The Princeton Union.

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HAD EYRAUD not lost his head he would not have been caught; and, contrariwise, if he had not been caught he would not have lost his head.

IT IS said that Emperor William smokes too many cigars. The trouble is in temper or heredity—deeper than the weed, perhaps.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER, the good, gray poet, who has passed the 84th year of his life, has laid aside his pen forever. "My writing days are over," he said the other day.

LITERATURE is not now the despised thing it was once. Even the crown prince of Siam has deigned to write a juvenile story and received a prize. The prince in letters has splendid opportunities.

GEORGE HARRIS, the Illinois man who started to starve himself to death, has given up the task as a bad job. He held out for thirty-three days and is now making up for lost time.

IT IS reported that the Indian camps in Manitoba are besieged by wolves. It is a toss up whether the Indians or the wolves are the hungrier. What a cordial reception a vender of Frankfurter sausages would receive there!

IT IS reported that Rev. Sam Jones has advanced his rates 25 per cent since he "stomed the features off'n" that Texas mayor. He bases his advance on the theory that a man who has whipped a Texan would be "in it" when it came to a "scrap" with Satan himself.

GEORGE BANCROFT lamented the disposition of the American people to obliterate the memorials of the past. It is their way and they can't help it. Sentiment and veneration are good things, but the almighty dollar is better, in their opinion, in these sordid times.

NAVAL officers express the hope that the treaty with Great Britain, whereby each nation agreed to refrain from maintaining war ships on the great lakes, will be abrogated. Many soft positions for naval officers could be supplied if there were a squadron in these waters.

KATE FIELD tells of a Washington woman who defies courage as the absence of petticoats. In her lexicon it is clothes, not sex, which makes women cowardly. She does not say how bifurcated garments could give a woman courage to face a bloodthirsty mouse.

IT IS reported that Schweinfurth has mortgaged his "Heaven" at Rockford, Ill., and has raised $12,000 thereby. From the circumstance it is presumably fair to assume that it is possible to realize upon the treasure laid up where moth nor rust doth corrupt and where thieves do not break through and steal.

MR. GOULD says "it always costs more to do work for the Government than for private parties," but he does not give any reason why such should be the case. As a matter of fact, the Goverment ought to get work done at lower rates than any person or corporation, and the fact it does not is one that needs to be investigated and corrected.

THE disputes which have arisen between Major Wissman and Emin Pasha have formed the subject of debate in the German Reichstag. As Chancellor von Capriva observed, there is ample scope in Africa for both of these men, even within the limits of German territory. The colonial enthusiasts in Germany are inclined to move faster in the work of development than the government sees fit.

AN IDEA of the greatness of the demand for Dr. Koch's lymph may be had from the official report of the Doeburn Glass Works, which says that 1,000,000 five-gramme bottles for holding the lymph were ordered and have been made by the company since November. They are made of a very fine glass of a specially good quality, and have air tight glass stoppers.

THE copyright bill, a measure in which great interest is taken abroad as well as here, is likely to fail again. A number of amendments have been added to the original bill. One, by which books of American authorship and copyright reprinted abroad can be imported to this country on payment of the duty on books, would make the measure almost valueless to American authors.

DIGEST OF THE NEWS

Interesting Digest of the Happenings of the Past Week Culled From the Associated Press.

Washington, Criminal, Foreign, Personal, Casualty, and Other Important News.

AROUND WASHINGTON.

The president and most of his cabinet will visit the Pacific coast in April and have arranged the trip so as to include a tour of the Southern States.

The first steps toward putting the new apportionment law into operation were taken by the state department, from which a certified copy of the law was sent to the governor of each state and territory of the Union.

The bureau of the American republics has just received notice through E. H. Conger, the United States minister at Rio, that the Brazilian government has expressed its formal agreement to the establishment of the international bureau, and has made the necessary arrangements for contributing its share of the expenses.

Secretary Blaine made a positive denial of the statement telegraphed from Toronto that Hon. Mr. Laurier has a letter from him in which he distinctly refused to negotiate with any party in Canada but the reform party upon the question of commercial union. Mr. Blaine said: "It is without the slightest foundation. I have written no such letter. Indeed, I have not written a letter to any Canadian since I became secretary of the state two years ago."

Many Northwestern millers, including those of Minneapolis and St. Paul, have written to Secretary Blaine asking what step should be taken to enter into trade with Brazil under the reciprocity treaty recently promulgated. A reply has been prepared and mailed to the persons making the inquiries, giving full praticulars. The millers in their letter to Secretary Blaine say they want to take advantage of the reciprocity treaty to dispose of their flour.

PERSONAL.

Catherine Drexel, the Philadelphia heiress who two years ago entered a convent in Pittsburg will take her final vows and adopt the black vail.

Mrs. Leslie Carter made her first stage appearance in Chicago at the Grand opera house. The press reports declare her debut great success.

Theodore F. Warner, one of the projectors of the first packet line on the Missouri river, and the man who started in business the famous Ben Holliday, of the great overland stage system, is dead at Kansas City. He was a great grandson of Daniel Boone.

Elijah Pound, father of ex-Gov. Thad C. Pound, died at the home of the latter on his farm near Chippewa, Falls, Wis., of old age. "Uncle Elijah," as he was called by all who knew him, was in his ninetieth year and was the second oldest man in Chippewa county, his brother Joel, who is two years his senior, surviving him.

A special from St. Augustine to the Times-Union says: Jay Gould was taken suddenly ill and by advice of physicians started for New York in his private car accompanied by Dr. Munn, Miss Helen Gould and Miss McCall. The nature and extent of his illness is not known, as the party left St. Ahgustine on a special train at ten minutes' notice.

The marriage of Lieut. George Scriven, United States arny, and Mrs. Bertha Bragg, daughter of Gen. E. S. Bragg, took place in St. Paul's cathedral, in Fon du Lac. Bishop Grafton officiating. The young couple started East immediately, and will sail for Gaucemala, General America, early in the week, where Lieut. Scriven acts as world's fair representative.

UNFORTUNATE EVENTS.

Anton Wingenback, a miner, fell into a shaft at Drum Lummon mine and was instantly killed.

The British steamer Thanemore, from Baltimore to London, with a crew of thirty-four, twelve cattlemen and five-hundred head of cattle, has been given up for lost.

The town of Ellisville, Fulton county, was swept from the face of the earth by fire. Only three houses are left standing in the place. Ellisville was the oldest town in Fulton county, and was surrounded with historical reminiscences.

A young man who is serving a sentence in the Massachusetts reformatory at Concord, and who had charge of distributing the stock in the shops of that institution stole a quantity of wood alcohol which was used in finishing the shoes and gave some of it to four other convicts. All of the men drank the fluid. Two of them have died and the other two are in a serious condition, but will probably recover.

Another steamer is reported sunk almost on the spot where the ill-fated Viscaya went down a few months ago. The vessel is supposed to be the Norwegian fruit steamer Simon Durmos, which left this port recently for Cuba. As yet nothing has been heard of her or any of the crew. Capt. Julian Karnitz was in charge, with a crew of sixteen men.

A train on the Deadwood Central, near Deadwood S. D., while descending a grade of 800 feet in three and a third miles, began to slide with terrific speed down the grade, obtaining a velocity of sixty miles an hour at the time it left the track on a curve. The engine, tender and passengers are a complete wreck. The fireman, R. W. Rader, was injured, but not seriously. Sam Wells, who was riding on the engine, was badly injured and will probably lose an arm. The six passengers in the coach and the conductor all escaped with but slight injuries, and most miraculously, as the coach in which they rode is a total wreck The sliding of the train was due to frost on the rails.

CRIMINAL

Bank robbers made a raid at Ridgeville, Ind., securing $3,400. The job was the work of professionals. No clew.

An epidemic of diphtheria is raging at Adair. Five in one family have died in ten days.

Christian Schroeder, of Appleton, hanged himself to a bed post. He was 89 years old and in comfortable circumstances.

Near Napa, Cal., Capt. J. O. Greenwood was shot and his wife killed by burglars. Mr. Greenwood may recover.

A burglary at the wholesale notion house of Joseph A. Bigel & Co. of Cincinnati is reported, where silks and velvets valued at $5,000 were stolen.

At Manchester, Iowa, two masked men entered the house of James Lindrem, chloroformed his wife and stole a large amount of the school funds kept in the house.

A new trial has been ordered in the supreme court of Texas in the case of C. E. and O. J. Cook and five others who were convicted of murder in No Man's Land and sentenced to be hanged.

Mrs. Mary Poetteker died at Smithton, Ill., as the result of a pistol wound inflicted by her jealous brother-in-law, Henry Poetteker, who, after shooting her, killed himself.

At Columbus Ind., Charles Moweery, a farmer, who had forged a small order and was arrested and placed in jail, while being taken out for trial tried to escape, whereupon Sheriff Smith fatally shot him.

A bitter political feud exists in Harris county, Tex., and United States Collector of Customs Renfo and others are under indictments, charged with plotting to assassinate officers of the county and district government.

Miss Millie Crayton, the daughter of well known people at Austin Tex., was drugged on the day appointed for her marriage to Charles Bardwell, and forced to marry a young man named Blakeley, a rejected suitor.

In a boarding house near Marquette, Mich., a number of Poles on the top floor grew hilarious to the annoyance of those below. Michael Smith and Mike Selka went up to put a stop to it. They were set upon by Walathy Nawak and his son Wictubs. Smith was beaten to death and Selka probably fatally hurt. The Nawaks were arrested.

A Houston street New York saloonkeeper hired a German glazier named Goldsmith to repair a window, and, differing with the glazier as to the price of the work, produced a revolver which he handed to his bartender, William Langenburger, with the request to "blow the Sheeny's head off." The bartender followed his employer's instructions and both are now under arrest.

Judge Wilson Lewis, of Pineville, Ky., who has been active in the prosecution of the desperadoes who have been carrying on bloody feuds in this region, was shot and killed by his own son, Sidney Lewis. The udge had put his son under bond as one of the lawless gang. The son visited his father, a quarrel resulted and Sidney fired five balls into his father's body.

OTHER SHORES.

Stanley denies the report that he intends giving all the presents he has received to Gen. Booth for the Salvation army.

Emperor William has appointed Gen. von Schlieffen to be chief of staff of the imperial army to succeed Count von Waldersee.

Thirteen well known Catholics of Halifax have written to Archbishop O'Brien protesting against his taking sides with the Conseevatives on the trade question.

M. Larroumet, director of fine arts, fought a duel near Paris with M. Lordon, of the editorial staff of the Echo de Paris. M. Larroumet had both his hands wounded.

The news of Crispi's fall was received with acclamations in Sicily. There was some rioting in Syracuse resulting from a collision between partisans and opponents of Crispi.

The body of a young woman was discovered in a a secluded locality in Chambers street, London. She had been horribly gashed with a sharp instrument. Nothing is yet known as to who she is or who her murderer was. That Jack the Ripper is the murderer is not doubted.

A decree has been issued under the authority of the king of Italy forbidding any one to emigrate under the age of twenty-four unless accompanied by the father of the emigrant. This is intended to put an end to the padrone traffic in children.

It is announced that Lord Salisbury has summoned a general meeting of the leaders of the Conservative party throughout Great Britain, to take place early in March, to decide the question of the dissolution of parliament.

LABOR CIRCLES.

The coal miners strike which was inaugurated at Bellville, Ill., has come to an end by the operators offering the men a uniform rate of 1¾ cents per bushel.

The switchmen employed by the Chicago & Northwestern railroad went on a strike on account of an obnoxious yardmaster. Great difficulty was had in moving trains.

With clubs and pistols drawn, Newark, N. J. police dispersed two thousand jeering strikers about Clark's thread mills. Many sore heads but no deaths.

The National Building association, in session in New York, adopted a report favoring arbitration of differences between employers and workmen.

SPORTS.

A finish fight took plaee between the bulldogs Little Tisch and Kimboe, for a purse of $35. The former winning in thirty-five minutes.

Manning, the Pacific coast welter-weight, drifted into Minneapolis. He is looking for a match with any man of his weight, 140 pounds. He will challenge the winner of the Needham-Ryan "go." Manning has a good record on the coast.

John M. Ward, the famous short, stop has sailed for Europe. He will not return until the 1st of April. Mr. Ward denied that he was going to England to rejoin his wife, Helen Dauvray, who is now in London.

George Peters will arrive in Minneapolis in a short time. Peters is looking for another match. He is not particular as to whom he meets. Billy Smith, the Australian, Frank Clover. or the Black Pearl would suit him.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The stories that thousands of settlers are massing to invade the Cherokee slip are unfounded.

A St. Louis judge has decided that private clubs must take out dramshop licenses before selling liquor to members.

A bill prohibiting pool selling and bookmaking was introduced in the Illinois senate.

The California legislature has adopted a joint resolution asking congress to enact laws providing for the government loaning money on farm lands.

The Indiana legislature passed a bill to suppress bucketshops. It is the most stringent law of the kind ever passed in the state.

The Kansas house passed Speaker Elder's bill, an Alliance measure, which requires every bond, mortgage and note held in the state to be taxed.

The American Spool, Bobbin and Shutter company, an American syndicate, has purchased the Woonsocket Shuttle company's works. This concern is said to control all the important works of this kind in New England.

Judge Altgeld of Chicago has decided that Frank Cole must be restored to membership in the Northwestern Traveling Men's association. Cole was dropped from membership after suffering a paraletic stroke and losing his reason.

A syndicate of English capitalists has been given an option on the plant of the Stover Manufacturing company, manufacturers of barbed wire machines and hard ware specialties. The option is for four months. The price to be paid for the plant, not including the buildings, is $350,000.

The fifth annual dinner of the Republican club, commemorative of the eighty-second anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, was given at Delmonico's, New York. The speech of the evening was that of Hannibal Hamlin to the second toast, "The Surviving Standard Bearer of 1860." Other speakers were Senator Anthony Higgins of Delaware, Hon. John M. Thurston of Nebraska and Hon. Wilber F. Saunders of Montana.

A NATION MOURNS.

Gen. William T. Sherman at Last Defeated by the Grim Warrior, Death.

Quiet and Peaceful End of a Hard Fought Battle Against the Inevitable.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—"It is all over." It was Gen. Thomas Ewing who said these words to a group of anxious waiting friends and reporters as he stood bareheaded on the doorstep of Gen. Sherman's residence in

West Seventy-first street, a few minutes before 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Within a few seconds the news had been flashed over the wires to every part of the country. The old hero's stubborn fight with death was at an end and he had been conquered at last.

Death came slowly, but easily and without pain, to the veteran of so many bitter struggles. He passed away exactly at 1:50 o'clock.

All the members of his immediate family were gathered at his bedside at the time, except his eldest son, Rev. Thomas E. Sherman, the Jesuit priest, who is now on his way to this country from abroad on the steamer Majestic.

Grouped about him in his last moments were Senator John Sherman, the general's brother; his younger son, P. T. Sherman, his daughters, Mrs. Fitch, and Mrs. Thackara, and the two unmarried ones, Miss Rechael and Miss Lizzie Sherman, who live with him. There were also present his niece, Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, and her son; Lieutenants Fitch and Thackara, the general's sons-in-law; J. M. Barret, his private secretary; Gen. Thomas Ewing, his brother-in-law, and Doctors Alexander and Green, who have attended him constantly

DURING HIS LAST ILLNESS.

They all had been watching by his dying bedside since the early hours of the morning, for when they were first summoned from their beds at 5:30 this morning it was believed that he might die at any moment.

The dying general had been unconscious for several hours, and his fluttering pulse was so feeble that on several occasions it was almost impossible to tell whether he was living or not. His long struggle had completely exhausted him, and it was only his remarkable vitality and will power that enabled him to cling to life so long after all hope had been given up. From time to time during the morning some of the family would leave the room, but only to be summoned back hastily when it was thought that the end was approaching.

At the final moment there was no appreciable change in the appearance of the sufferer. He had been lying as one dead for several hours. Dr. Alexander, who had his hand on the general's breast, for he could not detect the heart beats in his pulse, was watching his face intently. He looked up quickly just ten minutes to 2 and told the grief-stricken family that

THE GENERAL HAD PASSED AWAY.

Gen. Ewing immediately left the room and went down to the door to announce the fact to the representatives of the newspapers, who had been watching the house anxiously for four days. He was visibly affected by his grief at the death of his old friend, and could say no more than to make the announcement that the general had passed away.

HIS LAST ILLNESS.

A History of the Case Given by One of the Physicians.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Dr. C. T. Alexander gave the history of Gen. Sherman's illness this evening. The doctor had been almost incessantly at the general's bedside from the time his illness began, and he had not had more than two hours' sleep any day since Sunday. He said:

The general, as is known, caught cold Wednesday a week ago. The next day he attended a wedding against the urgent advice of the members of his family. On Friday I was called in and found the general suffering from a cold and a sore throat. On Saturday he felt so much better that he wanted to keep an appointment he had made for that day. On my advice, however, he desisted and spent the day playing cards, I believe, with his family.

Erysipelas set in on Sunday. He was flighty on that day, and on Monday became delirious. The erysipelas spread over his face, and the sympathetic glands in his neck became swollen. Tuesday he grew worse, and I applied treatment for the erysipelas. Wednesday came, and there was no change for the better, but Gen. Sherman slightly rallied on Thursday morning. His rally was not such to insure even faint hope of the general's recovery, and I so informed Surgeon General Moore at Washington.

Friday was the turning point for the patient. The erysipelas had almost completely disappeared, but the attack had left the general very much weaker. His old complaint, brochial trouble and asthma, I think, killed Gen. Sherman. In his weakened condition he was unable to throw off the mucus which gathered. The mucus accumulated, and the general was slowly strangled to death. I think he suffered greatly. There was always the quick respiration, the gasp for breath, but he bore everything without a murmur and no one could have been more heroic. Since Tuesday we had practically abandoned all hope of Gen. Sherman's recovery.

HIS LAST RESTING PLACE.

Sherman's Request That His Body Rest Beside His Wife and Soldier Boy.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—In February, 1890, on the occasion of Gen. Sherman's seventieth birthday, the members of Ransom Post, G. A. R., of which Gen. Sherman was the first commander, sent the general many congratulatory letters and telegrams. The old warrior, in replying to these, among other things said:

I have again and again been urged to allow my name to be transferred to the roster of some one of the many reputable posts of the G. A. R. here, but my invariable answer has been no; that Ransom post has stood by me since its beginning, and I will stand by it to my end, and then that, in its organized capacity, it will deposit my poor body in Calvary cemetery, alongside my faithful wife and idolized "soldier boy." My health continues good, so my comrades of Ransom post must guard theirs that they may be able to fulfil this sacred duty imposed by their first commander.

God bless you all. W. T. SHERMAN.

Calvary cemetery is in this city, and is one of the most beautiful spots in St. Louis. It is expected the general's desire in the matter will be carried out, although, of course, the family's wishes will rule in the case.

CLAIMED BY OHIO.

A Request That Gen. Sherman's Body Be Buried in His Native State.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 14.—The following telegram was forwarded by Gov. Campbell to Gen. Thomas Ewing, New York:

As the representative of the people of Ohio, I claim the body of Gen. William T. Sherman for burial on the soil of the state which gave him birth. The people of Ohio will keep his grave green.

At the instance of the governor Adjt.-Gen. Dill has issued a general order announcing the death of Gen. Sherman, and calling upon the National Guard to join with the people of the nation in testifying to the great loss sustained in his death. It is ordered that the colors at the headquarters, the state arsenal and all the armories of the state be placed at half mast until and including the day of the funeral; that the officers of the national guard wear the usual badge of mourning for three months; that on the day of the funeral there be fired by the Eighth battery of artillery at Columbus thirteen guns at dawn of day, and one gun at intervals of thirty minutes during the day, and at the close a national salute of forty-four guns.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

A Sketch of the Life of One of America's Greatest Generals.

Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman was born at Lancaster, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1820. He was a cadet at West Point from 1836 to 1840, when he was graduated and promoted to second lieutenant of the Third artillery. He served in the Florida war until 1842, during which he was promoted to first lieutenant. In 1845 he went to California, and was in the war with Mexico, being breveted captain in 1848 for meritorious conduct. He was acting assistant adjutant general of the deparement of California from 1847 to 1849; aide-de-camp to Gen. P. R. Smith, and acting assistant adjutant general of the Pacific division to 1850; promoted to captain Sept. 22, 1850, and on commissary duty at St. Louis and New Orleans until Sept. 6, 1853, when he resigned and went to San Francisco, where he was in the banking business until 1857. In 1858-9 he was in the practice of the law at Leavenworth, Kan., and during the two years following was president of the Louisiana state seminary and military academy at Alexandria, La. On the breaking out of the civil war he was reappointed to the United States army, May 14, 1861, with the rank of colonel of the Thirteenth infantry, and May 17 was appointed crigadier general of volunteers, and commanded a brigade in the first batle of Bull Run. In October he was placed in the command of the department of the Cumberland, but afterward he took charge of a camp of instruction at St. Louis until February, 1862, when he was placed in command of the district of Paducah, Ky. In the Tennessee and Mississippi campaign he commanded a division; was in the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, in which he was wounded; was in the advance in the siege of Corinth, April 15 to May 30, and was promoted to major general of volunteers May 1. He commanded the hastily organized expedition which attempted to capture Vicksburg, Dec. 27-29. In 1863, in command of the Fifteenth army corps, he led the expedition which carried Arkansas Post by assault Jan. 11, and until July 3 was actively engaged in the siege of Vicksburg. On July 4 he was made brigadier general in the regular army, and during the summer and fall was engaged in various operations in Tennessee and Mississippi. At Chattanooga he commanded the left wing of the army Nov. 23-25, and early in December compelled Gen. Longstreet to raise the siege at Knoxville. In February, 1864, with 20,000 men he marched to Meridian, Miss., and destroyed the railroads centering there. He was in command of the department and Army of the Tennessee until March 12, when he was

PLACED IN COMMAND

of the military division of the Mississippi, which was composed of the departments of the Ohio, the Cumberland, the Tennessee and the Arkansas. At Nashville he organized an army of more than 100,000 men, and with them he invaded Georgia, where he met the Confederate forces under Gen. J. E. Johnston, forcing them to evacuate Dalton, Resaca, Cassville and Dallas in rapid succession, batween May 12 and 28, and almost daily thereafter engaged the enemy until the occupation of Marietta, July 3. In several subsequent engagements he defeated Gen. Hood before Atlanta, the hardest battle being fought July 22, when the siege of Atlanta began. On Aug. 12 he was made major general in the regular army. Aug. 31 the battle of Jonesboro was fought, and the night of Sept. 1 Gen. Hood evacuated Atlanta and Gen. Sherman took possession and occupied the city until Nov. 16, when he began his memorable "march to the sea." He reached Savannah Dec. 13 and stormed and captured Fort McAllister, and eight days thereafter the city was surrendered to him. Making the Savannah river his base of operations he marched his forces unto South Carolinas, capturing Columbia, S. C., Feb. 17, 1865, Cheraw March 3 and Fayetteville March 12. Four days later he fought the battle of Averysboro and March 19, 20 and 21 fought and gained the battle of Bentonville, and entered Goldsboro March 23. His advance was unchecked, and he reached and occupied Raleigh April 13, while on April 26, at Durham station, N. C., the army of the Confederacy, under Gen. J. E. Johnston, surrendered to him upon terms which were not accepted by the government. Following this surrender, Gen. Sherman, began his advance to Richmond and Washington April 22, and on May 24, 1865, ended his wonderful southern marches of more than 2,600 miles at Washington, his efforts having been crowned with success from the first to the last. On June 27 he was appointed to the command of the military division of the Mississippi, in which were comprised the departments of the Ohio, Missouri and Arkansas, his headquarters being at St. Louis. On July 25, 1866, he succeeded Gen. Grant as lieutenant general, and on Aug. 11 took command of the division of the Missouri. In November and December of that year he was employed on a special mission to Mexico. After the election of Gen. Grant to the presidency and the consequent vacation of the office of general of the armies of the United States by President Grant, Lieut. Gen. Sherman was made general March 4, 1869. In 1871, after nearly thirty years of active service in the army, he obtained leave of absence for a year. He at once went to Europe, extending his travels to the East, being everywhere received with that marked distinction which the people of the old world are ever ready to accord to one who has occupied such prominent positions in military life and had won such laurels as had Gen. Sherman. On his return from his travels he took up his residence at Washington as commander-in-chief of the army, remaining there until October, 1874, when he removed his residence to St. Louis. On Feb. 8, 1884, Gen. Sherman was placed on the retired list, at his own request. The last few years of his life were passed in New York. In 1875 he published two octavo volumes, entitled "Memoirs of Gen. W. T. Sherman, by Himself," which have been well received and accepted as a most important additition to the history of the United States.

THE GENERAL AT FORT SNELLING.

Soon after his graduation from West Point, Gen. (then second lieutenant) Sherman was ordered to Fort Snelling, and was stationed there for several months, occupying quarters in the old stone barracks along the south side of the old parade ground. His experience at that time was not more eventful than that of several other junior officers by whom an order transferring them to an Eastern was regarded as a special dispensation of Providence, on account of the lonesomeness and remoteness of their station at that time.

The second memorable visit of Gen. Sherman to the Northwest occurred very soon after the close of the war, and partook of the nature of an ovation. Gen. W. S. Hancock, who was then in command of the department of Dakota, with headquarters at St. Paul, entertained him. The trip was undertaken for the purpose of inspecting the forts in the Northwest, and hence was fruitful of military receptions as well as pleasant social reunions. One lieutenant upon the occasion of a formal military reception and inspection during the visit had decked himself in all the panoply of war, but in his desire to make a stunning appearance, had allowed his tailor to adorn the dress coat with more aiguillettes than the regulations called for. Gen. Sherman took in the situation at a glance, and he pointedly said, "Mr. ——, I should be pleased to see you in your uniform."

Gen. Sherman was present as an invited guest at the celebration in Minneapolis of the bi-centennial anniversary of the discovery of the Falls of St. Anthony, and was one of the speakers on that occasion.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Resume of the Important Measures Consined by Congress the Past Week.

What is Being Done by the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington.

Tuesday. Feb. 10.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The naval appropriation bill was taken up in the senate today, and, after long debate, the following amendments were agreed to;

Appropriating $25,000 for soundings between San Francisco and Honolulu for the purpose of determining the practicability of the laying of a telegraphic cable between those points and $25,000 for equipment and arms for naval militia in various states.

The next amendment was one providing for a dry dock on the Columbia river or on Puget sound. Mr. Allen moved a substitute for it, fixing the site at Port Orchard on Puget sound and made an argument in support of it. No action was reached on the amendment.

HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The silver question continues to be the chief topic of discussion on the house side of the capitol. In view of the many difficulties in the way the silver men are moving very slowly. Meanwhile the session is drawing towards a close, and rapidly diminishing the time absolutely needed in which to put through any measure, even if a common standing ground could possibly be found. The house coinage committee to-day heard arguments against free coinage by St. Louis merchants, and received a vigorous protest against further silver logislation from the Bankers' Association of Buffalo.

Wednesday, Feb. 11.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The consideration of the naval appropriation bill was resumed in the senate to-day, the pending question being on the amendment in reference to the site of a dry dock on the Pacific coast—whether on Puget sound or on the Columbia river.

It directs the secretary of the navy to acquire, at a cost not exceeding $250,000, a tract of 200 acres on Puget sound at Port Orchard, and to cause to be erected a dry dock not less than 600 feet in length and 70 feet in width, capable of admitting vessels drawing thirty feet of water—the cost of the dry dock not to exceed $700,000.

The bill was then passed.

HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—After routine business the house to-day went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill. In the debate Mr. McAdoo of New Jersey spoke in opposition to the shipping bill, and Mr. Stockdale, of Mississippi referred to violations of the civil service law. No action was taken on the bill and the house adjourned.

Thursday Feb. 5.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Feb. 13.—On telegrams from some of his constituents Senator Spooner moved a reconsideration of the bill for a boom at the mouth of the Chippewa river.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Feb. 13.—Representative Pickler has introduced a joint resolution of the South Dakota legislature asking for relief for the drouth-stricken people of that state.

A bill was passed by the house to-day extending the time within which the Choctaw Coal and Railroad company shall construct its road through the Indian Territory.

Friday Feb. 13.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The senate to-day resumed consideration of the copyright bill, the pending question being on Mr. Sherman's amendment to strike out the word "probibited" and to insert the words "subject to the duties provided by law;" so that foreign editions of books and so forth which are copyrighted in the United States may be admitted to this country on payment of the regular tariff duties.

The discussion having closed, the vote was taken on Mr. Sherman's amendment and it was agreed to—25 to 24. All the Northwestern senators, with the exceptio of Pettigrew, voted in the negative.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The house to-day went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill. An amendment appropriating $36,400 to enable the civil service commissin to execute the provisions of the civil service act was agreed to. The bill was then reported to the house, and the amendment providing for clerks to members not chairmen of committees was defeated—72 to 146. The bill was then passed.

Saturday, Feb. 14.

SENATE.

The message of the president announcing Gen. Sherman's death was received at 3:30 this afternoon. Resolutions of condolence were introduced by Senator Hawley, who warmly eulogized the late general.

After the passage of a number of bills of no general importance a senate bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the St. Louis river between Minnesota and Wisconsin.

HOUSE.

The committee on military affairs will report appropriate resolutions of respect to the memory of the dead general and recommend that the house take part in the funeral services. Gen. Cutcheon, chairman of the committee on military affairs, referred feelingly to the fact that Gen. Sherman's death removed the last of the three great Union generals.

In the house to-day Representative Dickerson, of Kentucky, introduced for reference a bill to repeal the McKinley tariff act, and to re-enact all laws repealed by that act.

Monday, Feb. 16.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Feb. 17.—Senator Davis presented the resolution of the board of trade of Minneapolis remonstrating against the passage of the free coinage bill; also from citizens of Minnesota in favor of a law giving to the several states authority to control the manufacture and ale of oleomargarine, etc.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Feb. 17.—Senator Casey to-day called up and had passed his bill allowing Rock island, in the Fort Totten reservation, to be set apart for the use of the North Dakota militia.

HOUSE.

In the house to-day Mr. Taylor of Ohio, rising to a personal explanation, apologized for the language he had used Saturday towards Mr. Fithian of Illinois. The apology was accepted.

Secured a Reward.

HUDSON, Wis., Special Telegram, Feb. 17.—Matt Shortell, chief of police of Stillwater, was in the city to-day, and the proper authorities paid over to him the $350 reward offered for the capture of Tripp, the notorious horse thief, now in jail here awaiting trial.

No Trace of Spelman.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—United States Marshal Hitchcock has not been able to gain any trace of Spelman, who escaped from the St. Paul deputy marshal, Friday night, by jumping from a Northwestern train near Clybourne station.