

## ADBOYLSTONIS CONVICTED

### RECEIVES LIFE SENTENCE FOR MURDER OF CLEVE FANNING.

#### Jury Deliberates Two Hours and Returns Verdict of Guilty with Recommendation to Mercy.

Barnwell, July 31.—After a few witnesses had been put on the stand this morning to corroborate a part of the defense's testimony and the State had put up a few in rebuttal to certain testimony by the defense, the testimony was closed and the arguments commenced in the case of the State against Ad Boyleston, charged with the murder of Cleveland Fanning, near the town of Williston, in the month of June.

The arguments were opened by C. A. Best for the State. He was followed by Senator G. H. Bates for the defense. Mr. Bates was followed by Jas. E. Davis, Esq., for the State. Then followed C. C. Simms, Esq., for the defense and Solicitor Byrnes for the State. The arguments were forceful and often rang with eloquence. The arguments lasted until 1 o'clock and then Judge Sease, in a clear-cut and forceful manner charged the jury with the law in regard to the case.

#### Two Hours' Deliberation.

About 1:30 the indictment was handed to the foreman and the jury filed into their room. After deliberating for a little more than two hours they reentered the court room with their verdict, "Guilty, with recommendation to the mercy of the court."

While the jury was out deliberating on the Boyleston case the attorneys for Kennedy made a motion for a new trial and argument for the granting of their motion was resisted by the solicitor. After the arguments had been made the judge announced that he could not grant the new trial and Kennedy was told to stand up and receive his sentence. Judge Sease stated that he would make no remarks to the prisoner because in case he got a new trial it might influence the case one way or the other and sentenced him to life imprisonment in the State penitentiary at hard labor.

Afterwards an order was passed staying the sentence of the court pending an appeal to the supreme court.

Ad Boyleston was then told to stand up to receive his sentence. In answer to the usual question if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, Boyleston stated that all he had to say was that he was innocent and had not committed the crime with which he was charged and of which he had been convicted.

#### A Memorable Week.

This week has been a memorable one in the annals of the courts of this county. Two white men, both connected with some of the best families in this county, have gone before a judge and 12 of their peers and, after having had fair and impartial trials, have been convicted for two of the most cowardly crimes committed in this part of the State in years. The public at large feels that manhood and justice are reasserting themselves and that the cowardly assassin from now on is to be tracked to his lair and pulled from thence and have justice meted out to him; that the courts of this county will protect a man and his family from the coward who lurks around under the cover of darkness to do that which he has not the manhood to do in open daylight and in the face of his enemy. The general opinion is that there will be a more healthy sentiment in favor of peace and good order from now on.

Judge Sease left on the afternoon train for his home in Spartanburg, after having made a friend of every one who met him or heard him conduct court here. Solicitor Byrnes also left for his home in Aiken this afternoon, after having done on of the best week's work of his life.

#### Weds to Qualify Wife as Citizen.

New York, July 29.—Because the board of immigration refused to allow his sweetheart, Matilda Kuhlmann, to land in the United States Henry Thons, a prosperous farmer, of San Antonio, Texas, sails with her to-day for Bremen on the vessel on which she is being deported.

While Thons was in Hanover, Germany, he met the young lady and proposed marriage. He was accepted, and when it was found that legal formalities would require several weeks before they could be married, they sailed for this country, intending to be married here. But the immigration authorities do not approve of the landing of unmarried women here, and as they have recently become very strict, they would not even permit Thons to marry her here so that she could enter the country. Thons, therefore, purchased transportation on the ship on which she is being deported, and when they arrive in Germany they will be married and then come to this country to live on Thons's Texas farm.

## FLIES STOPPED A TRAIN.

### Peculiar Cause that Brought an Engine in Canada to a Standstill.

A few days ago the Grand Trunk Flyer going East was in hard luck, says the Baltimore American. At Napanee the steam box on the big engine got over worked, or something, and refused to continue the journey. The timely arrival of a freight train helped. The cars were shunted to the siding and the freight engine brought into commission on the express, taking it as far as Brockville, when another large engine was secured.

Now comes the peculiar part of the troubles of that train. When about 20 miles out of Cornwall it ran into a sea of peculiar flies. There were millions of them—perhaps billions, but the train was going so fast it was impossible to count them. The cars became quite dark as the train plowed through the mass of insects, and then the train came to another sudden stop. The engine was full of flies. The little things were ground into a mass in the driving rod. They were in everything on the engine.

The train had been plowing through the flies at a mile a minute for several miles. The track was covered with crushed insects and the engine wheels balked at going round on it. After a little persuasion and a lot of cleaning up, the train went upon its way again.

On arrival at Montreal the engine presented a truly curious spectacle. The bars of the cowcatcher were filled right up with flies. On the front of the engine they were several inches thick.

## TRAIN WRECK NEAR FLORENCE.

### Serious Accident Narrowly Averted on Coast Line.

Florence, July 30.—Atlantic Coast Line "Shoo Fly" passenger train No. 48, from Orangeburg and Sumter, was wrecked just about one mile south of the city limits as it was nearing Florence to-day at 1 o'clock.

The train, in charge of Engineer Capelle and Conductor Walter J. Morgan, was speeding along at a 40-mile-an-hour rate, having just passed over Jeffrey's creek trestle. At the road crossing, just this side of the creek, one of the brake beams under the front truck of the baggage car went down and derailed the front truck.

The train was running at such a speed that it was impossible for the engineer to slack up, and the derailed car, with its wheels on the ties, ran for more than four hundred yards that way. The result was that the track was badly torn up the entire distance, and the car came very near turning turtle in the ditch. Had it gone over a very serious wreck would have been the result, and no doubt many of the passengers would have been injured. All that saved a bad wreck was the fact that the coupling between the tender and the derailed baggage car continued to hold until after the train came to a standstill.

The engine was cut loose and came on to the city and a coach was sent to the scene of the wreck for the passengers and they were brought into the city.

The wrecking train with a force of hands was dispatched to the scene at once, and the track was cleared by Wrecking Master Sessoms in time for the departure of the afternoon train, No. 47.

## Horse Cuts Its Throat.

On last Tuesday morning Mr. T. W. Dukes lost a very fine mare by being snaggled to death on a stump.

It seems that Mr. Dukes rode the horse down to one of his fields and on the way was frightened by a huge moccasin that ran across the road in front. The horse thereon jumped quickly to one side of the road and struck its head on a sharp stump that was close to the road side. It was snaggled in the neck, and bled to death in a few minutes before any aid could be secured or anything done for the suffering animal. The horse was a very valuable one and was worth over \$200. This loss is very heavy on Mr. Dukes for such an animal is valuable.—Branchville Journal.

## CARNEGIE HERO KILLED.

### Man Who Saved 18 Lives in Slocum Disaster Has Tragic End.

With a Carnegie hero medal still pinned to his coat, the body of Lawrence Halloran lies in the morgue at Ozone park, Long Island, N. Y., near where he was knocked from a railroad train. Halloran was on the back platform of a train when his hat blew off and in trying to catch it he leaned out and his head struck a post, hurling him from the platform, and causing his death.

As the engineer of a tugboat in the East river, Halloran saved the lives of at least 18 children when the steamer General Slocum was on fire June 15, 1904. For this heroism he was given a Carnegie medal.

## FIVE SISTERS WED BROTHERS.

### Brides Maids are Sisters and Grooms-men are Brothers.

More than 50 immediate relatives of the brides and bridegrooms were in attendance at the marriage ceremony in Kent county, Ky., recently which united five sisters to five brothers.

Misses Maud, Nellie, Kate, Anna and Susie Martin were married to John, Dan, Hugh, Jack and Dick Hill, five sisters acted as bridesmaids, and five brothers of the grooms acted as best men. Mothers, grandmothers, fathers, grandfathers, nephews, nieces, granddaughters and grandsons were present, in addition to numerous cousins, aunts, uncles, friends and relatives of the brides and bridegrooms.

## Red Shirt Reunion.

Anderson, July 27.—The committee to select speakers for the Red Shirt reunion to be held in Anderson, August 25th, announced to-day that Senator Tillman, Former Governor Sheppard and Judge Robert Aldrich had accepted invitations to be present and make addresses. Each of these took prominent parts in organizing and leading the Red Shirt companies in '76.

## Strangled to Death.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 27.—His neck wedged between the pickets of a fence, the body of William Lenz, aged 45 years, for thirty years a coachman for August F. Gallun, a rich tanner, was found in front of his employer's residence yesterday. Lenz evidently had been strangled.

The head projected between the pickets and the arms were resting upon the fence. The knees had crumpled from under, leaving the body suspended by the neck.

The police say he probably leaned over the fence to rest for a while, fell asleep and as his throat caught between the pickets, slowly strangled.

## Prohibition in the South.

On the main line of the Southern railway from Washington to New Orleans there is not a town or city in which a man can buy a glass of beer legitimately. But if the train carries for half an hour, almost anywhere, he can refresh himself and take something along to refresh himself again before reaching his destination. From his seat in the Pullman car he package of any size in almost every way station filled with kegs, cases, demijohns and jugs, for the shipment of liquor into the desert is the big industry to-day. The same traveler, if his name is John Smith, can find a package of any size in almost every express office. As most of it is shipped C. O. D. he can pay, sign and take it. The conditions are far from ideal, but the saloon has been voted out by the people or the legislature without regard to consequences. Meanwhile there is the usual amount of drinking on the part of those who can afford it and who know how. Seeing the opportunity which would be offered, brewers began to work day and night to supply the demand for near beer, which is supposed to contain less than 2 per cent. of alcohol. But in the near beer saloons, almost without exception, the real article is sold. Practically every dealer has a United States license, and most of them will mix a drink of whiskey or else serve it straight.—Augusta Chronicle.

## Can These Things Be True?

An investigation of the present conditions in the United States indicates that we are rapidly losing our right to be called a Christian nation. Out of a population of about 90,000,000, 20,000,000 are members of other sects while, there are yet 58,000,000 not afflicted with churches.

In our nation there are 1,752,187 child slaves, mostly white children. There are more than half a million wage earners killed and wounded every year in our various industrial pursuits, the greater number of which "accidents" could be prevented if individuals were not so much more highly valued than human lives. Ten per cent. of our population are in distress all the time; 6,000 children go to school hungry all the time in New York; 125,000 families own one-third of the property in the Union and 30,000,000 people own nothing. Ten per cent. of the people who live in our richest city go to the potter's field.

In the South one-third of the native whites over ten years of age are unable to read and write. In our own State there are between the ages of ten and fourteen 51,536 children who can neither read nor write. There are 625,000 people in South Carolina, one-fifth of whom are in the mill districts. South Carolina has 141 cotton mills, eight knitting mills, 109 cotton seed oil mills, besides fertilizer and other manufacturing plants. Columbia, S. C., ranks next to Lowell, Mass., in textile manufactures. There are within the bounds of our State 100,000 people not affiliated with churches.

## COTTON CROP WILL BE SMALL.

### Ginners' Report Estimates Yield at 11,000,000 Bales.

Memphis, Tenn., July 28.—The report made on cotton condition up to July 25, by the National Ginners' Association this afternoon gives the general average at 71.7.

The average by States follows: Alabama 70, Arkansas 76, Florida 85, Georgia 79, Louisiana 62, Mississippi 64, Missouri 81, North Carolina 73, South Carolina 77, Oklahoma 79, Tennessee 77, Texas 66.

The report says: "This is the lowest condition ever known at this season of the year and indicates a crop of around 11,000,000 and unless good rains fall in the next week throughout almost the entire belt, but more especially in Texas, southern and western Oklahoma and Mississippi, the crop will be under that figure."

## Preacher Favors Dispensary.

"Prohibition—a Force or a Farce," was the subject of an able discourse last Sunday night by the Rev. Dr. Howard L. Jones, at the Citadel Square Baptist church, Charleston, in which the minister advised his congregation to support the dispensary at the election next month, as he intended to do, as under the existing circumstances of the blind tigers working for prohibition, the cause of temperance would be given a setback, and the lesser of the two evils was to be preferred.

It was a bold position for Dr. Jones to take. He is at heart a strong prohibitionist and recently spoke in favor of prohibition in Berkeley county. He will deliver several other speeches in support of prohibition during the present campaign, and for this reason, his advocacy of the dispensary in Charleston county, as opposed to prohibition, is doubtless the more significant, and his support of the dispensary will doubtless wield a great influence in the election. In taking the position in favor of the dispensary for Charleston county, Dr. Jones made it clear that he did so because he thought this system of the regulation of the liquor traffic is better for the cause of morality.

## Don't Want Negro Troops.

Washington, July 28.—A howl has reached the war department here, coming from the wilds, if wilds they be, of Vermont, over the quartering of a troop of negro soldiers at Fort Ethan Allen. The citizens of that section, which is in the immediate vicinity of the city of Burlington, are very much incensed that the colored troops should be sent there. They have been quick to criticize, whenever possible, the South's attitude toward the negro, and to express belief in various forms of "equality," but it makes a great deal of difference, it seems, when the question is really brought home to them.

Reports are that the white people of Burlington refuse to patronize restaurants at which the colored troops are served, and there is considerable comment in favor of separate cars for the accommodation of such of the twelve hundred troops as may desire to use the trolleys. The city of Burlington recently had a liquor election, and voted "wet." This has not added to the satisfactory condition of affairs, now that the colored troops are on hand, as they are not unlike troops of another color in the use of intoxicants sometimes.

But there is not likely to be any relief from the war department for the long distance philanthropists of Vermont who have preached race equality for the South, and the people around Fort Ethan Allen are likely to learn more of the race question in the next few months than they have learned in the past hundred years, and to preach less about it as well.

## Sees Husband Kill Himself.

Washington, Ga., July 29.—Mrs. William Cox, not dreaming of her husband's desperate intentions, today saw him place a revolver in his temple and pull the trigger. Cox had been in bad health for some time and arising this morning complained of insomnia. Without another word he secured his revolver and fired the fatal shot, dying almost instantly. He was one of the most prominent farmers in the county. He leaves, besides his widow, three children.

## ERNESTE RITTER Attorney-at-Law

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## LETTERS DISMISSORY.

On Monday, August 16th, 1909, at 11 o'clock a. m., I will apply to Geo. P. Harmon, Judge of Probate for Bamberg county, for letters dismissory as executor of the estate of Anna E. Guess, deceased, at which time I will file my final accounting as such executor. All claims against said estate must be presented on or before the date mentioned, and all amounts owing said estate must be paid by that time.  
GEO. W. GOOLSBY, Executor.  
Bamberg, S. C., July 24th, 1909.

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## Round Trip Railroad Rates

Going via any ticketing route selected and returning via any ticketing route as desired. Via Portland, Seattle and San Francisco or vice versa, going or returning one way via Portland and Seattle.

FROM		FROM	
Goldsboro . . . . .	\$99.75	Anderson . . . . .	\$6.10
Greensboro . . . . .	99.75	Raleigh . . . . .	\$99.75
Durham . . . . .	99.75	Salisbury . . . . .	99.75
Spartanburg . . . . .	97.45	Charlotte . . . . .	99.75
Columbia . . . . .	98.20	Greenville . . . . .	96.65
Orangeburg . . . . .	98.20	Charleston . . . . .	99.75
Greenwood . . . . .	96.65	Newberry . . . . .	97.45
Rock Hill . . . . .	98.35	Chester . . . . .	96.65
		Sumter . . . . .	99.75

Rates quoted from other points on application. Tickets limited to October 31st, 1909, and permit STOP-OVERS at all points west of Chicago or St. Louis. Tickets on sale daily to September 29th, 1909. LOWER ROUND TRIP RATES TO and from CALIFORNIA quoted on application. Before completing arrangements for your trip give us an opportunity to talk with you about the details of it, quote you best rates and tell you of the most interesting points, and the best and cheapest way to see them. Write to  
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