

VIEWS OF A STUDENT.

Ex-Senator J. B. Henderson on the Financial Situation.

A LETTER TO SECRETARY CARLISLE

In Which the Present Condition of Affairs and its Causes are Carefully Analyzed--The Remedy for the Stringency--Had the Laws Establishing the Single Standard and Providing for the Resumption of Specie Payments Remained Inviolable There Would To-Day be no Trouble.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—Ex-Senator John B. Henderson, of Missouri, who has devoted long and careful study to matters of finance, has addressed to Secretary Carlisle the following communication:

To Hon. John C. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury: I promised to give you in writing the substance of my statements made to you in conversation touching the monetary condition of the country. I then expressed the belief that the present stringency is produced, not by any lack of insolvency of our currency, but by the loss of confidence produced among business men because of the bad quality or inferior character of a large part of that currency.

There is no error of more common prevalence than that the abundance of money issue necessarily is to the commercial or business energy of a people. Of course a certain amount of money tokens are absolutely essential with which to effect the smaller exchanges of commodities.

These money tokens do not create exchanges, but the exchanges create a necessity for the tokens. Money tokens do not grow wheat and corn, nor manufacture cloth, nor operate railroads, nor sail ships. Labor and skill do these things; and among a people entirely civilized over 95 per cent of the exchanges necessary in these operations are consummated through the medium of bank checks. Experience demonstrates that this mode of exchange is more convenient, safer and less expensive, and experience also demonstrates that these bank facilities become enlarged or contracted as money tokens become scarce or abundant. This is a business law as inexorable as the laws of nature. Hence there is less danger in limiting the bulk of circulating money than people generally imagine. The bank check is better for another reason, to wit: That having performed its office it ceases to circulate; it is removed from the volume of circulating money and is forever canceled.

If the exigencies of business demand another check it is issued anew and that in like manner is destroyed when its object has been accomplished. We shall never have a perfect currency until every note used for circulation shall be destroyed on its return to the authority issuing it, and no new note issued except for value and only at the call of business demands. England has come to this and America with England's experience will do likewise.

The amount of money in circulation per capita among the people of the United States on the first day of July from 1873 to 1893 inclusive is then given. Continuing, Mr. Henderson says: I think I am safe in asserting that from July 1, 1878, to July 1, 1893, we enjoyed very great prosperity, individual and nationally. There was no lack of money. The average per capita circulation during that period was \$20.61. From July, 1890, to the present, a period of great monetary stringency, we find an average circulation per capita of \$23.65. It is therefore apparent that in the common parlance "times" may be "hard" and money scarce with the most abundant circulation. If, on a given day, the active business men of a community, for reasons, good or bad, but satisfactory to themselves, resolve to make no further contracts, to quit all business transactions, a seeming scarcity of money is the result. Whatever the volume of the circulating medium, it does not impose itself upon anybody. He who gets it must give an equivalent for it. If nobody wants his labor or his property he can get no money. If he who has it refuses to loan it, in fear that the currency to be paid back at maturity of loan will be less valuable, the condition is one of stagnation and "scarcity of money" is the consequence.

The panic of 1873, was, without doubt, the direct result of speculation and over-trading, induced by the greenback era, beginning in 1863. Between 1863 and 1873, both inclusive, the balance of foreign trade against us was \$1,086,440,587, that is we imported into this country during those eleven years, and over and above our exports of merchandise, this enormous sum, over one thousand million dollars.

Two years after adopting the single standard, to wit, in 1875, a measure was inaugurated and passed for the resumption of specie payments to become operative January 1, 1879. If those two measures had remained on the statute books inviolate and unamended there is no reason why the United States and its people should not to-day enjoy the most unbounded prosperity. We should have had the best and most abundant currency—a gold currency of universal value and of such volume as to force its circulation as in England, France, and Germany into the hands of the people. To be assured of the fact it is only necessary to examine the conditions of commerce for the last seventeen years.

Of the five or six hundred millions of gold with which we began in 1878 none can now be found in circulation. What has not gone to foreign countries, enjoying the blessing of a single standard, has been hoarded, not to reappear until its holders have some guarantee that if loaned it will be returned in money equally good. The gold certificates not already forced upon the government for redemption of which the one hundred million gold reserve is supposed to be held by the government constitute the best security of the national banks, and hence the greenbacks are rapidly disappearing. The national banknotes are necessarily held, if possible, by the banks issuing them, in fear that in the extremity of distress their redemption may soon be asked in gold. Nothing is left but silver certificates and treasury notes. The banks are unable to maintain their lawful reserves. They can give no relief to a suffering community. What now is the remedy?

First—The custom duties should hereafter be paid in gold alone.

Second—The silver bullion in the

government vaults should at once be sold for cash in gold and the proceeds covered in the treasury.

Third—Three per cent gold bonds to the amount of \$300,000,000 should be promptly sold and the proceeds transferred to the treasury.

Fourth—A day should be fixed not later than January 1, 1898, for the redemption and payment in gold coin of all circulating notes of every description heretofore issued by the government.

Fifth—At least half of the silver dollars issued under the acts of 1878 and 1890 should be sold as bullion and the remainder minted into subsidiary silver coins and made legal tender only in payment of ten dollars or less.

Sixth—Provision should be made for the use of the three hundred millions of gold bonds as a basis for banking, making the provisions as liberal as possible consistent with safety, but under government supervision.

Seventh—The basis of national banking should be so enlarged as to permit issue of circulating notes on the deposit of other than United States bonds, the solvency of such bonds to be passed on by responsible government officials.

Eighth—All bank issues to be redeemed in gold coin on demand.

Ninth—All foreign gold coin should be made a legal tender for debt and receivable for government duties at their value as fixed by law.

Tenth—Previous to the first of January, 1898, the surplus fund of the treasury, either from loans or collections to be placed with the banks in such sections of the country and in such amounts as may be determined by the secretary.

It is not poverty but distrust that afflicts the country. Our fabric of finance must be torn down and built anew. It was conceived in error, and every step increased the departure from truth. The act of 1873 was dishonorable to the government and ruinous to the people. The act of 1890 was a mere device to substitute silver for gold as a standard of value. Iron or copper is more staple in value to-day than silver. We accepted the bad advice of the silver inflationists, once, yes, twice. The cup is too bitter to continue the draught.

After discussing these points at length Mr. Henderson concludes as follows: Give us a gold standard of value. Now is the most acceptable time. We have tried the double standard and it is a most frightful failure. European nations are enjoying prosperity because they enjoy a uniform currency and the confidence it inspires. Let the American people be freed from the curses of bad legislation and they will attend to the rest. (Signed) J. B. HENDERSON.

SENATOR FAULKNER'S VIEWS.

He Favors the Repeal of the Sherman Law. Talks Like a Politician.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., July 2.—Your correspondent yesterday had the following interview with Senator C. J. Faulkner:

"Senator, what will be your position when Congress convenes in reference to the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase act?"

"I have always been in favor of bi-metalism as the basis of our monetary system, being in full accord with the Democratic platform adopted at Chicago and earnestly endorsing its condemnation of the fiscal legislation of the Republican party, which to-day is giving us a sixty-cent silver dollar.

"The principle of honesty and the interest of this great and prosperous republic demands that every dollar issued under authority of the national government shall be of intrinsic and exchangeable value. The Sherman law rests upon an essentially false and vicious principle, which was endorsed for the first time in the history of the country by a solid vote of the Republican party and against the unanimous protest of the Democratic party in both houses. I voted against its passage. During the last session I voted to take it up for consideration, with the view of then repealing it, and shall, at the next session of Congress, not only because of consistency, but from principle, vote for its repeal."

"Have you any further suggestions to make on the question?"

"I am not one of those who believe that the present stringency, want of confidence of the people and the exportation of gold from the country is alone attributed to the Sherman act. Other causes have united with it to produce this universal condition throughout the country. Since the notion of the government of India in reference to silver, I have not sufficiently considered or digested the effect that will flow from it, that would justify me at this time in suggesting any particular legislation that should follow the repeal of the Sherman act."

"Whatever is done, must be from the standpoint of preserving the integrity of our currency and should be the united action of the Democratic party to whom the people have intrusted the solution of this problem. Difference in detail must yield without the sacrifice of principle, that the legislation enacted may fairly and legitimately give expression to a policy that shall be essentially Democratic."

THE CROPS.

Generally Good—Wheat Below the Average and Corn Excessive.

New York, July 2.—The World will publish in the morning a detailed report of the condition on July 1 of the crops the western and northern states, the Pacific slope, Canada and Manitoba. This report shows:

First—That the wheat crop will be much below the average.

Second—That the corn crop will be enormous, and will probably be the largest ever raised.

Third—That the acreage of oats, barley, rye and similar grains has increased and that the crop will be large.

Fourth—That the hay crop is everywhere above the average.

Fifth—That the fruit crop is generally poor and in many cases a total failure.

Sixth—That the general condition of the agricultural section is excellent, the outlook promising and the farmers cheerful and hopeful.

Attempted Suicide.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 2.—This afternoon Albert Anderson, a young barber of this place, made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide by swallowing an ounce of laudanum. Disappointment in love is assigned as the cause.

OFFICIAL REPORT

Of the Great Naval Disaster is Received at Last.

HOW THE COLLISION OCCURRED

Briefly but Graphically Described by Rear Admiral Markham—A Blundering Order by Vice Admiral Tryon the Sole Cause—The Exact Number of Lives Lost, Three Hundred and Fifty-nine, of Whom Twenty-three Were Officers—The Unwavering Efforts to Rescue Them.

LONDON, July 2.—A midshipman from the Victoria arrived at Calais this morning with Rear Admiral Markham's dispatches concerning the collision off Tripoli. He was brought by special steamer, the Maid of Kent, to Dover and was conveyed thence by special train to London. He drove directly to the admiralty office where the admiralty board, notified in advance of his coming, received and read the dispatches at once. The board decided to publish the dispatches in full forthwith. The first dispatch was dated from the war ship Camperdown on June 22. It says:

"It is with most profound regret that I have to report the total loss of her majesty's ship Victoria, involving the irreparable loss of the commander-in-chief, Vice Admiral Sir George Tryon, two and two officers, and 336 men, under the following circumstances:

"The squadron consisting of her majesty's ships Victoria, Camperdown, Nile, Dreadnought, Inflexible, Collingwood, Phaeton, Edinburgh, San Sparoli, Edgar, Aphion, Fearless and Barham, left Bayport about 10 o'clock this forenoon for Tripoli. Shortly after the squadron formed single columns line abreast and proceeded at the rate of about five miles from the anchorage off Tripoli the signal was made at 2:20 in the afternoon to form columns of division in line ahead disposed abeam to port—the columns to be six cable lengths apart.

"We proceeded in this formation until 3:23, when the signal was made from the Victoria to the first division to turn sixteen points to port and to the second division to turn sixteen points to starboard. As the columns were only six cable lengths apart it was not, therefore, in my opinion, possible within the maneuvering distance to execute such an evolution. I directed the flag lieutenant to keep the signal which we were repeating at dip as indication that the signal from the Victoria was not understood.

"I then directed him to signal with the semaphore: 'Do I understand it is your wish for the columns to turn as indicated by the signal now flying?' But before my order could be carried out the commander-in-chief semaphored me to know what I was waiting for. It then struck me that he wished me to turn sixteen points as indicated by the signal, and it was his intention to circle round the second division, leaving them on the port hand. When the signal was hoisted down the helm of the Camperdown was put hard-a-port. At the same time the helm of the Victoria was starboarded. I watched very carefully the helm of the Victoria as indicating the purpose of her signals. As the two ships turned toward each other, and seeing that the helm of the Victoria was still hard starboard, I directed the captain of the Camperdown to go full head astern with the starboard's crew in order to decrease our circle of turning.

"Seeing that a collision was inevitable, I then ordered him to go full speed astern with both engines, but before our speed could be materially checked the stem of the Camperdown struck the Victoria on the starboard bow about twenty feet before the turret and crushed into the ship almost to the centre line, then fore and aft lines of the ship, at the time of the collision being inclined toward each other at an angle of about eighty degrees. It was, I think, quite two minutes before the Camperdown was able, although going with full speed astern with both engines, to get clear of the Victoria. The water tight doors of the Camperdown had been closed by my orders before the collision occurred.

"Seeing the critical condition of the Victoria, which seemed to be settling down, the head boats were immediately prepared and the boom boats were got ready to be hoisted out, when the open pendant was hoisted by the Victoria, and the signal was not to send boats. A very few minutes later she heeled over to starboard and, turning bottom upwards, disappeared. The time that elapsed between the occurrence of the collision and the disappearance was only about thirteen minutes. Shortly before the Victoria turned over the men were seen jumping overboard. Observing this I immediately ordered the signal made to send all boats to the rescue and directed the Barham and Fearless to close in at once to save life, steaming up in the Camperdown at the same time to succor the officers and men struggling in the water. The combined efforts of the squadron resulted in the saving of twenty-nine officers; and about 336 men, the majority of whom were, in all probability, below at the time, were lost.

"I regret that the ship books of the Victoria were lost. In fact, nothing of importance has been recovered so far. I cannot express the deep grief and sorrow felt in consequence of this lamentable catastrophe by myself, the captains, the officers, and the men of the Mediterranean squadron—sorrow that is very materially enhanced by the great and terrible loss which the navy and the nation have sustained in death of our beloved commander, Sir George Tryon, whose kindness of heart, no less than his signal ability in the profession of which he was such a distinguished ornament, had endeared him to all who served in his command. (Signed) A. MARKHAM, Rear Admiral.

Coke Prices to Be Cut.

UNIONTOWN, July 2.—It is reported that, as a consequence of the Illinois Steel Company giving its contract for coke for a year to a West Virginia coke company, the Frick and McClure companies and some of the individual operators will in a few days put the price of

Connellsville coke down so low that the West Virginia people cannot afford to follow.

GOVERNOR ALTGELD ATTACKED

In a Sermon at the World's Fair—His Pardon of the Anarchists Denounced.

The Associated Press Daily World's Fair Special.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Governor Altgeld was rather severely scored at the patriotic Sunday exercises at the World's Fair this afternoon for his recent action in pardoning the Chicago anarchists from the Joliet penitentiary.

The ceremonies were conducted in festival hall under the auspices of the regular army and navy union. Scarcely a thousand people were in attendance. Prayer had been said and several patriotic hymns had been sung when Commander J. M. Campbell, of the union, the principal speaker of the day, was announced, and he it was who scored the governor for pardoning the anarchists.

"It is eminently fitting," he said, in opening his remarks, "that the regular army and navy union should observe patriotic Sunday here to-day, because the chief executive of this state has recently shown that he would be willing to supplant the flag of freedom for the red flag of anarchy."

When he had finished the sentence he paused for a moment, and for a moment the audience was silent, and then it gave vent to a most vigorous applause of approval. The speaker continued his address, but made no further reference to the governor or to the Anarchists. He talked of patriotic Sunday, and told of the good effect it would have on the rising generation to observe it.

A BRAKEMAN KILLED.

Death Without a Moment's Warning Occurs in the Grafton Yard.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

GRAFTON, W. VA., July 2.—Without an instant's warning, and in the most frightful manner, W. E. Robinson, yard brakeman at this place, was killed this afternoon by a freight car passing over his body. He was walking on the track opposite the B. & O. hotel when his foot caught in one of the guard rails throwing him down, and before he could extricate his foot and arise the rear car in a moving freight train crushed him to death instantly. The train was so near him when he fell that the engineer could not stop the train in time to avert the horrible accident. The mangled remains were taken to Cole's undertaking establishment and to-morrow will be sent to his home near Cherry Camp. He was about 21 years of age.

To Disbar a Lawyer.

The hearing of the disbarment proceedings against R. G. McLaughy was concluded before Judge Chambers at St. Clairsville Saturday, but no decision rendered. McLaughy's strong point in his defense was that the pardon given him by Governor McKinley restored him to all his civil rights. This being true, he argued that had he been disbarred during his incarceration in the penitentiary he could have stood the examination and been admitted to the bar now; that that was one of his civil rights.

To Chicago on Wheels.

The bicycle tourist's goal these days is usually Chicago and the World's Fair. A. A. Orr and Robert West, young men from Barnesville, passed through here yesterday bound for the windy city. They arrived Saturday evening, and started early Sunday morning. Their mounts are one-mailed tired Stars, comparatively little used by wheelmen nowadays. Quite a crowd gathered about the McClure when they got here.

Will Rebuild Burned Buildings. Capt. Joseph Anderson, superintendent, and H. A. Brice, secretary of the U. S. Glass Company, were here Saturday, and as a result of their visit it is announced that the buildings at Factory H, recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt, but probably more substantially than before, while their locations may also be somewhat changed for the sake of increased convenience.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Stock operators say Spain is about bankrupt.

Sunday base ball—Chicago 3, St. Louis 2; Cincinnati 7, Washington 6.

The Washington, Pa., electric railway company is in the hands of a receiver.

A receiver has been appointed for the Findlay, Ft. Wayne and Western railroad.

The czar has ordered home all Russian soldiers who are attending the World's Fair.

Hon. Robert P. Porter superintendent of the census, has resigned to take effect immediately.

The Epworth League closed its international conference at Cleveland last night with a great mass meeting.

The water in the leaky reservoir in the hills above East Liverpool has drained down below the danger limit.

William Bashore, of Shamokin, a nephew, will get \$500,000 of the fortune of the late John Lick, of observatory fame.

A tornado swept across the eastern portion of Arkansas Friday night. All telegraph wires west of Memphis were blown down.

The half completed glass plant at Derry has been purchased by a new syndicate, some of the members Pittsburgh people.

A fire which started early yesterday morning in the building at Park Place and Church street, New York, caused a loss of \$100,000.

After great deliberation and preparations Alexander Carry White, a coal miner of Oklahoma, Iowa, killed his wife and then himself. Difference about some money owned by his wife prompted the deed.

A child has been born at Elkton, Tenn., with neither palate nor tongue. These deficiencies are made up by three extra fingers, a superfluous thumb and one toe too much.

The gentlemen of the Methodist conference commission, who are making a tour of the principal cities to select a suitable place for holding the coming conference, arrived in Cleveland yesterday.

M. M. Swickard, a drover, who has been clearing out timber for the New Cumberland Pan-Handle extension, near Osgo, W. Va., was robbed of \$1,410 Friday evening, while absent from his shanty.

THE INHUMAN CRIME

Of Three Fishermen Above Martin's Ferry—A Girl Horribly Treated.

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Miss Cora Perry, living near Colerain, Belmont county, has been solved, and according to reports the girl was taken to a fishing camp, criminally assaulted by three or four men, kept there twenty-four hours and treated in an inhuman manner.

Miss Perry, who is a fair looking girl of 18 and daughter of Samuel Perry, a farmer, left home Friday week to attend a picnic two or three miles distant. After walking a considerable distance she decided to go to the home of her uncle, James Perry, above Martin's Ferry, and visit them instead of going to the picnic. She came to Martin's Ferry, and after resting with friends started for her uncle's. When some distance above the city she met three men who were fishing near by, and they invited her to visit their camp. She declined, continuing her journey. It is said that the men then seized the girl and carried her to their camp, threatening violence if she opened her mouth; that she was forced to remain there until the next day, during which time each of the fishermen outraged her while she was held by two of them. It is further stated that the girl made several attempts to escape, without success; and while in the clutches of the wretches was subjected to the most inhuman treatment imaginable.

The next day her uncle heard she was at the fishing camp, went there and took her home. She was afterward conveyed to her home near Colerain, and has been in bed most of the time since.

As far as is known no complaint was made against the men at Martin's Ferry and the family and relatives of the girl have been trying to keep the matter quiet, but it is known among the neighbors.

One report had it that the men after accomplishing their purpose allowed the girl to go, and she crawled on her hands and knees to a farm house, but this is denied.

The perpetrators of the awful crime will doubtless be prosecuted.

DICK OWENS DROWNED.

A Well Known Young Man Meets Death in a Strange Way.

Richard T. Owens, of Martin's Ferry, was drowned at Nelsonville, Ohio, on Friday. His father, H. W. Owens, Jr., O. U. A. M., of which he was a member, met yesterday morning to make arrangements for the funeral, and received word that the body had been temporarily buried at Nelsonville.

The following telegram gives the particulars of the drowning:

NELSONVILLE, O., June 30.—A mysterious drowning occurred about three miles east of here. Joseph Powers and Sol Smith reported to Coroner Cable that a young man had been drowned the night before. Dr. W. T. Walker, his wife and her son, Richard Owens, a former husband, started from Athens for this point yesterday in a single-seated top buggy, and when they arrived at Myers's crossing sent their son in town for whisky. Walker took freely of the intoxicant and was soon drunk, the son also drinking considerable, but the woman, as she alleges, took but a "nip" of the whisky. The son took one of the horses and attempted to ride across the stream, which was very much swollen by recent rains, to get a bottle filled with fresh water, but, as she supposed, he and his horse were swept down stream and drowned.

The young man supposed to be drowned was married, is a member of the P. O. S. of A., and belongs to a lodge of that order at Wheeling, W. Va. Walker has been arrested, and is to be held a prisoner until the matter is cleared up by a thorough investigation. Mrs. Walker is at Farmer Sol Smith's house, near the point of drowning, but under surveillance.

SOUTH STREET SWITCH.

Excitement Caused by Its Being Laid by the B. & O. People.

Considerable excitement was created Saturday evening when it became known over the city that the Baltimore & Ohio railway by right granted by an ordinance passed by council nearly two years ago was laying a switch on South street from Fourteenth street to the passenger station. At first there was some indignation expressed, but when it became known that the company's men were doing nothing unlawful, no interference was attempted. The work of laying the switch was done very quickly, being started at 6 o'clock, it was completed long before daylight Sunday.

The only reason hinted at for this action is that the Baltimore & Ohio is afraid that council will revoke their franchise for a switch when right of way is granted over the same thoroughfare to the new electric railway company. However, when the council committee went over the route a member remarked that the Baltimore & Ohio had a franchise on South street and Mr. J. K. Jolly said that made no difference, as either his company would cross the Baltimore & Ohio track or vice versa. That will probably be the solution of the affair now.

An Heroic Rescue.

George Simmons, fireman on the C. & P. railroad, with Engineer Will Price, performed a really heroic act as the train passed through Tiltonville on the way up Saturday morning. A little child, four or five years of age, was playing on the track; the heavy freight could not be stopped, and the child watched its approach unmoved. Simmons crawled out of the cab, along the engine, and got down upon the cowcatcher barely in time to grasp the little tot and save her from a cruel death beneath the wheels. It was a hazardous feat, but the only act that could have saved the life of the little girl at that time.

Mr. Mason Makes a Speech.

At a recent banquet of the Biddleford, Me., high school alumni, Mr. Frederick Mason, formerly of the Register, responded to the toast "The Press," and the Biddleford Journal says of his effort: Mr. Mason's contribution was one of the brightest and most entertaining responses which have been made to any toast at any alumni banquet.

The president suggested after he had finished that such a wealth of adjectives as he had proven himself to be the master of, fitted him for a task of responding to the ladies upon some future occasion.

GETTYSBURG FIELD.

New York's Monument Dedicated on the Anniversary of the Battle.

THOUSANDS OF THE OLD VETERANS

Who Fought There Thirty Years Ago Regret—General Sickles' Speech. The Field, He Says, Should be Made a National Park and Forever Kept Sacred Against the Encroachment of Vandals—Generals Slocum and Greene Also Among the Speakers. Seven Thousand New York Veterans Present.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 2.—With bright sunlight above and the field on which Gettysburg's decisive battle was fought stretching out below, New York State's handsome monument to the heroes who fell in the fight was dedicated to-day with impressive ceremonies.

It was the great day of the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the three days' fight. Seven thousand New York veterans, the governors of two states, the surviving generals of the battle and thousands of veterans and visitors from other states were present to lend impressiveness and moment to the scene. The Rev. O. W. Severance, of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New York volunteers opened the proceedings of the morning with a prayer. The veterans then sang America.

General Avery then introduced Major General Henry W. Slocum, who made an eloquent address. He was followed by General Greene and Governor Flower. Governor Patterson also spoke, as did also General Sickles.

After welcoming Governors Flower and Patterson and the 7,000 survivors present from New York, General Sickles said:

The legislature of New York, at its recent session, designated this the thirtieth anniversary of the battle as "New York Day." The monument near which we are assembled stands alongside of the plot in which twelve hundred New York soldiers killed in this battle are buried, and as you will see by an inscription on one side of the bronze tablets the state monument is here placed as a testimonial of the gratitude of the state to her defenders. The statue which surmounts the column is the impersonation of the commonwealth. You see in her hands wreaths of flowers, which she placed on these graves in token of sorrow for her lost heroes, a sentiment the artist has touchingly expressed in her tearful eyes and quivering lips. There is a day and an hour in the life of every nation when its destiny hangs on the issue of a battle. Such a day and hour, thirty years ago, was the crisis in the battle of Gettysburg, on the second day of July, 1862. Of the effective force of about 90,000 men on our side engaged in the battle, 27,000, almost one-third, were New York troops. And of the total loss in the union army, 23,000, our loss was 6,707.

By common consent this famous battlefield has been chosen to signal to the patriotism, valor and fortitude of the defenders of the union in the great civil war of 1861-5. It was a decisive victory, won at a moment when defeat might have been ruinous to our cause. The assaults upon our lines were made by the most powerful army ever encountered by the union forces. The advance of the army of General Lee to the Susquehanna marked the extreme limit ever reached by the invading forces of the south. It is surely most fitting that upon a battlefield so conspicuous in American annals, and in which the volunteer soldiers of our state bore so distinguished a part, New York should be represented by monuments not inferior in impressiveness and beauty to those erected by any other state. Eighteen states have erected monuments on this field in honor of the services of their citizens in the war for the preservation of the union. Three and forty memorials have already been placed here, and the list is not yet completed.

The time has come when the battlefield should belong to the government of the United States. It should be made a national park, and placed in charge of the war department. Its topographical features, not yet destroyed by the vandals who are even now defacing it, must hereafter remain unimpaired. The monuments erected here must be always guarded and preserved. The act of Congress for these purposes, which I shall make it my duty to advocate, should contain a clause establishing a military post at Gettysburg, including the battlefield amongst dependencies, to be garrisoned by at least one company of artillery with its appropriate equipment, to the end that the morning and evening sun may forever salute the flag and the union of the United States, which were so heroically defended on this historic ground.

Presented with a Cannon.

Saturday Mr. C. Craddock, late superintendent of the decorating department of the Wheeling pottery, was presented by his fellow employees with an elegant gold-headed cane. Mr. Thomas Davidson made a neat presentation speech, to which Mr. Craddock feelingly responded. Wheeling is sorry to lose Mr. Craddock, although his successor, H. J. Wain, is highly spoken of.

Steamship Arrivals.

New York, July 2.—Arrived—Pennland, Antwerp; Circassia, Glasgow.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 2.—Arrived—Ohio, Liverpool.

Haver, July 2.—Arrived—Latourain, New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 2.—Arrived—Travo, New York.

MOBILE, July 2.—Arrived—State of Nebraska, New York.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair and warmer, south-westerly winds. For Western Pennsylvania, local thunder storms, followed by clearing weather, south-westerly winds.

For Ohio, fair, preceded by thunder storms in northern portion, westerly winds in southern and western portions.

THE TEMPERATURE SATURDAY,

as furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 65 7 p. m. 70 7 a. m. 65 7 p. m. 70

9 a. m. 68