

A B Sallee Jr 15 Aug 10  
State House

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## KNEW NOT FEAR

### With Babe in Her Arms Woman Fights Off Negro Fiend.

## THE BRUTE IS RUN DOWN

### A Daring Attempt at Awful Dastardly Crime in Open Daylight at Spartanburg—Lady Attacked in Her Home and Is Saved by the Screams of Her Child.

Gary Gest, a negro driver of a delivery wagon, entered the bed room of a well known woman on Union Street, in Spartanburg, Saturday afternoon as she was nursing her three months old baby. Says a dispatch to the Columbia State.

As she arose with a cry of alarm he seized her by the throat, choked her until the blood gushed from her nose and threw her down. Her 3-year old son was in the room and screamed in terror. The negro grasped the tot by the neck and choked him also. Mrs. Beulah Askew, a neighbor, was in her back yard. She heard the cries and rushed into the house. The negro released his intended victim and fled from the house.

Within thirty minutes a dozen policemen, the sheriff, W. J. White, and his deputies and a score of citizens were engaged in the hunt. They caught Gest in Duncan's woods, a mile and a half from the scene of his crime, at 4:15. His captors hustled the negro into a carriage, drove like mad and had the prisoner in a cell of the county jail at 4:30 o'clock. A large crowd gathered around the jail, but there was not even a suggestion of lynching.

Gest knew the woman who he attacked. Her husband, who is a clerk in the office of a well-known commission merchant, at one time was employed by W. T. Finch, proprietor of the Finch hotel. Gest was employed in the hotel. He has recently been employed in driving the delivery wagon of Brown Bros. grocers. He started out with his wagon about 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. After delivering one package he returned to the store and asked questions regarding something with which he was perfectly familiar. Ozier Brown accused the negro of being drunk. Gest denied it and started out again.

He stopped his wagon in front of the residence on Union street and knocked at the front door. He asked the woman who lived there. She told him he knew very well. He said he wanted to deliver a package to some people named Brown. There is no one of the name in the vicinity. The woman went back into the house and prepared her baby for its afternoon nap.

She was sitting in a rocking chair, humming a lullaby, when her little boy cried out that the negro had come into the house. She looked up and saw the brute standing at the door of the room.

Holding tight to the baby, she leaped to her feet. Without uttering a cry and holding the baby with her left arm she raised her right hand and tried to push him back. Her hand touched his mouth and he bit a piece out of it.

The negro choked her so hard that her nose began to bleed and her cries became faint. The little baby was also screaming. The negro, without releasing his grasp on the woman, reached out and choked the child. In doing so his finger nails cut a gash two inches long on the boy's neck, bringing blood.

During the entire struggle the woman clung to her baby. The struggle did not last more than a minute. Mrs. Askew rushed into the room and Gest hurried out of the front door.

He abandoned the wagon and ran at top-speed out the macadam road extending from Union street. Waiting only a few moments to see to the care of her neighbor, Mrs. Askew ran to the door calling for help.

Not 50 yards from the house a gang of negro laborers were working. There were white men in the vicinity also. Among them was P. M. Logan, a storekeeper. They saw Gest running but did not pursue.

Mr. Logan, upon learning what had happened, telephoned to the police station. He also telephoned to the woman's husband that a negro had entered his home and scared his wife and she was bleeding at the nose.

The husband was home within 20 minutes after the crime had been committed. He telephoned to Sheriff White, who, within five minutes, was mounted on his horse, Bucking Dan, and galloping to the scene. The sheriff went by the police station to summon more officers. As he was turning the corner sharply his horse slipped and fell flat, throwing the sheriff violently to the paved street. The whole weight of the fall came upon his left elbow and the arm was numb and practically useless for several hours.

The sheriff at the head of a posse of deputies ran into the wood beyond the Duncan place, while the police in automobiles hurried toward Cedar Springs.

The party in twos came upon the fleeing negro and forcing him into the open Sheriff White rode him down. His injured arm was paining

## WILL FIND A HOME

### DESTITUTE CHILDREN CAN NOW GO TO COLUMBIA.

### Governor Blease Approves the Act Entrusting Children to the Rescue Orphanage There.

"Destitute, abandoned and unprotected" children, for whom no other special provision is made, will hereafter be committed to the care of the Rescue orphanage, Columbia, wherever they may be found in the State. The act so providing has been approved by Governor Blease, and the affixing of his signature made it effective. The act provides:

That whenever any girl under the age of 14, or boy under the age of 10 years, shall be found by any policeman, sheriff, constable or other person in any county, city or town, in circumstances of destitution or suffering, or of abandonment, exposure or neglect, or of beggary, or in any house of ill-fame, it shall be lawful for, and the duty of, such officer to make report thereof to the probate judge of said county.

Thereupon, such probate judge shall forthwith fix a time for the hearing and investigation of such case, as speedily as possible, and give notice of such hearing to the parent or parents, if known, or to the guardian or custodian of such child, if known. And such probate judge shall hear all the evidence offered before him and investigate fully the circumstances and surroundings of such child.

And if, upon such investigation, the said officer shall find that said child is abandoned, or is being brought up in immoral or vicious surroundings, or without any adequate or proper care or custody, it shall be lawful for, and the duty of such officer to issue a warrant of commitment, committing said child to the custody, care and rearing of the Rescue orphanage, situated at Columbia, or to any similar orphanage in the State, devoted to the relief and care of such children.

The said orphanage and any other orphanage devoted to the relief of children who are destitute, abandoned or being raised in immoral and vicious surroundings, shall have full care and control over any child committed to it, as herein provided; subject always to the right of the courts to inquire into the propriety and sufficiency of the care and maintenance being provided for any such child, and to modify or change the care and custody of any child, as the court may deem proper.

That any such orphanage to which a child has been committed as provided in the two preceding sections shall have the right to entrust any such child, for its care, maintenance, rearing, education and adoption, to the care and custody of any individual or family, which it may deem proper, upon such guarantees as may be required by such orphanage. But this right shall be subject to the supervision, investigation and control of the courts of common pleas for said State of South Carolina, upon application made to the courts.

## CAN'T BE FOUND.

### T. Hawkins Missed Since Thursday on Broad River.

The States says friends of T. Aughtry Hawkins of Shelton are very much worried over his disappearance. M. M. Scott of the Scott Bros. company, by whom Hawkins was employed, was in Columbia Friday night making inquiries.

The last seen of Hawkins was 6 o'clock Thursday evening. He was out on the Broad river in a bateau. The regular ferryman was in Winnsboro attending court and Hawkins had poled some passengers across the ferry. He was wearing overalls at the time, his other clothes being in the store. He had no money with him.

Hawkins is a nephew of T. B. Aughtry and a brother-in-law of Dr. LeGrand Guerry of Columbia, and is about 27 or 28 years of age. Mr. Scott is very anxious to get any information of the whereabouts of Hawkins. The boat which he was rowing, or poling, has not been seen.

## BREAKS NECK ON STAIRS.

### John E. Drew, Boilermaker, Loses Balance and is Killed.

The Charleston Evening Post says: John E. Drew, of No. 52 Alexander street, fell while ascending his stairway, and broke his neck, instant death resulting from his fatal mishap. The coroner held an inquest into his death, which was found to have happened according to the facts stated. Mr. Drew was about forty-seven years of age, and a widower. He lived with his mother, and was by trade a boilermaker. It is thought that he was seized with apoplexy, and so lost his balance as he was ascending a stairway leading from the first to the second floor of his residence.

him so greatly the sheriff was disposed to avoid an encounter with the negro and as there were none of his deputies in halting distance he put his horse at the negro. The horse tramped the negro down before officers came to the sheriff's aid.

## CAME TO LIGHT

### Ancient Records About Babylon Being Found and Deciphered.

## INTERESTING STUDY

### Everyday Affairs in City Long Antedating Birth of Christ—The Arahut Canal Fully Described—Vital Importance of the Waterway to Welfare of the People.

A correspondent of The London Standard gives some interesting details of a store of cuneiform written tablets recently discovered at the ancient town of Dilbat, near Babylon. The tablets tell in graphic manner the story of the citizens, their business transactions, disputes and everyday life.

They are not the usual royal edicts and records, but what may best be termed family archives. They relate to a very early period, being mostly dated in the reigns of the predecessors of that mighty monarch Hammurabi, who codified the Babylonian laws, and so were composed at the period of the first Babylonian dynasty.

From these newly found tablets and previously deciphered references in the records of Babylon we now know that Dilbat was a small Babylonian town on that great masterpiece of Mesopotamian engineering, the Arahut canal.

"The canal," says the correspondent, "must have kept near to the great river Euphrates, for it washed the southern face of Babylonian's ramparts and upon it opened one of the great city's gates dedicated to the god Uras. It led away southward to Dilbat, which, as the newly found records inform us, was built between the canal and the Euphrates, for some of the tablets refer to pieces of property in land or houses, described as within the city or its suburbs, as bounded by the river, and others by the canal. As the present natives of the district will not reveal the site of their find we unfortunately do not yet know precisely where Dilbat stood.

"The Arahut canal not only watered the soil and so produced the crops, but carried upon its surface the harvests of the land. Thus an old text says it was the 'bringer of the life to Babylon.' Dilbat was probably the great southern granary for the capital, for Hammurabi, in his long autobiographical panegyric boasts that he 'extended the plantations of Dilbat and accumulated corn for it.'

"When the Arahut was first constructed it would be difficult to say, but its benefits to their people caused the kings always to keep it in repair, and vice versa, invaders of Babylon in war time damaged it as a preliminary to starving out the capital.

"The special deity of Dilbat was Nip, probably a shortened form of Nim, and his temple was called Imbi Anum, 'Proclaimed of Anu.' There was a city wall coeval with the foundation of the city, and restored by King Sumu-Abu, predecessor of Hammurabi. The town appears to have possessed three harbors or dics and a market, and one can imagine the busy hum of commerce upon its streets and wharves.

"The documents rescued from its ruins almost all concern the sale or renting of houses and lands and fields or the hire and purchase of cattle and crops. Dilbat being the center of a rich agricultural district. The terms employed are common to all the Babylonian cities. The ground and the houses are clearly defined by the enumeration of neighboring properties and the names of the vendor and purchaser, and at the end of the bargain the deed discloses comes the oath sworn before the god of the city in the temple and also an invocation of the reigning king. The Dilbat scribes also added a clause placing the ones of any subsequent dispute of the deed upon the seller. 'For all the contests concerning the property A. B. is responsible.' Finally follows the names of the witnesses, and often also the scribe of the tablet, and generally several signatures of the persons concerned.

"Legally the vendor should always seal the tablet, but if he has not a signet then some or all of the witnesses applied theirs. Properly speaking also, the tablets should have been in duplicate. The first was inscribed and baked and copied, then a cover of soft clay placed over or around it and the document re-enclosed upon this cover from the copy, so that it could be referred to at any time by paying the required fee at the record office.

"In case of a dispute as to its accuracy for an extra sum the outer envelope was broken and compared with its interior duplicate text, and the litigant who proved to be in error in his allegation that the two versions were not identical paid a considerable forfeit, and a new outer case was placed over the original tablet and reinscribed. This procedure is mentioned in the Old Testament as inquiring of the outer and the inner tablet of a deed.

"The fellahs with their picks and shovels have, however, broken most of the outer covers of the Dilbat documents. These methods for the re-encapsulation of transactions necessitating legal formalities to en-

## MAY MEAN MUCH

### SEARCH FOR POTASH MAY PROVE OF GREAT VALUE.

### Amendment to Appropriation Bill Suggested by Congressman Lever Affects Fertilizer Situation.

A special dispatch to The State from Washington says James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, does not hesitate to express the belief that the amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill, offered by Representative Lever of South Carolina, will be of national benefit. He has written to Mr. Lever expressing that belief and congratulating him upon the important work he has accomplished for the farmers of the country. The amendment provides for an appropriation for an investigation to determine a possible supply of potash, nitrates and other natural fertilizers within the United States.

That this amendment is regarded as the beginning of an undertaking of vast importance to the farmers of the nation is shown by the favorable way in which this matter has been received by the agricultural scientists of the country.

Mr. Lever himself believes it to be one of the most important undertakings ever put on foot by the department of agriculture. In arguing for his amendment, he set out clearly and concisely the facts that the entire section of country which he in part represents is at the absolute mercy of a great German syndicate for its supply of potash, one of the necessary ingredients of a complete fertilizer.

It was shown that this country consumes \$8,000,000 worth a year and it is of interest to know that of this amount at least 90 per cent is consumed in the South.

According to a statement of Prof. Harper of Clemson College about \$1,450,000 are expended for potash in South Carolina, while Commissioner Watson makes the expense to South Carolina for this fertilizer ingredient slightly more than this.

The freight from the German mines to this country amounts to about \$5 a ton and this itself, it is urged by the men interested in the outcome of the investigations authorized in this amendment, is no considerable item that may be saved if potash deposits are discovered in this country.

Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture is enthusiastic about his investigation.

## Follows Wife to Grave.

Unbalanced by poignant grief over the death of his wife, which occurred Friday morning at her home, at Warrenton, N. C. M. M. Hendleton fired a bullet into his temple and expired in 30 minutes. They married life was an ideally happy one.

## Entire City Burned.

The city of Aux Cayes, Hayti, was almost destroyed by fire. Fanned by a strong wind from the north, they spread rapidly. There is much suffering among the inhabitants. The momentary loss is heavy. The city's population is 25,000.

able them to be cited as 'evidence' in the law courts, or the municipal tribunal (for in one case, at least, the Mayor was the judge) were similar to those at other contemporary neighboring cities, but they possess their own peculiar phraseology, providing that Dilbat had his own type of citizen, though comparatively an insignificant town. So a flourishing school of scribes and solicitors doubtless crowded the shady corridors of its temple and the halls of the god's tribunal.

"Truly its property was but a reflex of that of Babylon, but the city's existence was not ephemeral, for it commenced with the first regions of the great neighboring cities' Kings and endured until the Persian era.

"The majority of the tablets found often merely register plots areas or locations, for most of the litigation was about boundaries. Others, however, are for loans or hiring agreements, one being for a period of three months only. Huzulum hires a bull from the great temple gods of Sippara, Shamash and Ala for a year. Doubtless the joint deities had a shrine at Dilbat and a farm for sacrificial eatings and a thriving trade in stud cattle and rams.

"People also hired out chariots and agricultural implements, but loans were mostly in money and seed corn. The interest for the latter sometimes amounted to 36 per cent, but it was payable in kind out of what it provided, and if the farmer had parted in the previous season with his reserve of seed, because of a specially high offer for it he could afford to pay such interest to obtain a fresh supply.

"Some deeds concern the hiring of harvesters, and they were often registered before the engagement matured by the crops ripening. A clause was therefore inserted that if the men contracted for failed to appear the farmer could hire others at the price paid that season by the King or his own estates, and it may be presumed that the person who had promised to supply the men made up the difference, if any.

"Such was life at Dilbat, about 2,000 years before the Christian era, as revealed by the small clay tablets that the patient industry of many intellects have for the love of science enabled us to read."

## AIMED AT SOUTH

### Want Negro Vote in This Section Counted in Senator's Election.

## A REPUBLICAN SCHEME

### Would Give Congress Right to Supervise Senatorial Elections in Event of Passage of Resolution—May Defeat the Resolution for Direct Election of Senators.

In less than an hour Friday the Senate voted the Sutherland bill the resolution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote; fixed next Tuesday as the time for voting on the resolution itself, made the case involving Senator Lorimer's seat the unfinished business and received the Canadian reciprocity bill from the committee on finance.

No sooner had Senator Beveridge concluded his speech, in opposition to Mr. Lorimer, at 4:20 o'clock, than Senator Hale asked that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate.

This was the resolution providing for the constitutional amendment for the election of United States Senators by popular vote. This demand met the approval of the Chair and the resolution was taken up.

Almost before Senators could have time to realize what was taking place, the Vice President directed the beginning of the roll-call on the amendment offered by Mr. Sutherland, eliminating so much of the resolution as takes from Congress the right to supervise Senatorial elections. The vote resulted in favor of the amendment, 50 to 37.

Seven Republicans, Messrs. Borah, Bourne, Bristow, Brown, Cummins, Gronna and LaFollette, were recorded with the majority of the Democrats, in opposition to the amendment.

Immediately following the announcement of the vote, Senator Bacon, of Georgia, declared his opposition to the resolution as amended. While he had favored the measure as reported from committee, he said that now it would be impossible for him to vote for it, and he gave notice that on Monday he would address the Senate in explanation of his position.

It is understood that the adoption of the amendment will have the effect of alienating the votes of a number of Southern Democrats, as the result of the new law would be to force the South to count the negro in all elections for United States Senator.

This is a direct slap at the South, and should have the effect of causing all Democratic Senators from defending Lorimer, who, with the other stand-pat Republicans, is in favor of the movement to make the South count the negro vote in the Senatorial elections.

## HAVE NARROW ESCAPE.

### Fire Destroys Many Buildings, Including Hotels.

White Springs, Fla., as mall resort city on the Suwanee River, was practically destroyed by fire, which started in the Baptist parsonage and spread rapidly through the business district Friday afternoon. A total of twenty-eight structures, a majority of them mercantile establishments, and including four large hotels, were destroyed before the flames burned out.

A high wind was blowing all afternoon and the fire spread with such rapidity that the guests of one of the hotels were threatened and several slightly burned before they could reach a place of safety. The absence of a fire department made the town helpless. Although the Lake City department was rushed to the city by special train, it was of no help on account of the absence of a water supply.

The residents and visitors of White Springs have been panic-stricken all night, and it is with difficulty that shelter is found. Many left for adjacent cities to get accommodations. The damage is conservatively placed near \$300,000.

## Changed His Mind.

Governor Blease Friday approved the measure incorporating the Piedmont Northern Railway with a capital stock of \$5,000,000, although he had previously announced that he would veto the act, because it gave too much power to the owners of the company. The company proposes to construct a network of electric lines over the Piedmont section of the State.

## Big Strike Still On.

The Charleston fertilizer strike remains on with more than 2,000 negroes idle and declaring their intention to remain away from the works until their demand for \$2.10 is met. There has been no disorder worth speaking of however and it is entirely possible that the men may yet go back to work without the increase.

## Murdered Electrocuted.

James B. Allison, of Asheville, was officially electrocuted at Raleigh, N. C., Friday. Floyd McGee, in a quarrel over a woman. He was the first white man electrocuted in North Carolina.

## TOOK AND HUNG THEM

### NEGRO MURDERERS LYNCHED BY INFURIATED MOB.

### Crowd of Two Hundred Break In Door, Takes Out Prisoners and Hangs Them to Same Tree.

Bob Jones, the negro who fatally shot Conductor W. W. Thompson at Camak, Ga., on the Georgia railroad Thursday night, was taken from the Warren county jail at midnight Friday night by a mob of about 200 infuriated citizens and lynched.

John Veazey, another negro in the jail, who was charged with the murder of C. E. Tarham two months ago, was also lynched. The mob then quietly dispersed and Saturday Warrenton was as quiet as a small town can be.

The negro who was with Jones at the time Capt. Thompson was shot has not yet been apprehended and the mob took advantage of Sheriff Brinkley's absence with his posse looking for this negro to enter the jail and lynch Jones and Veazey. At eleven o'clock Saturday morning the two negroes were still hanging from a tree near the town, their bodies riddled with bullets.

The mob entered the town about midnight pried open the door of the jail. They took the two negroes from their cells and quietly led them to the outskirts of the town. The next thing that the inhabitants heard was a fusillade of shots and then all was still. Saturday morning the remains of the negroes were seen swinging from limbs of the same tree.

Much indignation was caused two months ago when John Veazey, one of the negroes lynched is said to have murdered Mr. Tarham, a prominent citizen of Warren county.

## TWELVE YEAR OLD BRIDE.

### With Parents Consent She Weds Boy of Eighteen.

The youngest bride ever led to the altar in Cincinnati was Sarmella Altinarni, a girl of 12, who became the bride of Frank Stone, a youth of 18. The license to wed was obtained by the parents of the children in Newport, Ky., and the ceremony was performed by Father James McNerny, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, of Cincinnati. At first Clerk J. L. Bryan, of the Kentucky Court refused to issue the license because of the age of the bride-elect, but the father of the girl showed him that he was obliged, under Kentucky laws, to comply with such a request from the fathers of the contracting parties. Both fathers were present when the license was secured.

## LIFE TERMERS PARDONED.

### Preston Jefferson and W. G. Rivers Free—Petition Refused.

Two life term prisoners were pardoned late Friday by Governor Blease. One was Preston Jefferson, who was convicted in Sumter county in 1888, on the charge of rape. In the petition it is stated that Jefferson was a very young boy at the time.

W. G. Rivers, the other man to receive his pardon, was convicted in Dorchester county for murder in 1903. He is 77 years of age, and a Confederate Veteran.

A pardon was refused William F. Perry, who was convicted in Orangeburg county in January, 1903, on the charge of arson. He was sentenced to six years in the Reformatory and six years in the State Penitentiary.

## WOMAN EGGED IN PARIS.

### Frenchmen Show Disapproval of Her Immodest Costume.

Paris has been shocked! The French capital, home of almost anything and everything "ultra" in fashion, has become crisper over the new trousers skirt. By some feminine contraption of apparel has designated as the "harem scarum." Paris blushed when it has heard of the skirt, but that blush of modesty turned into the flush of anger. A young woman, attired in the new mode, walking along the Avenue de l'Opera—the Avenue de l'Opera mind you—was actually egged by a mob of disapproving men until the police appeared and helped her escape in an automobile.

## The Deadly Auto.

At Fort Worth, Tex., Harry Sears, a contractor, is dead, his daughter, Mrs. O. T. Ramos, is seriously injured, and the latter's husband and Miss Maude Berry are suffering internal injuries as a result of the wrecking of their automobile when the machine skidded, turning turtle.

## Negroes Not Desired.

The Dominion Government decided to stop the immigration of negroes from the United States, and stopped at the boundary a party which intended to go to Western Canada. The negroes are repared as undesirable citizens.

## Rock Fell on Them.

At Birmingham, Ala., Frank Whaley, boss at the Songo Ore Mines, and Riley Dumas, a colored contractor, were instantly killed Tuesday when a rock fell on them while they were at the bottom of a slope.

## NO USE FOR IT

### Governor Blease Says He Will Hereafter Ignore Pardon Board.

## HE ASSIGNS NO REASON

### Simply Says He Has Withdrawn All Papers in Hands of Members and Will Refer No More to Them—The Office is Not Abolished by Law.

The Columbia Record says reporters who asked Governor Blease, Friday, what was the status of the State board of pardons, were told:

"Well, I have recalled the papers that were in their hands and I do not intend to refer any more cases to them." Which means the practical abolishment of the board, if the governor stands by his expressed intention; yet the law requires that the board shall meet regularly, on the first Wednesday in each quarter, and so it will continue to meet, its members drawing \$4 per diem and their mileage, although their occupation be gone. The governor has not the power to abolish the board, nor is it within the discretion of the board to neglect the attending of the regular meetings merely because the governor has ceased to refer to it any matters for consideration.

The board is composed of Messrs. R. Mays Cleveland of Travelers' Rest, C. A. Savage of Walterboro and Washington A. Clark, Sr., of Columbia, Mr. Cleveland being chairman and Mr. Clark secretary. Mr. Savage's term expires next month, Mr. Cleveland's about a year hence and Mr. Clark's two years hence.

Mr. Clark said that he had not been advised of the governor's intention not to refer any more cases to the board, but that if the governor did pursue this course, the board would have no choice but to meet regularly, on the first Wednesday in each quarter, notifying the governor that it was in session, awaiting his pleasure, and, if he laid no business before it, adjourn; and so on until the general assembly should see fit to repeal the act creating the commission, or the board should go out of existence by expiration of the terms of its members. The pay of the board, Mr. Clark said, is limited to \$4 per day for members while the board is sitting, and the usual mileage to and from their homes on official business.

The act creating the board provides that within 30 days from the appointment, said board shall meet in the city of Columbia, and organize, and at once notify the governor of their readiness to consider any petitions he may see fit to lay before them. They shall keep a complete record of all their proceedings, and hold same subject to the orders from the governor, or the general assembly.

It shall be the duty of said board to consider any and all petitions for pardons or commutation of sentence which may be referred to them by the governor, and to make their recommendation to the governor regarding same; provided the governor may or may not adopt such recommendation, but in case he does not, he shall submit his reasons to the general assembly; provided, further, that the governor may act on any petition without reference to said board.

Said board shall hold regular meetings at least four times each year, beginning on the first Wednesdays of January, April, July and October, respectively, and as many extra meetings as the governor may, through the secretary, order.

The members of said board shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of four (\$4) dollars for each day they shall be in session, not to exceed 20 days, and 10 cents per mile, one way, for the most direct route to and from such meetings; said sum to be paid by the State treasurer, on warrant of the comptroller general.

Said board shall have authority to preserve order at its meetings, and to punish any disrespect, or contempt committed in its presence. A majority of said board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and a majority shall rule in all its deliberations. The members of said board shall hold no other public office than that of notary public.

## Falls Heir to Fortune.

The News and Courier says L. H. Adams, a yeoman in Uncle Sam's service at the local naval plant, has been informed that he had fallen heir to a fortune of \$27,000, left him through the death of a distant relative. Yeoman Adams' home is in Benton Harbor, Michigan. He has been in Charleston about nine months.

## Boy Accidentally Killed.

Enthteen-year-old Denie Guinn was instantly killed while hunting Friday with his elder brother near Columbus. The lad was holding his brother's shotgun, which was discharged, the load tearing out the lad's heart.

## Fell to His Death.

Slipping on a banana peel at the head of a stairway leading to an up-town subway station, an unidentified man tumbled, thirty feet. He was dead when picked up.