

# Suggestion in Advertising.

By Fred W. Hunter.

I seems to be a rule that no matter what kind of advertising is put out a certain amount of business will be the result. The question still remains what kind of advertising brings the most business?

Some successful business firms will tell you that they have been advertising their trademark for years and that an enormous business has been built up by this means. Others will say that description sells goods and then back up their statements with their sales book. It is a fact that if an ad is written with a good description—a description that makes you imagine you can taste, smell and see the article described, it will sell goods.

Suggestion plays a more important part in our lives than most of us realize. We see somebody wearing a certain kind of hat and we want one like it, perhaps we buy one like it, the hat was sold by suggestion. We see something in a store window. A favorable impression is made, we desire it and buy it simply because it was suggested to us. Had we walked down the other side of the street, we would never have thought of the article and perhaps never bought it.

We read of something in the advertising section of a newspaper or magazine, we make up our minds that we want it—suggestion again at work. Nearly everything we do in this world, has its origin in what someone else suggested. Environment has probably as great an influence on the human family as heredity and the ads that we see about us help very strongly to make our environment.

Suggestion plays upon our imagination first, the idea is carried out later. We see an advertisement picturing a suit of clothes and we imagine how we would look in them. We draw a comparison, (perhaps unconsciously) between our clothes and the ones advertised, then the suggestive power of the ad is tested. It may be that the suit in the ad is imagined and by comparison found wanting. The result will be that no sale will be made, perhaps a good impression has been made, but a sale is not needed at the present time. If this is the case, the advertisement will probably be remembered later on. Possibly the advertisement made the reader aware that he needed new clothes. If he had not compared his suit with the one in the ad, he might have waited several months before having made a purchase, but by having compared them, he sees how much he needs one and an immediate sale is the result.

Descriptive advertising increases demand. Imagine two canned meat advertisements, let one be descriptive and the other contain only the name and trade mark. The one that tells of a prime roast from a big healthy steer, put in a hot oven and cooked until a dark rich juice is ready to ooze from it—until it is so tender, that you forget you are chewing it and think only of how good it is: or an ad with a picture of a tin can and a trademark.

Suggestions can be given in a number of ways, in advertisements, words may be used or pictures, but the combination of both is usually more effective. Too many advertisers do not consider the appropriateness of the picture used. In selecting a picture for an ad, the advertiser should be inclined to stretch their imagination just enough so that the picture will suggest the goods. The picture must tell its story in order to describe the article better. Always keep in mind that a picture is used because it describes the article better than words could, and then the strongest word description possible used to reinforce the picture, many ads would be more effective. It would mean that suggestions to use the article would given in two ways at once.—Printer's Ink.

# Russian Tyranny To-day.

By Prince Kropotkin.

FROM 1894 to 1901 not one single political affair was brought before a court of justice or an examining magistrate. All inquiries were dealt with by police officers or functionaries of the Ministry of the Interior. As to the numbers of such cases, they are simply extraneous. Thus in 1903 no fewer than 1,988 political cases, concerning 5,590 persons, were opened, in addition to all those which were pending. In the same year 1,522 inquests, involving 6,450 persons, were terminated. Out of this number 1,553 persons were liberated, 45 were sent before court-martial, and no fewer than 4,867 persons were submitted to various penalties, including imprisonment, inflicted by the administration without the interference of any magistrate. Out of these no fewer than 1,502 were sent into exile, for terms up to ten years, to various remote provinces of Russia and Siberia! Nothing on this scale was done even under Alexander III, the corresponding figure for the last year of his reign being only 65 (in 1894).

The Judicial law of 1864 contained certain guarantees against the arbitrary action of the police. But already in 1870 and 1875 the preliminary inquest was taken out of the hands of independent examining magistrates and was handed to the ordinary police and the state police officers. No fewer than 700 by-laws have been issued since 1874 for tearing the Judicial law to pieces—limiting the rights of the courts, abolishing trial by jury in numerous cases, and so on.

At the same time to every police officer in every province of the empire the right to arrest every Russian subject without warrant, and to keep him imprisoned as a suspect for seven days—and much longer under various other pretexts—without incurring any responsibility. More than that. It was publicly vouched at one of the lawyers' meetings that when arrests are made en masse simple policemen receive in advance printed and signed warrants of arrest and searching, on which they have only to inscribe the names of the persons whom they choose to arrest! Let me add that all these resolutions and commands have been printed in full in both the provincial and the Moscow papers, and that the figures are those of official reports.

# The Astor March To Billions.

By Burton J. Hendrick.

THE Astor properties now increase as never before. Land values (New York City), in the last five years have jumped 50 and 100 per cent. The city's population grows at the rate of 100,000 a year.

In many sections New York has been largely reconstructed; headquarters of retail trade and business have developed; public improvements initiated since then—tunnels, bridges, subways, railroad terminals—aggregate in cost not far from \$300,000,000. There has been a general movement of corporations toward New York; practically all the newly organized combinations, for example, have located there.

When John Jacob died, in 1890, his estate, inherited by William Waldorf, was estimated at \$150,000,000. If it were worth that then, it is worth \$300,000,000 now. The estate of William Astor, who died in 1892, inherited by the present John Jacob, was generally placed at about \$65,000,000. If that were an accurate figure, it must now aggregate at least \$100,000,000. In fifteen or twenty years the Astor fortune thus increases with accelerated momentum. And in other years, at the present rate of progress, it will have reached the billion mark. And then it will go on even faster, until the ordinary mind is appalled at the portentous figures.

We have seen that the \$2,000,000 invested by John Jacob has multiplied at least two hundred times in one hundred years. (It has reached, at a conservative estimate, \$450,000,000). If the same rate be maintained for another century, the Astor fortune will attain the unimaginable total of eighty billions. We stand aghast at such a possibility; but not more so than would have John Jacob's contemporaries had they foreseen the present reality. In 1830 John Jacob Astor was the only man in New York who was worth a million dollars.—McCure's Magazine.

# Open Air Treatment.

Reasons For Its Good Results in Cases of Consumption, By Dr. H. W. G. Mackenzie.

THE advantages of the open air treatment for consumptives may be thus briefly summarized: The patient exposed continuously to fresh air gains in appetite, assimilates his food better, sleeps more soundly and awakens more refreshed. Free exposure to air is the best antipyretic. Sweating at night, formerly so common a symptom, usually ceases. Colds are practically unknown among patients leading an open air life. Secondary infection, on account of the comparative freedom of the air from micro organisms, is much less likely to occur. Tolerance of outside air is very quickly established, and no one who has tried the open air life will willingly go back to the former conditions of stuffiness. I have never seen any one made worse by exposure to fresh air. Even during a thick London fog patients get on better lying in bed on a balcony or in rooms with windows wide open and a good fire burning than when attempts are made to shut out the fog by keeping the windows shut.

**A Street Scene.**  
The teamster was not beating his horses, but he was using pretty vigorous language.

"This cruelty to animals," declared the woman with three birds on her hat, "is positively dreadful."  
"Oh, it's perfectly outrageous," agreed the woman in the Persian lamb coat.

And she vented her indignation by

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, through his private counsel, has authorized a reply to Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden.

James J. Hill has sent a letter declining for want of time to serve on the committee named to investigate the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

The body of Lieutenant Stark, who killed himself on the German cruiser, was buried at Norfolk.

# ANOTHER MISTRIAL.

Jury in Nan Patterson Case Failed to Agree on a Verdict.

THE SAME RESULT AS FORMERLY.

After Nearly 13 Hours' Deliberation, With an Interval For Supper, the Jury Entrusted With the Fate of Caesar Young's Alleged Murderess Proves No More Able Than Its Predecessors to Reach a Verdict.

New York, Special.—At 1:30 o'clock Thursday morning the jury in the case of Nan Patterson, tried for the third time on the charge of murdering Caesar Young, was called into the court room by Recorder Goff. When the 12 members were in their places and the court officials had all arrived, the recorder asked why the defendant had not been brought into court. A deputy sheriff replied that she had been feeling ill and had retired, but was then being dressed. After a wait of 12 minutes, Miss Patterson appeared looking pale and in a highly nervous state.

"Gentlemen, have you been able to reach an agreement?" asked the recorder of the jury.

"No, sir," replied the foreman.

"Is there any question of law or evidence in which I can instruct you? Is there any way in which the court can help you?"

The foreman looked for an instant at his fellowmen, then turning to the recorder, said: "No, sir, I don't believe you can help us."

"Then you will retire to reconsider the matter."

**JURY DISCHARGED.**

The jury filed out and the court room was cleared. Recorder Goff remained in his chamber ready to re-issue a verdict if rendered or to further instruct the jury. Upon being assured that there was no chance of an agreement, he discharged the jury.

While the jury considering her case was still out, Nan Patterson sat in her cell in the Tombs, buoyed up by the hope that at the end of their deliberation the twelve men would agree to a verdict of not guilty. Miss Patterson's hope were based partly on rumors which were current about the Criminal Court building, that the first ballot taken in the jury room were decidedly in her favor. The jury had had the case since shortly after 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

During the afternoon the jury sent to the court rooms for articles of clothing worn by Caesar Young at the time he met his death, and the skeleton which was exhibited during the trial by the prosecution in its endeavor to show that the victim of the tragedy could not have inflicted the wound himself.

At 1:35 the jury, recorder and other court officials had assembled in the court room. Recorder Goff demanded to know why Nan Patterson was not present, when he was informed that she was ill. He gave orders directing that she be produced immediately.

**CHARGE TO THE JURY.**  
Recorder Goff in his charge to the jury said:

"You must not think that, because of the humble position of this woman, you should not give her the same consideration as if she occupied a more exalted position in society. Whatever her position, she is entitled to the same legal rights as the most prominent and most conspicuous."

The recorder described the two degrees of murder and manslaughter in the first and second degrees, which, he said, he apprehended by the request to charge, was thought by counsel to be applicable in the case, and proceeded:

"I understand that there is no claim on the part of the defense that if the defendant committed this homicide it was either justifiable or excusable. It also understands that the defense claims that the crime was murder in the first degree or nothing. But you are not bound to accept the arguments of counsel as to the nature of this crime. You are the judges of the facts, if there was murder, and in what degree. The crucial question is, 'Did the man kill himself or did this defendant fire the fatal shot?'"

"If the accused fails to take advantage of her privilege to make a defense, under advice of her counsel, her failure to do so must in no way be held against her."

**NEED TO PROVE MOTIVE.**  
"Such has been said relating to the motive which actuated this defendant," he continued. "The prosecution claims that she shot the man because he had cast her off as his mistress. But it is not necessary to prove motive to convict of murder. If it is shown that a motive existed, then it tends to support the circumstances. But to do this motive must be proved, not imagined."

Before giving the case to the jury Recorder Goff ruled on the requests to charge interposed in Miss Patterson's behalf. He refused to submit one of the requests, saying that it would be a direction to the jury to acquit the defendant. He told the jury, however, that they might disregard the testimony of Julia Smith if they thought it right to do so. He also refused to charge requests concerning Parnbrook Stern and the failure of the defense to call J. Morgan Smith. He said that claims on either side were not to be considered.

**Schooner Goes Down.**  
Pensacola, Fla., Special.—Fishing vessels arriving here report that the fishing schooner Florida was lost in a hurricane near Campeche Banks about ten days ago, and that entire crew, consisting of six men, went down with the vessel. The schooner was owned by E. E. Saunders & Company of this city, and sailed out with a number of other vessels on the morning of April 5, bound for the Campeche Banks.

**Not Going to Vladivostok.**  
Tokio, By Cable.—It is rumored that the destination of Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet is Petropavloski, on the peninsula of Kamchatka, instead of Vladivostok. It is said that the Russians have collected coal and stores at Petropavloski.

It is regarded as improbable that the Russians intend to use Petropavloski to any great extent, because its defense from land is considered impossible.

# NEWS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

Minor Happenings of the Week at Home and Abroad.

**Down in Dixie.**  
Six hundred thousand dollars worth of strawberries have rotted at Chabourn, N. C., by lack of cars to move them to market.

Monroe Kelly, a Stafford county constable, was drowned in the Rappahannock.

Booker T. Washington, on behalf of students, presented Principal Frissell of Hampton Institute, with a purse of \$1,300.

Trustees of the Catholic University elected Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, treasurer, to succeed Thomas Waggaman.

A Norfolk man offers to donate to the Smithsonian Institution the completely preserved brains of a soldier killed in the Civil War.

Caleb Powers, twice sentenced to imprisonment for life, and under death sentence for a year on the charge of conspiracy to murder William Goebel, has petitioned for a transfer of his case to the United States Court.

The fact has developed that John G. Carlisle, Jefferson M. Levy and the other syndicate identified with them, which has been advertising for North Carolina special tax bonds, is really making a collection of carpet-bag bonds, which have been outlawed by the North Carolina, and that apparently their object is to institute suit for the purpose of forcing collection. The special tax bonds in question are said to be none other than the notorious Littlefield-Swenson bonds which were floated in New York at the time for prices ranging from 6 to 10 cents.

**At the National Capital.**  
Vice President Bond, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, testified in the rate legislation hearing before the Senate committee.

Secretary Taft has decided not to take sides in the dispute between Loomis and Bowen.

Mrs. Donald McLean made an address at the unveiling of the monument to the army nurses who died in the Spanish-American War.

The Railway Appliance Exposition was formally opened in Washington.

James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, testified before the Senate committee on Interstate Commerce.

**Through the North.**  
The Chicago strikers are reported as rapidly losing ground.

President Roosevelt left for Washington Saturday night, bidding farewell to his comrades in Colorado who have been with him on his famous hunting trip.

A. B. Spear, the cashier of the closed Citizens' Bank of Oberlin, Ohio, from which Mrs. Chadwick obtained large sums of money, was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary.

Charles Hadfield, a professional rain-maker, is held to have earned the reward of \$1,000 for producing 18 inches of rain in Southern California.

Justice Rischoff has signed an order requiring the officers of the Equitable Life Assurance Society to appear in the Supreme Court with the books.

Mrs. Annie Holzapfel, an important witness in the "Bluebeard" Hoch case, is missing.

Col. William W. Blackford died at Lynn Haven.

James McCarthy, a Vermont convict, testified at Norfolk regarding Virginia postoffice robberies.

The bodies of Robert Rushton Shaw, an Englishman, and his wife, a Philadelphia woman, were found shot through the head near Blockport, both having supposedly committed suicide by mutual agreement.

**Foreign Affairs.**  
Some fear is felt that the Nationalists of Poland may cause trouble today, the anniversary of the adoption of the country's constitution.

Professor Roentgen is too shy to attend the convention now meeting at Berlin in celebration of the anniversary of the discovery of the Roentgen ray.

Since February the prices of meat in Germany have advanced from 15 to 35 per cent.

The British House of Commons took up and passed the Aliens Bill.

With the customary pomp Ambassador McCormick presented his credentials to President Loubet of France.

The feeling of alarm over the situation in Poland is now pronounced at St. Petersburg, and the gravest results are feared.

Nothing definite is learned about the movements of Rojestvensky or Neboogatoff.

The Japanese profess to be making satisfactory progress with the raising of Russian ships at Port Arthur and Chelupou.

Lord Dunraven has written a pamphlet in which he declares that Ireland must have home rule if she is to be saved from national bankruptcy in man power, intelligence and material property.

At the international congress to observe the tenth anniversary of the discovery of the Roentgen rays many cures of cancer by means of the rays were reported.

**Miscellaneous Matters.**  
The New York Federal grand jury has instituted an investigation into the affairs of the American Tobacco Company.

At a mass meeting held Friday night it was resolved to raise \$30,000 for the erection of an equestrian statue of General Fitzhugh Lee, the plan being to have the memorial placed and unveiled during the Jamestown Exposition.

# HERO LAD TO REST.

All That Was Mortal of General Fitzhugh Lee Placed under the Sod.

WAS BURIED WITH GREAT HONOR.

State Militia, Veterans' Organizations, School Boys, Clergy, State and City Officials, Memorial Associations and Distinguished Visitors Formed the Procession From St. Paul's to Hollywood Cemetery, Passing Between Sidewalks Lined With Spectators.

Richmond, Va., Special.—Not in all its eventful history has Richmond witnessed a more imposing demonstration than that which marked Thursday the funeral of General Fitzhugh Lee. Troops were pouring into the city all night and the military contingent which took part in the procession consisted of two full regiments of infantry, the Seventh and Seventy-first, the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, a battalion of artillery and seven detached infantry companies, making in all about 2,000 men. Added to this were the veteran organizations, and nearly every carriage in the city had been engaged for the occasion. By noon the business streets were practically deserted.

Around St. Paul's church, in which the funeral services were held, there was a dense throng, and from there to Hollywood the sidewalks along the line of march were lined with spectators.

The church was densely crowded, the throng representing all classes and all walks of life. The services were conducted by Right Rev. A. M. Randolph, bishop of the Southern Virginia Diocese, assisted by the Rev. Beverly Tucker, rector of St. Paul's, Norfolk; the Rev. Langdon R. Mason, rector of Grace church, this city, and the Rev. E. E. Barnwell, acting rector of St. Paul's. The floral tributes banked about the casket were profuse and came from all over the country. At the outside of the casket, nearest the audience and at the termination of the main aisle, the Confederate battle flag in flowers gleamed in its field, red with the crosses of blue bearing the stars of white. A great wreath of white, elevated on a standard of green, shed its perfume directly above the casket. It was four feet in diameter, elevated about six feet, and was made of Easter lilies, white roses, and white sweet peas. The designs were sent by the Veteran Cavalry Association, Army of Northern Virginia. The order of the procession to Hollywood Cemetery was as follows:

Chief marshal and aides, escort, State military, veteran organizations, high school boys, Soldiers' Home veterans, clergy in carriages, honorary pall-bearers, active pall-bearers, casket with military, family and mourners followed by city officials, distinguished visitors, memorial associations Richmond fire department, Colored Spanish-American Veterans' Association.

On conclusion of the services at the church the line of march was taken up for the cemetery. The escort included the Seventh and Seventy-first Regiments of Virginia volunteer infantry and a provisional regiment of Colored infantry companies. The Richmond Light Artillery Blues, the Richmond Howitzers; the cadets of the For-Union Academy, Virginia; Lee and Pickett Camps, Confederate veterans, of Richmond; A. P. Hill Camp, of Charlottesville, of which Gen. Lee was a member, and representatives from almost every other camp in Virginia; the Association of veteran cavalry, Army of Northern Virginia; Sons of Confederate Veterans; ladies' memorial organizations, Daughters of the Confederacy; aged and intm veterans from the Confederate Soldiers' Home, in wagonettes; representatives of the Federal, State and city government and of the Jamestown Exposition Company, and distinguished persons from without the Commonwealth.

There were 33 military companies in line and the procession was more than a mile long, taking about 35 minutes to pass a given point, the carriages in line being driven two abreast and the military marching in double rank, company front.

At the head of the escort rode ex-Governor Charles T. O'Ferrall, chief marshal, with his aides, and conspicuous in the procession were Governor Warfield, of Maryland, and the Attorney General of his State; the two United States Senators from Virginia, riding side by side in a carriage; Gen. J. W. Hayes, Major R. E. L. Michie, and Col. J. C. Dempsey, United States army, in full dress uniform and Lieutenant Governor Willard, representing Governor Montague, who was prevented by illness from being present.

The casket containing the body of General Lee rested on a handsome catafalque built upon a caisson and was covered with flowers and emblems of the United States and the Confederacy. The caisson was drawn by six black horses with artillery harness and covered with a black netting. Holding the bridle of each horse was a member of the Howitzer battery. Behind the caisson was led General Lee's own riding horse, a thorough-bred black stallion with empty saddle and with the upturned boots and the sheathed sword of the dead general. As the body left the church, minute guns were fired by a detachment of the Richmond Howitzers in Capitol Square.

The streets along the line of march were packed with people and at the cemetery many thousands awaited the coming of the procession. There has not been such a popular outpouring since the funeral of Jefferson Davis some year ago, and there were representatives of every part of Virginia in the multitudes that thronged to pay the last tribute of respect to Fitzhugh Lee.

At the cemetery the committal service was read by Bishop Randolph, the body was lowered into the grave, three infantry volleys were fired, flags were sounded and a salute of 17 guns was fired by the Richmond Howitzers from a neighboring height overlooking the historic James river.

**Alleged Lynchers Indicted.**  
Orangeburg, S. C., Special.—J. H. Palmer, S. A. Saeedon, Penny Martin, Andrew Martin and Benjamin Martin, the five accused in the "Eutawville lynching case," who have been confined to the Berkeley county jail at Monticello Corner and who were brought here Tuesday night, were arraigned in open court Wednesday morning. Attorneys for the defense moved to quash the indictment on the ground of irregularities, but the judge overruled the motion. The accused pleaded not guilty, and next Wednesday was the day set for the trial.

# RUSSIAN NAVAL FORCES GETTING TOGETHER.

The Officiating Clergyman Dr. McKim, An Officer in General Lee's Old Command and a Life-long Friend—The Journey to Richmond.

Fighting Trim.

NAVY OFFICERS AT ST. PETERSBURG DECLARE THAT WHILE ROJESTVENSKY MAY LOSE HALF HIS CONVOY, THE JAPANESE CANNOT SERIOUSLY OPPOSE THE ADVANCE OF THE UNITED SQUADRONS TO VLADIVOSTOK, WHERE FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS WAIT.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—Admiral Neboogatoff's junction with Vice Admiral Rojestvensky is now considered by the Admiralty as practically assured, and hope for a successful issue in the approaching struggle for mastery of the sea is greatly encouraged thereby. Naval officers are prepared to see Rojestvensky lose half his convoy, but in face of the united divisions it is believed that Togo will accomplish little or nothing in the way of opposition to the advance to Vladivostok and that he must be content with the aid of the army, to try and invest by land and sea and make Vladivostok another Port Arthur. If the fleet reaches Vladivostok intact, however, naval officers here claim that victory is won. Although there is a little more than 100,000 tons of coal at Vladivostok, the re-enforcement of the fleet, by the Crambulo, Rossia and Bogatyr, and the torpedo boats and sub-marines now in the harbor there they claim that Rojestvensky could drive Togo off the sea and leave Field Marshal Oyama's army stranded in Manchuria.

**Seizes Small Jap Vessel.**  
Tokio, By Cable.—Four Russian torpedo boat destroyers appeared westward of Hokkaido, off Subu, Saturday. They seized and burned a small sailing vessel and imprisoned the captain and disappeared to the northwest. They were evidently returning to Vladivostok. There is a possibility that they have destroyed other small craft, although no reports to that effect have been received.

The object of their visit is not clear. It is thought that probably they hoped to torpedo the Japanese patrol at night, and it is also suggested that the Vladivostok vessels planned a diversion to assist the fleet of Admiral Rojestvensky.

**President Bids Farewell.**  
Glenwood Springs, Col., Special.—President Roosevelt Sunday entertained at dinner his companions on his three weeks' hunt in the Rockies. After the dinner, the President bade them an affectionate farewell and promised that all would live forever in his fondest memory. At the dinner were P. B. Stewart, of Colorado Springs; Dr. Alexander Lambert, of New York; Guides Jacob Borah, John Goff, "Brick" Wells, John Fry and G. M. Sprague; Courjer Elmer Chapman, and Secretary Loeb.

In describing the function, Chapman said: "We sat just as we did in camp. Mr. Loeb was the only duke at the party."

**Veteran Publisher Dead.**  
Mobile, Ala., Special.—Col. John Lawrence Rapier, president of the Register Company, died Sunday morning at 2:30 o'clock, aged 66 years. Colonel Rapier fought with distinction in the Confederate service during the Civil War. He was the founder of The Mobile Times, which paper was later merged with The Register. He was a brother of Thomas G. Rapier, editor of The New Orleans Picayune. He is survived by his wife, four sons and one daughter.

**Some New Disturbances.**  
Warsaw, By Cable.—This city Sunday celebrated the name day of Empress Alexandra Feodrovna. The Socialist warnings not to display flags was generally disregarded in view of the heavy penalties imposed upon householders who fail to decorate their houses on such occasions. This led to some disturbances, angry mobs tearing down and burning flags at different places. Otherwise the city was quiet.

**Fatal Railroad Wreck.**  
Houston, Texas, Special.—A Galveston, Houston & Northern train, coming from Galveston, left the track at a curve near Harrisburg, shortly before midnight, the engine turning turtle, and taking all of the coaches off. Engineer Frank Cox was cremated under his engine. Fireman Daaneton is missing, and it is believed that he was also burned. While several of the passengers were bruised, none were badly hurt. The coaches were wrecked and caught fire, the train being nearly destroyed by fire. A spreading rail caused the wreck.

**First Train Over New Road.**  
Dublin, Ga., Special.—The first train from Eastman over the Dublin & Southwestern railroad reached Dublin Sunday afternoon. The train consisted of ten solid car loads of freight from Eastman. President Rents, General Manager Kissler and Superintendent C. E. Rens were on board.

The survivors reached this port in the lifeboats of the steamer. The Glen-dower was in tow of the Reading Railroad tug, bound east from Philadelphia.

**Ocean Steamer Sunk.**  
Vineyard Haven, Mass., Special.—The steamer Aransas, Captain Root, of the Joy Line, was sunk in a collision with the barge Glendower, one and a half miles southeast of Pollock Rip Light Sunday night. One life was lost. The survivors reached this port in the lifeboats of the steamer. The Glen-dower was in tow of the Reading Railroad tug, bound east from Philadelphia.

**Aransas Sank Immediately After the Collision, But It is Said that the Tow Kept on.**  
Sixty-five persons have been landed here.

**Alleged Lynchers Indicted.**  
Orangeburg, S. C., Special.—J. H. Palmer, S. A. Saeedon, Penny Martin, Andrew Martin and Benjamin Martin, the five accused in the "Eutawville lynching case," who have been confined to the Berkeley county jail at Monticello Corner and who were brought here Tuesday night, were arraigned in open court Wednesday morning. Attorneys for the defense moved to quash the indictment on the ground of irregularities, but the judge overruled the motion. The accused pleaded not guilty, and next Wednesday was the day set for the trial.

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