

Humorous Department

Proved He Was Boss.—A blasting powder salesman, approaching a quarry, asked the first man he met where he could find the boss.

"Oh, m'um ut," sententiously replied a disreputable looking individual in earthy overalls.

"Oh, I want the owner of the quarry," replied the dapper little salesman, in some disgust.

"The man addressed raised his voice in a loud call: 'Hey, Kelly, Kelly!'"

"Hey, Kelly, Kelly!" he roared. A head appeared above the ground. "Hey, Kelly, you're foired!"

The man climbed painfully out of the pit, walked over to his coat and lunch pail, picked them up and started down the road without a word.

"Hold on there!" said the salesman, in some amazement. "I guess you are the man I want to see after all."

The other man cupped his hands around his mouth and loudly hailed the retreating figure.

"Hey, Kelly!" Kelly stopped and turned round in his tracks.

"You're hoired!" yelled the boss. "Get back on the job."

Valuable Vocabulary.—The employer who was willing to pay \$3 a week for an office boy, advertised for a boy. About -00 replied. To the most likely looking lad he said:

"You look all right, but I must test your vocabulary. You know what 'vocabulary' means?"

"Yes, sir."

"Very well, I want a boy with a vocabulary. My customers are well bred, educated people, and I must have a boy who can answer them with something more intelligent than 'Uh-huh, 'Yeep' and 'I guess so.'"

He put several questions to the boy, and received satisfactory replies.

"You will do," he said. "You may go to work now."

"I beg your pardon," said the amazing boy, "but there is one example of my vocabulary that you have not heard."

"What is it?"

"I am sorry, sir, but I could not think of using this kind of language for \$3 a week. It is worth \$5."

The employer concluded that it was and paid it.—New York Times.

Bright Salesman.—The depression in business caused a local jeweler to discharge his experienced man, replacing him with a high school graduate—a youth just out of school. He appeared very anxious to learn, and the proprietor at the end of the first week was much pleased with results.

One day the merchant was obliged to be away from the store, and upon his return inquired:

"Well, Frank, did you sell anything?"

"Yes, sir; I sold five plain band rings."

"Fine, my boy!" said the jeweler, enthusiastically. "We'll make an all salesman out of you one of these days. You got the regular price for them, of course?"

"Oh, yes, sir. The price on the inside was 18c, and the man took all that was left, sir."—Harper's Magazine.

Something Different.—With a view to letting nothing escape her vigilance, Mrs. Muggins cross-examined the prospective housemaid.

"You are quite certain you know your duties thoroughly?" she said, after deciding to engage her. "You will answer the door to visitors, and wait at table, and—"

"Oh, yes, m'm," said Mary Jane, "I am quite sure I will know how to go about them."

Mrs. Muggins was on the point of turning away, when a thought struck her, and she suddenly swung round to the girl. "Oh, by the way, do you know your way to announce?"

"Well, m'm," replied Mary Jane innocently, "I'm not sure about that; but I think I know my weight to a pound or so!"

Making it Emphatic.—She called in to the telegraph office and rapped on the counter. As the clerk came forward to meet her he remembered that she had been there about ten minutes before. He wondered what she wanted this time.

"Oh," she said, "let me have that telegram I wrote just now! I forgot something important. I wanted to underscore perfectly lovely" in acknowledging the receipt of that bracket. Will it cost anything extra?"

"No, m'am," said the clerk, as he handed her the message.

The young lady drew two heavy lines beneath the words and said: "It's awfully kind of you to let me do that. It will please Arthur ever so much."

A Long-Winded Clock.—On arriving in this country Pat was met at the pier by his brother Mike, who had been in America some years, and was taken to his home. Early on the following morning the new arrival was awakened by an alarm clock, an invention that was entirely new to him.

"Shure and Oi say, Moike," he exclaimed, springing out of bed, "the noights here in America must be the longest av any place in the worruld."

"Begorra, Oi don't know about that," was the sleepy rejoinder of Brother Mike. "That makes you think so?"

"Didn't yez hear that clock?" returned Pat, pointing toward the bureau. "It must have struck at least a thousand."—Kansas City Star.

Common Sense.—Collier's Weekly once told of two Irishmen who were on bad terms with each other. The friends of Flaherty claimed that he had been insulted, and urged him to vindicate his honor. Flaherty said prudently: "But look at the size of him. The man's a giant."

"Very well," responded his disgusted friend, "then all the people will say you are a coward."

"Well, I dunno," responded Flaherty, placidly. "At any rate, I'd rather have him sayin' that than the day after tomorrow exclaimin', 'How natural Flaherty looks!'"

Poor Father.—"I educated one of my boys to be a doctor and the other a lawyer," said Farmer Cornstassel, as he shifted his crutch.

"You should be very proud of them," answered his visitor. "That seems like an excellent arrangement."

"I don't know about that," replied the aged agriculturist; "it looks as though it was a-going to break up the family. I got run into by a locomotive and one of 'em wants to cure me and the other one wants me to go lame so he can sue for damages."

REFERENDUM IN QUESTION

The Legislative Act Is to Be Questioned.

CASE BEFORE JUDGE R. C. WATTS.

Various State Officials Required to Show Cause Before the Supreme Court on August 20.

Alleging that the act of the last general assembly providing for an election September 14, on the question of prohibition is unconstitutional, attorneys last Friday filed a petition with R. C. Watts, associate justice, at Laurens, asking that a temporary injunction be issued.

The action was brought by John Henry Chappell, a Wilson Newberry county, against R. M. McCown, secretary of state of South Carolina; S. T. Carter, state treasurer of South Carolina; C. W. Sawyer, comptroller general of South Carolina, and C. T. Graydon, Zeb Hope and J. F. Howell, commissioners of election of Richland county.

After reading the petition, Associate Justice Watts refused to grant the injunction, but issued the following order:

It is ordered that the respondents show cause before supreme court on August 20, at 10 o'clock a. m., 1915, why an order should not issue herein, restraining them from the acts and things complained of in the said petition.

Frank G. Tompkins and C. L. Blease of Columbia are the attorneys for the petitioner. They went to Laurens yesterday morning to secure the order.

The petition of John Henry Chappell to the supreme court in full follows: "The petition of John Henry Chappell, above named, on behalf of himself and all other electors and taxpayers of the state of South Carolina interested in the matter and things hereinafter set forth, respectfully shows:

Citizen of Newberry.

"I, that is a citizen and resident taxpayer of the county of Newberry, state aforesaid, possessing the qualifications and laboring under none of the disqualifications provided in the constitution and laws of this state for the electors and officeholders thereof; and that this action is brought in behalf of myself and other citizens and resident taxpayers of said state in like plight and condition as myself, as to the qualifications and disqualifications to this action; and that all other citizens and resident taxpayers of said state possessing the same constitutional qualifications as myself and laboring under no disqualifications; and that your petitioner is now 60 years old, never drank intoxicating liquors, is in favor of prohibition and intends to vote for prohibition in the election proposed in the act hereinafter mentioned, provided the same is held."

"That R. M. McCown is secretary of state of the state of South Carolina; that S. T. Carter is state treasurer of the state of South Carolina; that C. W. Sawyer is comptroller general of the state of South Carolina; and that C. T. Graydon, Zeb Hope and George F. Howell are respectively chairman and members of a statutory political body, known as commissioners of election for Richland county.

The Act.

"3. That on the 16th day of February, 1915, there was enacted by the general assembly of this state, and approved by the governor thereof, an act entitled: 'An act to submit to the qualified electors of the state of South Carolina the question of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors and beverages in the state and to provide for the carrying of these provisions into effect,' which act has been incorporated into the 29th volume of the statutes at large of the state of South Carolina, where it appears at page 38. That the said act provides, in section 1, that an election shall be held on the 14th day of September, submitting to the qualified electors of the state of South Carolina the question as to whether the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors and beverages shall be prohibited or continued in this state as now provided by law.

"4. That section 2 of said act provides for the holding of said election, states how electors may vote and makes provision for the registering of electors by the supervisor of registration.

"5. Section 3 of said act provides that if the majority of the ballots so cast be 'for' the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors and beverages in South Carolina, then the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors and beverages in this state shall be unlawful, except as hereinafter provided, and the authorities in every county in this state now or hereafter vested with control of dispensaries, where dispensaries are operated, shall proceed to wind up the affairs of the dispensaries, and close the same before the 31st day of December, 1915, and that no liquors shall be bought or contracted for, or received by any county dispensary board after the result of said election is declared by the state board of canvassers.

"6. Section 4 provides that if the majority of the ballots so cast be 'against' the manufacturing and sale of alcoholic liquors and beverages in South Carolina, then the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors and beverages in this state shall be unlawful, except as hereinafter provided, and the authorities in every county in this state now or hereafter vested with control of dispensaries, where dispensaries are operated, shall proceed to wind up the affairs of the dispensaries, and close the same before the 31st day of December, 1915, and that no liquors shall be bought or contracted for, or received by any county dispensary board after the result of said election is declared by the state board of canvassers.

"7. Section 5 provides that the manufacture and sale of alcohol shall be allowed and permitted as now provided by law.

"8. Section 6 provides and defines the manufacture of alcoholic liquors and beverages.

"9. Section 7 provides that all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act shall be and the same are hereby, repealed; Provided, nothing in this act contained shall be construed to repeal any law defining the offense and penalty, fine or provision for the enforcement of law not inconsistent herewith, but such provisions, penalties and fines shall remain in full force and effect.

"10. That the aforesaid provisions and sections of said act are in violation of article 4, section 4, of the constitution of the United States; of article 3, section 1, of the constitution of the state of South Carolina; and article 8, section 2, of the constitution of the state of South Carolina.

Cost of Election.

"11. That the general assembly, on the 20th day of February, 1915, passed an act, which was duly approved by the governor, the title of which was as follows: 'An act to make appropriations to meet ordinary expenses of the state government for the fiscal year commencing January 1, 1915, and to provide for a tax sufficient to defray the same,' which act has been duly incorporated in the 29th volume of the statutes at large of the state of South Carolina, where it appears at page 341, and page 345, under the heading of 'Elections,' the following appropriations were made:

Item 1, supervisors of registration . . . \$15,225.00

Item 2, commissioners and management of election . . . 14,000.00

Item 3, advertising elections . . . 5,500.00

Item 4, tabulation . . . 25.00

Item 5, tickets . . . 100.00

Total . . . \$34,850.00

"And as your petitioner is informed and believes the election provided for in the act hereinafter mentioned is the only election to be held this year, and the said appropriation was made for and will be used in the carrying out of the election hereinafter mentioned.

"12. That your petitioner is informed and believes that if the said election is held both he and all the other electors of the state will be put to great loss of time and expense in attending said election, and if the said election results in the closing of the dispensaries of some of the counties of the state of South Carolina, both he and those for whom he sues will be deprived of the income which the state has received from the sale of whiskey and beverages, and to the losses which will be incident to the winding up of the affairs before the said act is declared unconstitutional, null and void, and if the election commissioners and officers charged with incurring expenses in holding the said election are allowed to proceed any farther with the preparation for the said election, your petitioner and those for whom he sues will suffer irreparable injury, and such expenses as may be incurred before this act shall be declared unconstitutional, null and void.

"13. That for the general assembly to, in the manner indicated in the act hereinafter mentioned, take the power and authority vested in them and transfer it to a vote of the people at large will be to place the making of laws practically in the hands of irresponsible parties and negro electors, who could never be elected as members of the general assembly and whom the constitution of the United States and of South Carolina never intended should have any part in making or repealing laws, except through their representatives duly elected under a republican form of government.

"14. That to allow the legislature to thus delegate its power to the electors of the state would give to the people of one county the right to participate in the repealing and the making of laws for another county, which would be in violation of the constitution of both the United States, and the state of South Carolina, which contemplate that the making and repealing of such laws shall be by the general assembly.

"Wherefore, petitioner prays that the said sections of the said act, and the entire act as it appears in volume 29, statutes of South Carolina, be declared unconstitutional, null and void; that defendants be restrained from any violations of the rights of your petitioner; that this court may grant its writ of injunction issuing out of and under the seal of this honorable court properly enjoining the defendants, their clerks, agents, servants or attorneys, to wit: R. M. McCown, said secretary of state; S. T. Carter, said state treasurer; C. W. Sawyer, state comptroller general, from incurring any liability for the state, or issuing, drawing and paying of any warrants for any amount of the said appropriation hereinafter mentioned, or from issuing any tickets to the commissioners of election for the purpose of carrying on the same; and that the said C. T. Graydon, chairman, Zeb Hope and J. F. Howell, be, and are hereby, restrained from incurring any expense in appointing any managers, advertising or in any manner incurring any debts, liabilities or performing any act under and by virtue of the act hereinafter mentioned; and

"Your petitioner further prays that a temporary injunction be granted pending the final hearing herein, restraining the above mentioned respondents from performing any of the acts hereinafter mentioned; and your petitioner further prays for such other and further relief as to the honorable court may seem meet and proper."

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