ELECTION CLAUSE UNJUST

MR. D. B. SMITH DISCUSSES IT.

Reports of Developing Opposition to Entire Proposed New Charter, in Case Clause Making Old Registration Part Basis for Calling Election on Local Options be Not Inserted, Arouses Interest—Mr Smith Gives Reasons for Opposing Measure—Holds It to be a Departure From the Watts Law for a Special Purpose a Discrimination Against Non-Registering New Citizens.

The latest situation which has grown out of the provisions proposed and embodied in Charlotte's new city charter is a fight by the friends of prohibition against the charter as last agreed upon, and the alleged refusal of some of them to support it, unless the clause relating to local option elections first incorporated by the charter committee and the board of aldermen be retained in the charter as passed by the Legislature. That clause is as follows:

"That the provisions hereinbefore made for holding the elections of the mayor and board of aldermen, shall apply to the holding of all other city elections, including elections in regard to intoxicating liquors.

"That if any petition shall be made to the board of aldermen of said city for an election under Chapter 49 of the Revisal of 1905 of North Carolina' within four years from and after the first day of May, 1907, no election shall be ordered upon such petition unless the number of qualified voters signed thereto shall be equal to one-third of the sum of qualified voters now on the registration books of said city, and of the qualified voters whose names may be registered under the new registration provided for herein."

PROVISION STRICKEN OUT.

As stated here, the provision was inserted in the proposed charter by the committee. Mr D. B. Smith appeared before the committee and opposed the provision, but it was passed over his objection. He spoke against it also before the board of aldermen, who endorsed the action of the committee. Later, however, a joint meeting of the charter committee and the Mecklenburg legislators was held and the matter was reopened. Mr. Smith was present at this meeting also, being the only man who has opposed the law publicly. At this meeting the matter was discussed and the opinion was so general in the gathering that the provision was unjust that it was stricken out. The action was not unanimous, but was taken by a decisive majority.

As soon as it became generally known, however, that the local option provision had been stricken from the new charter quite a stir resulted and it was declared that the advocates of prohibition would fight the entire new charter unless the clause placing local option elections on a separate basis was incorporated. A representative of The Observer dropped in to see Mr. D. B. Smith, the leader of the opposition to the local option provision yesterday afternoon. He is thoroughly convinced of the rectitude of his position and talks like a man in earnest.

"Why am I opposed to putting local option elections on a different basis from that on which other elections rest?" said Mr. Smith, in response to a query designed to draw him out on this very timely and interesting subject. "Well, there are several reasons, all of which are conclusive. In the first place, it is a variation from the Watts law to suit a particular case. It is at the same time a great discrimination in favor of the present situation here in Charlotte. The Democratic party is committed to the Watts law so far as the question of liquor legislation is concerned and any deviation from it to deal in a different way with any specific set of conditions is violative of the declarations of the Democratic platform.

DEAD REGISTRATION FIGURES.

"My second large objection is that after killing the old registration as far as allowing the registered ones to vote is concerned, it is proposed to endow those whose names are written on the old books with the power to sign a petition or to count against a petition on local option elections. Think of that—givin gthe power to prevent an election to those who have no right, legal or otherwise, to vote in such election. If a man is disfranchised from voting, ought he not to be also shorn of the power to affect public questions in a manner equally potent and decisive? It is the rankest absurdity to let a man prevent an election when he cannot vote in it.

"Not only is it thus absurd, but it would operate as a most odious and unjust discrimination against the citizens brought in under the proposed extension, who might not chance to register, and those who though registered on the old books, may be similarly negligent as to the new registration. Those of one class are as much citizens as the other. Both will be equally interested in the election and with equal right. Yet the new citizen will be debarred from any sort of participation in the election, while the old citizen can make himself felt by signing a petition or by refusing to sign it.

"What is the use of all this? Why not let the question of holding the new registration the basis for local option elections? It would not work a hardship upon any class or party. If the prohibitionists or whole people want to have their say as to the matter of local option let them register and vote on it one way or the other if one comes up like the law. The man who from laziness or other reason fails to register does not deem it necessary to have any voice in affairs concerning the public interest simply by virtue of the fact that his name appears upon a dead registration.

WOULD MAKE ELECTION IMPOSSIBLE.

"After opposing the local option clause before the charter committee and before the board of aldermen, I was present at the joint meeting of the chater committee and Mecklenburg's legislators which discussed the matter. After it had been discussed the sentiment of that meeting was so strong that the clause was unjust that it was stricken from the charter. The friends of the measure admitted that if this provision was embodied in the new charter it would be practically impossible to muster the required number of signers to a petition to call a local option election within the next four years. The provision does not make for a square deal, and ought not to be a part of the law."

The friends of the measure proposed contend that it ought not to be made legally possible for the advocates of high license to call an election in Charlotte with a less number of signers than the prohibitionists were required to secure to call the recent election which resulted in their favor. They fear that owing to lack of interest among citizens as to registering in May and to the leaning of the new citizens who are expected to be admitted by the new charter, the advocates of some other method of dealing with the whiskey traffic might call an election too easily. It is this which they seek to prevent.

MANY DEATHS YESTERDAY

AN AGED CITIZEN PASSES AWAY

Mr. George Plummer, Aged 82 Years, Passes Away at His Home in the County—One of Charlotte's First Policemen—Death of Mrs. Hattie Cathey Mr. A. G. Johnson, Mrs. Sarah A. Walker and Miss Lula McGee—The Record Unusually Large.

Mrs. Sarah A. Walker, widow of the late Mr. H. A. Walker, died at her home on West Bland street yesterday morning at 1 o'clock after an illness of several months. Mrs. Walker was 65 years old and is survived by eight children, namely, Messrs. T. N. Walker Jos. A. Walker, Jasper A. Walker, Calvin C. Walker, Charles C. Walker, Harvie C. Walker, and Mrs. R. F. Henry of Statesville, and Mrs. J. L. Miller, of Steele Creek.

The funeral will take place at the home this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The services will be conducted by Rev. Alexander Martin, the pastor of Westminster Presbyterian church. The interment will be at Elmwood.

DEATH OF MISS LULA M'GEE.

Miss Lula McGee, who has been suffering with tuberculosis for months, died at her home in Belmont yesterday morning at 5 o'clock. She was 32 years of age and is survived by several brothers and sisters. The funeral took place at the home yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the interment being made in Elmwood Cemetery.

DEATH OF MRS. HATTIE CATHEY.

Mrs. Hattie Cathey died at her home in Paw Creek township late Tuesday night. She was 37 years of age and is survived by her husband, Mr. John A. Cathey, and three small children. The funeral will take place at Steele Creek Presbyterian church this morning at 10:30 o'clock, the services being in charge of Rev. Mr. Sample. The interment will be in the cemetery adjoining the church.

DEATH OF AN AGED CITIZEN.

Mr. George Plummer one of the oldest citizens in the county, died at his home five miles northwest of Charlotte yesterday morning at 2 o'clock. Mr. Plummer was 82 years of age and is survived by five sons and two daughters, namely, Messrs. Robert, Charles Monroe, George and Theodore Plummer and Mesdames Sarah, King and Frank Shumaker. The funeral will take place at Trinity Methodist church this morning at 11 o'clock, the services being conducted by Rev. J. H. Bradley. The interment will be in the church yard.

Mr. Plummer was one of the first policemen ever employed on the Charlotte force. He was highly esteemed by a host of friends.

DEATH OF MR. A. G. JOHNSON.

Mr. A. G. Johnson a well-known blacksmith and member of the firm of Johnson & Taylor, died at his home on West Vance street yesterday morning after a brief illness with pneumonia. The remains will be shipped to Fayetteville where the interment will take place.

SENATOR BAILEY EXPLAINS.

Texas Senator Tells Investigating Committee That He Borrowed the $156,000 Because His Client, the Kirby Lumber Company, Could Not Legally Assume the Obligations—Did Not Conduct Oil Business Nor Accept Money for Political Services.

Austin Tex., Feb. 20.—Before the investigating committee of the House and Senate to-day, United States Senator Jos. W. Bailey continued his story of his financial deals with John H. Kirby, Texas millionaire lumber man, S. G. Bane, of the Seaboard National Bank of New York, Henry Clay Pierce, of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, B. F. Yoakum, of the 'Frisco system and with various other financiers.

One of the most important statements was that he had been asked by the Standard Oil Company officers in New York immediately after the Beaumont oil field boom to give them an option as to what the opportunities were for the Standard Oil interests to reenter the State again and do business.

"I gave them a written opinion in which I stated that if they attempted to do business in the State they would be put in the penitentiary and their property absorbed in fines and penalties," said Senator Bailey.

Senator Bailey told of his adventures in the financial world and firmly maintained that all of his acts and deeds had been honorable and above reproach. Senator Bailey told of his efforts to assist his client, J. H. Kirby, in regaining his stock from Patrick Calhoun, of Wall street, and stated that the $156,000 he borrowed was because the Kirby Lumber Company could not legally assume these obligations. He stated that Henry Clay Pierce gave him written guarantees for the payment of this sum of money.

The Senator denied that he had conducted an oil business in Texas in conjunction with the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, or the Standard Oil Company.

Senator Bailey went into detail regarding his attorneyship to the Tennessee Construction Company in which Henry Clay Pierce was financially interested.

"I have not concluded my attorneyship with the Tennessee Construction Company yet," said Senator Bailey.

Senator Bailey said there was not a shadow of truth in the charge that he had accepted money for political services rendered the Waters-Pierce Oil Company.

Regarding his debt with B. F. Yoakum, Senator Bailey said that he urged that Yoakum buy the Kirby Lumber Company stock and showed him the tonnage advantages to him and his railroad.

"I was acting for the Kirby Lumber Company in that transaction."

Senator Bailey denied emphatically that his efforts in behalf of his clients had any effect on his public duties. He stated that his attendance upon sessions of Congress was as regular as that of any other member.

Frequently during the afternoon Senator Bailey denounced the charges as "lies" and his enemies as "liars."

Mistrial in Davidson Case.

After having slumbered soundly on the case of Dr W. S. Davidson, charged with violating the Watts law, the jury reported yesterday morning that it was not in them to agree on the matter. The judge realized that this was true, and ordered the clerk to enter a mistrial. It is learned that the vote stood 10 to 2 in favor of conviction, but the two were firm, and saved the day for Dr. Davidson. The case will have to be tried again.

$1,973,000 for Alabama Schools.

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 20.—Bills appropriating an aggregate of $1,673,800 to educational institutions of the State were passed by the House today. This is in addition to $300,000 a year already put at the disposal of the common schools.

LECTURE ON SANITATION.

In Her Third Talk at Elizabeth College Mrs. Burton Smith Discusses Matters of Vital Interest to Housekeepers—A Clear and Effective Treatment of the Subject—An Appreciative Audience.

Sanitation was the subject of Mrs. Burton Smith's third lecture at Elizabeth College yesterday, and though the theme in itself might appear less attractive to the average person than those of Mrs. Smith's former talks, this was shown neither in the attendance nor in the reception of the lecture as a whole.

Mrs. Smith, indeed, began the afternoon's discussion by referring to the general unattractiveness of the subject to many women and by asserting the importance to the homekeeper of a thorough grasp of the science of sanitation. She particularly dwelt upon the limited knowledge of this theme possessed by women in general. By quoting some words spoken twenty-five years ago by Mr. B. W. Richardson, president of the Sanitary Association in this country, she laid the basis of her lecture: Health in the home means health everywhere, and this rests for its permanent and executive support upon the women of the country.

Although Mrs. Smith emphasized the necessity of women's interest in sanitation beyond the four walls of home, exigencies of time limited her discussion to a consideration of the sanitary arrangements of the house.

As the first essential of healthful conditions for the home, Mrs. Smith named the selection of a proper site. This demands two stipulations—that there be no large trees near the house and that the ground chosen be high for purposes of drainage—and here the lecturer indicated a method which would ensure perfect drainage—the placing around the house of a ditch one foot below the foundation and filled with loose rock, with soil heaped above.

The site selected, a proper analysis of house sanitation should begin with an inspection of the cellar. This frequently neglected stratum is usually the chief pest-breeding portion of the dwelling. To insure perfect conditions, nothing, in the first place, should be allowed to be thrown around the house so as to permit drainage into the cellar. Absolute dryness of the cellar is indispensable and thi sis secured by cemented walls and by covering the floor, not with planks or bricks, both of which retain moisture, but with cement or asphalt. Then windows are necessary to let in the germ-destroying light, and care should be taken to obtain cross-ventilation. The cellar pipes should have special attention: the house drain should be painted with white oil paint, both for protection and for detection of leakages, and the general pipes should be of cast-iron, not of clay. Any discoloration around the joints indicates trouble. Above all, the cellar should be kept clean, for it is not only the foundation of the house, but the foundation of the family health, being the reservoir of the air of the house. Needless to say, putting any one in the basement of the house is inhuman.

Passing to the plumbing of the house in general, every woman should equip herself with a knowledge of the plumbing ordinances of the town in which she lives, and she should require of a plumber the plan of the plumbing system of her house. The late George Waring has laid down six standard principles for efficient plumbing: Simplicity, referring to the fewest possible number of joints and turns in pipes; direct communication between drain-pipe and soil-pipe and closely stacked plumbing; accessibility, the exposure and boxing of plumbing, rather than the old-time buried pipes; soundness of material, the use of iron pipes rather than of clay or of lead, which is perforated by sewer gas; tightness of joints, implying the use of lead instead of the clay, putty or cement, commonly found; ventilation, the securing of sufficient oxygen to promote the decomposition of waste matter and here Mrs. Smith went into detail in laying insistence upon such points as the extension of the soil-pipe above the roof of the house, the enlargement of the opening of the air-pipe, the covering of the air-box with gauze, the necessity of a circular bend in the pipes, so that the latter may be kept full of water, thereby preventing the leaking of gas and the prevention of the formation of gas in a vacated house by pouring glycerine into the traps before leaving. She also gave practical instructions to the inexperienced housewife in cutting off the water supply hwen necessary, and in preventing the freezing of the plumbing. Last of the principles of good plumbing came a thorough flushing of waste pipes four or five times a day.

A consideration of the care of plumbing followed. In this Mrs. Smith was equally explicit. She laid stress upon the keeping of ordinary waste matter out of drainage pipes and the placing of a drain over a hole in the kitchen sink towards the end. The gathering of matter that will accumulate in spite of one's pains may be remove dby concentrated lye poured into the sink every other night.

Turning to the problem of lighting, modern electricity has solved most of the troubles in this direction, but for the cutting down of private expense every city shoul dhave its own electric plant.

From their nature the subjects of heating and ventilation are more or less connected. For an ordinary house the hot air furnace is the most economical method of heating, although, of course, both hot water and steam heat have the advantage of cleanliness. Of these two, hot water is preferable, as it requires less fuel and is more easily regulated. The so-called "direct-indirect" system, with coils of heated pipes under the windows, is the best, but most expensive. Fireplaces form the best system of ventilation and should be found in every room, even where there is furnace heat. Up-turned shutters pleasantly scatter the current of cold air in a room which would otherwise fall vertically in a cold stream.

After adding a few words as to the care and repair of a house, Mrs. Smith performed an interesting experiment illustrating the consumption of the oxygen of the atmosphere by heat, and the consequent necessity of a continued fresh supply of air for breathing.

Mrs. Smith brought to the attention of her audience the best books written along these interesting lines, with particular mention of the volume entitled "Home Sanitation," a publication of the Sanitary Science Association, issued by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

The lecture throughout was a thoroughly organized study of the subject of sanitation and its treatment was eminently practical and concrete. The intelligent interest of the audience itself bespoke an appreciation of the lecturer's power.

APPROPRIATIONS PASSED

IMPORTANT DAY IN SENATE

Bill Providing For Largest Postoffice Appropriation in History of Nation Passed—Clerks Graded—The Naval Appropriations Bill, Carrying $100,727,807 Passed With All Committee Amendments — River and Harbor Bill, Carrying $92,702,472 Goes Through With Amendments—Senator Smoot, of Utah Sustained by Vote of 51 to 37 and a Four Years' Contest is Over.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The postoffice appropriation bill, the largest ever reported from the committee on postoffices and post roads, passed the House to-day. All the provisions relating to increase pay, affecting 90 per cent. of the postal employes, which yesterday were stricken out on points of order were to-day restored to the bill.

Seven grades of clerks are established in first and second-class offices with salaries ranging from $600 to $1200. City letter carriers are divided into five grades with salaries ranging from $600 tl $1,100. Railway mail clerks are divided into six grades below that of chief clerk, salaries in each grade being increased $100 and ranging from $800 to $1,700. The maximum salary of rural carriers is fixed at $840.

The naval appropriation bill, carrying $100,727,807, was passed by the Senate to-night in 52 minutes. All the committee amendments were agreed to.

The only amendment adopted during the consideration added $250,000 to the item for coal and transportation, and $130,000 for a power plant at the Norfolk navy yard.

The Senate also passed the river and harbor appropriation bill, carrying a total appropriation of $92,720,472. All the committee amendments were agreed to.

Four years' contest against Reed Smoot being permitted to retain his seat as a Senator of the United States from Utah was ended to-day by 42 of his colleagues voting to sustain him as against 28 for the resolution to unseat him. Added to this there were 18 Senators paired, making the actual standing on the resolution 51 votes against it and 37 for it. Senator Smoot himself did not vote, and Senator Wetmore was absent and not paired.

The Smoot resolution was called up soon after the Senate convened. Every seat in the galleries was filled and during the actual voting the standing room on the floor of the Senate was crowded by members of the House and employes of the Senate.

There have been numerous speeches made for and against Senator Smoot since the resolution to unseat him was reported from the committee on privileges and connections, just prior to the adjournment of Congress last year. To-day Senators Dubois, Hansbrough, Newlands and Burrows, the latter chairman of the committee, spoke against Mr. Smoot, while Senators Beveridge, Dolliver and Foraker spoke in his support.

The committee resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein that Reed Smoot is not entitled to a seat as a Senator of the United States from the State of Utah."

Although it was a foregone conclusion that the resolutions would fail and thus end the long fight against the Utah Senator, the roll-call contained some surprises. Of the 42 votes in favor of Mr. Smoot, three were cast by Democrats. They were Messrs Blackburn, Clark, of Montana, and Daniel. Senator Teller was paired in favor of Mr. Smoot. Of the 28 votes against Mr. Smoot, nine were Republicans. They were Messrs. Burrows, Clapp, Dupont, Hale, Hansbrough, Hemenway, Kittredge, LaFollette and Smith.

At the conclusion of the voting there was a rush of Republican Senators to the cloak room to congratulate Mr. Smoot.

Senator Aldrich to-day secured an hour's consideration of his financial bill after the Senate had disposed of the Smoot case. The measure was not passed. Mr. Aldrich said the first section of the bill provided for the issuance of $1, $2 and $5 United States notes whenever the supply of silver certificates of those denominations is insufficient to meet the public demand.

Mr. Aldrich explained that the bill did not curtail or add to the volume of money one dollar, neither did it affect the subject of subsidiary coinage. It simply changed the denomination of the bills. Another section of the bill, he said, provided that customs receipts may be deposited in national banks which have been designated as government depositories.

Mr. Daniel, a member of the financial committee, reviewed the bill and gave its provisions his approval. His only objection, he said, was to the last section, which allowed national banks to retire $9,000,000 a month of their circulation instead of $3,000,000, as now projected.

Senator Bacon spoke of the demand which had been made on him by the bankers of the South in the matter of providing more small bills. It had formerly been the custom of the Treasury to supply that section with small money by the shipment of silver dollars, on which the government paid the expressage. At the last session, he explained, the government was prohibited from paying the cost of transportation, and the banks were unwilling to bear the added expense of shipping silver dollars.

CHARGED WITH ABDUCTION.

Young Man Arrested at Spartanburg Charged With Entering Girl's Room by Means of Rope and Carrying Her Away—McMakin Pushing Two-State Ball League Movement.

Special to The Observer.

Spartanburg, S. C., Feb. 20.—A young white man, giving his name as Jim White, accompanied by Miss Glenn White, a girl aged 14 years, of Greenville, were arrested to-night. White is charged with abduction and a warrant is in the hands of Greenville officers. The young girl claims she and White spent last night at Taylors, near Greenville, and came to Spartanburg to-day. White says he never saw the girl until he came to Spartanburg. The warrant charges that the girl was abducted from her home last Thursday night, the mother of the girl claiming the abductor entered her daughter's room by means of a rope and cut through the blinds with a chisel.

John McMakin, better known as "Spartanburg John," formerly of the American and Southern Baseball League, is at the head of a movement to establish a league composed of the towns of Spartanburg, Greenville and Anderson, S. C., and Charlotte, Salisbury and Spencer, N. C., the last two North Carolina towns to furnish one team. He has met with much encouragement in Spartanburg and will visit the other cities named in a few days for the purpose of creating interest in the league.

Mr. Edward Wells Dies Suddenly.

Miami, Fla., Feb. 20.—Edward Wells, of Burlington, Vt., president of the Burlington Trust Company and of the Wells & Richardson Company, manufacturers of proprietary articles, died here suddenly yesterday of heart failure.

SPEAKER CANNON COMING?

N. C. COMMITTEE CALLS ON HIM

Not Purpose to Invite Mr. Cannon to Attend Guilford Commencement, But to Remind Him of a Definite Engagement to be Present—North Carolina Senators and Most of the Democrats Vote For Expulsion of Smoot, But It Did Not Change Result, Republicans Feeling They Should Stand by Agreement Made Several Years Ago With Mormon Church—Blackburn Visits the Capitol.

BY W. A. HILDEBRAND.

Observer Bureau,
1417 G Street, N. W.,
Washington, Feb. 20.

Dr. L. L. Hobbs, W. G. Elwood Cox and D. N. Wellsburn, spent the day in Washington. These gentlemen are on their way to New York, and while here decided to call on Speaker Cannon to talk to him about attending the commencement at Guilford College. Dr. Hobbs is president of the college and Mr. Cox is one of the trustees. Mr. Cox said that it was not their purpose to extend an invitation to the Speaker to be present on the occasion alluded to, but to remind him of a defininte engagement to be present.

Speaker Cannon was very busy this afternoon, being locked in his room with a delegation from his own State, but he told Representative Dixon that he was not yet prepared to give a final answer. He wanted Dr. Hobbs to let him know the exact date of the commencement, which will be on May 29th, and he said he would let the school authorities have his answer in a few days. Dr. Hobbs expressed the belief that the Speaker would accept the invitation. He said he would, and it was the place of his birth and he did not think the Speaker would have the least disposition to say no. Besides Mr. Cannon has on previous occasions manifested great interest in the welfare of Guilford College. He had interested himself in financial affairs of that institution, having written to Mr. Carnegie, suggesting a contribution to the endowment fundr.

REED SMOOT TO REMAIN.

It was an exceedingly interesting moment in the Senate to-day when the hour arrived for taking a vote on the matter of expelling Mr. Smoot from the body. Hundreds of women were in the galleries and thousands made efforts to secure seats. Both the North Carolina Senators voted for expulsion, as did most of the Democrats, but it did not effect the result, for the Republican party had made up its mind to care for its own. Several years ago the Republican leaders made a deal with the Mormon Church, and the Church having delivered the goods, these Republican leaders felt that they should stand by the man who came to the Senate to swell their majority.

Representative Blackburn was at the Capitol again to-day and moved about the floor for some time especially on the Democratic side of the chamber. These visits of the member fro mthe eighth to the capitol are so rare that they are always made the subject of comment. Congress will adjourn very soon, but the impression prevails that Blackburn will not return to the State.

Former Senator Butler is down for a speech at the annual banquet of the League of Republican State Clubs, comprised of men who have jobs in the District of Columbia. It was at this annual banquet that Butler said some right interesting things last year for home consumption.

ORGAN RECITAL TO-NIGHT.

Mr. H. J. Zehm, to be Assisted by Mrs. W. A. Graham, Assisted by Miss Sadie L. Walker—The Programme.

The third of the series of organ recitals by the choir of the Second Presbyterian church will take place this evening at 8:30 o'clock Mr. Harry J. Zehm, director, will be assisted by Mrs. W. A. Graham, soprana, and Miss Sadie L. Walker, violinist. The programme is as follows:

Sonata No. 2..... Mendelssohn
Andantino ..... Lemare
Bohemian Melody. Arranged by Dunham
Mr. Zehm.
Berceuse (from "Jocelyn")..... Godard
Serenade ..... Pierne
Miss Walker.
Rhapsody on Catalonian Airs..... Gigout
Mr. Zehm.
SILVER OFFERING.
Lamentation ..... Guilmant
Serenade ..... Schubert
Canzone ..... Hall
Evening Song ..... Bosai
Mr. Zehm.
Soprano Solo ..... Selected
Mrs. Graham.
Toccata (5th Organ Symphony).... Widor
Mr. Zehm.

W. W. Finley Elected.

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 20.—The stockholders of the Mobile & Ohio allroad Company to-day elected W. W. Finley, of Washington, D. C., as a director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Samuel Spencer. The other directors were all re-elected.

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THE ELEVATOR BOY.

"Anything been doing to-day?" The night watchman, who had just come in, was addressing the elevator boy.

"Nobody but a night watchman would ever ask a question like that," answered the boy. "Why don't you oil the wheels in your think machine and think a little?" continued the boy. "This shop, including the Dilworth shop and foundry, has close on to two hundred of the best mechanics in the Piedmont. There are pattern makers, moulders, blacksmiths, machinists, to say nothing of elevator boys, apprentices and night watchmen. These have all been putting in full time to-day—that is, all except the night watchmen. The wheels have been turning all day and yet you walk in here and ask if anything's been doing to-day. Why, man alive! are you asleep and dreaming before you get on duty, —"

"Shut up right now," said the watchman, angrily. "I want you boys to stop talking of my sleeping on duty."

"There you are again," said the boy. "I never said you slept on duty. In fact, I never suspected that you slept on duty, because I know what you sleep on. You sleep on a pile of shavings in the pattern shop."

"Shut up now," said the watchman.

"But you wanted to know if anything was doing."

"Then why don't you tell me?" continued the watchman.

"Well, if you'll just wake up for three minutes I'll try to give you plans and specifications of what we've been doing this day. We've handled a big Corliss engine breakdown. The fragments came in here early this morning and it's a rush job. I hauled up some good big pieces and the superintendent of the mill came with the job and he's a fussy man. Said 420 folks was put idle and could get no wages till this job was finished. I expect they'll be working on it to-night—that will interfere with your slumbers, won't it?"

"I don't slumber at night," broke in the watchman.

"So you don't, I forgot that," said the boy. Then he went on. "We shipped out four reels, a lot of cotton seed oil repair stuff, twenty or thirty pulleys, a waste cleaning machine for a mill up North, some debbies to a mill in Philadelphia, and a whole lot of stuff besides."

"Here's your bed room floor," said the boy, as the elevator reached the third.

The watchman got off and as he walked away he said, "I believe you are going to be a worse boy than Billy was."

The boy smiled and reversed the elevator to go back down.

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If you've used tires that give out or run dead, you know what would happen to Kelly-Springfield Tires if the compound or the construction altered.
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MECHANICS' PERPETUAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
The 48th series of the Mechanics' Perpetual Building & Loan Association, will commence March 1st. The books for which are now open. First payment, Saturday, March 2nd.
S. WITTKOWSKY, President
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