

LABOR STATISTICAL BUREAUS.

Facts stated in the House Labor Committee's Report.

The report on the bill to create a labor commission that received favorable action by the House committee on labor last week has been published. The report favors the passage of the bill for reasons which are fully set forth.

The report says, among other things:

"Labor statistical bureaus are of recent origin, and were first established in the United States—the first one in Massachusetts in 1869. They have since been established in thirty-two of our states. The first commissioner of labor, Mr. Carroll D. Wright, was appointed under the general government in 1885. The English royal labor commission was appointed by royal warrant dated April 21, 1891, and is composed of twenty-seven members. The fifth and final report of this commission was made to both houses of parliament in June, 1894. The German commission of labor statistics was appointed in 1891, and it consists of fourteen members, 168 civil servants, and eighty-four assistants. The higher council of labor was established in France in 1891. It consists of fifty members, chosen from among manufacturers, workmen and persons well informed upon economic and social questions. The Belgian higher council of labor was appointed in 1892. It consists of forty-eight members, chosen in equal numbers from workmen, employers and specialists in economic science.

"Both these latter are authorized to examine into and recommend legislation. These foreign commissions are cited as precedents and to show that civilized nations are progressing along the line of our declared principles of equality which are recalled by this bill. We do not consider the commission too large to represent a continent such as ours, with its vast and varied industries. The difference in climate, the difference between plain and mountain, the difference between north and south, east and west, give rise to great industries in one section that are not well understood in another; all of which should have representative men serve on the commission. Even the number provided for will not represent all, but it is believed that it will have reasonable knowledge of all the great pursuits of our country, and will be in full sympathy with all, so as to hear and recommend for the greatest good of the greatest number.

"We think the appropriation required by this bill not too large to secure and compensate such representative men as it requires. While the government is appropriating millions of dollars for internal improvements, for material development, for defense on land and sea, it should not hesitate to grant such a comparatively small sum to investigate the industrial questions and recommend some remedial legislation for its industrial classes to prevent vital disturbances which cause many million dollars of loss to the people. We beg leave to call attention of the members of Congress to the general wish of the people, especially in the laboring and farming interests of our country, as witnessed by letters, resolutions and petitions addressed to the labor committee of the last Congress favoring the passage of this bill, and which was favorably recommended by that committee. We also call attention to similar communications addressed to our committee of the present Congress favoring the passage of the bill. Accompanying the report are communications from a number of labor organizations and leaders endorsing the bill.

"Another Lie Told."

It is not often that we notice what a little snollygoster, nose rag of a newspaper says, but our attention has recently been called to the fact that such a little sheet, published not a thousand miles from Monroe, has such a bare-faced lie in its columns that we are forced to notice it, for it was a lie maliciously made and told for down-right devilry. The falsehood is that our Representative, Mr. R. L. Stevens, has leanings toward the Populists and will eventually ally himself with that party. Further comment is unnecessary. The people of Union county know Mr. Stevens. They know him to be an unswerving Democrat and they know the statement that he is leaning toward the Populists to be a lie out of the whole cloth and was made without the least shadow of foundation.—Monroe Enquirer.

Defective Hot Air Pipes Caused It.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.—The coroner's jury in the case of the fatal fire at the Armiger home yesterday, by which seven lives were lost, rendered a verdict that the fire was caused by badly constructed hot air pipes. They eulogized the fire department, who rescued Mrs.

NATURE OF ROENTGEN RAYS.

The Scientific Study of Them Is Hardly Yet Begun.

Wonderful as are the results already obtained, it may be said that the scientific study of the Roentgen waves has not yet commenced—certainly not in this country. The purely scientific work has yet to be done, and until then we must remain in the dark as to the nature of the phenomena which we have thus far been dabbling with in the most amateurish manner.

We do not yet know whether the new waves are longitudinal or transverse. There are many reasons for supposing the cathode rays to be longitudinal. The Roentgen waves are not cathode rays—at least, they are not cathode rays in the sense in which the latter have been previously known and described, but they seem to emanate from the glass where the latter has been made fluorescent by the impact of the cathode rays, and the same reasons that seem to give color to the belief that cathode rays are longitudinal lend probability to the fact that Roentgen rays are also longitudinal.

We do not yet know whether these waves are long or short, nor have we any knowledge as yet as to the velocity of propagation. There seem to be a number of reasons for believing that the rate of propagation is not that of light—that it is enormously greater. Maxwell's theory does not give to the ether the property of longitudinal vibration or of propagation at greater rate than 186,000 miles per second. In both of these points the Maxwellian ether failed to account for gravitation. It is not certain that by giving to either the property of propagation of energy by longitudinal vibrations would throw any more light upon the action of gravity than we now have, although some leading physicians have thought that it would.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE FAILS.

Dr. Eugene Grissom, Now of Denver, Losing His Mind.

A dispatch from Denver, Col., dated 14th, says: Dr. Eugene Grissom, who has been acting strangely of late, mounted a bootblack's stand about half past ten o'clock this morning, and while the negro was shining his shoes swallowed about an ounce of chloroform. He will recover.

Dr. Grissom has been in failing health for several years, but after recent treatment in a Cincinnati asylum he returned home with all his faculties available. In the North Carolina Insane Asylum he acquired a national reputation as an expert on mental diseases, but after a quarter of a century in that place he was forced to retire. He achieved an equal reputation in Colorado.

When the corner stone of the Capitol was laid he officiated as one of three oldest Masons in the United States. He was a member of the Supreme Council of Masonry for several years, and was the Inspector General of North Carolina at one time.

It has been evident to his friends for several weeks that his mind was failing. Steps will be taken to have him sent to the State Insane Asylum.

Last Year's Accidents.

According to the Railroad Gazette, the total railroad accidents in the United States during the year 1895 were 1,487, against 1,560 in 1894 and 2,307 in 1893. Of the total accidents recorded, 602 were from collisions, 95 from derailments, 177 from defects of equipment, 91 from negligence in operating, 154 from unforeseen obstruction and 75 without collision or derailment. The total number of persons killed during the year was 415, of which 38 were passengers, 302 were employees and 75 other than passengers and employees. The number of persons injured was 5,335, of which 701 were passengers, 739 employees and 95 other than passengers and employees. The number of passengers killed in 1895 was the smallest since 1881. The year 1894 showed a marked improvement over all previous years (1893 being, in fact, one of the worst ever experienced, when 178 were killed), but previous to that every year showed from three to five times as many fatalities to passengers as were recorded during last year.

About Alamance Farm.

The race horses, all, of the Alamance Farm, were sold in New York last Friday. Jno. R. Gentry was bid off at \$7,600, and 41 head brought over \$39,000.

Mr. Holt will raise other than trotting horses, having put in a lot of Shetland ponies, and the latest is that Mr. Jas. P. P. Kerr, of Riverside Farm, has accepted a position with Mr. Holt and will take charge of the dairy department.

Mr. Jno. W. Sharpe has the poultry department in fine condition now, and it is a show in itself to see the fowls in his charge.—Burlington News.

ALLISON AND MORTON.

The Ticket Which Some New Yorkers Are Predicting.

The latest piece of political news from New York comes under the head of being very important, if true. This is to the effect that Mr. Allison is the second choice of the Morton men for President, and in case of the failure of the Morton campaign at St. Louis may be expected to benefit more by the break-up than either Mr. Reed or Mr. McKinley.

It has been supposed that Mr. Allison would be weak in New York, and, indeed, throughout the east, because of his environment. The northwestern States were for a time the theater of some very extreme granger agitation, and several of them, Iowa among the number, wrote legislation on their books that bore severely on corporations, and especially railroad corporations. Matters were carried so far, indeed, that the east threatened to retaliate by withdrawing local investments and otherwise impeding progress there. If capital was to be treated as an enemy, eastern capital would seek lodgment elsewhere. If granger ideas were to prevail in the conduct of public affairs, then there should be a return to the ox cart as a means of rapid transit and cheap rates.

Silver was at the same time very strong throughout the section. Both parties coddled the white metal. Both bid high in their platforms for silver support. This also alarmed the east, and caused her to sharply scrutinize the men and measures representative of the sentiment of the northwest.

But Mr. Allison, it is said, has never come under this ban. New York has always separated him from his section and appraised him according to his individual record. That record she pronounces good. Under heavy pressure to take a contrary course, the Iowa Senator has consistently supported all sound money measures, all protection measures, and in a matters relating to transportation and interstate commerce has shown himself to be a broad and liberal man, superior to the narrowness and demagoguery of mere local agitation. New York, it is asserted, therefore, likes him, and will support him in case she finds that the St. Louis convention cannot be brought to accept Mr. Morton.

If Mr. Allison is nominated, could the convention do a wiser or safer thing, the New Yorkers ask, than put Mr. Morton on the ticket with him? The second place in that case will go to the east, and where in all the east, the Morton men ask, could a better, if so good, a man be found for it? He possesses the full confidence of his section as Mr. Allison does of his, and stands, they contend, for the same order of conservatism, sagacity, uprightness and experience. Both have been a long time in the shafts, and they would work admirably together.

If this New York story is true, among Mr. Allison's prospective supporters are Mr. Depew and Warner Miller, both of whom were accounted Harrison men until the ex-President removed his name from the lists. Will Mr. Allison inherit the Harrison strength as he is likely to do the Morton strength? It is recalled that when, last fall, John C. New, in an interview given out at Indianapolis, stated that General Harrison would not again be a candidate for the Presidency, he also stated that if it were left to him, Harrison, to name the candidate it would be neither Reed nor McKinley, but Allison. No account was taken of the deliverance after Mr. New subsequently explained that in making the statement he had only expressed his own opinion. But, as a matter of fact, was that opinion based on something he had heard General Harrison say?

Impoverished blood causes that tired feeling. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood and gives it vigor and vitality.



DUKE CIGARETTES
DUKE OF DURHAM CIGARETTES
 W. D. & H. O. WILLS, LTD.,
 BRISTOL, ENGLAND.
 MADE FROM
High Grade Tobacco
 AND
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Nerves

Are like Fire. They are

Good Servants

But make

Poor Masters

To keep your Nerves steady, Your Head clear, Build up your Strength, Sharpen your Appetite, You must have

Pure Rich Blood

The Best Medicine to Vitalize and Enrich the Blood, is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier Prominently in the Public Eye.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, etc.



WILL SLIP THROUGH YOUR FINGERS.

Don't let our \$2 shoe escape you. It is the thing to wear. You will get more solid comfort out of it to the square inch than out of any other shoe to the square foot at anything near the price, and talking of the square foot, it does the square thing by the foot. It isn't an exaggeration to say that its cheapness is phenomenal. Every consideration of economy justifies its purchase, a few very considerations of comfort justifies its use. We never recommend a shoe that will do more to recommend itself. It won't try you much to try it. A large stock: Umbrellas, Trunks, Valises and Handbags, always on hand.

A. E. RANKIN & BRO.

Hudson's Business Catalogue
 CHARLOTTE, N. C.
 FORTY DOLLARS
 Complete Business Catalogue
 Business from Start to Finish
 Only Business Catalogue in the South
 that You Can Try Before You Buy
 Tuition. Special Inducement to
 those Entering This Month's
 Catalogue.

J. E. HUDSON, Proprietor

BIBLES

TESTAMENTS
 The Meeklenburg Bible Society
 will keep at its Depository, 205 S. College Street, under the care of
 of Mr. W. M. Wheeler, a full stock
 of Bibles, Testaments, Tracts, etc.,
 which can be had by the wholesale
 actual cost, and to those who are
 and unable to buy, by sending
 sending an order from the
 Society to the Depository,
 September 30, 1895.

S. S. McNINCH & Co.

205 S. College Street.

FERTILIZERS, VEHICLES AND STORAGE

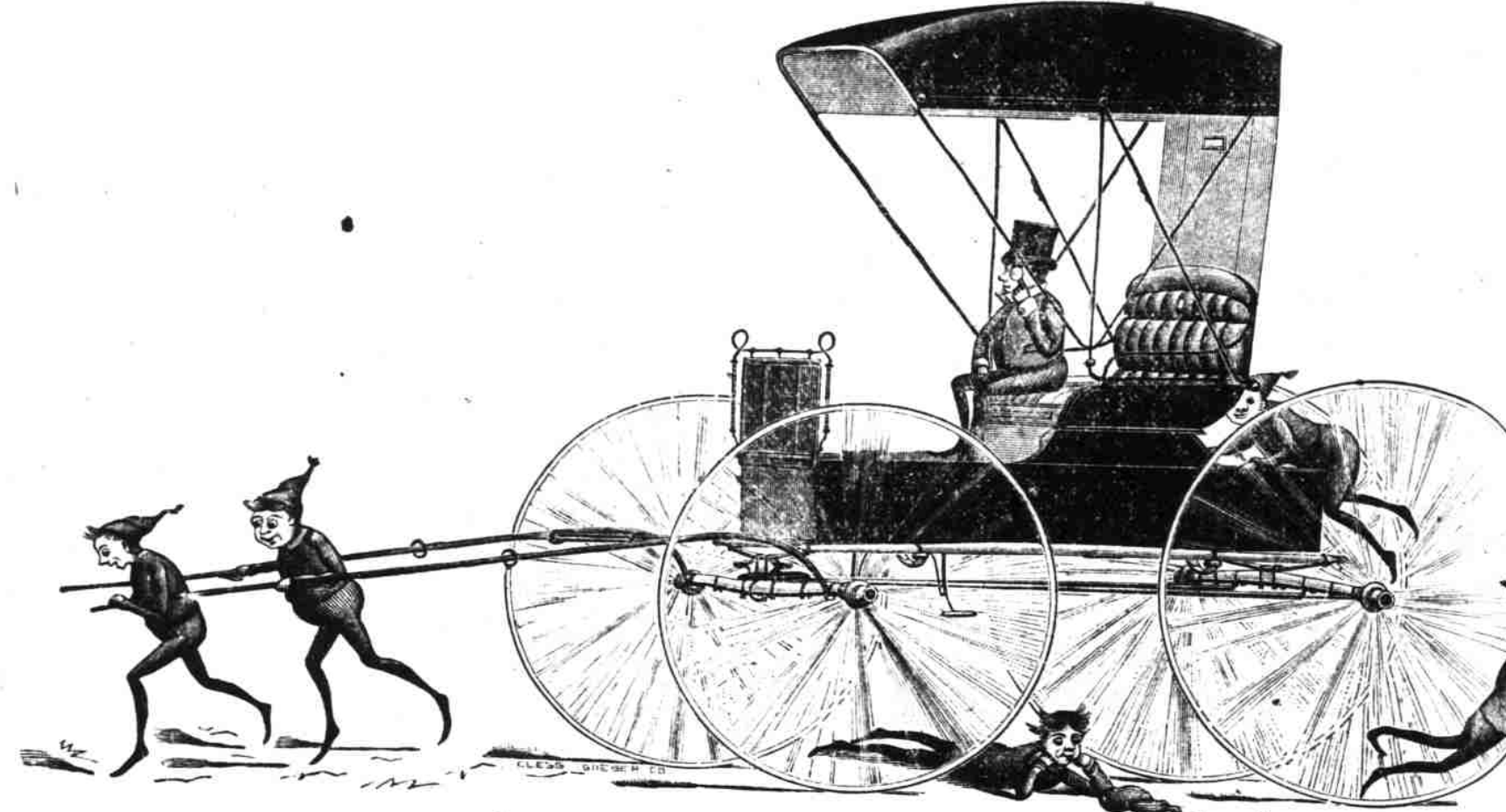
Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 7, 1896

TO OUR MANY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS:

As successors to Messrs E. B. Springs & Co., we solicit your continued

good will and patronage, and heartily thank you for past favors.

Having large resources we are able to be headquarters in all our lines.



Our Stock of Vehicles On Piedmont Wagons On Charlotte Fertilizers

In its assortment, styles and quantity, is second to no concern in North Carolina. It will pay you to look through our stock before purchasing, not that we are selling at cost or making any sacrifices, but that our prices are better than many merchants' "cost" sales; better than others pay for them. Large quantities get best prices, best freight rates, and when discounts are taken off, our cost price is away under the average. Here's where our success on Vehicles comes in.

We are also headquarters. Our Mr. Springs being president of that concern, our prices must necessarily be right. We know that our "PIEDMONT" Wagons are made of selected material, dry seasoned. They are nearer to perfection now than any wagon on this market. Try one. We are agents for the genuine Columbus Buggies.

We are again headquarters. Having the agency for the immense concern, The Charlotte Oil and Fertilizer Co., we are prepared to make prices, quality considered, any firm. The immense proof of their high grade goods, furnished us by those who have used the Charlotte Fertilizers and having used them, were benefitted. Call and see us at 205 S. College Street.