

SENATE REORGANIZATION

NOW FARTHER OFF THAN EVER FROM THE BUTLER-PRITCHARD COALITION.

One Charge Against the Republicans Made in Mr. Butler's First Circular—Present Unequal Distribution.

The prospective reorganization of the United States Senate is seriously jeopardized by the coolness that has arisen between Senators Marion Butler and Jeter Connelly Pritchard of North Carolina.

It is well known to every Republican Senator that the reorganization of the Senate has not been effected because of a lack of two votes. If these votes could be secured, the Senate could be reorganized and the Republicans could name about 300 members.

Two men have been looked to for the two lacking votes, and one of these two men was Marion Butler, whose close relations with Senator Pritchard has made it seem probable that he would be prevailed upon to cast his vote for reorganization with the Republicans.

Senators have given up hope of securing Mr. Butler's vote, and as with that support reorganization would have been extremely difficult to secure, the widening of the breach embarrasses the situation so the end cannot now be seen.

"The Republicans got nearly twice as much out of the last co-operative fight as we got. The offices which they got were worth \$100,000 more in salaries than those we got. Then, how absurd it would be to give them both the Senator and governor for the privilege of co-operating with us this year.

It is asserted on what appears to be the most reliable authority that this circular was not only manufactured ready to send out to North Carolina Populists, but that it actually reached the post office and was recalled in great haste, because one of Mr. Butler's advisers urged that to place his objection to co-operation on the ground that the Republicans had gotten \$100,000 more in offices than the Populists had secured would have the effect of making the Populists appear to be fighting for offices.

But the effect of these developments has been to make Republicans feel satisfied that Mr. Butler will not vote for reorganization of the United States Senate when such reorganization would give to Senator Pritchard the naming of the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, though, of course, Mr. Butler's remarks referred to offices within his State. It is possible that this movement may be the cause of defeating the election of Grant and putting in his place the name of some man who can secure one or more doubtful votes, as it was expected the name of Grant would do.

This new complication in the Senate reorganization project is welcomed with great glee by the Democrats, and especially by those whose influence has placed many of their friends in good places. But it is asserted that the distribution of places among the Democratic Sena-

tors under the present organization is very unequal. Those who have attempted to trace the relations of the Senate employes to Senators say that Senator Gorman has thirty-seven of his own friends occupying places, when the entire number of officers is about 300. This alleged unequal distribution is not generally understood by the Democrats themselves, and there are Republican Senators who think that if the facts of the present distribution of places in the Senate could be shown it would create discontent that would cause a disaffection among Democrats, and that perhaps help could be had to secure a reorganization by the Republicans.

Whatever the outcome may be, Republicans of the Senate are now less sanguine of reorganization than for many weeks past.—Washington Star, 6th.

10,250,000,000 Tons of Gold.

Do you know that the waters of our globe hold thousands of millions of tons of gold in solution, and that if it were possible to extract the precious metal from the aqueous constituent of our planet, gold would be the commonest of the metals? More than a hundred years ago the salt brines on the coast of Maine found slight traces of the precious metal on the sides of their evaporators, and later on Scottish tradesmen in the same article reported gold filings in the water taken from the mouth of the Dundee. In 1853 the chemists Malaguti and Darocher, analyzed waters from several different localities in the several oceans and seas, the result being that they found a slight trace of both gold and silver in every specimen tested. Finally, in 1855, they made a grand summary of all their findings, the figures presented with that report being without doubt the most wonderful exhibit that has ever been given to the scientific world.

It was there shown that the average depth of all oceans is 2,500 fathoms, and that the surface area is sufficient to make a grand total of 400,000,000 cubic miles of water, or not less than 1,837,030,372,000,000,000 tons! Each ton of that vast amount of surging liquids holds, at a very low estimate, one thirtieth of a grain of gold, or a total of not less than 10,250,000,000 tons of the precious metal. If this vast amount of gold could be extracted and thrown upon the market the best financier in the world cannot imagine what the result would be.

Why Spiders Are Not Kept for Silk.

At one time it was seriously proposed to keep spiders for the silk they would produce. Reamer, the scientist of thermometrical fame, was appointed to make an investigation of the spider silk question. In his report he said that he had found that 2,304 silkworms would produce one pound of silk in a given time, and that he considered the work of 12 spiders only equal to one silkworm. At that rate, 27,648 spiders would do no more than 2,304 silkworms. Furthermore, it was found that there are 5,000 separate filaments in a single spider thread, and that the males are not workers. After summing up his investigations he found that 55,296 spiders would have to be kept in order to get as much silk as 2,304 silkworms would produce. That report was the death blow to the proposed spider silk industry.

Anson Pops Want Fusion.

The Anson county Populist executive committee met here last Monday and passed resolutions in favor of Populist-Republican fusion. The resolutions were passed unanimously, and are as follows:

Resolved, By the Executive Committee of the People's party of Anson county that we favor co-operation with the Republicans on State, district and county tickets on fair and honorable terms agreeable to both parties.

Resolved 2nd, That with present lights before us, we favor a straight Populist electoral ticket.

Resolved 3rd, In event the committee of both parties agree that the Republicans are entitled to the Governor, that we favor Oliver H. Dockery as the proper man to represent the two parties; or in event that the Populists are entitled to the Governor, that we favor Wm. A. Guthrie.

The committee present at the meeting were: W. A. Pratt, J. M. Flake, E. E. Barrett, S. T. Flake and W. B. Ingram.—Wadesboro Messenger.

Co-Operation in Cabarrus.

The Populists appointed a committee to confer with the Republicans in regard to effecting fusion in this county again this year. The Republican chairman in Cabarrus is a negro, and the negroes completely run the party. Two years ago not a single white Republican attended the county convention. Here is a pretty spectacle—white men getting down on their knees to the negro bosses begging their aid and co-operation. O, the pity of it!—Concord Times.

SILVER MEN JUBILANT.

They Consider Representative Patterson's Defeat Significant of Southern Feeling.

Congressman Patterson's defeat for election as delegate to the national Democratic convention by the voters of his district is pointed to by silver men as a further confirmation of their assertions that the south is solid for the white metal. Mr. Patterson has a district in Tennessee composed of four counties. In one of them is situated the city of Memphis. It has been supposed that the district was almost solid in backing Mr. Patterson's financial views, and the Congressman has pointed with pride to the district as one which was sure against the "silver craze." Two counties which have acted have adopted silver resolutions. The third is considered by the "sound money" men to be the same way, and this gives the district and its delegates to the silver men. It is not known whether this means that Mr. Patterson will fail in getting a re-nomination.

The silver men are happy. They say that nearly all the county conventions held in the south and northwest the past week presage a silver victory at the Chicago convention. In Illinois it is claimed that every county which has acted (four) has declared for silver, betokening that the delegation from the state will be almost wholly that way. With Illinois, Iowa and part of Ohio with them, the silver men say they will control the national convention easily. They now consider that there is a splendid chance of getting Iowa, in view of the fact that ex-Governor Boies has practically announced himself in the race for the presidential nomination.

The Boies boom was begun in Washington last week, simultaneous with its appearance in the west, and is now making headway. It is backed by numerous southern members. They do not care so much for Boies as for the fact that he is the only out-and-out silver man in the race up to date. They have long been casting around for a good man, and think they have found him. Boies, they say, is from the great west, which is deeply interested in the silver question. With a southern man for second place, the ticket would suit everybody.

It is believed that should Boies be nominated, and there was every reason for confidence in him, the Populists and silver party, which both meet at Chicago, would endorse him. This would solidify the silver people, and would give them the opportunity they have asked for.—Washington Star.

A Strange Story.

The Morganton Herald is informed that some few years ago a Mrs. B. moved to McDowell county from Tennessee, and brought with her a ten year old son. A few days after her arrival the child disappeared and for four years had not been heard of. It is reported that sometime last month a party of McDowell people were hunting their hogs on the Huntsville Mountain. When they found the hogs in one of the mountain caves they were surprised to see herding with them a something like a human being, which fled as they advanced. They pursued this something and finally tracked it to a cave in the rocks. The cave was filled with leaves, acorns, walnuts and hickory nuts. Lying in the leaves, overcome from exhaustion, was a human being, with hair all over his body, his toe nails grown under his feet, and his hands grown in the shape of claws. The power of speech had gone. His only sound being the grunt of a hog. He was seized, carried to a neighbor's house, where he is in confinement, and is said to be the lost son of the widow B. This story is given without editing or garniture.

The Wonderful Vinegar Eels.

If you will take a glass of pure (?) home-made vinegar and hold it up to the window some of these beautiful spring mornings you can see with your naked eye that the liquid is a wriggling mass of life. The cause of the commotion you see in the vinegar is myriads of specimens of minute eels, hundreds of thousands of them not being greater in weight than a grain of wheat, yet each is a living animal, with organs as perfect as those of an anaconda or a sea serpent.

A single drop of the vinegar may be inhabited by thousands of the tiny creatures, male and female, children and grandparents, yet all are of a single species, which has a certain mode of reproduction. The male of this interesting little snake-like creature never exceeds 11 millimeters in length. The female is somewhat larger, the average of that sex being about 2 millimeters in length. They are always present in home-made vinegar, but are never found in the variety known as acetic acid vinegar. They flourish best in a temperature between 60 and 80 degrees, and are killed when the temperature runs above 107 or below the freezing point.

THE VICE PRESIDENT.

The Question, "What's the Matter With Stevenson?" Discussed—May Develop at Chicago.

When Democrats of the old school get together and indulge in discussion of the Chicago convention and the silver question, an inquiry, often propounded, is "what's the matter with Stevenson?" And nobody seems to be able—at least nobody undertakes—to answer it by authority.

The Vice President was at one time the hope of the silver wing of his party. The southern men, particularly, kept a steadfast eye on him. They seemed to feel that he would come to the front for this year's nomination, and the key in which they sang his praises showed how very happy the prospect of an opportunity to support him for the presidency made them. They described him as an ideal Democrat, who believed in the money of the people, in the rights of the people, and in the old-fashioned principles of the party discipline and rewards. They liked his prompt response to all invitations to take the stump for his party, and the sturdy appeals he made to the people for Democratic votes.

But these men are puzzled now. They have abated none of their admiration of the man, none of their belief in his Democracy. He is still in their eyes a true man all through, and they still consider that in such circumstances as they are hoping for he would as a candidate meet all their desires. He is regarded as much more of a national quantity than ex-Gov. Boies, and much more acceptable on many accounts than Senator Tillman. But, for some cause, he does not appear to be in the running. His name does not appear in the general speculation of the day. The Democrats of his own state even are not discussing him. Col. Morrison has the home field all to himself.

This explains the question, "What's the matter with Stevenson?" Nobody, of course, propounds the inquiry to Mr. Stevenson himself. If he is giving any thought to the Chicago convention it does not appear, either from his conversation or demeanor. It is remarked of him that he keeps the even tenor of his way about as successfully as any man in his position ever did. He is prompt in the discharge of all his duties, and he participates freely in the conversations of the cloak rooms at the Capitol; but there is no mark about anything he does or says that would indicate the candidate, or even the man secretly cherishing.

Talk on this subject proceeds, of course, rather freely, and there is getting to be a good deal of it. Mr. Stevenson's attitude is explained by some as being forced upon him. He is not, it is true, a member of the administration, but is officially connected with it, and therefore at a disadvantage at this time. It is not believed that he has changed his financial views in the slightest, or that he sympathizes at all with what has been done, and still continues in progress, toward committing the Democracy to the gold standard. But having been elected on the ticket with Mr. Cleveland, he considers that it would be improper for him to enter into a contest against the President, and especially for the purpose of advancing his own personal fortunes.

Those who take this view of the matter do not expect Mr. Stevenson to change his attitude at all. The conditions which have imposed silence on him up to this time will, of course, continue. But need his silence and inactivity, his friends ask, count against him at Chicago? If the silver men appear there in numbers sufficient to control the convention, and flushed with power look about them for some man who not only represents their financial opinions, but as a candidate would make the ticket popular with the rank and file of the party, will Mr. Stevenson be likely to escape appointment? His friends think not. They will expect him in such circumstances to show up strong among the availables.—Washington Star.

Killed in a Prize Fight.

Arthur Bradley and Richard Ingram, two factory hands employed in Haverhill, Mass., engaged in a prize fight Saturday night to settle as to which was the better man. They found out that Bradley was, as Ingram died at midnight. The knockout blow was landed on a vein under the right jaw after thirty minutes' fighting. The police, arrested Arthur Bradley and six others, and are looking for the other spectators.

Rescued at Sea.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The Bark Africa arrived today with Capt. Brinkwater and seven men of the crew of the Jno. Marsh, abandoned at sea in April. The men were picked up from a small boat on the 6th.



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