

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. GETTYSBURG, Pa., Sept. 25.—Beneath a cloudless sky, and in the presence of the Second West Virginia regiment of volunteers, many citizens, and survivors of the commands honored, the four monuments erected on this battle field by the state of West Virginia in honor of her sons 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.

story like Schley's and Shafter's and Wheeler's, and a daring 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 scramble for the honors 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 at Trafalgar, but it is so now, and it is right that it is so. It rejoices that not a day ago our soldiers and sailors received due credit for what they do, and they do not have to wait until they are dead to have their



Seventh West Virginia Monument.

praises sung. Fresh flowers are strewn along their pathway while they live, and are not strewn along 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 with honor. The soldier of 1861 was the ideal soldier of history. On more than one occasion I have done, as best I could, full justice to the men of all ranks who participated in that fratricidal conflict. These clusters around them a halo of enduring light. There is something in the men who heard the guns at Sumner and appreciated in some measure the terrible importance of the awful shock, and hastened to accept the gaze of war and meet the shock of the bayonet with the rate of compensation or what pensions they were to receive. They shouldered their muskets as the men at Lexington and Concord shouldered theirs, and marched with a purpose and determination as heroic as were the sacrifices of the men at Valley Forge and Yorktown and Bunker Hill. With our flag preserved, our country united, men liberated, and God honored, this Imperial Nation will never cease to cherish the memories of these men.

It is not great wealth, it is not so-called royal blood; it is not learning or official position that make true manhood. It is a life of noble deeds, of true merit, of unselfish devotion to the unself and to family and home, we trust, has been their gain. They rest from their labor. 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



Near View of Monument.

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MANY WEST VIRGINIANS

In Washington—Prominent Republicans Visiting There—Mr. and Mrs. Scott Keizer—Senator Blaine on the Political Outlook.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—Quite a number of prominent West Virginians 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. T. B. Gould, of Tucker county; Collector A. B. White, of Parkersburg; C. F. Teter, of Phillip, chairman of the Second district Republican committee; Mr. Hugo Looe, of Wheeling; Judge R. H. Freer, the popular leader of Republican forces in the Fourth district; Mr. Arnold C. Scherr, of Grant county; Mr. E. E. Huston, of the Third district, and State Senator Garrett, of Wayne county.

Most of the foregoing and several others retained this evening at an informal dinner by Hon. N. B. Scott and Mrs. 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 was largely attended. Among those present by invitation were: Hon. N. B. Scott, Mr. W. L. Cole, Dr. D. N. Henderson, Mr. Dayton, Mr. Dawson, Mr. White, Mr. Teter, Mr. Huston, Hon. George M. Sewers, R. N. Commissioner, Senator Garrett, Mr. A. B. Smith, of Martinsburg; Judge C. F. Scott, Mr. Tracy L. Jefferies, General Van H. B. 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 enthusiasm, each speaker being applauded vigorously.

Senator Blaine 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 Virginia. He cited the fact that business was never better, the crops were better, the market for their products than they have received in years, and properly appears upon all hands, brought about by a Republican policy, all combined to render Republican rule desirable, and he confidently predicts the return of the Republican candidate from each congressional district and the election of a Republican legislature.

LA FAYETTE DAY

Governor Atkinson Appoints day for Its Observance in the Schools of the State. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 25.—Governor George W. Atkinson has issued the following proclamation: It being proposed to signalize the participation of the United States in the Paris Exposition of 1889 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 necessary for the building of such a memorial shall be secured by popular contributions from the people of America, through the agency of the schools and colleges of the United States. And to the end that the benefits of this work may fall largely to our children and young people, in the attraction of their minds to a study of the great historical 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, 1898, 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 story of our struggle for liberty told anew to our children.

Done at the city of Charleston, this 25th 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.

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

Opening Session—Address of Mrs. Allen, of Wheeling—Historical Exercises. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 25.—Mrs. N. R. C. Morrow, of Fairmont, called the sixteenth annual state convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance 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 Buckhannon, read the report of the executive committee. Dr. Comstock, of the West Virginia home society for orphan children delivered an interesting address. In the report of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Belle C. Harrison, 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.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

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

IN A BIG Muddle

Bill and Croker are Very Likely to Lock Horns

IN THE CONVENTION TO-DAY

Over the Action of the Committee on Credentials, Which, if Approved, Would Give the Honor of Walcott's Recent Control of the Next State Committee—Silvermen at War—Being Relieved a Hearing They Have Selected a State Ticket Which They will Put in the Field, Reaffirming the Chicago Platform—The Situation, so far as the Least, is Chaotic.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The chaotic 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 Erie and seating the contesting delegations in the first and third of Monroe. This action, if approved, would probably give control of the next state committee 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 to-morrow is that there will not be any mention either of the Chicago platform, or of silver. Long before the platform committee met there were indications that this was so.

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

Still later in the day the silver adherents applied to the committee on resolutions to meet 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: Governor—William Clark, of Oswego; Lieutenant Governor, Charles B. Matthews, of Erie; Secretary of state, A. C. Pike, of New York; Comptroller, Levi S. Lewis, of Albany; State Treasurer, John G. Boyd, of New York; Attorney General, A. D. Wailes, of Broome; Engineer, Martin Schenck, of Seneca.

Together with their newly made state of candidates, they also have a very brief platform which recites as prominent plank of the Chicago platform: the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform; abolition of tolls for traveling on the public highways; all state revenues to be derived from the succession or inheritance tax, opposition to the proposal of the building of a canal; the holding of biennial sessions of the legislature by direct legislation.

NEW YORK DEMOCRACY

Meets in Convention at Syracuse—Temporary Organization Effected—Free Silverites Set Upon.

CONVENTION HALL, SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The Democratic state convention met here at noon to-day, absolutely without a state or program, other than the temporary organization 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 realizing the time when Richard Croker, David B. Hill, Senator Murphy and Senator McCarren, representing Hugh McLaughlin, have had frequent conferences, but no agreement has been reached as to candidates.

The conferences have been conducted on apparently friendly lines, and under an evident disposition for harmony, but upon what lines it is difficult to determine. Absolutely nothing is known of the different propositions discussed, but there are rumors of all kinds.

The delay in reaching any agreement is generally believed that there is trouble of some sort, and many think that a fight will develop in the convention. The leaders, however, confidently assert that all differences will be settled during the day, and complete unity 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 thronged. Tammany has 4,000 men present. Because the silver adherents are well represented here, the results of which have been conveyed to the party leaders. Their demands have not yet been formally presented, but it is understood that they will demand some place upon the ticket for one of their representatives, probably Wilbur F. Porter, the party candidate for governor two years ago.

When Mr. Croker entered the convention hall his appearance caused a tremendous demonstration. A few minutes later Mayor McGuire, of Syracuse, entered, and he was also greeted with cheers, especially from the gallery. Senator Murphy also was liberally applauded.

At 11 o'clock J. 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 Schenectady; Calvin J. Hudson, of Thomas E. Benedict, of Frank P. Hulett, and Clark Day.

IN A BIG Muddle

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 committees on credentials, resolutions and permanent organization, a recess was taken until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

After the convention adjourned the committee on permanent organization 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 officers of the convention.

The committee on resolutions went into session at 3 o'clock. Col. Bookwell, the chairman of the resolutions committee, is a pronounced silver man, and was the chairman of the last Democratic 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 Fines law is condemned. The national treatment of the soldiers is proclaimed against. The Democratic party was justly proud of the bravery of our soldiers and proud the war has ended with glory to our country.

A plank in the platform to which the Republican administration has attached the greatest importance as a weapon for use against Col. Roosevelt, is one that declares against candidates who swear off their taxes.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS NOMINATED. TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 25.—Alvin W. Crane, of Newark, was nominated for governor on the first ballot. Senator W. D. Daly, of Hudson, was his nearest competitor. There was a fight in the convention on the merits of the Chicago 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, Sept. 25.—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, although it was filled with hard work 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. It was one of the most satisfactory reports ever made by the President for two and a half hours. During the interview Secretary Long came over from the navy department and joined the party in the cabinet room.

On leaving the war department Secretary Alger said he was much gratified with the condition 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 hospitals and the sick. He was gratified especially to find the men in the hospitals steadily improving and that there were no more serious complications where the older against them from their maudlin had been great. Most of the men in the hospitals, he said, were in good spirits, cheerful 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, citing particularly the 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 only a rough estimate. He had visited, he said, every one of the camps, the hospitals and the sick. He was gratified especially to find the men in the hospitals steadily improving and that there were no more serious complications where the older against them from their maudlin had been great. Most of the men in the hospitals, he said, were in good spirits, cheerful and happy and brightly looking forward to the time when they would be well again.

PRAIRIE FIRE

Sweeping Everything Before It in Colorado—Large Numbers of Cattle Burned. DENVER, Col., Sept. 25.—A prairie fire probably started by a spark from a locomotive, has burned over thousands of acres of grazing lands between Kiowa and Bijon creeks in Morgan county and destroyed thousands of tons of hay. Ranchman W. C. Miller and his wife and child had a narrow escape from being burned to death. The woman and child were badly burned.

It had not been for the prompt work of the railroad men and others at Corona, the town would have been entirely destroyed. Going toward the approach fire for a mile, back fires were started and in this manner the danger averted. Thousands of head of cattle are threatened with destruction by the forest fires. In Eagle county, where the flames seem to be spreading more rapidly than in other sections of the state, ranch property has been burned and the farmers with their stock have been trying 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 Slaught, 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 mining camps are threatened with destruction and many ranches are doomed.

The fire chief, who has been ten miles of the town and citizens are organizing to fight their advance. A dispatch states that it is feared that the little mining settlement at Holy Cross, near Red Cliff, has been destroyed. The evacuation of the town will be completed by the fire carriers being unable to get through.

HON. THOS. F. BAYARD DEAD.

After a Long Illness the Distinguished Democrat and Statesman Passed Away Yesterday Afternoon—Sketch of His Career.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 25.—Thomas F. Bayard died at half-past four o'clock this afternoon, at Kappalott, the summer residence of his daughter, Mrs. Samuel D. Warren, after an illness of six weeks. His death was without pain. His wife, his two daughters—Mrs. Warren and Miss Florence Bayard—and his son, Thomas F., Jr., saw him draw his last breath, and his third daughter, the Countess Laurenhaupt, 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 distinguished member of an eminent family. Since long before the revolutionary war times the Bayards have been conspicuous in the country's history as patriots and statesmen, and many acquisitions of national fame as soldiers and statesmen. Thomas Francis Bayard was born in Wilmington, Del., October 20, 1828, and was a younger son. Having a liking for his father's profession, that of law, he became a student with that end in view, when the war of the rebellion began. Mr. Bayard was pursuing his profession. With the first mutineries of the war the people of Wilmington set about establishing means of self-protection. A military company was organized, and Thomas F. Bayard was elected its first president. In June, 1861, the famous peace meeting of citizens was held at Dover, and Lieutenant Bayard was one of the principal speakers. He denounced the war, and his remarks on that occasion have been quoted in later years as an argument against his inactivity as a presidential candidate.

Meanwhile Mr. Bayard's popularity in his native state kept growing rapidly, and in 1868 he was elected to succeed his father in the United States Senate, and was subsequently twice re-elected. Almost at the outset of his senatorial career Mr. Bayard took a leading position on the Democratic side. He was active in the discussions concerning the presidential election of 1876, and was an advocate and subsequently a member of the electoral commission.

In the Democratic convention of 1894, which Mr. Cleveland was nominated, Mr. Bayard received the next largest vote to the successful candidate on the two ballots which were taken. As soon as the national election of 1894 was positively known Mr. Bayard was the first Democratic statesman to go to consult with President Cleveland, and it was generally understood that he was the first man offered a place in the new cabinet—secretary of state. This he finally accepted. At the close of Mr. Cleveland's administration Mr. Bayard returned to private life, and to his legal profession.

In March, 1893, Mr. Bayard was appointed ambassador to the court of St. James, and served during Mr. Cleveland's second term.

PARIS PEACE COMMISSION

Holds its First Session—What a Paris Journaler H-ieves. PARIS, Sept. 25.—The United States peace commission went into session at 11 o'clock this morning. The Gaullais 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 Americans 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 a very ardent Democrat, and consequently, belongs to the party which repudiates annexation. He opposes all annexation, and his opinion, therefore, naturally differs from that of the other four commissioners, some of whom would be content with a cooling station at the Philippines, possibly Cavite, while others, like Senator Davis, are for the annexation of the whole archipelago."

The Gaullais, however, believes that the Americans, by mutual concessions, will come to an agreement, and that they will be largely influenced by General Merritt's reports on the situation. His instructions to the Spanish commission are still according to the Gaullais, 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 hopes entertained are that the Americans will not abuse the situation too much. Popular sentiment in Spain, it is added, thinks it better to abandon the Philippine islands than to keep them under conditions rendering them ungovernable.

During the afternoon the American commissioners assisted at their first formal function in France, their reception by the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse. The minister of foreign affairs at 12:30 o'clock P. M. to-morrow will give breakfast to 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 anything being given out for publication.

AMERICAN SOLDIER KILLED

By Spanish Troops in Porto Rico Through an Unfortunate Mistake. SAN JUAN, DE PORTO RICO, Sept. 25.—Word has reached here that a Porto Rican residing at Agudalla near Mayaguez, asked protection of both the American and Spanish troops against depredations by outlaws, which it was predicted would occur.

In response to his request the American authorities sent to his residence two soldiers of a Kentucky regiment, who returned 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 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 island will be completed very shortly.

A BUSINESS SPEECH

Ex-Comptroller Eckels on Corporations and Their Rights.

SOME VERY SENSIBLE VIEWS

On the Evils of the Excessive Competition of day—Many Interests Criticized for Asking Insurance Companies and Banks to Condoem His Own Affairs—Thrift of Corporations and the Tendency to Over-tax and Restrict their Operations by Unjust Laws.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Ex-Comptroller James H. Eckels spoke to the Fire Insurance Underwriters' Association to-day, his topic being: "The country's great interest." He said in part: "The commercial world in this day of excessive competition may not improperly be criticized for its demands that the insurance company and the bank do 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 legislation in corporate business methods by which had financing in individual management become 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 evidence of 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 loss 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, which is certainly a disaster 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 corporations, whether banking, insurance or railway, except the plea that the public should remember that the owners of them all are individual citizens, who cannot be made to lose their individual identity or rights by corporate association. The public readily grants the private individual every right of property within his immediate control, but that right is not unreservedly denied him as applied to the corporate property in which he possesses an ownership. The exaction of fees and taxes by the public through law governing rates, as applied to many corporations, are over and beyond those taken from the private individual with interests of a like character and equal profit.

"The exercise of the taxing power as exemplified in state, county and municipal matters in this country to-day, may well challenge the attention of every thoughtful citizen. 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 revenue dispersed by those who have contributed little or nothing thereof. This unequal and recklessness upon the one hand and extravagance 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 the public the full purpose of their creation. And yet it is objected that corporate powers shall not enter the arena of politics and undertake to exercise an influence at the polls in order to secure protection for property, which, though it is in order to secure protection for property, which though held in the corporate name, is nonetheless the property of the associated private individuals.

Ought to Have Their Rights. Within the lines of fairness, honesty, and law, there can be no proper objection to any corporation whether it be an 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, through their agents, into the arena of public affairs in order to secure protection for property, which though held in the corporate name, is nonetheless the property of the associated private individuals.

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 enactment. The "be it enacted" reaches everywhere, and the man in authority lays his hand upon every enterprise and undertakes to direct the course of its conduct.

Weather Forecast for To-day. For West Virginia, western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness; warmer; fresh south to south-west winds. Local Temperature. The temperature recorded, observed by C. Schnepp, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows: 7 A. M. 81 9 P. M. 72 12 M. 80 7 P. M. 78 Weather—Clear.