

Great Heat—Deaths by It.

The last week has been one of intense heat as the following reports will show: At Washington, the 18th was the hottest day of the season, the thermometer scoring from 103 to 107. Half a dozen cases of sunstroke reported, but none fatal.

At Richmond, Va., the 18th was the hottest of the season, but a rainfall caused a fall of 16 degrees in two hours. On day, before the thermometer ranged from 93 to 106 in the shade. A large number of persons prostrated by the heat, several of whom died.

Over 50 persons were prostrated by heat in Cincinnati, and of this number six have died.

Augusta, Ga., also suffered, two deaths being reported. Several horses fell dead on the streets, temperature 104.

At Philadelphia, Pa., there were 24 deaths in two days. Eighteen deaths from heat on the 17th—temperature 95.

At Petersburg, Va., the temperature has been the hottest since 1879. One death from sunstroke.

Two prisoners in Joliet prison, Ill., died from heat and 13 were prostrated.

Ten fatal cases of sunstroke in Louisville, Ky., on the 18th. All had been drinking. Heat 99.2.

Thirty-six deaths in Pittsburgh and Allegheny on the 17th and 18th by the heat.

Chicago, July 18.—Seventy persons succumbed to the heat on Sunday.

Fanatics Rave and Rave.

Many of the Grand Army veterans are abusing Cleveland for his veto of private pension claims and of the dependent pension bill. And while they are abusing Mr. Cleveland the facts are all on his side. For instance, Cleveland has approved in two years 803 private pension acts, while he has vetoed only 123. But the following paragraph will show that the President is not the veterans' enemy:

General Grant, from 1870 to 1877 inclusive, a period of eight years, approved 485 private pension acts; President Hayes, from 1877 to 1881, inclusive, a period of four years, approved 303 private pension acts; Presidents Garfield and Arthur, from 1881 to 1885, inclusive, a period of four years, approved 736 private pension acts; while President Cleveland, from 1885 to 1887, inclusive, a period for only two years, has approved 803 private pension acts.

The fact is, this is a business administration, and soldiers entitled to pensions are receiving them without the delay incident to an incompetent and dishonest Radical administration. That's all. And all the departments of the government are conducted with a despatch and faithfulness quite new to the present generation.

Our Exchanges.

Taking them all in all we don't believe any State in the Union can boast of a better class of newspapers than North Carolina. We have nothing in our State that can compete with the circulation of some of the great northern papers and we are happy to say that we have none of the same sensational stripe. In almost every case our papers are owned by the editors themselves, and the support of their families being derived from it, they strive to make it good. Our papers as a general thing are truthful, although we occasionally get one that has so many lies in it we wonder that the farm took ink, and know that very little extra lie, if any, is needed in cleaning it.

Jake Sharpe, the king of the New York hoodlums, gets off very light to the confusion of the goddess of justice.

The king of the hoodlums sentenced to 4 years in prison and a fine of \$5,000.

The trial cost the city about \$25,000.

The old thief gets away with a million dollars stolen from the city.

The judge in passing sentence acknowledges that the only plea in favor of the prisoner is his age and physical infirmities.

Acknowledges the one million illegally obtained, and says there was no offer to make restitution.

Everybody might be sorry for the old corrupter, and for his devoted wife and grandson who, in any event, are well provided for out of the one million stolen money.

Surely, is there no way provided in the New York code to make thieves deliver up the property stolen?

And is it a case for sure people to worship the offender convicted of high crime?

We beg to be excused for lack of the least sympathy for the Sharpe old man. He ought to be made to restore the stolen money, pay cost of suit, and be punished besides as an example to others.

To the Threshers.
We wish that the managers of all threshing machines doing business in Rowan county would report to THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN the number of bushels of grain threshed this year by them. We want to obtain the yield of our county for future reference.

Will our farmer friends cut this out and hand it to the threshers in their neighborhood.

Does any one suppose that because the educational advantages of the northern and eastern States are greater than those of the South, that therefore their people are richer and more prosperous than the people of the South? If they do, they take a shallow view of the subject. The effect of the present tariff is a powerful factor in making the difference; then take into consideration the annual distribution of millions of dollars in the shape of interest on the national debt, all to bond holders in those sections; and the distribution of other millions as pensions to their soldiers, nearly all in the northern, eastern and western States. These items aggregated would show how it is they are rich and the South poor. Their superior educational advantages play an insignificant part in making the difference.

Professor Monroe Madison, a cousin of the unfortunate Lillian Madison, whose sad death in Richmond is yet well remembered, was murdered on Pigeon river, 21 miles west of Asheville, on the 31st March, 1886. It occurred about dusk, in the evening, and persons who heard the pistol shot and heard groans in the direction went immediately in search, and found the Prof. with a pistol shot hole in his breast. He said he had been shot by a highwayman; but after diligent search no suspicious person was found. Now, it is said, that there is a convict in the penitentiary who confesses to the murder. The confession is reported to have been made to a fellow convict named Massey. It may only be a sensation gotten up in the mountains, a region rather fruitful of such things.

The Toledo Blade (Republican) has gone to the trouble of obtaining 21,300 expressions of preference for R-publican candidate for the Presidency. These opinions or preferences come from all parts of the Union, and of the 21,300 Blaine has 11,010; Sherman, 6,684; Lincoln, 2,237, with the balance scattering. And so it seems that Mr. Blaine may oppose Cleveland again. At any rate these expressions of preference for him show in what a desperate condition the party of great moral ideas is when the best man they have to run for this great office is a miserable though brilliant scoundrel. But we won't quarrel with the Republicans about it; he is our choice as well as theirs for the next year.

A comparison of weather records for the first 18 days of July, for the last five years, show an average of about five degrees below the average for the present year.

The mortality among children in New York has been frightful. For the week ending June 11 the mortality among children was recorded at 152; while last week it reached the large figure of 788. These were mostly in tenement houses, where the people are crowded together in large numbers. They seek rest at night on the house tops and on the pavements.

There is a company in Maine engaged in the manufacture of toothpicks! Think of that, you who pick your teeth with straws, or cedar sticks of your own shaping. This company boasts of having orders enough to load a train of fifty cars with toothpicks. There must be money in it.

Raleigh presents the spectacle of a prohibition town with a beer and wine saloon in full blast.

Judge Merrimon ruled that beer and wine were not spirituous liquors, hence this apparent non-compliance with the law. The case is to be carried to the Supreme Court.

J. W. Reid, president of the Tobacco Company, of Winston, came to blows with Mr. Goslin, editor of the *Republican*, in consequence of some publication made in Mr. Goslin's paper. No serious damage done.

BRIEFS.

New rumors of war between France and Germany, but not to come until the old king dies.

Knights of Labor in Washington are protesting against the departure of the Order from original principles.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Va., is dead.

Greenboro is to have a roller mill of 100 barrels capacity per day.

Asheville wants another monster hotel.

\$100,000 have been subscribed to utilize the water power at Niagara.

Several deaths in Charleston from heat.

Black diamonds have been found at the Dunn mine in Mecklenburg county.

Col. Ed. Graham Haywood died suddenly in Raleigh, this week.

An ugly complexion made Nellie a fright. Her face was all pimply and red. Though her features were good, and her eyes were bright.

"What a plain girl is Nellie!" they said. But now, as by magic, plain Nellie has grown.

As fair as an artist's bright dream; Her face is as sweet as a flower newly-blown.

Her cheeks are like peaches and cream. As Nellie walks out in the fair morning light.

Her beauty attracts every eye. And as for the people who called her a fright.

"Why, Nellie is handsome," they cry. And the reason of the change is that Nellie took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which regulated her liver, cleared her complexion, made her blood pure, her breath sweet, her face fair and rosy, and removed the defects that had obscured her beauty. Sold by druggists.

Democratic Leaders on Tax-Reduction.

The views of Hon. John G. Carlisle of Kentucky, Hon. Samuel S. Cox of New York, Hon. Benton McMillan of Tennessee, Hon. C. R. Breckenridge of Arkansas, Hon. Wm. C. C. Breckenridge of Kentucky, Hon. Samuel S. Randall of Pennsylvania, Hon. Geo. D. Wise of Virginia, Hon. John S. Henderson of North Carolina, and Hon. P. A. Collins of Massachusetts, on the subject of tax reduction are set forth in letters to the *Republican*. The questions which elicited these letters looked to a suspension of hostilities between the Democratic majority and the Democratic minority in Congress and the union of both divisions of the party on a feasible measure of tax-reduction which will pass to the Senate in spite of Republican opposition.

Mr. Carlisle writes in advocacy of immediate revenue reduction and the reconciliation of differences of opinion on a basis that will afford immediate relief. Mr. Breckenridge of Kentucky agrees in this view, and indorses the plan proposed by some of the other members of the Democratic majority and the Democratic minority in Congress and the union of both divisions of the party on a feasible measure of tax-reduction which will pass to the Senate in spite of Republican opposition.

Mr. McMillan of Tennessee advocates concessions and compromise by repealing the tobacco tax and reducing tariff taxes on the essentials of life.

Mr. Breckenridge of Arkansas knows of no concessions that could be made except such as have been unsuccessfully offered in the past.

Mr. Cox of New York "would by all means cultivate the grace of compromise" on a basis of equal reductions of tariff and internal revenue taxes.

Mr. Collins of Massachusetts believes that the successful measure must "necessarily strike at the internal revenue as well as the customs duties."

Mr. Wise of Virginia is opposed to the internal revenue system, but would be "satisfied with equal cut of internal and tariff taxes."

Mr. Henderson of North Carolina favors "the total and unconditional repeal of the internal revenue taxes;" is willing to support a bill reducing equally the tariff and internal revenue taxes, but prefers separate bills as a separate vote.

Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania declares that he is not a protectionist *per se* a free trader *per se*, calls for the abolition of the internal revenue system and declares that reduction of the tariff rate of duties should be a matter for separate and distinct consideration.

The *Republican* has for some time advocated as a necessity of the existing situation a measure of tax reduction which shall not be exclusively and distinctively a measure of tariff reduction. The bills which have had our earnest support and the support of 30 per cent. of the Democratic party have been heretofore distinctively tariff reduction measures. They have failed, and similar measures would certainly fail if introduced in the Fifth Congress. We believe that without sacrificing or compromising any Democratic principle, a measure can be framed that will reduce the tariff and the internal revenue taxes.

All that such Democratic as Mr. Breckenridge of Arkansas, who can see no possibility of compromise without compromise of principle, need do is to suspend the fight against protection long enough to get the total cash receipts of the government on a Democratic basis. It is to stop the influx of "unearned money." The books must be made to balance. The fight against protection and paternalism in government will go on as long as Democracy remains, and no compromise can be made with them by Democrats, but the duty of the present is to cut down taxation. It must be done.

We cannot keep on the tobacco tax any longer in the hope of being able to make the entire reduction on the protective taxes of the tariff. The Democratic party is on principle as much opposed to internal revenue as to tariff taxes, and it is to cut down taxation. It must be done. It is Democracy now, and it has been Democracy since 1800 to believe in raising the revenues of the federal government from customs duties levied for revenue only. As a matter of policy and expediency, the party has surrendered its opposition to internal taxation to protect an increase in protection through the customs. It has supported the internal taxes to the same end. Mr. Randall has had all the precedents of Democracy to justify him in his opposition to the internal taxes and they will fail to justify him any longer as he fails to use them in his own case. All that is asked of him now is that he will join with his party in a measure imperatively demanded by the situation. He can remain as much of a protectionist as ever. Let the question of protective taxation be reduced by a cut that will not have the principle for which we have contended against which we have contended in support of such Democrats as Messrs. Carlisle and Morrison. The tariff cannot be reformed in the fifth Congress. Taxation be reduced and it must be.

Messrs. Wise of Virginia and Henderson of North Carolina are as much opposed to internal revenue taxation as Mr. Randall is, and with more reason on account of the constituencies they represent, and the fact that they are not protectionists. His present position is an untenable one, and it is our opinion that the developments of the 50th Congress will convince him that it is. It is sheer folly to talk of abolishing the whiskey tax and leaving tariff taxes to be reduced afterwards. If the Democratic party went before the people after such action, it would be overthrown by a landslide, as it would deserve to be. It is not proposed to Mr. Carlisle to accept Mr. Randall's leadership or to Mr. Randall to accept that of Mr. Carlisle. It is not a question of dictation on one side or of the acceptance of dictation on the other. The union of the Democratic party on a measure of tax-reduction that involves neither protection theories nor free-trade theories, but which meets the exigencies of the occasion by reducing the receipts of the government in bulk to the needs of the government.

The Democratic party as represented in the Fifth Congress cannot afford to do more with the internal taxes than to abolish the tobacco tax and the tax on fruit brands, and when it makes these reductions it must make them as a part of a general measure of tax reduction. That is the issue of the present. The issue of protection and anti-protection will come later. The point to which Democrats should strive—which they will finally attain if they continue to show themselves worthy of the confidence of the people—is a government supported wholly by a tariff levied only for purposes of government. Meanwhile we must stop the surplus.

Hay Fever.

Is an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, throat and lungs, affecting the lungs. An acid mucus is secreted, the discharge is accompanied with a burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of headache, watery and inflamed eyes. Ely's Cream Balm is a remedy that can be depended upon to quickly relieve and cure. 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60c. Ely & Co., 235 Greenwich Street, New York.

A Life that Reads Like a Novel.

THE SOUTH CAROLINIAN WHO WAS PRIME MINISTER OF HAWAII.

The news of the revolution in Honolulu, and the deposition of the Prime Minister, Walter M. Gibson, has awakened considerable interest in regard to the history of the man who had so great an influence over King Kalakaua.

Walter M. Gibson was a native of South Carolina. His first scheme of any account was in 1852, when he went into the business of selling fire arms to the Venezuelan Government, in violation of the United States neutrality laws. He was arrested and tried; defended by H. H. Anderson, of New York, and by some means managed to escape. He then fitted out a small schooner and started for Brazil with a load of fire arms. On reaching the place he found that the vessel had melted, and he had none for sale. For some reason never explained he sailed for the Malay Peninsula. On reaching there he put himself in communication with some of the chiefs of the island of Sumatra which was subject to the Dutch government.

His communication to one of the principal chiefs suggesting a rebellion against the Dutch government, with the idea of profiting by it. The letter was captured, he was thrown into prison, and taken to Java for trial. He was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged. After lying in prison for eleven months he managed to escape, through the influence of a beautiful woman. He put to sea in a small boat boarded an American ship, and finally reached Liverpool. There he presented himself to the American consul, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and represented that he was looking after his paternal estates in England, as he believed himself to be the owner of an English nobleman. He great oratory, powers of conversation, culture, knowledge of language and suave manner completely fascinated Hawthorne, and in the authors note book he devoted three or four pages to interviews with Gibson, closing by saying that he borrowed money to get back to the United States, which had never been repaid.

Gibson went to Washington and made a claim against the Dutch government for \$100,000 for imprisonment. Congress took it up and Secretary of State Marcy was much interested. A formal demand was made upon Holland for the amount of the claim; considerable correspondence was had with August Belmont, then minister to the Hague, and he was instructed to demand the money, with war as an ultimatum. This was done. In the meantime the Dutch Government had secured and forwarded to Washington a copy of the treasonable letter Gibson had sent to the chief in Sumatra, and Mr. Marcy filed it in the state archives. When he came to refer to it a short time after, it was found to be missing, and Mr. Marcy, in a letter to Congress, said that Gibson alone had access to the archives, and intimated that he had stolen it. The whole affair was then dropped.

Soon after Gibson put himself in communication with Brigham Young, and suggested to him that he should go to the islands of the Pacific would be much better for a Mormon colony than any place in the United States. He was encouraged by Young, and left at once for Honolulu. On his arrival he joined a few Mormons who were already settled there, made a large church on the island of Lanai, thousands of natives contributed towards it and the project was booming. He sent out written documents in which he declared himself the representative of Brigham Young who held divine power. Gibson declared himself to belong to the sacred order of Melchisedec, and that he had been sent to the ocean islands to convert them to the true faith. After he had acquired nearly all the land on Lanai through the native contributions, he abandoned the church, started a newspaper, and went into politics.

He was by far the ablest writer on the newspaper, and knew how to use his writings for his own advantage. He started the caucus system in the islands, a thing which had never been before attempted. The king was afraid of him, but found him useful; and on the resignation of the minister in 1882, he was placed in charge of the Cabinet, and found that he had the only white minister who would carry out the wishes of the King regardless of morality or legality.

Mr. Editor—There has never been a drought, in my recollection, when some minister or editor did not try to impress the people that it is a sin to pray for rain. What is sin? Paul says "sin is the transgression of the law." Where is the law forbidding us to pray for rain? There is no such law expressed or implied. Where then is the sin of praying for rain or any other temporal blessing? I ask those who are arguing that to pray for temporal blessings is a sin, to show the law which is violated. Samuel prayed for rain and it rained. Elijah prayed that it might not rain, and it did not. Again he prayed for rain and it rained. In II Chron. VII chap. and 13 and 14 verses we read, "If I shut up heaven that there be no rain, or if I command the locust to devour the land, or if I send pestilence among my people, if any people who are enemies by my name, shall humble themselves and pray, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways, then I will hear from heaven and will forgive their sins, and will heal their land. Now, if it is a sin to pray for temporal blessings, Samuel prayed for rain and it rained. Elijah prayed that it might not rain, and it did not. Again he prayed for rain and it rained. In II Chron. VII chap. and 13 and 14 verses we read, "If I shut up heaven that there be no rain, or if I command the locust to devour the land, or if I send pestilence among my people, if any people who are enemies by my name, shall humble themselves and pray, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways, then I will hear from heaven and will forgive their sins, and will heal their land. 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