

# The Southport Leader.

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## STEVENS & FARRELL

Editors and Proprietors.  
SOUTHPORT, Brunswick Co., N. C.  
SOUTHPORT, N. C., OCTOBER 29, 1891.

### THERE IS MONEY IN IT.

The recent very heavy catches of fish in the vicinity of Southport, only go to show what might be done in establishing and building up a great sea food industry at this place.

The canning company already here, have done a profitable business during the past year, in oysters, clams and terrapin, and the company's manufacture could not equal the demand for its goods.

The very heavy run of mullets this year, would have given any company here prepared to handle them as fast as caught, plenty to do, and have resulted in a most profitable business to both fishermen and the company who could have taken them for shipment. While these fish have been in great abundance, and the fishermen have made some money, the market after the first week or so has not been able to take the fish as caught, and the result has been a dragging, over supplied market, with no inducement for fishermen to catch any except for home consumption. Another excellent fish in abundant supply this season, is the sea trout, which has come in such vast numbers as to fairly exhaust all who tried to diminish the number by catching them. The catch a few days ago, of four small boats, line fishing, was between two and three thousand pounds in weight, and every day good catches were made. With a market here or buyers who would take all the fish caught, and pay for them a fair price, it is impossible to state how many pounds could have been taken, and the results would have benefitted all parties, besides developing a most important industry.

But the fish business here is not limited to simply the above mentioned sea products, nor to this season of the year alone, for during the entire year, with exceptional times, the waters around Brunswick abound in many delicious varieties of fish and sea foods, which can be secured with little or no risk and very little work. The argument of little or poor transportation, with the consequent impossibility of marketing in condition, at points where the demand will make prices always remunerative, will soon cease to exist. The field is open for the establishment of an industry here which will pay well. There is no obstacle in the way, which a little money, brains and honest endeavor cannot overcome. There is money in it for such persons.

### A POLITICAL SINEW.

However loud the cry may be of an "unpurchasable franchise," the demand for ballot reform, and the sophistry of any political party in its speeches for pure elections, the fact cannot be ignored that the money argument is as yet as convincing as it ever was, and is an important campaign factor. The voluntary (?) contributions of office holders at every presidential campaign, amounting in reality and fact simply to political assessments, is an unknown sum, which comes regularly into the hands of those directing campaign affairs, to be placed where it will do the most good.

The party out of power will naturally protest against this abuse of the laws, and this leads to changes in the manner of contribution, but which continue to be willful violations of the intent of the law, no matter what name may be given to the contribution. The action of the executive committee of the New York Civil Service Reform Association, in calling the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General, to the soliciting of political contributions from persons in the employ of the Federal service, is a pertinent inquiry and one which is backed by the laws of 1883, which should be tested to see if they can be made effective, if violated.

The forty thousand dollars raised,

recently, in a single evening at the Union League Club, in New York, to be used in Mr. Fassett's canvass, as candidate for Governor of New York, is an indication of how those who subscribed this sum regard money as a political factor, and how necessary it is for campaign purposes. The large, idle, floating population of voters, found in every city of any size, is too important to be neglected at elections.

This element cares nothing for men or principles, except to the extent of the money involved in the purchase of its vote. What does the right of suffrage amount to with this class, whose harvest times is at elections? And what party management unwisely ignores this vote, which can be secured by means of the dollar. Do the members of the party securing this vote, question the method employed, or at the end of the campaign investigate the incidental expense account? There is no party with such high ideas of political morals, not even the saintly Mugwump, that does not recognize money as a most important political sinew, in its purchasing power of votes. The strength which a substantial campaign fund gives to a party, cannot be estimated. It is a demonstration of confidence in the party's position, faith in its principles, and a belief in its success. In the political battle it is the "heaviest artillery," and its power is irresistible to turn the tide of battle in certain quarters.

While the present political conditions exist, and a certain voting element has its votes on sale, it is not to be expected that any political party will fail to use this most potent agency, money, to effect its ends, if by so doing it wins. Political morals can be shocked by failure, but never by success.

### NO PILOT, NO SHIP.

The loss of the U. S. naval steamer Despatch on the Virginia coast is another evidence of the necessity of employing coast pilots on naval vessels. Whatever loss the government has sustained by the stranding of the Galena, tug Nina and the Despatch within a year was caused through the lack of knowledge of these vessels' position the responsibility of which must rest on the officers in command, although neither of them were pilots in the proper sense of the term.

These officers, however, were obliged to assume the responsibility of piloting their vessels, whether they were competent or not, through a naval regulation—one that the department seems determined not to modify no matter how much it costs to keep it in force through loss of vessels. With a good leadman at his post, with plenty of steam, and an engine in good order and tight ship, there is no excuse for any mariner getting his vessel near enough to the Virginia coast to strike bottom and especially, bound south, with the wind northeast. It was done in this case, however, and calls to mind the more serious disaster with loss of life, to the United States Steamer Huron, south of Cape Henry, the cause of which was not sufficient allowance for leeway and an onshore current.

An experienced pilot would never have allowed either of these vessels to get into shoal water under the existing circumstances, owing to this familiarity with the currents and the soundings. Year after year the Old Dominion steamships out of this port make their trips three times a week over the route on which the Despatch was wrecked. These vessels make schedule time through snow storm and fog, but are never known to get in water shoal enough to endanger the loss of the vessel, for the reason that their masters are expert pilots, and there are plenty of pilots just as competent that naval vessels can employ, and which naval commanders would be glad to have on board, if the department would modify its order in relation thereto.

It is not long since that the Despatch was ashore in the Potomac for several days, much to the inconvenience of the Secretary of the Navy. She was then, as on this more recent stranding, being navigated without a pilot.

The Marine Journal has always advocated the employment of pilots, where piloting, not navigating, is required. It has shown time and again wherein the Navy Department has lost thousands of dollars through total losses and repairs of vessels that were traceable directly to the non employment of pilots. Our new naval vessels are too valuable to experiment with as schools for pilots.—Marine Journal.

### PRESS COMMENTS.

The wonderful changes in method, and the advancement made in presenting news, in almost every conceivable way to the great reading public, by the press of the country within the past few years is hardly realized, except by close observers. But this progress by the newspaper, is equally shared in by the periodicals, weekly

or monthly. Conspicuous among these is the Cosmopolitan Magazine, which in two years, has advanced from obscurity into prominence, and is now one of the leaders among the monthlies both in literary merit and for its unsurpassed photographic reproductions of people and scenes, which have added greatly to its well-established reputation, and made its perusal by all readers most enjoyable.

It is not alone in the secular press, that North Carolina continues to show improvement, but in the religious as well. The Greenview "Watch-Tower," the organ of the Disciples, has enlarged to an eight page paper, and continues its fine appearance with the increased size. The "Watch-Tower" should be found in the home of every family of the denomination in whose interests it is published, and can be read with profit by every one.

### REVIEWS.

THE HOME-MAKER, for October, contains most interesting reading in its departments. With the Housewife, Fashions and "Cycle," especially so for ladies. Among the descriptive articles, "The Old Van Rensselaer Mansion" by Mrs. M. P. Ferris, "Harvard Annex," by Mary Kendrick Kinney, and O. H.'s, "Along the Line," are finely illustrated, and the best in the number. The several prose and poetry pieces, with a few chapters of Marion Crawford's continued story, "The Three Fates," go to make up the number. Subscription price, \$2.00 a year. HOME-MAKER Co., Union Square, New York.

THE COSMOPOLITAN, for November, is as usual superbly illustrated, and its pages are filled with interesting and profitable reading matter for all classes of readers. C. Osborne Ward's, "Mascara of the Roman Amphitheatre," is illustrated by Dan Beard, is a fascinating story of the Roman gladiatorial days, and the researches made in the Portugal town of Batalha, by Commander Crowninshield, U. S. N., and its remarkable cathedral, will be enjoyed by the student or reader, in the article "Batalha and Alcobaca." "Alfalfa Farming" in Colorado, by J. B. Walker, shows the wonderful productivity of this plant. The "City of the World's Fair," can be read with profit by all who expect to visit the wonderful modern city, so well described in this number, by Charles King. This by no means completes the list of pieces, others by Thos. L. James, Louise C. Moulton, Horace Porter, will prove well worth the perusing. THE COSMOPOLITAN, \$3.00 a year, Cosmopolitan Publishing Co., Madison Square, New York.

### NORTH CAROLINA EDITORS.

—If a protective tariff does not put prices up and keep them up it is a misnomer and an absurdity, quite as much of an absurdity as is the assertion that it lowers prices.—Wilmington Star.

—The average prudence of men engaged in business may be said to be a constant quantity. Some are prudent; some incautious; but incautious about what? About crediting customers beyond their ability to pay.—News-Observer.

—The old foggy notion that modesty must wear a veil and avoid interest in great questions makes woman an inferior being. She has lost none of her modesty, but has lost much of her ignorance, and the world is the better for it.—State Chronicle.

—The people understand the sugar situation better than the Republican party think they do. The people want substantial, not fictitious relief; they want low taxes, not coupled with high bounties; they want the lowest taxation consistent with the actual needs of the Government.—Chatham Record.

—It is also a fact that the Democratic party to-day stands squarely upon record as favoring every demand the farmers are making for relief, save and except the sub-treasury, which would have the Government loan the farmer money at two per cent. per annum, when the Government itself cannot borrow money at such a rate of interest. And the Government has not a dollar of money, and cannot get a dollar of money, unless it borrows it or taxes the people—the farmers included—to raise it.—Asheville Citizen.

—Men mistrust their fellow men and in the struggle for an existence the weak and oppressed are made to bow at the feet of the mighty, and yield uncomplainingly. This condition has obtained so long in this country that those who have been living under the great burdens are being aroused to the absolute necessity of making a stubborn resistance in order to free themselves and restore their rights. No period in the history of this country has ever witnessed such a thorough determination on the part of the working classes to obtain relief from oppressive and unjust legislation.—Farmers' Advocate.

### REVOLUTIONARY RUINS.

In this township are two remarkable and very old ruins, or we might say signs, of ruined mills. One of these was erected across a stream navigable to the source by good-sized flats and even steamboats. Tradition saith that in "ye olden time" a man having let out a contract for building a dam across this stream, the work was commenced. After many months of toil the contractor found that he would be unable to finish it, and going to his employer he offered to give all he had done if the contract were cancelled. He was refused and as he had property, was sued for damages and ruined. The work was finally completed but did not stand. The dam is almost high enough, except on the streams, to hold five feet of water and this after the wear and tear of over a century. Two county bridges now span the two waterways. The length of the dam is about 500 yards. It is known as the "Old Hazeal." The other ruin is across Town creek, at the head of navigation, 12 miles west of Wilmington, N. C., the creek flowing into Cape Fear river 10 miles below Wilmington. At this place the tide rises two to six inches, making a tideway of 46 miles to Wilmington. This dam is even now 8 to 10 feet high and 10 feet in width. Huge pine and oak have grown on and around it so that it cannot be distinguished from the surrounding forest but for its shape and height. There appears to have been a grist mill on the main stream, flood-gates in the center and a saw-mill on the other side, on a race cut through the solid land, nearly half a mile in length, connecting with a turn of the creek below. About 14 years ago, in cutting out this old race to make a higher landing, pine scantling and two sections of sheathing, well preserved but water worn, were uncovered. The sheathing had evidently been torn from its original foundations. A break seems to have taken place before the dam was finished, leaving a small lake below. The next break was at the flood-gates. The dam was built around the lake that was left by the break (about one acre in extent). One freshet and only one, (in 1867) since the late war and as long before as I can remember, ran over this place, it being lower than the main work. Another break which was never repaired, left a lake nearly as large as the last one. These lakes are never less than six feet in depth and sometimes afford real good fishing. It would be very good if hooks and worms were not continually bobbing, with 15th amendments at the other end of the line. All of Town Creek is more or less low and swampy ground, but right here is high (made ground) entirely across.

The bottom is rocky and marl. The water has been pouring through the breaks and the two water ways, during freshets, for over a century and in the recollection of the oldest citizen there is no apparent wasting of this solid earthen work.

One may well ask, Who built it? Who paid for it? Who died while it was going up? What accidents happened? How much money was lost in the building? When was it built? etc. It is so long ago that the name of the builder has been lost or forgotten. An old man, Miles Potter, (now dead) who was born about 1785, used to relate that he remembered, when a boy, of eating grapes which grew upon the then old mill-house. It was said many years ago that an old graveyard near by may have been the resting place of the poor African slave torn away from his home upon the Senegal or Niger, and made to wear his life away carrying earth upon his head or upon a rude barrow, under the cruel lash of task-master. Or, as history tells us, English subjects were for crimes sometimes committed and sometimes sent over to the American colonies, they may have been employed the same way and buried there too. If money was not lost, labor was. Old folks tell us that in the "long ago" dump carts and mules were not used as now. None but strong corporations would attempt such work now. One might say how could any man be so foolish as to undertake so much in the face of such odds. Why did he not use rock or wood for water tumblers instead of so much loose dirt?

A hundred years from now, when our country has a population like China, our descendants may say, What poor farmers those old people were; for history says that men with families, farmers, had from 25 to 100 acres of land and barely made a living. We support our families and have only from one to two acres. The best speed of their railroad cars was 60 miles an hour, while our air cars travel at the rate of 200. Again, history tells us they had a great Republican or Democratic government, with laws made and executed for the benefit of her then 65,000,000 inhabitants. In the next chapter it says that business or trade is allowed and licensed, which cost the people of that day billions of

dollars, with no profit to the masses. We cannot see why thoughtful freemen could have acted so differently from what we do now, and yet they seemed to brag about their great and free country.

But we turn from what was, to what is and say that a saw and grist mill, cotton gin, spoke and handle factory and a shingle mill could easily be run by that old race with the high banks and make the welkin ring with sound of axe, saw and wheels.

In this section we have quantities of the finest pitch, spruce and rosemary pine, hickory, ash, cypress, poplar sweet gum, black gum and other timbers, farm lands, people and wire grass.

Town-Creek, Brunswick Co., N. C.

### POLITICALLY CONSIDERED.

Gov. Campbell thinks he will be elected by 15,000 plurality, and McKinley's friends are confident of the Major's election by 30,000. You put up your money and take your choice.—Chicago Tribune.

Cleveland and Hill meet effusively in public, but to judge by the expressions of their respective supporters what they think in private would send the political mercury below freezing point.—Baltimore American.

The farmers who work are the farmers who think. The farmers who talk and shriek calamity are the farmers who think the farmers who work do not think. That is the difference between them and that is what will regulate the shriekers to the rear in November.—Omaha Bee.

If Congress settles the Silver bill this winter, and by a law which shall give unlimited coinage of silver or unlimited coinage to the product of the American silver mines, that will pass for a Republican measure, such a boom will follow it that no Democrat will be elected.—Salt Lake Tribune.

No politician of either party in Iowa for a moment sneers at "grangerism," but both parties cultivate the acquaintance of the farmer, and if some of the leaders offer him a stone they take good care that it be in the likeness of a bakery biscuit—or a good honest farmer's bread.—Iowa Homestead.

The Democratic leaders cannot keep the silver question out of the canvass next year by any sort of shuffling or legerdemain which they can employ. In the South and West the Democratic masses are too anxious to get the issue fairly before the country to stand any such cowardice and trickery as the bosses are trying to practice.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

### WILMINGTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Can furnish you with the best  
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Sheet Music and Books always on hand, also all other instruments and trimmings.  
Tuning and Repairing of all kinds a specialty.  
Call or Address,  
Miller & Haar's Music House,  
122 Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

WM. GOODMAN.  
No. 8 Market Street,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Ready-Made  
CLOTHING,  
DRY GOODS,  
FANCY ARTICLES,  
BOOTS AND SHOES  
HATS AND CAPS.

Brunswick County People  
Should Make My Store Their  
Headquarters, While in Wil-  
mington.

WM. GOODMAN.

### B. F. PENNY

Has just returned from the Northern Markets with an Immense Stock of

### CLOTHING,

I bought late, therefore I bought cheap and can afford to undersell any clothier in the city.  
B. F. PENNY,  
110 and 112 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

EARL & WILSON'S  
Collars and Cuffs are the best in the world and at

### NAUMBURG'S

113 Princess St. Wilmington,  
You will find a large stock of them.  
FINEST MEN'S FURNISHINGS  
Best Fitting  
CHILDREN'S SUITS,  
KNOX'S HATS, ETC.,

### H T U R T

I Am The Only Strictly Retail Dealer In Fine  
BOOTS, SHOES  
AND SLIPPERS  
IN WILMINGTON.

I sell no shoddy goods, but sell as fine all leather shoes as are manufactured in the United States.  
I. L. GREENEWALD,  
118 Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

### NOTICE!

XL WILL BE HERE OCT. 9TH.  
We are now offering the largest stock of  
CIGARS AND TOBACCO  
to be found in the city and at prices to suit the times.  
SAMUEL BEAR, Sr.,  
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MARBLE YARD,  
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MONUMENTS AND GRAVE  
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Cures Rheumatism. Relieves Pain.  
PERSIAN INHALENT.  
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PERSIAN OINTMENT  
the greatest Skin Cure in the world. For Sale by D. I. WATSON, Druggist, Southport, N. C.  
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All modern conveniences for the comfort of guests, unsurpassed Cuisine, Elevator Service, Electric Lights and Steam-heated.  
Rooms with bath and en suite.  
J. E. MONTAGUE,  
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HEDRICK'S CORNER.  
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I will offer the entire stock of

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### AT COST.

Avail yourselves of this opportunity, as many valuable bargains will be opened to you. All persons indebted to the said J. J. Hedrick can now get their bills, and will save trouble by making prompt settlement of same.  
A. D. BROWN, Assignee.

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### S. H. FISHBLATE

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will do, they will sell you more good goods either retail or wholesale, for less money than any other house in the city can afford to do.

We intend carrying, by far the largest line of goods, this season, we ever had.

Our buyer has just returned from the Northern markets, where he has purchased a large stock of goods for ready spot cash.

We do cordially invite one and all, rich or poor to come and inspect our different lines of goods in Millinery, Shoes, Notions, Dry Goods, Men, Boys and Youths' Clothing, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear, Lace, Embroidery, Jewelry, etc. bought in large quantities.

A nice new line of Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Trunks, Valises, Toys, Gloves, Hosiery, Neckwear, all kinds of Carpet, floor and table Oil Cloth.

Ribbon in all shades, widths, quality and style.

Come and see us and be convinced that our goods are strictly first-class and prices to suit the times.

Merchants are respectfully invited to call on us and get our prices in jobbing lots. All orders from the country are promptly attended to.

We have on hand a fine and cheap line of Matting for 16cts. per yard worth 20cts. and some for 22cts. worth 30cts. These prices cannot be beaten by anyone.

We are still at our old stand opposite the Front Street Market.  
No. 117 South Front Street.  
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