

The Southport Leader.

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STEVENS & FARRELL,

Editors and Proprietors.

SOUTHPORT, Brunswick Co., N. C.

SOUTHPORT, N. C., JULY 31, 1890.

OUR COUNTY FAIR.

As mentioned in these columns some weeks ago the meeting to be held for the purpose of deciding upon organizing a County Fair, was held in Shalotte on the 25th inst. If that meeting is an index, and we have no doubt it is, of the popular feeling in regard to holding an Annual County Fair, then its success is assured. All present were fully alive to its importance and the results which must come from it. The speaking was to the point and action the word. Representatives from each township were named who would arouse and show the people what is intended in regard to the meeting which will be held in Southport in September to effect a permanent organization. The names of the gentlemen interested in this Fair are sufficient guarantee of the character of the movement and its success. This County Fair is for every man, woman and child in Brunswick. All are interested in it. Every one can take some part in it and aid in its establishment and success. Let every resident of Brunswick County take a personal interest in the movement. It is your Fair.

TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITION.

At a recent meeting held at Lake Bluff, Ill., the summer rallying point of the Prohibitionists and the Women's Christian Temperance Union, it was decided that these meetings hereafter be kept separate in name and proceedings.

The cause or reason for divorcing these interests is significant. The W. C. T. U., workers object to be longer mixed up with the third party movement, claiming that the methods pursued by that party are an injury to the W. C. T. U., cause and their work. The result of this separation will be watched with interest. It will undoubtedly end in great good, placing the temperance cause on a basis which will appeal to the hearts of all, making it truly a moral crusade against the demon, Drink, the ruin of so many lives which might have been given to good works. Since joining the so-called "Moral Movement Party," the cause of temperance has lost many of its staunch supporters. Great men and good women, believers in and supporters always, both in life and work of temperance, could not believe in the change of work, which the new party inaugurated. (Coming before the people as a "moral party," its methods and practices were strangely similar to those of the two parties, which were denounced as "unclean." Its leaders in many instances were recognized as disappointed politicians from the other parties, who were not unwilling to stomp the country for "home and humanity," at \$50 per stump. The end seemed to justify the means, and at last the questionable means seem to have disusted the really conscientious part, the W. C. T. U., and now they separate each to work out its own end. The Prohibition Party cannot but be greatly weakened by this split. The W. C. T. U., have led by the way in most instances and its moral effect was unquestioned in the labors of the Prohibition Party.

The claims of the W. C. T. U., that identification with the Prohibitionists

injures them does not place that party in a desirable light. Their methods must certainly be at variance with temperance, else why this claim of the W. C. T. U.?

This separation will test the merits of the prohibition cause. The Prohibition Party must cease to pose as a "moral party," unless really moral. Its so-called "justifiable" methods will receive the same condemnation as the same actions would in either of the other parties. It must continue or fall upon the merits of its own case.

The cause of temperance will receive new impetus by its course of being for temperance alone and not connected with a political party. The best men and women of the country will rejoice that temperance and prohibition are not one and inseparable. The people will join more heartily in the work of helping the unfortunate drunkard and presenting in clear light the horrors of drink.

The future will prove the wisdom of the W. C. T. U., in separating itself from politics and taking its stand upon its own platform.

THE CROTON AQUEDUCT.

One of the greatest of modern engineering feats is at last satisfactorily finished. On Monday, July 14th 1890, water was run through the Croton Aqueduct and New York is no longer, as she has been for the last ten years at least, in danger of that fearful thing, especially in a great city, a water famine.

Work on the new Croton Aqueduct was begun in January 1884, and by January 1887, the tunnel and open cuts had been excavated for a distance of twenty-two miles, the remaining eleven miles being completed early in 1889. When the officials in charge of the inspection went over the work after it was first supposed to be nearly finished, great frauds were discovered. It was found that in some places, large open spaces had been left over the tunnel at many points and also at the sides. Some of the open spaces extended completely around the tunnel lining. In the specifications it was stated these spaces were all to be filled, solid, with rubble masonry. This was, of course, necessary to the strength of the aqueduct. Now, all these defects, the engineers say, have been remedied and everything is complete as called for in the contracts.

New York city will have nothing to fear now as to her water supply. She can now draw, by means of the new aqueduct, 319,000,000 gallons of water per day, which with the supply from the old Croton Aqueduct will give them about 420,000,000 gallons from this source alone.

There are dams still to be built which will give a storage capacity of 69,700,000 gallons, the one at Quaker Bridge alone will hold 30,000,000 gallons, the largest artificial reservoir in the world.

The total cost of this immense work has been \$26,500,000. The total number of bricks used will not be far from 175,000,000, and the work at one time required the labor of not less than ten thousand men. The shortest shaft that was sunk is thirty-two feet deep, and the longest, 419 feet.

In the excavating of this great tunnel the engineers had many serious difficulties and obstacles to overcome, as for instance, at one shaft near the Harlem River, water poured in upon the workers in great quantities and very expensive pumping engines had to be purchased and put into service. At another place, where the ground was swampy, two deep shafts were sunk on either side and connected by a tunnel. At still another place, soft rock was struck and it was found necessary to use large plates of cast iron which were bolted together, making the interior of the tunnel, at this place, look like an immense pipe.

Much more still remains to be told about this interesting monument of engineering skill, but space will not permit. New Yorkers and indeed all citizens of the United States may well feel proud of the Croton Aqueduct.

REVIEWS.

The complete story in the August number of Lippincott's is "What Gold Cannot Buy" by Mrs. Alexander. It is a delightful story, with the scene shifting from London to Paris and back again, while the plot is full of most interesting developments. Under "Contemporary Biography," Eleanor P. Allen writes of Harriet Beecher Stowe, now so near the close of her eventful life. "Lawn Tennis for

Women" is a timely article contributed by Bertha L. Townsend and Margaret Lyman Ballard. "Book Talk" is, as usual, full of interesting matter.

The opening article in Belford's Magazine for August, "Literature" in Louisiana" by Charles Gayarre is of special interest to Southern readers, showing the development of that State in the field of letters. A review of "The Journal of Marie Bashkirtseff" adds another to the already long list of analyses of this famous book. The lover of fine horses will enjoy reading "The Race Horse in America" F. T. Warburton, Lt. Col. A story by George Parsons Lathrop, "Love Wins" occupies the latter half of this number.

"Wide Awake" for July comes too late in the month for an extended review, but a glance through its contents shows a goodly collection of sketches and stories with apt little rhymes interspersed. It is a delightful magazine for children, with much interest to people of any age.

BUSINESS MEN AND THE FORCE BILL.

As a general rule we think that business journals should not interfere with partisan politics, but there are political measures which are so intimately associated with the welfare of the whole country that it becomes the duty of every business man to speak out and let himself be heard upon them.

At Appomattox, General Grant said to General Lee: "Tell your men to take their horses home with them to help them make their crops," and afterward uttered the immortal words, "Let us have peace."

The people of the South accepted their defeat in good part and went earnestly to work to retrieve their fortunes, with a result which has challenged the admiration of the world; but just as the New South is emerging from its darkness, with its labor contented and its resources developing by a union of Southern effort and Northern capital, certain politicians, actuated by the same spirit which Gen. Grant rebuked, now come forward and for partisan purposes seek again to stir up strife between the North and the South by proposing what is popularly known as "the Force bill," a federal election law which Lincoln, Grant and Garfield, the great leaders of the Republican party, if alive to-day, would unhesitatingly condemn. Even intelligent colored men are already found protesting against it as sure to result in detriment to their race.

The conditions at the South are such that until the colored people have grown in intelligence, toleration and virtue, the white race must necessarily be the dominant race. Northern Republicans who visit the South and see for themselves, admit this. The property of the South is being taxed to educate the colored people, and in time they will rise to the responsibilities and duties of citizenship; but to attempt to employ bayonets in regulating elections in a Republican country a quarter of a century after the war, is a step backward that "the common-sense of most" will not indorse, and that the dominant party will find to be as bad policy from a Republican party point of view, as it is untimely and unjust.

Among the first to condemn it will be the men in Blue who fought against the men in Gray, and who sympathize more with the sentiment of their great leader than they do with those who seek to speak for the Republican party to day. At any rate, it is time for the business men of the United States to protest in the name of the country's welfare against such legislation as the Force bill, and that they will protest, earnestly and vigorously, the leaders of the Republican party will find out in 1892, if they do not before.—*American Grocer.*

What The "Leader" Wants to See.

The city park kept in good order.

The pig pen nuisance run out of the city.

The two frame shanties moved off Franklin Square.

A passenger boat that will leave Southport every morning and return at night.

The people of Southport take more interest in the proposed plan to improve our streets.

The Board of Aldermen to open up the Alley, it would improve that section of our city.

LACONICISMS.

Few are sufficiently sensible of the importance of that economy in reading which selects, almost exclusively, the very first order of books. Why, except for some special reason, read an inferior book, at the very time you might be reading one of the highest order!—[Poster.

The censure of our fellow-men, which we are so prone to esteem a proof of our superior wisdom, is too often only the evidence of the conceit that would magnify self, and of the malignity or envy that would detract from others.—[T. Edwards.

In the bottle, discontents seek for comfort; cowardice, for courage; bashfulness, for confidence; sadness, for joy; and all find ruin!—[J. B. Gough.

Generosity, wrong placed, becometh a vice; a princely mind will undo a private family.—[Fuller.

Never live in hope or expectation while your arms are folded. God helps those that help themselves. Providence smiles on those who put their shoulders to the wheel that propels to wealth and happiness.—[Tillotson.

He that cannot forgive others breaks the bridge over which he must pass himself; for every man has need to be forgiven.—[Lord Herbert.

The principal point of good breeding is to suit our behavior to three several degrees of men—our superiors, our equals, and those below us.—[Swift.

If you cannot be happy in one way, be in another, and this facility of disposition wants but little aid from philosophy, for health and good humor are almost the whole affair. Many run about after felicity, like an absent man hunting for his hat, while it is in his hand or on his head.—[Sharp.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Take it easy on hot days.

Thin out the pears early.

A steel rake for garden work.

Better grow berries than brambles.

The Langshaws are popular as fowl.

Sides storing is out of date in most localities.

It is easy to run in old runs, but it costs too much.

If the soil is dry, cover seeds deeper than when it is moist.

Never forget that pigs in clover enjoy themselves and grow.

Good queens are an important factor in successful beekeeping.

The general-purpose fowl is unquestionably the most popular.

Beekeepers do not agree as to the desirability of Carnolian bees.

Pigs like peas, and peas agree with pigs. Grow a patch and try it.

Remember that the best time to cure fowl brood is during a honey-flow.

The oldest of the distinctive American breeds is the American Dominique.

The American breeds are prized because they are general-purpose fowls.

Remember that a damp, cool cellar is a bad place in which to store comb honey.

Save the heifer calves from your best cows. From them get "good cows" by and by.

Hens that cannot drink whenever they require it will not lay regularly, no matter how well they are fed.

A half dozen good cows are worth a dozen poor ones, and it takes as much food and care to keep a poor cow as it does a good one.

There exists a popular prejudice against dark honey. It commands lower prices than does the clear amber and white honey.

Too much stimulating food causes over-egg products. The result from such a course will be poor hatches, weak chicks and inferior stock.

The American standard of excellence recognizes only three breeds of American origin—the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and old-fashioned Dominiques.

The honey records reported by a number of enterprising women prove that beekeeping is an industry in which the gentler sex may be eminently successful.

A syndicate of Raleigh men have just taken an option on a large tract of coal land in Chatham county, which will be thoroughly developed. The tract consists of 1,200 acres of fine coal land lying along Deep river.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STEEL AND IRON COMPANY, GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA.

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THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE COMPANY IS \$1,000,000.00.

The Company will Build at once Two 75-Ton Furnaces, one to make Bessemer Iron, and the other Mill and Foundry Iron.

TOWN SITE PROPERTY.

Before announcing its purpose the Company, through its agents, secured options on about 2,500 acres of very desirable property adjacent to Greensboro, some of it being within the corporate limits, and the whole of it being in an almost solid body. About 1,500 acres have already been purchased, and the remainder is being taken up as the options expire. The whole of it has been secured at an average price of \$35.00 an acre. This is no more than has been paid for the town site lands on which most of the industrial towns of the South have been built up, and in comparison with which this has the immeasurable advantages of extensive railroad connections and facilities unexcelled by any of them, an attractive progressive town of 7,000 people to start with. Water works, gas works, electric light works, paved streets, churches and schools, elegant houses, and established society, and all the attractions that pertain to an old community.

THE SURVEY OF TOWN LOTS

is now progressing, and it is expected that the Company will have a sale of lots shortly. Extra inducements will be offered by the Company to any kind of industry that will locate on the Company's lands, and manufacturing sites will be donated. Greensboro is destined to equal any of the Southern towns in push, energy and success. It is confidently expected that within five years Greensboro will have at least twenty-five thousand inhabitants.

LAND SALES. SUCCESS.

Judging from the experience of other enterprises, it would seem to be within a reasonable and conservative limit to expect within two years to realize from sales of lots, covering a comparatively small part of the total area of land purchased, an aggregate sum equal to the capital stock of the Company. This when added to the expected profit from the Company's furnaces and other works, makes the opening for the investment of capital one of the most inviting that has been presented to the public since the beginning of the present industrial era in the South.

This is purely a North Carolina industry and there is no reason why the State cannot become one of the great iron producers of the country. People of North Carolina! Look at what your sister States are doing. You can do as well, if not better, if you will only have confidence in what you have got. Subscribe liberally to the stock and trust the men who are at the head of the Company. The names alone is a sufficient guarantee as to the reliability and successful management; this, also, backed by the fostering interests of the C. F. & Y. V., and R. & D. Railroads.

LARGE SUBSCRIPTIONS HAVE ALREADY BEEN RECEIVED AT PAR.

The proceeds will go into the treasury to be used for development purposes with a view to making valuable the Company's lands. It is probable that when one half the stock (\$500,000) has been subscribed for, the books will be closed until after the first land sale.

For particulars as to time of payment, &c., ADDRESS,

The North Carolina Steel and Iron Co., GREENSBORO, N. C.