# TALKS WITH A STATESMAN.

"Carp'a" Interesting Interview With Senator John Sherman.

BEFORE THE PUBLIC FOR FIFTY YEARS.

Prominent Men Sherman Has Known Intimately-His Position Upon the Great Problems Now Before the People.

MANSFIELD, O., Sept. 25 .- [Special Correspondence of THE BEE. |- I came from Washinton to Ohio to ask for a talk with Senator Sherman and I have had two interviews with him during the past three days. The greater part of our conversation was in the way of chatty reminiscences and this covered the senator's public career running back to the days of President Prank Pierce. On my first call, I left a list of questions as to some of the leading public issues before the country today, and the answer to these which constitute the latter part of this article were dictated by the senator to his stenographer for me and are authentic in every particular. The remainder was rather a chat than a fixed interview. It extended over several hours and I can only give a portion of the interesting things which the senator said.

#### Senator Sherman's Home.

Mausfield, Sunator Sherman's home, is situated on the highest point in Ohio. It is a beautiful town of about fifteen hundred people, with streets crossing each other at right angles, and running out from a public park filled with old forest trees. The town covers a half dozen hills and the rich farming country surrounding it is picturesque and rolling. The best street of Mansfield runs from the park directly westward. It is lined with green lawns and avenues of maple trees and about a mile from the park, stands the residence of Senator Sherman. This is right in the city, but it has twenty acres of velvety lawn about it and great pine, elm and chestnut trees interlock their branches about the house and make the semi-circular roadway which leads up to it a wooded drive. The haif-moon of lawn which lies in front of the house is, I judge, at least two hundred feet deep, and Mansfield people use this as a sort of park, and visitors drive into the senator's yard round the house and out again ad libitum. Back of the house are orchards of various kinds, and the pear trees and peach trees ure propped up least their branches be broken by the rich yield of the present year. To the left of the house as you go in and some distance away is the new barn which Sonstor Sherman said he was going to build when he came home to Ohio this summer. The expression was used in an interview at Pittsburg, and was taken up by the newspaper paragraphers in much the same way as the expression he used before a former senatorial election. Then he said he was coming home to fix his fences, and now he came to build a barn. He has built the barn in reality. It cost \$2,000 and is a pretty cottagelike house about fifty feet long and forty feet deep, fitted out with all the best stable requirements. In it I found three or four carriages and half a dozen good horses which the senator told me were of his own raising. In the old barn near by were a number of Jersey cows and these are Mrs. Sherman's pets. They produce the fluest of milk and cream and Mrs. Sherman has her butter under her own supervision. She is thor-

#### Mrs. Sherman was naturally indignant at the charge and she cut the roll of butter up and sent a slice of it to each of the judges with her compliments.

The Sherman Residence.

another butter maker and passed Mrs. Sher-man's butter on the charge that it was so

vellow that it must have been artificially

Senator Sherman's house is an almost ideal home for a great statesman. It is a big twostory and mansard brick, 80 feet long and perhaps 60 feet deep, and it has big porches, big windows and beautiful views. It is by no means a grand house nor a gorgeous one. Every part of it is simplicity personified, but it impresses you as being a most comfortable home. The brick is painted drab and the windows, steps and front agers are finished in a peculiar old red sandstone, streaked with golden yellow, in all the variations of the onyx or agate. Passing over a porch about fifteen feet wide, you enter through the front door into a generous hall which, in the shape of a capital L, makes, in fact, two good sit ting rooms. At your right on the wall hangs a pair of antiers which Senator Sherman got in his trip over the Canadian Pacific, and at the right and left are doors opening into parlors. Around at the other end of the hall is the dining room, which is, I judge, about twenty-five feet square, and back of this through a butler's pantry, is a big lighted by many windows and finished in the cleanest Georgia pine. I found Mrs. Sher-man with a great sunshade on her head, peering juscious peaches for canning, in the din and as we looked at the kitchen, she said she hoped if I was going to make a description of the house that I would notice the trees and describe the interior of the house

"Our home has been described as a grand mansion and I often find our visitors disappointed when they come here expecting a palace. The house is, as you see, very plain but it is a comfortable home and we like it. During my stay, I visited the other por-tions of it. It contains, I should say twenty rooms, and all the rooms are large and airy: The windows give fine views over miles roiling country, and in one of the libraries noted a telescope, and asked Sonator Sher man if he used this in studying the stars. He replied with a laugh that he now and then looked at the moon and at Venus and Mars through it, but that the chief use of it within the past few weeks had been in turning it on the races which were going on two miles away, and which, through it, could be as plainty seen as on the grand stand.

The Senator's Books. Senator Sherman's library is scattered throughout the whole house. The fact that he is a student is written all over it. The moment you enter the front door you see in the hall a wall of books and on the second and third stories you find the hails filled with ok cases, and at the southeast corner of the mansard, there is a reference library of soversi thousand volumes. The lower library contains thousands more and when I asked Senator Sherman thow many books he had here and at Washington, he said he thought he must have in the neighborhood of 15,000 volumes. The mansard library is largely given up to Americana. It contains all of the public documents since 1850 and the debates of congress back to the beginning of overnment. The room, which is, I judge, about eighteen feet wide and twenty-five feet long, is filled with black walnut cases and Mr. Babcock, the senator's private secretary, tells me that Mr. Sherman will have no more books placed on this floor, on account of their weight. Those already in the mansard will weigh many tons and the floors, though strong, might give way under the pressure. The library on the ground floor is twenty-five feet square and the books here are of all kinds from science to fiction. Two large cases are taken up with volumes relating to the war. One is devoted to mod-ern science and Mill and Spencer here stand side by side with Darwin and Huxley. An other large section of the library is devoted to financial authorities and another to American biographics. In looking over the books noticed that Bryant's "Had" was well doubted and, finding the complete works of all the great novelists in another section asked Senator Sherman who was his favorite author in fiction, and he told me it was Walter Scott. These books are in walnut cases which run within, I judge, about four feet of the ceiling. There are no doors in front of them and the books are so arranged that the senator can get what he wants on short no-

or so being put together in each volume and a complete index of contents made to it.

Valuable Autographs. In one corner of the library I saw the great

fireproof vault in which the senator keeps his private papers. This vault is as big as a hall bedroom. It is filled with shelves and it conmans tens of thousands of private letters and locuments which would make the fortune of a litterateur. Here there is a large collection of scrap books running back to the time when he entered public life, nearly fifty years ago. and all the important letters which he has re selved during his long public career are here senator Sherman has been noted for know ing how to keep his mouth shut and publi-mer have opened their minds to him withou restraint. There are volumes of unwritten history in these letters and the names signed to them are those of the great men and women in nearly every branch of life, public and private, for the last generation and a half. There are about fifteen volumes, each as big as a dictionary, which contains letters put aside principally for their autographs. and in looking over one of these, devoted to men who are not politicians, I opened at ran-dom to letters from Jay Gould, Cyras W. Field, noted Sisters of Charity, great preachers and others. As I looked, Senator Sherman told me he thought he could show me an autograph letter from any noted man I should select who had, during the past forty years, been prominent either in this country or in Europe. I rausacked my brain and finally maked him to show me a letter from Franci deber, the noted German scholar. I have several," replied Senator Sherman, and with that he turned to the index of another volume, and then turned over the leaves until he came to half a dozen letters which Lieber had written him concerning the most famous of his

#### John and Tecumseh.

Among the most interesting letters which Senator Sherman has ever written are those which he penned to his brother, General Sherman, and the correspondence of these two brothers will, when it is published, be one of the most valuable and interesting books of American history. Senator Sherman has preserved carefully all the letters of his prother from the time he went to West Pour to the day of his death, and these letter were very full, and they gave a picture of Jeneral Sherman's intellectual and materia ife. Most of them are written in camp, some times before a battle and sometimes on a drum head afterward. All of them are vivid with the life and surroundings of the general at the time, and they deal with public men and matters of more than fifty years of our history. One of them tells of the first dis-covery of gold in California, and many of them detail the inside history of army move-ments which have never gotten into print. Senator Sherman wrote quite as freely as his brother, and, during his whole career, he has written several letters a week to him These letters General Sherman began to save in 1830, and his papers include the let-ters of Senator Sherman from that time to this. Senator Sherman has handed over all of the general's letters to the children of General Sherman, and it may be that both sets will be published. It is hard to realize the love that existed between John and William Tecumseh Sherman, During my talk with the senator I noticed that his voice dropped whenever he spoke of the general, and, upon my asking whether any of this cor-respondence between bim and his brother was dictated, he replied that it was not, and hat he never wrote letters to his family or his brother except with his own hand.

## Sherman's Reminiscences.

It was in the big library that I had my hats with Senator Sherman. The busts of Washington, Clay, Webster and Salmon P. Chase looked down upon us from the tops of the bookcases as we talked, and back of the senator I could see on a pedestal among the books a new bust in marble of himself, by French. At my left, on an easel, there was a magnificent marble medallion of Abraham Lincoln, and in front of me, beside a plain walnut table, with his iron-gray hair hanging over his great white forchead, and his face not a day older than it was ten years ago, sat Senator Sherman. As I looked at him, I could hardly realize that he was 63 years old and that he had been a part of our history for more than forty-five years. Senator Sherman oughly domestic in her tastes and, not long has been represented as a cold man, but have never found him so. He is an exceed ago, she was so proud of her butter that she had some of it entered at the county fair, but ingly busy man, but when you can catch him at his leisure there is no more delightful talker in the United States, and ne enjoys a left her name out of the list of exhibitors and butter was displayed as anonys,
The judges, in making
award, gave the premium to making good laugh and a good story quite as well nium to as some of our so-called creat men who spend their leisure in hotel lobbies and barrooms and who make much of their capita out of hand-shaking and baby-kissic asked Senator Sherman to coming to Washington. He oplied: "I first visited Washington in 1846, eight years before I was elected to congress. I spent a month there at this time. I lived at Brown's hotel and met most of the noted men. I called upon President Pols at the white He looked more like a Presbyterian preacher than anything else and 1 was not particularly impressed with him There were two very pretty girls at the hote to whom I was introduced, and one of these vas especially admired by Stephen A. Doug as. As I went around with the young ladie during my stay I saw much of Douglas, and met him again when I was elected to con-

"How did Douglas impress you!" I asked. "I do not remember that he impressed me at all. I was only 23 years old at that time and that is an age when a young man feels more his own importance than he does that of other men. It was the same with me and am sure I was a greater man in my own es imation than I have ever been since. I me Dolly Madison during this visit. She lived in the house that President Madison left her on the corner of Lafayette square and H street, which is now occupied by the Cosmos club. She was a handsome old lady with a beautiful complexion which was emphasized by the turban which always crowned her head. She was a bright talker and, though quite old, was very entertaining. At this time I went over to New York and visited some of my relatives who lived there at the forner of Broadway and Nineteenth street There were no houses then above Twenty-third street and fashionable New York was all down town.

#### Sherman's First Campaign. "Had you any idea at this time that you

would ever come back to Washington as con ressman and senator?" "No," replied Senator Sherman, "the district in which I lived was democratic and when, at the age of 25, I was delegate to the national convention at Philadelphia and was chosen there as secretary, the man who nominated me said that I came from a dis-trict in Ohio which was so democratic that could never get an office unless that conven ton gave me one. This caused a laugh and hey elected me. Schuyler Colfax of Indiana was made assistant secretary on the same grounds, and we walked up tegether. This was my first office and my next was during the same year. I was a delegate to the convention at Columbus, O., which nominated Salmon P. Chase for governor. It was, thing, the first republican convention held in Ohio and I was chosen as president of it. The reason for the choice was that such an antipathy existed between the older cand lates that none of them could be chosen and they picked upon me as a compromise. I remember that I was almost scared to deat when they put the gavel in my hand, but ! when they put the gavel in my hand, but I got through somehow. When I was nominated for congress I had left Mansfield to practice law at Cleveland, but on hearing of my nomination, I came back. My opponent was an old farmer named Lindsey, whom they called "Ceedkorn" Lindsey. He had been in congress before and had gotten the title during his first campaign, from a letter which he ing his first campaign, from a letter which he had written to one of his supporters in which he spelled seed corn "Ceed Korn." His constituents, however, claimed that the whigs were laughing at the farmers. They car-ried seed corn with them to the polls and made this word the watchword of their cam paign and elected him. They ran him for a second term against me, but I defeated him I was elected by a good majority and I spent my first years in Washington during the ny first years in Washington durin Pierce and Buchanau administrations. "What did you think of Buchanan?"

aid I.
"I never considered him a great
"I never considered him Sherman. man," replied Senator Sherman "He was of ordinary ability and lacked cour age. He was controlled by the southern democracy and was neither a bright man nor an able one. He was opposed to us in the Kansas-Nebraska fight with which I had much to do and through which I came into national prominence."

# Just Before the War.

Sanator Sherman here talked for some time of the great men before the war and of the troubleus times of Buchanan's administica. Throughout the whole library I noticed a methodical and systematic arrangement gress sent west to examine into the Kansasand among the most valuable books of his whole collection are bound pamphlots, a dozen was often in danger of his life. Rufflans

surrounded the committee rooms and the congressmen received many threats to leave adorned with pictures of coffins above which were skulls and cross bones. Senator Sher-man wrote the report of the committee and it was smuggled through to Washington inside the ciothing of the wife of Dr. Robin-son, afterwards governor of Kansas. John Brown was the sergeant at arms of the committee and Senator Sherman says that Brown told him all the circumstances of the killing at Ossawatomie and seemed surprised to think that he should consider the hanging of men by a sect of vigilance committee as contrary to law. He referred to Ben. Wade contrary to law. He referred to Ben Wade as being a better man than he was credited with being, and said: "Ben Wade was rough in his expressions and he was often accustomed to use the word 'dama' but he never accompanied it with the name of the Deity and I do not think he ought to be called a profane man."

Lawled Senator Sheyman if he realized at

I asked Senator Sherman if he realized at his time that the war was coming.

He replied, "Yes, I had no doubt of it and I told my southern friends in congress that if the states second there would certainly be war. They thought differently and many of them believed that the north would ac-cept secession without a struggle. I remem-ber one, an especial friend of mine, Crawford of Georgia. We often talked over the attua-tion together and, just before be was about to leave Washington, I orged him not to to go. He said, 'Why, Sherman, I am sure to come back again. I am going to the south now and in two years I will be back here at Washington as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the Confederate States to the United States.\(^1\) I replied, \(^1\)You are much more likely to come back here as a prisoner of war. You do not appreciate our people at the north. You have no idea of our character or our resources. We have not commenced to think of the mat-ter of secession seriously as yet. We have not begun to get angry, but I can tell you, that the north will never permit a disrup-tion of the union and, if the south attempts it, every home in it will be visited with the horrors of war.' Crawford did not believe me, but when I met him some years later at the Atlanta Exposition, he referred to the conversation.

Sherman and Hayes. Senator Sherman know President Lincoln well and a mutual admiration existed be-tween them. He was intimate with all the presidents from Lincoln to Harrison and he was as close to President Hayes as any man in his cabinet. During our conversation I in the cabinet. During our conversation I asked him what ex-President Hayes was do-

Senator Sherman replied: "He is living as an ex-president ought to live. He is rich and he is devoting his energy and his fortune solely to the public good. He is connected with a number of charitable associations and no private life could be more useful than his. He is about 70 years of ago now, but he is in a good condition physically and intellectually. He avoids notoriety and has taken no part in politics since he left the white house. I consider him a man of much greater ability than he is given credit for. His administration was always burdened with the question of the legality of his seat, but he gave the coun history and he was as good an executive as ountry has ever had."

"By the way, senator, I see that Ben Butler has written a book. You must know

"Yes," replied Senator Sherman, Isutler is a remarkable character. I first knew of him during the Charleston conven-tion of 1860, but I did not meet him till he was a major general, during the war. I don't think he was a great soldier, though con-sidering the fact that he had no military training, he did fairly well. In politics, he has always belonged to the school of in-

Stories of Thad Stevens.

From Butler the talk drifted to Thaddeus stevens and Senator Sherman said: "Thaddeus Stevens and I were great friends, though we were always on different triends, though we were always on different sides of money questions and he used to say that my eyes were not big enough to see anything but a gold dollar. He was a man of brilliant intellect, biting sarcasm and innate wit. He was an ardent supporter of mine at the time of the Long speakership contest of 1859, when for eight weeks, the house balloted for a speaker. For weeks I was within three votes of a majority and my friends stuck to me until I saw that there was danger that a democrat might be elected. I then urged my friends to choose some other man who could take my votes and get enough additional ones to secure the election All of my friends except two said they would vote for anyone I selected, and these two were Thaddeus Stevens and Mr. Spinner, who was afterwards treasurer. They refused to compromise on anyone and Thaddeus Stevens said that he would vote for Sherman till the crack of doom. Notwithstanding this I picked out Pennington of New Jersey as for him and enough others came in to secure his election, but it was so arranged, that to bring about the election, Thaddeus Stevens had to vote for Pennington. As he did so one of the congressmen rushed over to him

" Mr Stavens I thought you had sworn to vote for Sherman till the crack of doom. 'Well,' whispered Stevens, as he pulled the man over and put his mouth to his ear, 'I think I near it cracking.'

"Thaddeus Stevens was quite ill for some years before he dies," Scoutor Sherman went on. "He knew he had to die soon, but this never affected his spirits. During his last days in congress he had to be lifted out of his carriage and carried up the steps to the capitol. He was a yery heavy man and he had two big, burly negroes to carry him. One day, just a few weeks before his death, when these young fellows, after great labor landed him on the top, he said, as he paid them: Boys, I don't know what I'll do when you

Some Notable Experiences in Europe. Senator Sherman has traveled through every part of the United States, He has visited every state and terseveral trips to Europe and during his visit of 1867 he had some remarkable experiences. During our talk the question of Prince Bismarck's retirement to private life came up and I asked him if he had ever met Bis-

He replied, "I met him in 1867. It was at Berlin and we had a long talk together. The greater part of our conversation was as to the war which had then just closed and Bismark told me that he was glad to say that the sympathies of every man in Germany, from the king in his palace to the peasant in his cottage, were with the north in that struggle. Bismark was in his prime at that He was tailer than I am and much r. His features were decidedly German but he talked English as well as I do. and I was much impressed by his ability and character.

"Did you meet Kaiser Wilhelm?" was not Kaiser Withelm then," plied the senator, "ne was plain King William of Prussia. No, I visited his balace at Berlin, but did not meet him, as he was engaged at the time of my visit. I met him a few weeks later at Paris under remarkable circumstances. It was at the time of the International Exposition of 1867 and I was presented by our minister to France, the Hon, John A. Dix, to the French emperor. Napoteon III., to Czar Alexander of Russia and to King William of Prossia. The audience was in the palace of the Tuilleries. We were in evening dress with knee breeches and stockings and I remember Fernando Wood was presented with me. We stood at one side of the long hall with the minister as the maperial procession entered. Napoleon III. came first with a Russian princess on his arm, the czar of all the Rus-sians came second accompanied by Eugenie, the empress of the French, and following up the rear as third in rank, with Prince mark and other miner great men behind him, was King William of Prussia. I have often ught of what a change there would have been in that procession had its members come together five years later. Within five years Napoleon had fallen from being the greatest emperor in Europe through the Franco-Prussian war into the existence of an exile at Chiselhurst, England. King william, by the consolidation of the German confederation, was the head of the great German empire and, with his victorious armies, had taken Nanoleon's place as the premier was controlling the destiny of nations, Crar Alexander II. was still on the throne of Russia, but his days were numbered and it was not many years thereafter that he was assassinated. As it was I was impressed by the character of Napoleon. I dined with him later in my visit and found him a very able man. The chief subject of our conversation after this was, as in my

and his replies were revised before being returned to me. The first question was as to the political issues of today.

Said Sonator Shernan — The chief issues in national politics and ne doubt the tariff question and free coinage of silver. Upon these I have expressed my opinion so fully in pub-I have expressed my opinion so tally in puo-lie spoeches that it is hardly worth while to make them the subject of an interview. The McKiniey tariff is no doubt the most compre-hensive and carefully prepared revenue law we have ever had on the statute books. It provides the largest measure of free trade ever contained in a tariff law. It increases the protective rates on articles which come into competition with our productions, both of the farm and workshop, and tends more than any previous law to build up industries not here-ofore existing in the United States. Some f its details will be the subject versy during the next congress, and may be changed, but I believe the principles of the bill will be maintained. As our industries are developed rates may be reduced, and free rade will be extended as rapidly as our needs or revenue will permit."

The Reciprocity Schemes.

Correspondent—"How about reciprocity with South America and Canada?" Senator Sherman—"Reciprocity is spoken of as if there was something novel in it. This s not true, as we have had several examples of reciprocity, most of which have turned out very badly. The two reciprocity treaties with Cam-da were put an end to by the United States as soon as the treaties permitted. The Hawaiian treaty is a monument of folly which cost us a great many millions of ars without any substantia benefit. Other eciprocity treaties were either rejected by the enate or the house of representatives refused to pass laws to carry them into effect. The reciprocity provided by the McKinley bill is extremely limited in its scope. The third section provides that whenever any country proucing and exporting sugars, molasses, cof-co, tea and hides imposes unreasonable du-les on agricultural and other products of the United States, the president shall suspend the free introduction into the United States of such articles from such country, and that of such arriers from such country, and that during such auspension these articles shall be subject to the old duties provided by the former law. Reciprocity is confined to the dive articles named, and, as they are such as cannot be produced at all, or only in limited quantities, in the United States, it provided a very simple question of fair trade on which he president could exercise his discretion without the intervention of congress, no objection to such reciprocity and o the credit of the administration of President Harrison that he has been uble to make very satisfactory arrangements with Brazil and satisfactory arrangements with Brazil and Cuba which will be a benefit to all the countries affected. Our trade with the countries south of us will be greatly benefited by railroads and ship lines, which, I believe, without the aid of the government, will in time be established, but which I think ought to be favored and encouraged by such

assistance as we can render. As for reciprocity with Canada, it presents a much more difficult problem. The produc-tions of Canada are exactly similar to those of the United States, as to which we are natural competitors. Both countries would be benefited by limiting reciprocity, and the difficulties in the way are in the details. The intural drift of events is for Canada and the ry, and I believe such is their ultimate des ny, but I hope it will never occur except y the free consent not only of the people of the United States and Canada, but of the government of Great Britain. This opens such a wide field of conjecture, involving the future of the Anglo-Saxon race, that it is hardly worth while to talk of what we hope may be.'

How Senator Sherman Became a Financier.

Question: "Will you please tell me, senaor, how you came to be identified financial matters, and made this field your

specialty?"
Senator Sherman: "I hardly know how I came to drift into my connection with the national finances. When I entered congress in 1855 I had out one loca, and that was to prevent the extension of slavery over free territory. Originally I did not entertain any extreme notions about slavery, except as a palenble moral wrong that I hoped some day would be eradicated, but the repeal of the Missouri compromiss and the desperate of-fort made by the most lawless means to ex-tend slavery over Kansas and Nebraska made me a determined openent to the democratic party, then in power in all branches of the government. My first participation in finan-cial legislation was after I was appointed chairman of the committee on ways and means in the Thirty sixth congress in 1860. Then for the first time I had to deal with fiscal affairs, and that too at a time when the credit of the government was at the very lowest cbb, and when members of congress had to receive their pay in treasury notes, as the treasury was substantially bankrupt. From that time to this, I have been identifrom that time to this, I have been inentified to a greater or less degree with our financial legislation. I could only answer you now by a reference to the history of the country. When I was transferred to the senate in 1861, I was placed on the committee of finance, of which Mr. Pessenden was chairman. perhaps as intellectually able as any man in the senate then or for many years before He was sharp, incisive, not always pleasur in his manners, but his ability as a decate gave him commanding influence. He was extremely conservative in his views, an was very slow in yielding to the necessities of the time for new kinds of money and new sources of revenue, and therefore threw uno ne a good deal of responsibility which he more properly should have assumed. came up the question of the demand notes is sued as a temporary expedient, followed soo after by the controlling question of legal ter der paper money to be issued directly by the treasury of the United States. He that this was unconstitutional, but he fel he necessity of it so greatly that, while voting against it, he would not take the respon sibility of defeating the measure. I had no doubt of the constitutional power the United States to i such notes under the general powers conferred by the constitution, and took the read in favor of issuing such notes. This met with very decided opposition from such ex-perionced senators as Judge Collamor of Vernont, but was finally carried by the necessity for the immediate use of some form of

Our National Banking System. "At that time the channels of circulation were filled with notes of state banks, which by the sub-treasury law, could not be re-ceived by the United States, and gold and silver had disappeared soon after the opening of the war, and the notes of the banks varied n value in different states, so that practically here was in existence no considerable amount threat and hindrance to the United States notes about to issue. This condition induced Secretary Chase to propose a national banking system founded mainly upon the banking law of New York. My experience with banks in the west had thoroughly committed me against all forms of paper money issued by local banks. After a careful study of the question, I took up the bill to organize national banks, made certain important modifi-cations to it, introduced it in the senate, and, after long debate, finally carried it by a bare majority, most of the eastern senators being opposed to the schome. I think it was the study of this financial problem and the nethat, more than anything else, fixed my mind upon financial questions and made me respon ble, more or less; for the financial legislation since the beginning of the war.

"In reviewing these measures during the war, it will be noticed that the house and the senate were almost always opposed to each other upon the principles of the loan and cur-rency bills. The loan bills sent to the senate by the house generally provided for long bonds and contemplated a large issue of United States notes with no provision to maintain them from depreciation and with no right to redeem the bonds until their ma-turity. The senate from the beginning took the position that the issue of notes should be bonds in a short period should be carefully reserved with a view to return to specie pay neuts as soon as practicable after the war losed. It was the senate that inserted the provisions for the payment of the customs ives in coin and the payment of the interest on the bonds in coin and the provisions al lowing the five-twenty bends to be redeemed in five years, the ten-forty bonds in ten years and the great mass of seven and three-tenths sions, so vital, as has been shown to the c of the government, were reluctantly yielded by the house, but were tenaciously insisted upon by the senate and agreed to. \*No candined with him later in my visit and found him a very able man. The chief subject of our conversation after this was, as in my talk with Bismarck, the war.

Senator Sherman Talks Politics.

The following is my interview with Senator Sherman on political matters. The questions were written out for Senator Sherman possible. I doubt whether a wiser policy in

vast could have been devised.

"At the close of the war, under the administration of Secretary Mc-Culloch in April, 1866, a radical difference sprung up both in the acuate and in the house as to the best process of funding the various forms of indebtedness of the United States. I found myself at variance with Mr. McMilloch Seasons Personness of the United States. with Mr. McCulloch, Secretary Fessender and a majority of the republicen senators. The law of 1866 that I opposed ineffectively provided for the conversion of the outstanding indebtedness, including the seven and three-tenths treasury notes, into the 6 per ent bonds of the United States.

### The Story of Resumption.

"I believed then and I believe now," Senator Sherman continues, "that under the great inflation of our currency the whole debt could have been refunded into a 4 or 5 per cent bond reserving the right of payment within a brief period. I also believed and still believe that the five-twenty bonds, by a fair construction of the laws, were payable in the kind and class of United States notes issued under the law providing for the issue of both these bonds and notes. As a legal or both these bonds and notes. As a legal question this seemed to me clear and uncontrovertible. As a moral question it could be urged with great force that it was the duty of the United States first of all to make its notes or promises to pay money equivalent to coin before availing itself of the right to pay off the bonds with United States notes. therefore was not in favor of asserting the right to pay off the bonds with the tatil the notes themselves were convertible at the will of the holder into coin of standard at the will of the holder into coal of value. If the purpose to resume specie payments within a reasonable period had been declared by law, and due preparations made for it, it would have ad-vanced the United States notes rapidly to par and they then would have been wil received in the payment of bonds and the whole mass of bonds would have been con-verted at a lower rate of interest. In other words, if the same measure had been adopted in 1893 for the resumption of specie payments that was adopted in 1875, a vast sum would have been saved to the people in the payment would have been maintained, the long agon of recuperation would have been avoided, the interest on the debt would have been reduced brought about as early as 1870 instead of "But whather this he so or not I was ever

ruled, the law of 1866 was passed, and the mass of the indebtorness was converted into 6 per cent bonds. Nothing was done to in-spire hope for the future until the first act of the administration of General Grant in 1869, to strengthen the public credit. This was soon followed by the refunding act of 1871. This act invited the same controversy between the two houses of congress as that of 1862, the house of representatives insisting upon long bonds, the mass of them to run thirty years, the senate insisting upon shorter bonds with the right of redemption in ten years. The compromise effected by the act years. The compromise effected by the act of 1871 as subsequently amended, provided for \$500,000,000 5 per cent; \$500,000,000 4½ per cent, and \$700,000,000 4 per cent bonds. The act of 1875 provided for the resumption of specie payments in 1879. Under these acts the vast refunding operations have been successfully compled and the resumption of spe cle payments accomplished." The Farmers All Right.

Correspondent: "How about the farmers and their money troubles!" Senator Sherman: "Undoubtedly there has been much discontent among farmers during

the last few years as to crops and prices.

This car they are blessed with a bounteous crop of all kinds and a favorable time to harvest it, with a very poer grop in competing countries. This fluctuation in quantity and price of the products of the farm is an unavoidable incident to this industry, which lepends so largely upon causes beyond inman control. The industry of the farmer, however intelligent and constant, may be de-feated by want of rain, by frost, or many auses which no care or foresight can guard petitors. His productions being perishable must be marketed within the year or are of no value. Favorable circumstances may add to his crop in the United States and the fail-ure of crops in other countries may add to his profits. The condition of our currency and of other industries also affect their value. do not see how these conditions can be changed. Farmers are entirely justified, like all other producers, in making any arrange-ment to promote their mutual interests, but the number of farmers is so great that proection in this way almost fails. drawbacks they have many advantages not ossessed by others. The farmer produces rom his own soil and by his own labor all he food necessary for existence, and, with a ouvenient home market, can supply other articles essential to life. He effected by hostile legislation. All he wants s good money of the highest standard, and a air and just system of taxation, which farm s always, from their numbers, can secure, and all the rest depends upon providence and his own labor. Farmers are the great conservators of our system, without which the influence of cities would soon demoralize and disorganize sect ety. I believe great changes will occur in he natural order of things in the condition of the farmers. The time is not distant when they will have no trouble about fences, their neighbors' stock will be corralled. armers of the neighborhood will gather into rillage communities and like advanced Eu opean nations will go out from these to their tally work on farms near by. Closer commuity and association will bring neighbors into oser touch with each other. The moving to towns or cities, now the most striking ten lency of our population will be checked, while the marvelous labor saving machinery vill relieve the farmer from his former hard abor. As for the wild schemes proposed by he visionaries of our day, that the farmer must be supported in his great industry by irredeemable money leaned to him at 2 per cent, and warehouses maintained by the govgrament for the storing of his grain, they will be rejected by him as class legislation of the most dangerous character Third Parties and the Alliance.

Correspondent: "You have had much experionce with third parties. Tell me what ou think of them." Senator Sherman: "Yes, I have very de-ded opinions about third puries. They are upt to be prompted by the sudden projection of some new issue, or by the disappointment of a particular class. I do not recall any third party that has been successful in ac-complishing the object of its formation unless perhaps it may be said that the liberal party succeeded by the free soil party accomplished the purpose of its organiza-tion. But this I deny. The agitation of the slavery question by the abolitionists no doubt sailed the attention of the people to the noral aspect of the slavery question, but called that party made but little progress until the great struggle occurred for the extension of slavery over the western territories. It was not so much the moral aspect of slavery as it was the struggle between contending forces for the possession of territory that led to the formation of the republican party and the final overthrow of slavery. I am quite sure but the cause of temperance would have seen better promoted by the agitation of inlividuals in both the great parties in favor of temperance legislation. res for the restraint of the liquor traffi and the correction of the great evils conceded to spring from intemperance. No cause car succeed in this country until it has enlisted on its side one of the two great parties, and no proposed measure of legislation can fall to got the support of one of these parties when it is supported by the opinion of a majority of the people of the state or nation who are affected by it. I do not know how many parties have arisen and disappeared during my time, but certainly several. After a brief struggle these parties quietly dispand and join the great body of their fellow citizens in e of the two great organizations. will be the case with the members of what is now called the people's party. ready losing its strength in Kansas and apparent strength which it had with the farmers is passing away. They have already found that a new party is not the remedy for their ills and better crops and prices, the gift of Providence alone, have already

cured their discontent. FRANK G. CARPENTER. KIDD'S QUICK TOOTH A HEADACHE CACHETS is the only remedy that relieves toolsache, head-

I have a positive tensedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cared. Indeed so strong in my faits a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sul



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Shares \$10 each, par value. Full Faid and Subject to no Assessments. Gen. Benj. F. Butler of Massachusetts, President. Hon. James W. Hyatt, La'e Treas, U. S., Tr acurer,

DIRECTORS. Gen. BENJ. F. BUTLER of Marsachuseits. Hon. LogAn H. Roots of Arkansas. J. W. Caselbine, Cashler Merchants' & Miners'

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International Trust Co., Transfer Agents, 45 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

# 30,000 Shares Only now offered to the Public \$4.00 Per Share Until Oct. 1st, if not Previously Taken, at

All stock purchased during the month of September will receive the October dividend of 2) cent; per share. Transfer books close at midnight THURSDAY, Octo-1st, for the payment of the dividend. Only 30,000 shares offered and when sold the stock will be entirely withdrawn

from sale, listed on the exchanges, and price advanced to par. The directors of the Georgia-Alabama Investment and Development Company have decided to offer to the public the balance of the stock of the company remaining unsold-20,000 shares-until Oct. 1, at \$4.00 per share.

On that date the transfer books of the company will be closed for the payment of the October dividend and the stock listed on the several exchanges and price advanced

Checks for the October dividend of 20 cents per share will be mailed in Cc ober to all stock lors of record Oct. 1s, and all stock purchased in September will receive the October dividend.

As but 30,000 shares remain unsold, and, when taken, the entire issue will have been disposed of applications for stock in September will be filled in the order received until Oct. 1, and all subscriptions in excess of this amount will be returned to the subscribers.

No orders will be received at the present price of \$4.00 per share after 12 c'clock midnight Oct 1, and all orders for stock should be mailed as soon as possible, and in no event latir than several days prior to that date to in ure do very at present price of \$4.00 per share.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS FOR STOCK AND PROSPECTUSES AND MAKE CHECKS, DRAFTS OR MONEY ORDERS PAYABLE TO

## GEORGE W. PECK, Agent GEORGIA-ALABAMA INVEST-MENT AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

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Es Eighty-page Illustrated Pro pectus of Tallapoosa, Stock Prospectus of Company a d Flat of City, with Pr ce List of Building Lote, Miner 1 Maps of the Section, Engineers' Reports, &c., mailed free on application to any of the above-named offices of the company.

# What Present Stockholders Say:

TALLAPOOSA, Ga., Aug. 22, 1891. We, the undersigned, stockholders of the Georgia Alabama Investment and Development Company, being in the tity of Taliapoosa for the purpose of investigating the properties of the Company, and the accuracy of the statements made regarding their value and carning e pacity, and the location, advantages and development of the city, hereby testify:

First, That we find each and every statement made by the Company in their printed matter regarding the City of Tallapoosa, the manufacturing industries, building developments under way, and property and prospects of the Company much

within the facts as now existing. Second, That we find the actual situation at Tallapsosa is much understated, rather than overstated by the Company, in every particular, all representations made being fully verified by investigation of the ground, and many advantages of great import nee not being mentioned either in their prospectus or other printed matter; in act, we find the situation at Talianoosa in every respect much more promising and far better than we had reason to expect from t o statements made by the Company in their various publications.

eir various publications.

William H Greene, Phelps, N Y,
Frank W Page, Rochester, N Y,
E P Soverhill, Newark, N Y,
I, R Sanford, Albion, N Y,
Fred H Lancaster, Syracuse, N Y,
Jno Rowies, Washington, D C,
Prof Charles Washington, D G,
Georgel, Hoxte, Chaes, N Y,
Charles Wright, Philadelphia, Pa,
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Charles P Mays, Washington, D G,
Georgel F, Carler, Oranga, N J,
G G Rauch, Lebanon, Pa,
R F Frank Hund, Woodbury, N J,
A J Lamborn, Philadelphia, Pa,
R B Jones, East Providence, R I,
Illram Bucklinham, Beltimore, Md,
James Morrison, Boxton, Mass,
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Goorge H Morrison, New York, N Y,
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George F McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.
Mrs. George F McFarland, Harrisburg,
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