# SHERMAN IS NO MORE

The Warrior Loses in His Unequal Battle with Death.

HE BREATHED HIS LAST ON SATURDAY

Scenes at the Death-Bed of the Hero of the March to the Sea -To Be Burled at St. Louis - Funeral Arrangements.

DEATH CONQUERS THE VETERAN.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—General Sherman died at 1:50 p. m., Saturday after a brave struggle for life. The improvement in his condition Friday, which filled his many friends with hope that he would win the battle, gave way to alarming symptoms which caused the attending physicians to announce that the end was rapidly approaching. The members of his family were hastily summoned to his bedside and remained with him to the end.

The General was unconscious for some time before death. He did not suffer any pain. His respirations grew weaker and ceased entirely at 1:50. The end came so easily that for a moment it was not possible to realize that he was

dead. The watchers beside the bedside of the dying hero refused to give up every thread of hope until the last moment. The famous patient had rallied so many times since he was taken ill that his friends believed he would again keep death at bay. Even when his head sank perceptibly to the right side and there was no respiration for fully a minute, at 12:35, the physician, Dr. Alexander, turned to Senator John Sherman and said: "He is not dead; he will breathe again." And the relatives and friends about the couch drew a breath of relief. The doctor's



GENERAL SHERMAN. prophecy was correct, for the great two four-gun batteries of the National warrior moved uneasily in less than a Guard. The cavalry will consist of a minute and he made a move as if to lift troop of regulars and Troop A of the his eyelids, but for the first time his National Guard. The body will be strength had deserted him, and after a feeble effort he sank wearily back upon | honor from Lafayette Post, Grand Army the pillow.

Dr. Alexander made two or three attents to revive him, but did not suc- be in carriages. Following them will ceed, and although he did not communi- come the family and relatives in carcatchis belief to the members of the family he expected the end and waited for it to occur every moment.

had been since 6:20 o'clock in the morning, when he looked at his brother, the Senator, and his children, and addressing the former, said: "There, there, John, it's pretty hard; comfort the children." These words, so far as known, were his last.

At 1 o'clock there was a movement on the part of the dying warrior, as he lay on his camp-bed in the center of the large apartment where he has been confined since last Sunday, and the Grand Army of the Republic will be a noise came from his lips as if he was trying to speak. The physician bent over him, but the noise had stopped. He said it was the mucus on the lungs, and when it was heard a few moments later the doctor said. with his head on the grand old soldier's breast: "The end is not far off."

For nearly half an hour there was no movement on the part of the dying man. About 1:45, about five minutes before the end, there was just the suggestion of a movement of the General's arm and a moan came from his lips. The sound was like that of a man attempting to speak, but changed to a low gurgling noise. The physician in the room reached over and watched the patient's face closely for a moment. Then he turned to the weeping relatives clustered about the couch and said quietly: "The General is dead."

At the bedside were his son, P. T. Sherman, his daughters, Rachel and Lizzie, Lieutenant and Mrs. Fitch, Lieutenant and Mrs. Thackara, Senator John Sherman, Dr. Alexander and General Thomas Ewing. The two daughters remained kneeling, one at each side of the bed, during the last hours of the life of their father. No priest or clergyman was present, neither were any called. No priest has entered the house since Father Taylor called.

The General did not suffer any pain for the last two days. All night long he lay in bed with his head high, but toward morning he worked his head lower, until at last he lay perfectly flat. Death came so quietly that those at the bedside did not realize that the General was dead until Dr. Alexander said: "All is over." Death came with one long sigh. Suffocation, due to the lungs filling with mucus, was the cause.

Immediately after his death Generals Howard and Slocum, who were on General Sherman's staff, were sent for. Some two weeks ago the General made known his wishes as to his burial. He particularly requested that his body

should not lie in state anywhere. He also requested that the funeral be a strictly military one. He said that he did not care particularly for any mili- the lid is a plate of plain silver on tary observances here in New York, but that he did want a military burial in St. Louis, which would be participated his birth and death. While being transin by his old comrades in arms. He also requested that the funeral rites be not in conformity with any particular form of religion. He wanted a soldier's burial. The body is now lying embalmed in the room where the General died-the back room on the second floor. The features are natural, with the exception of a slight swelling on the right jaw and under both eyes. The eyes are closed and the arms folded across the breast.

Less than half an hour after the news of the General's death was flashed over the country messages of condolence began to arrive. The messages were received by Private Secretary Barrett and Senator Sherman. Senator Sherman said that nearly 3,000 dispatches had been received. There was one from President Harrison and one from each of the United States Senators, from members of the Cabinet, from General Schofield and from other army officers.

Other dispatches received were from Chief-Justice Fuller, Henry M. Stanley, Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, Judge Gresham, General Joseph E. Johnston, Vice-President Morton, Justice Harlan, General Alger, James G. Blaine and ex-President Hayes. In addition to these there were telegrams from the foreign Ministers and heads of various State departments from all over the country and Europe.

The outward mark of respect that was shown in New York City upon the announcement of the death of General Sherman was the universal raising of flags at half-mast on all the public buildings, the newspaper offices and on many stores and private residences. Dispatches from all parts of the country state that Governors and State and local authorities generally have issued proclamations and have taken other

official recognition of the death. FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS. Preliminary arrangements for the funeral have been made. The cortege will form at 1 o'clock on Thursday next at the house on West Seventy-first street, and move promptly at 2 o'clock. The funeral services proper will be held in St. Louis. The funerel procession in this city will be made up as follows: The regular-army escort wille be under the command of Colonel Loomis L. Langdon, of the First Artillery. It will consist of all the infantry battalions located in the vicinity of New York harbor. The artillery will be made up of the First Artillery United States Army, Dillenbanks' Light Battery and borne on a caisson. An escort of of the Republic, will surround the riages. Then the President and Vice-President of the United States, ex-President Hayes, ex-President Cleveland, He was unconscious all this time and delegations from the United States Senate and House of Representatives, the Governor of the State of New York and the mayor of the city. The military part of the procession will follow the carriages in this order: The Loyal Legion, Grand Army posts, corps of cadets, National Guard, S. N. G., delegations from civic societies, citizens. The line of march from Desbrosses street ferry had not been decided upon yet. The department of under the command of General Floyd Clarkson; the National Guards under General Fitzgerald: the regular escort under Colonel Landon. General Howard, in command of the military, designated General Butterfield as marshal in charge of the column. Veterans of the Seventh Regiment and those from other regiments will be assigned to positions at the Desbrosses street-ferry to receive the cortege on its arrival there. At the New Jersey end of the ferry will be stationed posts of veterans from that State. G. A. R. posts at points along the route who desire to pay honor to the remains will be notified in season.

The bearers will be: General J. M. Schofield, General O. O. Howard, Rear-Admiral D. L. Braine, Rear-Admiral L. A. Kimberly, General Thomas L. Casey, General J. C. Felton, Prof. H. L. Kendrick, General Joseph E. Johnston, General H. W. Slocum, General Daniel E. Siekles, General L. L. Dodge, General J. M. Corse, General Wager Swayne, General S. L. Woodford.

General Clarkson expects to have 10 .-000 soldiers in line from New York and Brooklyn and 2,500 from New Jersey. Generals Howard and Slocum were asked by the family to take entire charge of the funeral and to accompany the body to St. Louis. The interment will be in Calvary Cemetery, St. Louis, in the family plot, beside the body of Mrs. Sherman and those of his two sons, William. Jr., who died when he was 9 years old, and Charles, who was born and who died during the march to | the morning of the 25th Sherman pursued the the sea, and whom the General never

The funeral in St. Louis will be strictly military in character. On account of the expressed wish of General Sherman when alive, it was decided not to comply with the request of President Harrison that the body be taken to the Mississippi. On February 19, 1864, Washington and there lie in state for a General Sherman received the thanks of Conday. It will not lie in state anywhere. gress for his services in the Chattanooga cam-

The casket is oak covered with black cloth and lined with white satin. The handles are plain silver bars, and on which is inscribed the name, "William Tecumseh Sherman," and the date of ported from here to St. Louis the casket will be placed in a polished oak box place. Sherman immediately moved forward to with silver trimmings. The body is now lying embalmed in the room where the General died. It is covered

with an American flag. THE PRESIDENT INFORMS CONGRESS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The news of General Sherman's death reached Washington in the form of a private dispatch to the President from Senator Sherman, which contained the simple words: "General Sherman passed away at 1:40

p. m. The President sent the following mes-

sage to Congress: "TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENT ATIVES: The death of William Tecumseh Sherman, which took place to-day at his residence in the city of New York at 1:50 o'clock p. m., is an event that will bring sorrow to the heart of every patriotic citizen. No living American was so loved and venerated as he. To look upon his face, to hear his name, was to have one's love of country intensified. He served his country, not for fame, not out of a sense of professional duty, but for love of the dag and of the beneficent civil institutions of which it was the emblem. He was an ideal soldier and shared to the fullest the esprit de corps of the army, but he cherished the civil institutions organized under the constitution and was only a soldier that these might be perpetuated in undiminished usefulness and honor. He was in nothing an imitator, A profound student of military science and precedent, he drew from them principles and suggestions and so adapted them to novel conditions that his campaigns will continue to be the profitable study of the military profession throughout the world. His genial nature made him comrade to every soldier of the great Union army. No presence was so welcome and inspiring at the camp-fire or commandery as his. His career was complete; his honors were full. He had received from the Government the highest rank known to our military establishment and from the people unstinted gratitude and love. No word of mine

can add to his fame.
"His death has followed in startling quickness that of the Admiral of the Navy, and it is a sad and notable incident that when the department under which he served shall have put on the usual emblems of mourning, four of the eight Executive Departments will be simultaneously draped in black, and one other has but to-day removed the crape from its walls.

"BENJAMIN HARRISON," When the message from the President announcing the death of General Sherman was laid before the Senate Senator Hawley (Conn.) rose and offered resolutions reciting the profound sorrow of the Senate at the announcement, and renewing that body's acknowledgment of the inestimable services which he rendered to his country in the day of its extreme peril, lamenting the great loss which the country has sustained and deeply sympathizing with his family in its bereavement. The resolutions were adoped unanimously, and the presiding officer was requested to appoint a committee of five Senators to attend the funeral of General Sherman. The names of the committee were not announced. Before the resolutions were adopted, however, eulogistic addresses were made by Senators Morgan (Ala.), Manderson (Neb.), Davis

(Minn.) and Evarts (N. Y.). BIOGRAPHY OF A HERO. William Teeumseh Sherman was born in Lancaster, O., February 8, 1820. He was the sixth child, and was adopted by Thomas Ewing, and attended school in Lancaster until 1836, when he entered the Military Academy at West Point, graduating from that institution in 1849, in a class of forty-two members. He received his first commission as a Second-Lieutenant in the Third Artillery July 1, 1840, and was sent with that commandto Florida. On November 30, 1841, he was promoted to a First-Lieutenancy. In 1843, on his return from a short leave, he began the study of law, not to make it a profession, but to der himself a more intelligent soldier. In 1846, when the Mexican war broke out, he was sent with troops to California, where he acted as Adjutant-General to General Stephen W. Kearney. On his return, in 1850, he was married to Eilen Boyle Ewing at Washington, her father, his old friend, then being Secretary of the Interior. He was appointed a Captain the commissary department September 21, 1850, but resigned in 1853 and was appointed manager of a bank in San Francisco, but subsequently took up his residence in New York as agent for a St. Louis In 1858-59 he practiced law firm. Leavenworth, Kan., and the following year became superintendent of the Louisiana State Military Academy. It was while he was acting in this connection that Louisiana seceded from the Union, and General Sherman promptly resigned his office. On May 13, 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the Thirteenth Infantry, with instructions to report to General Scott at Washington. Sherman was put in command of a brigade in Tyler's Division. On August 3, 1861, he was made a Brigadier-General volunteers, and was sent to be second in command to General Anderson, Kentucky. On account of broken health, General Anderson was relieved from the command, and General Sherman succeeded him on October 17. Just after the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, in 1802. General Sherman was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee. In the great battle of Shiloh, Sherman's division served as a sort of pivot. He was wounded in the hand during the fight, but refused to leave the field. General Halleck declared that "Sherman saved the fortunes of the day on the 5th, and contributed largely to the glorious vic-tory of the 7th." General Sherman was always conspicuous for judgment and dash. He was made a Major-General next, and on July 15 he was ordered to Memphis. On account of brilliant services in the Vicksburg campaign he was appointed a Brigadier-General. On October 14, 1863, General Sherman was ordered to take his corps to the relief of General Rose crans, who had been forced back into Chatta nooga after the battle of Chickamauga. On enemy by the roads north of Chickamauga and everywhere destroyed the rebel communications. During these operations General Burnside was besieged at Knoxviile. Sherman made forced marches to his relief, and, after supplying him, marched back to Chattanooga, After General Grant had been made Lieutenant-General he assigned General Sherman to the command of the military division of

paign. On April 10 he received his orders to move against Atlanta. His forces then con-sisted of 99,000 men, with 254 guns, while the Confederate army, under Johnston, was composed of 62,000 men. Sherman repeatedly attacked the enemy, who grad-ually fell back. On July 17 Sherman began the direct attack on Atlanta. In a number of severe sorties the Union forces were victorious, and on September I the enemy evacuated the the works that covered Savannah, and soon captured that city. His army had marched 300 miles in twenty-four days through the heart of Georgia and had achieved a splendid victory. Sherman was made a Major-General and received the thanks of Congress for his triumphal march. Sherman left Savannah in February, and soon flanked Charleston, compelled its evacuation, and entered Co lumbus on the 17th. He thence moved on Goldsboro, opening a com-munication by the Cape Fear river with Schofield. Johnston, at Greensboro, received news of Lee's surrender, and sent word to Sherman asking on what terms he would receive his surrender. Sherman made a basis of agreement which was repudiated by the Government as being too enient. The General determined not to revisit Washington, but finally did so at the special request of the President. General Sherman took leave of his army on May 30. From June 27, 1864, to March 3, 1860, he was in command of the military division of the Mississippi. Upon the appointment of Grant as General of the army Sherman was promoted to be Lieutenant-General, and when Grant became President of the United States, March 4, 1869, Sherman succeeded him as General, with headquarters at Washington. At his own request, and in order to make Sheridan General in Chief he was placed on the retired list, with full pay and emoluments, on February 8, 1834. For awhite after that the General resided in St. Louis, but some years ago moved to New York, where he became a great favorite, There was hardly a night that he did not attend some dinner, entertainment or theater party, and he became well known an eloquent after-dinner speaker. The General lived very quietly with his family at his house in Seventy-first street, near

Central Park. General Sherman leaves six children-Rev. Thomas Ewing Sherman, Philomel Tecumseh Sherman, of the law firm of Evarts. Chonte & Beaman, Mrs. A. M. Thackera, of Rosemont, Pa., Mrs. T. W. Fitch, of Pittsburgh, and Misses Rachael and Ellen Sherman. Sherman died two years ago.

## TWO OLD INDIAN DEEDS.

Showing for What Trifles the Aborigines Traded Away Their Lands.

One of the old and original patentees in the Norwalk (Conn.) settlement was a family by the name of Kellogg, writes a Bridgeport correspondent of the New York Times. Among the records of the family are a number of deeds and patents from the Indians, which are very interesting. An Indian deed to Roger Ludlowe is as follows:

A deed of sale made by Norwalke Indians unto Meisters Roger Ludlowe, of Fairfield, as followeth, 26th February, 16:0.

An agreement made between the Indians of Norwalke and Roger Ludlowe: It is agreed that the Indians of Norwaike, for deed in consideration of eight fathems of wampum, six coates, tenn hatchots, tenn hoes, tenn knives, tenn scissors, tenn jewes harpes, tean fathoms tobaccoe, three kettles of six hands about, tenn looking glasses, have granted all the lands, meddows, pasturings, trees whatsoever there is and grounds between the twoe rivers, the to the middle of saidd rivers from the sea a day's walke into the country, to the sayed Roger Lodlowe and his heirs and assigns for ever, and that noe Indian or other shall challenge or claim any ground within the sayed river or limits nor disturb the sayed Roger, his heirs or assigns within the precincts afore-

At the bottom of the deed are the names of several Indian chiefs who signed the document. Another deed from the Indians is to

Captain Patrick. It reads as follows: An agreement betwix Daniel Patrick and Mehackem and Naramake and Pemenate Hewn amponn, Indians of Norwake and Makenton, to the said Daniel Patrick hath bought of the said three Indians the ground called Sacunyte Napucke; also Meenworth; thirdly, Asmusowis; fourthly, all the land adjoyninge to the after-mentioned as far up in the country as an Indian can go in a day from sun rising to sun setting, and two islands neers adjoinings to the sayed Carantenayneek, all boended on the west side with Noewanton, on the east side to the river Norwake, and all trees, meadows and natural adjuncts thereunto belonginge for him and

his heirs forever. For which land the saved Indians are to receive of the said Daniel Patrick of wampum tenn fathoms, hatchets three, howes three, when ship comes, sixe glasses, twelve tobacco pipes, three knives, tenn drills, tenn needles. This as full satisfaction for the aforementioned lande and for the peaceful possession of which the aforementioned Mahachewell doth promise and undertake to silence all opposers to this purchase if any should in his time act. To witnesse which on both sides our hands are interchangeably hereunto sett this 20th of April, 1640.

A Bold and Winning Trick. Volkhovsky, a Russian exile, while lecturing at Hampstead. Eng., related a desperate artifice to which he once resorted. A police official once searched his house for compromising papers. At the time there was in his possession a certain document the discovery of which meant serious danger not only to himself, but also to his friends. Volkhovsky was desperate, for it was quite certain that the document would be found. But a daring trick saved him. He coolly handed the document to the official, who scarcely glanced at it, and handed it back. Thus after the most minute search, the official, his nose blackened with soot and his hair decorated with feathers-for he had even examined the stove-pipes and the bedding-had to depart empty-handed.

Curiosities of the Census.

A curious fact in statistics of population is the greater number of people whose age is expressed in decimals of ten. For instance, in the last census of Rhode Island there were more than twice as many people 50 years old as there were 49. So, again, there have been found in a certain area 2,000 colored people 69 years old, 1,200 71 and and 19,000 70. The fact is a striking Mustration of the general fondness of people for round numbers. A man who is 59 or 61 years of age is quite apt to call himself 60, and in a similar case a woman will call herself 40 or 50.

### BASE-BALL.

Allen W. Thurman, Jr., Chosen President of the National Board of Control-Partial List of Preferred Players.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—The National Board of Professional Base-Ball Associations, represented by Colonel John I. Rogers, of the League; Allen W. Thurman, of the American Association; L. C. Krauthoff, of the Western Association, and Nick Young, the secretary of the board, met in secret session in the Auditorium Friday. In the afternoon the chairmanship of the board was unanimously tendered to A. G. Spalding, of Chicago, but he positively declined to accept the position. The board was unprepared for Mr. Spalding's refusal to accept the office and it became evident at once that it would be compelled to select one of its own members, but not one of the trio was willing to undertake the task of autocratic rule for the allotted term of five years. After a lengthy discussion it was finally decided that the chairmanship should be made a movable position. Under the arrangement adopted A. G. Thurman is to hold office for one year, when he will be succeeded by L. C. Krauthoff, who, after a year of service, will be relieved by Colonel Rogers. For secretary of the board there was no suggestion of any name but that of Nick Young, and the veteran base-ball official was formally elected for a term of five years. This important matter having been disposed of the board took a recess, with the understanding that the disputed claims of players be taken up afterward. On reassembling and after a session lasting until midnight no decision was reached in the matter.

The following list of players was reserved by different National League clubs and will be presented to the board by Mr. Young to-day:

Chicago-Anson, Pfeffer, Cooney, Williamson, Dahlen, Ryan, Duffy, Carroll, Wilmot, Foster, Burns, Glenalvin, Farrell, Nagle, Kittridge, Graff, Hutchinson, Luby, Stein, Gumbert, Van Haltren, Dwyer, Tener, Earle, Darling.

New York-Ewing, Clark, Buckley, Brown, Rusie, Keefe, Welch, Crane, Sharrott, Burkett, Connor, Whistler, Bassett, Richardson, Glasscock, Ward, Denny, Whitney, O'Rourke, Gore, Slattery, Tiernan, Released-Hornung, Mur-phy, O'Day.

Brooklyn-Terry, Lovett, Caruthers, Hemming, Daly, Bushong, Clark, Kinslow, Foutz, Collins, Pinkney, Burns, O'Brien, Smith, Ward. Released conditionally-Donovan, Visner.

Pitisburgh-Beckley, Bierbauer, Miller, Root, Burke, Haelen, Carroll, Fields, Staley, Galvin, Smith, Day, Anderson, Berger, Mack, Decker, Wilson, Laroque, Kuehne. Released-McCor-mick, Conway, Morris.

Philadelphia - Clements, Gray, Hallman, Gleason, Sanders, Meyers, Allen, Mulvey, Mayer, Hamilton, Sunday, Thompson, Fegarty, Thornton, Schuitz, Esper. Reicased-Farrar, Buffinton.

Boston, Cleveland and Cincinnati's list could not be secured. The Cleveland released list is: Gilks, Bakely, Delaney, Faatz and Twitchell.

Plans of the Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies - Location of the Proctor

Tower-Congresses for All the World. CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—The committee on inaugural ceremonies of the World's Columbian Exposition will ask the directory to appropriate \$150,000 for their purposes. It estimates that it will realize \$236,000. The ceremonies will continue through four days, concluding with a grand ball, to which the recommendation is that the admissions shall be limited to 1,000 and the price of tickets placed at \$10. Military displays will form a prominent but not the principal feature of the ceremonies; the number of the military will be limited to 10,000, and none but crack organizations will be selected. Competitive drills at Jackson Park will be provided for. It is proposed to erect stands at convenient places along the line of march, to which an admission will be charged. Chauncey M. Depew for orator is the preference of the committee, though no recommendation in this matter is made. The President of the United States, the Governors of New York and Illinois and President Palmer will be invited to make addresses.

The Proctor tower is practically located. The ways and means committee considered the matter again Friday and came to the conclusion that the Midway Plaisance, about half way between the Illinois Central tracks and Washington Park, was the place for it. The world's congress auxiliary of the

World's Columbian Exposition through its president, Hon. C. C. Bonney, made its first report to the directory Friday night. The scope of the work proposed by the auxiliary is indicated by the list of committees appointed on congresses, the programme of which is as follows: May-Music, literature and art, including congresses of authors, publishers, philologists,

librarians, composers, singers, dramatists, painters, sculptors. June-Science, philosophy, invention and education, including congress of astronomers, archæologists, botanists, chemists, electricians, ethnologists, geologists, geographers,

mineralogists, metallurgists, zoologists. July-Religion, morals and temperance, including church congresses, missionary conventions, Sunday-schools, social purity, ethics, morals, temperance, suppression of vice.

August-Government, law and medicine, including municipal, general and international law, administration of justice, government of cities, expatriation, naturalization and extradition, international privileges of citizenship, patents and copyrights, public health, private sanitation and governmental regula-tions, prison reform, arbitration and peace.

September-Labor congresses, social science associations, building associations, mutual benefit associations, co-operative organizations. October-Agriculture, commerce and science, including agricultural colleges. State boards of agriculture; farmers' societies, including dairymen horse, sheep and cattle raisers, horticulturists; boards of trade, bankers' associations and other organizations relative to production, transportation, distribution and ex-