

The Southport Leader.

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STEVENS & FARRELL
Editors and Proprietors.
SOUTHPORT, Brunswick Co., N. C.

SOUTHPORT, N. C., SEPTEMBER 3, 1891.

A REPORT OF CONTRADICTIONS.

If the Grand Jury's report on the condition of Brunswick County's Court House, an analysis of which appeared in last week's LEADER, was one of exceptions, how shall the report of the jail be judged? It is certainly to be hoped that the next Grand Jury will make such a report as to mean something, that the examinations may be thorough, that a temporary cleaning, a little sawdust and whitewash will not blind it to the real conditions which exist, and then a report will be made which will not dodge or contradict, but one which will state positively and honestly the conditions of the County buildings, and not only recommend the necessary improvements, but see to it that a Grand Jury's report means business.

The last report on the jail reads contradictorily, whatever may have been the intention of the Grand Jury. The report says, "We found the building neat and clean," but in a few sentences further along comes this statement, "We find that the appearance of the jail both exterior and interior is NOT very neat," recommending even that money be spent "By which it could be made neat."

Again the report says of the jail, "It is fairly strong," but in another sentence recommends that money be spent on it "By which it could be made strong."

That the jail is neither "neat" nor "strong" is notorious, and the expenditure of a few hundred dollars, as recommended, to make the jail "neat, comfortable and strong," will not do it. The iron cages built at a cost of nearly five hundred dollars inside of the old building, have proven no barrier to prisoners who had determined to escape.

The report says, "That no complaint was made except by one whom we have no idea could be made pleasant." It is hardly to be supposed that every thing will be found "pleasant" to persons who have to be confined in jails, but there is a Christian humanity, a common decency to be observed, a complying with present existing State laws, which are NOT fulfilled by those who are responsible for the present conditions of Brunswick County jail.

The LEADER has already published the sections in the Code of North Carolina, (182-783) which specify in regard to the building, repairing and furnishing of county jails. Every prisoner confined in Brunswick County jail, as it is at present, has good and sufficient grounds for complaint.

Whether the recommendations of the Grand Jury, in matter of supplying the inmates of the County poorhouse with chairs to sit on, and better mattresses to sleep on, has been complied with, is not known. The latter must have been surely, and the recommendation must have been a very necessary one, as the interest taken in the new beds by the poorhouse in-

mates was a lively one, leading in one instance to a fight for possession of one.

The policy of keeping paupers considered "in a measure insane, and dangerous," with the other inmates of the poorhouse, is unquestionably unwise, if not worse. The matter demands more attention than mere semi-annual visits of an hour or so, with formal recommendations.

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.

The recent change of the Southport Signal Service Station, from a station of the third, to one of the second order, is one which will prove of great value to the shipping interests at this port, and the reports made from this station are likely to prove of service and value also to the Department of Agriculture, to which the Signal Service is now attached.

Instead of merely the maximum and minimum temperatures being recorded daily at this station, with random recordings of wind and weather, the station will be supplied in future with instruments, and records kept which will be of interest and profit to the various interests of this port, section, State and Department.

Hereafter, captains of vessels arriving at this place can not only find accurate meteorological records of winds, clouds and rain storms, but also be able to compare and regulate their barometers. The absence of a trustworthy barometer at this point has long been severely felt, and the placing of such an instrument at Southport will be found of the greatest importance to mariners, the consultation of a reliable barometer having been hitherto denied vessel captains stopping here.

The changes to be made at Southport Station will be fully appreciated by mariners, and reports from the station will gradually increase in importance and value.

The LEADER will each week contain full and accurate information, in regard to not only all meteorological reports and observations, but also report on all maritime matters of interest occurring in the lower Cape Fear section.

A GOOD CORN CROP.

Dispatches from the various market centers from day to day speak of prices of corn as affected in large measure by the weather prevailing at the time.

To many people this seems to be rather foolish, because any phase of the weather for a day or two really can make little difference with the crop. To a certain extent this is true, but closer investigation of the subject will show that the grain speculator has much of pecuniary interest in the weather which prevails during the growth of the corn crop. Cool summer weather and an early fall, that is a fall in which frosts come unusually early, mean the cutting off of a portion of the crop altogether, or reducing much of it below contract grade, in the Northwest and some portions of the Western States. He is buying and selling for future delivery, and corn of full weight per bushel can only be delivered on contracts. If now part of the crop is injured, the price of the corn he has agreed to deliver in December, although not yet harvested, may be so high at the time of delivery that it will ruin him to fulfill his contracts. The weather, therefore, is a large factor in speculative dealings in corn, and this is why almost every day we read about the weather in market dispatches.

This year the size and quality of the corn crop is of more than usual importance. Beerbohm, Bear, the Cincinnati Price Current, Bradstreet's, and other reliable grain authorities, agree in the fact that Europe will be compelled to import breadstuffs in greater quantity than usual. Although our wheat crop is nearly 200,000,000 bushels greater than last year, the surplus will not be sufficient to take the place of the wheat and rye lacking in Europe. Eastern Europe consumes more rye than wheat, and the failure there of rye is even greater than that of wheat. The certainty of this fact has put prices of rye nearly up to level with those of wheat in rye-consuming countries, and the only breadstuff which many families can afford is likely to remain high-priced, and practically beyond reach.

Corn is now cheaper per pound than wheat or rye, and since our consuls for the last few years have been urging upon European nations the use of corn for bread, it has been introduced into

more general notice than ever before. A breadstuff at 1 1/2 cents per pound will be more in consonance with the pocketbook of the average European peasant than one which costs two cents or more per pound. In Scotland and parts of Ireland oats are used more or less for bread, but even there the use of the cheaper maize is gradually increasing, while oat cakes and barley bread are every year less used. The failure of rye and wheat, in Europe, therefore, will not only make a market for our surplus of these grains, but also for our maize crop, which is by far the principal cereal crop of this country. A good crop of corn this year will no doubt be accompanied with better prices for it than has been the case for several years.

The shrewd speculator in grain has already studied up these things, and hopes for good weather for a few days longer, to assure a large crop of corn, which he knows can be sold on the other side for cash at good prices, and he wants to handle it. While wheat is the principal grain exported, corn is gradually creeping up to it in importance, and this year is likely to see a very large increase in exports of maize for feeding the middle and lower classes of Europe. Although Europe can find wheat supplies in many countries, the United States does and must always furnish its entire supply of maize. A prominent New York commercial authority advises grain-buyers to be careful, as although Europe must have bread it does not follow that more wheat than usual will be taken. "And when," he says, "it comes to a case of necessity, when actual scarcity of food opens the possibility of suffering or starvation, there will always be available in any part of Europe a great quantity of American corn, which will undoubtedly be cheaper than either wheat or rye, and might easily be consumed this year to a great extent in place of the more highly priced grains." We therefore have the prospect of a large inflow of gold or its equivalent during the next twelve months, not only from the sale of our extraordinarily large surplus of wheat, but also from our surplus of the corn crop, which on account of the higher prices this year, will be less used on the farms, and be thrown upon the markets in greater proportion than usual. One effect of our large corn crop may be to avert the higher prices for wheat which the Western Alliance men propose to secure by holding their wheat out of market for a while. At least it is fortunate for our less favored European neighbors that we have so good crops of wheat and corn, as they will be sure of a supply at reasonable prices.—Buffalo Express.

REVIEWS.

September's Wide Awake is eagerly greeted by young and old, anxious to know what the "Five Little Peppers" are going to do next. The many friends of little Miss Matilda Archambau Van Dorn will be interested in reading about her brave act in the face of two runaway horses. Mrs. Goddard Orpen's account of "The Prince Imperial," the sad ending of whose short life is familiar to most readers, is made valuable by the addition of four portraits from paintings and photographs. These are a few of the many good things found in this number of the Wide Awake. It is also beautifully illustrated.

Wide Awake \$2.40 a year. D. Lothrop Company, Boston.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

ATLANTA, Ga., September 3, 1889.
To the ex-Soldiers and Sailors of the Confederate States of America:

The convention of delegates from the different States which assembled in New Orleans, June 10, 1889, effected a general organization known as the "United Confederate Veterans." It is designed as an association of all the bodies of ex-Confederate Veterans and Sailors throughout the Union. The convention adopted a constitution and did me the great honor to elect me General, which position I accept with peculiar gratification. Preliminary to the issue of any orders I wish to call general attention to the

OBJECTS OF THIS ASSOCIATION

and to enlist in their accomplishment the active co-operation not only of every survivor of Southern armies, but also that large contingent of sons of veterans, who, too young to have received the baptism of fire, have nevertheless received with you the baptism of suffering and of sacrifice.

The first article of the constitution declares: "The object and purpose of this organization will be strictly social, literary, historical and benevolent. It will endeavor to unite in a general federation all associations of the Confederate veterans, soldiers and sailors now in existence or hereafter to be formed; to gather authentic data for an impartial history of the war between the States; to preserve the relics or mementoes of the same; to cherish the ties of friendship that should exist among the men who have shared common dangers, common suffering and privations; to care for the disabled and extend a helping hand to the needy; to protect the widow and orphan and to make and preserve the record of the services of every member, and as far as possible, of those of our comrades who have preceded us in eternity."

The last article provides that neither discussion of political or religious subjects nor any political action shall be permitted in the organization and any association violating that provision shall forfeit its membership.

GOOD OBJECTS.
Comrades, no argument is needed to secure for those objects your enthusiastic endorsement. They have burdened your thoughts for many years, you have cherished them in sorrow, poverty and humiliation. In the face of misconstruction you have held them in your hearts with the strength of religious convictions. No misjudgment can defeat your peaceful purposes for the future. Your aspirations have been lifted by the mere force and urgency of surrounding conditions to a plane far above the paltry consideration of partisan triumphs. The honor of the American Republic, the just powers of the federal government, the equal rights of States, the integrity of the constitutional union, the sanctions of law and the enforcement of order have no class of defenders more true and devoted than the ex-soldiers of the South and their worthy descendants. But you realize the great truth that a people without the memories of heroic suffering and sacrifices are

A PEOPLE WITHOUT A HISTORY.
To cherish such memories and recall such a past, whether crowned with success or consecrated in defeat, is to idealize principle and strengthen character, intensify love of country and convert defeat and disaster into pillars of support for future manhood and noble womanhood. Whether the Southern people under their changed conditions may ever hope to witness another civilization which shall equal that which began with their Washington and ended with their Lee, it is certainly true that devotion to their glorious past is not "only the surest guarantee of future progress and the holiest bond of unity," but is also the strongest claim they can present to the confidence and respect of the other sections of the Union.

GENERAL ORGANIZATION.
I rejoice that a general organization too long neglected has been at last perfected. It is a brotherhood which all honorable men must approve and which heaven itself will bless. I call upon you therefore to organize in every State and community where ex-Confederates may reside and rally to the support of the high and peaceful objects of the "United Confederate Veterans," and move forward until by the power of organization and persistent effort your beneficent and Christian purposes are fully accomplished.

J. B. GORDON,
Commanding General.

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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.

CLOSING OUT.
We are now closing out our summer

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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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