THE BRAVE DEAD.

Dedication of Monuments in Memory of West Virginia Soldiers who Fell

ON THE GORY FIELD OF GETTYSBURG.

They Were Erected by the State to Commemorate the Valor and Fidelity of Her Sons who went Down to Death in that Awful Conflict-The Four Memorials Honor the Seventh Infantry, First and Third Cavalry and Battery C-Monument to the "Bloody Seventh" the Largest and Most Conspicuous-Interesting Exercises-Eloquent Address of Governor Atkinson-General Appleton's Historic Sketch-Governor Hastings and Staff Present. Description of the Monuments-The Record of the West Virginia Commands that Took Part in the Famous Battle.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

OETTYSBURG, Pa., Sept. 28.—Beneath a cloudless sky, and in the prescame of the Second West Virginia regiment of volunteers, many clitzens, and survivors of the commands honored the four monuments erected on this battle field by the state of West Virginia in honor of her sens who fought and fell on the Union side in this battle, were dedicated in fitting manner, and turned over to the care and keeping of the United States battle field commissioners.

Toy like Schley's and Shafter's and Shafter's and Shafter's and Shafter's and Shafter's and Shafter's and adming deed like Hobson's are noted by all the people and due credit is given to one and all. Men now do not have to sexamble for the bonors justly due them, as it was in the times of yore. If a patriot wins a victory or scuttles a ship, the masses climb over one another to honor him for his deed of valor or the victory he wins. It was not so at Salamis or Thermopylae or Plates or Trafaign, but it is so now, and it is right that it is thus. I rejoice that now-a-days dur soliders and salitors receive due credit for what they do, and they do not have their until they are dead to have their

over to the care and keeping of the United States battle field commissioners.
Governor Geurge W. Atkinson and party arrived at 9 o'clock, and one hour later they were joined by Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, and a few members of his staff. At 11 o'clock the march was taken up for Dast Cemetery hill, the eite of the Seventh Infantry menument, and the scene of the day's exercises. Company A, of the Second West Virginia regiment, acted as a special exort for the veterans, who tramped along in perfect form, carrying the colors of the Seventh Infantry and First and Third Cavalry regiments, now almost in tatters, and of priceless value to the men who fought under and for them. Then came Governors Atkinson and Hastings, on foot, in democratic fashion, followed by the members of their staffs, in uniform.

After them came the regimental band, and the regiment, under command of Col. D. T. E Casteel, marching in fine manner, and earning merited applause. On East Cemetery Hill the regiment was drawn up in front of the rostrum, and remained standing and unovered, while the band played "America." Prof. Thomas C. Miller, principal of the preparatory department of the West Virginia University, presided The invocation was offered by the Rev. Alfred E. Fletcher, of Fahrmont, W. Va.

In presenting Governor Atkinson, Prof. Miller referred to the two civilization of Plymouth Ricek and Jamestown. They were never further apart and yet in closer contact than on July 2, 1881. Now they are closer and more united than ever, A Confederate captain comes to-day to greet his son, a lieutenant in the Second regiment.

Governor Atkinson's Speech.

Governor Atkinson delivered an excellent oration, which was frequently

Governor Atkinson delivered an excellent oration, which was frequently

applauded.He said:
My countrymen, we come to-day to
pay homage to the heroes of West Virbay countrymen, we come to-say to pay thomago to the heroes of West Virginia who gave up their liven upon this historic battiefield. Here in this city of the dead, under the shadows of these researched these monuments we now consecrate to the memories of those whose bones are quietly reposing beneath the sward upon which the feet of living and ioving friends are standing now. The sate, by this mark of respect to a splendid manhood, honors liself. No synalic or marble shaft, no tomb of ancient or modern splendor, and no play of gentus immortal can adorn the memories of the soldiers who sieep upon the slopes of Gettysburg. Their deeds are their monuments which will keep their mames enshrined in the hearts of patriotic mer and women, that will ensure the sacrifices of the men at Valley Forre and Vorktown and Bunker Hill. are their names enshrined in the hearts of their names enshrined in the hearts patriotic mer and women, that will endure for generations after the letters upon these granite rocks shall be dimmed by the rust and dust of the years which in God's good time shall come and go. The fidelity of the unswerving patriotism of these dead soldiers, the unsullisd characters they bore, and western western. unsulfied characters they bore, and their undaunted courage, have written their names in enduring characters upon the brightest pages of immorta

These noldiers, my friends, were a These solders, my friends, were a ype of that aterling manhood which brought Virginia and the nation. They were a noble representative of the type of men who won this, the foremost batter of our times and of all times. A many continuous and the second times are second to the second times. tle of our times and of all times. A mation is not made by constitutions, or laws, or systems, or classes, or creeds, it is made by men—men of intelligence, of courage, of industry, of loyaity to principle, of patriotism, of morals and of love. These constitute a state. These are the elements in men that make a government and bring death-less glory to its history. The men who step upon these slopes to-day, where weeping-willway kiss the sun and the rentle winds sing lullabys unceasing, are the sort of men who make governments and nations that cambot be wrecked by internal shocks or external fees, but will endure through coming time—forever.

Ke to Sation's life.

On this blood-red field of Gettysburg the soldiers of the Union held and kept the key to the nation's life; the key that must unlock the immortal destiny Hear View of Monument, hood. It is a life of noble deeds, of true merit, of unselfah devotion to the unseen and to family and home, and a walk and conversation void of offense that constitute true worth. These soldiers possessed many, if not all of these virtues, and that is why we add our ributes to their worth. They are no longer among the living, but our loss, we trust, has been their gain. They rest from their labors. They have gone to reap the reward of those, who, while living, loved their country and their fellow men. With such all must be well, not only in this mortal life, but in the higher and nobler life beyond the carrate in the hearts of our West Virzinia people whose homes grace our
bissides and mountain creats, rockribhed and towering in the sunlight.
Ay, my countrymen, they will live
down through the centuries while history lasts, and until men cease to
honor valor, which will never be while
men and women live who revence patriotism, manhood, courage and loyalty
to principle and the right.
These times, my fellow citizens, in
which we live are lively times. Men
get recognition for what they do and
are. A surprise like Dewey's, a vic-

in Washington—Promisent Republicans Visiting There—Rr, and Mrs. Scott En-tertain—Sensior Elvins on the Political tertain Senator Eight on the Poll Outlook. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.-Quite a number of prominent West Vir ginians are in town this evening, among them Representative A. G. Dayton, who came in to look after some matters in the departments. Others here are: W. M. O. Dawson, secretary of state; Col tor A. B. White, of Parkersburg; C. F ra. B. White, of Parkersburg, C. F., etc., of Philippi, chairman of the Secdidstrict Republican committee: Mr.
ugo Loos, of Wheeling; Judge R. H.,
reer, the popular leader of Republican
rees in the Fourth district; Mr. Arhid C. Scherr, of Grant county; Mr. T.
Huston, of the Third district, and
ate Senator Garrett, of Wagne county,
Most of the forescing and saveral cha-

MANY WEST VIRGINIANS

State Senator Garrett, of Wagne county.
Most of the foregoing and several other distinguished citizens were entertained this evening at an informal dinner by Hon. N. B. Scott and Mrz. Scott, at their home on K street.

Judge Freer left at 3 o'clock to fill a political engagement.
The West Virginia Republican Association held a meeting this evening which The West Virginia Republican Association held a meeting this evening, which was largely attended. Among those present by invitation were: Hon, N. B. Scott, Mr. W. L. Cole, Dr. D. B. Henderson, Mr. Dayton, Mr. Dawson, Mr. White, Mr. Teter, Mr. Huston, Hon, George M. Bowers, fish commissioner, Senator Garrett, Mr. A. B. Smith, of Martinsburg; Judge C. F. Scott, Mr. Tracy L. Jefferles, General Van H. Bukey, and others. Addresses were made respectively by Messrs. A. G. Dayton and A. B. White and N. B. Scott, each speaking briefly of the aspects of the campaign. The prospects for Republican success this fall were shown to be excellent, and there was great enturisam, each apeaker being appliaded most vigorously.

Santice Wither in in the city to re-

siasm, each speaker being applauded most vigorously.

Senator Elkins is in the city to remain but a few days. In an interview to-day the Senator spoke most hopefully of the political situation in West Virginja. He cited the fact that business was never better, the farmers were getting better prices for their products than they have received in years, and prosperity appears upon all hands, brought about by a Republican policy, all combined to render Republican rule desirable, and he confidently predicted the return of the Republican candidate from each congressional district and the election of a Republican legislature.

LA FAYETTE DAY,

Governor Atkinson Appoints a day for Its Observance in the Schools of the Sinte. Observance in the Schools of the Sinte.
Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 28.—

Governor George W. Atkinson has is-sued the following proclamation: Governor George W. Atkinson has issued the following proclamation:

It being proposed to signalize the participation of the Unities States in the Paris Exposition of 1900 by the erection in Paris in the name of the youth of the United States, of a monument to General La Fayette, the same to be unveiled and dedicated July Fourth, United States Day, at the Exposition;

And it being proposed that the means memorial shall be secured by popular contributions from the people of America, through the secured by popular entiributions from the people of America, through the secured by popular ontributions from the people of America, through the secured by popular ontributions from the people of the schools and rolleges of the United States;

And to the end that the benefits of this work may fall furgely to our children and young people, in the attraction of their minds to a study of the great listorical characters and events of the early days of our Republic, I, George W. Atkinson, governor of the state of West Virginia, do designate October 19, 1889, as La Fayette Day in all the schools of this state, public, private and parochial, and that a portion of that day be devoted to exercises appropriate to the occasion and the siory of our struggle for liberty told anew to our children.

Done at the city of Charleston, this 7th day of September, A. D. 1898, and

our children.

Done at the city of Charleston, this 37th day of September, A. D. 1898, and in the thirty-fifth year of the state.

G. W. ATKINSON, Governor.

By the governor:-WM. M. O. DAWSON, Secretary of State.

Seventh West Virginia Monament

praises sung. Fresh flowers are strewn along their pathway while they live, and are not sirewn alone upon their graves after they are gone. This is right-forever right. These soldiers whose memories we honor to-day fought, bled and died for principle, and our spirit of justice teaches us to perpetuate their memories by granite shafts, and by words of commendation which the people ought to heed.

The soldier of 1861 was the ideal sol-

The soldier of 1861 was the ideal sol-

were the sacrifices of the men at Valley Force and Yorktown and Bunker Hill With our flag preserved, our country united, men ilberated and God hon-ored, this imperial nation will never

sase to cherish the memories of the

called royal blood; it is not learning official position that makes true ma

THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH

Rear View of Monument,

Continued on Stath Page.

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

ening Session-Addresses of Mrs. Allen of Wheeling-Hemorial Exercises.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 28.— Mrs. N. R. C. Morrow, of Fairmont.calltion of the Woman's Christian Temper-tion of the Woman's Christian Temper-

ance Union to order here this morning.
After devotional exercises Mrs. Allen, of
Wheeling; talked very entertainingly to
the convention. The president then appointed the usual committees.
Miss Lena McWhorter, of Buckhan-Miss Lena McWhorter, or Bucknam-non, read the report of the executive committee. Dr. Comstock, of the West Virginia home society for orphan chil-dren delivered an interesting address.

secretary, Mrs. Helle C. Harmison, of Fairmont, a flattering showing was made. The afternoon session was devoted to memorial services in honor of Miss Frances E. Willard, General Neal Dow, and West Virginia comrades.

Mrs. Dr. Jerome Raymond will deliver an address to-morrow evening, and on Priday evening the session will close, after a lecture by Hon. John G. Woolley, the great platform orator of Chicago.

RAVENSWOOD VOTES

To Extend Town Limits and Bonds for Ohio Valley College. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

RAVENSWOOD, W. Va., Sept. 28. At a special election held to-day the propositions to extend the corporate programment to extend the conjugate limits and to vote bonds for the Ohio Valley College carried almost unanimously. The extension increases the population to 2,0c.. The bonds are voted upon consideration that the Methodist Protestant and United Brethments of the College Conjugate College Coll

Widow of Well-Known Steamboatman. cial Dispatch to the Intelligencer. STEUBENVILLE, O. Sept 28 -- Mrs Elizabeth Hawkins McCarty, widow the late Captain Alfred McCarty, who was a well-known old-time steamboat-man, died here this afternoon, aged sev-

Pitched Baitle at Pana, Ill.

PANA, Ill., Sept. 28.-Striking unfor coal miners and imported negroes engaged in a pitched battle in the main street of this city to-night. Several fundred shots were exchanged.

No one was wounded in the ranks of the union men. The negroes were driven from the city to their stockades, carryles with them. It is believed, a number

ling with them, it is believed, a number of wounded comrades. One of the negroes is reported to have died soon after reaching the stockade. Desultory firing continues at midnight in the vicinity of

IN A BIG MUDDLE

WHEELING, W. VA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1898.

Hill and Croker are Very Likely to Lock Horns

IN THE CONVENTION TO-DAY

Credentials, Which, trApproved, Would Give the Hermit of Welfert's Boost Control of the Next State Com men at War-Being Refused a Hearing They Have Selected a State Ticket Which they will Put in the Field, Renfirming the Chicago Platform-The Situation, to say the Least, is Chaotie.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The thactic condition of the delegations to the state Democratic convention at midnight was accentuated by a contest precipitated by the action of the committee on credentials in confirming the sitting delegations in the three districts of Eric and scating the contesting dele-gates in the first and third of Monroe. This action, if approved, would prob ably give control of the next state com mittee to ex-Senator Hill, and at midnight to-night it was alleged that Mr. Croker and Tammany would fight the adoption of the report on the floor of the convention to-morrow.

The only thing decided finally upon to-night and not subject to change tomorrow is that there will not be any mention either of the Chicago national platform, or of silver. Long before the platform committee met there were in-

platform, or of an end of the platform committee met there were indications that this was so.

In the convention Delegate J. L. Pierce, of Monroe, offered a resolution endorsing the Chicago platform, but was not allowed to speak upon it, and it was not read.

Still later in the day the sliver adherents applied to the committee on resolutions to put in a plank of indorsement, but met with refusal. The result of all this was a meeting of a number of the chesting of a state

but met with refusal. The result of all this was a meeting of a number of the silver men, and the selection of a state ticket which they claim they will put in the field if they are not recognized. The proposed ticket is:

For governor—William Clark, of Oswego; lieutenant governor, Charles B. Matthews, of Erle; secretary of state A. C. Fiske, of New York; comptroller, Levi S. Lewis, of Albany; state treasurer, John G. Boyd, of New York; attorney general, A. D. Wales, of Broome; state engineer, Martin Schenck, of Rensselaer.

Rensselaer.

Together with their newly made state of candidates, they also have a v y brief platform which recites as prominent planks:

"Reaffirmation of the Chicago platform; abolition of tolks for traveling on the public highways; all state revenues to be derived from the succession or inheritance tax; opposition; to the proposed amendment to the state constitution proposing blennial sessions of the legislature by direct legislation."

NEW YORK DEMOCRACY

Meric in Convention at Syracuse-Tempe rary Organization Effected-Free Silver-ites Ser Upon.

CONVENTION HALL, SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The Democratic state convention met here at noun to-day, absolutely without a slate or programme, other than the temporary organization agreed upon in the state committee last

agreed upon in the state committee last night. It is in many respects the most remarkable political convention ever before held. Never before has the prominent leaders of the Democracy appeared in convention and consulted as to the programme without result.

Richard Croker, David B. Hill, Senator Murphy and Senator Murphy and Senator McCarren, representing Hugh McLaughlin, have had frequent conferences, but no agreement has been reached as to candidates. These conferences have been conducted on apparently friendly lines, and under These conferences have been conducted on apparently friendly lines, and under the leadrship of Senstor Murphy there is e leadrably of Senator Murphy Lineras, evident disposition for harmony, but non what lines it is difficult to determine. Absolutely nothing is known of a different propositions discussed, but ere are rumors of all kinds. Because the delay in reaching any agreement is generally believed that there is ouble of some sort, and many think sort, and many think that a fight will develop in the conven-tion. The leaders, however, confidently assert that all differences will be set tied during the day, and a complete understanding reached before to

derstanding reached before to-morrow morning, when the actual work of the convention will begin.

The crowd gathered here is the largest ever seen at a state convention. The great convention hall is througed. Tammany has 2,000 men present.

The silver adherents are well represented here. They have had numerous

The silver adherents are well repre-sented here. They have had numerous conferences, the results of which have been conveyed to the party lenders. Their demands have not as yet been formally presented, but it is understood that they will demand some place upon the ticket for one of their representa-tives, probably Wilbur F. Porier, the party's candidate for governor two years see.

At 11:32 Elliott F. Danforth appeared At 11:32 Elliott F. Danforth appeared upon the platform, and was greeted with a great outburst of applause. He announced that the state committee had directed him to present as the temporary officers of the convention the Hon. George H. Palmer, of Schoharie, as chairman, and as secretaries Calvin J. Hudeon, Thomas E. Benedict, Frank P. Hulette and Clark Day.

Silverires Sat Upon.
At the close of Chairman Paimer's speech the roll was called, and at its completion Delegate J. C. Pierce, of Rochester, sent to the platform a resolution which he asked to have read Intion which he asked to have resul-Chairman Palmer announced that the resolution which had been sent to the chair should be referred to the commit-tee on resolutions when appointed. Mr. Plerce walked down the center sisle, loudly demanding that the resolution be

That is a resolution to instruct the "That is a resolution to instruct the committee on resolutions," he said, "and now is the proper time for it to be read."

Chairman Palmer announced that his decosion was the resolution should be referred to the committee on resolutions and directed the clerk to proceed with the reading of other resolutions for the appointment of committees.

The resolution which Mr. Pierce desired read was \$\$ follows:

"I move that when the committee on resolutions is appointed that they are

instructed to engraft in their resolutions a plank reaffirming the Chicago platform of 1892."

Mr. Pierce is one of the contesting delegates from Monroe county, and it is improbable that he will be given another opportunity to present his motion. When the delegations from each senatorial district had been advised to send to the secretary the name of their representative on each of the committee on credentials, resolutions and permanent organization, a recess was taken permiser. nent organization, a recess was ta-until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

After the convention adjourned the committee on permanent organisation selected Frederick C. Schraube, of Lew-

committee on permanent organisation selected Frederick C. Schraube, of Lewis county, as permanent chairman of the convention, and decided to make the other temporary officers of the convention permanent.

The committee on resolutions went into session at 3 o'clock. Col. Bookwest, the chairman of the resolutions committee, is a promounced silver man, and was the chairman of the last Democratic state convention, which at Buffalo endorsed the Chicago platform.

The platform's salient points as agreed upon up to midnight and liable to little change, are:

The Republican administration just closing will be arraigned for its extravagance of the people's money. The working of the Raines law is condemned. The Republican party will be arraigned for protecting monopiles and trusts. The national treatment of the soldiers is proclaimed against. The Democratic party was justly proud of the bivary of our sodders and proud the war has ended with glory to our people, but in the hour of victory the people are compelled to bow their heads in disgrace and humiliation over the treatment of the soldiers, due to the incompetence of heartiess government of friers. There had been promises to investigate, but there was only one way and that was to turn the officers down and out and let the Democrats do the investigating.

A plank in the platform to which the

framers attach great importance as a weapon for use against Col. Roosevelt, is one that declares against candidates who swear off their taxes.

New Jersey Democrats Nom! TRENTON, N. J., Set 22.—Alvin W.
Crane, of Newark, was nominated for governor on the first ballot. Senator W.
D. Daly, of Hudson, was bis nearest competitor. There was a fight in the convention on a motion to insert in the platform a specific endorsement of the Cheago platform of 1898. The motion was defected by a Section Vic. Cheago platform of 1896. The motion was defeated by a decisive vote.

SECRETARY ALGER RETURNS

From His Tour of Inspection—Gratified with Condition of Camps. WASHINGTON, nept. 28.—Secretary

Alger has returned to Washington. He came to the war department immediately after breakfast and was soon besieged by a number of persons who had been waiting for his return. The secretary looks much improved by his trip, asthough it was filled with hard work after he left Detroit.

Later he made a verbal report to the

after he left Detroit.

Later he made a verbal report to the President on the inspection of the army camps, which he had just concluded. He was occupied win. the President for two and a half hours. During the interview Secretary Long came fover from the navy department and joined the party in the cabinet room.

On leaving the white house Secretary Adger said he was much gratified with the conditions of the camps generally. He refrained from specifically charging exaggeration of conditions of camp life, but said the results of the trip of inspection were quite satisfactory. He had visited, he said, every one of the camps, the hospitials and the sick. He was gratified especially to find the men in the hospitals steadily improving and that there were so many convalencents where the odds against them from their made had been great. Most of the men in the hospitals, he said, were in good spirits, cheeriu and happy and brightly looking forward to the time when they would be well again.

In a general way the camps were kept satisfactorily, but there were, he conceded, points which might have been improved upon, cling particularly the unsatisfactory condition of the sinks at some piaces.

unsatisfactory condition of the sinks at some places. At Jacksonville, he said, the reports seemed to show a fairly large proportion of sick, but he said this percentage was to be accounted for by the fact that the sick of all the regiment's departing and mustered out were in that camp. "The main trouble I found," said Secretary Aiger, "was perhaps the tack of care the troops took of themselves. This was one of the great difficulties encountered. Tents outside the camps conducted by private enterprise proved too tempting for the soldiers and the results of improper and injudicious eating soon manifested themselves in the general condition of the men. These ing soon manifested themselves in the general condition of the men. These were things which sometimes could not be helped and where there was a most rigid discipline along these lines the improved state of affairs was evident."

The secretary said the reforms or changes which might result from his inspection would be discussed later.

PRAIRIE FIRE

ping Everything Sefore it in Colo o-Large Numbers of Cattle Rurned DENVER, Col., Sept. 28.-A prairie fire probably started by a spark from s locomotive, has burned over thousand of acres of grazing lands between Kiowa and Bijon creeks in Morgan counts and destroyed thousands of tons of has Ranchman W. C. Miller and his wife and child had a narrow escape from

ed. Thousands of head of cattle ar est fires. In Eagle county, where th fames seem to be spreading more rap-idly than in other sections of the state, ranch property has been burned and the farmers with their stock have been try-ing to get out of the path of the fires

ing to get out of the path of the fires for a week past.

One large bunch of about 5,000 head of cattle, is now entirely surrounded by fire and there is no chance for them to escape. The report came from Deputy Game Warden Slaughter, who directed his letter two days ago. It is probable that they have been destroyed by this time. Dispatches from various points in the forest fire belt indicate that the fires are spreading and that unless something is done to check their further progress the loss will be almost beyond computation. As it is now, some min-

HON, THOS, F. BAYARD DEAD. Democrat and Statesman Funed Away Testerday Afternoon—Besset of His Co.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 31,-Thomas F. Bayard died at half-past sour o'clock this afternoon, at Karistell, the sum-mer residence of his day see, Mrs. Samuel D. Warren, after a liness of six weeks. His death was a thout pain, His wife, his two daughters with. Warren and Miss Florence Bayard and his son, Thomas F., jr., saw him draw his last breath, and his third doughter, the Countess Laurenbaupt, was on her way

to Dedham.

The remains will be conveyed to Delaware, and the funeral services will be held Saturday, in the old Swedish church, at Wilmington.

Thomas Francis Bayard was a dis-

church, at Wilmington.

Thomae Francis Bayard was a distinguished member of an eminent family. Since long before the revolutionary war times the Bayards have been conspicuous in the country a history as patriots and statesmen, and many acquired national fame as justes.

Thomas Francis Bayard was born in Wilmington, Del., October 2, 223, and was a younger son. Having a light for his father's profession, that of law, he became a student with that end in view, and was admitted to the has in 1851.

When the war of the resolution began Mr. Bayard was pursuing his profession. With the first mutterlikes of war the people of Wilmington set shoot establishing means of self-protection. A military company was organized and Thomas F. Bayard was sleeted its first lieutenant. In June, 123, his famous peace meeting of clithens was held at Daver, and Lieutenant Bayard was one of the principal speakers. He demounced the war, and his remarks on that occasion have been quoted in late years as an argument against his availability as a presidential candidate.

Mennwhile Mr Bayard's popularity in his native state kept growing rapidly, and in 1883 he was elected to uncoed his father in the United States senate, and was subsequently twice re-sected.

Almost at the outset of his senatorial career Mr. Bayard toke a leading position on the Democratic convention of 1834, at which Mr Cleveland was seminated. Mr Bayard received the naxt largest vote to the successful candidate on the two ballots which were takes.

As soon as the national shedion of 1834 was positively known it Bayard was an advocate and subsequently twice re-sected.

Almost at the outset of his senatorial career Mr. Bayard received the naxt largest vote to the successful candidate on the two ballots which were takes.

As soon as the national shedion of 1834, at which Mr Cleveland's administration in the president of 1876, and 772 and advocate and save positively known it Bayard was enfant, and it was generally anderstood that he was the first man offered a place in the new

Holds Its First vision-What a Paris Jones I Believe. PARIS, Sept. 28.—The United States peace commission went into session at

11 o'clock this morning.

The Gaulois says: "In spite of the mystery surrounding the matter, we are able, from a high source, to give an outline of the position of both commissions. While the Americana have instructions which are more precise than those of the Spaniards, there is a diversity of opinion in regard to the Philippines. Senator Gray is very ardent Democrat, and, consequently, belongs to the party which repullates expansion. He opposes all ameration, and his opinion, therefore, butly differs from that of the other four commissioners, some of whom would be content with a coaling station at the Philippines, possibly Cavite, while others, like Senator Davis, advocate the annexation of the whole archipelanc.*

The Gaulois, however, believes that the Americans, by mutual concessions, will come to an agreement, and that they will be largely industried by General Merritt's reports on the situation. The instructions to the Spanish commission, still according to the Gaulois, are, briefly, to hold out and make the best terms possible. Madrid is well aware, it appears, that the conferences, at the best, only have to please the Spanish people, and the only nopse entertained are that the Americans will not abuse the situation too much. Popular sentiment in Spain, it is added, are able, from a high source, to give an

tertained are that the Americans will not abuse the situation too much. Pop-ular sentiment in Spain, it is added, thinks it better to abandon the Philip-pine islands than to keep them under conditions rendering them ungoverna-

During the afternoon the American commissioners assisted at their first formal function in France, their reception by the minister of foreign agains, M. Delcasse.

The minister of foreign affairs at 12:30 o'clock p. m. to-morrow will give break-fast at the foreign office to the United States and Spanish commissions, thus bringing them together for the first time. The session of the United States commission to-day did not result in any-thing being given out for publication.

AMERICAN SOLDIER RILLED

By Spanish Troops in Porto Rico Through an Unfortunate Mistake. SAN JUAN, DE PORTO RICO, Sept. 28 .- Word has reached here that a Porto Rican residing at Aguadalla near Mayaguez, asked protection of both the American and Spanish troops against depredations by outlaws, which it was

depredations by outlaws, which it was predicted would occur.

In response to his request the American authorities sent to his realizance two soldiers of a Kentucky regiment, who arrived there Sunday evening after dark.

The resident had not notified the Spaniards that he had requested American protection and some Spanish soldiers who had been sent to guard his house, arriving after the Americans, mistook the latter for outlaws. In the confusion resulting the Spaniards fired, unfortunately killing one of the Americans. The name of the dead soldier has not yet been ascertained.

The incident is greatly regretted by the Spaniards. The aid of the Red Cross society was procured for the dying man.

An informal meeting of the American.

ing man.
An informal meeting of the American

evacuation commission was held this morning, but nothing of interest or importance was done.

The Spaniards are offering at public auction large quantities of army rations and other government property, which cannot be taken home with them.

It may be expected that the evacuation of the interest of th

It may be expected that the evacua-tion of the island will be completed very shortly.

BUSINESS SPEECH

Ex-Comptroller Eckels on Corporations and Their Rights.

SOME VERY SENSIBLE VIEWS

On the Evils of the Macconive Camput tion of to-day-Rany Interests Critic stand for Asking Restrance Companies and Banks to do What no Business mas Applies to the Conduct of His Own Affairs-TheRight of Corporations and the Tendency to Over-tax and Restrict their Operations by Unjust Laws,

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Ex-Comptrollet lames H. Eckels spoke to the Fire Insurance Underwriters' Association co day, his topic being: "The country's great interests." He said in part;

"The commercial world in this day of expessive competition may not improp erly be criticised for its demand that the insurance company and the bank de business upon such a margin of charge for service rendered that both must go beyond the pale of business safety and undertake dubious and doubtful experiments in order to gain dividends for shareholders. There is no legerdemates in corporate business methods by which bad financiering in individual management becomes good in the corporate. And therefore when the man of commerce exacts of the insurance company and the bank payment for the privilege of transacting his insurance and banking business for him, instead of evidenc-

of transacting his insurance and banking business for him, instead of evidenoing a willingness to pay for the same,
he introduces methods which are contrary to all the rules that he would, if a
safe man, apply to the conduct of his
own affairs.

"The business of banking and of insuring against less ought not to be an
experimental business and to the extent that the commercial world aids and
abets those who would make it such, it
threatens its own good and creates uncertainty where certainty should prevail. I can conceive of nothing worse
than the establishing of banks and insurance companies without regard to
the commercial need for their existence,
but solely for the purpose of giving
place and salary to those who are to officer them. The trade and commerce of
any community can properly support so
many and no more, and whenever that
number guaged by commercial needs, is
filled, all beyond must inevitably end in
loss to the stockholders and disturbance to the community. The law of the
survival of the fittest may work out the
problem, but the process of evolution is
a long and extensive one, and in this
day and generation ought not to be so
frequently invoked.

Corporations in General.

"I have no special plea to make for
commercial plea to make for
commercial plea to make for
commercial plea to make for

"I have no special plea to make for corporations, whether banking, insur-ance or railway, except the plea that owners of them all are individual citizens, who cannot be made to lose their individual identity or rights by corporindividual identity or rights by corporate association. The public readily, grants the private individual every right of property within his immediats control, but that right is not unfrequently dealed him as applied to the corporate property in which he possess an ownership. The exaction of fees and taxes by the public through law governing rates, as applied to many corporations, are over and begond those taken from the private individual with interests of a like character and equal profit.

taken from the private individual with interests of a like character and equal profit.

"The exercise of the taxing power as exemplified in state, country and municipal matters in this country to-day, may well challenge the attention, of every thoughtful citizen. The country finds its property in the vast majority of instances subject to the tax levies of those who have the least amount of it to be affected by the rate, and its revanue disbursed by those who have contributed little or nothing thereto. The consequence of such condition is inequality and recklessness upon the one hand and extravagence and waste upon the other. The public-is without benefit through such a course, while the quasi-public corporations drawn most largely upon, are crippled in their ability to give to the public the full purpose of their creation. And yet it is objected that corporate powers shall not enter the areas of politics and undertake to exercise an influence at the polla in order to secure protection for property, which, though held in order to secure protection for property, which though held in the corporate mime, is nonetheless the property of the associated private individuals.

Ought to Have Their Rights. Ought to Have Their Rights.

Within the lines of fairness, honesty and law, there can be no proper objecan insurance, bank or railway one, insisting through its owners, everywhere upon having every right that is its due, and undoing every wrong. It is the failure by the owners to enter protest against assaults on such corporations, on the platform, in legislative hall, and through the columns of the press, that has emouraged demagogy, introduced a new kind of party politics and made possible the long seasons of unrest and discontent which at recurring periods have come upon us to disturb the country and threaten business presperity. No corporation properly coman insurance, bank or rallway one, inperiods have come upon its to disture the country and threaten business presperity. No corporation properly conducted need apologies for its existence nor deny its members through an un-wholesome aupposed public sentiment the right to demand a treatment based upon the same conditions at the hands of law makers and public officers, as is accorded private interests. The insurance interests, the bank interests, the railway interests are all promotive and not destructive of public and grivate good and the crippling of them by public act or by private denunciation entails lose upon a body of citizens, measured in numbers only by the sphere of their influence and the circle of their operations.

The tendency from the national legislation hall down, through all the grades of the common council, is to supervise all business undertakings, whether private or quasi-public, through legislative machine. The "ist is onserved measurement the "ist is constraint machine."

ays his hand upon every enterprise and undertakes to direct the course of

Weather Forecast for To-day. loudiness; ast winds.

Local Temperature. The temperature yesterday as observ by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Mark and Fourteenth streets, was as follows: