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genuine author figured. A man of his personal convictions and political antagonisms, must have said a good deal that will provoke criticism at the hands of those whose friends may have been dealt with by the author in an unmerciful way. But the book has a real value that will be appreciated fifty years hence by North Carolinians more than it is now.

General Clingman is a man of very considerable sagacity in politics. His history—his great success in the earlier portion of his political life shows that beyond question. He is a man, too, of considerable attainments in certain fields of letters and science, and is a most entertaining companion. As a politician he is aggressive, vigorous, full of resources;

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OUR STATE PAPERS.

In enumerating papers that have shown "that they mean to be governed by a sense of candor, fair play and practical common-sense in dealing with the President," we named only such as had expressed themselves in a way that entitled them to all we said. For instance, the Charlotte *Democrat* had said:

"Let us treat him (the President) fairly, and by all proper and honorable means induce him to be a good and fair Chief Magistrate of a good and great country."

This extract appeared in the STAR of Aug. 14th, the day before we mentioned the *Democrat* as being governed by fair-play and common-sense.

We do not claim for the *Burke Blade* any more than that it is disposed to be fair, and candid toward the President, and to be governed by "practical common-sense." We have no idea that the *Blade* will charge us with misrepresenting it in this statement. A few days ago it said:

"Whether it be complimentary to Blaine or an evidence of our weakness, we confess a feeling of sympathy for Hayes, when we saw how the ruffianly braggart and cuanous scoundrel was trying to run down a man for the alleged reason that he was not to be our favoritist. If we know anything of the spirit of humanity, such proceedings as these will do more to make friends for Hayes, with our people, than the intrigues of ten thousand Stanley Matthews and Fosters."

On the same day we mentioned the *Blade* and the *Democrat*, we published the following just sentiment from the former:

"Mr. Hayes, so far, is not as bad as Grant; for he has done some good actions. Whatever his motives may have been, and it is said we should not look a gift horse in the mouth, we must commend the restoration of self-government to the Southern States."

So our readers could see for themselves why we said the *Blade* was actuated by "candor and fairness and practical common-sense." We invite our readers to refer to the brief extracts we publish from day to day under the head of "Our State Contemporaries."

We are inclined to think that to three men only may be attributed the present attitude of Great Britain in regard to the Eastern question. We rather think that to Edward A. Freeman, William E. Gladstone, and Thomas Carlyle the world is indebted for the non-interference of England as the ally of bloody Turkey, and a consequent European war. Mr. Freeman's "Ottoman Powers in Europe," which arrested the attention of his countrymen at a critical period, and threw so much light upon the monstrosities of Turkish rule; Mr. Gladstone's speeches in Parliament and before the people, and his papers contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* and *Fortnightly Review* upon the Eastern embroilery; and, lastly, Mr. Carlyle's splendid protest against Protestant England's becoming the protector of the red-handed Moslem; these contributions stayed the mad work of Disraeli and his ministry, more than all else, and saved Europe from a fearful and thorough review.

Gen. Clingman has been both a student and a thinker. He has read a good deal and has thought as much. With adroitnesses he is none the less a man of real mark, and is one of the ablest North Carolinians of this century. Such is our opinion, based upon some familiarity with his political record, after having heard him deliver his acute, able, and eloquent address on the conflict between science and religion, and after having read his admirable address at Sewee, Tennessee.

The volume before us will be prized more and more as men recede from the times in which the distin-

guished author figured. A man who was at last taken prisoner by the Moslems, and shot with arrows in the market-place of Cairo. Some time later there was another Englishman, Robert of St. Albans, a Knight of the Temple, who betrayed his order, his country, and his faith, who took service under Saladin, and mocked the last agonies of the Christians when Jerusalem was taken. We have had such men as both of these over us. The story of the capture of Godfrey, has its place in the story of Hastings. The shame of Robert of St. Albans has its like in the shame of Robert of Jaffa. Of all the deeds done in naval warfare supply the most glorious was when Hastings went forth in his Battering-ram to free Greece from the barbarian. The greatest was surely when Hobart abashed English naval skill to bring back the Greeks under the Turkish yoke."

Douglas Pitt is gifted but uncertain. In his clever paper, the *Capital*, he wrote incendiary editorials against Mr. Hayes, and has been charged repeatedly with threatening violence, assassination, or something of the kind. But be this as it may, he was extremely hostile to the President and he is now extremely the other way. Hear him, and we wish our critics to distinctly understand that we do not agree with the Washington editor, and if living, expect to do what we can to prevent any such calamity as the promised "endorsement of an honest election." But hear the Washington extremist:

"Should President Hayes carry into execution the reform he attended, he will have removed the great evil that attends a selected term, and will satisfy the practice of the fathers. Let him continue as he begins, and the people, regardless of party, as he has shown himself, will insist upon the great reform he inaugurated being left through another inauguration, in the hands of his friends. They will be as eager to retain as we ourselves were to retain Washington. We will be as anxious as ever to have him re-elected."

Major Evans estimates the loss by dogs each year as follows:

In raising dogs \$ 500,000

In feeding dogs 4,000,000

In sheep destroyed 46,342

Total \$ 5,446,342

"Our consequential losses consist in not possessing one and a half millions of sheep that we would have but for dogs. And that is our most serious loss: we may never look for thoroughly successful farming without sheep; we must learn to regard them as our most valuable asset, the flocks as a necessary complement to the flocks, but as a necessary complement to the flocks, great as they are, are growing greater year by year. In 1850 there were in North Carolina 365,249 sheep; in 1860, 546,949; in 1870, 468,435. This shows a decrease of 131,814 in twenty years. That the decrease since 1870 is at a much greater rate, is the opinion of all close observers."

"As dogs increase, sheep decrease."

"I know of no community in Cumberland county where in 1850 there were more than 1,500 sheep; now there are not 15."

A correspondent of the Department of Agriculture from Bladen county says:

"In the neighborhood of my acquaintance last year 950 sheep were counted in an area of five miles; now the same region has only 60 all told, owing to the ravages of dogs."

"These are by no means isolated instances—they are common to the whole State. Sheep are supposed to be the animal, unless speedy protection is given them. We cannot afford to allow that. Rather than submit to it, we had better cut off the tails of all our dogs about two inches behind their ears. I think, however, a remedy may be found without such wholesale curtailment."

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His remedy, as proposed, is judicious and practical. This is:

"I wish to see the General Assembly, which will meet on the first of January, 1878, enact a law, first, placing a yearly tax of one dollar on each dog; second, requiring all owners of vehicles to take from the county treasurer, or other bonded officer, a license, for which he shall pay annually five dollars, making a failure to do so a misdemeanor, punished with fine and imprisonment. In my opinion the effect of the capitation tax would be seen in the destruction of one-third of the dogs to prevent payment of tax."

He estimates that \$150,000 revenue would result from this tax. We do not suppose it an over-estimate if the law is executed with half fidelity and thoroughness. But he makes another point:

"But it is not the capitation tax so much on dogs, as to the license tax on bitches, that I look for the accomplishment of my purpose, viz: the thinning out of the number and the improvement of those left. But few bitches will be left, and the rest of the girls will be left for the sires of breeding puppies for sale. A man will not give away his pups when he has to pay such a tax on the mother bitch."

The people have the means in

themselves for stopping the universal raising of dogs and the universal destruction of sheep. Let them be more careful in the selection of candidates for the Legislature.

It may not be amiss to state that

Major Evans is an ardent sportsman, and usually has from three to five hunting dogs. We mention this fact, because there are some who think that every line written in favor of sheep husbandry is a shaft aimed at sportsmen.

HON. HENRY CLYMER.

This gentleman is a leading Demo-

crat in the state of Pennsylvania,

and is thought to be a formidable

rival of Mr. Randall for the Speaker's chair. He has recently said:

"But we cannot afford to oppose the just measures of Mr. Hayes. We must rise above partisanship and support him in whatever he does which is constitutional and right. We must not counsel disorder or the violation of law."

Gen. Clingman has been both a student and a thinker. He has read a good deal and has thought as much. With adroitnesses he is none the less a man of real mark, and is one of the ablest North Carolinians of this century. Such is our opinion, based upon some familiarity with his political record, after having heard him deliver his acute, able, and eloquent address on the conflict between science and religion, and after having read his admirable address at Sewee, Tennessee.

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prized more and more as men recede

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guished author figured.

Our readers will bear witness that

the STAR has been instant in season

and out of season on the subject of sheep protection, sheep raising, in North Carolina, and winter when the Legislature was

in session, we considered the subject somewhat at large. It was

of very great importance to our people,

and we sincerely trust that a Le-

gislation will be chosen in 1878 that

will maturely consider the matter,

and pass laws that will foster the

sheep interest and be ministerial to the

rights and privileges of the great

masses of dogs.

We have already given many sta-

tistics concerning the profits of sheep

raising, and the great losses sustained

to the country by the immense num-

ber of sheep-killing dogs that roam

at large, destroying and devouring.

We find in the last Fayetteville Ga-

zette a graceful, and yet practical,

article on the subject of sheep rais-

ing, a few extracts from which we pro-

pose to lay before our readers.

Major Jenkins got his pardon yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, present:

J. G. Wagner, Chairman, and Com-

missioner B. G. Worth, T. B. Granger, D. S.

Sanderson, Deacon Hodges.

The Board being called to order, dis-

cussed the consideration of unopened

business.

An motion, it could be resolved that the selection of School Committee men be postponed till the next meeting of the Board,

and that in the meantime the Chairman ap-

point two committees of the Board, one for

Wilmington and one for the other towns,

to recommend how the school dis-

tricts ought to be laid off under the school

law.

A communication from the Sheriff of

Wayne county, asking that the Board of

education be referred to the Finance

committee for examination and report at

the next regular meeting of the Board.

It was ordered that the Clerk be instruc-

ted to notify all outgoing magistrates to

turn over all of their acts of office to the

newly elected.

It was ordered that the election of a Con-

stable for Wilmington Township be pos-

poned until the next meeting of the Board.

On motion the Board adjourned, subject

to the call of the Chairman.

HOUSING AND BUILDING.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

ABRAHAM OF PRESCOTT.

The Board met, adjourned session

yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, present:

J. G. Wagner, Chairman, and Com-

missioner B. G. Worth, T. B. Granger, D. S.

Sanderson, Deacon Hodges.

The Board being called to order, dis-