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A GLANCE AT PRINCIPLES AND POLICY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. York, Liberal Republican from North Carolina, in the House, expressed a desire that the internal tax should be abolished. We suppose he is for a High Tariff. It is now believed that the Republicans in their State Convention, will adopt a plank favoring the wiping out of the tax on the unnecessary luxuries. They will do this for a two-fold purpose: First, to anticipate any action the Democrats may take; and second, because they are in favor of a High Protective Tariff. In this they will show both smartness—cunning—and statesmanship, for it is smart to get ahead of their opponents in a measure, which, like free suffrage, is purely demagogical; and then it is a commendable sort of statesmanship, but it shows that they have some idea of political economy and know the right way to work to accomplish their end.

Every Republican of intelligence in the whole country understands perfectly that by getting rid of the internal tax you will be obliged to raise the moneys for the Government by Tariff imposts. The Republicans know that this is the sure way to prevent a serious reduction of the present 43 per cent. High Tariff.

In North Carolina political science has reached that standard of excellence that it is believed that by raising all of the tax through a Tariff is the best and surest way of getting it reduced. There is still another phase of the science that if not peculiar to this State at least controls the plans and purposes of both parties. It is this: that it is the crowning excellence of legislative wisdom not to tax whiskey and beer and cigars, but to tax instead shoes, hats, common crockery, trace-chains, cotton-ties, jack-knives, alpacas, blankets and window glass. This is the glorious outcome of the wisdom of the two parties in this State, or it promises to be the outcome.

When both parties adopt the plank to wipe out all internal taxes they out to adopt another plank, to-wit: Resolved, That the people have been oppressed enough by the blarney and promises of politicians and political newspapers, and that we urge that henceforth the subject of Tariff Reduction be banished from all campaign speeches and the public press, inasmuch as we have not the slightest idea that any Reduction or Reform in the present Republican War Tariff is either possible or desirable; and because we think that it is better to have an average of 43 per cent. levied under the Tariff for the benefit of Manufacturers and Monopolists than to oppress the people with any taxation upon their tobacco, cigars, beer and spirits.

This would be a fair, open, honest Resolution if adopted by both parties. It would precisely express the real sentiments and set forth the exact condition of both parties in this State, with no internal revenue but with a High Tariff remaining to burden the country and to tax the laboring classes for the benefit of the rich.

The STAR has been in earnest both in urging Tariff Reform and in favoring a tax upon luxuries. We have felt it to be our duty to stand by these two principles as they are so wedded that you cannot abolish the latter. If the two parties in North Carolina shall decide that the whiskey and beer and tobacco tax shall "go," then we hope they will say that all further talk about Tariff Reduction shall "go" also. We say this because it would be time wasted to write and talk for Reduction when the whole expenditures of the country must be met by taxes raised under the Tariff.

Please remember that the total expenditures to be met for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1885, is placed at nearly \$400,000,000—over 390 millions. If we are not mistaken this is the size of the appropriations made by the last Congress in its last session—nearly 400 millions. Now when you—know that the revenue under the Tariff has never exceeded 250 millions where is this 400 millions to come from? The answer is, either from the already accumulated surplus or from the tax on whiskey and tobacco.

But suppose you apply the surplus in this way, you will exhaust it, will you not? Then if you abolish the tax on whiskey and tobacco you will have no surplus, will you, for the next year?

We do not think we are mistaken when we say that the estimated ex-

penditures for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1885, is 390 millions. If we are wrong, we will correct. The tariff, in 1878, raised 130 millions; in 1879, 137 millions; in 1880, 136 millions; in 1881, 108 millions; in 1882, 218 millions. We have not the report for 1883 at hand.

The expenditures for the year 1881, ending 30th of June, were \$260,712,887.59. They have been growing, growing, growing ever since until for the year ending 30th June, 1885, the Congress appropriated over 390 millions.

Now with a Tariff that never yet raised 250 millions, and we do not believe ever raised 225 millions, where is the money to come from with which to meet the 390 millions?

THE STORM.—Tuesday Night's Storm.—Heavy Rain-fall.—Destruction Caused by Hail. The severe rain storm of Tuesday night, which was accompanied in this vicinity by one of the heaviest showers of hail known in this section for years, was local in its nature, the rainfall elsewhere being comparatively light, as we learn at the Signal Office.

At 11 P. M. Tuesday morning, a heavy rain fell at 3.08 inches, while at Norfolk there only 0.56 inches, at Washington, D. C., 0.68 inches, at Augusta 0.65 inches, at Charlotte 0.16 inches and at Charleston none at all. The wind here was comparatively light, the velocity not exceeding 10 miles per hour. The fall of hail was heavy and long-continued and many windows suffered.

We heard of one house which lost twenty-five panes of glass. Some of the stones were very large, one by actual measurement being one and a half inches long and one inch thick. We heard of no material damage in Wilmington from the storm.

DESTRUCTION OF A TRUCK FARM. Mr. Thomas Edens, a few miles below this city, on the Wrightville turnpike, was a great sufferer by the storm. He had seven acres in vegetables, such as onions, beets, Irish potatoes, cabbage, &c., all of which he says were beaten down and destroyed beyond the hope of re-vegetation. He describes the storm of wind, rain and hail as terrible in the extreme. In one minute from the time the hail commenced falling, it was ankle deep in his yard. The rain fell in great torrents and his fields were covered like the head of a river where water had never stood before. The wind assumed the proportions of a tornado and many trees in his immediate neighborhood were blown down. The hail, however, did the most damage, and a crop for which he says he would have refused one thousand dollars if it had been offered him Tuesday morning, is now worthless. He went out after the storm had ceased and found seven of his sheep dead and a number of others lying about in the woods squalling piteously, the result of the merciless peltings of the hail stones, many of which must have weighed at least an ounce each. The chickens and ducks were also broken up, his hot house, and the backs of his cattle were cut and bleeding.

The blow is a severe one upon Mr. Edens, who had laid out the whole of his available means upon his little farm, and had only just begun to reap the reward which he had fondly hoped would crown his labors. In fact he is almost literally ruined, and it is hoped that some assistance may be rendered towards putting him upon his feet again. Contributions of seed from those who have them to spare would be thankfully received.

We learn that at Mr. J. M. Hardwick's plantation on this city, the hail damaged the hot house considerably and injured quite a number of plants. Mr. Barnes, we hear, escaped serious damage.

A Petrified Steer and an Elastic Stone. Mr. John Sidbury, the carpenter, has a petrified steer, as hard as a solid rock. About nine years ago a child died at his house of diphtheria. A few moments before the end came the little sufferer said he was hungry, and begged for something to eat. He was handed a biscuit, from which he took one bite and then almost immediately expired. Mrs. Sidbury put the biscuit away in a safe place, saying she intended to keep it as a memento of the death. And now, in the shape and of the consistency of a solid rock, minus the small fragment taken into the mouth of the dying child, the self-same biscuit lies in the bottom of her trunk, a cherished relic.

Mrs. Sidbury also has an elastic rock, about one inch thick, nine inches long and two inches wide. When he got the rock about ten years ago it was perfectly soft and hard, but now it can be bent into almost any shape. The only way he can account for the transformation is from the fact that it has occupied a position in his trunk among a number of chemical preparations which may have effected it.

A Water Spout—Part of a Wharf Carried Away and a House Flooded. The fish wharf, Capt. Ranger, for Messrs. E. D. & S. J. in Bryanswick river, about four miles below this city, was visited by a water spout during the terrible rain and hail storm of Tuesday night, which did some damage. Their fish house is located on the west bank of the river, and from the house, running out into the river about two hundred yards, is a strong, substantial wharf, built on piling driven seven feet into the ground, and boarded up from the low water mark to prevent drift wood, trash, &c., from going into the fish trap, which is located only about fifteen yards above the wharf. The four men who were in the fish house at the time, were stricken by the intense vividness of the lightning, the fearful pelting of the hail and the awful down-pour of rain, were suddenly startled by a roaring sound, like the passing of a train over a bridge, and the next moment a tremendous water-spout was upon them. The house was deluged by the whipping, seething torrent, and subsequent investigation showed that about fifty yards of the wharf had been carried away, and the water was high, the boarding attached, being lifted from the deep bed and hurled into the river. Strongly to say, the outer end of the wharf and that next to the shore were not injured in the least, and the net also escaped without injury. The men of course got a good wetting. The Messrs. Davis will have the damage repaired at once.

Accidentally Drowned. Mr. H. Schultz, of Straunad, mate of the German bark *Edwards Penn*, sailing from the same port, was accidentally drowned on Saturday night last. It seems that he was standing in the stern of one of the small boats, when it struck rather heavily on the side of the vessel; by which he was precipitated into the water. The accident was accompanied with midnight.

Proposed Organization of a New Church. A new Presbyterian church was to have been organized at Chadbourn, on the W. C. & A. R. R., on Sunday last, but owing to the very inclement weather there was a postponement until next Sunday. There were quite a number of Wilmingtonians present. Rev. Mr. Kirkland will officiate when the organization takes place.

Death of an Aged and Well Known Lady of Smithville. The venerable Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Stewart, of Smithville, was known in this section of the State, and by all who have ever had occasion to visit the romantic little town by the sea, died in that place on Sunday night last, about 8 o'clock, at the great age of 88 years. Mrs. Stewart had a stroke of paralysis one year ago last February, and during the interval had two additional attacks, from the last of which she never rallied, sinking gradually but surely under the combined effects of disease and extreme old age. Deceased was a native of Tennessee, but came to this State at an early age and has spent nearly her entire life at Smithville, where for a great many years she has followed the vocation of a boarding house keeper. Her house for all these years has been the favorite resort of many Wilmington visitors to the seaside, as well as those from a distance, who craved and greatly enjoyed her genial hospitality. Her daughters, of whom she leaves five, were with her all the week preceding her final dissolution. She had no sons. Deceased had been a member of the Methodist Church for many years.

Mrs. Elizabeth Warren, of this city, is a daughter of Mrs. Stewart, and Mrs. Judge is a grand-daughter. Since her above was written, one who knew her well has handed us the following: "Mrs. Stewart was a lady of large heart, full of sympathy and benevolence to those who were needy, whether white or black. Her generous hand will be missed by the people of Smithville. During the late war she was her custom to visit the camps and look after the sick soldiers, and when the junior reserves were called out and some were stationed at Smithville she used to bake a quantity of biscuits expressly for those boys who were away from their mothers and not accustomed to hardships. From time to time she has received numerous testimonials from soldiers (who had been sick and nursed by her) as an appreciation of her kindness. Something near a year ago she had an attack of paralysis but in a measure rallied from this, so that she was able to be up, displaying that cheerful disposition which characterized her in all her life. A short time ago she was visited with a second attack, from which she never rallied, and for the week past she had been unable to swallow anything but retained her full senses to the last. She was ready for the dread summons and had expressed herself as only waiting. A long and useful life here below has closed but to enter upon that life which knows no end and where the weary are forever at rest. Her funeral takes place to-day at Smithville at half-past 2 o'clock. Persons wishing to attend can do so by taking the train for that place, which leaves at 9 o'clock, and return some hour this evening."

An Argument in Favor of the Abolition of Federal Aid to the Education of the Colored People of this City. Clerk of the United States District Court, and also Deputy Sheriff, has had sent him a little pamphlet entitled "Judicial Oaths and Their Effect," issued under authority of the "Yearly Meeting of Friends held in Philadelphia the 16th day of the Fourth Month, 1883." It is an argument, and a very able and ingenious one, in favor of the abolition of oaths and the substitution of affirmations in our courts of justice. It concludes: "That society is set up a distinction, which is not in the Christian code, between those who take an oath and a lie without it, we believe weakens the public conscience, both by undervaluing the sacred truth and regarding an express command of Christ. We hold then, that all judicial oaths should be expunged from the statute books, and that legislative authority should be given to the honest, simple truth, is an offense against both God and man."

An Old Horror Revived. A correspondent of the *Charleston News and Courier*, alluding to one of the old time marine disasters, says: "The *Pulaski* was bound from Charleston to Baltimore. In the early part of June, 1833, she came in from Savannah with a large number of passengers and took on board a great many from this city. She was advertised for one night only at sea. Alas! it was for one night, but a long and terrible one. She burst her boiler about 11 o'clock P. M., off Wilmington, N. C. The beach about Cape Fear was strewn with fragments of the wreck, and many bodies of the drowned floated ashore. Some were recognized by friends and removed. Most were beyond recognition and were buried in the sands of the sea shore. Her billet-head was for a long time, and may be now, at Smithville, N. C."

Foreign Exports. The following embrace the foreign exports from this port yesterday: The Norwegian bark *A. M. Schweingard*, Capt. Johnson, for Antwerp, by Messrs. Pater-son, Downing & Co., with 3,819 barrels of rosin, valued at \$5,194; the British schooner *John D. Dyer*, Capt. Ranger, for Nassau, N. P., by Messrs. Parler & Wiggin, with 75,000 feet of lumber, 400,000 shingles and 400 feet of moldings, valued at \$1,470; and the schooner *W. H. Jones*, Capt. Falkenberg, for Aux Cayes, by Messrs. Northrop & Cumming, with 132,808 feet of lumber, 138,000 shingles, 100 barrels of tar, 3 barrels of pitch, and 3 do. of rosin, valued at \$3,882.47. Total, \$10,555.47.

Death of a Well Known Colored Barber. A private letter received here yesterday conveyed the intelligence of the death at Philadelphia, on the 20th inst., of Miles Howard, formerly a well known colored barber of this city. During the war he was a body servant of the then President, Jefferson Davis, and on more than one occasion since the war he has been the recipient of letters from that distinguished gentleman, conveying lively expressions of interest in his welfare.

A Monster Hawk. Mr. Deane B. Savage, foreman for Superintendent Savage, of the County Poor House, shot and killed a monster hawk on Sunday, which has been prey on the chickens there for the last two or three years. The hawk weighed seven pounds and measured five feet six inches from tip of his wings when spread out. This dis-regarding the species made up 200,000 per cent. in Arkansas. The bird was shot by Mr. Ellis, excepted to the word "legerdemain" used so glibly by the gentleman who shot it. The object of the relation was not for the relief of sufferers, but to prevent what might be the appalling calamity of the age. The water of the great Mississippi river has been raised whenever the flood waters went over a levee that levee was doomed. There is nothing between the city of New Orleans and the river, sixteen feet above the level of the city, but a dirt wall. The calamity is almost sure, if the waters rose higher, could not be resisted by human tongue. It would be the calamity of the age.

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