

# The Southport Leader.

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## STEVENS & FARRELL

Editors and Proprietors.

SOUTHPORT, Brunswick Co., N. C.

SOUTHPORT, N. C., AUGUST 20, 1891.

### THE CHANCE FOR REDEMPTION.

It has been over fifteen months, since the Magistrates authorized the County Commissioners of Brunswick County, to petition the State Legislature to give them, the Commissioners, the privilege of issuing County Bonds to the amount of \$15,000, for the purpose of building a new jail, fire proof vault for County records and putting Court House in repair, and the removal and construction of a new County poor-house.

It is unnecessary in this article to discuss why nothing has been done in the matter, the LEADER has already shown the different causes, sufficient to say that the County buildings still remain a disgrace to this or any County, the laws pertaining to them are not complied with, and no one seems to be responsible or care that they are not observed.

Section 782, Code of North Carolina, says, "There shall be kept and maintained in good and sufficient repair in every County, a court house and common jail, \* \* \* and the boards of commissioners of the several counties respectively \* \* \* from time to time shall order and establish such rules and regulations for preservation of the court house, and for the government and management of the prisons, as may be conducive to the interests of the people, and the security and comfort of the persons confined."

Attention is called to the "Security" (?) and "Comfort," (?) which the Brunswick County jail offers prisoners. In connection with the "Security" and "Comfort" now offered to inmates of the County jail, it is well to quote again from the Code, Section 783, in regard to how a jail should be arranged for its inmates. The Code says, "The common jails of the several Counties shall be provided with AT LEAST FIVE SEPARATE AND SUITABLE APARTMENTS," etc. Any person who knows anything of the County jail, will not wonder at the LEADER's emphasis on the words, "At least five separate and suitable apartments."

The County is fortunate in not having many criminals, but there is certainly no provision at present for the confinement of white and colored prisoners, or of the different sexes, as the law demands there shall be. Is the law of any consequence? Setting aside the law, does not a decent and Christian humanity call for an observance of some morality in the matter? The LEADER believes it does, and so must every citizen who has any sympathy or regard for the miserable unfortunate who may be inmates of the jail.

While so many months have been wasted, and the law remains a dead letter in regard to Brunswick County's interests, as it reads concerning its County buildings, there is no reason why the Commissioners should delay longer in carrying out the law. The

cutting down of the amount designated by the Magistrates, \$15,000, to \$7,000 was a great mistake. Seven thousand dollars spent on the buildings here, would of course improve them, but if the County seat is to be elsewhere, it will simply be the construction of buildings, for the tax payers to pay for, and not only the yearly interest on the bonds issued, but in a short time they will have to pay in addition for constant repairs on the buildings.

What the LEADER advocates, is first class County buildings, to be constructed with all modern appliances and conveniences, fairly, if not absolutely fireproof. To do this County Bonds should be issued, if the site is to remain unchanged, for at least \$15,000. If the County seat is voted to be moved, make the amount \$20,000, for the additional amount will be necessary to secure land and materials elsewhere.

The LEADER urges and insists that Brunswick County shall act in this matter of County buildings next month. Let the County seat be set led and let the County comply with the law in regard to its public buildings. The blot which now rests on the name of Brunswick ought to be removed, and it is for the interest of every citizen, to see that the County's name is speedily redeemed from the shame now attached to it.

### FOLLOWERS OF FALSE GODS.

The wonderful progressiveness of the present age, the advancement in the sciences, the marvelous inventions, have done much for the world and mankind. And yet with the rapid and brilliant achievements of the day, certain objectionable features have become a part of this growth, invading both business and social life. People are so accustomed to modern achievements, as to feel incapable of surprise, in fact any expression of enthusiasm is considered "bad form," and a sign of vulgarity.

The intensely rapid growth of the material affairs in life, are far in advance of the moral, although the moral side has shared in some degree with the physical advancement. The pleasing delusion of many people, that the Christian graces are native to the United States, and do not need cultivation, but can easily keep up with material progress, leads to their neglect. People are so blinded by the ostentatious glare of the material, as to be unable to note the absence of Christianity and philanthropy, and pursue their way, deceived by the glitter, accepting the shadow for the substance.

In this time and age, when poverty is accounted a crime, not a misfortune, Christianity, in its highest and noblest teachings, is incompatible with the business success of to-day, and a good commercial rating is rather to be sought, than the spirit which accompanies a poor and honest life. The Church can overlook anything but poverty, and whatever the grace may be which goes with the widow's mite, it passes unrecognized and unsought among the rich gifts, given with the desire and purpose of display, with no Christian thought or sincerity of heart. This modern pursuit of wealth necessarily must mean the prostitution of all available means within reach for the accomplishment of the object sought. The philanthropy which would have the right hand ignorant of the left hand's deeds, finds small space in the life of to-day, but dissembling in the robes of charity does, with the thought of gain, the bread on the waters' act, but with a heavy interest attachment.

The great ostentatious philanthropy of the day is purely selfish, but it receives the praise of the world, while the quiet, unassuming, true charity, passes unnoticed, unappreciated, and the world, dazzled by the glitter of gold and jewels, the display of the ostentatious philanthropy, follows in its train, blind to the true situation. The offensive cant which prevails, especially in highly civilized life, is the quintessence of hypocrisy, and the constant living of such a life leads to the delusive conviction that the life is one of rectitude. Speech and actions reek with hypocrisy, so habitually lived, as to be indistinguishable to those meeting it every day. Even childhood is not free from these debasing characteristics, but is taught to lip the phrases of adult deception. With these tendencies early impressed, it is not strange that the world has so few bold, untrammelled and original thinkers.

The assertion of honest, meritorious individuality, finds but a poor market

for its wares, while the pleasing and soothing platitudes of the many, do not disturb society from its dreams of perfection. If the truth must be told, let it be so clothed, as not to shock the sensibilities, or cause disagreeable jars to one's nerves.

The rapid progress of the day, makes many rank hypocrites, perhaps unconsciously so, but in the struggle for wealth and position, morality and scriptural teaching find little chance of success against such powerful opponents.

The prostitution of body, the sacrifice of talents, the reeking hypocrisy of life, are willingly exchanged for the unreal, unsatisfying glitter and pomp of the hour. Honest endeavor and steady progress, are too slow for this brilliant, meteoric age, which demands the sensational.

### ARBITRATION AND PEACE.

International arbitration and universal peace are things most desirable in themselves, but they may require more effective means for their fruition than the meeting of clergymen which has been held at the City Temple in London. When, for an example, we find Venezuela anxious to resort to referees for a peaceful determination of her eastern boundary, and Great Britain obstructing such a settlement by interposing a condition that would give her an advantage, one of the practical obstacles to arbitration becomes manifest. Kaiser Wilhelm has more than once proclaimed himself an ardent friend of peace, and no doubt is entirely sincere; yet with his temperament and surroundings his devotion to peace might conceivably depend on whether Germany was allowed to have her own way. Still, arbitration as the voluntary resort of nations is making gains. We have two conspicuous examples of this fact at present in Great Britain's agreements for the settlement of her fishery quarrels with France and our country; and recalling also her arrangements with Portugal about the Delagoa Bay affair. Lord Salisbury may ardently acquire an enviable reputation for his readiness to accept this means of settling international difficulties. If he tries to get the best hold in the British Guiana boundary dispute, at least his arrangement for arbitration with France is so conspicuously fair as to excite the fears of the Newfoundlanders, while the proposed settlement with our country as to the seals is no less liberal than the one as to the lobsters.

But the somewhat vague views of arbitration as a guarantee of universal peace which forms the pleasant mid-summer dream of the ministers now taking their vacation in London and of their professional brethren who are greeting them there is another matter. The difficulty with a scheme of compulsory arbitration, binding on all nations, is that of prearranging its terms. Lord Salisbury and M. Ribot know how much they wish to submit to referees in the French shore dispute, and they have carefully picked out the three jurists and publicists who are to act as arbiters. But those statesmen might shrink from formulating an agreement for arbitration to cover all possible future disputes between Great Britain and France and prescribing their exact form of settlement. The fundamental difficulty in each case is usually that of determining how much shall be put before the arbiters, as is illustrated in the discussion between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Blaine over the Bering Sea controversy. By what general terms, therefore, as to quarrels of the future can one generation bind its posterity touching the points to be submitted to arbitration? Again, while at any given moment a country could pick out a permanent arbiter, as Spain might choose the Pope, or the United States Switzerland, yet with lapse of time and conflict of interests the tribunal agreed upon might become unsatisfactory to one party or the other or to both.

Still, some approach to a stipulated system of arbitration is not wholly to be despised. The advantage is so great of choosing beforehand the terms and the tribunal, in order that the controversy may be sure of submission to amicable decision, when popular fury might otherwise call for the sword, that some such scheme will continue to be sought for. The removal of any sense of national humiliation in an adverse decision would be a great gain, the point of national honor being then changed to standing by what may seem an unjust verdict.—New York Times.

### NORTH CAROLINA.

News Clipped From Valuable Exchanges From the Old North State.

Five thousand pounds of grapes from first crop of five acres was Mr. P. H. Andrews yield, pretty good grape crop.—News-Observer.

The brick work on that part of the new city hall which is to be used as a market is completed and the roof is being put on.—Asheville Citizen.

Prof. J. Y. Joyner, his many friends in this city and section will be sorry to know, is prostrated with a case of slow, stubborn fever, at Biltmore, near Asheville.—Goldsboro Argus.

Revenue Collector White, of this district, yesterday received news of the capture of two illicit distilleries near Sanford, Moore county. Several moonshiners who were operating the distilleries escaped.

The recent big fire at Rocky Mount has not in the least discouraged her people. The Argonaut says: Workmen are busy at work, cleaning off the debris of the fire and preparing to commence building.

Water was turned on for the first time through the main pipes up town Friday afternoon. To see it rushing in a bold stream from the hydrants and flushing the gutters was quite an agreeable sight. It looked very business and city like.—Gold Leaf.

It begins to look as if the Greensboro Street Railway would soon be a thing of reality. The ties and rails for the road have been placed along North Elm street. The projectors of the enterprise are reticent and but little concerning their intentions can be learned.—North State.

Capt. T. G. Dixon, of the Old Dominion steamer Kinston, shot and killed about four miles from Newbern, on the Neuse river, from the deck of the steamer, the largest alligator on record in this vicinity. He is eleven feet six inches long, five feet around, and weighed eight hundred pounds. He ought to be sent to the Inter-State Exposition.—Ex.

The State Farmers' Alliance in session at Morehead City this week completely vindicated the North Carolina Department of Agriculture in connection with the seizure of fertilizer-manufactured by the Durham Fertilizer Company. A report was adopted sustaining the Commissioner of Agriculture, and provides that in the future the State Business Agent of the Alliance shall be governed by the analyses made by the Chemist of the State Agricultural Department.—Raleigh State Chronicle.

The Press Association in Winston yesterday voted on the place for holding the next convention. On the first ballot it was a tie vote between Charlotte and Newbern. Then some of the fellows who wanted it for Charlotte and thinking that it was settled that way anyhow, had voted for Newbern in a complimentary way, caught their breath at the close call, and on the second ballot, Charlotte got it with a whoop. So we are to have the editors with us next year, and a good time Charlotte intends to give them.—Charlotte News.

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the people of Southport and Brunswick County for their liberal patronage in the past.

In continuing our style of doing business, good value at one price, We hope to merit the same in the future. We expect a very large trade in the fall and desire the people of Brunswick to be liberal patrons.

### FOR THE PRESENT

We offer our entire Stock of Summer Goods at 10 per cent above cost.

Our Sample and Mail order department, will be complete in the future. Orders solicited. Respectfully,

J. J. HEDRICK.

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at and below cost. Any one in need of a Hat can get it at their own price.

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We have a special drive in Matting which we are selling at 22 cents per yard, worth 30 cents. Also a job lot for 16 cents, worth 20 cents. These Mattings were bought at Auction Sale.

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