
TONIC
BITTERS.

MRS. S. C. WEST, of Grand Rapids, Mich., Says:

I used your Celery Tonic Bitters for Sick and Nervous Headache. It has relieved me of both.

CELERY TABLETS for
the nerves and breath.

CELERY PILLS for the
nerves.

For Sale at the
DRUG STORE
D. I. WATSON, M. D., Prop.

M. FARGUSSON,
Civil Engineer and Contractor.
SOUTHPORT, N. C.

STUART HOUSE
SOUTHPORT, N. C.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND

A. E. PETERSON.
HOUSE MOVER
AND
CONTRACTOR.
SOUTHPORT, N. C.

PYTHAGORAS LODGE, No. 249.
A. F. and A. M.

Regular Communication first Tuesday in every month, at 8 P. M.
Visiting brethren always welcome.

S. M. ROBBINS, W. M.
W. S. DOSHER, Sec.

WHY GO ELSEWHERE

when you can buy at

JOEY BELL'S

JUST

WHAT YOU WANT?

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED

CHOICE GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES

and the largest assortment of

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

are to be found at

JOEY BELL'S NEW STORE.

RACKET STORE
ANNOUNCEMENT!

WE HEREBY ANNOUNCE TO the public that we have on hand in addition to our fine assorted stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
CROCKERY WARE,
GLASSWARE,
and, **HARDWARE.**
a nice line of

FAMILY GROCERIES

at Lowest Cash Prices.

We receive a fresh supply of goods every week by N. Y. steamer, direct from the Bargain House, and can give unparalleled inducements in prices.

Convince yourself by giving us a call. We sell for spot cash and therefore can give you but bargains.

T. J. WESCOTT.

HANKINS & MITCHELL

Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

also a large stock of

Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.,

Orders Received

For Fresh Meats

Poultry, Eggs, Etc.

Ice in large quantities.

SOUTHPORT
ACADEMY

Rev. H. A. DUBOC, A. M.,

PRINCIPAL.

Mrs. JENNIE C. DUBOC,

PRECEPTRESS.

ENGLISH BRANCHES,

CLASSICS, SCIENCES,

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Send for Circulars.

REAL ESTATE
—AND—
FIRE INSURANCE.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Information furnished regarding Southport and adjacent property.

WEEKS & SMITH.

Corner Howe and Moore Street.

OUR GALA DAY.

SOUTHPORT CELEBRATES INDEPENDENCE DAY.

With the Reading of the Declaration of Independence—An Oration by Prof. Duboc, A. M.—Rowing, Sailing and Bateau Races—Fire Works, Made, Etc.

July Fourth was a red letter day in the records of Southport's history. Everybody enjoyed it. Every one had some part in the various exercises of the day, therefore the great success. The early morning was warm and clear. The fire cracker was up at day break. So was the small boy, also the country cousin who came to see how "old Smithville" would act and if what the LEADER said would be true. As usual the LEADER proved a true prophet.

The first number on the program, the boat race—rowing, took place promptly at 9 a. m. In another column will be found details of the regatta. With the exception of the races nothing in way of a regular program took place until afternoon.

In Franklin Square was erected a large platform. This was ornamented with bunting, flags and evergreens. In front of the large platform was a smaller and lower one for the band. Shortly after 12.30 p. m. people began to gather in the Square. The old and the young, the big and little, the young man with his girl and the young man without a girl. The baby was brought out to see the sights and enjoy the occasion. No one was missing. All came. Visitors from the country, visitors from Wilmington, and many more wanted to come but were unable. How many were gathered in Franklin Square? A fair estimate would probably place the number at eight hundred. At 1 o'clock, the Cape Fear Silver Cornet Band took their places, opening the exercises with a grand march, in triumphal array, two by two, came forty-two young ladies representing the States of the Union. The procession formed at the Academy Building, about a block from the stand in Franklin Square, and to the accompaniment of the inspiring music of the band marched through the crowd in the Square and took their places on the high platform. On the same platform, in front of the young ladies were the speakers of the day. With a few well chosen remarks Mayor Watson opened the exercises, at the close called upon Mr. W. R. Ferguson to offer prayer. "Columbia," sung by the forty-two young ladies, assisted by Mr. W. S. Doshier's organ accompaniment, which was well given and the effect fine. The reading of the Declaration of Independence by Mr. M. C. Guthrie, clearly heard by all, was enthusiastically received. The Band played "America" after which the orator of the day, Prof. H. A. Duboc was introduced and gave the oration. Prof. Duboc spoke as follows:

Fellow Townsman and Fellow Citizens:
It is a glorious occasion which calls us together to-day, and it is a matchless day which Providence in His wisdom has seen fit to give us, refreshing the earth yesterday with grateful showers and at this moment tempering the ardor of the midday sun by a genial cloud as meet in the interests of liberty. We are here to commemorate the adoption by the fathers of the republic of that great charter of our liberties to which you have listened, which occurred 114 years ago amid the ringing of bells, the booming of cannon, and the hearty rejoicings of the people.

By a happy coincidence, I have the honor of addressing you at the very hour when that unanimous vote was taken and out flew the messenger boy shouting, "Ring, ring!" and the bellman in the tower, grasping the rope drew forth louder peals than he had ever done before, fulfilling the prophetic motto which had so aptly been inscribed upon the bell when it was cast, "Proclaim liberty throughout the land, and unto all the inhabitants thereof." That historic bell still stands in the steeple of the old state house at Philadelphia. It was my privilege to see and handle it, and although, with the long crack which time has

made in it, it is no longer in ringing order, it is a noble national relic. How appropriate and suggestive is the spot which has been selected for our celebration!—this Franklin Park, dedicated to the memory of "that mighty genius, whose thought embracing heaven and earth, could subdue lightning and tyrants"—Franklin! the wise counselor and staunch patriot, a member of the committee of five appointed to draw up the declaration, and one whose influence both at home and abroad largely contributed to the establishment and to the recognition of American independence.

Here under the spreading branches of these venerable oaks—some of which doubtless witnessed the events of 1776—we are carried back in thought to revolutionary times. Don't take that as a wild exaggeration. The live oak is of very slow growth. Besides, we have with us in the outskirts of that crowd a gentleman who remembers climbing these trees 50 years ago and he tells me that, even then, their branches extended well up towards the sky.

Here, too, in sight of yonder institution where the rising generation is being educated, we are linked with the future of our country. Notwithstanding its humble appearance, that building gathers within its walls an aspiring and ambitious youth, the future citizens of our country, from whose rank may arise, for aught we know, some statesmen or philosophers, whose names history shall proudly record, perhaps one of our future Presidents, or a lady of the White House.

However that may be, in this place and at this hour we are brought face to face as it were, with both the past and the future of our country, vivid memories of the one and pleasant anticipations of the other, crowd upon our minds.

The Declaration of American Independence marks a new and happy era in the history of the world, the era of the advent of the people. Before that time, the people were made but very little of. They made but little of themselves. Scarcely any part did they take, or were they allowed, in the affairs of nations. In history, they are seldom mentioned, the achievements and fortunes of kings and nobles overshadow everything else.

In spite of the efforts of individual heroes and of the struggles of certain people at various periods of the world's history, the progress of liberty has been painfully slow and uncertain. The condition of the great masses of the people both in ancient and modern times has always been, and among most of the present nations of Europe, is still to a considerable extent, a subordination to the will or caprice of a ruling family who consider the nation as existing for their sakes, made to be ruled or taxed to support them and all their relations in luxury and splendor.

Vast numbers of the subjects of these monarchies are forced to abstain from labor which adds to the resources of a nation, and must be supported in expensive idleness by their impoverished countrymen, or in work worse than idleness, the slaughtering of their fellowmen, whenever kings or emperors choose to indulge a love of military glory, a desire of revenge, or a passion for enlarged dominions. As the young Emperor of Germany, whose own active disposition is a constant menace to the peace of Europe, remarked with surprising candor a few days ago, "How many poor fellows, to whom military service is a drudgery, are compelled to spend a great part of their lives in it and have to be slaughtered in causes for which they do not care a button!"

It seems strange that the world did not more quickly tire of this state of things. It seems incredible that such large majorities should so long allow themselves to be tyrannized over by such a small minority. It seems as if they might have realized their strength and asserted their rights. But whatever may be the causes which hinder the emancipation of the masses of mankind, it is but too true of every

period of the world's history that liberty has existed far more extensively in the hearts and aspirations of the people than in their actual condition.

It was a happy day, then, for America and for the world, when cutting loose from the parent monarchy it became free to work out its own national destiny, to establish a free government and to cultivate the arts of peace. No other nation ever had such an original purpose. No other nation ever enjoyed such an opportunity of developing its peculiar character and pursuing its own career without interference. Separated from the rest of the world by broad oceans, we are not obliged to maintain large standing armies to meet the constant exposure to attacks by neighboring nations, or to take part in conflicts about the balance of power.

But if we would rightly estimate the results of American independence, we are to look beyond the advantages secured to our own country. We must glance at the influence which this nation has exerted and is exerting on a constantly increasing scale in the interests of liberty. It was largely the example of America which stimulated France to revolt against the long-endured tyranny of the Bourbons, and to tear the feudal system, root and branch from her constitution. American precedent and American sympathy nerved modern Greece to rise against her Turkish oppressors, and the result was the recognition of her independence. It was the influence of the United States which helped to make a republic of Mexico and of most of the States of South America. It was the freedom and prosperity of the same powerful neighbor that so pervade the Empire of Brazil, the last of the republics of South America, with ideas of popular government, that a few months ago the people quietly discharged their monarch, and established a republic.

And, although poor Dom Pedro was a very respectable ruler, and personally has our sincere regrets, the Brazilians certainly have our sympathies and congratulations in finding out, as we did in 1776, that the people can just as well be their own sovereigns.

And besides the actual establishment of Republics, has not American influence been greatly felt in moderating the temper of European monarchies? American ideas have largely leavened old England, and, without going into particulars, the England of to-day, is according to her own writers, being so extensively Americanized that it is already more like a popular government under the form of a monarchy, and the bold prediction bids fair to be one day realized that "the time will come when the laws and customs and manners of America shall be the laws and customs of Great Britain."

Look at even that most absolute and despotic of the monarchies of Europe, the Empire of Russia. Is it indifferent to American opinion, when only a short time ago the Czar requested that Americans come and examine for themselves the Russian exile system in Siberia, to see whether it really is the harsh and tyrannical system it is represented. And this invitation is being accepted by the representatives of some of our enterprising papers.

This is, fellow-citizens, but a scant survey of the grand work that was started at the time to which we look back to-day. It was a mighty triumph for the liberty of mankind. It laid the foundation of a stately and towering edifice, which the first builders if they could be among us to-day, those honored revolutionary fathers, would scarcely recognize, and as we run back in the full enjoyment of the blessings of liberty and prosperity, let us honor the memory and emulate the spirit and virtues of those who by their wisdom and devotion secured these inestimable benefits for themselves and posterity.

And, here, fellow-citizens, let me combat, with all the vigor that I can put into it, the strange idea that the day we celebrate belongs only to a section of our country. Was the declaration of the world's history that liberty has existed far more extensively in the hearts and aspirations of the people than in their actual condition.

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and

IMPROVEMENT

COMPANY.

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Pleasantly situated on Bay street,
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This Hotel is offered as equally well
suited for a summer or winter Hotel.
Steamers leave Wilmington for
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For particulars as to terms, apply
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LAND & IMPROVEMENT

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Have for sale desirable Lots
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prices. Also several tracts
of land adjoining the city
which we can recommend to
capitalists as bargains.

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Property managed for non-
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CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.