DEATH'S HORROR.

Fearful Railroad Disaster at Ravenna, O.

A Freight Dashes Into a Crowded Passenger Train—Nearly Fifty People Killed and Injured—Many of the Victims Burned.

RAVENNA, O., July 4.—This station was the scene early yesterday morning of one of the most appalling railroad accidents which ever occurred in the state of Ohio. At 3 o'clock the vestibuled night express train on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, which had come to a stop here, was run into by a fast train and almost totally demolished, the wreck instantly taking fire.

Nineteen people were instantly killed and twelve maimed and injured in the awful disaster.

Two miles from Ravenna the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio and Cleveland & Pittsburgh roads cross. When the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio express reached this crossing it was delayed for a considerable length of time. Behind the express and thundering along at a rapid rate was a refrigerator train, used to transport meat and accustomed to cover the distance it had to run at a speed little less than that of an ordinary passenger train. After the halt at the Cleveland & Pittsburgh crossing was ended, the express hurried on to Ravenna and pulled up at the depot. But the time the train was held at the Cleveland & Pittsburgh road was sufficient to permit the meat train to come up, and hardly had the wheels of the express ceased to revolve when the engine of the freight crashed into the rear end of the express almost at full speed.

The scene that followed was terrible in the extreme. The engine plowed its way, pushed on by the weight and momentum of the heavy cars behind it, through the coaches as if they were made of thin boards. Above the grinding and crunching of the cars could be heard the agonized shrieks of maimed passengers, who but a few seconds before were sound asleep. There were two or three sleepers on the train and these were well filled. There was also a car of excursionists bound east. Many glass blowers from Findlay were on board going to New York state. A dozen people from Akron composed an excursion party on the ill-fated train.

When the collision occurred those in the rear cars were either instantly killed, wounded or pinned down by portion of the demolished cars. The latter could not escape unaided, and in the terrible fright and confusion that followed and before the citizens of the town could reach the scene of the disaster fire started and spread with frightful rapidity. If the accident had been awful before it was now an unequalled horror.

The flames rushed through the debris and the shrieks of the maimed or pinioned could be plainly heard on the night air. Forward of this wounded and unharmed passengers were getting themselves out of the cars that were still intact. They did all they could to stay the flames and rescue the imperiled. But before this was done nineteen people were sacrificed, that many bodies being taken out afterward. Most of these mangled corpses were blackened and burned in a manner sickening to look upon, some of them being roasted into unrecognizable masses.

As the work of taking out the bodies progressed the full extent of the calamity dawned upon the workers from the town and those of the passengers who escaped alive. By daylight nineteen bodies had been carried out.

Those wounded to a considerable extent numbered twenty-three. Many others were bruised and scratched.

At daylight a subdued and fearful crowd of several hundred stood at the station, gazing upon the awful sight, while all about them was a smothering odor of burning human flesh, arising from a mass of blackened, heaped-up wreckage.

THE KILLED AND INJURED.

RAVENNA, O., July 5.—Following is a full list of dead in the collision here Friday: Henry Gildea, John Macavery, Patrick Ryan, T. Hauf, F. Burns, J. Kimball, Owen Hardeman, Thomas Nolan, Thomas Keeville, George Gildea, David Belehian, J. Coyle, W. Newcomb, D. Ryan, D. Cassidy, Henry McGill, G. Griffin, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; A. Gunthrop, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. Kane, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; nurse girl, unknown; infant child, unknown.

Of the nineteen the first sixteen were glass blowers of Findlay and Corning, N. Y., and the last three passengers in the sleeper.

The injured were: Joseph Morgan, of Corning, N. Y., cut on the face and badly burned about the legs and back; very serious; Thomas Hanley, of Corning, N. Y., severely injured about the face and head and shoulders; George Smith, of Corning, N. Y., crushed and burned; James Dwicken, of Corning, N. Y., crushed and burned; James Smith, leg broken; H. C. De Graff, head, neck and shoulders cut and bruised; John Cadween, hip, back and shoulders injured; James McGill, badly squeezed about the body; John Keating, cut on the head; A. P. Jones, head cut; Jonas Clark, head cut; J. Daling, J. Code, M. Mosier, H. Young, C. Rilly, W. C. Jones, A. Humphrey, H. Humphrey, John O'Hara, J. McCain, Edward Berry, of Maltby.

ELECTROCUTED.

Execution of Four Murderers By Electricity at Sing Sing, N. Y.—Everything Worked Well—Death Instantaneous.

SING SING, N. Y., July 8.—The killing of the four murderers, James A. Slocum, Harris Smiler, James Wood and Shibinja Jugiro, was done yesterday morning.

Slocum was killed at 4:42½ o'clock; Smiler was put to death at 5:14; Wood met his doom at 5:39; Jugiro was killed at 6:06.

At 4 o'clock Slocum walked into the death room, accompanied by Father Creeden. He seemed to be making a tremendous effort to keep his composure. He had received Father Creeden's last offices and had declared himself ready to die.

He was firmly strapped into the chair and the death current was applied. Death was instantaneous. There was a sudden contraction of the nerves and all was over.

Smiler came next. Rev. Mr. Edgerton cheered him up. Before Smiler had time to think he was strapped in the chair and an instant later the current of electricity was flashed through him that sent him into eternity.

Next to follow was Wood, the negro. He had been worked up to a state of religious enthusiasm and it was while in this frame of mind that he was fastened into the chair and killed by the fatal shock.

Jugiro was stubborn to the last.

There was no apparent hitch in the four executions and they were pronounced a success. The death of the four men appeared to the observer to be painless. Death came like a flash. It was one awful shock and then oblivion.

The doctors took charge of the four bodies immediately after death and began an autopsy to discover as far as possible how rapid had been the killing and the precise effect produced.

The witnesses were besieged by reporters as soon as they made their appearance from the prison. All of them refused to say anything, except that the execution passed off without a hitch and had been a success. Warden Brown had laid a strict injunction of secrecy upon them all and had evidently made such an impression upon their minds that they were loth to talk. All looked thoroughly used up and exhausted. They had been through a terrible ordeal and the effects were plainly visible on their faces.

Slocum was awakened at 3:30 a. m. and as he sprang from his cot, rubbing his eyes, he asked: "Is it time?"

"Not quite yet," Principal Keeper Connaughton replied; "but it will soon be now, my boy."

Slocum gave a sort of gasp as he realized that his last hour had come. Nevertheless, he steadied himself and, after a tremulous minute or two, he said: "All right, I will be ready."

While he was waiting for his last meal on earth, his spiritual advisers came into his cell and passed about fifteen minutes with him. He received holy communion.

His breakfast was ready. He ate sparingly of boiled eggs and coffee, and at 3:15 he signified that he was ready for the supreme trial.

The invited witnesses who were anxiously waiting for the death scene, took up their positions. There was not as much formal order about the march as there used to be in the Tombs.

Slocum walked steadily to the awful room. His arms were tied behind his back and a strap on his legs allowed him to step about twelve inches at a pace.

No time was lost. When the death chamber was reached, Slocum walked to the fatal chair and sat down. His feet were tied and his arms and head firmly fixed to the proper places. He was ready in a moment.

A moment later Warden Brown touched the bell and the current was applied. Slocum died instantly.

Half an hour after Slocum was awakened Smiler had been aroused, and while Slocum ate his breakfast Smiler was being prepared for his crisis by Rev. Edgerton. Exactly thirty-one minutes after Slocum's dead body had been removed from the chair to the autopsy room, Smiler was placed in the seat of death. In the fraction of a second after the straps were secured the fatal spark was applied and Smiler was dead. One of the jury fainted, but Keeper Connaughton's presence of mind quelled any consequent disturbance.

The electrocution of Wood and Jugiro then followed quickly.

Slocum and Smiler were wife murderers. Wood and Jugiro had killed their men in brawls.

The electrodes were not applied, as in the Kemmler case, to the top of the head and the base of the skull, but were bound to the foreheads of the condemned men and then the calves of the legs. The current was turned on in each case for twenty seconds. The voltage was between 1,500 and 1,600.

In each case there were apparent evidences of revival, as in the Kemmler case, and in each of these four cases the current was turned on a second time. In spite of the fact that the sponges were kept constantly wet, all four men were burned by the current, especially about the calves of the legs. The medical men present agree that death came on the first contact, and that the seeming revival was merely a reflex muscular action. None of the witnesses were overcome by fright, and all of them who have spoken have made the statement that the electrodes were successful and that death in all cases was instantaneous and painless.

A TERRITORY EXECUTION.

A Seminole Indian Shot According to Law.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., July 8.—At Wehaka, in the Seminole nation, yesterday, Umest, a full blooded Indian, was executed.

Four weeks ago he and another Seminole had a quarrel, during which he killed his opponent with a axe and then chopped him in two pieces. He was tried according to the Seminole law, found guilty and sentenced to be shot. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning he was brought to the council ground and told that he had but two hours to live. He walked around the council ground as cool as if he had come to the council without any word, shook hands and chatted freely with his friends until the council bell told him his hour of doom had come.

He was pointed to a large flat rock near by and told to sit on it. The captain of the Light Horse then came forward and told the doomed man to prepare for death. He walked with a firm step, took his seat on the rock with his face to the crowd and folded his arms across his breast. The captain took his handkerchief from his pocket and bandaged his eyes. Then he beckoned to two of his Light Horse to advance. Said he: "When I give the word, fire at the top button of his coat."

After stepping back a little he gave the word "fire," and two sharp reports rang out. The condemned man did not fall but drew up his arms and twitched nervously. Two of the officers ran forward, took him by the arms and laid him on his back on the grass, where he died in two minutes.

A BRAVE ENGINEER.

He Gives Up His Own Life But Saves His Passengers.

CHICAGO, July 8.—A sensational train-wrecking is being investigated by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road. The wrecking occurred near Lansing, Ia., July 4, and has, up to this time, escaped publication. A prisoner was today taken into custody at Lansing, and the officials are on the track of his three confederates. The McGregor passenger train bound for La Crosse, Wis., with several cars heavily loaded with passengers when near Lansing struck an obstruction placed upon the rails and the engine was hurled over the bank into the Mississippi river. Fortunately the cars remained on the track, the engineer, Charles Todd, giving up his life to save his passengers.

The fireman jumped and saved himself. The engineer reversed the lever and opened the sand valve so that the cars might stay on the rails. His first question when rescued from the ruins of the engine, badly scalded and writhing in agony, was if any passengers had been hurt. Upon receiving the negative answer from the passengers who crowded about him, Todd smiled as he looked around. "Well, this is a glorious Fourth we are having. I am afraid we had too many fireworks." Todd died shortly afterwards. The culprits are said to be farmers.

ASTONISHED OFFICIALS.

The Dismissal of the Libel Against the Robert and Minnie Will Probably Let Out the Itata.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The decision of Judge Ross' court, dismissing the libel against the schooner Robert and Minnie, which vessel supplied the arms to the Itata, was a great surprise to officials in Washington. It was generally believed that the case against her was much stronger than that which could be made out against the Itata, and, notwithstanding the reservation made by Judge Ross in his decision, it is felt that his action will cause the failure of the original libel lodged against the Chilian vessel, although she may still be held on some technical charge connected with her escape while under legal detention. This outcome would be a severe disappointment to the state and naval department officials after an expenditure, direct and indirect, in the chase of the Itata that is estimated to run up closely in the neighborhood of $100,000.

HOLDING THE WHEAT.

Farmers Advised to Hold Their Wheat Until They Can Get Better Prices.

CHICAGO, July 8.—A circular of advice issued through accredited official channels of the Farmers' Alliance to all members of farmers' organizations in the United States urges them to combine and withhold this year's wheat crop from market until the farmers can get their own prices, or, at least, a price considerably above the average.

The circular, which is presumed to be a secret document, is now ready for mailing and it will be sent to the 2,000,000 members of the Farmers' Alliance and industrial union, the 1,000,000 members of the colored National Farmers' Alliance, the 1,000,000 members of the National Farmers' Alliance of the north, 800,000 members of the Farmers' Mutual Benevolent association, the 600,000 members of the Patrons of Husbandry and the 150,000 members of the Farmers' league.

The Catholic Population.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Superintendent Porter, of the census bureau, has in preparation and will soon issue a bulletin upon the membership of the Roman Catholic church in the United States by states and counties. It will show that the membership is 6,250,000 communicants over 15 years of age. Minimum limit of age to 15 years will be adhered to in the statistics of other churches which are in course of preparation.

A CYCLONE'S HAVOC.

Deadly Work of a Hurricane at Baton Rouge, La.—The Governor's Mansion Wrecked and the Penitentiary Demolished—At Least a Dozen Persons Killed and a Great Many Seriously Injured—The Storm in Mississippi.

BATON ROUGE, La., July 7.—A cyclone passed over the lower portion of town yesterday morning, unroofing houses, tearing up immense trees and carrying missiles along with it. The governor's mansion was directly in the path of the cyclone and it made a clean sweep of every chimney and all the trees around it. The roof of the handsome residence belonging to Mr. Marshall was carried away and great damage was done to the place.

The boulevard was one mass of trees torn up by the wind and the street was filled with debris. There was scarcely a pane of glass left in town and a few houses are completely unroofed. Residences were taken up by the wind and carried for miles.

At the penitentiary the scene was a terrible one.

Without any warning whatever the walls of the factory in which 100 convicts were at work were crushed in as if they had been mere pasteboard. The guards were helpless and as most of the men at work were either killed or wounded little could be done toward extricating the unfortunate victims until help arrived from the main prison building.

To add to the horror of the situation the ruins caught fire from the furnace in the engine room, but owing to the heavy rain which was falling the threatened holocaust was averted. The rescuers were quickly to work and began the task of extricating the dead and dying from beneath the ruins. Of the force at work when the storm struck the building it was discovered that ten had been killed and thirty seriously wounded, and all more or less bruised. This was not the worst. The hospital of the penitentiary, in which was lying a number of maimed and helpless convicts, was also leveled to the ground by the fury of the storm. The work of rescue at the factory building, where the larger number of lives were in danger, diverted attention from the unfortunates in the hospital and it was not until most of the working force had been rescued that the prison officials found time to turn their attention to the hospital.

In the city fifty houses at least were unroofed or destroyed.

The storm was attended by a most violent rain in which the rescuers worked and which lasted for several hours.

The wounded include nine white and four colored convicts from New Orleans and sixteen white and seven colored convicts from other parts of the state. Of these about six are expected to die and the recovery of several of the others is extremely doubtful.

The total damage to the penitentiary buildings is estimated at $30,000.

THE TORNADO IN MISSISSIPPI.

BROOKHAVEN, Miss., July 7.—Yesterday morning after 6 o'clock the southwest portion of this county was visited by a destructive cyclone which demolished houses and fences and uprooted trees. Nearly all houses on the following places were destroyed and a number of persons injured: Amos Hodges, David Reeves, Sam Chandlers and the Davis logging camp, where one man was killed and three wounded. Another cyclone passed twelve miles east of this place at 5 o'clock, doing great damage, but no details have been received.

MADISON, Miss., July 7.—A cyclone struck this place about 11 o'clock yesterday from the southeast.

At H. E. McKay's plantation the storm destroyed the negro cabins, killed Wesley Young, colored, and wounded several others. At Dr. J. H. McKay's every building was wrecked.

PERSONS MISSING.

The Ravenna Horror More Fatal Probably Than Supposed.

RAVENNA, O., July 7.—The inquest on the terrible wreck was resumed by Coroner Sherman, but not nothing important learned.

Considerable excitement was occasioned by the report that Conductor Boynton's report of the tickets showed twelve people yet unaccounted for, though some may have left without making themselves known.

Conductor Boynton is firmly of the opinion that others were entirely consumed in the fire, and his son, who was the negligent flagman, supposed to have been the cause of the wreck, was one of the victims. The inquest may develop some sensational facts in this matter. Those who visited the wreck Friday morning noticed pieces of burned flesh lying about the ruins, too small to be identified as belonging to any part of a human body.

The Cherokees Have No Title.

KINGFISHER, Ok., July 7.—United States District Judge A. J. Seay rendered a decision which if sustained will have an important bearing on the title of the Cherokee outlet.

After the removal of the Cherokee live stock association from the Cherokee strip the Cherokees had placed about 30,000 head of cattle on the land.

By executive orders issued through the war department these were being removed by troops when proceedings were brought to enjoin their removal.

The decision was rendered adverse to the Cherokee title and if sustained virtually extinguishes all the rights of the Cherokees to the land.

Col. W. A. Phillips, of Kansas, and Judge Roberts, of Oklahoma, represented the Cherokees.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN DEAD.

Death of the Man Who Was Elected Vice President on the Ticket With Abraham Lincoln—Suddenly Called While at His Club Room.

BANGOR, Me., July 6.—Ex-Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin died Saturday night at 8:15 o'clock. He was down town in the 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 and Mr. Hamlin was taken to a lounge. Dr. Robinson, who was in the next room, attended him and afterward Drs. Mason and Phillips were called. No pulse was visible for an hour and it was thought they could not bring him out.

Finally Mr. Hamlin revived somewhat and managed to articulate feebly. The doctors worked over him faithfully and his family was sent for.

Soon Mrs. Hamlin, Gen. Charles Hamlin, his son and wife and other members were at his side. All was done for him in human power but failed and he passed away peacefully at 8:15 p. m.

Mr. Hamlin had been perceptibly failing for a year but seemed about as usual in the afternoon and walked down town.

The remains were removed from the club rooms, where he died, to his residence on Fifth street. His son, Hannibal E. Hamlin, arrived here from Ellsworth about twenty minutes after his father's death. His son Frank, now in Chicago, has been sent for and the funeral will not occur until after his arrival.

MR. HAMLIN'S CAREER.

Hannibal Hamlin was born in Paris, Me., August 27, 1809. He was prepared for a collegiate education, but was compelled by the death of his father to take care of the home until he was of age. He learned printing, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1833, and practiced in his native state until 1843. He was a member of the legislature from 1836 until 1840 and again in 1847. He was speaker of the lower branch from 1837 to 1839 and again in 1840.

In 1840 Mr. Hamlin received the democratic nomination for congress but was defeated, but was renominated and elected in 1842 and re-elected in 1844. He was chosen to the United States senate in 1848 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Fairfield and was re-elected in 1851, but resigned in 1857 to be inaugurated governor, having been elected to that office as a republican. In less than a month he resigned the governorship having been again chosen United States senator for the full term of six years.

Mr. Hamlin served as a senator until 1861, when he resigned to fill the office of vice-president, having been elected on the ticket with Abraham Lincoln. He presided over the senate one year, when he was appointed collector of the port of Boston, which position he resigned in 1866. From 1861 to 1865 he had also acted as regent of the Smithsonian institute at Washington, to which position he was again appointed in 1870, continuing to act in the capacity for twelve years, during which time he became dean of the board.

Mr. Hamlin was again elected and re-elected to the United States senate from 1869 to 1881. In the latter year he was named minister to Spain, but gave up the office within a year. He received the degree of LL. D. from Colby university.

Though a democrat in early life, Mr. Hamlin was a strong anti-slavery man and so strong were his convictions on this question that they finally led to his separation from the party. His career had some especially significant incidents. In the temporary and involuntary absence of David Wilmot from the house of representatives during the session of the Twenty-ninth congress, at the critical moment when the measure since known as the "Wilmot proviso" had to be presented or the measure irrevocably lost, Mr. Hamlin, while his anti-slavery friends were in the greatest confusion, seeing that only a second's delay would be fatal, offered the bill and secured its passage by a vote of 115 to 106. In common, however, with Abraham Lincoln, he strove simply to prevent the extension of slavery into new territory and did not seek its abolition.

NEWS FROM CHILI.

The Constitutionalists Bitter at the United States—Balmaceda Likely to Lose.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 6.—Officers of the United States steamer Charleston, report that the feeling on the part of the Chilian congressional party is extremely bitter toward the United States, to which they looked, if not for assistance, at least for non-interference.

The Charleston also brings news that the insurgents have now about 20,000 men in the field, while the government forces are not quite as numerous. Besides the insurgents have taken possession of almost the entire country north of Valparaiso.

The insurgents were recently attacked by Balmaceda's forces in the town of Iquique. They fought their way into the very streets and attacked the custom house, where there were a great many English goods and a number of English and American residents had taken refuge. The commander of the British war ship Warsprite appeared with a detachment of marines and informed both sides that foreigners and their property would be protected. If they did not stop fighting in the streets he would take a hand himself. They retired to their country back of the city and continued the battle. The insurgents finally came off victorious.

Row Over Labor Day.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The trade and labor assembly yesterday spent about two hours discussing the report of the Labor day and entertainment committee with reference to the letting of the contract for printing a souvenir.

Fraud was charged and finally the lie was exchanged between two delegates when the fight commenced. The utmost confusion reigned and for a time it seemed that everybody in the hall except the women were mixed up in the melee.