LONG PUBLIC CAREER ENDED

Sudden Death at Bangor, Me., of the Venerable Statesman, Hannibal Hamlin.

Stricken While Engaged in a Social Game of Cards with a Few Friends—Incidents in the Life of the Ex-Vice-President.

[*From the Second Edition of the Sunday Journal.*]

HANNIBAL HAMLIN DEAD.

The Venerable Ex-Vice-President Stricken Down Suddenly Last Night.

BANGOR, Me., July 4.—Ex-Vice-president Hannibal Hamlin died to-night at 8:15 o'clock. He was down town this afternoon and went to the Tarratine Club-rooms, where he was playing pedro, when his head fell forward on his chest.

A gentleman remarked: "The Senator seems to feel badly."

Mr. Hamlin said: "I do."

The men gathered around him, and he was taken to a lounge. Dr. Robinson, who was in the next room, attended him, and afterwards Drs. Mason and Phillips were called. No pulse was visible for an hour, but it was thought they could bring him out. Finally he revived somewhat and managed to articulate freely. The doctors worked over him faithfully and his family was sent for. Soon Mrs. Hamlin, General Charles Hamlin, his son, and his wife and other members were at his side. All was done for him in human power, but it failed, and he passed away peacefully at 8:15 P. M.

Mr. Hamlin leaves a wife and two sons, General Charles Hamlin, a lawyer, of Ellsworth, and Frank Hamlin, now living in Chicago. Mr. Hamlin has been perceptibly failing for a year, but seemed about as usual this afternoon, and walked down town.

Hannibal Hamlin was born in Paris, Oxford county, Maine, August 27, 1809. Although fitted early in life for a collegiate education, the death of his father made it incumbent on Hannibal to look after the farm. However, he found time to learn printing, and later studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1833. He practiced at Hampden until 1848. From 1836 to 1840 he was a member of the Maine Legislature, returning again in 1847. In 1837, 1839 and 1840 he was speaker of the House, in the latter year receiving a Democratic nomination to Congress. He was elected to Congress in 1842, and again in 1844. The death of John Fairfield permitted Hamlin's selection to the United States Senate in 1848 as the former's successor. He was elected to the Senate in 1851, but resigned in 1857 to be inaugurated Governor of Maine, having been elected on the Republican ticket. A month later he resigned to return to the Senate, where he served until 1861, when he was elected Vice-president on the ticket with Abraham Lincoln. He presided over the Senate until 1865. He next served a year as collector of the port at Boston. In 1870 he was appointed regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and served twelve years. He had been again elected to the United States Senate in 1869 and was re-elected, serving until 1881, in which year he went as minister to Spain. The following year he gave up the office and returned to this country. While an original Democrat, he was a strong anti-slavery man, and thus forced to leave the party. Mr. Hamlin did not seek the abolition of slavery, advocating only the restriction of the institution. Senator Hamlin explained his change of political faith in a speech before the United States Senate in 1856, in which he referred to the Democratic convention at that time recently held in Cincinnati, as follows: "The convention has actually incorporated into the platform of the Democratic party that doctrine which only a few years ago met with nothing but public ridicule and contempt here and elsewhere, namely, that the flag of the federal Union, under the Constitution of the United States, carries slavery wherever it floats. If this baleful principle be true then that national ode, which inspires us always on a battle-field, should be rewritten by Drake, and should read:

"Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe, but falls before us
With slavery's soil beneath our feet
And slavery's banner streaming o'er us!"

After being elected Vice-president with Mr. Lincoln, he visited the latter in Chicago, meeting him personally for the first time. The two men exchanged ideas and confidential views on the then all-absorbing topic, the approaching war, and Hamlin at once became a warm and everlasting friend to the martyred President.

Shortly after the election which made Lincoln and Hamlin the successful standard-bearers of the great party of progress—the party which was to place the American Republic at the head of nations—the Vice-president-elect received from Mr. Lincoln an invitation to meet him at Chicago. In response to this invitation, he went West, and there established relations with the coming chief magistrate which ever after made them friends in the fullest sense of the term. His first meeting with Lincoln in Chicago was a peculiar one. In the hotel of the latter Mr. Hamlin visited him. Upon entering the room in which he was, Mr. Lincoln, who was alone, arose slowly to receive his guest. Even then his face had begun to assume that earnest expression which afterward developed into one of careworn and harassed anxiety. Walking toward Mr. Hamlin, he said, abruptly yet in his own kindly tone:

"Have we ever been introduced to each other, Mr. Hamlin?"

"No, sir, I think not," replied the latter.

"That, also, is my impression," said Lincoln; "but I remember distinctly while I was in Congress to have heard you make a speech in the Senate. I was very much struck with that speech, Senator—particularly struck with it—and for the reason that it was filled chock up with the very best kind of anti-slavery doctrine."

"Well, now," replied Hamlin laughing, "that is very singular, for my one and first recollection of yourself is of having heard you make a speech in the House, a speech that was so full of good-humor and sharp points that I, together with others of your auditors, was convulsed with laughter."

Relations between the twe gentlemen having been established in this cordial fashion, Mr. Lincoln locked the door of the room in which they were, and for several hours they consulted togethers as to the conduct of the first Republican administration. During that interview Mr. Lincoln was particular to say to Hamlin that he expected and would be always willing to accept in the very best spirit any advice which the Vice-president might have to offer, thus departing, by the way, from the precedents already established between the first and so-called second officer of the Nation. At the same time Mr. Lincoln was careful to advise with his associate as to his selection of a Secretary of State. Various candidates for that position were discussed at length, and though Mr. Hamlin had no reason to be particularly friendly to Seward, he strongly urged that the New York Senator be chosen for the place. This view Mr. Lincoln was also inclined to, but nothing definite in regard to the matter was settled. It was fixed, however, that Mr. Hamlin should have the selection of the Eastern member the Cabinet. After this interview the Vice-president-elect returned to Washington, and during the weeks which intervened until the inauguration was in almost daily communication with Mr. Lincoln regarding the make-up of his Cabinet and the conduct of his administration.

In this connection it will be remembered that there was at the time much discussion in the public prints, and among public men, in regard to whether or not Seward was to receive the portfolio of the Premier. At first, Seward was known to be a strongly-indorsed applicant for the position. Mr. Thurlow Weed, then a power in the councils of the party, urged him upon the President-elect, and many other influential men went out of their way to try to draw from Mr. Lincoln assurances that he would be appointed. To none of these gentlemen, however, did the shrewd Western statesman make any pledge. His failure to do so led them to believe that he did not intend to make Mr. Seward his chief adviser. Coming to this conclusion, the New York Senator, with just a little too much haste for so astute a politician, decidedly changed his tune, and caused it to be given out by his friends that he could not under any circumstances be induced to leave the Senate. This statement he followed up by the personal declaration that he was not a candidate for the secretaryship of state and would not accept the position.

Mr. Hamlin, being at this time, perhaps, more fully informed regarding the purposes of the incoming administration than was any other man, took no little innocent satisfaction and amusement in watching the straits to which the politicians were being put by lack of information regarding Mr. Lincoln's intentions. Knowing all the time that Mr. Seward was most anxious for the premiership, and being, at the same time, fully aware that Lincoln was almost certain to offer the place to him, he one day, in the Senate chamber, approached the New York Senator and said:

"Well, Mr. Seward, is there anything new in regard to the secretaryship of state?"

"No, Mr. Hamlin, no," replied Seward, "nothing new as far as I am concerned. I still adhere to my decision not to think of accepting the position."

"That's to be regretted—that's to be regretted!" rejoined Hamlin.

"Oh, I don't know that," said the other, with a laugh, and then, with a sly look at his companion, he added, "Even if I wanted the place, I don't know that I could get it."

"Well, as to that," said the Vice-president-to-be, "I think Mr. Lincoln sees, or can, at least, be made to see the propriety of such a step. Let me join with your other friends in the endeavor to show it to him."

"No, no," quickly rejoined Seward; "no, no, it's no use, Mr. Hamlin," and so the subject was dropped.

Subsequently it was renewed twoor three times, with the same result. About a week before the inauguration, however, Mr. Hamlin received from Mr. Lincoln a letter inclosing to Seward a note offering him the secretaryship of state. The letter to Hamlin explained this puppose on the part of the President-elect, and advised Mr. Hamlin, after consultation with Judge Trumbull, of Illinois, to present the inclosure to Senator Seward. Bearing this document, and by the advice of Trumbull, Mr. Hamlin again approached Seward. A private meeting was arranged between them, and once more the Vice-president-elect asked if the gentleman from New York had changed his mind in regard to the secretaryship of state.

"No, no," was again Mr. Seward's reply. "If that is what you have come to talk to me about, Hamlin, we might as well stop here. I don't want the place, and if I did I have reason to know that I could not get it. Therefore, let us have no more talk about it."

"Very well," replied Hamlin, "I will say nothing more about it; but before you express yourself to others as plainly as you have done to me, let me present you with this letter from Mr. Lincoln."

So saying, he handed Mr. Seward Lincoln's letter offering that gentleman the post of Secretary of State in the future Cabinet. Pale with excitement, Mr. Seward opened and read the communication. Then, turning to Hamlin, and grasping his hand, he said, simply:

"This is remarkable, Mr. Hamlin. I will consider the matter, and, in accordance with Mr. Lincoln's request, give him my decision at the earliest practicable moment."

Within three days afterward the Senator from New York had accepted the position of Secretary of State in Abraham Lincoln's Cabinet.

As is well illustrated by these and similar incidents which, if necessary, might be recalled, Hannibal Hamlin from the first enjoyed not only the esteem and respect, but the closest confidence of Abraham Lincoln. Indeed, it is a fact which may be stated in passing, that Mr. Hamlin never asked the great President to perform any act which he did not perform. Once only during all their intercourse was he forgetful of a promise which he had made to his friend and associate. Inadvertently, when they met at this time, Mr. Hamlin by his manner indicated his displeasure at this forgetfulness. Noticing this and suddenly recalling his unfulfilled promise, Mr. Lincoln—it was in a crowded room—went up to the Vice-president and said, with that kind smile which his intimate associates always delight to recall:

"Are you cross with me for forgetting? I am afraid you are, and I am very sorry. There was no excuse for me, but don't be annoyed and I will do just as I said I would." It is needless to add that the promise was fulfilled.

As to the manner in which Lincoln and Hamlin entered the capital to be inaugurated President and Vice-president of the United States, there have been many conflicting statements. The following facts, which throw much additional light upon the subject, are now for the first time made public. A few days before the inauguration Mr. Hamlin met the President-elect at the Astor House in New York. There was great, though suppressed, excitement in the metropolis and throughout the country, and threats had been freely made by Southern fire-eaters and radical Democrats that neither Lincoln, Hamlin, "nor any other —— Abolitionist" should ever be permitted to occupy the White House. While the President and Vice-president-elect were at the Astor House in New York, as stated, wide rumors of this sort which had been flying about for weeks seemed to take tangible shape; at least it is a fact that during their short stay in the city one of the highest of the police authorities brought to them detailed and circumstantial information of a plot which had been entered into to assassinate Mr. Lincoln. Neither of the gentlemen was seriously alarmed by this statement; still, it was determined that no risks should be run. In furtherance of this conclusion, it was authoritatively stated and reported in the newspapers that the President and Vice-president-elect would travel together on a certain train from New York directly to Washington. Instead of doing this, however, Mr. Hamlin went to Washington alone on a train other than the one which had been designated in the newspaper reports. He journeyed safely and without disturbance in an ordinary sleeping car until he reached Baltimore. There, though the hour was very early in the morning, he found that there were scores of people in the depot, and many rough-looking characters, with oaths and threats, boarded the train with the outspoken intention of taking a look at the "nigger-lover, Abe Lincoln." Finding that Mr. Lincoln was not on the train, however, and not recognizing Mr. Hamlin, who was lying quietly in his berth, they made no further demonstration, and the train went on, reaching Washington in due time. Mr. Lincoln, it may be well to add, proceeded from New York to Harrisburg, Pa., and from that point went to Washington, where he arrived safely early upon the morning after Mr. Hamlin. The President-elect was met at the Baltimore & Ohio depot by Mr. Washburne and Senator Seward, and by them accompanied to Willard's Hotel, where he remained quietly until the day of the inauguration. On that day it is notable that neither Mr. Hamlin nor Mr. Lincoln shared the fear of an attack upon them which was held by many of their friends. Mr. Hamlin recollects that, on the memorable occasion in question, Mr. Lincoln was "calm, quiet and serene as a summer day." Nor was the Vice-president-elect in any way disturbed by the threats and rumors which filled the capital. Subsequently, however, during conversation with General Scott, who was known to have been greatly alarmed for the safety of the in-coming President and Vice-president, Mr. Hamlin was led to believe that the sense of security which he enjoyed was only to be attributed to a lack of knowledge the possession of which might have made him quite as uneasy as was General Scott and others. For the purposes of this sketch, however, it is only necessary to add that the inauguration passed off without any disturbance, though in the midst of deep excitement.

During all the years of trial, war and bloodshed which followed that memorable 4th of March, 1861, and until his foul assassination, Abraham Lincoln continued to repose the utmost confidence in Hannibal Hamlin. At their Chicago meeting, after the election, the incoming President had expressed a desire that Mr. Hamlin would name a member of the Cabinet who was to be selected from the Eastern States. In accordance with this desire Gideon Welles was named as Secretary of the Navy. As to the wisdom of the selection nothing need now be said. It may be mentioned, however, that the well-meaning, though not always competent, Mr. Welles was not long in office when Vice-president Hamlin ceased to have any relations with him. The incident which led directly to the rupture well illustrates the official methods of the time.

Shortly after the outbreak of the rebellion the Navy Department was authorized to provide for the construction by contractors of a number of sloops-of-war. A noted ship-builder of Maine, an earnest, patriotic man, was most anxious to construct one of these vessels at a cheap price, thereby contributing his share to the suppression of the rebellion. Acquainting Vice-president Hamlin of this desire that gentleman went to Secretary Welles and asked that the ship-builder in question might be given, upon such terms as the government should indicate, a contract to build one of the sloops. "Certainly, Mr. Hamlin, certainly," was the ready response of the Secretary. "The gentleman is in every way responsible, that I know, and he shall have the contract."

"Then I can be assured that there will be no mistake about the matter?" said Mr. Hamlin.

"Certainly, certainly; the contract will be awarded at once," was the reply of the Secretary, and so the matter, for the moment, ended. Later in the day, however, the Vice-president, learning that certain bureau officers had more to do with the awarding of contracts than the Secretary himself, again went to Mr. Welles, informed him of the information which he had received, and was again assured in the most positive way that the contract would be awarded as arranged. A few days afterward, however, greatly to Mr. Hamlin's astonishment, it was announced that the contracts for building the sloops-of-war had been made, but the construction of none of them had been assigned to the ship-builder indorsed by the Vice-president. One contract had been given to Maine, but it had been assigned, as the event proved, to a man who was in active sympathy with the rebels, and who only applied for the work to make all the money he could out of it. Subsequently, Mr. Hamlin learned that the contracts had been awarded by the bureau officers by lot. That is to say, the names of the responsible bidders for the work had peen put into a hat, shaken up, and then the requisite number drawn out. Not approving of such methods of conducting the public business, and being unable to forgive what he regarded as a direct violation of good faith, the sturdy Vice-president, after giving Secretary Wells plainly to understand what he thought of his conduct, refused ever after to speak with him.

Two other incidents in this period of Mr. Hamlin's life are not only most interesting but historically of great importance. When the war commenced the Vice-president, in advance of many of his associates, foresaw that its ultimate result must be the liberation of the slaves. It is not claimed, certainly not by him, the most modest of men, that he had any accurate idea as to the exact manner in which such liberation was to occur, still he was convinced that sooner or later and in some way the slaves would be set free. Holding these views, as the war progressed he repeatedly pressed upon the President the advisability of issuing an emancipation proclamation. To all the arguments in favor of such a course Mr. Lincoln gave the most thoughtful and earnest attention, but still let drop no hint as to what his action in the matter would be. This was the situation when one evening Mr. Hamlin went to the White House and announced to the President that he intended to leave that night for a visit to his home.

"No, you don't intend to do anything of the sort," was the somewhat remarkable response of the President.

"Oh, yes, but I do," replied Hamlin, not quite understanding Mr. Lidcoln.

"No," said the latter, "you do not intend anything of the sort. In short, Mr. Vice-president, you will not leave Washington at present." This Mr. Lincoln said with a look that was far more significant than his words, and Mr. Hamlin, seeing that he had something of more than ordinary importance on his mind, replied:

"Of course, I will not think of doing so if you wish otherwise. You are the commander-in-chief, and I am under orders."

"And I order you," continued the President, laughing, "to sit in that chair, and afterward to ride with me to supper." Hamlin did as he was desired, and shortly afterward the two gentlemen, guarded by a file of soldiers, rode on horseback out to the summer residence of the President. There they quietly partook of a light supper, and then the President invited his guest into the library. Here, having carefully closed the door, he turned to his trusty adviser and said.

"Mr. Hamlin, you have been repeatedly urging me to issue a proclamation emancipating the slaves. I have concluded to yield to your advice in the matter, and that of other friends, at the same time, as I may say, following my own judgment. Now, listen to me while I read this paper. We will correct it together as I go on." Saying which the President unrolled and read the famous proclamation which gave liberty and manhood to 4,000,000 human chattels.

Still another important incident in the same direction: Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, together with Vice-President Hamlin, had frequently urged upon President Lincoln the advisability of organizing regiments of colored troops. The President, however, did not at first look favorably upon the proposition, and Mr. Stanton had almost given up hope of bringing him to his way of thinking. One evening, while this was the situation, a deputation of ten army officers, all brave, well-informed, and earnest men, though none of them of particularly high rank, went to the Vice-president's lodgings and begged him to urge the President to authorize the arming of negroes.

"If such a thing can be done," said Mr. Hamlin, after hearing them through, "would you and other men like you be willing to command the colored troops?"

"Yes, sir, gladly," they replied almost in a breath.

"Very well," was the decisive response of Mr. Hamlin, "if you are willing to undertake the task I will see to it that you have an opportunity of presenting your views to the President." Saying this, though it was 10 o'clock at night, he sent a messenger to the White House asking when it would be convenient for Mr. Lincoln to see him and his army friends. The President, without delay, fixed an interview for 8 o'clock the next morning.

At that hour Mr. Hamlin, with the ten officers, went to the White House. The latter fully presented their case to Mr. Lincoln. When they had done so, he turned to Hamlin and asked, evidently much perplexed:

"What is your best judgment about this?"

"I think," was the reply, "that these gentlemen are entirely right. If they are ready to move; if they and other good men like them are ready to give up their present positions and take places in negro regiments, I am sure it is but right that you should give them authority to do so."

"Yes, yes," repeated the President, three or four times, and then with the exclamation, "I suppose the time has come!" he turned to his desk, and for a few moments wrote rapidly. Then turning to Hamlin he said: "Here is an order to Secretary Stanton authorizing the arming of colored troops."

"May I be your messenger to the Secretary?" eagerly asked Mr. Hamlin.

"Yes, yes," said the President, smiling in his own quaint way; "take it to Stanton, take it to Stanton; I am glad to know that you are both satisfied."

Without a moment's delay the Vice-president hurried to the War Office, found the Secretary in his private room, and hastily told him what had occurred.

"No, no; it can't be possible," exclaimed Stanton, with suppressed excitement, and hardly daring to believe that one of his pet schemes was about to go into effect.

"Here is the President's order," was Hamlin's simple response. Hastily the Secretary took and read it, was silent for a moment, then throwing aside his usual gruffness of manner, his real deep, earnest, impulsive feeling came to the surface, great tears welled up into his eyes and flowed over his careworn face. Then convulsively throwing his arms about Hamlin he cried out with all the earnestness of a deep, strong nature:

"Thank God for this! thank God for this!"

While he was serving in the United States Senate as a Democrat, and during the discussion of the Missouri Compromise, Franklin Pierce, who was then President, through false promises in regard to slavery questions, sent for him. He met the sharp-faced, quick-spoken chief magistrate in his office at the White House. After exchanging salutations, the President said, significantly:

"By the way, Mr. Hamlin, what are you going to do in the Senate with the bill to repeal the Missouri Compromise?"

"I hardly know," said the Maine Senator, at once on his guard, "but apparently there is not a majority in favor of it."

"Well, suppose now that it should become a party measure," continued the President; "what would you do in regard to it?"

"As to that," said Hamlin, quietly, "it is only necessary for me to say at this time that I do not regard the measure as a wise one."

"Still," urged the President, "you would not stand up against your party. Even Calhoun and White of Tennessee, failed to do that."

"And yet," said the Maine Senator, laughing, in reply, "I shall, if necessary, take the responsibility of standing up against my party. I have my constituents to serve, and they shall be served to the best of my ability, irrespective of any party. At the same time, let us understand each other. Did you ask me to come here expecting to get me to aid you in repealing that compromise?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Pierce, after a moment's consideration, "I did."

"Then, sir, I must say to you," replied Mr. Hamlin, earnestly, "that during the more than forty years I have lived I have doubtless made many mistakes, but I have never lost self-respect. I would do so should I vote for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. It is needless to say, more, and I shall bid you good morning."

NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

Resume of Important Events at Home and Abroad Chronicled in the Issue of July 5.

An attempt will be made to abolish trials by jury in Russia.

A scheme to colonize Russian Jews in Palestine is being agitated.

The army worm is doing great damage to crops in Clarke, county, Ohio.

At Chicago a freight locomotive dashed into a street car. One man was killed.

William Bullard shot George Rothrock at Hope, Ind., and then shot himself fatally.

Thirty-eight thousand pounds of American pig tin has been shipped from California mines to St. Louis for manufacture.

Martin Kuhns has been convicted at Tiffin, O., of murder in the second degree for the killing of Wm. L. Campeau.

Emperor William landed at Sheerness, where he was welcomed by the Prince of Wales and escorted to Windsor Castle.

At Indian lake, in the Adirondacks, three little children who were accused of petty thefts attempted to commit suicide by taking Paris green.

The bronze monument erected by the letter-carriers of the United States to the memory of the late S. S. Cox was unveiled in New York yesterday.

[*From the Second Edition of the Sunday Journal.*]

Frightful Accident to a Passenger Train.

CHARLESTON, W. Va. July 4.—The greatest disaster in the history of this community was the wrecking of a Kanawha & Michigan railway train eight miles north of this city this morning. There is a trestle there thirty-five feet high, which took fire some time during the night from some unaccountable cause, probable from a cinder of an engine passing about midnight. While the bridge was not consumed, its foundation was so badly damaged as to render it unsafe to cross. No notification of the fact was received here, however, and the train, the first of the day, attempted to cross it as usual. The engine, tender and baggage car passed over safely, but the two coaches went through. Engineer Patrick Conner seemed to realize the situation, and pulled open the throttle in the hope of pulling all over safely, but it was too late. Both coaches were crowded and scarcely any one in them escaped injury. Ten persons were killed outright and four others died later of their injuries. Fifty-eight of the passengers were hurt, some of whom are so badly injured they will die.

The scene of the wreck is three miles from the nearest telegraph office, but as soon as possible a relief train was sent from this city, which returned about 2:15 P. M. bearing the dead and wounded. One of the most pathetic incidents of the accident was that of the annihilation of the Welcher family. Mr. Welcher, his wife and little child were on their way to Point Pleasant to visit friends, being their first trip outside of the city for years. Mr. Welcher was instantly killed, and his wife was brought here a few hours later so badly injured that she died shortly after her arrival. Their little child, aged about two years, was somewhat bruised and bleeding, three fingers of the right hand being cut off. R. J. Satterthwaite, of this city, who was first reported killed, is still alive, but is in a very precarious condition. He is semi-conscious, and his recovery is very doubtful. So far, the death list stands at fourteen, with the possibility of three or four more, out of the fifty-eight injured.

KILLED AND INJURED.

Following is a list of the dead:

COL. W. E. FIFE, Buffalo, W. Va.
THEODORE N. WILSON, travels for a Columbus house, Gallipolis, O.
CHARLES HUFFMAN, Blue Creek, W. Va.
L. C. ROSE, Blue Creek, W. Va.
JASPER DAUGHERTY, New Martinsville, W. Va.
WALTER WELCHER, Charleston.
MRS. WALTER WELCHER, Charleston.
ELLA O'LEARY, Charleston.
AMOS COULTER, Red House, W. Va.
ORVILLE ROBINSON, Midway, W. Va.
THOMAS THORNTON, K. & M. conductor, Middleport, O.
POLLY SULLIVAN, Mason City, worked in Charleston.
MRS. R. S. TRUSLOW, owner of the Albert Hotel, Charleston.
AN UNKNOWN WOMAN, dressed in red and still in the wreck, the rescuers being unable to get her out.

Those fatally injured are:

W. B. REED, Elk City.
JAMES BLACKWOOD, Athens, O., crushed about the head; has never recovered consciousness.
WILLIAM FORD, Elk City, head and chest crushed.

Following is a partial list of the other injured, many of whom are dangerously hurt and some will probably die:

R. J. SOTHERWAIT, Charleston.
JUDGE WHITE, Middleport, O.
LEON E. BLIGH, Red House, W. Va., spine hurt and internally injured.
J. D. JONES, Charleston, arm broken and internally injured.
MRS. J. D. JONES, Charleston, head slightly injured.
PETER SIMPSON, Charleston, head cut.
W. H. SAUNDERS, Charleston, head cut.
J. C. MARTIN, Leon, W. Va., back injured.
J. B. CORDEN, bridge foreman, Leon, W. Va., badly cut.
MARY SHIRKY, twelve years old, Charleston, head cut and internally injured.
MISS JENNIE JACKSON, Charleston, head cut and shoulder bruised.
MISS CORA CART, Charleston, face and neck bruised.
MISS MAGGIE CART, Charleston, shoulder injured.
—— WELCHER, the two-year-old child of Walter Welcher and wife, who were killed outright.
P. L. MULLINS, Clendenin, W. Va., leg and arm crushed.
G. A. GILESPIE, Elk City, breast and head cut.
JOHN STONE, Elk City, head and breast cut.
JOHN WHITTAKER, Elk City, side and head cut and bruised.
JAMES COPELY, Elk City, head and arm bruised.
MOLLIE WINFREE, Elk City, back and side injured.
E. A. PRICE, of Price's Floating Opera, New Martinsville, nervous shock and slight bruises.
WHITE CARTER, Mull Grove, N. C., hip, head and side slightly hurt.
MISS MINNIE DAVIS, Charleston, head and back hurt.
ANDY RAYBURN, Elk City, shoulder, face and collar-bone mashed.
SALLIE COULTER, Red House, W. Va., head and side hurt.
MISS EVA COULTER, seven years old, Red House, back and head hurt.
R. J. SATTERTHWAITE, Charleston, concussion of head and other injuries.
JAMES H. GODDARD, JR., Charleston, face cut and badly bruised.
CHARLES ROBINSON, conductor, Midway, W. Va., head cut and body bruised.
W. T. KIGER and small son, Charleston, bruised slightly about heads and bodies.
Postal clerk HAYES, Athens, O., slightly bruised about body.
GEORGE W. STRIBLING, Point Pleasant, W. Va., but employed as clerk in the Kanawha Valley Bank of this city, cut under chin and body bruised.
SAMUEL SHUE, Midway, W. Va., face and head cut.
H. T. CALHOUN, Gallipolis, O., thigh broken and cut under chin.
—— ROSS, Elk City, bruised.
GEORGE MCKEE, Poca, W. Va., internally injured.
ELIZA MCKEE, Poca, W. Va., injured about head and arms.
RABURN BLACKBUN, Elk City, leg hurt.
F. W. JENNINGS, Columbus, O., side hurt.
GEORGE EISELE, Charleston, head injured.
CLARENCE EIBELE, Charleston, arms bruised.
A. C. WALL, Elk City, side and legs bruised.
LUCINDA JONES, Elk City, head bruised.
ALLIE SPRADLING, Elk City, head cut.
C. C. LONG, Point Pleasant, W. Va., head cut.
CHARLES CONKER, Poca, W. Va., slightly injured about the head.
EDWARD CONKER, Poca, side hurt.
A. ARCHIBALD, Poca, arms injured.
SAMUEL CARPENTER, Poca, feet hurt.
WILLIAM JONES, Elk City, head injured.
ELLA HENSON, Elk City, head injured.

James Nicely, Charleston, was known to have been on the train, but he has not been seen or heard from since the wreck. It is believed that he is under the wrecked car.

Theodore N. Wilson, one of the killed, was formerly one of the editors of the Bulletin, of Gallipolis, and a well-known and respected citizen. He has of late resided in Columbus, as the representative of the Wilson & Gorman Soap Company, of Pittsburg.

The Kaiser's Visit to England.

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BERLIN, July 4.—The Foreign Office is receiving, through Baron Von Bierberstein, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a series of telegrams indicating the character of Emperor William's reception in England. The spectacle in the Nore and at Windsor Castle appears to have been contrary to the expectations of the officials or the general public. The telegrams received up to a late hour, though meagre, confirm the hope that the Emperor's stay in England will be one of continuous ovation, the warm official greetings finding countenance in the popular enthusiasm.

Both public and official interest will culminate in the reception at Guild Hall on Friday next. Diplomatic circles here, and probably every government in Europe, have reason to expect that the Emperor will announce the nature of the treaty just concluded, maintaining the Dreibund. According to the belief in official circles, the Emperor has discretionary power to disclose the nature of the treaty between Germany and Italy. The new Dreibund pact includes three distinct agreements—one between Germany and Austria, similar to the first defensive treaty, which was signed in October, 1879; another between Germany and Italy, and the third between Austria and Italy. The German-Italian treaty will be made public if Lord Salisburby gives his assent to the step, while that between Austria and Italy will remain unrevealed. The idea is that the purely defensive character of the Italian agreement ought to assist in modifying the irritation of France. The tone of the English press in seeking to attenuate the political import of Emperor William's visit to England is understood but not appreciated here. The Emperor has not gone surrounded by leading political and military household officials. His visit is merely a ceremonial one, as some English papers declare, and is devoid of political significance.

The North German Gazette to-night, in an obviously semi-official communication, asserts that there is a direct connection between the time of the Emperor's presence in England and the renewal of the international treaties. "The extension of the Dreibund," says the article, "which has just become known, will be everywhere regarded as the finest gift with which the Emperor could rejoice the hearts of the people of Great Britain. To-day more than ever will the mutual tokens of regard exchanged by the two kindred nations be drawn from the conviction that both have been called to work together without having any cause for fear that their peaceful competition will be disturbed by conflicting interests."

The Vossische Zeitung ridicules the notion that the prolonged negotiations between Lord Salisbury, Signor Rudini, the Italian Premier, Sir Edward Malet, the British embassador to Germany, and Chancellor Von Caprivi, followed by the ostentatious splendor of the reception accorded Emperor William, means nothing much practically. "If," says the Vossische Zeitung, "the entente only includes the co-operation of an English squadron, protecting the Italian coast against the French, that alone would secure to Germany an auxiliary army, an English fleet in the North sea and the Baltic, and would leave the German army free for the protection of the French and Russian frontiers."

The assurances given by the London police of the safety of the Emperor do not satisfy the authorities here, and it is said that the reports of the Berlin police agents who have been in England for some time cause distrust regarding the precautions taken by the London authorities. A group of German artisans, on Tuesday, applied directly to Count Von Hatzfeldt, the German embassador to England, for permission to present an address to the Emperor. The names and addresses of the petitioners, as given at the embassy, were closely scrutinized, and it was found that most of the applicants were good, loyal men. Some of the names proved to be fictitious, and were, it is supposed, adopted by German Anarchists. Count Von Hatzfeldt decided not to allow access to the Emperor to any one who was not fully identified and accredited.

The Emperor was informed of the request, and, understanding that it was made by German workingmen desirous of expressing to him their gratitude for the social reforms which he had instituted, wished to receive them. It is understood, however, that the German embassador prevailed upon his Majesty not to do so by reminding him that an attempt had been made upon the life of his father, during the latter's sojourn in London in 1878. While the then Crown Prince was receiving a deputation of loyal workingmen at the German embassy, he was menaced by a number of conspirators, who were barely foiled in their attempt to gain access to the embassy. The Berlin authorities are urging the English government to stretch the English law concerning preventive arrests, and, before the Emperor is exposed to the view of the myriads crowding the streets, to make a clean haul of all suspected persons, of whom a list has been furnished by the Berlin police agents in London.

To Colonize Palestine.

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LONDON, July 4.—Recent events in Russia and the continuance of the policy of expelling large numbers of poor Jews from the empire have created renewed interest and activity on the subject of a large scheme of colonization by Hebrew settlers in Palestine. A series of meetings have been held during the week in all the large cities throughout England by the branches of the society for the promotion of this object. It is proposed to raise a permanent fund, with the intention of lending a helping hand to those who are ready to co-operate with the committee by settling in Palestine. Dr. Paul Friedman, a wealthy Hebrew, of London, said to-day:

"From time to time the public is reminded that while Palestine has been neglected and deserted for centuries, and its ruined cities and many valleys where once abundantly flourished the olive, and the vine, and the fig, are desolate wildernesses, yet there are few countries which offer better fields for the expenditure of capital and enterprise in agricultural industry. It is true that some parts of the Holy Land are hopelessly arid and stony, but the plains of Lebanon, Sharon and Esdraelon are peculiarly well adapted for agricultural settlers, and to these districts the earliest efforts of the English society will be turned. The rule of the Turk has involved the almost unchecked terrorism of the freebooter, and without the assured protection of the law agriculture could not prosper, even in the districts where everything else is in its favor.

"The natural advantages of the country are, however, incontestible. If its political circumstances were as good, there would be no reason why colonization should not be as successful in Palestine as in Canada or the United States. Labor is cheap, the land is naturally fertile and the country in some districts is exceedingly rich in pastures. The cultivation of the olive, orange, apricot and fig can be carried on under exceptionally favorable circumstances, and the opening up of good roads has already proved remunerative and highly beneficial to the country.

"But no such scheme of colonization will succeed in making Palestine once more a land flowing with milk and honey which does not first make the cultivation of the land its chief object. It would not be sufficient to make Jerusalem a busy commercial center. The railway will do something in that direction, and, in any case, it is quite certain that crowds of tourists will turn to the sacred city, now that access to it is made easy. But if the land is to be restored by or for the benefit either of the Jews or any other colonists, the emigrants must settle there with a determination to make the land itself productive and to win it back to fertility by the means that have proved so effective in America, Australia and South Africa. A large number of foreign Jews are settling down in different parts of Palestine. These settlers have hitherto been generously assisted by the Rothschilds, but arrangements are now being made to put the movement on a broader basis."

Trotting at Bainbridge.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BAINBRIDGE, Ind., July 4.—This was the second day of the Bainbridge Trotting Association. W. A. Stout, of Danville, Ind., owner of Plany C., withdrew from the 2:37 pace on account of the other three horses in the race being from the same stable. The races were delayed two hours. Summaries follow:

First Race—2:37 pace. Purse, $150.

Major Ham	2	1	1	1
Silver Girl	1	dr.		
Cyclone Bill	3	dr.		

Time, 2:38½, 2:32, 2:25, 2:36.

Second Race—Free-for-all trot. Purse $250.

Chance	3	2	1	1
Richwood	2	1	2	3
Sunlight	1	3	3	2

Time, 2:40½, 2:34¼, 2:36¼, 2:33 1-3.

Third Race—Three-year-old pace and trot; purse $200:

Henry F	1	1	1	
Pinkamink	3	2	dr	
Minnie R	2	3	2	
Daisy C	5	4	4	
Stubito	4	5	5	

Time -2:40½, 2:46, 2:42.

Fourth Race—3:00 trot; purse $150:

Magic	2	1	1	1
Lady Glen	1	2	3	3
Modesty	3	3	2	2
Demont	4	4	4	4

Time—2:58½, 2:54¼, 2:58, 3:00.

Ravenna Disaster Victims Identified.

RAVENNA, O., July 4.—The bodies of the seventeen glass-blowers, who were killed in the Erie wreck here yesterday, were sent to Corning, N. Y., where they hoped to spend the 4th. It now transpires that the supposed body of a child was the corpse of Willie Kane, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was on his way home from the West. His remains were sent East also. The unknown woman has been identified as Miss Kenan, of Cincinnati, a nurse girl employed by Ignatius Kugel, of Cincinnati, who resumed his journey to Lakewood, N. Y., on the same train. The coroner's inquest has been commenced. The witnesses examined were trainmen. They seemed to think the freight was not flagged soon enough. It was brought out at the inquest that the freight was running twenty-five miles an hour, and that with hand-brakes it would have been impossible to stop it inside of three or four minutes. The inquest will be resumed Monday.

"SORRY, BUT SHALL HAVE TO LET YOU GO."

Thousands of delicate young ladies are employed in fashionable Dry Goods, Millinery, and other stores, where through the long day they are constantly on their feet. Among this class, some of the worst cases of female diseases occur. There is no rest, and, when their ill-health becomes apparent, they are at once discharged. To such, the aid and sympathy of Mrs. Pinkham are always available.

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