HE DEAD NOW NUMBER NINE

party-six lejured, Some of Them Fatally Three of the Hart Died Yesterday. Harrible Scoups at the Wreck-Engineer loadwin Had No Right to Run by the signal, Even Though it Were Foggy.

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Buston, Sep. 12 .-- To a dense fog and Bosrox, Sep. 12.—To a dense for and apparent carelessness on the part of the sugmeer of the freight train is to be charged the fatal accident on the Fitchmar Railroad snortly before 11 o'clock starday evening, at West Cambridge, by which six were killed and many injured, three of whom have since died. The official investigation into the cause of the accident will undoubtedly result in placing the blanne where it belongs, but the railroad men themselves do not

of the accident will unacoutedly result in placing the blame where it belongs, but the railroad men themselves do not hesitate to charge Engineer Goodwin of the freight train with the responsibility. The switches at the junction of the Waterwar branch with the main line are moved from a signal tower and are protected by signals, which, under the interlocking system now in such general use by the railroads, cannot be wrongly set, and which, if seen and obeyed, will prevent even the possibility of accident. That Engineer Goodwin ran by one of these signals set at danger is clearly apparent. It is also evident that had he seen and obeyed the signal and brought his train under control, as the rules of the road require, he would never have crashed into the rear of the pa-senger train.

ranson with the fog may have obscured the While from Goodwin's sight, it is said the rules of the road require that he should ome to a full stop if necessary to see and read it before passing.

The complete list of killed and the in jured so far as known follows:

KILLED.

S. J. Schlings, 50 years old, a pawn broker, of No. 12 Norman street, Boston. Laov. O. Raymond, of Winchendon, brakeman on the freight train. Jours Hedden, 51 years, of Watertown, lawes a wife and eight children. John H. Bannes, Maple street, Newton. Mes Retta Ferlier, of Wattham. Bertamin Itok, an old man, of Waltham, died on the way to Cambridge Hospital.

iospital.

Miss Marguir Adams, of Waltham, a catch factory employe, died at hospital.

H. Miccouriet, of Walterboom, died

Cornelius Doyle, Waltham, receiving clerk on Fitchburg railroad, left erm broken in several places and fatal in

John Reagan, Watertown, sprained arm and knee Frank Mills, Watertown, very bad scalp wound, hands cut and sprained knee.

Andrew Doyle, Watertown, bad frac-ture of leg, severely scalded on side and

hip.

Edmond Doyle, son of above, scalp wound and cut near the right eye.

G. M. Spear, Waltham, scalp wound and contusions.

aud contusions.
Thomas O'Connell, Waltham, scalp
wound and contusions.
Fred Warren, Waltham, slight face
wounds and badly shaken up.
Robert Orr, Newtown, fractured collar-

lone and scalp wound.
Thomas Hinds, Waltham, badly

Herbert P. Goodwin, engineer of the colliding train, cracked rib, injuries not Mary Dardis, Watertown, slightly cut

Eleanor O'Hearn, head injured and Florence Clark, Boston, legs and feet

injured. Kate White, Cambridge, slightly cut and burned.
G. S. Murphy, Waltham, cuts on head

William O'Hearn, Watertown, cut on hand and facial injuries.
Peter Whitney, Watertown, hip in

John McFee, Watertown, broken rib

and bruises.
Patrick Oates, Watertown, side and head injured.
Patrick Downey, injured about the

head.
Thomas E. Berry, head cut and bodily

hjuries.
George Good, ribs broken.
Mrs. Fahey, slight injuries.
James Smith, slight injuries.
James Smith, slight injuries.
C. S. Hall, Waltham, head cut.
Mrs. George Wright, Concord avenue,
Cambridge, slight injuries.
Mrs. Mary Ann Elliott, 69 Moore
street, Newton, badly shaken up and cut.
Harry Elliott, 69 Moore street, Newton, cuts and bruises.
Thomas Cane, Watertown, painful
bodily injuries.

Thomas Cane, Watertown, painful bodily injuries. Thomas Lennon, Watertown, cuts and John-Cullin, Watertown, slight lings

Michael Mullin, Watertown, badly

Mrs. Stevens, painful injuries. Mrs. Welch, Watertown, back injured. Richard Hollis, Watertown, side and heat have

The passenger train was heavily loaded, as is always the case on Saturday night, and had arrived at the junction, where it was waiting for an east bound freight to pass before crossing the main tracks to the Watertown branch road.

While the train was standing on the main line, the express freight, which had followed train the Boston yard, crashed into the rear car, crushing it to pieces, and jamming its human freight beneath the ruins.

The force of the collision amasked the front end of the holler and cylinders, and the excaping steam added borror to the

situation of those aiready imprisoneu.

As quickly as possible, word of the accident was sent to Boston, Cambridge, Waitham and other points within reach, and physicians were on the spot as quickly as they could get there by different modes of conveyance.

The work of removing the dead and injured was commenced, and the station at West Cambridge was converted into a morgue and hospital, whither the victims were carried.

Many of those taken from the weet-

morgue and hospital, whither the victims were carried.

Many of those taken from the wreck were terribly scalded, in addition to their other injuries.

Saveral terribly mangled and badly charred bodies were taken from under tine wreckage several hours after the accident. Elmer Smith, of Fitchburg, was a passenger on the wrecked train, having taken it by mistake, and intended to leave it at Waltham.

He was seated in the next to the rearcar, with his feet on the sext, in a doze. Ho was thrown violently to the floor by the shock, and says that nearly every person in the car was also thrown down. He says that two men and a boy jumped from the rear end of the car, and that they were the only persons in that car who were not bruised in some manner, many being seriously hurt.

who were not bruised in some manner, many being seriously hur. He says the engine ploughed through the rear car, splitting it in two, carrying death before it. He was completely unnerved by the shricks and cries of the wounded, and hopes never again to be called upon to witness another such seen. The dead and injured lay in every direction, and ambulances and wagons were taking the dead and injured to the hospital as fast as they could be loaded. The passengers in the other four cars of the train were terribly shaken up, many being thrown from their seats.

being thrown from their scats.

He said that nearly every seat in the rear car was occupied when he passed through it before the train left Boston.

The work of removing the victims progressed as rapidly as possible, ambu lances, express wagons and other convey ances being pressed into service.

THE QUAKER POET.

MisDeath Causes General Sadness - Sketch of His Life.

of His Life.

AMESBURY, Mass., Sep. 8. Amesbury is a saddened town to-day. The news of the death of John G. Whittier, poet, friend and citizen, has brought grief to every heart. The last few days were full of anxiety, but the hope has ever held were write the records here that they of anxiety, but the hope has ever held away with the people here that they might once again see the beloved form on the streets of Amesbury; but that has passed, and the tolling hells echo the grief in many a heart. The Quaker Poet died at Hampton Falls, N. H., vesterday morning.

died at Hampton Falls, N. H., vesterday morning.

His body has been brought to his home in Amesbury and the funeral will be held at 2:30 p. m. on Saturday afternoon from his late residence on Friend street, the house in which mony of his best peoms were critten, and the chrima of every visitor to Amesbury.

The body will rost in the Friends' Cemetery, connected with Union Cometery, in the family plot where rest his purents, uncle, and, sister and brother.

All business will be suspended in Amos bury on Saturday during the funeral.

John Greenleaf Whittier was born in Haverbill, Mass., Dec. 17, 1897. His parents were members of the Society of Friends, and the poet himself always conformed to the customs and usages of that sect, even to its peculiarities of speech and dress.

It was thus that he was early brought

formed to the customs and usages of that sect, even to its peculiarities of speech and dress.

It was thus that he was early brought into touch with nature, his intimate acquaintance and knowledge of whose charms gives such a picturesque beauty to many of his poems. They reflect the country scenery of New England with a fidelity that has never been equalled.

His early schooling was of the scantiest kind, for it was only in the winter months that he had the opportunity of attending the neighboring district school. Later on he learned the shoemaker's trade, and by this means he earned enough to enable him to attend the Haverhill Academy during six months in 1827.

He was then able to teach school himself, thus obtaining the means of continuing his course at the academy another year. During all this time he was a regular contributor to the "Poets' Corner," in the Free Press, a paper edited by William Lloyd Garrison, at Newburyport. Mass., for his literary tastes had begun to develop when he was still a boy.

Garrison saw signs of promise in the young man, and their association at this time led to the life-long friendship which existed between them and brought them closely together in the anti-slavery crusale, which began in 1831 with the establishment of the Liberator, to which Whitter was a regular contributor and which caught much of its inspiration from his fervid lyrics.

After his father's death Whittier carried on the farm for five years until 1835, during which he was an industrious writer and contributed verses to many periodicals. He was also in turn editor of the "American Manufacturer," of Boston, the Haverbill "Gazette," and the "New England Weekly Review," of Hartford, Conn.

In 1836 he became the secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and re-

ford, Conn.
In 1836 he became the secretary of the In 1836 he became the secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and removed to Philadelphia, where he edited the "Pennsylvania Freeman" until the office of that paper was sacked and burned by a mob. In 1840 he returned to New England and took up his abode in Amesbury, where he lived a quiet and simple life.

simple life.
During his sectusion Whittier has never

During his seclusion. Whittier has never been idle. From 1677-38 1850 he contributed editorially to the National Era, the Washington anti-slavery paper, and helped provide the material for the groundwork of the Republican party.

No American pet, with the exception, perhaps, of Longfellow, has been more popular than Whittier. This is ascribed to the noble simplicity of his character, which was reflected in all his writings, whether in verso or prose.

His first volume in prose and verse, "Legends of New England," was published in 1831, and since that time collections of his writings have appeared almost every year. The last edition of his poetical and prose works was published in 1839 in seven volumes.

Wassington, Sep. 12. Nothing official.

Washington, Sep. 12. Nothing official has been received at the State Department concerning the reported resignation of Minister Porter, but the report is generally believed in official circles.

ARMED REBELS

AT FIRE ISLAND

They Do Not Want the Place To Be a Pest Hole for . New York.

MEN OF ISLIP THREATEN TO BURN THE SURF HOTEL.

GOVERNOR FLOWER ON THE SCENE

The Cepheus, on Which Are the Passes gers of the Normannia, Not Allowed to Land .. They Were Transferred From the Worthless Stonington and Are Worse Off Than Ever-One Death Yesterday and "hree New Cases on the Scandia-The Situation in Hamburg.

FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., Sep. 12,--Men from Islip, Babylon and other points on Long Island, appear to have decided to prevent the landing of quarantined passengers by force if necessary. They defy the Governor and the State health officers and claim that their "common rights" justify them in guarding Fire Island from intrusion by people who may be infected with cholers

They intimidated the pilot last night so that he refused to bring in the Cepheus, and they threaten to burn the Surf Hotel, unless the attempt to use it for a quarantine station is abandoned.

Twenty of the men have been sworn in as special constables, and they have over 100 assistants. The men admit that they are armed, and declare that they will not give way to New York policemen, or any one else.

Forty French cooks and waiters, who were sent down from the Hoffman House, were stopped at Babylon and stoned. They were not permitted to amburk for Fire Island.

Gov Flower came down from Albany this morning to direct operations in

The munificent gift of the Sound steamer Stonington for the reception of the cabin passengers of the Normannia proted of little present avail. The boat was prenourced unseaworthy, and after she had been filled with passengers flee ing from the plague stricken Normannia it was found that there were not facilities enough on the Stonington for properly cooking their foed. Accordingly the Normannia's cabin passengers were transferred again, this time to the iron steamboat Cepheus, which it was thought would land them as quickly as wind and tide would permit on Fire Island.

But, as above stated, the men on Fire Island determined to prevent them from Islanding at all hazards.

Cholera caused one death on the Scandia and there were three new cases yesterday.

The death list of the Scandia now foots

terday.

The death list of the Scandia now foots up to 33, including two unknown. Fifteen cases have developed on her so

The death list of the Scandia now foots up to 33, including two unknown. Fifteen cases have developed on her so far.

Now that the infected ships are clear of their passengers, the question arises as to what should be done with them. Of course the companies are anxious that they be allowed to proceed to their docks after thorough fumigation and a reasonable detention, but it has been suggested by not a few that they be sent back to the ports from whence they came or to any other port outside the United States that is willing to receive them.

Just or unjust, Dr. Jenkins is coming in for a goodly share, of abuse. The charges made by the Normannia's passengers have caused considerable adverse comment, and on the whole, many hard things are being said about him.

The chief topic was the alleged lack of fresh water on board the Normannia. When Captain Hebich's charge that the ship had been without a supply for two or three days after her arrival, during which time she had to depend on the supply in her tanks brought from the river Elbe, the doctor said the allegation was true. On the ship's arrival he had ordered her water supply holled for the purpose of purifying it, and as it was the business of the Hamburg line to supply water as much as any other class of provisions, he had notified the company to that effect. They later reported it impossible to get water boats to go to the lower bay, owing to the crews, they being in fear of infection.

If the company did not furnish the water, the doctor said, he failed to see how he could be held responsible for their short-comings.

At the end of the second or third day finding the ship still without water he

how he could be next report or third day short-comings.

At the end of the second or third day finding the ship still without water he had sent one of the tugs at his command, with three thousand gallons drawn from local reservoirs, that disinfection and

local reservoirs.

As to the charge that disinfection and funitgation had been neglected, the doctor denied emphatically that such was the fact, because the work had been performed under the supervision of Dissinstants.

sistants.

He said the complaints of the cabin passengers were unreasonable in as much as they could not be permitted to leave their own part of the ship, to inspect the quarters of steerage and thus invite possible infection.

quarters of steelags as sible infection.

It is reported that a petition is being circulated by Mr. A. M. Palmer's family physician, addressed to the State government, demanding the removal of Dr.

dence of the strain on both mind and body which he is undergoing, and it would not be surprising should he break

down.
Quarantine officials express the belief that it will not be necessary to detain the Normandia's passengers on Fire Island longer than a week, that is, of couras, if cholera does not break out among them, and that the passengers transferred to Sandy Hook may be dismissed at the same time. As to the immigrants on Hoffman Island, there is no knowing now when they will get away, as the disense has shown itself there every day during the past week.

THE COOLEY BRUTES.

Their Latest Outrage Near Masontow Pa., Causes Great Excitement.

MASONTOWN, Pa., Sep. 10 .- Excitement in this vicinity is still intense over the latest outrage by the Cooley gang, which occurred late Thursday night. Six members of the gang entered the house of John A. Walters, near here, when all were in bed, and after tieing Mr. Walters and Jacob Cover, and locking Mrs. Walters John A. in her room, they began the search for

money.

Finding none, they lit a lamp and held it to the feet of their prisoners, also drawing a razor and declaring they would cut their victims' throats if they didn't tell

their victims' throats if they didn't tell where the money was.

The marauders finally competled the Walters' to give up their money, which amounted to \$200, the most of which belonged to Mrs. Walters. Besides the money, a fine watch, a revolver and a lot of fine clothing were taken. The house was ransacked.

The gang finally departed, leaving their victims tied hand and foot and gazged. All are old people, and were unable to offer resistance.

REV. C. J. SNAPP MISSING.

Disappeared While Making a Trip from Hamilton, Ont., to Rochester.

Hamilton, Ont., to Rochester.
NIAGARA FALLS, Sep. 10.—Priends of
the Rev. C. Snapp of Boston are searching for him in this city. In July he left
his Boston home to visit friends in Rochester, N. Y., and Hamilton, Ont. After
a brief visit in Rochester, he went to
Hamilton, and on July 25, after a pleas
ant visit, he started to return to Rochester.

In passing from Canada to the State In passing from Canada to the States through this city it is necessary to have baggage examined, and this necessity furnishes the last clue to Mr Snapp. When he reached here he found that his trunk had not arrived, and he left the key to it with the bagzugema, so that it could be examined and forwarded. This was done and the trunk war to Rochester.

Rochester.

It has been found there all riz't has the many has not since been seen.

DESERTED HIS FAMILY

Trilliam A. Clark in July ex Brunswick, S. J.

NEW PRONSOLE, N. J. Sep. 10. Rev. William V Clark, about 23 years of ago, and of fine appearance, is in jail here on a charge made by his wife before Justice Simmons, of desertion and non support.

Mrs. Clark and her daughter came here yesterday from Brooklyn, looking for the husband and father, whom they had not heard from for three years. She found the Rev. Clark at the house of Mrs. Whitmees, in East New Brunswick, where he was confronted by his wife. He refused to recognize her and ordered her away, whereupon she swore out a warrant for his arrest on the above charge. He was lodged in jail and b s been unable to get bail.

For the last three wears the Pour Clark.

bail.

For the last three years the Rev. Clark has represented that he was a widower, has preached in various churches in this city, and has always been a great religious works. ous worker.

THE LATEST FROM VERMONT.

Returns from 228 Towns Give Fuller a Ma jority Over Smalley of 18,794. WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sep. 10.—

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, VI., Sep. 10.— Returns from 228 towns give Fuller's majority over Smalley as 18,795; over all, 17,395. The Republican majority in 1890 was 12,000. The towns last reported do show a vote corresponding to those

not show a vote corresponding to those first given, and as the vote of the 15 remaining towns is small the prospect now is that the Republican majority will hardly exceed 19,000.

Sufficient voting booths were not furnished in some towns where voters were disposed to vote, and from the expressions of sentiment received it is quite probable that a movement will be made to repeal the present election law.

Want Breckinridge or Nothing.

Want Breckturidge or Nothing.
Lexington, Ky., Sep. 19.—Col. W. C.
P. Breckinridge still refuses to make any
statement. regarding his World's Fair
speech. His friends, however, are indigstatement: regarding statement regarding speech. His friends, however, are indignant over the attacks made on him. One colonel very close to Breckinridge says that if the Chicago people keep up their warfare on Breckinridge much longer Kentucky will not make an exhibit at the World's Fair. He says the bill appropriating \$100,000 for a State exhibit passed the House by a small majority, and, as Gov. Brown has declared the bill unconstitutional, the chances for votting any appropriation whatever will be slim if Col. Breckinridge is snubbed.

Who Stabbed Rose Preston ?

ATLANTO CHYLE L. Sp. 10.— No light has yet been thrown on the myster attending the death of 18-year-old Rose Preston, who was found dead in her father's home at Pleasantville Monday. The coroner's jury found that she died from internal hemorrhage caused by two wounds inflicted by some person unknown. The identity of this person is the subject of a thorough investigation ordered to be made.

made. Bourke Cockran to Stump the West.

When asked about it the health officer was inclined to believe that the alleged effort was the result of his refusal to grant special privileges to the physician in question, the latter wishing to go alongside the Normannis. in which Hr. Palmer is a prisoner, in a steam yacat.

Dr. Jenkins to-day shows strong evi-

12,000 CASES, 7,000 DEATHS.

The Record in Hamburg Up to Date— Plaque Not Decreasing.

HAMBURO, Sep. 12.—The expectations as to the abatement of the plague are not realized. Yesterday there were 810 fresh cases, or 22 more than Saturday. To day there have been 798 fresh cases,

rean cases, or 22 more than Saturday. To day there have been 798 fresh cases, or 12 fewer than yesterday, and 281 deaths, or 24 more than yesterday, and 281 deaths, or 24 more than yesterday. The number of persons in the cholera hospitals and barracks, on Saturday was 3,124, and to-day has been 3,239. A city physician says that the average rate of mortality has been two cases to every five. To-morrow official statistics for the whole plague will be given out by the minicipal government.

There is much curiosity to know whether the sanitary officials have chosen to acknowledge that they have published falsehoods, or to keep on publishing falsehoods.

The agitation in Berlin in favor of curtailing the State rights of Hamburg has given a new motive for concealing the truth, and many influential citizens have secretly advised the authorities to minimize in their report the ravages of the plague, in order that the Immerial movern-

Tuth, and many influential citizens have secretly advised the authorities to minimize in their report the ravages of the plague, in order that the Imperial government may have less excuse for interfering with the city affairs.

The most conservative figures place the number of cases until to-day at 12,000, and the number of deaths at 7,000.

The want of food among workingmen's families increases and Social Democratic organs call for government loans to alleviate it. They say that there are 15,000 persons in Hamburg who are absolutely destitute, with hardly clothes to cover them, and neither money nor food from one day to the next. The suburbs, Hammerbrook, Horn and Barmbeck, are said to contain the largest number of impoverished families, and for all three immediate relief through government loans is demanded [4] such help is not forthcoming soon, the Social Democratic editors prophecy the city will experience such desperation and misery as no city has experienced since the revolution of 1848-49.

The President Replies to Gov. Abbett.
LOON LAKE, N. Y. Sep 12.—President
Harrison has replied to Governor Abbett's
a quarantine camp, and also to his complaint that infected articles from the
quarantined ships were being tossed into
the bay with reckless disregard of health,
that the Attorney 'teneral would be instructed to lock into the legal points
involved in the case; that the Secretary
of the Treasury would see that every precantion would be taken if the camp is
established, and that the steamship companies would be warned to desist from
the reckless quarties or take the conse-

Russia's Cholora Report

Russia Chultra Report.

St. Peressure, Sp. 12. The decline of the cholers, shown by recent official figures, was only temporary. The official figures for the whole of Russia for Wednesday are 4,679 new cases and 2,358 deaths, an increase of 915 new cases and 927 deaths over Tursiay. In St. Petersburg Friday 100 new cases and 25 deaths were reported, showing a decrease of three in new cases and six in deaths since Thursday.

The Stubbenhok at Her Dock.

The Stubbenhok at Her Dock.

New YORK, Sept. 12.—The German steamer Stubbenhok, which left Hamburg Aug. 21, reaching this port on Sep. 3, and released Saturday afternoon, is now at her dock discharging her cargo. The Stubbenhok was stopped at Lower Quarantine on the morning of her arrival and kept there until the afternoon of tha 4th, when she was ordered to Upper Quarantine, where she was anchored until released.

Immigrants for New York. Immigrants for New York.

ANYWERP, Sep. 12.—The sceamer
Pennsylvania has started for New York
with 600 immigrants. One death from
cholera has occurred in the hospital in
the last 24 hours, and three new cases
were admitted. Fourteen deaths have
occurred at Boer in the past week. At
the docks 700 small vessels have been
disinfected. Dock laborers are supplied
with cocoa gratis.

Colombian Quarantine Regulations,

Colombian Quarantine Regulations.
PANAMA, Via Galveston, Sep. 12.—According to the quarantine regulations ow operative at all Columbian ports, every passenger originally from a cholera infected port, arriving on shipboard, must present, before being admitted a certificate signed by the Columbian Consultats be has resided in New York for ten days before sailing. days before sailing.

The Cargo of Rage Can't Come in.

The Cargo of Rag. Can't Come in.
WASHINGTON, Sep. 12.—Surgeon General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital service, has notified the officers at the Delaware Quarantine station that the steamer Loch Etreve from Germany, with rags on board, will not beindmitted to any port in the United States and requested them to so inform her officers.

The Cholera in France.

PANIS, Sep. 12.—The sickness here is worse in the Clinchy, Montmatre, Pere la Chaise, and Charonne districts. A letter from Havre says that 100 cholera patients are under treatment at that place, and that 80 of these are recovering from the disease. Two deaths from cholera occurred in this city to-day.

Consider Part Hadly Wre

Portsmouth, N. H., Sep. 12.—United States steamer Fern, Lieut. Commander Glbson, which went ashore at Pull and be Damued Point Saturday, and was pulled off a few hours later and towed to the Navy Yard, is reported as being badly wrenched by the tide which runs very strong at this point. It is impossible to ascertain the extent of the injury to the steamer's hull yet, and she will be taken into the dry dock at once.

Pittsuck, Sep. 12.—The authorites are instituting a diligent search for the men who fired the cannon at the steamer Tide Saturday night opposite Hazlewood, as she was bringing a boat load of nonunion men from the Caruegie Homestead mills.—No one-was injured on the boat.