SHERMAN AND GRANT.

Some Interesting Historical Correspondence.

How Gen. Sherman Refused the Presidential Nomination in 1884—Gen. Grant's Opinion of Sherman—Sherman on Grant.

In 1888 Gen. Sherman wrote an article of great interest for the North American Review. We quote it in full:

"In the year of our Lord, 1884, there was to be a sharp contest for the nomination in Chicago for a presidential candidate of the Republican party. The press and the people believed that Blaine wanted it, and everybody turned to him as the man best qualified to execute the policy, to accomplish the result aimed at. Still, abnegating himself, he wrote to me from Washington this letter:

[Confidential, strictly and absolutely so.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1884.

MY DEAR GENERAL—This letter requires no answer. After reading it file it away in your most secret drawer or give it to the flames.

At the approaching convention at Chicago it is more than possible, it is, indeed, not improbable, that you may be nominated to the presidency. If so, you must stand your hand, accept the responsibility, and assume the duties of the place to which you will surely be chosen if a candidate.

You must not look upon it as the work of the politicians. If it comes to you it will come as the ground swell of popular demand, and you can no more refuse than you could have refused to obey an order when you were lieutenant in the army. If it comes to you at all it will come as a call of patriotism. It would in such an event injure your great fame as much to decline it as it would for you to seek it. Your historic record, full as it is, would be rendered still more glorious by such an administration as you would be able to give to the country. Do not say a word in advance of the convention, no matter who may ask you. You are with your friends who will jealously guard your honor and renown. Your friend,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

"To which I replied:

912 GARRISON AVE., ST. LOUIS, MO., May 28, 1884.

Hon. James G. Blaine, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR FRIEND—I have received your letter of the 25th; shall con true it as absolutely confidential, not intimating even to any member of my family that I have heard from you; and, though you may not expect an answer, I hope you will not construe this as unwarranted.

I have a great many letters from all points of the compass to a similar effect, one or two of which I have answered frankly, but the great mass are unanswered.

I ought not to submit myself to the cheap ridicule of declining what is not offered, but it is only fair to the many really able men who rightfully aspire to the high honor of being President of the United States, to let them know that I am not and must not be construed as a rival. In every man's life occurs an epoch when he must choose his own career and when he may not throw off the responsibility or tamely place his destiny in the hands of friends. Mine occurred in Louisiana, when, in 1861, alone in the midst of a people blinded by supposed wrongs, I resolved to stand by the Union as long as a fragment of it survived on which to cling. Since then, through fiction, tempest, war and peace, my career has been all my friends and family could ask. We are now in a good house of our own choice, with reasonable provisions for old age, surrounded by kind and admiring friends, in a community where Catholicism is held in respect and veneration and where my children will naturally grow up in contact with an industrious and frugal people. You have known and appreciated Mrs. Sherman from childhood, have also known each and all the members of my family, and can understand without an explanation from me how their thoughts and feelings should and ought to influence my action. But I will not even throw off on them the responsibility.

I will not in any event entertain or accept a nomination as a candidate for president by the Chicago republican convention, or any other convention, for reasons personal to myself. I claim that the civil war, in which I simply did a man's fair share of work, so perfectly accomplished peace that military men have an absolute right to rest, and to demand that the men who have been schooled in the arts and practice of peace shall now do their work equally well. Any senator can step from his chair at the capital into the white house and fulfill the office of president with more skill and success than a Grant, Sherman or Sheridan, who were soldiers by education and nature, who filled well the office when the country was in danger, but were not schooled in the practice by which civil communities are and should be governed. I claim that our experience since 1865 demonstrates the truth of this my proposition. Therefore I say that patriotism does not demand of me what I construe as a sacrifice of judgment, of inclination, and of self-interest.

I leave my personal affairs in a state of absolute safety and comfort. I owe no man a cent, have no expensive habits, envy no man his wealth or power, no complications or indirect liabilities and would account myself a fool, a madman, an ass, to embark anew at sixty-five years of age in a career that may become at any moment tempest-tossed by perfidity, by defalcation, the dishonesty, or neglect of any single one of a hundred thousand subordinates utterly unknown to the President of the United States, not to say the eternal worriment of a vast host of impecunious friends and old military subordinates. Even as it is I am tortured by the charitable appeals of poor, distressed pensioners, but as president these would be multiplied beyond human endurance.

I remember well the experiences of Gens. Jackson, Harrison, Taylor, Grant, Hayes and Garfield, all elected because of their military services, and am warned, not encouraged, by their sad experiences.

The civilians of the United States should and must buffet with this thankless office and leave us old soldiers to enjoy the peace we fought for and think we earned. With profound respect, your friend, W. T. SHERMAN.

"These letters prove absolutely that Mr. Blaine, though qualified, waived to me personally a nomination which the world still believes he then coveted for himself.

"For copies of these letters I believe I have been importuned a thousand times, but as a soldier I claim the privilege of unmasking by batteries when I please.

"In giving to the North American Review at this late day these letters, which thus far have remained hidden in my private files, I commit no breach of confidence, and to put at rest a matter of constant inquiry referred to in my letter of May 28, 1884. I here record that my immediate family are strongly Catholic. I am not and can not be. That is all the public has a right to know; nor do I wish to be construed as departing from a resolve made forty years ago never to embark in politics. The brighest and best youth of our land have been drawn into that maelstorm, and their wrecked fortunes strew the beach of the ocean of time. My memory, even in its short time, brings up names of victims by the hundreds, if not thousands.

W. T. SHERMAN."

The famous letters which passed between Grant and Sherman more than twenty-five years ago read as follows:

[Private.]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 4, 1864.

DEAR SHERMAN—The bill reviving the grade of lieutenant general in the army has become a law, and my name has been sent to the Senate for the place.

I now receive orders to report at Washington immediately, in person, which indicates either a confirmation or a likelihood of confirmation. I start in the morning to comply with the order, but I shall say very distinctly on my arrival there that I shall accept no appointment that will require me to make that city my headquarters. This, however, is not what I started out to write about.

While I have been eminently successful in this war, in at least gaining the confidence of the public, no one feels more than I how much of this success is due to the energy, skill, and the harmonious putting forth of that energy and skill of those whom it has been my good fortune to have occupying subordinate positions under me.

There are many officers to whom these remarks are applicable to a greater or less degree, proportionate to their ability as soldiers; but what I want is to express my thanks to you and McPherson, as the men to whom above all others, I feel indebted for whatever I have had of success. How far your advice and suggestions have been of assistance, you know. How far your execution of whatever has been given you to do entitles you to the reward I am receiving, you cannot know as well as I do. I feel all the gratitude this letter would express, giving it the most flattering construction.

The word *you* I use in the plural, intending it for McPherson also. I should write to him, and will some day, but, starting in the morning, I do not know that I will find time just now. Your friend, U. S. GRANT, Maj. Gen.

[Private and confidential.]

NEAR MEMPHIS, March 10, 1864.

Gen. Grant:

DEAR GENERAL—I have your more than kind and characteristic letter of the 4th, and will send a copy of it to Gen. McPherson at once.

You do yourself injustice and us too much honor in assigning to us so large a share of the merits which have led to your high advancement. I know you approve the friendship I have ever professed to you, and will permit me to continue as heretofore to manifest it on all proper occasions.

You are now Washington's legitimate successor, and occupy a posit on of almost dangerous elevation; but if you can continue to be yourself, simple, honest, and unpretending, you will enjoy through life the respect and love of friends, and the homage of millions of human beings who will award to you a large share for securing to them and their descendants a government of law and stability.

I repeat, you do Gen. McPherson and myself too much honor. At Belmont you manifested your traits, neither of us being near; at Donelson, also, you illustrated your whole character, I was not near, and Gen. McPherson in too subordinate a capacity to influence you.

Until you had won Donelson I confess I was almost cowed by the terrible array of anarchial elements that presented themselves at every point; but that victory admitted the ray of light which I have followed ever since.

I believe you are as brave, patriotic and just as the great prototype, Washington; as unselfish, kind-hearted and honest as a man should be; but the chief characteristic in your nature is the simple faith in success you have always manifested, which I can liken to nothing else than the faith a Christian has in his Saviour.

This faith gave you victory at Shiloh and Vicksburg. Also when you have completed your best preparations, you go into battle without hesitation, as at Chattanooga—no doubt, no reserve; and I tell you that it was this that made us act with confidence. I knew wherever I was that you thought of me, and if I got in a tight place you would come—if alive.

My only points of doubt were as to your knowledge of grand strategy and of books of science and history; but I confess your common sense seems to have supplied all this.

Now as to the future. Do not stay in Washington. Halleck is better qualified than you are to stand the buffets of intrigue and policy. Come out west, take to yourself the whole Mississippi valley; let us make it dead sure, and I tell you the Atlantic slope and Pacific shores will follow its destiny as sure as the limbs of a tree live or die with the main trunk! We have done much; still much remains to be done. Time and time's influence are all with us; we could almost afford to sit still and let these influences work. Even in the seceded states your word now would go farther than a president's proclamation or an act of congress.

For God's sake and for your country's sake come out of Washington. I foretold to Gen. Halleck, before he left Corinth, the inevitable result to him, and I now exhort you to come out west. Here lies the seat of the coming empire; and from the west, when our task is done, we will make short work of Charleston and Richmond, and the impoverished coast of the Atlantic.

Your sincere friend.

W. T. SHERMAN.

A CHAPTER ON ONYX.

Interesting Facts Concerning Its History and Uses.

In speaking about onyx it must be borne in mind that there are three varieties, differing materially, although generally confounded by the public. The most valuable variety is the sardonyx of the ancients, usually classified as a precious stone. In this variety, white stripes alternate with stripes of dark red carnelian called sard. It is very rarely found.

Real onyx is a species of agate, or to speak more scientifically, a kind of variegated chalcedony. It is formed of alternating white and black, or white and dark brown stripes of chalcedony, and sometimes a third color of stripes occurs. It always has been extensively used for cameos and ornamental purposes.

Onyx is referred to in several instances in the Bible. It was the eleventh stone in the breastplate of the high priest, and was, therefore, included among the sacred stones of the Hebrews.

In small quantities and in the form of pebbles it is found in India, Britain, Germany and South America; but nowhere is it found in such masses or in such beauty as in Mexico.

Onyx marble, sometimes called calcerous alabaster, is a stalagmite chalcedony, in which the layers have been deposited in parallel bands. You know how stalagmites are formed, by the dripping of water in caves. Well, onyx marble is made in just the same way. It comes in all colors; but opal white, with cream or reddish or green tints and markings, are the most popular varieties. Occasionally one meets with a piece that is a lovely opal color, with cloudy effects. This is among the most beautiful specimens.

Among the ruins of ancient Rome and Carthage there have been found, from time to time, fragments of pillars and architectural ornaments made of onyx.

Antiquarians and historians tried for years to ascertain the source from which the supply was derived. Their efforts were useless, however, until 1849, when a Frenchman, a Mr. Delamonte, discovered the quarries, near Oned-Abdallah, in Algeria.

The veins were pretty nearly worked out, however, by the old quarrymen, and only a little onyx resulted from the find; but public interest was awakened in the material, and Algeria and other countries were ransacked by prospectors, but without success, until the Mexican mines were chanced on. The Mexican and the old Algerian onyx are identical.

The material is so beautiful and so available for ornamental purposes, that the demand is already exhausting the supply. It is said that immense deposits have been discovered in a Missouri cave, but at present all the onyx marble in use comes from the Tecali mines, that are situated about thirty-five miles from the City of Mexico.

There are deposits of a marble in California that has a certain resemblance to the true onyx, but its likeness vanishes directly it is put side by side with the real article.

At Tecali the onyx is cut out in suitably-sized slabs and shipped north to be polished and manufactured. In view of the hardness of the material the mining of the mineral is a difficult matter. It bears an excellent polish, but this is only obtainable by special machinery and much care. The cutting and sawing of it, too, has to be carefully done, lest the natural fissures in the onyx cause it to split.

At the recent Paris exhibition there was a superb display of manufactured onyx. The stone, thanks to that display, was at once adopted by the notables who visted the exhibition, and Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales were among the heaviest purchasers. It has maintained its deserved popularity ever since.—W. S. Bates, in Golden Days.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Proceedings of the Sixty-Ninth General Assembly—Adjourned Session.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 17.—*Senate*—The Senate adopted House joint resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of both houses to attend the funeral of General Sherman at St. Louis, after increasing the Senate committee to six and the House committee to nine. Bills passed: To provide for the punishment of furnishing, giving or using any false pedigree, or false certificate of sale; appropriating $604,613.75 to pay the principal and interest on the public debt, and interest on the irreducible debt, and expenses of the sinking fund commissioners; defining what shall constitute shops and factories under the law requiring inspection, and bringing under the provisions of the bill mechanical, electrical, mercantile, art, laundrying establishments, printing, telephone and telegraph offices and hotels; authorizing the board of education of Sullivan township, Ashland County, to issue $6,000 in bonds to purchase a site and erect a school house; authorizing the city of Bucyrus to transfer $2,000 from the police to the corporation fund; authorizing the trustees of Burton township, Geauga County, to issue $8,000 in bonds to refund town hall bonds; authorizing the Council of Massillon to issue $5,000 in bonds for the purchase of grounds for the erection of a town hall; authorizing the city of Massillon to issue $50,000 in bonds for the purpose of general improvements and the best interests of the city, if the proposition is approved by a three-fifths vote of the people. The following bills were introduced: Amending Section 4889 of the Revised Statutes so as to put the management and improvement of the free turnpikes of Clinton County under the control of the county commissioners; reducing the levy for sinking fund purposes one-twentieth of a mill; repealing Section 1070 of the Revised Statutes, which will reduce the compensation of county auditors from twenty to forty per cent. The Senate confirmed the appointment of C. N. Schmincke, of Columbiana County, as a trustee of the Cleveland Insane Asylum for a term of five years.

House—The bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor in brothels, introduced by Representative Baird, was passed by a unanimous vote. A bill was also passed by a unanimous vote which makes Labor Day as much a legal holiday as the Fourth of July. It provides "That the first Monday in September of each and every year shall be known as Labor Day; and be for all purposes whatever, including the presentment for the payment or acceptance, and the protesting or the giving of notice of non-acceptance or of non-payment of all negotiable instruments, considered as the first day of the week." Other bills passed were as follows: Amending Sections 4673 and 4677 so as to provide that where township roads are established, which, in the judgment of the trustees are of sufficient public importance for improvement, they may pay a whole or a portion of the expense; amending Section 4697 so as to authorize Councils of cities of the third and fourth grades, second class, to give boards of health power to provide for the removal of garbage; to amend Section 3681 by providing that vacancies in boards of education shall be filled by appointment within ten days; amending Section 4697 so as to grant the right of appeal to probate court from decisions of township trustees in establishment of township roads.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 18.—*Senate*—Senator Schneider introduced a bill amending the act to give preference of appointment or employment to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines in every public department and upon all public works of the State, counties, townships, cities, villages and hamlets thereof. Any official violating the provisions of the law shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500, or imprisoned for a period not less than thirty days and not exceeding six months, or both. Bills passed: Authorizing the commissioners of Hamilton County to construct certain sewers in Cincinnati and Spencer township, Hamilton County, and to issue bonds and levy a tax therefor; to make available the appropriation for legislative purposes; amending an act providing for the compensation of county officers of Cuyahoga County by placing the probate judge, clerk and sheriff under the fee system; authorizing the board of education of Defiance to issue bonds for $1,600 to erect and furnish a school building in the Fourth ward of said city; authorizing the Secretary of State to pay back $100 to the Conneaut waterworks; authorizing the Council of Glenville to transfer $1,200 from the police fund to the St. Clair street improvement fund; changing the name of the Intermediate penitentiary to that of the Ohio Reformatory; amending Section 2700 of the Revised Statutes applying to the sinking fund by requiring the commissioners of said fund to hold any city bonds purchased by them for the use of said fund; authorizing the Council of Green Springs, Seneca County, to transfer $400 from the general fund to the street improvement; authorizing the Council of Delaware to transfer $1,499 from the natural gas fund to the cemetery fund, and $700 from the natural gas fund to the street improvement fund; creating a separate board of revision in all cities in the State, except Cincinnati and Columbus, to be apportioned by the probate judge, who shall examine all municipal business for the present year; amending Section 6284 so that where step-parents take charge of a child they shall be compelled to support it without compensation unless they make demand for pay each year, of the guardian of such child; providing that a judgment rendered or final order made by any common pleas court in any civil action commenced before a justice of the peace shall be final, unless it involves a constitutional question. Bills introduced: Providing for cumulative sentences on conviction of misdemeanors after the first offense; providing a depositary in Tiffin and in Seneca County for depositing the city and county funds; compelling all shows, theatrical troupes, base ball teams, etc., to obtain consent to conduct their business from the county auditor and to pay a license of from $15 to $20, according to the population of the county; providing that any person losing money by investing in stocks, bonds or produce etc., in bucket shops shall have a right of action against the owner of the pooperty in which the business was transacted, and any judgment obtained shall be considered a lien on the property.

House—Consideration of the Holliday bill to prevent miners from entering saloons was resumed, and the discussion on numerous amendments offered consumed an hour's time, when the previous question was demanded and the bill defeated by a vote of 59 nays to 29 yeas. The Speaker appointed the following as members of the joint committee to represent the Legislature at the Sherman funeral: Messrs. Baird, Smith, Cromley, McClure, McKee, Spencer, Reeves, McElroy and Sterrett. The next measure taken up was the O'Dowd bill, authorizing safe deposit and trust companies to accept and execute all such trusts of every description as may be committed to such company by any person or persons, or any corporation by grant, assignment, devise or bequest, or which may be committed or transferred to, or vested in said company, whether the same be to act as executor, administrator, assignee, guardian, receiver or trustee, or in any other trust capacity, by order of any court of record or probate court, whether of this or any other State, or of the United States, to receive and take any real estate which may be the subject of any such trust, and to act as agent under any power. It requires such companies to have a paid up capital stock of $2 0,000, and they shall deposit $100,000 with the State Treasurer. No further security is to be required of the companies, but they shall not become guardians or executors until after the next of kin have declined to serve. The bill was defeated by a vote of 39 yeas to 51 nays. Bills passed: Authorizing the board of education of Sullivan township, Ashland County, to issue $6 000 in bonds to build a school house; authorizing Massillon to issue $35,000 in bonds to purchase ground and build a town hall; to authorize Massillon to issue $50.00 in bonds for street and general improvement purposes.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 19—*Senate*—The following bills were passed: Amending Section 5321 of the Revised Statutes so that a foreign corporation or non resident doing business in this State may be excluded on the ground of personal injury; authorizing the Council of Paulding to issue bonds for $16,000 for sewer and drain purposes; authorizing Columbus Grove to issue $25,000 in bonds to encourage manufacturing enterprises; authorizing the trustees of Van Buren township, Putnam County, to transfer $99 from the road to the township fund; authorizing the trustees of Perry township, Shelby County, to issue $2,800 in bonds for cemetery purposes; to create a joint sub-school district in Anglaize and Shelby counties; authorizing the city of Kenton to issue $10,000 in bonds for park and manufacturing purposes; authorizing Cincinnati to issue $200 0 0 in bonds for waterworks purposes; to provide that in Toledo special assessments shall be apportioned upon approval of plats and that such assessment on platted property be apportioned upon lots so platted; to authorize the trustees of the waterworks of Toledo to purchase pumping engines for the waterworks; giving Council of Toledo control over steam whistles, and extending the Cleveland smoke ordinances to Toledo; authorizing the board of education of the special school district of Mineral Ridge to levy a tax of two mills for school purposes; requiring the appointment of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and mariners to all appointive public offices and fixing a penalty of from $100 to $500 for violation of the act; requiring the appointment by common pleas judges of a board of visitors of three men and three women to visit county infirmaries and other public institutions; amending the parole law so that all applications for parole shall be published in a newspaper for three weeks in the county in which the prisoner was convicted, excluding attorneys from appearing before the board and requiring all applications to be approved by the warden and chaplain of the penitentiary; amending Section 4069 so that the probate judge shall appoint as county examiners at least two persons who have had two years' experience as teachers in the last five years, to provide for the sale of franchises by municipal corporations at public auction; requiring township trustees to give a bond for $500, allowing them 25 cents for signing certificates and prohibiting any member from signing the names of the other members; amending present registration law so as to provide for spring registration in all cities having a registration system; authorizing the board of education of Lockport special school district, Tuscarawas County, to issue $10,000 in bonds to build a school house.

House—Mr. Gear offered a joint resolution reciting that, as the Legislature of the State of Kansas has requested that there be held at Kansas City on the 15th day of April, 1891, a commercial congress to consist of the States west of the Mississippi river and of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois to consider important commercial and economic interests, the Governor be authorized to appoint from the membership of the present Assembly three Senators and five Representatives to represent Ohio in the conference. The resolution went over under the rules. The resolution providing for the submission to the people of a proposition to amend Section 2, of Article XIC., of the constitution relative to taxation, was taken up. It inserts the following entry at the beginning of the section: "The General Assembly shall provide for the raising of revenue for the support of the State and local governments, but taxes shall be uniform on the same class of subjects." This places the matter of levying taxes entirely in the hands of the General Assembly. Mr. Price offered an amendment which was adopted, adding after the new matter quoted above, the following provisionary clause: "Providing, however, that no property or franchise shall be exempt from taxation as hereinafter specified." Mr. Hodge reported back the Cleveland municipal reform bill, which provides the federal plan of government, and it was passed by a unanimous vote. Bills passed: Authorizing Kenton to issue $10,00 in bonds for park purposes.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 20.—*House*—Bills introduced: Creating a State board consisting of one engineer, one conductor and one train dispatcher for the examination of railroad employes having charge of trains, and prohibiting railroads from employing any one not having a certificate; to protect the interest of workingmen by providing that in suits for wages, cases shall be advanced on the dockets of common pleas courts; amending Section 5394 so as to make general the printing of sheriffs' advertisements in German; to compel the teaching of physical culture and gymnastics in public schools; to tax the rolling stock of railroad companies whose principal office is located outside of the State; authorizing Garrettsville to issue $8,0.0 in bonds to assist in building a railroad to Hiram College; giving municipal corporations of the second class, fourth grade, power to build sidewalks, levy tax on abutting property and issue bonds in payment of same; authorizing Athens to issue $100,000 in public improvement bonds for waterworks and street repairing; to prohibit the publication of obscene advertisements of patent medicines. Bills passed: Authorizing Fremont to issue $15,000 in bonds to increase school facilities; to change the name of the village of Freedom, Noble County, to Wellsville; authorizing Mineral Ridge to issue $10,000 in bonds for public improvements; authorizing the submission of a proposition to the elector of Newark to issue $40,000 in bonds for electric light plant.

Senate—Bills introduced: Requiring the Attorney General to make out an official fee bill for county officials, and providing that the Secretary of State shall cause it to be printed and distributed to the county officials. Individuals are prohibited from printing fee bills and officers from using other than the official copy under a penalty of from $10 to $100 fine; amending present law so that if the expenses necessary to bury a soldier, sailor or marine will deprive his family of immediate support, the soldiers' relief committee shall bury him at the county's expense.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 23.—*Senate*—Bills introduced: Providing that any editor, proprietor, owner or correspondent of any newspaper who publishes or permits to be published any attack upon the private character of any citizen shall be fined and imprisoned; providing that a right of way be granted along the east side of the Olentangy river through the Ohio state university grounds to the Sandusky & Columbus Short line railroad; creating county depositaries in each county of the state for depositing county funds; giving the council of New Philadelphia discretion in the use of funds raised for manufacturing purposes; granting the Sandusky & Columbus Short line railroad the old bed of the Mad River Short line in Sandusky and Erie counties.

House—Bills passed: To authorize the commissioners of Coshocton county to construct a bridge over Walhonding river and pay $15,000 for same out of general fund; to authorize Coshocton to transfer $600 from right of way fund, $900 from paving and $1,700 from general fund to the street improvement fund; authorizing commissioners of Guernsey county to issue $100,000 in bonds for the construction of a part of the Cincinnati, Wheelin & New York railroad from the B. & O. to the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railroad, if such action is approved by a vote of the people; to authorize Freeport township, Harrison county, to issue $20,000 in bonds for the construction of a railroad from Freeport south to the Harrison county line, if such action is approved by a vote of the people. Bills introduced: To prohibit insurance companies from issuing policies on lives of children under 12 years of age; to change the conditions of admission to the soldiers and sailors' home and providing that only one year's residence in Ohio shall be necessary to secure admission.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS.

Arizona Visited by a Deluge Which Resulted in Much Loss of Property—Five Indians Drowned.

TEMPLE, Ariz., Feb. 23.—Salt river valley has just been visited by the greatest flood on record. The storm is general over this country. It swept over Arizona with a deluge of rain, raising mountain streams in torrents and the rivers far above flood levels. On Thursday morning Salt river had risen seventeen feet above the ordinary level, at a point twenty-eight miles above Phoenix. At Temple, on the south side of the river, a railroad bridge was swept entirely away, cutting off communication with Phoenix. A little south of Phoenix the river left the channel and overflowed a number of farms, cutting out the railroad track. Many frame structures floated away. The northern edge of the flood enters the city of Phoenix, flooding many poor families in their houses. The electric light works were flooded and the town left in darkness. About 100 adobe houses fell in as soon as the water soaked through them.

The river began to fall Friday afternoon and has now nearly reached its normal station. Its loss by the flood is about $125,000. Five Pima Indians are the only persons known to have been drowned, although it is reported that a white family perished on an island north of Phoenix.

AGAINST FREE COINAGE.

Report of the House Committee on Coinage Weights and Measures.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Mr. Wickham, from the house committee on coinage, weights and measures, on Saturday reported to the house adversely the senate bill providing for the free coinage of silver.

The committee in its report recommends that the bill do not pass and says that under the present law $54,000,000 annually are being added to the volume of the currency. This largely exceeds the contraction by the way of the retirement of national bank notes, and in a period of ten years would gradually add to the volume of the currency above the amount of bank notes, should they all be retired, the sum of $360,000,000.

It says that the demand of the present law does not call for all the surplus silver and that there are now "bearing" the market about 15,000,000 ounces which are sufficient to keep down the price of silver to its present figure.

Joseph Reynolds, who owned the "Diamond Joe" line of steamers plying between St. Louis and St. Paul, from which fact he gained the soubriquet of "Diamond Joe" Reynolds, died recently at Prescott, Ariz., aged 71 years.

LAID TO REST.

General Sherman Buried in His Old Home at St. Louis.

A Monster Procession Composed of Military and Civic Societies Escorts the Illustrious Commander to His Last Resting Place—Simple Services at the Grave.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—The last taps have been sounded, the buglers have trumpeted forth a last farewell and Gen. Sherman sleeps with his kindred. Only the fresh-turned earth on a mound in Calvary cemetery tells the story that the last of that great triumvirate of American generals whose fame is as imperishable as the nation has been laid to rest between the devoted helpmate, who, until called away, smoothed and comforted his declining years, and "Little Willie," his idolized soldier boy. The pageant, the funeral service, the grave, all were in harmony with the man. The one imposing, as was his career; the second, simple to severity, as was his life and habits; the third, with nothing but a fringe of shrubbery to separate it from those of the comrades and veterans with whom he loved to mingle.

General Sherman's desire that his obsequies should be of a military character were obeyed to the most extreme particular. But, at the same time, it was found impossible to draw a hard line that would prohibit the great mass of the people of the city in which he had spent so many years of his life from paying a last tribute of respect to his memory. So, something almost without precedent in a strictly military funeral, two civic divisions were added to the procession and formed not the least impressive feature of the event. In the business center of the city there were no outward manifestations of mourning beyond flags at half-mast and an occasional picture of the dead man with its border of crepe in a store window, but out in the resident district which was traversed by the procession, there was hardly a residence that did not exhibit some token of sorrow.

It was within a few minutes of 8:30 a. m. Saturday when the booming of a gun by battery A of the St. Louis artillery, which was stationed to the east of the depot, announced that the funeral train was on the other side of the big bridge. There was an immense crowd outside the depot, but a large force of police was on hand and no one lacking the necessary authority was allowed to enter. The train was brought over the bridge by two Vandalia locomotives draped in mourning, and was shunted onto a special track. Meanwhile a seventeen-gun salute was fired by the battery. When the train had come to a standstill it was boarded by a deputation of old comrades of Ransom post, G. A. R., and which, after relieving the guard, received the remains and mounted guard. Meanwhile the occupants of the cars were waited upon by a committee of citizens, twenty-five in number, who extended the freedom of the city and expressed a desire to do anything that would contribute to their comfort or convenience. Ex-Gov. E. O. Stannard and Henry Hitchcock were assigned to the family of the deceased, but none of the mourners left the place, preferring to remain on the train until the time set for the funeral.

A few minutes before eleven o'clock the caisson—one that had been specially brought from Fort Leavenworth—and drawn by four coal black horses, was drawn up in front of the main entrance to the depot and amid the roar of artillery the casket was borne from the train by eight members of Ransom post and placed on the carriage. Its head was draped with the stars and stripes, its feet with the Union Jack that had covered the caisson containing the remains of Gen. Joseph Hooker and Gen. George H. Thomas. Under escort of the infantry the caisson was then driven to the point at which it was to take its position in the parade, while the relatives and other members of the funeral party were assisted to carriages which followed the caisson at a distance of a few blocks. The last stage of the journey to the grave was now about to commence. Gen. Merritt gave the signal, there was a double salute of artillery and the head of the column began to move west on Pine street.

From beginning to end the procession was over five miles in length. The route was a distance of nearly eight miles, but at no point was there a perceptible diminution in the unbroken line of spectators. It seemed as though twice the entire population of the city was on the streets. Minute guns were fired by the battery; church bells were tolled as the caisson passed by and the brass bands alternated the Dead March in Saul with other dirges and the old familiar "Marching Through Georgia" to slow time.

It was nearly 2 o'clock when the head of the column reached Calvary. Outside the gates the cavalry and artillery deployed to the right and left. Gently the old veterans of the Thirteenth infantry lifted the casket from the caisson and bore it up the Way of the First Dolor, through the Way of Bethany and to its crossing with the Holy Rosary. Here they laid it down upon a bier placed directly in front of the grave of little Willie, who died at the age of 9 years, in 1863.

To the right was the grave of Mrs. Sherman surmounted by a handsome monument; to the left that of Baby Charlie's, who died in 1864, before his first year of life had passed.

The service performed by Father Sherman was very similar to that conducted by him prior to the removal of the body from the general's late residence in New York, and when he had concluded the casket was gently lowered by the survivors of his old regiment to its last resting place. Then were the military taps beaten and a bugle sounded a last requiem, the earth was shovelled in and all that was mortal of "Old Tecumseh" had passed forever from sight.

A Youthful Hero.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 23.—While skating on the canal here Saturday, Louisa, the young daughter of Joseph Kauffmann, broke through the ice and immediately sank from sight. Two boys, Robert Thompson and Richard Redmond, witnessed the accident from a distance and ran to the girl's aid. Thompson sprang into the water and seized the drowning girl, but in his efforts to rescue her both sank under the ice twice. Redmond crept out on the edge of the hole and taking off his overcoat threw one sleeve of it toward his companion and the latter seized it and managed to reach the ice with the girl.

SHOT TO DEATH.

A Bloody Double Tragedy in the Streets of Columbus, O.,

Between the Editors of Two Sunday Newspapers—W. J. Elliott, of the Capitol, Kills Albert Osborne, of the World.

W. L. Hughes, a Bystander, Killed by a Stray Bullet—The Murderer's Brother Also Shot, and Two or Three Others Wounded—The Affray the Result of a Newspaper Feud.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 24.—A horrible triple tragedy occurred here Monday shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon. Two men were killed and several wounded in a fusillade of pistol shots. The terrible affair was the outgrowth of a newspaper feud, which has been raging for several days between the publishers of the Sunday World and Sunday Capital, of this city. Col. W. J. Elliott, editor of the Capital, shot and instantly killed Albert Osborne, city editor of the World. W. L. Hughes, an old gentleman who was standing near by, was shot and killed with a stray bullet from Elliott's pistol. The tragedy, as before stated, was the result of a newspaper war. Two weeks ago the World made charges against Elliott's family, insinuating that a female relative of Elliott's was unchaste. Elliott retaliated on the following Sunday with a four-column article charging F. W. Levering, editor of the World, with being the joint proprietor of an assignation house, being associated with a woman named Lou Burton in the disreputable enterprise.

Levering is an assistant oil inspector and prominent in politics. The charges therefore created a profound sensation. The charges against Levering also implicated Claude Meeker, Governor Campbell's private secretary. Levering and his city editor, Mr. Osborne, retaliated last Sunday with a sensational article charging Elliott with nearly all the crimes in the calendar. Elliott with his brother Patrick, and Osborn, met yesterday afternoon in High street, near the American hotel. Patrick Elliott opened fire upon Osborne and Osborne returned the fire. A running battle ensued in which J. W. Elliott joined. Patrick Elliott started to run, followed by Osborne, who was followed by W. J. Elliott, all three men emptying their revolvers as rapidly as possible. One of the shots from W. J. Elliott's gun grazed Osborne's arm and he turned and fired at the former. The shot missed its mark and Osborne fled into Malcolm McDonald's hat store. As he did so he turned and fired at W. J. Elliott. The latter fired his weapon almost simultaneously and the shot took effect in Osborne's chin. It went clear through his mouth, upward and backward through the brain and came out at the base of the skull.

Elliott had followed Osborne into the store and as he fired the last shot grappled with him. In the scuffle which followed both their guns were discharged, and Osborne fell to the floor dead, although the last shot, it is said, did not take effect in either man, the ball which caused Osborne's death having entered his face as he came in through the doorway. Osborne fell upon a large pile of boxes containing hats, and the weight of his body caused the boxes to collapse, completely covering him. Elliott retreated out of the front door and disappeared in the crowd with the revolver in his hand. W. L. Hughes, a highly respected citizen and formerly steward of the imbecile asylum, was standing on the pavement watching the formation of the parade. He was struck during the running battle. The ball entered Hughes' head immediately over the left eye, and he dropped upon the iron grating in front of Ambo's restaurant, expiring instantly.

Patrick Elliott was shot in the back and arm and has a frightful wound on the top of the head. The physicians are as yet unable to determine how serious his wounds are. Two other men received bullet wounds. C. W. Sullivan, a clerk of C. C. Griswold's, who, while passing the scene, was shot in the left arm, though not dangerous. The other was a young student named Gardner, who received a bullet in the left leg. W. J. Elliott was at one time state supervisor of printing and has taken an active part in politics. Both of the Elliotts are locked up.

Pat Elliott says Mr. Hughes was killed by Osborne, while eye-witnesses claim W. J. Elliott shot Hughes. W. J. Elliott said that he did not regret the death of Osborne in the least, but would have rather served twenty years of his life in the penitentiary than to be indirectly the cause of Mr. Hughes' death.

Grievances Considered.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 24.—In the office of General Manager Wood, of the Pennsylvania company, were assembled yesterday with Mr. Wood general superintendents Charles Watts, of the northwest, and J. F. Miller, of the southwest systems; thirteen superintendents of divisions, superintendents of motive power and of the telegraphic departments of the company. Each article of the grievances filled by the men was taken up in turn and considered for adjustment by the general officials and the superintendents upon whose divisions the grievance is cited. The object of this conference is to make uniform the entire operative practices of the system, as nearly as possible, and, where consistent, to abate the local grievances of the men.

Entombed Eighteen Days and Rescued Alive.

JEANSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 24.—This place was thrown into a fever of excitement last night when it was announced that five of the men who were entombed in the mine here eighteen days ago had been found alive. Their names are John Tumaskusky, Joe Mastuskowch, John Berne, Bosco Frinko and an unknown Hungarian who was visiting Bernie on the day of the disaster. These five with the thirteen bodies recovered make every one of the missing men accounted for. How they survived is a miracle. Nothing like it has been known or heard of in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania.