

# The Southport Leader.

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Chas. L. Stevens, Percy J. Farrell,  
 Walter B. Stevens.  
 EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SOUTHPORT, BRUNSWICK CO., N. C.

SOUTHPORT, N. C., NOVEMBER 15, 1894

## BRUNSWICK'S ELECTION.

If the Democratic overthrow on the 6th in this county was any more remarkable than in many other counties, the LEADER fails to see the difference.

It was not merely a solid republican vote, it was an organized party vote against a party which had discredited itself in 1892, and which had in consequence the severe handicap of dissatisfaction among its own party voters, causing more than two hundred of these voters to remain away from the polls.

An additional incubus upon the Democracy of Brunswick has been the sulks, the seekers for position, who favored in the past by the party, by offices and positions, were not satisfied to take their turn in the ranks for the time and fight for the advancement of others.

With such existing conditions it was in vain for the actual party workers to expect to elect even a portion of the Democratic ticket; it was not a question of individual merit, of the personality of the candidates that was involved, it was simply that the party in power needed chastisement for wrongs committed, and the mere fact of the character of the Democratic ticket being of a high degree was not even considered by the majority of voters.

The candidates on the Democratic county ticket, while defeated, cannot lay the blame of their defeat upon themselves, in fact most of them are to-day held in higher estimation than they were previous to the election; that they have had to run at such an unpropitious time, and were sacrificed for the sins of previous administrations, will not reflect upon their character and standing among the best people of Brunswick county.

The course pursued by the Democratic candidates during the campaign has been one of credit to themselves and the party, that they have been defeated is of far less consequence to them, individually, than it is to the party's interests and welfare. While their defeat is a personal disappointment, it means no dishonor to the candidates, they gave their names, time and services at their party's request, and faithfully carried out as far as was possible for them, the duties assigned them, as representatives of the Democracy of Brunswick.

In the defeat of 1894, and its acceptance, the Democrats of this county occupy a far higher position in the public estimation than they have for years. However they may go forth in the future, they can do so without reproach, and if with candidates of character, they will command the attention and respect of the people of Brunswick, regardless of political faith.

## COMPARISONS NECESSARY.

The human mind is so constituted that it can only fully grasp the meaning of statistics by comparisons. To say that the South had quadrupled its cotton-mill interests and doubled its railroad mileage would, with the average individual, necessarily carry comparatively little weight, because, without a study of what other sections had done, this might mean very little or very much; but to say that the South had increased its cotton-mill interests, its railroad mileage, its iron and coal production and the assessed value of its property more rapidly than even the West and North immediately impresses everyone with the magnitude of this progress. It is for this reason that these comparisons were made.

No effort was made to discredit other sections. The Manufacturers' Record recognizes the interdependence of all sections of our country; it recognizes that this is one great country, and no one part can be injured without others suffering; but it also recognizes that the development of the South does not mean disaster to other sections, but, on the contrary, a well-rounded development that must necessarily help to increase the prosperity of the entire country. It was in the Manufacturers' Record that the late Judge Kelley first made the statement that "the development of the South means the enrichment of the nation." The southward flow of population which is now setting in and the southward tendency of capital may for the time seem to be a disadvantage to other sections, especially to parts of the West from which population is so rapidly moving southward. But if the West fails to furnish a profitable field of employment, it is not only better for the West, but better for the South and better for the country, that this surplus population should seek the South, where every condition makes it possible for the highest development of civilization.

Mr. Atkinson also claims that the true need of the South is to develop "from within, and not from without." The South is doing this. When the same people (except the natural increase unaided by immigration) who in 1880 were producing \$1,200,000,000 worth of agricultural and manufactured goods are now producing over \$2,000,000,000 a year, it can be seen that the South is developing within itself. But not withstanding this, there is need to heed Mr. Atkinson's views and to give close study to his suggestions. It was the wonderful flow of population and capital to the West that created an empire. And we might as well say that the West twenty or twenty-five years ago should have developed within itself, and not from without, as to apply the same reason to the South. Judged by its area, its possibilities of sustaining population, its wealth creating capabilities, the present population of the South is but a fraction of what is needed to fully utilize its vast resources. The South is developing within itself, but it extends to all a hearty welcome to join in this great work, and to do it under more favorable conditions than any other part of this country, or, for that matter, any other country, has ever developed. Unlike the pioneer who blazed the pathway of civilization in the West and who had to undergo the hardships of a new country, the South offers every comfort and convenience of the highest civilization—schools, churches, social advantages, railroad and water transportation facilities, a genial climate and every thing needed to increase the comforts and pleasures of life.—Manufacturers' Record.

## THIS YEAR'S CROPS.

Very naturally, men of business are anxious to know what support trade may expect from the present year's crops. The people directly connected with agriculture and those immediately dependent upon it constitute together nearly one-half of the population of the country; and when it is considered that our field products yield a value, in ordinary years, amounting to over \$2,000,000,000, while in addition the investment in live stock is valued at \$2,200,000,000, it is apparent how largely dependent our industries and our commerce must be upon this vast interest. The wheat crop of 1893 may be taken, in round numbers at 400,000,000 bushels, while that of the current year is most generally estimated at 525,000,000 bushels. As it is impossible to ascertain exactly the average price realized upon a crop, it must suffice for the relative purpose of our comparison to take the present price at this point and compare that with the price of a year ago. On November 1, 1893, the New York "spot" price of wheat was 68 cents per bushel; yesterday, it was 54½ cents. At these prices, the crop of 1893 would represent about \$275,000,000; while the crop now being marketed would represent \$290,000,000. On this comparison, the money result this year exceeds by about 5 per cent that of 1893. It is to be remembered, however, that the price last November was above the average for the year, while there seems to be a fair probability that this year's crop will be marketed for something above the now current price. It seems reasonable therefore to hope that the new wheat crop may yield a better return to the growers than that of last year.

In respect to Indian corn, the prospect is more satisfactory than that of wheat. The crop of 1893 is placed by the Department of Agriculture at 1,620,000,000 bushels. Last November's price here was 46½ cents, which for the whole crop would represent \$753,000,000. The best current estimates put this year's yield at 1,450,000,000 bushels; which, at the present New York market price, 58 cents,

would represent a value of \$840,000,000, or \$87,000,000 in excess of the foregoing valuation of last year's crop. The cotton crop of this year is again phenomenally large. A fair average of the best estimates would place it at about 9,100,000 bales of 490 pounds. The yield of 1893 is estimated by the accepted authorities at about 7,500,000 bales; which realized an average price of about 7 cents, making the total value of the crop \$525,000,000. The product of the new crop is now selling 5½ cents, and, assuming that to be an average for the whole year's supply, realized value would be \$256,000,000, or almost identical with the value of last year's crop. The increase of crop appears to have arisen about equally from enlargement of acreage and higher ratio of yield. During the first two months of this crop year, about one-fifth of the crop has been marketed at an average of ½ cent above the present market price which may make the result better than we have estimated. It is difficult in the absence of definite data, to forecast the future of the markets for hog products. At present the price of barrel pork is about 15 per cent below that of a year ago, and yet it is close upon the average standard. Dressed beef is selling at about the usual range for the last two or three years.

The foregoing facts cover the principal articles of agricultural produce. Our estimates as to future results are not to be taken as positive foreshadowings, which from the nature of the case are impossible; but they are based upon the best attainable data, and we do not think actual results are likely to vary widely from what we have indicated as probabilities. Summing up the prospects of this year's crops, we find no reason to expect that the results to the farmers will, upon the whole, fall below those of last year; nor, excepting wheat and cotton, below the average of recent years. It is easy to exaggerate the importance of the great decline in wheat; and when the whole agricultural position is judged from the standard of that product—which is very commonly done—a large error of estimate must be made. Wheat is not our largest crop; its value is not 15 per cent of that of all farm products combined; and as a large portion of it is consumed at home, the better half of our own people are benefited by what is mistaken to the farmer. It is doubtful whether, within the last ten years, the fall in farm prices, taken as a whole, is any greater than that which has occurred in manufactured products; so that what the farmer has lost as a producer he has gained as a consumer. As a general result, therefore, we conclude that there is no good reason to anticipate any important falling off in the demand for merchandise from the agricultural population.—N. Y. Journal in Public Opinion.

## PRESS COMMENTS.

One thing the stay-at-home Democrats will always give as an excuse, is the example of President Cleveland and his entire Cabinet of secretaries, none of whom went home to vote.

The new county officers of Brunswick, who were elected on the 6th, inst. have their reputation in their own hands. Republican or Populist, the LEADER will judge their political creed. Their official record will be the test, and upon that alone must they stand.

A few of the State papers had nerve enough to display Democratic roosters last week, but they looked awfully lonely among the mass of Republican gains. A display of turkey and its distribution among the editors in this section, would be more appreciated just now than rooster, and for that matter might help to take the disagreeable taste of crow out of our own mouths. Let it be turkey by all means.

## NORTH CAROLINA EDITORS

GIVE POLITICS A REST.  
 Let us all eschew politics for a time, turn our faces to the sunrise, and devote ourselves to the development of our material resources.—News Observer.

## DID NOT STAY WITH THE BOYS.

It's all over and there is perhaps no use to talk about it, but we never shall think that our Old Man acted white towards HILL.—Charlotte Observer.

## EXPANSION IN WILKES.

The currency has been "expanded" some in Wilkes, but we fear that some of them that "expanded" it now wish they hadn't.—Wilkesboro Chronicle.

Dusty Rhodes—"Fitzzy an' I was partners for years, but I had to scare him away." Weary Walker—"Did he do wrong?" Dusty Rhodes—"Yep, he got so he'd sit by the roadside for hours, takin' what he called a 'sun-bath.'"—New York World.

# WILMINGTON RACKET STORE.

Good morning to you my neighbor, I trust you feel as bright as the morning dew and your heart is not entirely broken as well as your pocketbook, over the low price of cotton and rice. We want you to remember that other goods that you and family need are correspondingly low. Our family can dress as well now as they could ten years ago. At that time clothes cost more, and cotton sold higher. You paid:

10 Cent Cotton.		5 Cent Cotton.	
Suit of Clothes.....	\$20 00	Suit of Clothes.....	\$8 00
Good Shoes.....	4 00	Good Shoes.....	1 75
Sunday Hat.....	3 00	Sunday Hat.....	1 00
Good Underwear.....	4 00	Good Underwear.....	1 00
Dress Shirt.....	1 00	Dress Shirt.....	50
Stockings.....	25	Stockings, seamless.....	10
Total.....	\$32 25	Total.....	\$12 35

Now my friends you see from the statement of my own feeble recollection, that we can sell goods cheaper to-day by 63 per cent to the workman as well as sports, as compared with the price of cotton ten years ago. Balance the selling price of produce and the selling price of goods bought from the live

## WIDE AWAKE CASH HOUSE

of Wilmington, the Big Racket Store, and you will see the supporters of families and every day laborers have not much right to complain. This is a lengthy argument, but I will beg to be excused and tell you more about the prices of to-day, when we are busy hustling around, and selling out

## DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, NOTIONS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND CLOTHING. CARPETS, MATTING, OIL CLOTH.

Last, but not the least in the rush is our Millinery Department. It is a fact, and a true fact, the more the people cry hard times the more we sell. We are ever on the lookout for bargains, and bargains we must and will have. We have just bought a lot of drummers samples in notions, all nice and clean goods that we put on the market at New York wholesale prices. Our buyer left for New York on Saturday the 10th inst., to buy more bargains. We mean to lead in

## QUALITY, PRICE AND QUANTITY.

This trip to the Metropolis of the world is to buy bargains and nothing else. Our trade is nearly 75 per cent better now than it was this time last year. Instead of discharging clerks as some of the concerns are doing, we are employing more, that is a partial proof of the popularity our store is held in by the many shoppers who want real bargains and good, honest values. Our

## DRESS GOODS BUSINESS

is a very important branch in our trade, we are selling to day fancy cotton serge at 5c a yard; good heavy checked homespun at 3½c; 3 yard wide heavy white homespun at 3½c; 1 yard wide Sea Island cotton at 5c; Norwood Mills, a better, heavier and cleaner homespun than Rockingham, 1 yard wide at 5c; heavy cotton serge 36 inch wide, double fold at 10c; Flannel, blue and black, 36 inch wide, half wool, the best goods for the money you ever saw at 15c. Henriettas 36 inch wide in all colors, regular 25c quality job lot at 15c; better in black and blue, 36 inch wide at 20c; better still at 25c, 35 and 50; in Ladies Broadcloth, 54 inch wide, the very best goods at 65c worth at regular stores \$1; Covert Cloth, at 80c, 90c and \$1, and everything that is kept in a first-class dry goods house.

## SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

We can and will sell you shoes at 10 or 15 per cent. less than regular shoe houses. We sell good baby shoes, from 2 to 5, for 25c; from 5 to 8, for 35c; from 8 to 11, for 40c; from 11 to 13, for 60c 75c and \$1. We have a good ladies shoe for 75c 90c \$1.00 and \$1.25. Men's shoes 75c, \$1, \$1.25 up to \$3.

## OUR CARPET AND MATTING ROOM

has not run dry yet, we are having the best sales in these goods we ever had, and are constantly replenishing them. Our 10 cent seamless matting and other lines are of extra good value. Give our carpets a look, the time will be well invested, and if you are thinking of covering your floors our hump carpet 1 yard wide at 12½c per yard; better quality 15 to 20c a yard. Cotton from 15 to 25c; half wool ingrain 30c 35 and 40c; all wool at 50c 60c 65c 75c and 85c; brussels at 48c 50c 60c 75c 90 and 98c. In this line of goods we can truly say, we will save you money if you give us a call. Rugs, body brussels 4½ and 5 feet long at 75c each; heavy moquet rugs 4½, 5 and 6 feet long in remnants at \$1 25 to \$1.50 each. These goods are worth twice the money. Our hump rugs 4 feet long and 18 inch wide at 25c. We have all the new things and the lowest prices.

## OUR LARGE CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

Our trade in this department is just grand, we are selling more garments than we ever sold before. Our infants' cloaks, ankora fur trimmed at \$1 25 to \$2 are beauties. Children's long jackets at \$1 to \$2. Ladies jackets at \$1.25 to \$2. Ladies cloaks from \$2 to \$12.50. We have a handsome lot of these goods and will be pleased to show them.

## OUR CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Remember we sell lots of men's and boys clothing. A good suit of men's clothing from \$3 to \$6; better goods from \$7 to \$12. In boys clothing, ages 13 to 18, long pants, coat and vest from \$2.50 to \$5. In boys clothing two-piece suits, from 75c up to \$5. We have about \$2,000 worth of this clothing and we will try to suit you if you will favor us with a call.

## OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

This department has been wonderfully improved and to day we are selling lots of hats and trimmings. You can get a nice trimmed hat at the Racket from 50c up to \$5. Untrimmed from 10c to \$1.

**BRADY & GAYLORD,**  
 SOUTH FRONT ST. OPPOSITE MARKET

# FALL AND WINTER 1894-95. ANNOUNCEMENT.

Increased business will only permit our Mr. Parker to make occasional visits to Southport in the future, and for this reason we have appointed Messrs. T. J. Wescott & Co., our agents, and they are duly empowered to receive orders, and money for our account. We shall continue to give our Southport friends the benefit of our Partial Payment system which has proved such a boon to all classes of citizens in the larger cities, and the Cash Buyer will find, that, in the future, as in the past, we are able and willing to, and will, give him greater value for his money than any other house dare to. We have the Largest Store, the Largest Stock of Furniture, House Furnishing Goods, Carpets, Matting and Window Shades and the Lowest Prices in the State of North Carolina.  
**SNEED & CO.,**  
 No 16 SOUTH FRONT STREET, Wilmington, N. C.  
 The Cheapest Furniture House in North Carolina.

# HEINSBERGER'S Live Book and Music Store.

Nos. 27 and 29 NORTH FRONT STREET. WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will always be glad to sell School Books, or any other book you may wish. Pianos, and Organs, Fancy Goods, Wedding Presents, Etchings, Engravings, Guitars, Banjos, Violins, Mandolins, &c., VELOCIPEDS AND TRICYCLES. Agent for VICTOR BICYCLES and NEW YOST TYPE WRITER. Please give us a call.

# OWEN F. LOVE & CO.,

OPPOSITE ORTON HOUSE.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
**HARDWARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, AMMUNITION, PLOWS, SHOVELS, SPADES, PITCHFORKS, STOVES, TINWARE, ETC.**

With prompt attention and honest dealing we hope to merit a large portion of the trade of Brunswick County.

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## OUR STOCK

—OF—  
**DRY GOODS, SHOES, ETC.**

Is Now Complete in Every Department.

We now offer Special Bargains in  
**RUGS, RUGS,**  
 at 25c, 50c, 75c, and \$1.00.

THE BEST QUALITY  
**WILTON RUGS**  
 at \$2.75 sells every where else at \$5.00.

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 BLANK BOOKS  
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**FANCY GOODS, PICTURES, FRAMES, EASELS, WINDOW SHADES, CURTAIN POLES, WALL PAPER, ETC.,**  
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Send in your order for Brooms and patronize home industry. Brooms at all prices and in every Style and Quality at the TAYLOR MANUFACTURING CO. 108 North Water Street.

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Mocha and Java Coffee in 2 lb tins. Perfect Coffee, in 2 lb tins. Lay Coffee, loose. Rio Coffee, loose. Canton Ginger, new, in bulk. Preserved Fruits of all kinds. Pure Olive Oil—quarts, pints and half pints. Barton & Guestier, in bulk, "Luca." Queen Olives, best and largest in the city.

## OUR PAROLE FLOUR is still in the lead.

Pickles—Onions, Sweet Pickles, Gherkins, Burr Gherkins. All the above loose, by quart, pint or gallon.  
 New Mince Meat, loose or in buckets, all sizes.

Fresh assortment of Fine Cakes and Crackers. Fresh Cape Cod Cranberries. Almonds, English Walnuts, Filberts, Butternuts, etc., etc. Huckins' Celebrated Soups—Best that can be had on earth.

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