MR. BAYARD EXPIRES.

He Died at the Summer Residence of His Daughter.

A PEACEFUL AND PAINLESS END.

Funeral Will Take Place in Wilmington on Saturday—A Brief Summary of His Momentous Career.

Dedham, Mass., Sept. 28.—Thomas F. Bayard died at half-past four o'clock this afternoon at Rockrift, 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. Bayard, jr., his brother, Congressman Bayard, and his third daughter, Mrs. Lamothe, were by his bedside when he died. Mr. Bayard was to be accompanied to Delaware and the formal services will be held Saturday in the old Swedish church at Wilmington.

Rockrift is the old Dedham estate. Here about the middle of August came Mr. Bayard to be the guest of his daughter and his son-in-law. He was sick, but it was given out that his illness was merely from the effects of the heat. He steadily grew worse, however, and his cards of semi-convalescence were followed by others of a more serious character. Early in August, perhaps, and they agreed that Mr. Bayard was suffering from a nervous illness and a gradual breaking down, brought on by. He suffered no pain to any noticeable degree and the chief tendency was to sleep.

During the first few weeks of his illness, Mr. Bayard was able to sit up. But as the days passed he became gradually weaker, and those weeks saw his vital strength ebbing away. He was not bedfast, however, for days. At times he would again rally for a time, but the relapses earlied him always deeper into the well.

His wonderful constitution resisted the ravages of disease for a surprising period. Right up to the time he was in a semi-conscious condition, seldom recognizing any of the family and at intervals having strength enough to sit up, he was conscious. These left him always weaker.

Yesterday it became evident that his death was a matter of only a few hours. He lingered, having a rough rally during the night, and this morning his condition was quite about the same. At 4 o'clock he began to sink rapidly and half an hour later he quietly passed away. Tomorrow the body will be sent to Delaware, being due to arrive at Wilmington late Friday afternoon.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Thomas Francis Bayard was a distinguished member of an eminent family. Since before the Revolutionary war times the Bayards have been prominent in the country's history as statesmen and diplomats, and many national honors have come to them. Four members of the Bayard family have held national offices in Delaware, and from by the little state of Delaware—Thomas Francis Bayard; his father, James Asheton Bayard, the grandfather of the same name, the negotiator of the treaty of Ghent, and his uncle, Richard Henry Bayard. His grandmother's father, Governor Bassett, of Delaware, was also the recipient of such honors.

Thomas Francis Bayard was born in Wilmington, Delaware, October 29, 1828. He was graduated from Princeton when he was fifteen and then entered school at Flushing, L. I. There he remained two years. At the expiration of that period, being intended by his father for mercantile pursuits, a clerkship was obtained for him in the establishment of Mr. Bayard's brother-in-law, August Van Cortlandt, Schermerhorn. Here he received an excellent business training.

In 1841 his elder brother died, whereupon the young man, at his parents, returned to Wilmington. Having a liking for his father's profession, chief of a generation he was sent to the law and to work, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He immediately began the practice of his profession with his father and was successful from the beginning. His local fame spreading rapidly, he was appointed by the United States district attorney for Delaware to assist the following year. In 1855 Mr. Bayard removed to Philadelphia, where he formed a legal partnership with William Shippen. This connection lasted but a short time, interrupted by the death of Mr. Shippen. Mr. Bayard, on the death of his partner, returned to Wilmington, where he was needed by his fellow citizens, who thus expressed in public duties.

In 1856 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention, which nominated Buchanan. Mr. Bayard was presiding his father. With the first mutterings of war the Wilmington Light Guard, an almost exclusive house of self-protection, a military company was organized, and Thomas F. Bayard was elected its first lieutenant.

In June 28, 1860 the famous peace meeting at Dover was held at Dover, and Mr. Bayard was one of the principal speakers. He denounced the war, and he was then and afterwards, when it was opposed in later years as an ardent secessionist, his acceptability as a public speaker.

Meanwhile, Mr. Bayard's popularity in his native state kept growing rapidly. In 1861 he was elected to succeed his father in the United States senate, and was subsequently twice reelected. It is interesting to note that on the day he was elected to the senate for the first time his father died. The news came to him in the senate chamber. He left at once for his home, but his father died before he reached home. He succeeded a senator from Delaware to serve for an unexpired term of his uncle, Richard Henry. He was a Democrat of the Democratic party, and the political feeling for a time on the floor held in stand but in the Democratic convention of 1864, at which Mr. Cleveland was nominated, he received twenty votes for the vice presidency, which was the largest vote in the convention outside of the two ballots which were taken.

As soon as the result of the national election of 1884 was positively known, Mr. Bayard was the Democratic representative invited to consult with the president-elect, Cleveland, and it was generally understood that he was the man who offered a place in the new cabinet and the leading place at that. This, at the request of President-elect, was tendered to Mr. Bayard, and he was strongly advised by friends to accept it, in order that he might be in a position to aid the administration of the party in that body. At the close of Mr. Cleveland's administration Mr. Bayard returned to private life and to his legal pursuits.

In March, 1885, Mr. Bayard was appointed ambassador to the court of St. James, and served during Mr. Cleveland's second term.

Mr. Bayard's first wife died in the first year of his term as secretary of state. Four years later he was married to Miss Mary W. Chauncer, of Washington, who survives him. Seven of his children are living, namely, Mrs. Samuel D. Warren, of Boston; Miss Anna Bayard, Miss Florence Bayard, the Countess Lamothe, of Paris, Miss Nellie Bayard, James A. Bayard, Thomas F. Bayard jr., and Philip R. Bayard.

LONDON AND BAYARD.

London, Sept. 28.—The morning papers publish long obituary notices, mostly eulogistic, of the distinguished career of former American Ambassador Bayard's career, and especially of his work in promoting Anglo-American amity, and according the Anglo-American regret fell at the news of his death.

Dedham Condolence.

Dedham, Mass., Sept. 28.—The town has gone into mourning out of respect for its late citizen, Thomas F. Bayard. The flags on the town hall and the town house being placed at half mast. A proclamation has been issued by the selectmen and the family from all parts of the country. During Mr. Bayard's illness many inquiries from sympathetic friends were received from all parts of the United States and from foreign countries, and the town hall was filled with flowers. Others called for expressions of solicitude as to the health of Mr. Bayard with a hope for his ultimate recovery. Others came from ex-President Cleveland and association in public life at Washington and abroad.

BRITISH IN THE SUDAN.

That Fashoda Affair—Gen. Kitchener's Report Reaches the Foreign Office.

London, Sept. 28.—The newspapers of the country are clamoring demanding that the government give to the public its fullest information in regard to the Fashoda affair, having been informed that General Kitchener's report has reached the foreign office, and that it appears to be of a very unexpected character. Diplomatists are to have the settlement of the question and express the fear that Lord Salisbury will prove evasive in his reply to the inquiries.

The foreign office has issued a formal refusal to make public any further details of the affair, some of which, however, are leaking out.

The Sirdar, according to these, after Major Marchand refused to fall the French flag, formally announced that he had come to raise the Egyptian flag, but before doing so he desired to know whether Major Marchand wished to enter a protest.

The Frenchman replied in the negative and the Sirdar then planted the Egyptian flag alone—not the Egyptian and British, as at first reported—his service from the French flagstaff.

Negotiations relative to the matters were begun at Paris today, the British ambassador, Right Hon. Sir Edmund Monson, being received by M. Del Cassé, the French Foreign Minister.

The Cairo correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "It is stated on good authority that General Kitchener intends to retire from the Egyptian service. He expects to work at some project, and will return to England in the middle of October. It is rumored that his epaulets are offered to Major Marchand.

"Upon arriving at Fashoda, the Sirdar drank hands with Maj. Marchand, and they dined together the same evening. Major Marchand lacked supplies. A story is current that he has left Fashoda. He received help from a French chief who is in command of the Bahr-el-Ghazel.

"It is stated that the Khalifa's treasure, £15,000,000 in value, which was hidden in the desert, has been found and confiscated here. Lord Edward Cecil will take Fashoda dispatches to England.

"The British government has offered £10 to each survivor of time-expired men who are willing to re-engage with the colors.

TWO INTERESTING SOUVENIRS.

The Naval Bureau Receives Distinctly Gratifying.

Washington, Sept. 28.—Two valuable souvenirs of the capture of Manila were received at the navy department today from Admiral Dewey. One is "The official flag of the Philippines" seized by the Spanish from the insurgents. The second from Admiral Dewey, on the 19th, 1898, by Flag Lieut. Brumby, and Thomas F. Bayard was elected its first president.

In June 28, 1869