SHERMAN'S GREAT SPEECH.

HIS MASTERLY CONTRIBUTION TO THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

An Address That Will Reach History as the Premier Plea for Good Government of This Generation—The National Situation Logically Stated.

PETERSBURG, VA., Oct. 29.—Senator Sherman spoke here to-night in the Academy of Music to a crowded audience. The stage was filled with white people, while the body of the building and galleries were occupied by colored people, the outskirts of the crowed being fringed with whites. Senator Sherman was introduced by Gen. Mahone as the foremost statesman of the country, to whose warm heart and love for every state in the Union and for the whole country he bore cordial testimony. Gen. Mahone esteemed it a great honor to have the privilege of introducing the distinguished senator from Ohio to a Virginia audience. He came here, he said, to address the reason and not the prejudices of the people, and he bespoke for him a cordial greeting and a respectful hearing. Senator Sherman was cordially greeted and accorded a most respectful and attentive hearing. He spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I accepted with much diffidence the invitation to speak in the canvass in Virginia, chiefly because I feared the public prints might have made a false impression upon your minds as to my position in the recent canvass in Ohio that was neither just to me nor to the Republicans of that state. I accepted it, however, that I might, face to face, show you how unjust is the clamor evoked against the Republicans of Ohio—to demonstrate to you that what the Republican party professes in Ohio as to national questions is the same that it professes in Virginia, and that the practical application of the principles of the Republican party would be of vast benefit to the state of Virginia, while Democratic success would tend more and more to harden the times and prevent the industrial development of Virginia.

A PERTINENT DISCLAIMER.

Not only your newspaper, but the distinguished gentleman who is the Democratic candidate for governor of the state of Virginia, has said to you that I was waving the bloody shirt while he was contending under the Union flag. If he meant by waving the bloody shirt that I sought in any way to renew the animosities of the war, then he was greatly mistaken, for in the speech to which he refers, and in every speech I made in Ohio, I constantly said that the war was over and the animosities of the war should be buried out of sight; that I would not hold any confederate soldier responsible for what he did during the war, and that all I wished was to maintain and preserve the acknowledged results of the war. Among these I claim is the right of every voter to cast one honest vote and have it counted; that every citizen, rich or poor, native or naturalized, white or black, should have equal civil and political rights, and that every man of lawful age should be allowed to exercise his right to vote without distinction of race or color or previous condition. I charge among other things that these constitutional rights and privileges had been disregarded by the Democratic party, especially in the southern states; that at the last election, in the year of our Lord 1884, wherever the votes of the colored people would affect the result they were deprived of their franchise by one device or other, and thus political power apportioned to the colored population was transferred to and exercised by white Democratic counties, so as to make their political power greater than other citizens, and, by these means, Grover Cleveland became President of the United States instead of James G. Blaine. It was upon this declaration of mine, made with full consideration and with absolute certainty of its substantial truth, that the Democratic press, and Gen. Lee as well, declared that I was raising the bloody shirt, when the events to which I was referring occurred last year, and not in 1861 or 1865; that they related not to the war, but to frauds and crimes committed long since the war, which overthrew the sanctity of the ballot-box and upturned the foundation of Republican or Democratic government. It was the war upon the ballot-box, and not the war of the rebellion that I arraigned.

HIS FACTS UNCONTROVERTED.

The truth of what I said was not controverted by Gov. Hoadly nor Senator Thurman, nor, as far as I am advised, by Gen. Lee. I pointed to the public records, which proved all I said, and especially quoted from recent leading publications in the south their full and unequivocal admissions of the facts stated by me so far as they affected the states of South Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi, and their frank avowal of and defense of their conduct. I made no appeal to the Union soldiers, but to all good citizens, south as well as north, and said I would do it to the people of Virginia. Gen. Lee, on the other hand, if I am not mistaken, has conducted his canvass almost entirely upon the basis of an appeal to the confederate soldiers, to the pride of Virginia, for the courage they exhibited in the war, and with military trappings, flags, and cavalcade he tries to turn the attention of your people from the questions of the present time, from your material development, from protective tariff, to the memories of a war in which Virginia bravely which there was a hope, and submitted honorably to the arbitrament of arms when their cause was lost.

It was of the present I was speaking, and not of the past, and I said that this evil of depriving legal voters of their right to vote was so great, wide-reaching in its influence, that it would never be submitted to, but that some remedy would be found to prevent its success. I did not at that time dream that the same tactics of fraud and violence in the south of which I complained were about to be transferred to the state of Ohio. Yet so it was. In the recent election in the city of Cincinnati, where the Democratic party had control of the police, and substantially of the election, they resorted to fraud and violence so gross and shameless that even among the Democrats of Ohio there is an outcry against such proceedings. I denounce them as I denounced kindred frauds in the south, and invoke against them the honest indignation of Virginians as I did of the people of Ohio.

Fellow citizens: The great and pressing issue of the times, to which I invite the earnest attention of every Democrat as well as of every Republican, involves the fundamental principles of our government; that elections must be free and open and fair; that every honest voter should be permitted to cast his vote, and every honest vote should be counted, and no others. If this principle is once overthrown republican government is at an end, and the war of the Guelphs and the Ghibellines, the war of civil strife between factions and of riots will commence, and there will soon be an end of all elections. In support of this I might quote what has been said by Washington and Jefferson and Jackson and all the leading men of the past, who justly denounced any violation of the purity of elections as the greatest crime against a republic.

AN APPEAL TO GOOD MEN.

I therefore appeal to men of all parties, in the name of all the great men of Virginia, invoking your just pride in your history, to see to it that in the present election, whatever may be the result of it, that every man entitled by the constitution and laws of Virginia and of the United States to vote shall be allowed freely to exercise that right and that his vote shall be counted and announced. If Virginia will but do this she will by her example confer as great a benefit upon the people of the United States as any of the manifold benefits conferred in the past, and will prescribe a type of manhood and justice which will be followed elsewhere and thus tend to relieve us from what I regard as the specter that haunts American politics.

And, now, fellow-citizens, what is the fundamental difference between the Republican and the Democratic parties? Undoubtedly this line of difference is the same that at the very beginning of the government divided the people of Virginia. This state had the honor of giving birth to the two great men who, above all others, may be considered as the great leaders in two opposing theories as to the nature and form of our national government. I speak now of John Marshall and Thomas Jefferson. John Marshall said the country was "divided into two great political parties, the one of which contemplated America as a nation, and labored incessantly to invest the federal head with powers competent to the preservation of the Union. The other attached itself to the state government, viewed all the powers of Congress with jealousy, and asserted reluctantly to measures which would enable the head to act in any respect independently of the members."

John Marshall was the great judicial expounder of the first of these theories, and, as chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for thirty-four years, was able, by his decisions, to mark out the foundations and establish the principles of a strong national government, with ample power to maintain itself against all enemies at home or abroad. Mr. Jefferson was the author and champion of the other theory, and, no doubt by reason of his observations of monarchy in Europe, was actuated by an honest opposition to what he called concentrated power, forgetting, however, that the power of our national government was the power of the people when administered by the nation as well as when administered by the state.

THE REAL WAR ISSUE.

These two opposing theories were manifested in every question, great and small, that appeared in the politics of the first half century, though even Mr. Jefferson exercised what he thought was an unconstitutional power in the acquisition of Louisiana, and Madison approved the bank bill and the high protective tariff, and Monroe asserted the highest national power in respect to foreign affairs. The result of the first half century was to establish the principles of John Marshall as against those of Thomas Jefferson, and nothing disturbed this tendency until the question of slavery unfortunately became involved in party politics, when the interests of slavery induced the southern leaders, John C. Calhoun at the head, to seek to cripple and limit and narrow the powers of the national government, and extend the power of the state and local authority. It was upon this dividing line between national and state authority that the civil war was fought, and it ended by the abolition of slavery, and should have been followed by the abandonment of the doctrine which led to the contest, so that now it may be said in theory, if not in practice, the doctrines of John Marshall are the established principles of national law, while the Democratic party still adheres to the old theories, and still seeks to belittle, to limit, and to cripple the powers of the national government as to many of the great and necessary objects of national policy.

Now, in these questions, whatever may be said of the past, the state of Virginia is far more deeply interested in Republican ideas than the state of Ohio or any of the northern ideas. The two Virginias, taken as a whole and united into one state as they should be, possess more undeveloped resources than Pennsylvania or any of the western states. You have coal and iron without limit under a soil exhausted but capable of restoration. You have harbors and rivers as beautiful as the sun shines upon. You have proximity to market, a good climate, all the products of the sea and all the productions of the land suited to your climate. These are not my opinions expressed for the first time to you in a political canvass, but they were expressed five years ago after a careful study of your resources. I now repeat to you that whatever may have been your theories in the past, when it was necessary for you to do what you could to maintain the system of slavery, yet now that every man is free and a citizen, the interests of Virginia are as much involved in the fair and just application of the principles of John Marshall as any state in this Union; that for Virginia still to linger around the resolutions of 1798, when new elements and new life require for your aid the exercise of all the powers of the national government, is mere bombastic, intense and pure, forgetting nothing, and learning nothing by the march of time. What you want is a government able, not only to protect you from foreign powers, but also to develop your resources, protect your industries, improve your rivers and harbors, and in supporting your schools, and, in co-operation with the states, to create and regulate those great lines of communication, both of water and rail, that tend, by absolute free trade between fifty millions of people within the United States, to increase the intercourse and supply the wants of the American people.

THE REPUBLIC A NATION.

The constitution confers upon the national government ample power of taxation to collect revenue for all these purposes without burdening the people of the states with oppressive direct taxes. Congress can levy duties on imported goods without oppression, even to a greater amount than is now collected. Experience has developed a mode of levying excises on a number of articles yielding a large revenue, without being a burden but an actual benefit, by restraining their use. Chief of these is the tax on whisky, beer, and tobacco—a tax which is as beneficial in restraining the use of these articles as it is beneficial as a source of revenue and relief from other taxes. This system of indirect taxes can, if occasion demands, be extended to a multitude of articles, which would enable the national government, without burden to the states, to confer untold benefits upon the people of all the states, leaving, however, unrestricted to the states all the powers they now possess.

Under the constitution no state can levy duties on imported goods, and thus this bountiful source of revenue is cut off from them. In effect, if not expressly, all states are prevented from levying any form of excise taxes, or taxes on production or consumption, because the imposition of those taxes would tend to injure the state that levies them for the benefit of adjoining states that do not. No tax can be levied by a state upon the production or manufacture of tobacco, because such a tax would only force this production and manufacture into other states where the tax was not levied. There is no longer any ground for jealousy of national authority, because the commerce between the states is now so rapid and intimate that Virginia is to-day as near to Ohio as adjoining counties were to each other fifty years ago. The states have increased in such numbers, distributed over a vast region of country, that the possibility of injury to any state by national authority is too remote to be feared. Therefore it is that whatever might have been the merits of the opposing theories of Marshall and Jefferson certain it is that now the interests of Virginia should be on the side of a strong national government instead of a weak one, should be in favor of national authority rather than of local authority, and the largest possible development of internal resources consistent with the revenue of the United States.

THE TRUE AMERICAN DOCTRINE.

So on the doctrine of the protection of American industry which is now becoming a chief question of American politics. The Republican party plainly and strongly announces its purpose to protect all forms of American industry, not only of the workshop but of the farm, by levying duties on foreign goods that can be manufactured or produced in this country. The object of this policy is that our people may be induced to manufacture at home every article essential to American life and industry. We insist that this policy strengthens our country, makes it more independent of foreign nations, that the laboring men employed in manufactures furnish the best market for agricultural products, now consuming nine-twelfths of all the surplus products of the farm. We also insist that this policy gives employment to capital, enables manufacturers to pay more wages to the working men employed, and protects them from sharp and undue competition with foreign labor, while home competition in time reduces to the consumers the price of the article. More than this, we claim that the protective laws tend to develop the natural resources of our country and the production of the raw materials of industry in our midst, giving employment to tens of thousands of laboring men in every state possessed of the treasures of iron or coal or other minerals. In this respect alone, the policy of protection will, in a few years, double the value of the lands of Virginia, give active and profitable employment to all the laboring men in it, induce the reclamation of millions of acres of land now exhausted by culture, set at work the enormous water power of Virginia, cause to be established as near as practicable to your coal and iron the furnace, the rolling mill, and the innumerable manufactures based upon the proximity of iron and coal, wool and cotton.

THE VIRGINIA OF THE FUTURE.

I know it is difficult for Virginians to understand the marvelous change that will be produced by the application of this policy. Nothing is more difficult than to change the habits of a people. The Virginia of old, with a fresh soil and admirable climate, fine harbors, and charming social life made up a picture of happiness and content that is immortalized by the pen of Thackeray, and yet this otherwise happy condition was affected by an institution which impoverished your soil, exhausted your forests, and kept you backward in progress and wealth compared with the northern states. Now, events have changed all this, and you have an opportunity to follow the example of Pennsylvania and Ohio and other states that have diversified their industry and developed their resources. We ask you, one of the parent states of greatest power and wealth when our independence was won, to join with us in a policy that will be of more benefit to you than to any other state, and would place you where you ought to be, almost in the lead of the great states of the Union in wealth, in education, in diversity of pursuits and developed resources.

The Republican party believes in and acts upon the principles of John Marshall. If trusted with the powers of the national government they will be fairly exercised for the protection of our industry, the development of our resources, the improvement of our commerce, the regulation of our railroads, and in every work of national policy which would seem to add to the industry and promote the enterprise and comfort of our people.

What have you to hope for in this respect from the Democratic party? A laggard all the way, before the war and since the war, having no affirmative principles; unable now that it is in power to propose anything or to do anything for the common good; playing with a civil service law to which its leaders are almost unitedly opposed; tinkering with our currency by demonetizing minor silver coins, and paying off the non-interest-bearing instead of the interest-bearing debt; at sea upon the tariff, with Carlisle, Tucker, Morrison, and Hurd pulling one way, and Randall and others the other; professing to be for a tariff for revenue, and proposing a horizontal reduction of protective duties. It proposes nothing, it does nothing, and is nothing except an incumbrance on the national life of our country.

WHY CLING TO THE DEAD PAST?

Why should Virginians cling to this party that appeals to nothing but the names of its ancestors. It has not the clear perception of Thomas Jefferson or the strong will of Andrew Jackson to guide it, distinguished of late only by its crimes against the elective franchise, and, as it appears to me, living only upon the memories of the civil war, reviving in its parades and cavalcades and marches the events of 1865, while charging me for the offense of reviving the frauds and violence of the Democratic party in 1884. Surely such a party cannot meet the wants and expectations of the people of Virginia.

Upon what pretext was this party brought into power? They said the Republican party had been in power for twenty-four years, and had been guilty of frauds and peculations. They wanted to count the money and examine the books. Well, they have counted the money, and every dollar was found to be on hand, even to the last cent. They have examined the books with the aid of experts in office and out of office, and, among the multitude of public officers who are charged with the receipt and disbursement of public money, they have not pointed out a single defaulter, rascal, or thief. No such record has ever been made by any party before in the history of this or any other country. They talked about fraud, and yet the official statements show distinctly that there has been less percentage of fraud or defalcation than in any Democratic administration in the past, and that the later Republican administrations have been almost free from all fraud or defalcation. They said they wanted to turn the rascals out, but who are the rascals that they have turned out? Where are they? Have their names been written or printed in the papers of Virginia? When they found no rascals they commenced to turn out "offensive partisans," men who voted the Republican ticket, and the chief quarrel between the members of the party is that they have not turned these "offensive partisans" out more rapidly. Instead of turning out rascals they have put in rascals. Mr. Cleveland, often no doubt misled and deceived, has appointed more penitentiary and jail birds in his eight months than were appointed in the whole twenty-four years of Republican administration. You have no doubt read in the papers repeatedly of appointments made and afterwards recalled because it was found that the appointees had been in the penitentiary or were indicted, or ought to be indicted, for criminal offenses. They said that we had accumulated a large surplus in the treasury which belonged to the people, and was hoarded in order to make hard times. This was the cry of Mr. Hendricks, Vice President of the United States. Well, have they paid out any of this surplus? Has any portion of it been applied to the payment of the public debt? They said there was enough of it to buy two barrels of flour for every man, woman, and child in the United States. Have any of you received your barrel of flour? What public measure supported and adopted by the Republican party during the twenty-four years of its power do they take issue upon? None whatever. They dare not contest with us on any question of the past. What has this party done since it came into power? What does it propose to do? Has it done anything to relieve the hard times, to raise wages, to add to prices? Have they adopted any reform? On the other hand, every measure has tended to harden the times, to reduce wages and prices.

THE ADMINISTRATION REVIEWED.

For years it has been the policy of all parties to build up our merchant marine as well as our navy. Of all the men in our country there was one who had devoted his whole life to this policy. He was a plain, unlettered Irishman of great energy and power, who, from small beginnings, had established the greatest ship yard in America, and one of the greatest in the world—John Roach. He was engaged in building great numbers of merchant vessels and several ships for the government under contracts let to the lowest bidder after public advertisement. Upon lawyers' quibbles and pretexts, that have since been abandoned, he was driven into bankruptcy, failed, and assigned, discharged 2,500 men, and then the vessels were placed in the hands of navy officials to be completed on the same plans at largely increased cost. This was the first achievement of the administration.

Again, Congress had appropriated by the consent of both houses, $800,000 to pay for carrying the foreign mails, of which $400,000 was to be paid to American shipowners upon contracts prescribed by the law. The Postmaster General disregarded this law, and adopted a policy which excluded American vessels, and transferred the carrying of our mail almost exclusively to foreign vessels. Instead of pursuing the policy of the Republican party of steadily paying installments of interest-bearing debt from the surplus revenues, they abandoned that policy, and recently have applied the surplus revenue to the extent of $13,000,000 to paying off the non-interest-bearing debts of the government, the gold and silver certificates, thus contracting the currency at a period of the year when an increase was demanded for moving the crops. Through Mr. Jordan, the treasurer of the United States, the administration adopted the favorite policy of Samuel J. Tilden of a single gold standard of money, and now are pursuing that policy with steady pertinacity. They excluded the fractional silver from the count as money, have done all they could to depreciate silver in the market, and now openly oppose the coinage of a silver dollar that will circulate side by side with the gold dollar.

WHAT HAS IT DONE?

What burden of the people has been lessened? What measure has been adopted or proposed to benefit the people? None whatever. It is absolutely barren of financial results, and drifts with the current of Wall street pulsations. What does it propose to do in the future? I know of one measure which receives the sanction of the administration, including Mr. Cleveland personally, and that is the proposition of Mr. Hewitt, of New Jersey, to admit raw materials free of duty and thus destroy the protection that is now given to the farmer, to the miner of ores, to the casting of pig iron, and to the growth of wool. This favorite idea of New York city is designed to enable that great seaport to command the cheap raw materials of the world for the special advantage in that immediate neighborhood in the manufactures of wool and iron to the utter destruction of the interests of the wool growers, of the mining of coal and iron, and of the furnaces and workshops of Virginia and the western and middle states.

Contrast this policy with that of the Republican party. When this party came into power it established the beneficent system of the homestead law, by which the public lands were thrown open to the entry of a quarter section of land without money and without cost by any native or naturalized citizen of the United States who would improve it. This magnificent policy could not be adopted in Democratic times because it was held by that party to be not authorized by the constitution, and it was vetoed by the last Democratic President. The Republican party gave to this country the best currency that has ever been devised by man. It drove out of existence the heterogeneous red-dog and worthless currency of the olden times, and substituted in its place the greenback and national bank note, which is good everywhere, cannot be successfully counterfeited, and wherever issued is at par within the United States, and since resumption is worth in every commercial city of the world as much as the best gold coin issued at any mint. By the system of funding and the gradual payment of the public debt we so advanced the national credit that the bonds of the United States bearing the lowest rate of interest are now worth more than those of any other country in the world, not even excepting Great Britain. We have, without burdening our people, established a system of taxation which enabled the government to rapidly diminish its debt, to meet all claims against it, improve our harbors, open up our natural ways, to build public buildings in every state, aid in constructing railroads to the Pacific, so that the means of communication all over our vast country are equal to those of the oldest established monarchies of Europe. We established a protective tariff which has increased our manufactures from eighteen hundred millions in 1880 to fifty-five hundred millions in 1880. That has so diversified our manufactures that nearly every article of common use can now be made in this country, and the burden of the tariff falls almost exclusively upon articles of luxury, which do not enter into the consumption of the common people. Under this beneficent policy our country has advanced in wealth and strength more rapidly than any nation before in the history of mankind.

THE PARTY OF PROGRESS.

Nor is this all. This party, confessedly composed of the great mass of the intelligent people of the northern states, is still strong and vigorous in public confidence, and proposes in the future to continue the old policy of protection and public improvements; to encourage manufactures in the south as well as in the north; to develop your resources and enable you to share in the benefits of diversified industry. It proposes, by a wise, national election law for the election of presidential electors and members of Congress, to secure the people against the evils which now threaten it, and may, if not corrected, at any time involve us in civil war. And it proposes to secure to you a bimetallic money of both gold and silver coined at their market value, so that the dollar of one coin will be worth as much as a dollar of the other in the markets of the world.

This party now appeals to the people of Virginia without respect to the divisions of the past, with honest sincerity, burying out of sight all the animosities of the war, to join with us in a policy in the future, which will confer upon you greater benefits than are proposed by the Democratic party. We do not wish in any way to interfere with your local policy or controversies, especially as to your public debt. This seems to have been agreed upon by the acquiescence of the Democratic party in the plan proposed by Senators Mahone and Riddleberger. I dismiss this question from the canvass as one you have settled for yourselves, with which a non-resident has no part or lot. We admire the courage with which you fought in what you regarded as a good cause during the war, and claim for ourselves a share of the honor you conferred upon American citizenship by your courage. We frankly admit the sincerity of the motives which led you into the contest, and neither wish to reproach you with nor to make any reference to what you did during the war, and all we ask of you is to join with us in securing the just results of the war expressed in the constitutional amendments and still more broadly in the parole taken by Gen. Lee and his soldiers at the close of the war. You may not agree with us as to the wisdom of the adoption of the constitutional amendments or in the necessity for universal manhood suffrage, but these, like the war, are questions of the past. They stand recorded and agreed to by yourselves as amendments to the constitution. They are to be respected like any other portion of the constitution, and all we ask of you is to join with us in securing to every citizen his rights as prescribed by the constitution, and to allow every legal voter to cast one honest vote and have it counted. We can fairly appeal to the confederate soldiers as a point of honor to observe the parole they took, and to the descendants of these soldiers, who by inheritance assumed the promise of their ancestors, to stand by the honorable terms agreed upon between Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee at the close of the war, that all should go home, be good citizens, and observe the constitution and laws of the land. Upon this footing there is not a man in the north who would not freely and heartily and kindly meet in party relations or in social ties with confederate soldiers, without regard to the contest which ended twenty years ago.

PHILOSOPHY IN DEFEAT.

Perhaps it was as well that, after a long lease of power by the Republican party, the Democratic party should be put on trial for four years. It, at least, will dissipate the impression in the south as to the ability of that party to manage the multiplied interests of a great government like ours. It may, I trust, also dissipate the impressions of the south as to the purposes and objects of the Republican party. We do feel a deep interest in the election of Gov. Wise and in the re-election of Gen. Mahone, though they are confederate soldiers of proved courage. We neither expect them to waive their pride in their achievements nor their loyalty of purpose and intent during the civil war; but we understand that they are willing now to join with all others, north and south, in the maintenance of Republican principles, and we, therefore, feel for their success the same earnest desire, and for the same reasons that we struggled for success in Ohio and expect it in New York.

It would be a memorable triumph if Virginia, the mother of states and statesmen, should now break the sectional line that threatens our country with constant contention, and by overthrowing the best interests of her people, join with those in the north who agree with her in principle in the adoption of a national policy that will, as we honestly believe, confer greater benefits upon the whole people than can be done by the Democratic party. In former times before slavery divided us on sectional lines, the people of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky took the lead under Mr. Clay in support of the principles of John Marshall, for which we now contend. I, therefore, earnestly invoke the intelligent and conservative people of Virginia to decide the questions that I have presented without respect to the events or result of the war, and, above all, to see to it that at the approaching election every citizen entitled by law to vote shall have an opportunity to cast one honest ballot and no more, and to have that vote counted. If this is done, and your example is followed, I have the confidence to believe that the end of sectional animosity is at hand, and our country will again be in the highway to unbounded prosperity.

THREE C'S.—There are three c's that seize the children and carry them off, and the sorrowing mother, weeping seas of tears, see the little ones borne away to the cemetery. The three c's are colds, coughs, and croup. Mother! Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup saves the little ones' lives!

A Pall-Bearer of Note.

[Chicago Journal.]

George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, is the great American pall-bearer. He performed that office among others for the late James Gordon Bennett, Admiral Charles Stewart (grandfather of the Irish leader, Charles Stewart Parnell), Joseph R. Chandler, John W. Forney, Morton McMichael, Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian institution, Edwin Forrest, F. A. Drexel, Commodore Garrison, Gen. Meade, and Gen. Grant, beside many men of more purely local fame.

"Five-O'clock" at 9.

[The Argonaut.]

The extent to which French words have been absorbed into the English language and vice versa affords room for some amusing observations, among which we learn that "one no longer takes tea in good Parisian society, one 'five-clocks;'" and the bourgeois of the Marais to write at the foot of his cards of invitation: "We shall five-o'clock at 9 o'clock."

A Wonderful Cane.

A cane containing 1,060 different pieces of wood, all cemented upon a musket ramrod found on a southern battle field, and nicely polished, has just been finished by a physician of Murfreesboro', Tenn.

SEE the single-breasted fly-front overcoat, Eisman Bros., corner Seventh and E.

THE STORY OF THE WAR.

Progress of the Collection of Confederate Records—The Coinage of the Rebellion.

On June 23, 1874, Congress passed an act "to enable the Secretary of War to begin the publication of the 'Official Records of the War of the Rebellion,' both of the Union and of the confederate armies." The Secretary of War was directed by the act to have copied for the public printer all reports, letters, telegrams, and general orders not theretofore copied or printed and properly arranged in chronological order. June 6, 1880, Congress passed an act authorizing and providing for the publication of 10,000 copies of a compilation of the "Official War Records," both Union and confederate. Acts for continuing the publication were passed Aug. 7, 1882, March 3, 1883, and July, 1884. The last act continues in force the act of Aug. 7, 1882, as far as it relates to number of volumes to be printed and manner of distribution.

In January, 1878, Col. Robert N. Scott, 2d artillery, U. S. A., was assigned to duty in charge of the compilation of the records, both Union and confederate, with a view to their publication. That this duty has been most faithfully and satisfactorily performed is evidenced by thirteen volumes already published.

In July, 1878, Marcus J. Wright, who had served as a brigadier general in the confederate army, was appointed by the Secretary of War an agent for the purpose of collecting for the use of the government such records of the war (on the confederate side) as could be obtained by gift or loan. He has succeeded in obtaining copies of the large and valuable collection of confederate records collected by the Southern Historical Society, at Richmond, including papers and records of field operations during the war, and many of the most valuable records of the heads of departments and bureaus at Richmond.

Among others who have contributed by gift or loan valuable records to the department are the following-named: Gens. Wade Hampton, Jubal Early, G. T. Beauregard, Albert Pike, Daniel Ruggles, A. P. Stewart, Kirby Smith, J. C. Tappan, Fitzhugh Lee, and Joseph E. Johnston, Col. William Allan, Capt. J. C. Breckinridge, Hon. Jefferson Davis, Bishop Peterkin, of West Virginia, the Southern Historical Society, the Tennessee Historical Society, Gov. T. J. Jarvis, of North Carolina, Mrs. John C. Pemberton, Jennie Perkins, R. P. Trabue, Pattie Guild, and Miss A. M. Zollicoffer, and many others.

From these papers and a large number of others previously in the possession of the department thirteen volumes have up to this date been published by authority of Congress, and others will soon be issued, and the compilation and publication will continue until all are published. It is therefore important that the War Department should be placed in possession of all confederate military papers, books, and records which are extant, and which may be valuable in illustrating the nature of the great struggle from which the country has emerged, so as to put them in print, in order to preserve them precisely as they are for the use of the historian, or such other disposition as Congress may direct. It will, of course, be impossible to make this publication complete if any of the records are withheld from the government; besides, such action would be unjust to the actors in this great struggle by depriving them of their proper place in history.

While the most important large collections of confederate papers have been obtained, it is known that many very valuable papers are still in the hands of persons who have not yet been reached, and as these are important to a full and complete history of the confederate armies, it is hoped that parties having custody of such papers will submit them for the examination. There are, doubtless, many valuable documents scattered over the country, and only preserved by the owners as souvenirs of their own parts in the war. These being in perishable form and liable to be destroyed at any time, no delay should be allowed in placing them in the possession of the government, where they will be put in print and preserved from the chances of destruction.

Gen. Wright has succeeded in making a very valuable collection of pictures, photographs, &c., of the leading officers of both armies. There is in his room a copy of the confederate seal. In 1864 the confederate government adopted a seal and ordered one made in England of pure silver. The order was executed, but the seal was never used, the party having charge of it finding it necessary to conceal it to escape capture.

He has also a restrike of

THE CONFEDERATE SILVER HALF DOLLAR.

When the mint at New Orleans was turned over by the state of Louisiana the last of February, 1861, to the "confederate states of America," the old officers were retained and confirmed by the government, viz: William A. Elmore, superintendent; A. J. Guirot, treasurer; M. F. Bonzano, M. D., melter and refiner, and Howard Millspaugh, assayer.

In the month of April orders were issued by Mr. Memminger, secretary of the confederate treasury, to the effect that designs for half dollar coins should be submitted to him for approval. Among several sent, the one approved bore on the reverse of the coin a representation of the goddess of Liberty, surrounded by thirteen stars, denoting the thirteen states from whence the confederacy sprung, and on the lower rim the figures 1861. On the obverse there is a shield with seven stars, representing the seceding states; above the shield is a liberty cap, and entwined around it stalks of sugarcane and cotton. The inscription is, "Confederate States of America." The dies were engraved by A. H. M. Peterson, engraver and die striker, who is now living. They were prepared for the coining press by Conrad Schmidt, foreman of the coining room, who is also still living, from which four pieces only were struck. About this period an order came from the secretary suspending operations on account of the difficulty of obtaining bullion, and the mint was closed April 30, 1861.

Of the four pieces mentioned, one was sent to the government, one presented to Prof. Riddle, of the University of Louisiana, one to Dr. E. Ames, of New Orleans, the remaining one being retained by Dr. R. F. Taylor, the coiner, who now resides in New Orleans.

There are none of the first five volumes of the "Official Records of the War of the Rebellion" for distribution by the War Department. They were distributed from the folding rooms of the Senate and House, respectively. The distribution of this work by the War Department commenced with volume 6. Extra copies of the first five volumes were for a time sold by the public printer, but volumes 1, 2, and 3 are now out of print. It is understood that volumes 4 and 5 can still be purchased from the public printer at a cost of $1 each. The War Department has no authority to replace any volumes that may have been lost in the mails or from any other cause. The only way that any lost volume, commencing with volume 6, can be replaced by the department is by purchase from the limited number authorized by law to be sold.

Both Sides of the Question.

[Medical Journal.]

The late Mr. Calverley has told us that those who smoke tobacco grow brainless as chimpanzees and nerveless as lizards, and that most of them go mad and beat their wives, and plunge, after shocking lives, razors and carving knives into their gizzards. On the other hand, two German savants, after minute and exhaustive investigation by the most approved scientific methods, arrived at the conclusion that smoking is nothing at all except watching the smoke.

"MCBRIDE"
Triumphs—aye,
Shall remain
Chief campaigne.

Till—I am at loss for rhyme—the very end of drinking time! Its noble representative, the blushing Barnes—pray heaven he live!—is frisk and merry all day long. Of course he is, complying with innumerable orders for this superlative liquid. If any one does not know his location, learn that it is right over the Mint store, corner of F and Tenth streets. Be sure of a smiling reception.

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This imposing Establishment was designed and erected to accommodate the large number of invalids who visit Buffalo from every State and Territory, as well as from many foreign lands, that they may avail themselves of the professional services of the Staff of skilled specialists in medicine and surgery that compose the Faculty of this widely-celebrated institution.

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We earnestly invite you to come, see and examine *for yourself*, our institutions, appliances, advantages and success in curing chronic diseases. Have a mind of your own. Do not listen to or heed the counsel of skeptical friends or jealous physicians, who know nothing of us, our system of treatment, or means of cure, yet who never lose an opportunity to misrepresent and endeavor to prejudice people against us. We are responsible to you for what we represent, and if you come and visit us, and find that we have misrepresented, in *any particular*, our institutions, advantages or success, **we will promptly refund to you all expenses of your trip.** We court honest, sincere investigation, have no secrets, and are only too glad to show all interested and candid people what we are doing for suffering humanity.

NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY TO SEE PATIENTS.

By our original system of diagnosis, we can treat many chronic diseases just as successfully without as with a personal consultation. While we are always glad to see our patients, and become acquainted with them, show them our institutions, and familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not seen one person in five hundred whom we have cured. The perfect accuracy with which our scientists are enabled to deduce the most minute particulars in their several departments, appears almost miraculous, if we view it in the light of the early ages. Take, for example, the electro-magnetic telegraph, the greatest invention of the age. Is it not a marvelous degree of accuracy which enables an operator to *exactly* locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly three thousand miles long? Are venerable "clerk of the weather" has become so thoroughly familiar with the most wayward elements of nature that he can accurately predict their movements. He can sit in Washington and foretell what the weather will be in Florida or New York as well as if several hundred miles did not intervene between him and the places named. And so in all departments of modern science, what is required is the knowledge of certain *signs*. From these scientists deduce accurate conclusions regardless of distance. So, also, in medical science, diseases have certain unmistakable signs, or symptoms, and by reason of this fact, we have been enabled to originate and perfect a system of determining, with the greatest accuracy, the nature of chronic diseases, without seeing and personally examining our patients. In recognizing diseases without a personal examination of the patient, we claim to possess no miraculous powers. We obtain our knowledge of the patient's disease by the practical application, to the practice of medicine, of well-established principles of modern science. And it is to the accuracy with which this system has endowed us that we owe our almost world-wide reputation of skillfully treating lingering or chronic affections. This system of practice, and the marvelous success which has been attained through it, demonstrate the fact that diseases display certain phenomena, which, being subjected to scientific analysis, furnish abundant and unmistakable data, to guide the judgment of the skillful practitioner right in determining the nature of diseased conditions. The most ample resources for treating lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however distant he or she may reside from the physicians making the treatment of such affections a specialty. Full particulars of our original, scientific system of examining and treating patients at a distance are contained in **"The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser,"** By R. V. Pierce, M. D. 1000 pages and over 300 colored and other illustrations. Sent, post-paid, for $1.50. Or write and describe your symptoms, inclosing ten cents in stamps, and a complete treatise, on your particular disease, will be sent you, with our terms for treatment and all particulars.

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By thorough organization, and subdividing the practice of medicine and surgery in this institution, every invalid is treated by a specialist—one who devotes his undivided attention to the particular class of diseases to which the case belongs. The advantage of this arrangement must be obvious. Medical science offers a vast field for investigation, and no physician can, within the brief limits of a life-time, achieve the highest degree of success in the treatment of *every* malady incident to humanity.

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