

DEATH OF JOHN SHERMAN

Famous American Statesman and Patriot Passes Away at His Washington Home.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 6:45 a. m.—Ex-Secretary John Sherman has just died.

GIVES LIFE IN DEFENSE OF A GIRL

Chicagoan Interferes to Stop Blow and Is Murdered.

Shot Dead While Protecting Young Woman From Attack.

HIS SLAYER ESCAPES

Police Believe the One Whom He Rescued Is Seeking to Shield the Assassin.

Special Dispatch to The Call. CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Thomas J. Griffin, a shipping clerk employed by N. K. Fairbank & Co., was shot and instantly killed at 4 o'clock this morning while trying to protect Miss Fay Gilbert from the attack of a strange man in front of 2229 State street.

Griffin was returning from a dance at Central Hall, on Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue. Miss Gilbert had been sitting up with a sick friend and was on her way home with Miss Ada Brown and Miss Bertha Clark. When Griffin reached the corner of State and Twenty-second streets, according to the story told by witnesses, he observed a man striking Miss Gilbert on the face. The woman gave a terrified scream for help, and Griffin rushed to her side.

"Leave that woman alone," he shouted as he ran toward the place where the man and woman were standing. "What do you mean by striking a defenseless girl, you scoundrel?"

The stranger turned toward Griffin with an oath. "Keep back or you are a dead man," he cried, as he drew a revolver from his pocket.

Griffin did not pause, but sprang toward the man and attempted to grapple with him. The next moment the report of the revolver was heard and Griffin dropped bleeding to the pavement. The murderer did not wait to see the result of his shot, but fled south on State street, making good his escape.

The police are working on the theory that the girl knows more about the shooting and the causes that led up to it than she is willing to admit. Miss Gilbert's statement that the man who fired the fatal shot was a stranger to her is discredited. It is thought that she will finally disclose his name and give evidence that will lead to his arrest.

RENDERED VERY ILL BY THE EFFECTS OF X-RAY

Starter James B. Ferguson in a Very Critical Condition From an Unusual Cause. LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 21.—Lexington physicians are puzzled over the case of James B. Ferguson, the famous breeder and starter of thoroughbreds. He lies in bed from the effects of the passage of X-rays through his body.

John Sherman was born at Lancaster, Ohio, May 19, 1832. Nevertheless he was a typical New Englander, and his tall, angular figure, his plain, simple tastes, his cool, reasoning temperament were all New England traits; and well might they have been, for it was from this soil his ancestry was nurtured. His father and mother emigrated to Ohio from Connecticut and settled on the famous Western Reserve, a district populated for the most part by New Englanders. The pioneer Sherman was a lawyer of distinguished ability. His advancement in his profession, in what was then little more than the frontier, was rapid, and at 40 years of age his life went out, he being at the time one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Ohio. The widow was left with eleven children to provide for and educate. The youngest was but a few months old, the eldest barely 18. Judge Sherman had accumulated no surplus. He died poor. It was an appalling outlook for a young ambitious woman—such a problem as would turn the head of a fin de siècle mother.

But Mrs. Sherman was one of those brave, determined women who have made our country great among the nations. So well did she perform the work left to her hands to do that one of her sons, William Tecumseh Sherman, became with one exception the first military hero of the land, and the other, John Sherman, became one of the greatest of his political faith in the United States Senate, if not the greatest of any party in that body.

But before Judge Sherman the father of these two distinguished sons, away back a century and a half ago, was a young man in Connecticut, whose vocation was that of the cobbler. The boots that he made were better, so runs the story, than those that came from other hands, though the men in those days were less clever at trickery than some Connecticut Yankees in later years. But this young man had a soul for something beyond making strong boots for the rugged settlers thereabouts, and so as he pegged away at the leather he stored his mind with a knowledge of the law. It was in 1799 that the same cobbler, 40 years of age and known as Roger Sherman, became prominent as a Revolutionary leader.

His fame spread throughout the thirteen colonies, and when the Continental Congress was created Roger Sherman became one of its leading members, serving continuously from 1774 to 1788. He was a remarkable man, possessed of strong commonsense, intense feeling and an intuitive knowledge of the true principles of government.

Before Roger Sherman, too, there was good blood. This almost goes without saying, as he never would have been what he was. There is an occasional outcropping of genius, however, when there is no family precedent to account for it. But even in these cases a careful tracing of the blood would be pretty sure to reveal quality in ancestry that would account for the seemingly unaccountable.

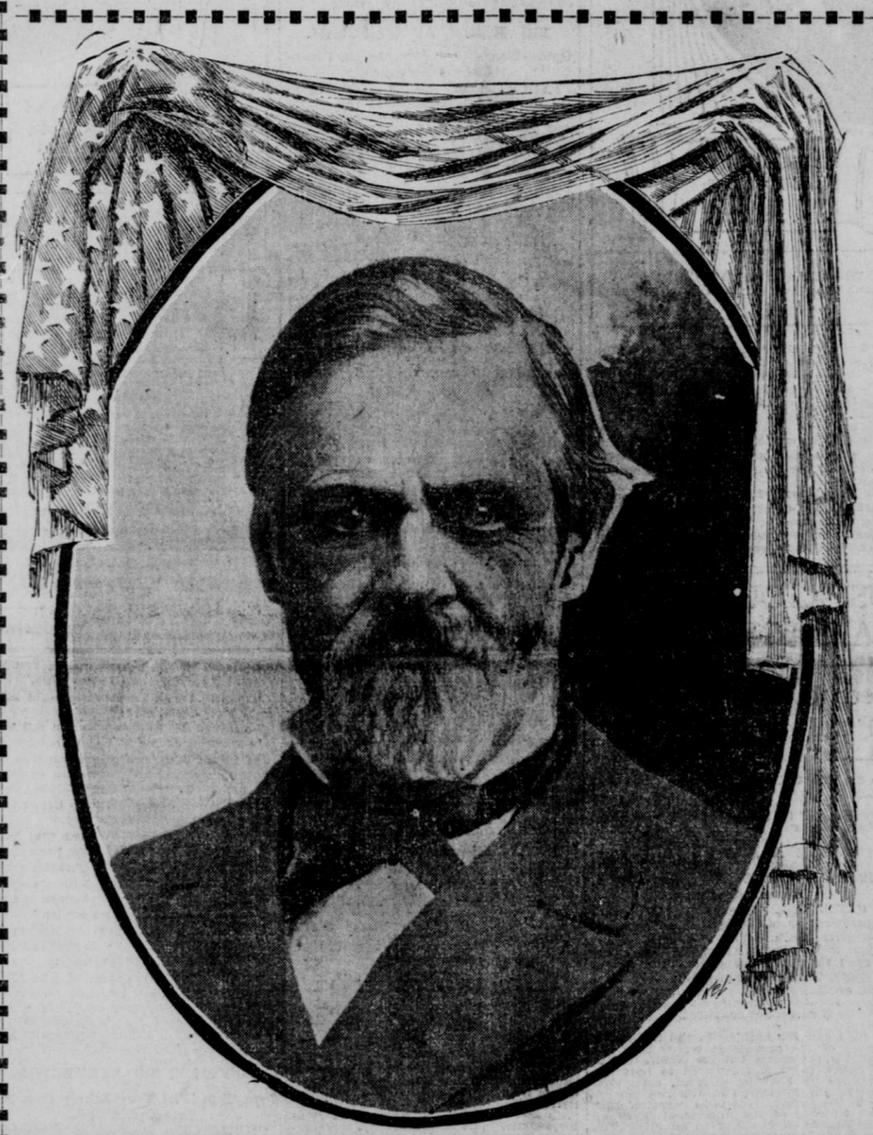
But a few years ago there were three conspicuous men in the United States Senate, all three cousins of some degree, and all related either in the line of direct descent or collaterally through the blood of Roger Sherman. One of these is still in the upper house of Congress—George Frisbie Hoar. William M. Evans has retired from public life, taking with him rich laurels of fame well earned as a jurist, as a statesman and as a man, and John Sherman is dead.

With such a John Sherman must have had—with these two supreme essentials supplemented by the spur of poverty and breathing the atmosphere of enterprise and expansion that frontier lads were wont to breathe, it is not surprising that the late senator from Ohio rose to the height to which he attained. Indeed, the surprise is rather that more boys of equal ancestry—vastly more in this country of limitless possibilities, do not rank with the brightest and ablest of our land.

HIS EARLY STRUGGLES.

But ancestry and opportunity are not enough. They must be coupled with energy and application—that sort of application that knows no tiring. Men move forward by the power that is within them—not by that behind them or about them. John Sherman began to recognize this fact at the age of fourteen, when he be-

from them quickly, and a rush for the door was made. The patients first passed through the dining-room, where each picked from the table a heavy cup or plate or bowl. From the dining-room they went through the adjoining rooms, the doors of which were unlocked, and then into the long hall leading to the rear exit. Through the yard they ran like deer, and crowded around the big gate in the wall, while one of their number was turning the key in the lock. When the gate was thrown open they rushed out of the yard, fairly tumbling over one another in their anxiety to gain freedom. In the meantime, the keepers had recovered sufficiently to give an alarm. Chase was given across the hospital farm, and all but seven of the patients were captured. The recaptured patients were taken back to the institution and securely locked up in other parts of the building. The searching parties started out to scour the woods in the vicinity of the hospital. The keepers who were assaulted were given medical attention, and were able to join in the search for the fugitives. The revolt, it is thought, was caused directly by the cramped quarters at the hospital.



came self supporting. He got a place as an assistant with the engineers of the Muskingum Improvement, where he remained about two years, when he was, so the story goes, discharged for zealous partisanship of the Whig persuasion. This was at 16, and it is said that he exhibited the strong party spirit at that age that characterized his entire public career. He went from the Muskingum Improvement into his brother Charles' law office at Mansfield, and began to read law. There was no time for idleness—no time to wait for something to turn up.

In 1855 Mr. Sherman entered Congress. He had already established a reputation for ability in his profession, and, it is said, was making money very fast when he left his practice and followed the bent of his nature—followed the example of old Roger Sherman, whose temperament must have been akin to that of his distinguished descendant, the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. Sherman was but 23 years of age when he was elected to the national House of Representatives in 1854. He took

his seat in December of the following year. He remained in the lower house eight years, and then was elevated to the Senate, where he served for seventeen consecutive years, resigning from that body to become Secretary of the Treasury under Hayes.

It was as the head of the Treasury Department that Mr. Sherman did perhaps the best work of his life. He was a born financier. In 1874, several years before Mr. Hayes was even thought of in connection with the Presidency, Mr. Sherman introduced a bill providing for the resumption of specie payments on January 1, 1875. He had little thought, no doubt, of being the man to bring that purpose to a practical realization. But in 1877 he was made Secretary of the Treasury, and the work of preparing for the resumption fell to his hands. He did this so well that when the appointed day came there was not a ripple of disturbance in financial circles, though theorists and pessimists generally held that serious trouble would ensue. But with John Sherman at the head of the Government's finances

the people had no fears. He had their confidence.

VARIOUS DUEL EPISODES.

Once Nearly Met on the Field of Honor With Hampton. An interesting episode in his life occurred in 1880, when there was great talk of a duel between him and Wade Hampton. Sherman had charged Hampton with being connected with the Kuklux and had given evidence to show that he was correct. Wade Hampton did not try to controvert the evidence, but he satisfied himself, by sending the following letter, which he thought would bring Sherman to a duel:

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va., Oct. 1.—Hon. John Sherman—Sir: As you do not disclaim the language to which I have called your attention, I have only to say that in using it you uttered what you knew to be absolutely false. My address will be Columbia, S. C. I am your obedient servant, WADE HAMPTON. In reply to this Sherman reiterated his statements and published Hampton's let-

LIVES CRUSHED OUT IN PATH OF A TORNADO

Windstorm Sweeps a Section of Texas and Six Persons Are Known to Have Perished. ATLANTA, Texas, Oct. 21.—A tornado struck about half a mile west of Lodi and twenty-five miles west of here to-day, sweeping everything for 200 feet wide before it. One house in the center of its path, occupied by colored people, was destroyed, six persons being killed outright. Three others are missing.

The tornado crossed the Texas and Pacific Railroad at Campbellsville spur, a lumber loading station, two miles north of Lodi, and carried away considerable lumber. It is feared further loss of life has resulted in the country. A hard rain fell here all morning. The result will be considerable damage to the cotton crop.

METHUEN REOCCUPIES ZERUST.

Captures Wagons, Stores and Many Cattle and Sheep. CAPE TOWN, Oct. 21.—Lord Methuen has reoccupied Zerust and captured numerous wagons, a large quantity of stores and many cattle and sheep.

MRS. BRYAN VERSUS MRS. ROOSEVELT

Special Dispatch to The Call. CALL HEADQUARTERS, WELLINGTON HOTEL, WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Whichever way the Presidential election goes may decide who is to be the next president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It has been decided by many of the leading members to ask either Mrs. Roosevelt or Mrs. Bryan to fill this honorable position. Neither of these ladies is at present a member of the association, but both are eligible and one of the board of managers to-day made the statement that within the last week papers have been made out for the admission of both to the ranks of the Daughters.

If McKinley and Roosevelt are elected then the choice will fall upon Mrs. Roosevelt. If the Democrats win the honor will be conferred upon Mrs. Bryan. The

election will not take place until next February, but already the warmth exhibited in the contest is surprising. Mrs. Daniel Manning's second term will expire at that time. Mrs. Manning has been criticized by some of the Daughters as being too much of an aristocrat. One member of the board is a clerk in the Pension Office; another, although of aristocratic lineage, runs a boarding-house. Mrs. Manning neglected her social duties inasmuch that she did not extend her courtesies to the point of calling upon these ladies. This criticism of Mrs. Manning probably will stand in the way of her election for a third time.

GIERS ORDERED TO PEKING.

Will Enter Upon Peace Negotiations With Other Representatives. ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 21.—The Official Messenger formally announces and explains the return to Peking of the Russian Minister to China in the following paragraph: "An edict of the Chinese Emperor having appointed Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang to be plenipotentiaries, the Czar has ordered M. de Giers to return to Peking and to enter upon peace negotiations together with the representatives of the other powers."

ter, and the result was that Hampton was

laughed at all over the country. Sherman came much nearer a duel during his term in the House. He expected to be shot at that time and prepared himself for defense. He was making a speech one day, when a member named Wright of Tennessee said that one of his statements was false. Sherman did not hear the remark, but it was reported to him that evening and the next day it appeared in the Globe newspaper. Sherman rose to a question of privilege. He said he had not heard the remark and he supposed that the gentleman who made it was in such a condition (drunk) that he didn't know what he was saying. As he said this Wright looked at him insolently and Sherman picked up a box of wafers and threw it in Wright's face. Wright then tried to draw a pistol, but the other members of Congress gathered around him and prevented him from doing so. The affair created such a sensation that the House adjourned. Every one expected a duel, and Sherman was called upon by one of the Southern members and asked what he expected to do. Sherman replied that he was not a duelist, but that he would repel any physical attack upon him with interest. He was a good shot, and he says that he never felt one war in his life than he did the next morning when he walked up to the capitol with a pistol in his pocket. He had made up his mind that if Wright approached him in such a manner as to justify it he would shoot a dead man. He took a friend with him and went out to the capitol. He did not see Wright until his return trip. As he walked down the steps to go home Wright came out and walked down the opposite side. The two passed around the fountain, which they stood in front of the capitol. Each man had a conversation with him, and Sherman expected Wright to shoot. He had his hand on his pistol and he looked Wright in the eye, ready to raise the pistol and shoot him if he made any demonstration of being angry. However, he saw that Sherman meant business and he walked on past without doing anything.

Mr. Sherman was always an active man in public office, but his genius did not find its most favorable field for expression until the financial legislation of the war broke camp and thence forward his name is linked with the monetary course of the nation. His character as a statesman and financier that caused so many expressions of surprise that Mr. McKinley should select Senator Sherman as head of the Department of State. His ability for the latter post was not questioned, but he had proved his himself the head of the Treasury Department and the author of financial measures of far-reaching importance, whereas he had never demonstrated his intimacy with our foreign relations was equally exact. That he had long been on the Senate Committee on Finance and that he had long known that he needed more than a passing statement, but to the public this has seemed but a side issue of his ability.

"SHIRT SLEEVES" DIPLOMACY.

Causes That Led to His Resignation From the Cabinet. Senator Sherman's relations with President McKinley as Secretary of State were not altogether pleasant. He was never a diplomat, but rather a man of strong sentiments, direct and straightforward, so much so that from the terseness of some of his communications in dealing with foreign affairs he was dubbed a "shirt sleeves" diplomat. He never hesitated to say exactly what he thought and this characteristic somewhat shocked the Ministers and representatives of some of the European powers. Indeed, to such an extent was the subject discussed that shortly before his resignation was brought about it was published that the mind of the great statesman was falling and he was practically forced to resign from the Cabinet.

Since that time Senator Sherman practically retired from public life. Although for nearly half a century John Sherman had been one of the leading men in the country, his chief ambition was never gratified. More than once had he sought Presidential honors, but as often his ambition had been frustrated when success seemed almost in his grasp. No doubt this was due to a certain prickly angularity in his character, his angles usually impinging on the sensibilities of several of his competitors at once.

At the headquarters of the Democratic Congressional Committee the poll was carefully read. The effect was exactly the opposite from that at Republican headquarters. It gave the Democrats little comfort. They have been counting with confidence on carrying the House of Representatives, even if they should lose the Presidency, and the disclosure of weak places in their lines was far from gratifying.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The Call-Herald forecast of the Presidential election gave politicians material for discussion from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Republicans were delighted with the prognostication. Democrats were displeased. Fair-minded men in both parties frankly said that the poll had been fairly made and accurately represented the situation at this time. The public placed absolute confidence in its reliability.

General Francis V. Greene, president of the Republican County Committee, said: "I think the Call-Herald's predictions are about correct as to the general result and also as to the Governorship of this State. The candidate for Governor in New York generally runs behind his party candidate for President. Besides, in this instance, Mr. Odell has been devoting his energies unselfishly to the re-election of

OPINIONS ON CALL'S FORECAST

Result of the Poll of States Pleases Republicans.

Leaves No Doubt of the Success of McKinley on November 6.

VIEWES OF MANAGERS

At Washington Headquarters the Figures on Congressmen Are Regarded as Too Conservative.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CALL HEADQUARTERS, WELLINGTON HOTEL, WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Politicians of all parties looked forward to the election predictions of The Call and the New York Herald this morning with great interest. Republicans found much to cheer them in the review of the political situation throughout the country. The Democrats, on the other hand, found little consolation in it. Conservative Democrats, while still keeping up a show of claiming the election of Mr. Bryan and a majority in the House of Representatives, admitted that the poll showed evidence of careful work and was undoubtedly a fair presentation of the conditions prevailing a fortnight before the election.

At the Eastern headquarters of the Republican Congressional Committee, The Call-Herald poll was in great demand today, and returns from several States were carefully gone over and analyzed. The poll as a whole agrees well with the information of the committee as to the conditions throughout the country, though there is a disposition on the part of the Republican managers to claim rather more Congressional districts than have been put down in the "sure" column by The Call. Most of those classed as doubtful would be put into the Republican column.

Representative Loudenslager, who is in charge of the Eastern headquarters, did not care to discuss particular districts for publication, but he said: "We have felt confident from the beginning of the campaign that Mr. McKinley would be re-elected by a handsome majority in the Electoral College. We have also felt sure that we would have a majority in the House of Representatives. It is naturally gratifying to us, nevertheless, to have our judgment of the situation confirmed by the non-partisan poll which The Call and the Herald have made."

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