

# The Southport Leader.

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## STEVENS & FARRELL

Editors and Proprietors.

SOUTHPORT, Brunswick Co., N. C.

SOUTHPORT, N. C., NOVEMBER 6, 1890.

### BRUNSWICK OPPORTUNITY.

Nothing can be worse for a city or county than a state of indifference or apathy to its moral and commercial interests.

To both the moral and commercial, the educational can be added, and is really paramount, for out of it grows the higher regard for right and wrong, morally and commercially, as well as the knowledge to pursue business relations which must result to the advantage of the individual and community. Delays and overhaste are equally dangerous, but the stolid indifference, the satisfaction with present conditions, the fears of any change, because what is to be undertaken might turn out badly, these last are not only dangerous to all enterprises but fatal.

The people of Brunswick county have before them how a matter of the most vital importance, the question whether they will build a railroad. Many of the leading citizens have discussed the question and find that it only requires the united action of the people to decide whether they want a railroad.

The people of this county have been most liberal in their encouragement to outsiders to build railroads in this county, granting them lands, rights of way, and a hearty endorsement in every way possible. As yet there are no visible signs on the part of these parties toward building.

Recently some of our leading citizens determined that action on the county's part was necessary, that while waiting for outside help, time was passing, other counties were acting, developing their own resources, and becoming important commercial centers. Organizing therefore into a proposed railroad company, they met in Southport, and after communicating with parties West and North, it was found that the County of Brunswick could build and own its railroad. In place of giving lands and the other advantages which must be given to outsiders to induce them to build a railroad, the county can build the road and receive the benefits instead of letting them go to strangers who are interested in us to the extent of the money they get from us. The vast interior development of North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and other States must have an outlet on the Coast. The railroads passing through this State have built up the cities of Norfolk, Savannah, Charleston and Brunswick, at the sacrifice of our own seaports.

When we realize that out of a total population of over sixteen hundred thousand people, our largest city has only about twenty thousand inhabitants, it shows conclusively that North and South lines of railroad will never help in the creating of large cities in this State. The lower Cape Fear, in the cities of Wilmington and Southport should have a population of at least one hundred thousand inhabitants and be the channel through which the commerce of the "Old North State" should pass to its own aggrandizement.

It is not necessary in this article to go into the details of the proposed railroad company. The gentlemen

who will bring the matter before the county people are well known to all, they represent all parts of the county. The advancement of the best commercial interests of Brunswick will be the main idea, the prosperity and growth of the people will result, and Brunswick county can take such progressive strides as to command attention. It is a matter of congratulation that the element of indifference does not enter into the composition of our people. Strangers are not capricious and entertained royally, and any proposition looking to the up-building or improvement of the commonwealth has received a hearty support. The present question of Brunswick County's building the proposed railroad, is merely a question of time, and a short one, not one of ability and means. The rallying to the support of the leaders of the movement must be spontaneous by all the county people. We are not called upon for any personal sacrifice, nothing impossible is asked, but only the means which are at our hands need be given. The present generation of Brunswick can inaugurate a movement which will bless them and their children, and the future will see as a result of their enterprise and ability, a population of a quarter million of people dwelling on the lower Cape Fear in peace and prosperity, surrounded by all the comforts and benefits which accrue to a people who have by personal effort and enterprise improved the opportunities given them.

### LIBERALIZING CHURCH CREEDS.

The question of a second probation for the heathen was skillfully evaded by the American Board of Missions at its recent session in Minneapolis. This shows that the Presbyterians are not alone in their recognition of the desirability of a modification in the character of the iron-bound church creeds. The leaders may approach the subject with caution, or even for the present content themselves with surveying it from afar, in deference to what they may suppose to be unwillingness on the part of the great mass of church members to endorse a formal change. Probably in both cases there is a mistake in not properly appreciating the way in which is broadening out the religious intellectuality of all except a few of the older members who are so rooted and grounded in the old forms of thought that they have no eyes for any other side of a question than the one they were taught when young to regard as orthodox. No one may properly question the propriety of paying due deference to the venerable intellect which is fossilized and therefore beyond the possibility of further growth. But neither can it be denied that the younger element which has been trained in the school of modern thought, been educated to a knowledge scientific facts and their usefulness as a framework on which to build up correct ideas of the universe and its author, of God and his works, does not actively believe all the dogmas delivered by the elders. It demands an important modification in the articles of faith, not their repudiation as a whole. But it must be admitted that not a few are tempted to doubt all simply because some of the features still insisted on as essential appear to be absurd. They cannot help thinking there must be a mistake in regard to these, and the repugnance is apt to extend itself to other planks in the creed which of themselves would not be objected to.

This is especially the case with the distinctive doctrines of the Calvinistic creed. Beautifully logical if its premises be once accepted, it has long dominated in the realm of religious belief because the truth of those premises could not be gainsaid. The world did not know enough of the structure of the universe and the operation of the law of cause and effect in all observable parts of the vast domain to recognize the fact that the early formulations of faith were made by men who did not understand these truths, and would probably have written and taught differently if they had the work to do over again now. The candid students of today are willing to give Calvin full credit for having done the best his light permitted, for having done much that is of value still, and taught much that will probably stand through the ages, but they do not feel called upon to hold that he was infallible, and are aware he did not lay claim to be so. They assert for themselves the right to study and interpret the Bible in the light of modern scientific revelation and do

not by any means admit that a change in some of Calvin's interpretations is tantamount to a repudiation of the volume, still less to a confession of atheism.

In particular it seems to many thinking members of the churches today absurd to believe that the soul status of every human being is irrevocably fixed from and to all eternity, while it is recognized as a duty to "preach the Gospel to every creature." They ask themselves what is the use of doing the latter or paying out large sums in contributions to enable others to do it if no result is accomplished other than what was predestined from the beginning of eternity. Either the doctrine needs an important modification or church and mission work may as well be abandoned.

Not quite so difficult, but still very hard to reconcile with reason, is the doctrine which the head men among the Congregationalists considered in their recent convention but had not the courage to repudiate—namely: that the heathen are doomed to all eternity, though they never had "the word" preached to them. The doctrine of a second probation for the heathen, widely known as the Andover theory, is gaining ground rapidly among orthodox people, though it may be regarded as a half-way progress towards the Universalist tenet that all men will ultimately be saved. The idea that any one can be held eternally responsible through suffering too intense to be conceived when he had no means of escape from it pointed out during his lifetime is so repugnant to all conceptions of justice that it is no wonder sensible people are swinging round towards the notion that there must be some mistake about it. Also the doctrine of a bodily resurrection, if by that is meant a reanimation of the same physical body that is deserted by the soul in the death agony, is found to be absolutely inconsistent with the laws of nature; and some other articles of faith might be named which are equally impossible of active belief by the thinking educated man of today, however much he may encourage their reiteration by giving tacit assent to the doctrine, and subscribing to the support of the men who continue to preach it.

There is no mistaking the fact that the trend of conviction among the devout worshippers of this age is in favor of a modification of old church creeds which will not require them to disbelieve the evidences of their senses and the indisputable conclusion arrived at by reasoning from certain well-known facts which have been discovered to be such since the formulation of the creeds referred to. The chief obstacle in the way of the reform is fear of the consequences. It is thought by those who most stoutly resist the proposed change that if the bars be once let down it will encourage one concession after another to the atheistic element, with the result that ere many years have passed all the bulwarks of Christian faith will have been swept away, leaving no incentive to worship and no object for church work. Probably these people are mistaken radically in the assumption that creed formulas are necessary to the devotional feeling which is the essence of religion. Whether right or not, the change is progressing just the same, and from present appearances the effort to stop it will scarcely retard, certainly not prevent, the completion of the movement towards a much greater liberality in church creeds and formulas than is now insisted on by the orthodox sects.—Chicago Tribune.

The Raleigh *Intelligencer*, has changed its dress, making a further improvement in what was before a first class newspaper. Mr. Jernigan gives to the public each week, a most excellent paper.

We are pleased to receive the *South-ern Democrat*, of Greensboro, and note its good appearance.

This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon, and yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you Good Direction and out the demon of Epsom and install Epsom.

We recommend Electric Bitters for Dyspepsia and all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Sold at 50c and \$1.00 per bottle by Dr. D. I. Watson, Druggist.

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### Death of a Blockade Runner.

Captain Robt. W. Lockwood died at his residence in Charleston, S. C., Sunday last. He was born in Illinois, but had resided in Charleston more than forty years. Before the war he was a pilot, but soon after the war broke out he became a blockade runner. He had command of the Ella Warley, which, after several safe voyages, was captured, and Capt. Lockwood was taken to New York, sent to Ludlow street jail and eventually to Fort Lafayette, where he served out a term of imprisonment, and making his way back to Charleston, he again secured a blockade vessel, the Margaret and Jessie, in which he achieved his fame. The Margaret and Jessie was originally the *Douglass*, an English steamer plying between the Isle of Man and Liverpool. It cost \$100,000 in gold, had a capacity of 800 bales of cotton, and could make the run between Charleston and Nassau in forty-four hours.

Captain Lockwood made eighteen successful breaks through the enemy's lines. In one of these the Margaret and Jessie ran straight into the Federal fleet. As soon as her character was known five of the blockading squadron opened fire. She was fired at one hundred and fifty times, some of the vessels being not more distant than two hundred feet, and yet she came to anchor safely under walls of Fort Sumter. This was one of the most daring feats of the war on sea.

The Margaret and Jessie was eventually captured, on November 10, 1863, off the coast opposite Wilmington. She was going up the Cape Fear to Wilmington when she was sighted by the *Keystone*, which opened fire. This aroused the whole fleet, and the Margaret and Jessie steamed back to sea, closely pursued by the *Keystone*, the *Nipton* and the *Fulton*. The latter gained on her, and at daylight, under fire from the three United States cruisers, she surrendered, at the request of the ladies on board. Captain Lockwood's vessel was at that time shot through both wheels. The captain was sent to Fort Lafayette, and was not released until about the time of the surrender of General Lee.—News Observer.

[Captain Lockwood was well known here, having come to Southport when very young. He, with his father and mother, lived here some fifteen or sixteen years, then moved to Charleston. Capt. Lockwood's mother was a North Carolinian.]

**LACONICISMS.**  
Strive to realize a state of inward happiness, independent of circumstances.—Apon.

We are always complaining our days are few, and acting as though there would be no end of them.—Addison.

If we are ever in doubt what to do, it is a good rule to ask ourselves what we shall wish on the morrow that we had done.—Sir John Lubbock.

No crowned queen, or general leading great armies, could do more than be faithful, and every little child even can do so much as that.—Farwell.

Certain thoughts are prayers. There are moments when the soul is kneeling, no matter what the attitude of the body may be.—Victor Hugo.

You will find the mere resolve not to be useless, and the honest desire to help other people, will, in the quickest and delicatest ways, improve yourself.—Ruskin.

Cheerful active labor is a blessing. An old philosopher says, "The firefly only shines when on the wing; so it is with the mind; when once we rest we darken."—Anon.

Energy will do anything that can be done in this world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities, will make a two-legged animal a man without it.—Goethe.

The influence nearest that of omnipotence upon a young man is that of a noble, intelligent, refined woman; not one who may become his wife, but one older and out of all question. The friendship of such a woman, Steele says, is equal to a liberal education.—T. T. Munger.

Passions are strong emotions of the mind, occasioned by the view of approaching good or evil. These emotions are planted in man by Providence in order to give him activity, and fitting for society. The directing of our passions to improper objects, or suffering them to hurry us away with them, is the great danger in human life.—Anon.

### PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

Charles P. Barkshire of Morganton, Pa., is making a cane for the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893 which will contain 132 pieces of West Virginia wood, have a gold ferrule and a diamond-tipped head. He has made several valuable sticks, and expects this to be one of the finest works of wood-engraving to be seen at the Fair.

Ng Chi-Sing, otherwise known as Howqua, the wealthiest man in China, is dead. His name is celebrated in the history of the foreign trade of China. He was worth about \$30,000,000, and accumulated his wealth as head of the Chinese company called the Co-Hong, which for many years had a monopoly of the trade with Canton.

W. C. L. Beard has started a paper in Pittsburg, Kas., and this is his platform: "It shall be clear cut, and discreetly advocate that which is right and condemn that which is wrong if it takes the hide off. As the carcass of the editor will be responsible to the public for all the utterances of this paper, I deem it unnecessary to say more."

George W. Keene of South Boston is a man whose life is a record of figure nines. His father died in 1859 at the age of 69 and was buried Jan. 29. Mr. Keene himself was married May 29, enlisted in the Civil War July 19, 1863, was mustered out June 29, 1865, and was discharged July 9. His son was married Oct. 29. The 9th of the past month he received an injury which necessitated his removal to the city hospital, but he was discharged the 19th. He was 59 years old.

**Bucklen's Arnica Salve.**  
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chills, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale by Dr. D. I. Watson.

THE SOUTHPORT LEADER \$1 a year

### NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.

NORTH CAROLINA, )  
BRUNSWICK COUNTY. )  
In Office of Clerk of Superior Court.

Notice is hereby given of the Incorporation of the  
**BRUNSWICK COUNTY  
Fair and Agricultural  
ASSOCIATION.**

These articles of association, made and entered into and subscribed, by and between the undersigned incorporators and parties, at Southport, in the County of Brunswick and State of North Carolina, the 10th day of September A. D. (1890) One thousand eight hundred and ninety, witness and provide:

ARTICLE I. That E. B. Stevens, M. C. Guthrie, S. J. Stanley, J. H. Mints, Rufus Galloway, W. G. Curtis, W. A. Price, J. D. MacRae, C. L. Stevens, P. J. Farrell, Geo. Leonard, S. M. Robbins, David Ward, Jesse Wilson, C. O. Durant, Nixon Ottoway, A. J. Hawes, A. E. Stevens, W. B. Stevens, R. V. Leonard, A. H. Evans, D. B. Stanley, Isham G. Harrelson, Iredell Meares, W. S. Doshier, E. Sellers, Jr., W. A. Rourk, S. S. Drew, Henry Daniels, J. L. Weigman, of the County of Brunswick and State of North Carolina, and all other persons who may hereafter associate themselves with the aforesaid persons, and all and singular, their successors and assigns, be and they are hereby created a body politic and corporate, and formed into a company for the purpose of fostering and developing Agricultural and Mechanical pursuits of every kind in the County of Brunswick aforesaid, and of aiding and encouraging such of the Arts and Sciences as may be conducive to the prosperity of the citizens of said county, by established Fairs, Agricultural and Mechanical Schools, Industrial Schools for both sexes, and all other institutions which may be established for like purposes.

ARTICLE II. That the said company shall be called the "Brunswick County Fair and Agricultural Association."

ARTICLE III. That the capital stock of said company shall be Five Dollars and Dollars in shares of ten Dollars each, but the capital stock may be increased to Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, by vote of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IV. That the time which said corporation shall exist shall be thirty years.

ARTICLE V. That the place of business of said corporation shall be Southport, N. C.

ARTICLE VI. That said corporation shall have all the powers and privileges granted to corporations by Chapter Sixteen of the Code of North Carolina.

W. S. DOSHER,  
Clerk Superior Court.  
Southport, N. C., Sept. 17, 1890.

## SOUTHPORT

Improve your

## LAND

Improve your

## and

## IMPROVEMENT

## COMPANY.

## AUTHORIZED CAPITAL

## \$100,000.

## Organized under Special

## Charter Granted by

## the State of North

## Carolina.

## This Company has been fully

## organized and offers its Stock at

## \$100.00 per share, par value

## The money subscribed to be in-

## vested in Real Estate in or near

## Southport, N. C.

## The Corporators can assure

## all who invest that their

## interests will be fully protected.

## Every Share has a vote in all

## Matters.

## BOOKS OF

## SUBSCRIPTION

## are now open at the

## office of the Treasurer

## Dr. W. G. CURTIS.

## The Company believes there is

## to be a great

## COMMERCIAL CITY

## built here, and now is The Time

## to secure

## REAL ESTATE.

## For further information

## apply to

## W. G. CURTIS,

## Treasurer.