and Mrs. Fitch, Lieutenant and Mrs. Thackary, Senator John Sherman, Dr. Alexander and General Thomas Ewing. His two daughters remained kneeling, one at each side of the bed, during the last hours of life of their father. No priest or called. No priest has entered the house since Father Taylor called. Death came so quickly that those at the bedside did not realize that the general was dead until the doctor said: "All is over." Death came with one long sigh. Suffocation was due to his lungs filling with mucus. Immediately after his death General's Howard and Stocum, who were on General Sher man'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 he did not care particularly for any military observances here in New York, but he did want a military burial in St. Louis, which would be participated in by his old comrades-in-arms. He also requested that the funeral eites be not in conformity with any particular form of religion. He wanted a soldier's

The body is now lying embalmed in the room where the general died, a back room on the second floor. The features are natural with the exception of a slight swell-ing on the right law and under both eyes. The eyes are closed and arms folded across

Senator John Sherman left the house early In the afternoon and went to the house of Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, where he will remain until the departure for St. Louis. Over one thousand telegrams have been received and will be made public tomorrow.

Dr. Alexander, who has been almost incessantly at the general's bedside from the time his illness began, said tonight: "The general caught cold a week ago Wednes-day. The next day he attended a wedding and aggravated the cold. Friday I wedding and aggravated the cold. Friday I found the general suffering from a cold and sore throat, but Saturday he felt so much better that he wanted to go out. I dissuaded him, however. Erysipeias set in Sunday and Monday he became delirous. The erysipelas spread over his face and the tymphatic glands in the neck became applies. Theselve and Wedessday became swollen. Tuesday and Wednesday he grew worse, but rallied slightly Thursday. The rally was not such, however, as to insureven a faint hope of recovery, and I so in even a faint hope of recovery, and I so informed Surgeon General Moore at Washington. Friday was the turning point. Erysipelas had almost completely disappeared, but the attack had left him much weakened. His old complaint—bronchial trouble and asthma I think killed him. In his weakened condi-tion he was unable to throw off the mucus which gathered. It accumulated and he was slowly strangled to death. I think he suffered greatly, but he bore everything without a murmur and no one could have been more heroic. Since Tuesday we practically abandoned hope for his recovery following telegrams have been re

ceived by the family :

Secretary Noble—Heartfelt sym PFrom Secretary Noble—Heartfelt sym-pathy of myself and Mrs. Noble goes forth to the family of dear General Sherman and to you. Our countrymen mourn one of our own and the world's greatest heroes. But yours is a deeper grief for the loss of a father, brother and friend. Heaven bless

Secretary Blaine-Convey to your prother's family our tenderest sympathy. A very great man has gone. Secretary Tracy-In this hour of affliction you have my deepest sympathy. The mem-ory of General Sherman will be forever perished by the American people as one of

their most valued possessions.

William Tecumseh Sherman was born in Lancaster, O., February 18, 1830. He was the son of Judge Charles R. Sherman, whose paternal ancestors emigrated from Essex county, England, to Massachusetts and Connecticat. His grandfather, Taylor Sherman of Norwalk, Conn, was an accomplished schotar and an able jurist. General Sherman's father was also born at Norwalk, where he was admitted to the barand married Mary Hoyt. A few months after his marriage he went to Ohio in search of a home, leaving his wife in Connecticut. He arrived at Lancaster on his way to Cincinnati, and was so pleased with the place that he concluded to remain. The following season his wife came to him across the Alleghanies on horseback, carrying her first infant (afterward Judge Charles T. Sherman) on a pillow strapped before her saddle. It was a long aud weary journey, but was safely accomplished. In 1823 General Sherman's father was elected to the supreme beach of Ohio. In the sixth year of his term, as he was about to hold a session of court at Lebanon, he was suddenly stricken down with a fatal malady and died June 24, 1829, in the forty-first year of his age. Mrs. Sher-man was left a widow with eleven children,

means were limited and kind friends came to her assistance and took charge of the oldest children. Mr. Thomas Ewing, an eighbor and friend of the deceased, adopted the third son, William Tecumaeh, and procured his appointment as a cadet at West Point, where he was trained for his great services in upholding the union and bearing its flag in triumph "from mountains to the sea."
The appointment to West Point was made

the oldest of whom was only eighteen years

in July, 1836, and in July, 1840, he graduated and was appointed a second lieutenant in the aird artillery, and was promoted to first lieutenant in November, 1841. He served in Florida until 1842, and from that date, with a brief interval in garrison at Fort Moultrie, S. C. until 1846 when he was ordered to California serving as acting assistant ad-jutant general of the department of California until February, 1849. He was then transferred to San Francisco on similar duty on the staff of General Persifer S. Smith, manding the division of the Pacific. In January, 1850, he was ordered to New York as bearer of dispatches. On May 1 of the same year he was married to Miss Elleu Ewing, the daughter of Hon. Thomas Ewing, at that time secretary of the interior. In September of that year he was transferred to the commissary department with the rank of car tain, and was stationed at St. Louis and New months' leave of absence, he resigned from the army September 6, 1853, to engage in the banking business in San Francisco. In 1857 he removed to New York and during that year the affairs of his firm were closed.

In 1858 ne went to Leavenworth, Kan. practiced law until July, During this year he was elected superintend cut of the proposed military academy is Louisiana. This institution was opened Jan uary 1, 1860, as the Louisiana state seminary of learning and military academy, at Baton Rouge, and Sherman remained at its head until January 18, 1861, when he addressed a letter to the governor asking to be re-"the moment the state [Louisiana] determined to secede." His request was soon after granted, and in the latter part of February be left for St. Louis, where for a ort period he held the presidency of

On May 14, 1861, he was appointed colonel of the Thirteenth regular infantry, and soon after his arrival in Washington was placed in command of a brigade in Tyler's division he led at the battle of Bull Run, Jul August 3 following, of brigadier general was issued to date May 17, and on August 24 he was ordered to duty in the department of the Cumberland under General Anderson, succeeding to the command of that department on October 8. 1861, but was relieved in November and sent to Missouri. After a brief service on inspection duty he was, on December 23, placed in command of the camp of instruction and post of Benton Barracks. In February, 1862, he was sent to Paducah, Ky., to aid in the operations then in progress under Commofore Foote on the Tennessee river. Here he organized the division which he subsequently commanded at the pattle of Shiloh, where his conduct did much to check disorder and ie the shock of the unexpected onset. meral Halleck reported firmness 'saved the day." Grant also an-nounced officially: "I am indebted to Gennounced officially: "I am indebted to Ge eral Sherman for the success of the battle The advance upon and siege of Corinth next followed, resulting in the evacuation of that placeMay 29. In the meanwhile Sherman placeMay 29. In the meanwhile Sherman had been promoted to be adjutant general of volunteers. In July, hav-ing been assigned to command the district of Memphis, he occupied that place on the 21st, where he remained unti-called upon in December by General Grant to take command of the expedition for the capture of Vicksburg. As this movement was intended to be a surprise the preparations were hastily executed. Embarking his
troops on December 21, at Johnston's Landing, some twelve miles up the Yazoo,
separated, however, from the high and
strongly-fortified bluffs opposite by almost imparsable swamps and bayous. On
the 26th the attempt to carry the position by
assault was bravely made, but without sucbecame general. In 1871-2 he made an extended tour in Europe and the east. In October, 1874, the head-quarters of the army were removed from Washington to St. Louis, but In 1871-2 be made 1876, He from Washington to St. Louis, but in April, 1876, were re-established at Washington. He published in 1875 "Memoirs of General W. T. Sherman by Himself." On November I, 1883, General Sherman relinquished command of the army and went to St. Louis to rezide. After his retirement he removed to New York, where he resided up to the time of his death.

cess and, owing to the surrender of Holly Springs, which overthrew General Grant's plan of co-operation, reinforcements were now arriving to the enemy and Sherman returned to Milliken's Bend, where General McClernand, who had arrived, took command January 4, 1863, Sherman being assigned to the Fifteenth corps, which took a leading part in the assault on and capture of the Arkansas next Fort Hindman on the 11th instant. In

post, Fort Hindman, on the 11th instant. In the Vicksburg campaign which succeeded,

Sherman bore a prominent part with his com

mand was at once ordered to pursue Johnson, who with a relieving force had been lying east of the Big Black, but retreating heatily

on the news of the surrender. By the 10th he was driven behind the entrenchments of

Jackson. Siege operations were actively pressed, but on the night of the 16th Johnson

succeeded in escaping. Steele's division pur-

succeeded in escaping. Steere's division pur-ned to Brandon, and after destroying the rail roads in all directions. Sherman fell back to the west of the Big Black, along which he lay when summonded, on September 22, to the relief of Rosecrans' beleagured army at

Chattanooga. Meanwhile, he had been ap-pointed brigadier general in the regular army, to date from July 4. By September 27 the last of his command was embarked at Vicks-burg, and by October 4 Memphis was reached,

whence he marched castward, repairing the

railroads as he proceeded until the 27th, when orders reached him at Tuscamba from General

Grant, who had superceded Rosecrans, to abandon all work and hasten on to Chatta-

nooga. By November 15 Sherman himself ar

rived at that place, and viewing the situa-tion, hastened back to his command, which

by forced marches was up and in position by the 23rd, and by 3 p. m. next day had car-ried the north end of Missionary Ridge,

which position he strongly fortified during the night. At sunrise on the 25th, by orders,

a furious battle was maintained all day, compelling Bragg to so weaken his center to support his right than when Thomas was thrown in in the center at 3p m, the success of the day was insured, and by mid-

night Bragg's army was in full retreat. Sherman and Hooker pursued at daylight

the routed army, the former turning back on the 29th for the relief of Burnside, besieged at Kuoxville and reported to be unable to

hold out later than December 3. Moving

miles in three days, Longstreet was compelled

to raise the siege and retreat to Virginia, whereupon Sherman returned to Chattanooga

and ordered his command into winter quar-

ters. Although Sherman had command of the department of Tennessee, he retained

command of the troops in the field. February 1, 1864, Sherman moved out of Vicksburg

Meridian, the great railway center of the southwest, and chief source of supplies for

the confederate army, destroyed the railroads in every direction, bridges, locomotives, etc. Owing to the failure of the cavalry

livision of Smith to perform its part, the ex

pedition was obliged to return February 26.

General Grant having been promoted to be lieutenant general, he named Sherman as his

successor in the command of the military di-

vision of the Mississippi, composed of the de-partments of the Ohio, the Cumberland, the

Tennessee and the Arkansas. Assuming this command about the middle of March Sherman at once entered upon the task of or-

ganizing his army and enlarging his

communications preparatory to the spring campaign, which was to be directed against

Atlanta, Ga, and to commence simultane-ously with the opening of spring a Richmond campaign by Grant. Accordingly, on May 6, Sherman set forth with his army from the winter quarters about Chattanooga. To op-

pose him was the army of Johnston, lying about Dalton and numbering not far from 50,000. Sherman's strength numbered 98,797

This campaign was inaugurated at Dalton

on May 7. Johnston was compelled by Sherman's flank movement to abandon his

strong position on May 13, and fall back upon

Resaca, which in turn he evacuated after a severe battle and retreated to Allatoona Pass.

Without attempting to force Johnston's strong position in front, Sherman, on the 2d

by a circuit to the right, marched on Dallas

New Hope church, where some severe fighting

occurred 25-28. On the first of June, Alla-toons was occupied by Sherman, and made a secondary base of supplies. On the 4th

Johnston retreated to the strong positions of Kenesaw, Pine and Lost Mountains. There

was almost constant fighting from June 10th July 2. After two unsuccessful assaults on Kenesaw on June 27, on July 2 Sherman es-

saved another flank movement by the right

That night Kenesaw was abandoned by John-son, and by July 10 he had fallen back across

the Chattanooga, and taken up in a line cov-ering Atlanta. On July 17 Johnston was

superseded in command by Hood. On this day

Sherman completed his crossing of the Chat tahooche and on the 19th and 20th the battle of

Peachtree Creek was fought, resulting in the

withdrawal of the enemy to the entrench

ments of Atlanta. On the 22d, by a night

march Hood had gained the left of Sherman's line, which he attacked furiously, a fierce

rear was in progress when, on July 28, Hood

made a vigorous attack, but was repulsed

Sherman now determined upon bold measurement

ures to gain Atlanta. On August 12 he had

been made major general in the regular army

Sending Kilpatrick out to destroy the rai

roads in the rear, he swung around to the

southwest, and by August 28 his entire army

excepting the Twentieth corps, was behind Atlanta, busily engaged in destroying the

only railroads by which that city was sup-plied. On the 29th the Macon road was

plied. On the 20th the Macon road was reached near Jonesboro', where Hardee was

with his own and Lee's corps, the battles of August 31 to September I ensuing, leaving Sherman between Jonesboro and Atlanta.

During the night of September 1 Hood evac

that could be used, and on the 2d, Slocur

with the Twentieth corps entered the city Sherman's losses from Chattanooga amounte

to 31.687 and the confederate loss was nearly

thirty-five thousand. Hood had been reb

forced from time to time, and had yet an effective force of 40,000. Sherman received in June Blair's Seventeenth corps, numbering 13,000. Hood

now drew off to about Lovejey's, uniting with Hardee, while Sherman gave his army

much-needed rest. On September 28 Hoo

resumed operations by crossing the Chatta

hoochee and operating against Sherman'

communications, appearing before Allutonic October 5, held by a garrison of 1,944 men

The repeated assaults of the enemy were of

no avail and were finally abandoned, but not until 707 of the little band had fallen,

while the loss of the enemy was not less. Heed now moved in a northwesterly direction, Sherman follow-ing as far as Gaylesville, Ala., when, becom-

ing convinced that Hood's only design was to draw him out of Georgia, he abandoned

further pursuit, and detaching the Fourth and Twenty-third corps to reinforce Thomas

at Nashville, and leaving the latter to defend

Tennessee against Hood, he ran back all the surplus property and supplies to Chatta

noora, broke up the railroad, de-stroyed Atlanta, and cutting the tele-graph behind him, November 12, started on the 15th, upon his famous march to the sea. The history of this march is well

known. By December to Sherman was be

fore Savannah; Fort McAllister was carried on the 13th, and on the night of the 20th

Savannan was evacuated, while Snerman was on his way to Hilton Head to arrange for

naking this very step impossible. Return

ing to Savannah he, entered the city on the 23d. His loss from Atlanta was but 567, in-cluding 345 wounded and 159 missing. After

resting at Savannah and refitting his army h

occupied on the 17th; Cheraw, March 3, Fayetteville, March 11; the battle of Averys-bere was fought March 16; that of Benton-ville, March 19 and 20; Goldsboro was occu-

pied, March 22; Raisigh, April 13; and Apr 18, at Durham Station, Sherman accepted th

agreement' which was rejected by the government, but on the 26th received the sur

render on the terms accorded to Lee by Grant. Resuming his march, Washington was reached May 24, 1865, where, after the grand review, his army was disbanded. On the 27th of June, 1865, he was appointed to command the

military divisions of the Mississippi; was promoted to be lieutenant general July 25,

1866, and on August 11 assigned to comman

the military division of the Missouri. On March 4, 1869, on the accession of General Grant to the presidency, General Sherman

surrender of Johnston's army on a

oved northward February I. Columbia was

uated Atlanta, after destroying everything

with great loss.

battle ensuing, the enemy finally retiring t their defenses. A movement to flank Hood at Atlanta by cutting the railroads in his

ohnston then took up a strong positio

men of all arms, with 254 guns.

with four divisions, and making his way

and making the last eighty-fou

Sherman attacked Bragg's right,

Sherman bore a prominent part with his command. In the expedition up Steele's bayon to the Yazoo in March; the feint upon Haine's Birff, April 29 and May 1; movement to Grand guif, May I to 6; capture of Jackson, May 14; the occupation of Wainut bills, and subsequent assaults upon the land defenses of Vicksburg, May 19 to 22, in each attempt the colors being planted on the enemy's works; and in the siege operations which resulted in the surrender of the city July 4 1863, when Sherman with a detached command was at once ordered to pursue Johnson. President Harrison Notifies Congress Washington, Feb. 14.-The president this afternoon sent the following message to

Congress:

To the senate and house of representatives:
The death of William Tecumseh Sherman, which took place today, is an event that will bring sorrow to the heart of every patriotic American. 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 flag and of the beneficient civil institutions of which it was the emblem. He was an ideal soldier and shared to the fullest the esprit du 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. 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 a profitable study of the military profession throughout the world. His genial nature made him a comrade to every soldier of the great union army. No presence was so welcome and inspiring at a camp-fire or commandery as his. His career was complete, his honor was full. He had received from the government the highest rank known to our military establishment, and from the people unstinted gratitude and love. His death followed in CODUTESSI highest rank known to our military establishment, and from the people unstinted gratitude and love. His death followed in startling suddenness that of the admiral of the navy, and it is a sad and notable fact that when the department under which he served shall have but on the usual emblem of mourning four of the eight executive departments will be simultaneously draped in black, and one other has but today removed the crape from its walls.

BENJAMIN HARRISON. The News in Washington.

Washington, Feb. 14.-The president had ust finished lunch this afternoon and was walking up stairs to his office when the Associated press bulletin announcing the death of General Sherman was handed him. The president was very much moved at the ntelligence, as he and General Sherman had beca near and dear friends for many years, The president served under General Sher-

man in his famous march to the sea and the friendship begun at that time has been strengthened by their close association ever since. The president sent for General Grant, acting secretary of war, and Major General Schofield, gave instructions for full military honors for the dead soldier and made sever suggestions in regard to the character of the general orders announcing General Sherman death to the army. He also prepared a me sage to congress on the same subject and issued an executive order announcing the death to the country, and added; "The secretary of war will cause the highest military honors to be paid to the memory of this dis tinguished officer. The national flag will be floated at half mast over all public buildings until after the burial and public business will be suspended in the executive departments in the city of Washington and in the city where the interment takes place on the da of the funeral and in all places where public expression is given to the national sorrow during such hours as will enable every flicer and employe to participate therein with their fellow citizens." The president also sent a telegram of condoience to the family, in which he suggested that the body

of the capitol for at least one day.

Representatives of the Associated press interviewed several members of the cabinet today. Secretary Noble said he felt great personal grief at the loss of General Sherman Among the first events in Noble's official life in Washington was a visit from Sherman voluntarily made in behalf of the ex-confederate general, Joseph Johnston. He (Sher man) was as ready to support any man when friendly to the government as he was uncom-

be brought to Washington on its way to St

Louis, and that it lie in state in the rotunds

promising to all its enemies.

Postmaster General Wanamaker said:
"He was made of pure gold. No man that I ever knew combined in such a degree the courage of a lion, the gentleness of a woman and the simplicity of a child."

Acting Secretary of War Grant this afternoon issued a general order to the army announcing the death, it including the president's magnificant. issued by Adjutant General Kelton, directing that on the day of the funeral troops at every military post will be paraded and orders read to them, after which labors for the day will cease. The flag will be displayed a half mast from the receipt of this order untithe close of the funeral. On the day of the funeral a salute of seventeen guns will be fired at half hour intervals, commencing at 6 a. m. Officers of the army will wear the usual badges of mourning and the colors of the several regiments and batteries will be draped in mourning for

a period of six months.
Attorney General Miller—The world has lost the first of its military men. At least there is no one surviving at all comparable to there is no one surviving at all comparable to him unless it be Von Moltke. Very few men have been so close to the hearts of the people as General Sherman. One thing struck me in the great centennial review in New York. There the general stood by the side of the president. No matter what else might be claiming his attention, he did not fail to take off his hat and salute the flag. He might let men pass without recognition, but never the flag. Secretary Blame—For more than thirty

years I have known General Sherman very intimately. Of his many and great qualities it is not necessary to speak. He did not glow less in the intimacy of private life and by the fireside in his own home. He was one of the warmest friends to those who professed friendship, was frank, just and magnanimous. He spoke and wrote with a freedom that seemed almost reckless and oftentimes was misunderstood, as when he wrote his memoirs. His death seems premature. The house committee on military affairs will report appropriate resolutions of respect and recommend that the house take part in

the funeral services.

General Cutcheon, chairman of the committee on military affairs, referred feelingly to the fact that General Sherman's death re-moved the last of the three great union generals. "This passage from Sherman's memoirs," said he, "is a key to the charac ter of the whole man. It was at the outbreak f the war when Sherman was in Louisiana On no earthly account will I do any act or think any thought hostile to or in defiance o the old government of the United States."

The following is the president's message to

the family of General Sherman: "I loved and venerated General Sherman and would stand very near to the mere deeply affilicted members of his family in this hour of be-reavement. It will be as if it were one dead in every loyal household in the land. gest that the body be borne through ington and he in state for one day in the rotunda of the capital. Please a dvise me of any arrangements made."

The General to Old Comrades. Sr. Louis, Mo., Feb. 14.-In February, 1890, on the occasion of General Sherman's seventieth birthday, the members of Ransom post, Grand Army of the Republic, of which General Sherman was the first commander, sent the general many congratulatory letters and telegrams. The old warrior, replying to these, among other things said:

these, among other things said:

I have again and again been urged to allow my name to be transferred to the roster of the many posts of the Grand Army of the Republic here, but my invariable answer was not that kansom post stood by me since the beginning and I will by it to my end, and then it is organized capacity it will deposit my poor body in Calvary cemetery alongside my faithful wife and diolized soldier boy. My health continues good, so my comrades of Ransom post must guard theirs that they may be able to fulfill this sacred duty imposed by their first commander. God bless you all.

W. T. Sherman.

Sorrow at St. Louis.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 14.—The announcement of General Sherman's death caused the deepest sorrow among his thousands of friends in this city. Ransom post, Grand Army of the Republic, of which General Sherman was the first commander, reeis the loss more probably than any other in the country. The general had refused fanumerable times become an active member of posts in other cities, saying he loved his comrades of Ransom post, had been one of its charter members and would remain

with it to his dying may: It is expected that the funeral arrangements will be to a certain extent made by Ransom post, as General Sherman in his letter of February 9, 1890, Sherman in his letter of February 9, 1890, expressly desired to be laid at rest by his old comrades. Commander Ripley sont a telegram to the general's son this afternoon tendering the services of the post and announcing that an escort and guard of honor would be sent to Novy York. At a mass meeting of leading cilizons this afternoon a message of condolence and sympathy was sent to the family. As soon as the news of his death was received the fire bells tolled out the intelligence in all parts of the city and flags on all municipal buildings were half masted. Those on the federal structure were already at half mast federal structure were already at half mast in respect to the memory of Admiral Porter.

His Native State Claims Him. COLUMNUS, O., Feb. 14.—The following telegram was forwarded tonight to General

Thomas Ewing, New York City: As the representative of the people of Ohio I claim the body of General Sherman for burial on the soil of the state which gave him birth. The people of Ohio will keep his gave green.

JAMES E. CAMPRELL. At the instance of the governor Adjutant General Dill issued an order announcing the death of General Sherman and calling on the national guards to join with the people in testifying to the great loss sustained at his death. All flags will be half masted.

Loyal Legion to be Represented.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 14.—General Sherman became a companion of the Ohio commandery of the order of the Loyal Legion in 1885 and in 1887 he was elected its commander and served one year. The fact that this was his native state as well as that of many of his contrades induced him to place his membership here. Several companions were ap pointed a committee to represent the com-mandery at the funeral, including ex-Presi-dent Hayes, General Cox, General Hicken-looper, General Hay and Captain Calvin S. Brice.

Ex-President Hayes on Sherman. CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 14.-Ex-President Hayes, speaking of the death of General Sherman tonight, said: There are probably few men who ever lived in any country who were known and loved as General Sherman was. He was the idol of the soldiers of the army and will be greatly mourned by all of them. In figure, in face and in bearing he was the ideal soldier. I think it can be said of him, as he once said of another, "With him gone the world seems less bright nd cheerful than it was before.

Sympathy From Onincy. Quincy, Ill., Feb. 14.-Colonel Distin, com nander of the Illinois department of the Grand Army of the Republic, sent a telegram to General Sherman's son tendering the sincere sympathy of the department to the be reaved family and adding that nowhere will the patriotic and illustrious services of our nation be more sacredly cherished than in Illinois. The services of the department are

Sympathy from France. Paris, Feb. 14.-The due de Chartres upon hearing of the dangerous illness of General Sherman, expressed deep felt grief, saying: "As an ex-officer of the Army of the Potomac, and as an ardent admirer of the giories of the United States, I am most af-fected at the possibilty of anything happening to the general."

Sherman's First Visit to Omaha. Dr. Miller, in speaking of General Sherman, said: "He came here in 1865 or 1866, I remember, and was received by our citizens with all the honor they could bestow upon him. I remember at that time the Union Pacific road was under construction not farther than ten or twelve miles and had reached a point near Sailing's Grove, now in Sarpy county. It wasn't much of a railroad at that time, but it carried construction material and served its pur-pose in the end. It was over this ten or twelve miles of track that an excursion was given in honor of Old Tecum-seh by the citizens of Omaha. The improvised Pullman for the occasion The improvised Pullman for the occasion was a dirt car, with boards placed on nail kegs serving for seats, with buffalo robes for cushions, the wine being housed in the front pew. The party was composed of our most prominent citizens, and at the end of the track, which was always a permanent station during construction, speeches were called for. That of General Sherman made a strong im-That of General Sherman made a strong in pression on me in the light of subsequent events. He told the story of his part in the agitation and building of the Pacific railroad in California, where he was stationed in his earlier days, and how he sunk \$5,000 in an investment in that end of it to get it started toward the Atlantic coast. His speech was remarkable for soldierly elo quence and the forecast of the future for ou ection and its great enterprises. I remen ber, among other things, he said, turning to the younger men about him, 'I cannot hope to see this great work com-pleted in my time, the two oceans united by the bond of steel and locomotive, but you can. The interesting part of it all is, that is exactly four years from that date, General Sherman rode over the completed Union Pacific in a Pullman palace car, and across he Laramie plains at a rate of over thirty miles an hour.

The Locomotive "General Sherman," The first engine used on the Union Pacifi coad was named in honor of the valiant soldier who has been gathered to his fathers The engine was a small one, with five-foot drive wheels and fifteen-inch cylinders which was purchased from the Rock Island road in the fall of 1865. It was hauled over the Hannibal & St. Joe road to St. Joseph and conveyed from that point to Omaha or one of the river steamers.

After its arrival in this city the engine was

used in the construction of the road, haviing the construction trains back and forth, When General Sherman visited this cit in 1866, this engine pulled the train whic carried the old soldier and a large number of prominent people to what was then the end of the line in Sarpy county, proving the first excursion over the new line. In honor of the general and as a memento of the occasion was named in honor of the the engine was named in honor of the old soldier, the ceremony of naming being performed by a prominent citizen whose name can not be recalled. In those days the custom of numbering engines had not been introduced

and each bore a distinctive name, that of some prominent man being generally chosen "The Sherman," as the old engine was called, did valiant service in the construction of the road and was by degrees relegated to the branch lines in process of construction, remaining in active service about fifteen years. At last the old engine reached that point where repairs were useless and she wa run into the shop for the last time. Th hammers of the mechanics made short work of the faithful old machine and "The Sher-man" was a matter of history.

The General's Domestic Life. Colonel Bacon, inspector-general of the de partment of the Platte, was associated with the deceased at St. Louis and Washington as aide-de-camp from January 1, 1870, until General Sherman's retirement on February 8 1884. He saw much of the general's domest ife, and for fourteen years was in a position life, and for fourteen years was in a position to know him constantly and intimately in the walks of public and private life. He was deeply affected when he heard that the general was falling, and said that he was holding himself in readiness to go to New York if he could be of any service. In speaking of his old commander, he said: "General Sherman was a grand man in every sense of the word. There was nothing small about him. It was never my lot to meet with a It was never my lot to meet with character so perfect; in He was slow to anger, but like all men of de-cided character, when aroused he was a per-fect volcano. A more lovable man in his family I never knew and there was no purer in private life than he. His dealings with everyone were just and generous in the ex

"He always felt a great interest in the west and particularly the country west of the Mississipi. He was very much attached to its people and did more to advance the interests of this section and build it up than any other one man. General Sherman was one of nature's truest noblemen, and I love and revere his memory more than that of any man I ever knew."

Senator Moody Withdraws. HURON, S. D., Feb. 14. - Senator Moody was here this afternoon on his way to Wash ington. He leaves the field to other aspir-

Clarks People Expected Something Sensational From the Cowles Jury.

THEY THINK THEY KNOW THE MURDERER.

Some Remarkable Evidence Brought Out at the Inquest-A Talk With the Husband of the Dead Woman.

CLARRS, Nob., Feb. 14.- (Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The verdict of the coroner's jury in the Cowles murder case, that Mrs. Cowles came to her death at the hands of unknown parties, was a great surprise to everybody here, as it was understood that the finding would be very sensational, and would at once be followed by the arrest of the suspected party.

Although the inquest was held behind closed doors, the jurors made no effort to conceal it that several very damaging facts, as yet unexplained, were introduced in evidence, but the law was construed to read that the deceased must have come to her death at the bands of persons unknown or of some particular party, and inasmuch as the case would have to go before a higher tribunal in any event, they were unwilting to shoulder unnecessary responsibility.

The most mystifiving evidence in the case is the fact that the broken window of the Cowles residence was forced with a hatchet taken from the barn, the imprint on the sill fitting the weapon exactly even to a broken corner. The mark in the soft wood was as perfect as if made in putty, and a microscopic examination rendered this fact more certain. The hatchet was found in the parn two days after he murder, when Mr. Cowles sent a man for it to nail up the windows, teiling him ex-actly where it would be found. No one had previously seen the hatchet, and Mr. Cowles estified at the inquest that he had not had it since the snow storm a week before the murder. Public opinion says that no profesburglar would have taken to the barn and hung it its place between two nails after having felled Mr. Cowles, killed Mrs. Cowles and robbed the bureau drawer of \$50.

The fulcrum over which the hatchet was pried was the hinge-bolt of an inside door which Mr. Cowles testified his little boy had used in the house for several days as a play-thing. This bolt was evidently the missile with which the glass was broken, as the glass showed the marks of a small implement and the point on the belt was worn off as if by repeated blows. Failing to force the windows with the hatchet, the murderer had broken the glass and located the ston.

and lossened the stop.

Mr. Cowles claimed that the bureau drawer was robbed of \$50 which he had given his wife a few days before, but \$60 in bills was found last Sunday hidden in a tea pot in the china closet. Mr. Cowles said the money found Sunday was not the same he had given to his wife, as it consisted of two \$30 and a \$10, while what he had given her was five \$10. He claimed that the money found was given her in June and he had supposed that she had spent it.

He also claims that he lay for nearly two hours insensible from the blow inflicted by

the murderer. The four small marks on his forehead, which he believes were inflicted by brass knuckles, wholly disappeared within twelve hours of the time he was assaulted.

Mrs. Cowles' life was insured for \$5,000, payable to her husband. This insurance was in the American Legion of Honor of Boston, and had been carried for ten years. The Pacific bank, of which Cowles is president, has a paid up capital of \$6,000, but does only a small business, and the junior partner, Mr. Foss, testified that the firm was not cramped for money. It transpires, however, that financial complications still exist attendant on a transfer of bank stock a year ago, when Mr. Stickney sold out to Mr. Foss. Cowles and his wife were the most devoted couple imaginable. Neighbors tell of frequently seeing him in the morning with an apron about him getting breakfast, after which be would awaken his wife, who was years much of an invalid and troubled with nuch of an i heart disease. He invariably left the bank between 4 and 5 o'clock to go home and always spent his evenings there. He is a Mason in good standing, but remained at home even on lodge nights. His devoted and loving demeanor toward his wife was always the subject of comment and no one can be found who has ever heard it hinted that the two ever indulged in a conjugal spat or disagreement.
Cowles expresses the belief that the murderer escaped on a night train. Ordinarily there are numerous trains that stop here every night, but on the night in question there were none between 12:50 and 4 in the morning, at which latter ho murder had been discovered and a watch was

out for the murderer. It is a settled fact that nothing but a trial will affect local opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the suspected party.

Mr. Cowles never has been what might be termed a society man. His friends have seemingly been so merely in a business way, and it is asserted that many of these were under financial obligations to him. He has been something of a politician but has not sought office. His ambition seems to be in the direction of controlling local politics, and it is said that this has had a tendency to affect the business of his bank.

Dr. Robinson, the family physician, testi-fled that Mrs. Cowles was subject to heart disease and on the day before her death her shock would have upon her. He was told that in all probability it would produce

The terrible affair evidently weighs oeavily upon Mr. Cowles, but he attends to his accustomed business, quietly greeting his acquaintances upon the street the same as before.

Coroner Wetherald sent the evidence and the verdict to County Attorney Ewing, at Central City, and requested him to act upon the recommendation therein contained Mr. Cowles went to Columbus on the noon train today on private business. Before going he talked with your correspondent. "I know," said he, "no more about the case than do others, as I have only a theory regarding I do not think the hatchet was used u forcing the window. The barn door could not have been opened without awakening me or some of the neighbors, as the rollers squeak very noisily. I found the money in the tea pot and handed it to Mr. Martin. I think the window was broken with one or two blows of a heavier instrument than that

Mr. Cowles answered all questions very frankly and gave all the information he could regarding the case.

Stock Men in Session.

BEATRICE, Neb., Feb. 14.-|Special to TH BEE. |-The farmers and stockmen of Nebraska never, as a body, had such an oppor tunity to listen to and partake of the discussion of topics of vital interest and importance to them as will occur in this city February 17, 18 and 19, and which will be followed on February 20, by a meeting of the short-horn breeders. The first meeting will be that of the Improved Stock Breeders association of Nebraska. The galaxy of speakers at these meetings, comprise the leading live stock specialists of the state, and from other localities. The local committees of arrangement nents are making a heroic endeavor sure the success of the meetings in every particular. No pains or expense will be spared to this end. The meetings will con-clude with a grand banquet at the Paddock hotel, given by the citizens of Beatrice to the

Supposed to Be Poisioned. LIBERTY, Neb., Feb. 14.-[Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |-- J. D. Brunsback, a German farmer, is just recovering from what i believed to be attempt to poison yesterday He received through the United States mai a plot of whisky which he believed have been sent him by friend. He drank a part of and soon took sick. Medical aid was summoned and he is now out of danger. The symptoms were those of strychnine poison. Two young men who shared in the liquid

were also made sick, but by prompt use of

A Gold Medal Contest. NELSON, Neb., Feb 14.-[Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |- The contest of the Nelson high school to select a candidate to speak for the state gold medal took place this evening and went off nicely. Miss Nellie

Spurck was the successful competitor. Valparaiso Fire.

VALPARAISO, Neb., Feb. 14.-[Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |-A farm house, two miles northeast of here, owned by Easterday Brothers of Lincoln, and occupied by John Tarnquist, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss on building was about \$200; on the contents, about \$50. A Masonic Banquet.

CHAPPELL, Nob., Feb. 14.-|Special to THE BEE.]-The members of the "Goiden Fleece" Masonic lodge and their ladies were ban queted at the Johnson hotel last night by Mr Ed Harrington, county clerk of Denel county who has recently joined the order. About forty couple were present. Rev. Dr. W. H. Babcock acted as toast master, and a very enjoyable time is reported by all. The lodge is in a very prosperous condition.

State Knights of Labor.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 14.- Special to Time BEE. |-The state assembly of the Knights of Labor continued its meetings today, holding a morning, afternoon and evening session. At this morning's session Hon, William Dech was chosen master workman. Hon. J. D. Chamberlain of Stromsburg, editor of the Headlight, was chosen as delegate to the general assembly. Mr. Anson Bigelow, formerry of Greely Center, was selected as state secretary. Mrs. Rosa A. Woods of Omaha was elected state grand worthy foreman. James E. Hudson of Beatrice was chosen as

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Feb. 14.-[Special to THE BEE. |-At the Young Men's Christian association secretaries conference this morning T. A. Leger of Ashland spoke on the comparative value to places of less than 10,000 inhabitants of a library. W. S. Shelden spoke of the value of gym-

nasiums, W. G. Chamberlain of North Platte gave an interesting talk on work for railroad men where there is no railroad department. E. A. Ford gave a talk on the work for boys and State Secretary Nash of Omaha made an address on the offerings. At the afternoon session the principal speakers were E. A. Ford of York and State

Secretary Nash after which the meeting was devoted to business.

Devotional bible study was the subject handled by J. M. Bothwell in the evening, and George W. Parks spoke on "The General Secretary's Daty to Himself." The meetings

have been full of interest and were largely

A Mail (arrier's Death.

attended.

Ansley, Neb., Feb. 14.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-- Frank Van Buskirk, a young man about twenty-three years of age, who has been carrying the mail between Arcadia and this place, via Westerville, was found dead in the road two and one-half miles noth of this place this afternoon at 2 o'clock. He left this place at 1:30 o'clock in the very best of spirits. He had started out of town and turned back to get some goods for Vinson & Haler Bros., at Westerville. Just before he started again, he and Gaffany, the drug clerk, stood joking each other. Marion Hayes and Albert Copsey started after him in a few minutes and were surprised to find him dead. The team was going on toward Westerville when last seen. Deputy Sheriff Leverich was notified. He empanelled a jury, subportated the parties who found him and will hold an inquest tonight. His relatives at Argadia have been informed of the sad affair and are expected here tonight. Dr. Haws will probably be called to ascertain, if possible, whether heart disease or epilepsy were the cause of death.

The New Irrigation fill. LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 14 .- [Special to THE BEE.)-The committee on laws of the irriga tion convention remained in session at the capitol today after the departure of the delegates for the purpose of completing the last details of the bill agreed upon for presentation to the legislature. All the memoutcome of the struggle between the friends and opponents of the original Purnell or precinct bill. The majority of the committee opposed the provision of that measure which allowed precinct companies the right to con demn the irrigation works of other companies and adapt them to their own purposes It looked on Friday afternoon as if the war-ring factions must carry the fight late the legislature and risk disastrous re-sults to both. At the evening session, however, it was announced that a compromise had been effected and the result was en-thusiastically received. Representative Purnell pledged himself to the support of the convention's bill, which includes the precinct system of his own measure, but omits ectionable features. The final work of the together. When this was accomplished the labors of the committee were com-pleted. They have held sittings at McCook, Sidney, Ogallala and Lincoln, and it is doubtful if any measure over presented to the legislature has been more carefully and thoroughly studied, either in or out of the legislative halls.

Business-Like Meeting at Superior. Superior, Neb., Feb. 14.- | Special Telegram to THE BEE |-- The interstate irrigation convention met in this city this after noon. About two hundred farmers were present besides a large number of business men and delegates from adjoining counties in Kansas and Nebraska. The convention was called to order at 1:45 p. m. and Hon. D. C. Wilson of Kansas was chosen president, J. T. Dunlap of Superior was secretary. On behalf of the city and board of trade Mr. George Brown delivered a short address of welcome and was followed by number of delegates with sho short speeches all in favor of, and heartily commending the pond system as a means of increasing rainfall and checking the hot and dry winds. A committee of eight was appointed to draw up the following resolu-

tions, which were unanimously adopted: Whereas, We believe it is of vital interest to this and the adjoining state of Kansas that ome prompt and cheap means should at once be adopted to work radical climatic—changes, Resolved, That it is the sense of this con-

vention that the most practical and and speedy means to the desired end is to be found in the so-called pond system, we there-fore strongly recommend the formation of countiess small ponds by damming the draws and ravines, wherever practicable, retarding the vater and thus fueren evaporating surface and the humidity of the atmosphere.
Resolved, That this convention recommend

that our senators and representatives in the state legislatures of Nebruska and Kausus be requested to advocate the passage of a law authorizing the county commissioners of each county in these two states to offer and pay a bounty to each person who shall construct and maintain an artificial pond of water of not less than one-half acre and not more than ten acres in extent upon each quarter section or subdivision joining thereof, when owned by

other parties.

Resolved. That the governors of these respective states be requested to issue a proc-lamation calling the citizens of each county to meet in special mass meeting at the county seat thereof, for the purpose of taking such action as will best promote this enterprise;

Resoived. That said mass meeting be held n each county seat on March 7, 1891. Resolved, That this convention address to the presidents of the state farmers' alliance sking them that they request the county alliances to take up the subject of irrigation at

their next regular meeting.

Resolved, That the secretary be and is hereby instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the respective governors and legislature of Nebraska and Kansas requesting their prompt attention to the matter

West Point's New Postmaster Washington, Feb. 14 .- The senate today confirmed the nomination for postmaster of Anton J. Langer at West Point, Neb.

THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

A Schedule of Games for the Coming Season Finally Arranged.

THE 30 PER CENT SCHEME ADOPTED.

Denver Required to Give a Guaranty of \$150 a Game-The Umpires Appointed-Other Business Transacted.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. - After a day and a half of hard work the Western association adopted a schedule, and upon adjournment the delegates left the city. The association adopted the 30 per cent division of the gate receipts, although Denver was required to give a guarantee of \$150 a game. This 30 per cent system means that proportion of 25-cent admissions. On holidays the opposing clubs will share and share alike. The association waived ctaim to the services of James D. Curtis, the Denver fielder, who will probably go to the Boston association club.
The following uppires have been appointed

for the Western association: Gaffney, Emshe, Collins and Sheridan.

John Pickett yesterday signed a Kansas City contract, and Billy Wilson of last year's Pittsburgs contracted to catch in Minne-apolis. The association schedule is as folapolis. The association schedule is as follows, all the figures being home dates:

Minneapolis—With Milwaukee June 9, 10, 11, 12; July 14, 15, 16; August 25, 26, 27, With Sioux City May 28, 29, 30; July 21, 22, 23; August 18, 19, 20. With St. Paul June 1, 3, 13, 15; July 4, 17, 18; August 12, 22, 24, With Omaha May 5, 6, 7, 8; August 5, 6, 8; September 11, 12, 14. With Lincoln May 19, 20, 21, 22; July 29, 30, 31; September 4, 5 September 17, 12, 14. With Lincoln May 19, 20, 21, 22; July 29, 30, 31; September 4, 5, 6. With Denver May 9, 11, 12, 13; August 1, 3, 4; September 8, 9, 10. With Kansas City May 14, 15, 10, 18; July 25, 27, 28; September 15, 16, 17.

25, September 15, 16, 17, Omaha—With Milwaukee April 16, 17, 18, 19; June 26, 27, 28; September 22, 23, 24. With Sloux City April 25, 26, 27, 28; June 30; July 1, 2; September 25, 26, 27, With Minneapolis April 30; May 25, 26, 27. With Minneapolis April 30; May 1, 2, 3; June 22, 23, 24; September 19, 20, 21. With St. Paul April 20, 21, 22, 23; June 19, 20, 21; September 29, 30; October 1. With Lincoln May 28, 29, 30, 30; July 10, 11, 12; August 22, 23, 25. With Denver May 23, 24, 26, 27; July 3, 4, 4; August 11, 12, 13. With Kansas City June 16, 17, 18; July 5, 7, 8; September 1, 1, 2, 3.

Denver—With Minneapolis April 25, 26, 27, 28; June 19, 20, 21; September 29, 30; Octo-

28; June 19, 20, 21; September 29, 30; Octo-per 1. With Sioux City, April 16, 17, 18, 19; June 23, 24, 25; September 18, 19, 20, With Min-neapolis, April 2), 21, 22, 23; June 30; July 1, neapons, April 2), 21, 22, 23; June 30; July 1, 2; September 26, 27, 28. With St. Paul April 30; May 1, 2, 3; June 20, 27, 28; September 22, 23, 24. With Omaha June 10, 11, 13, 14; July 14, 15, 16; August 18, 19, 20, With Lincoln June 16, 17, 18; July 21, 22, 23; August 15, 16, 17, 18. With Kansas City June 5, 6, 7, 8; July 17, 18, 19; August 22, 23, 25

St. Paul-With Milwaukee June 4, 5, 6, 7; St. Paul—With Milwaukee June 4, 5, 6, 7; July 21, 22, 23; August 18, 19, 20. With Sioux City May 23, 24, 26, 27; July 6, 7, 8; August 15, 16, 17. With Minneapolis May 31; June 2; July 4, 5, 19; August 11, 13, 23. With Omaha May 14, 15, 16, 17; August 1, 2, 4; September 4, 5, 6. With Lincoin May 9, 10, 11, 12; August 6, 8, 9; September 11, 12, 13, With Denver May 19, 20, 21, 22; July 25, 26, 27; September 14, 15, 16. With Kausas City May 5, 6, 7, 8; July 29, 30, 31; September 7, 8, 9.

Sioux City-With Milwaukee June 13, 14, 16, 17; July 17, 18, 19; August 29, 23, 24. Minneapolis June 5, 6, 7; July 9, 11, 12; Aug ust 29, 30: September 1. With St. Paul June ust 123, 39; September 1. With St. Paul June 9, 10, 11, 12; July 14, 15, 16; August 25, 26, 27. With Omaha May 9, 10, 12; July 29, 30, 31; September 7, 8, 9. With Lincoln May 14, 15, 16, 17, July 25, 26, 27, September 14, 15, 16; with Denver May 5, 6, 7, 8, August 6, 8, 9, September 11, 12, 13; with Kansas City May 19, 20, 21, 29, August 1, 2, 4 September 4, 5, 6 4, September 4, 5, 6, Milwaukee-With Sioux City May 31, June Milwanger With Slout 15, August 11, 12, 13; With Minneapolis May 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, July 6, 7, 5; August 15, 16, 17. With St. Paul May 28, 29, 30; July 9, 11, 12, August 29, 30; September 1. With Omaha May 18, 19, 20, 21; With July 25, 26, 27; September 15, 16, 17. With Lincoln May 5, 6, 7, 8; August 1, 2, 4; September 8, 9, 10. With Denver May 14, 15, 16, 17; July 28, 29,

May 9, 10, 11, 12; June 9, 10, 11, 12; August 8, 9; September 11, 12, 13.

Kansas City—With Milwaukee April Kansas City—With Milwaukee April 30; May 1, 2, 3; Jane 23, 24, 25; September 19, 20, 21. With Sioux City April 21, 22, 23, 24; June 19, 20, 21. September 22, 23, 24; With Minneapolis—April 25, 26, 27, 29; June 26, 27, 28; September 21, 30; October 1. With St. Paul—April 16, 17, 18, 19; June 30; July 1, 2; September 26, 27, 28. With Omaha—May 31; June 1, 2, 3; July 21, 22, 23; August 14, 15, 16. With Lincoln—June 10, 11, 13, 14; July 3, 4, 4. August 11, 12, 13. With Denver, May 28, 29, 30, 30; July 10, 11, 12; August 27, 29, 30. Lincoln—With Milwaukee, April 20, 21, 22, 23; June 30; July 1, 2; September

23; June 30; July 1, 2; September 25, 26, 27. With Sioux City, April 30; May 1, 2, 3; June 25, 27, 28; September 28,29, 30. With Minneapolis April September 28, 29, 30. With Minneapolis April 16, 17, 18, 19; June 19, 21, 21; September 22, 23, 24. With St. Paul April 24, 25, 26, 27; June 22, 23, 24; September 18, 19, 20. With Omaha June 5, 6, 7, 8; July 17, 18, 19; August 27, 29, 30. With Denver May 31; June 1, 2, 3; July 5, 7, 8; September 1, 1, 2. With Kanaas City May 23, 24, 26, 27; July 18, 14, 15; August 18, 19, 20.

Baseball Board of Control.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.-The baseball board of control this afternoon rendered a number of tecisions in disputes between clubs as to players and other matters. The board also adopted a classification of leagues and asso-ciations, based on salaries paid, number of ciuns and population of their cities. It is proposed that a club in any class may hire any player from a lower class association by paying indemnity to the club he is drawn from. President Thurman is to hold his of-fice only for a year and will be followed by Rogers and Krauthoff each one term.

decision in the case of stirred up quite a row in the board of control. He was a member of the Athletic club of Philadelphia and went to the Players' league. When that franchise reverted to the associahis name was accidentally omitted Pittshurg snapped him up, board today decided in favor of Pittsburg. This made Managers Barnis of Baltimore and Trwin of Philadelphia angry and in their heat they expressed several uncompilmentary opinions of the great board control. There was also a question as to whether the cases should not be taken into the courts. President Thurman was enraged at the remarks made by the association men and at one time threatened to resign. Spaulding finally smoothed matters over and the board adjourned. The Western association completed its pusiness tonight and adopted a schedule.

Resubmission in North Dakota. BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 14.-[Special Telegram to The Bee, |-Resubmission has carried in both branches of the legislature, the vote in the squate today being 16 to 15. Every inch of the ground was stubbornly contested. The question goes to the next egislature, two years hence, and if passed at that session will be submitted to the voters at a special election within sixty days, great many saloons all over the state I been reopened. The case recently decided against the liquor men in the supreme court will be taken to the United States court, and

pending the trial fiquor will be sold as openly "The Weather Forecast, For Omaha and Vicinity-Fair; colder. For Nebraska-Decidedly colder; northwesterly winds; rain or snow Sunday. For Iowa-Increasing cloudiness and rain unday; southwesterly, shifting to westerly winds; colder Monday.
For South Dakota-Decidedly colder;

northwesterly winds; rain or snow Sunday. On Grounds of Humanity. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 .- Senator Call today introduced a resolution requesting the president to appeal on the grounds of humanity to the emperor of Russia to inquire into the alteged doings and crucities to his strojects and place them in a condition freedom and equal rights.