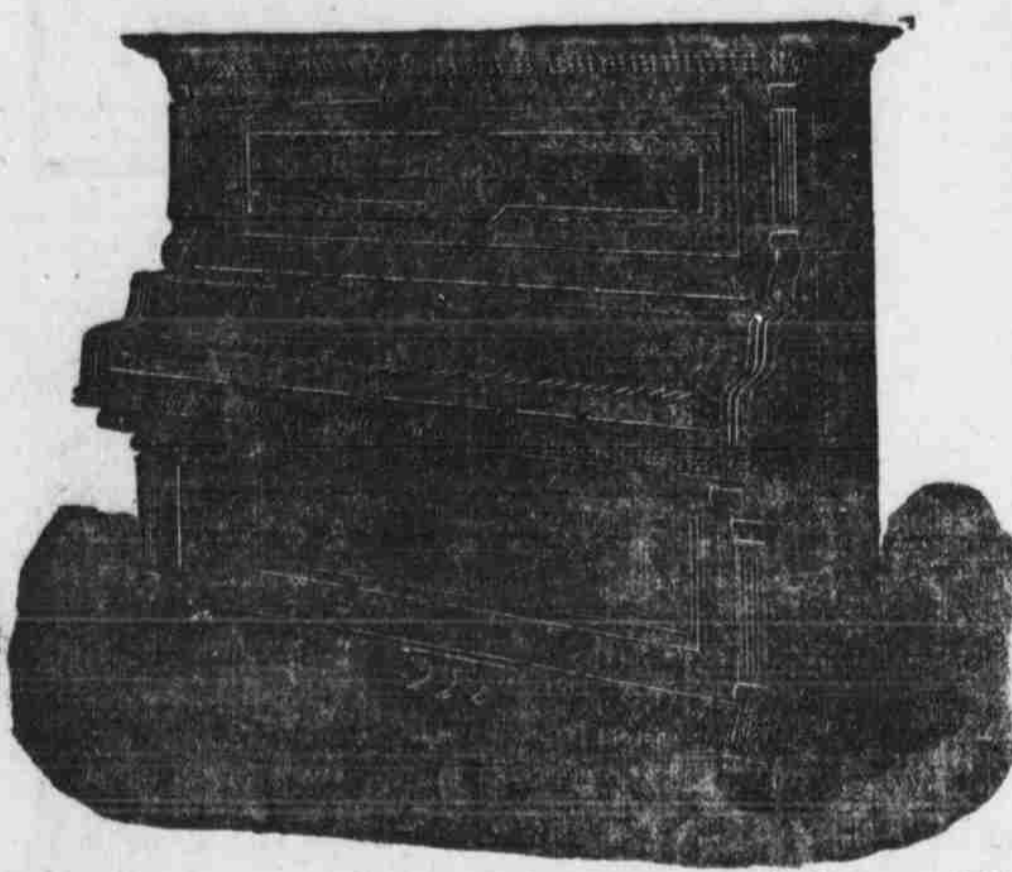


ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1902.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

Hayden's Bankrupt Piano Sale



Balance of the stock of the C. W. Rodman Co., of Lincoln, Neb., will be closed out this week by the Big Store,

For the benefit of our customers who were unable to call on us last week, and also for those whom we were unable to wait upon, we wish to say that out of the two hundred and forty-five pianos that were placed on sale, we have left one hundred and twenty-two beautiful instruments. that will be closed out this week. C. W. Rodman Co., starting in business Oct. 1st, of last year, the pianos are absolutely new and in perfect condition. Our spot cash offer being accepted by the creditors of C. W. Rodman Co. for this choice stock of pianos, enables us to give our customers the benefit of this Grand Offering of piano bargains. Think of being able to purchase a standard piano at one-half the cost it takes to manufacture it. Never in the history of the piano business has the public been offered such an opportunity to own standard pianos as they will have this week. The prices and terms we will make this week on pianos should be an inducement for every family to have one of those handsome pianos in their home. Ask your neighbor about the beautiful piano they purchased of us last week. See how greatly pleased they are in prices, terms and

case design. This week prices will be as follows as long as they last:

Table listing piano models and prices: 1 upright, walnut case, \$85.00; 1 upright, Italian walnut, \$165.00; 1 upright, light walnut case, \$250.00; 1 upright, golden oak, \$265.00; 1 upright, mahogany case, \$125.00; 1 upright, quarter sawed oak, \$185.00; 1 upright, burl walnut case, \$275.00; 1 upright, French burl walnut, \$135.00; 1 upright, mahogany case, \$195.00; 1 upright, dark oak case, \$295.00; 1 upright, San Domingo mah., \$145.00; 1 upright, dark walnut case, \$225.00; 1 upright, dark mahog'y case, \$235.00; 1 Baby grand Steinway, \$150.; 1 Baby Ivers & Pond, \$150.

In addition to this stock we will include in this sale our own fine line which is the largest ever shown in Omaha. Chickering, Fisher, Decker, Weyman' Conover, Franklin, Haines, New England, Keller, Jacob Doll, Cable, Kingsbury and several other good makes to select from. New pianos for rent. Organs \$18, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, all sold on easy payments if desired. We carry the largest lines of mandolins, guitars, violins and banjos west of New York. A complete of sheet music always on sale. Be sure and get particulars of our grand free gift distribution. Gifts ranging in value from 25c to \$1,000 can be selected with every \$10 purchase. Read great sale on page 11:

HAYDEN BROS., LARGEST PIANO HOUSE IN UNITED STATES

CIVIL WAR RUMOR REVIVED

Colonel McClure's Statements About Sherman Shown to Be Unfounded.

HISTORIC CANARD RIDDLED BY FACTS

Operations of General Sherman in the Southwest—Denounced as 'Crazy' While Detailing Actual Necessities.

In his "Random Recollections of Fifty Years," now running in various newspapers, Col. A. K. McClure of Philadelphia recently discussed the military characteristics of Gen. William T. Sherman, and revived the story current at the time that Secretary of War Simon Cameron pronounced Sherman crazy in the fall of 1861 because Sherman gave it as his opinion that 60,000 men were necessary to hold Kentucky and 200,000 to conquer the Mississippi valley. Colonel McClure adds a new feature to the assertion that Cameron told him personally that Sherman "was absolutely crazy," and, says McClure, "he was promptly relieved of his position in Kentucky and ordered to report at the St. Louis barracks."

In a letter to the New York Sun Leslie J. Perry declares that McClure is mistaken and presents the following facts discrediting the story: General Sherman then held the Kentucky command, otherwise officially known as the Department of the Cumberland. About the first week in October, Secretary Cameron, accompanied by Adjutant-General Thomas, visited the western military theaters for the purpose of discovering the real condition of affairs, particularly in Missouri and Kentucky. The secretary spent only eight hours with Sherman at Louisville on October 16, 1861, and his inspection consisted in a conference with the general and a journey to Lexington, whence he went directly to Cincinnati, where he arrived at 8 p. m., on that day. As General Sherman was not relieved of the Kentucky command until precisely a month after that date, it is evident that he was not very "promptly" made way with after Cameron reported on him to Lincoln.

But as a matter of fact, General Cameron did not think that Sherman was crazy. The official report made of this inspection tour by Adjutant-General Thomas, a minute diary, so to speak, made at the command of Secretary Cameron, shows that everything Sherman told Cameron of the situation in Kentucky was reasonable in itself; and, moreover, that his opinion was at the time "fairly accepted by the secretary, although the latter did say to Sherman that he overestimated the Confederate strength on that front."

Secretary Cameron's Dispatches. But the determining feature of the Cameron views, so far as Secretary Cameron's views were concerned, is that Cameron absolutely adopted General Sherman's conception of the situation and the immediate necessity for large re-enforcements, and right on the ground he energetically set about supporting him by issuing several orders from Louisville and Lexington. Two or three short telegrams will suffice to disclose Cameron's opinion of what Sherman reported to him and of what he noted with his own eyes.

lency, the President of the United States; Matters are in such worse condition than I expected to find them. A large number of troops needed here immediately.

"SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War." General Sherman, at Cameron's elbow, was saying that he needed large bodies of troops successfully to make war—200,000 or more. This telegram is strong proof that Cameron agreed with him. Sherman also told him arms were necessary. Here is what Cameron said on this head: "LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 16, 1861.—Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War: Arms and reinforcements needed here immediately. How many muskets, pistols and sabres can be had? Is Negley's brigade ready to march, and where is it?" "SIMON CAMERON."

Then after viewing things at Lexington, to which point Sherman accompanied him, Cameron telegraphed again: "LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 17, 1861.—Thomas A. Scott, Washington, D. C.: Send Negley and his command at once to General Sherman at Louisville. If Randall has no guns order his men to Louisville, and send guns there for him. Send 3,000 to Governor Morton, Indianapolis, who will put them into the hands of his men at once. Send the remaining muskets to Sherman at Louisville." "SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War."

The tenor of these telegrams does not comport with any assumption that Cameron thought the country "crazy." It is evident that Secretary Cameron himself conceived the situation to be practically what General Sherman represented it to be. Furthermore, it is to be said that every body in Kentucky with whom Cameron consulted advised him precisely to the same effect. Undoubtedly he thought the Department of the Cumberland could get along with fewer troops than General Sherman called for, but Sherman's estimates, even at that date, could not be construed as a lack of mental capacity, because they were moderate compared with those of General McClellan, with whose large views of what he needed in the way of troops Mr. Lincoln's administration was already quite familiar.

Time Affirmed the Estimate. The outcome showed that Sherman was not wild at all in his estimate. Eventually a good many more than 200,000 men were required to conquer the Mississippi valley, and that, of course, is the anti-climax of the story, the wonderful good thing of supposing that Sherman was crazy when he was simply talking wisdom. But the point is to determine whether what he was asserting was reasonable at the moment, and was so accepted. It is perfectly certain that was the case.

Colonel McClure says "Sherman's demand was appalling," because there were then not 200,000 soldiers throughout the entire country. In this he errs also. Here were the troops present for duty on the day Cameron saw Sherman at Louisville: Western department..... 23,121 Department of the Cumberland..... 21,000 Department of western Virginia..... 24,471 Army of the Potomac..... 43,000 Fort Monroe and the coast..... 28,000 Other points..... 14,000 Total..... 146,692 Besides these troops actually in the field upward of 200 regiments were forming in the different states, and troops were pouring into the armies from every direction. It is clear that the Washington authorities were not thunderstruck at the number

of troops Sherman named as necessary to clear out the Mississippi valley; it only differed with him regarding the line of operations. He thought Kentucky was the center and vital spot, the true line of advance. The administration, advised by Scott and McClellan, and imperturbed by Fremont, had fixed upon Missouri as the proper field for its chief efforts in the Mississippi valley. This was the real disquieting feature of Sherman's dogmatic insistence upon what was required and where it was to be applied. General Simon Cameron ever and over again denied that he had ever charged that Sherman was "crazy," denied that anything he had said or anything that had happened during his visit at Louisville could have been the groundwork for such an attack on General Sherman. The telegrams above fully corroborate his assertion.

Another Error Corrected. Again Sherman was not "promptly" relieved from his command, but he was relieved at his own request a month after Cameron's Kentucky visit. He had been in command of the department precisely eight days when Cameron arrived in Louisville, and on the day he had assumed command, October 8, he telegraphed Senator Garrett Davis: "I have been forced into the command of this department against my will. This was practically true. He had asked to be relieved because of personal dissatisfaction with the publication of Adjutant General Thomas' report of Cameron's inspection tour. The whole period of his command was five weeks.

When relieved Sherman was ordered to report to General Halleck at St. Louis, and not to any "barracks," as stated by Colonel McClure. Halleck immediately assigned him to a command commensurate with his rank, strong evidence that he was not considered insane by either Halleck or the Washington authorities. Origin of the Story. Up to this time there had not been a hint in the public press or in any quarter that Sherman was crazy. An examination of newspaper files shows conclusively that the Cameron-Sherman story had its birth long after Sherman's relief from the Kentucky command. It was an after-thought growing out of another circumstance. It was really General Halleck who gave origin to the story that Sherman was crazy in the following letter to General McClellan which fully explains itself: (Confidential.)

"ST. LOUIS, Mo., December 2, 1861. Major-Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, Commander-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.: General: As stated in a former communication Brig.-Gen. W. T. Sherman on reporting here for duty was ordered to inspect troops (three divisions) at Sedalia and vicinity, and in the absence of Gen. Pope, he deemed there was danger of an immediate attack he was authorized to assume command. He did so, and commenced the movement of the troops in a manner I did not approve and countermanded. I also received information from officers there that Gen. Sherman was completely 'stamped' and was stampeding the army. I therefore immediately ordered him to the place, and yesterday gave him a leave of absence for twenty days to visit his family in Ohio.

"I am satisfied that Gen. Sherman's physical and mental system is so completely broken by labor and care as to render him for the present entirely unfit for duty. Perhaps a few weeks rest may restore him. I am satisfied that in his present condition it would be dangerous to give him a command here. "Very respectfully, your obedient servant, H. W. HALLECK, Major-General." It was not until this letter arrived that anybody in Administration circles suspected there was anything wrong about Sherman or his mind. Colonel McClure, writing from mere recollection, has simply become mixed in his dates. Sherman was never publicly stigmatized as crazy, even by his bitterest critics, until after the Halleck letter was penned and its contents known. This is proved by irrefragable testimony. Murat Takes a Hand. On December 11, nine days after Halleck wrote to McClellan, the Cincinnati Commercial edited by Murat Halsted made this statement: "The painful intelligence reaches us, in such form that we are not at liberty to discredit it, that General W. T. Sherman, late commander of the Department of the Cumberland, is insane. \* \* \* When relieved of the command in Kentucky he was sent to Missouri and placed at the head of a brigade at Sedalia, where the shocking fact that he was a madman was developed by orders that his subordinates knew to be preposterous and refused to obey. He has, of course, been relieved altogether from command." Enough of this article, an editorial, is quoted to show that Mr. Halsted got his information from St. Louis or Sedalia, or from Washington, to which point Halleck had confidentially sent the information. It is also evident from the surprised tone of Halsted's remarks that it was news to him, notwithstanding that he knew every thing pertaining to Sherman's Kentucky command, Cameron's visit, and Sherman's statements that it would require 200,000 men to clear out the Mississippi valley, upon which the "Crazy Sherman" story is popularly supposed to have been founded. Between the date of Cameron's visit to Kentucky and the foregoing publication on December 11, 1861, there is not one word in any newspaper in the country referring to Sherman's alleged insanity. I have examined the files of many newspapers to determine the fact. No newspaper refers seriously or in joke to Sherman's insanity, a number of the small papers were busily engaged in working problems in multiplication, with more or less satisfactory results. After some time the teacher noticed one little fellow who seemed most unhappy. His cheeks were flushed, his hair tumbled and tears were very near the surface. The teacher said, in a kindly tone: "Well, John, what is the matter?" "Oh, dear, I wish I was a rabbit!" replied the boy. "A rabbit?" exclaimed the teacher, in astonishment. "Why on earth would you like to be a rabbit?" "Well, my papa says they multiply so fast!"

letter as being the origin of the story is proved by the fact that Governor Ewing, Sherman's father-in-law, wrote to Halleck, inquiring about the matter. A Severe Cold for Three Months. The following letter from A. J. Nussbaum of Batesville, Ind., tells his own story: "I suffered for three months with a severe cold. A druggist prepared me some medicine and a physician prescribed for me, yet I did not improve. I then tried Foley's Honey and Tar, and eight doses cured me." Refuse substitutes. PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS. "Sailors are awful forgetful, Pa, ain't they?" said little Elsie. "Why do you think so, dear?" "Because," said she, "they have to weigh the anchor every time they leave port."

Maternal Ancestor—"My dear, you should not cover your plate with such a multiplicity of eatables." The Five-Year-Old (in a tone of rebuke)—"Mother, you should not use such extraordinary long words when you have guests to dinner." Little Howard Green, on returning from his first visit at Sunday school, said to his mother: "Mamma, does God watch me all the time?" "Yes, my son," she answered. "Well," said Howard, "then what is he doing with the other people while he is watching me?"

"Now then, Willie," said Uncle John, "aren't you tired looking at the monkeys?" "All right," reluctantly replied the boy who was on his first visit to the Zoo. "Now let's go to the place where the organ-grinder's cage is."

Teacher—Now, Tommy, if you were president of the United States what would you do? Tommy (aged 6)—I don't know what I'd do, but I know what I wouldn't do. Teacher—Well, what wouldn't you do? Tommy—I wouldn't let anybody wash my neck and comb my hair.

In one of the public schools recently, according to a writer in the Gentlemen's Magazine, a number of the small pupils were busily engaged in working problems in multiplication, with more or less satisfactory results. After some time the teacher noticed one little fellow who seemed most unhappy. His cheeks were flushed, his hair tumbled and tears were very near the surface. The teacher said, in a kindly tone: "Well, John, what is the matter?" "Oh, dear, I wish I was a rabbit!" replied the boy. "A rabbit?" exclaimed the teacher, in astonishment. "Why on earth would you like to be a rabbit?" "Well, my papa says they multiply so fast!"

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A cold at this time, if neglected, is liable to cause pneumonia, which is so often fatal; and even when the patient has recovered the lungs are weakened, making them peculiarly susceptible to the development of consumption. Foley's Honey and Tar will stop the cough, heal and strengthen the lungs and prevent pneumonia.

SCHOOL NATION IS PLANNED

Principal Waterhouse Intends Expanding School City Idea.

SUCCESS OF EXPERIMENT AT KELLON

Miss Foss Tells of Her Object in Establishing the Practice that Drew Such General Attention Three Years Ago.

Principal Waterhouse of the High school has in process of development a plan to establish there, in a modified form, the "Gill School City," which, several years ago, became a feature of the schools of New York City. "As soon as the carpenters are through pounding up there," said he, "so we can get the work systematized, I propose to see what I can do in this respect. It will not be a school city exactly. It will be more properly a school nation, with legislative, judicial and executive branches, following as closely as may be the lines of our federal government. Of course, the organization will have to be simplified very much in order that it may be practicable, but my purpose will be to follow the general plan of the government at Washington as closely as may be. The enlargement of the trials by committee idea which we had last winter. The purpose is to teach the pupil by direct personal experience the methods of the government under which he lives."

Miss Anna Foss, principal of the Kellon school, established in the fall of 1897, what was known as the "Kellon School City," and maintained it successfully until about two years ago, when it passed out of existence. This "school city" attracted a great deal of attention throughout the country while it was in its experimental stages. It was written up and illustrated in several Sunday newspapers, and the Review of Reviews gave it an extended notice.

Too Much Time. "I was compelled to abandon it," said Miss Foss, "not because it was unsuccessful, but because it made too much of a demand upon my time and attention. It required absolutely all of my spare time. I think with older pupils, however, it could be kept up with less difficulty. "This experiment," she resumed, "was the result of a visit to the Gill school city in New York in 1895 and a talk with the organizer, who is a friend of mine. He was enthusiastic over it. His theory was that by a definite organization along the lines of the local government under which they live children will be enabled to get both knowledge and practice of the duties which will fall to them in later years as voters and office holders. The children take readily and enthusiastically to the plan, he said, and this I found to be true in my experience. Their interest is explained partly by the fact that the operation of the school city brings home to their comprehension, in the most direct and concrete form, many things which affect their every day life and about which they are constantly hearing from their elders. Only for Upper Grades.

"In adapting his plan I confined it to the upper grammar grades, the sixth, seventh and eighth, and the organization conformed in its outline to the municipal government of Omaha. At first elections were held once a month; later they were made less frequent and held only once in two months. The officers elected were mayor, city clerk, police judge and members of the city council. "In Mr. Gill's opinion, and I took the same view, it would be undesirable for the children to be divided into political parties along the same lines as their fathers but it was necessary to provide some method of making nominations, in order that a choice might be offered between two or more candidates. So two artificial parties were created, the "Rights" and the "Lefts," and committees were appointed to take the place of primary elections or delegate conventions in nominating candidates. An effort was made to have each child vote for the candidate he considered the best, regardless of party. Useful for End Sought. In his annual report of 1899 Superintendent Pearce had this to say of the "Kellon School City": "It is certainly useful for the end sought—that is to say, in giving familiarity with the form and details of that government under which the children live. It has not been made a 'self-government' plan. While children from a very early age can be taught an increasing measure of self-control and self-direction, it has yet to be shown that children in the grammar grades are sufficiently developed in judgment and other necessary qualities to make possible under ordinary school conditions any plan of 'self-government' which may properly be so called."

RELIGIOUS.

J. Pierpont Morgan's gift of electric lights to St. Paul's cathedral, London, will be started on Easter eve. The chapel which Mrs. Leland Stanford has given to the Episcopal church of Boston, was dedicated on Tuesday, Dr. Heber Newton preaching the sermon. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, the Presbyterian minister, has returned to his congregation in New York City, fully restored to health, after a vacation of six months, most of which was spent at Jamaica, West Indies. Mrs. Julia E. Brock of Brooklyn, who died recently, made the American Home Missionary association residuary legatee of her estate. The sum which the society will receive will amount to \$100,000, and possibly more. Cornelius Van Ness, the octogenarian millionaire of Port Jervis, N. Y., has just had granted his share of a special year to be bestowed in the river Jordan. For the purpose of which he made a special trip to the Orient. Rev. Dr. Edward K. Clark, who retired this week from the pastorate of the Central Congregational church of Boston, is presented by his congregation with a purse containing \$5,000, and his salary will be paid until September 1. Rev. Barnabas T. Sakal, head of important missionary work in Tokio and in the Congo, is said to have been the most impressive religious service seen in Rome for years. The pontifical Guardia Nobilissima were present in their full dress uniforms, with for the first time since 1870, since which date the pope has called himself a friar.