



OUR COMMON HISTORY. A large, bold title at the top of the first column.

ECHO FROM THE REUNION. FULL TEXT OF THE REPORT OF THE HISTORY COMMITTEE. NOT ONE MAN'S WORK.

State Sovereignty—The New Generation—A History for the Schools of the Nation is What is Needed.

Following is the full text of the report of the History Committee of the United Confederate Veterans' Association, submitted to that body at Nashville by the chairman, General Stephen D. Lee, and after some discussion adopted.

Nashville, Tenn., June 22, 1897. Major-General George Mooreman, Adjutant-General and Chief-of-Staff, United Confederate Veterans:

My Dear Sir—Your committee, known as the Historical Committee, and on southern school history, appointed in New Orleans, August 13, 1892, consisted of seven members. Upon the death of General E. Kirby Smith and Professor Alton H. Hill, Professor Garrett, of Nashville, Tenn., and General Clement A. Evans, of Atlanta, Ga., were appointed to fill the vacancies. This committee, under Orders No. 147, of date August 1, 1895, was increased by eleven members, so that every State and Territory or separate division would be represented in the committee. Exhaustive reports were made at Birmingham, Houston, and Richmond, explaining in detail the necessity for the appointment of a Committee on History. This necessity existed from the fact that owing to the unfortunate conditions of the collapse of the Confederacy in 1865, there would be no organization of surviving Confederates earlier than 1889 without exciting suspicion and distrust on the part of the United States. The histories of the United States written for the first fifteen or twenty years after the close of the war were very partisan and unfriendly to the people of the South, generally misrepresenting the war between the States, branding the people of the South as "traitors" and "rebels." These histories were of such a character as to make them unfit for use in the public and private schools of the South or of any part of the nation.

In this condition of affairs the United Confederate Veterans felt it their duty to take immediate steps to see that impartial histories should be provided for use in the schools of the South, and inviting southern authors to write these histories rather for the purpose of avoiding the partiality of northern writers than to have southern histories written for the South and northern reports already made North. The two reports already made have been a gradual divergence, the development of two distinct and finally conflicting lines, the greatest war of modern times. Common interests held the Colonies and States together for a time, but the ties of union gradually diverged as one section grew and overbalanced in numbers and wealth, and the constitutional rights and guarantees of the weaker section, embodied in the written Constitution, after a successful union and revolution, were trampled under foot and finally brushed away by a successful war. The reports already made brought to this country showing to what extent the South had contributed to the building up, governing, and development of the United States of America.

Although they had recommended several histories for use in the schools of the South, they had never been advised that the writing of a history should be entrusted to one man, but invited everybody to do the work, so that many minds would be invoked. Instead of one, that the work should assume various shapes, not only in the form of standard, and school histories, but also State histories, magazine articles, historical essays, local histories, etc. They felt that no one man could explore its wide field, and that no years could ever ground. With this introduction and a full endorsement

Rich Red Blood. Blood is absolutely essential to health. It is secured easily and naturally by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, but is impossible to get it from so-called "nerve tonics," and opiate compounds, absurdly advertised as "blood purifiers." They have temporary, sleeping effect, but do not CURE. To have pure Blood. And good health, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has first, last, and all the time, been advertised as just what it is—the best medicine for the blood ever produced. Its success in curing Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Nervous Prostration and That Tired Feeling, have made Hood's Sarsaparilla the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Hood's Pills are purely vegetable. Hood's Pills are available and beneficial.

common schools of the nation were, to a very great extent, calculated to produce such an estrangement on the part of the southern youth. They were being instructed that their fathers were traitors and rebels, traitors who plotted against the nation, and who were, therefore, unworthy of their love and respect. The effect of such teaching as this is less apt to inspire southern youth with shame for their ancestors, since they are familiar with the noble and stainless character of the former leaders of their people—characters which other nations have rightly considered honorable and glorious, than on the other hand to rouse revolt against such false and unjust proscription, to perpetuate a feeling of separation from the North and the country, and to chill the glowing fires of national patriotism.

The effort to secure truthful teaching of history is founded in no desire to perpetuate bitterness, but rather to teach American youth the true history of the North and South, each believing themselves in the right, each fought not only for the moral right, but for the existing law as they understood it, and that therefore, every self-sacrificing deed, every patriotic death, is alike to be treasured and beloved. We can but pity the narrowness or blindness of those who see in the movement which culminated in secession nothing but a conspiracy against the law, and a revolt against lawful authority. Such a view degrades the man who holds it more than the conscientious and brave men who believed in 1861 that paramount allegiance was due to the State rather than to the Federal Government. To say that the war was fought for the abolition of slavery is a slander upon the soldiers of both armies as well as upon the great men who shaped the course of events at Washington and at Richmond. The great question before us, as to the future of the country, was not, as to us, resolved by the founders of the republic, whether this was a nation or a league of sovereign States had to be solved some day, and the fatal duty came to our generation. We utterly deny that the American people, alone among civilized nations, were incompetent to abolish slavery without war.

SECTIONAL HISTORY. Your committee recognize that no sectional history is wanted in the schools of this country, and they desire to have no history taught in the schools of the South but what ought to be taught in the schools of the North. For the very reason it is not expected that southern teachers will instruct the children that their fathers were traitors and rebels, and it would be a curse to the nation if they did. The southern people desire to retain the honor of their fathers, and their constitutional views, their domestic institutions, the mass of their property, and the lives of their best and bravest were lost, the knowledge that their conduct was honorable throughout and that their submission at last to overwhelming numbers was not a disgrace, but a necessary result of their motives or established the wrong of the cause for which they fought.

It is not to be expected that those who fought on the southern side will admit that they were wrong simply because they were beaten, or that the highest and noblest purposes of their lives are worthy of the execration of mankind. The nation cannot afford to have the people of the South lose their respect for the men who were their leaders and most promising section of the country brought up without that pride in their ancestors which leads to noble and patriotic action. Those who endeavor to undermine the faith of the southern people in their ancestors, and to perpetuate teaching in this country which indicates a whole people, an integral part of the nation, for treason and rebellion, are the real enemies of the republic—enemies of its liberties. How shortsighted are those who think it contributes to the glory of the Union soldier to make odious the brave men they overcame; remembering the victories of both, each army led to more glory by the blood of valor, every act of pure and consecrated heroism exhibited by the other. The soldiers of the Union, having the prestige of success, can afford to be generous in this matter. They have, in the eyes of the world, been victorious upon the southern soldier the condemnation of History.

Your committee is of the opinion that it is desirable and advisable that in future no more school histories or historical works of any sort receive their official condemnation. They have suggested a list of books for library purposes, useful as materials for writing history with a correct understanding of the motives and feelings of the southern people before, during, and immediately after the civil war, and of the events themselves as they were understood to be by that people. To this list it may be well to add others from time to time.

But your committee cannot undertake to endorse historical works which contain the real history of the greatest events in our country's past, and will presume to take upon the danger of error, to embark on such a course would be to make discrimination between deserving and undeserving alike. For a temporary purpose, in view of the great unfairness of the current school histories, when your committee was first organized, we counteracted a great evil. We are happy to note a marked improvement in the spirit of our countrymen in this regard, and do not think it will be necessary hereafter for your committee to specify school books as specially deserving.

Without further instruction, your committee expect to refrain in future from such recommendations. A great misconception has become current of the aim and purpose of the committee, and the result is that many historical works written from the southern standpoint. Such works are useful only as materials for the study of the annals with which they are written. Works in vindication of the course of the South before and during the civil war will be invaluable in showing the causes which led to the war, and the motives of those engaged in it, but controversial history, which is the result of a party spirit, is not the province of a school history. COMMITTEE'S DESIRE. The desire of your committee is to secure in every part of the Union with justice toward all—histories that will put an end to prejudice and sectional feeling. The committee desire that the history designed as southern histories solely will cease as soon as a broad, catholic, and unpartisan history can be secured. The history of the Republic, which embodied in their resolutions as follows: "Whereas, the war between the North and South, and the result thereof, the civil war, are to be remembered to the honor and glory of the best government ever vouchsafed to man; and whereas, there has not yet been prepared for use in the public schools of this country a history that does exact justice to State, armies, battles, and leaders, and is satisfactory to both North and South; and whereas, such chapters in a school history are most desirable, and would be of incalculable benefit to the country, if properly instructed in the youth; therefore, be it enacted, That it is the belief of the Department of Wisconsin, Grand Army of the Republic, that the most quickest, readable, and reliable history for a national school history is to select for the work a commission of distinguished educators from the ranks of the volunteer armies in the contest from 1861 to 1865.

DR. H. L. MYERS' S.S.S. PURELY VEGETABLE. Vainable books on blood and skin diseases will be mailed free to all who address Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga. Unless otherwise instructed, your committee expect to refrain in future from such recommendations. A great misconception has become current of the aim and purpose of the committee, and the result is that many historical works written from the southern standpoint. Such works are useful only as materials for the study of the annals with which they are written. Works in vindication of the course of the South before and during the civil war will be invaluable in showing the causes which led to the war, and the motives of those engaged in it, but controversial history, which is the result of a party spirit, is not the province of a school history. COMMITTEE'S DESIRE. The desire of your committee is to secure in every part of the Union with justice toward all—histories that will put an end to prejudice and sectional feeling. The committee desire that the history designed as southern histories solely will cease as soon as a broad, catholic, and unpartisan history can be secured. The history of the Republic, which embodied in their resolutions as follows: "Whereas, the war between the North and South, and the result thereof, the civil war, are to be remembered to the honor and glory of the best government ever vouchsafed to man; and whereas, there has not yet been prepared for use in the public schools of this country a history that does exact justice to State, armies, battles, and leaders, and is satisfactory to both North and South; and whereas, such chapters in a school history are most desirable, and would be of incalculable benefit to the country, if properly instructed in the youth; therefore, be it enacted, That it is the belief of the Department of Wisconsin, Grand Army of the Republic, that the most quickest, readable, and reliable history for a national school history is to select for the work a commission of distinguished educators from the ranks of the volunteer armies in the contest from 1861 to 1865.

CASTORIA TO MOTHERS. WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK. DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought, and has the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President. March 8, 1897. Do Not Be Deceived. Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know. "The Kind You Have Always Bought" BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF Chas. H. Fletcher. Insist on Having The Kind That Never Failed You. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY. (ad 15-24) & (Fitts) 20-21.

While your committee adhere to the opinion previously expressed and reiterated in this report that this association does not desire to appoint any one person to represent this organization as the editor of the future history, and to give to this publication as may be proper, we, therefore, recommend that your committee be empowered to appoint a historical editor, whose duty it shall be to collect reliable historical data and edit the same for publication, subject to the approval of your committee. General Lee mentioned in this connection the Confederate Veteran, and commended it to his hearty aid, and suggested the organization of this committee. In 1892 three of its members have passed over the river, and "are resting" in the arms of the Lord. Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Joseph E. Johnston, Braxton Bragg, Hood, Frank Cheatham, and Robert Rodes Lee, and a host of other comrades in 1861 and 1862. The first to go was the pure, heroic, and noble soldier, General Kirby-Smith, of Tennessee, the last of the full generals of the Confederate Army. The next to follow was Professor Alton H. Hill, of Alabama, a typical private soldier, and belonging to that band of heroes who filled the ranks of the army with the bravest of modern times, and whose valor placed the wreaths and stars on the collar of the general officers, and whose reward was a conscientious discharge of patriotic duty well done. The next, and since our last reunion at Richmond, was the noble, brave, and loyal soldier, whose advice and counsel we had received in the past, and whose heroic and striking household our sympathy as a committee, and the sympathy of all our comrades now assembled at this great reunion, is respectfully submitted. STEPHEN D. LEE, Chairman; W. R. GARRETT, CLEMENT A. EVANS, JOHN W. WINFIELD PETERS, JOHN O. CASLER, BASIL W. DUKER, F. S. WELLS, JOHN O. CASLER, BASIL W. DUKER, F. S. WELLS.

AN ELOQUENT TRIBUTE TO MAURY. Judge Christian's Speech in Accepting the Picture for Lee Camp. When the splendid portrait of General Dabney H. Maury, ordered by the Westmoreland Club for the picture gallery of Lee Camp, was presented to the camp a few weeks ago, President Virginia Newton made the presentation on behalf of the club, and Hon. George L. Christian accepted the picture of the gallant hero in the following address: "I am so doing, Judge Christian said: 'My Commander, Ladies, and Gentlemen—Of the many honors which this camp has conferred on me from time to time, I appreciate none more than this one. It is a great honor to represent it on this most interesting occasion, and to accept on its behalf this excellent picture of my very dear friend and comrade, General Dabney H. Maury. I suppose I was selected for this task, not because I have been a soldier, but because of my special fitness for the performance, but because it was known that I had been thrown with General Maury for a long time, and intimately in his great work in and out of the field.'"

POISONING THE FOUNTAIN. If the fountain of life is poisoned at its very source, no health is the body. When a woman has any weakness of special organ, the fountain of her physical existence is poisoned, and she is doomed to a life of suffering until this one fatal trouble is removed. The family physician can never cure the disease, but the delicate system may be completely cured right in the privacy of her own home without recourse to any of the usual medical treatments and "local treatment" by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It gives health to the special organism of woman, and cures all diseased conditions; gives elastic strength to the ligaments, and vitality to the nerve-centres. It promotes good digestion, sound sleep, and freedom from pain. It is the medicine devised for this purpose by an educated, skilled specialist in this particular field of practice. It is the only medicine which insures protective mothers against the dangers and sufferings of motherhood. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is published by The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, which contains several chapters devoted to the special physiology of woman, with advice and suggestions on self-care, and how to keep the system healthy. A paper-bound copy sent absolutely free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay mailing only; or, cloth-bound, 35 stamps. Address Dr. E. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

for the Southern Historical Society—an organization which he was mainly instrumental in forming, and which has accomplished a work for our people the value of which can never be known, its archives and publications forming, as they now do, the great reservoir from which the historian can draw for a complete vindication of the conduct of the South in the great conflict lately waged by it for the right of local self-government, and for constitutional liberty, as bequeathed to us by our Revolutionary sires. Yes; this association with General Maury has made me love and admire him greatly, and I esteem it an honor to be thus considered by you. I know I am, one of his best friends. BOTH GOOD AND GREAT. General Maury has the right to be both good and great. In the first place, he is of that splendid French Huguenot blood, which like the gold said to have been discovered in the city of Moscow, was cast, giving to it its finest tone, has flowed in the veins of the purest and best of our southern people, especially through Virginia and the Carolinas, and whose "refined and refined" influence has elevated every community in which it has flowed. Again, his childhood and early manhood were formed under the guiding hand of that man, who was among the purest, best, and most distinguished of Virginia sons, his uncle, Matthew Fontaine Maury, and the influence and example of such a "Gumalee" could only engender pure and noble aspirations in the mind and character of his ward and pupil, between whom, and the great "Fath-dead" influence, was the most sincere and affectionate devotion. AS SOLDIER AND CITIZEN. In this presence, and in this old city, where General Maury has spent so much of his life, it would, in my opinion, be in bad taste to attempt any eulogy or eulogium of his career and character, either as a soldier or as a man. The first has passed into history, and the second is "known and read" of all in our midst. To the brief, but brilliant, recital of his life as a soldier, to which you have just listened from my friend, Mr. Newton, I will only add what General Dick Taylor says in his book, "Destruction and Reconstruction," of him while General Maury was in command at Mobile: "General Taylor was then a lieutenant general of the Confederate army, and judging from the way in which he writes about General Kirby, Smith, Longstreet, and others, was by no means given to indulging in indiscriminate praise of his fellow-officers. He thus refers to General Maury: 'The officer commanding at Mobile was well fitted for his task. Major-General D. H. Maury, formerly of the distinguished Matthew Maury, formerly of the United States navy, graduated at West Point in time to serve in the war with Mexico, where he was wounded. A Virginian, he resigned from the United States Cavalry to share in the fortunes of his State. Intelligent, upright, and devoted to duty, he gained the confidence and respect of the town's people, and was thereby enabled to supplement his regular force of eight thousand of all arms with a body of local militia. It was a great comfort to find an able officer in the way of the town's people, and I think General Maury can beat him all hollow.'"

General Maury has, indeed, been "tried in the fire," and whenever this has been done the result has been only to bring out the more clearly the "pure gold" of which his whole nature is constructed. I know of no severer test to which a man could have been subjected than he was when he was offered and refused to connect his name with the drawings of the Louisiana Lottery. He was then, as he is now, a man of an unshakable backbone. He needed money as badly as we, it was possible for one to do so. He had nothing but poverty to look forward to all the rest of his life. To had the illustrious names of Beauregard and Sherman as presidents; he was offered \$500,000 a year if he would only lend to the lottery the use of his name, as a guarantee to the world that the drawings would be fairly conducted. But he, without hesitation, declined the offer. He said his own self-respect and his good name were worth more to him and his children than all their money, and he has never regretted the noble stand he took. How many of us would have stood this ordeal, situated as he was? HIS READABLE RECOLLECTIONS. Aside from his accomplishments as a soldier and his high character as a commander, he was a man of no ordinary talents. He was a superior. He has written one of the most delightful books of reminiscences that I ever read—the "Recollections of a Virginian"—a book that tells of friends and former wars in the freest and most unreserved way, and whilst running through its limits two wars and abundant throughout with personal experiences, there isn't a word of either. I have a joke on the General about that book, which I can't help relating. A friend told me the other day that he asked a little boy, who had read it, "What he thought of it?" "Oh," said the boy, "I think it is first rate." "Oh," said the friend, "I have just finished Baron Munchausen's tales, and I think General Maury can beat him all hollow." General Maury was the originator of the movement which resulted in the founding of the Westmoreland Club, a highly soldier and statesman, and a man of no ordinary talents. It affords me, therefore, the greatest pleasure, on behalf of the club, to present to you this picture of General Maury, and to thank you for the generosity and kindness which prompted the noble gift.

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