

# HON JOHN SHERMAN DEAD.

## The Aged Ohio Statesman Did Not Long Survive His Beloved Helpmate.

### SUMMONS ANSWERED AT THE CAPITAL.

While Not Unexpected, the Announcement Shocked the President and Former Official Colleagues—Exceptional Honors to be Paid to His Memory.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Hon. John Sherman, former representative in the house, for a long term a member of the senate, and twice holding cabinet positions, died at his residence in this city at 6:45 a. m. in the seventy-eighth year of his age. His death had been expected for some days, and loving friends gave him their unremitting care and attention to the end. The immediate cause of death was described as brain exhaustion, incident to extreme weakness due to old age, and to several attacks of sickness from which he had suffered for the past year and a half. Unconscious Since Saturday.

Since Saturday afternoon Mr. Sherman had been most of the time unconscious, rallying partially at intervals, when slight nourishment was given him. Sunday afternoon evidences of the approaching end were manifest, and he failed to regain consciousness after three o'clock, passing away peacefully just after dawn. About 1 a. m. he rallied somewhat from the stupor and turned himself over in bed, but after that he gradually sank until the end came.

Secretary Sherman's death occurred in the handsome home on K street, facing on Franklin square, the prettiest reservation and park in the capital city. Some weeks ago the sec-



**HON. JOHN SHERMAN.**  
retary decided this valuable property to Mrs. McCallum. The secretary was a large holder of real estate in this city, having invested extensively in that line from time to time during his residence here. Conservative estimates of his wealth place it at a round million dollars, most of which is believed to consist of Washington real estate. Other investments consist of securities, and it is stated that the old family home at Mansfield, O., remained in his possession.

**The Funeral Arrangements.**  
The funeral will be held at the Sherman residence early Wednesday afternoon, Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, rector of St. Johns church, officiating. The hour has not yet been determined, as the railway arrangements for transporting the body to Mansfield, O., depend on a message from President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania. Services will be held in Mansfield on Thursday, which President McKinley will attend.

**Had Been Falling For a Year.**  
Mr. Sherman had not been in robust health for considerably over a year. In March, 1899, while on a pleasure trip to the French and Spanish West Indies, in company with a relative, Mr. Frank Wiborg, he suffered a severe attack of pneumonia, which almost proved fatal. The ship on which they were traveling touched at Santiago, from which place reports came to the United States that the well-known statesman had succumbed to the disease. He rallied, however, and the family accepted the offer of the United States government to bring him back to the United States on the cruiser Chicago, then in the vicinity of Santiago, and he was safely landed at Fort Monroe and brought to his home in this city. Here he gained strength, and was strong enough by summer time to visit his home in Ohio.

**His Remarkable Vitality.**  
His remarkable vitality brought him through a relapse which he suffered during the heated term, and by autumn he had again regained much of his strength, and seemed to be in good spirits. He spent last winter at his home in this city, enjoying fairly good health, occasionally going out to social affairs and attending the theater with the members of his family. The family left here early in the summer for the old homestead at Mansfield, O.

**When Mrs. Sherman Died.**  
They were there but a short time when Mrs. Sherman, whose health had been very frail, died. This was a severe blow to the secretary, from which he never fully recovered. He remained at Mansfield until the middle of September, when he returned to Washington. He was very much broken in health and spirits, but for a time he was able to move about in the open air and to take short rides around the city. For the past three weeks or more, however, he had been confined to his bed, his general debility being aggravated by an irritating bronchial cough that hastened the end.

### OFFICIALS INFORMED.

The News Conveyed to the States Department and President.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The news of Mr. Sherman's death was communicated to the state department by E. J. Babcock, for many years private secretary and clerk to Mr. Sherman in his various capacities as secretary of the treasury, United States senator and secretary of state, and at present private secretary to Secretary Hay. The president was at once informed by the department, and the flags on public buildings in Washington were lowered to half-mast, so to remain until after the funeral. The president, as a mark of special honor to the deceased, who was not, at the time of his death, connected in any official capacity with the government of the United States, resorted to the unusual course of personally preparing an expression of the nation's grief in the shape of a proclamation descriptive of the personal qualities and civic abilities of the deceased statesman.

**Representatives Abroad Notified.**  
At the state department, also, a message was framed to be transmitted in multiple to the United States ambassadors, ministers and charges abroad, officially notifying them of the demise of ex-Secretary Sherman. The department will be closed for business during the funeral services, in order to allow the officials and employes to attend in person.

### THE PRESIDENT AFFECTED.

He Will Attend the Funeral Services at Mansfield, O.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The news of Mr. Sherman's death was immediately communicated to the president, who had been extremely solicitous as to his former premier's condition. The last word previous to the announcement of Mr. Sherman's death had been received by the president at midnight. The president was greatly affected by the news. He immediately directed that the White House be closed to visitors and the flag over the executive mansion placed at half-mast. After ordering some beautiful flowers to be sent from the White House conservatory he went in person to Mr. Sherman's late residence to express his grief and offer what consolation he could to the bereaved family. Mrs. McCallum informed him of the funeral arrangements and the president decided not to delay his departure for Canton, but to attend the funeral services at Mansfield on Thursday. Mrs. McKinley later drove to the Sherman residence and left her card. It is probable that the president will issue an executive order closing the departments on the day of the funeral as a mark of respect to the dead statesman.

### RESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The President Pays Tribute to a Great Man Gone Home.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The president has issued the following proclamation:  
By the President of the United States of America.

To the people of the United States: In the fullness of years and honors, John Sherman, lately secretary of state, has passed away.  
Few among our citizens have risen to greater or more deserved eminence in the national councils than he. The story of his public life and services is, as it were, the history of the country for half a century.

In the congress of the United States he ranked among the foremost in the house and later in the senate. He was twice a member of the executive cabinet, first as secretary of the treasury and afterwards as secretary of state. Whether in debate during the dark hours of our civil war, or as the director of the country's finances during the period of rehabilitation, or as a trusted councillor in framing the nation's laws, for over forty years, or as the exponent of its foreign policy, his course was ever marked by devotion to the best interests of his beloved land, and by able and conscientious effort to uphold its dignity and honor. His countrymen will long reverence his memory and see in him a type of the patriot, the upright and the zealous that go to moulding and strengthening a nation.

In fitting expression of the sense of bereavement that afflicted the republic, I direct that on the day of the funeral the executive offices of the United States display the national flag at half-mast, and that the representatives of the United States in foreign countries shall pay, in like manner, appropriate tribute to the illustrious dead for a period of ten days.

Done at the city of Washington, this 23rd day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand and nine hundred and the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY,  
By the President:  
JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

### MR. HARRISON'S TRIBUTE.

An Active Participant in the Country's Most Momentous Experiences.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 23.—Ex-President Harrison, speaking of John Sherman, said:  
"The death of John Sherman removes one of the few remaining participants in the heated and important legislative contests that led up to the civil war. His public life brought him into an active relation to the most exciting, difficult and momentous questions the president and congress have ever been called to deal with since the Union was formed. In all of these, as a member of the house of representatives, as a senator, and as a cabinet officer, he bore a wise, courageous and prominent part. He was one of our most able and useful public men, and will be widely and sincerely mourned. I have felt that it was a great pity that Mr. Sherman could not have closed his career as a member of the senate."

### Mansfield Mourns.

Mansfield, O., Oct. 23.—The bells of churches, shops and of the fire department were tolled yesterday afternoon, on account of Senator Sherman's death. Flags are at half-mast. A proclamation will be made by Mayor Brown to have business places, factories and schools closed on Thursday during the funeral. The Sherman residence is being put in readiness. Services likely will be held at Grace Episcopal church.

# WAITING FOR THE WORD.

## Belief at United Mine Workers' Headquarters That the End of the Strike is Near.

### SIMPLY WAITING FOR THE OPERATORS.

They Have Not All Posted the Ten Per Cent. Increase Notices—When That is Done the Executive Board Will Meet and Take a Vote on Ending the Strike.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 24.—Around the national headquarters of the United Mine Workers the belief was unanimous that the end of the strike will come within a very short time. President Mitchell, notwithstanding contrary reports, has set no date for calling off the strike. As soon as all the operators signify their willingness to pay ten per cent. advance in wages until April, the national executive board will be called in session to vote on ending the contest. President Mitchell appears to be more anxious about the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and the Delaware & Hudson coal companies than any of the others. These companies have taken such a prominent part in the struggle that it is believed that as soon as they post supplemental notices the other operators will fall in line.

### MORE NOTICES POSTED.

The Forest Mining Co. Has Posted the Ten Per Cent. Notices.

Seranton, Pa., Oct. 24.—The Forest Mining Co., at Archibald, employing 900 men, has posted notices giving the ten per cent. increase in wages, reducing the price of powder to \$1.50 a keg, the new price to figure in the increase to contract miners, and guaranteeing the increase to continue until April 1 next, and thereafter until further orders. The employees of this company have been on strike since last January.

### PREPARING TO RESUME.

Empty Coal Cars Being Pined at the D. L. & W. Co.'s Mines.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 24.—Empty coal cars are being placed at all the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Co.'s mines, and it is apparent that the company is preparing to mine and ship coal. This is taken as an indication that the companies are getting ready for the return of their men at work following the posting of notices at every mine.

### AGREEMENT ARRIVED AT.

Most of the Larger Companies Agree to Post Additional Notices.

Seranton, Pa., Oct. 24.—A meeting of superintendents representing most of the largest companies of the Lackawanna-Wyoming Valley region was held here yesterday in the offices of the Temple Iron Co., and an agreement was made to post the following notice:  
"In order to avoid the complications that would result from figuring the amounts due each miner on the notices that have been posted, the companies have concluded, after a careful compilation of statistics for the past year, to adopt a general average and sell to their miners powder at \$1.50 per keg, and add the balance, 2½ per cent., to the price of the car or ton."

The meeting was attended by General Superintendent C. C. Rose of the Delaware & Hudson Co., General Superintendent E. E. Loomis of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Co., General Manager W. A. May of the Hillside Coal and Iron Co., General Superintendent Richards of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Co., and President T. H. Wilkins of the Temple Iron Co. These companies operate 69 collieries. The big companies still refuse to make any specific guarantee as to how long the ten per cent. offer is to run, and from conversations had with a number of them it can be said with every assurance that they will not make any specific guarantee. Superintendent Loomis of the Lackawanna said:

"We do not feel called upon to make affidavit that our offer was given in good faith."

### To Make the Advance as Proposed.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 24.—At four o'clock yesterday afternoon the Wilkesbarre Coal Co. posted the following notice:  
"Referring to the notice posted October 1, in addition to the reduction to \$1.50 per keg for powder, 2½ per cent. will be added to the price of car to make the advance of ten per cent., as proposed."

At six o'clock men started on their rounds to post the same notice at the collieries of the Delaware & Hudson Co. It is believed the Lehigh Valley company and the individual operators will post similar notices.

### Sent to Jail for Contempt.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 24.—Judge Wing, of the common pleas court, ordered President D. B. Steur of the city council sent to jail for contempt, for refusing to testify in the aldermanic bribery investigation. The court held that the council committee had full authority to compel witnesses to answer questions, and that if they refused to do so they were guilty of contempt.

The writ of habeas corpus sought by Steur was denied. Steur has been committed to the county jail.

### THE LATE JOHN SHERMAN.

Sketch of the Life and Public Services of John Sherman, the Deceased Statesman.

Washington, Oct. 24.—The following sketch of the life and services of John Sherman is compiled from the public records:

John Sherman was born at Lancaster, O., May 19, 1822. His paternal ancestor emigrated from the County of Essex, England, to Massachusetts and Connecticut. His grandfather, Zephaniah Sherman of Norwich, Conn., was an accomplished scholar and able jurist. He went to Ohio, in 1805, to arrange some disputed boundary questions and located in Huron county. He married Elizabeth Stoddard, a lineal descendant of Anthony Stoddard, who emigrated from England to Boston in 1633. Charles R. Sherman, John's father, was a native of Norwich, Conn., where he was brought up and admitted to the bar. He married Mary Hoyt and soon after settled at Lancaster, O., where he practiced law and was elevated to the legislature to the bench of the supreme court. He died suddenly at Lebanon, O., June 2, 1829. This little John was six years of age. Mrs. Sherman, having eleven children and but small means, her family was greatly scattered among friends. In 1831, a cousin of her husband, John Sherman, took his name to Mount Vernon, Ohio, and remained four years. Young Sherman's progress at school was rapid. At 12 years of age he returned to Lancaster and attended Homer's academy.

### His Early Life.

He afterwards accepted an offer from Col. Curtis to become junior rodman on the Washington improvement, with a corps of engineers engaged in constructing the Ohio system of canals, and he was assigned to the work at Marietta, O. In 1838 he was placed temporarily in charge of the work at Beverly, where he remained until the summer of 1839. He was shortly sent to Mansfield to study law with his brother Charles. After the first year he returned to Lancaster, O., on May 11, 1844, he was admitted to the bar at Springfield, O., and entered into partnership with his brother. In 1847 he visited Washington and remained a month, becoming acquainted with most of the men of the day, especially with Stephen A. Douglas, when Mr. Sherman was sent as a delegate to the national whig convention at Philadelphia, and was made a member of the Ohio delegation. He supported the nomination of Zachary Taylor for president of the United States and canvassed for him in Ohio for two years.

### Foundation of His Fortune.

On August 30, 1848, he married Cecilia Stewart, only daughter of Judge Stewart, of Mansfield. He was then a prosperous man, having added to his income a law practice the profits incident to the manufacture of flooring, doors, etc., by an establishment which he had set in operation. In 1825 he was a delegate to the whig national convention at Baltimore and assisted in the election of President Gen. Winfield Scott. In 1853-54 he opened a law office in Cleveland. When the congressional anti-Nebraska convention, made up of members of the democratic, whig and free soil parties, was held, great difficulties existed in forming a coalition of the opposite elements. The choice for candidate finally fell upon Mr. Sherman, and he received 3,617 votes, against 2,074 for the democrat, Fremont. He was president of the first Ohio Republican state convention, in 1852, which elected Governor P. Sherman for governor. He also participated in the organization of the National Republican party, after which he took office as a member of representatives in the Thirty-fourth congress, six years before the civil war. The territory of Kansas had become a battle ground between the slavery and anti-slavery elements, and on March 19, 1856, the house voted to have the speaker appoint a committee of three to proceed to Kansas and collect evidence in regard to the troubles there. The appointment of Mr. Sherman as a member of this committee was a turning point in his political career. When the committee was at Leavenworth a band of desperadoes threatened to burn the town, and the presence of United States troops at Fort Leavenworth probably saved the lives of the committee men. The report of the committee submitted to congress became the basis of the campaign of 1856. In that campaign Mr. Sherman supported John C. Fremont.

### His Services in Congress.

Mr. Sherman was invariably a firm advocate of economy in public expenditures. He always closely scrutinized bills appropriating money, and by his prominence in all business of the house, came to be recognized as one of its foremost men. He was appointed chairman of the committee on the subject of the thirty-sixth congress. He introduced a resolution, which was adopted, providing that the subject of a railroad to the Pacific coast be referred to a committee of fifteen members, with leave to report by bill or otherwise. He secured the passage of the bill authorizing the issue of what have since been known as the United States treasury notes of 1862. In February, 1861, he first saw Abraham Lincoln, then president elect, at Washington, and from that time until Lincoln's death the friendship between the two men was unbroken. When Salmon P. Chase resigned the United States secretaryship in March, 1861, to become secretary of the treasury, Mr. Sherman was elected his successor.

### Services in the Civil War.

When the civil war broke out he joined his aid to Gen. Robert Patterson in any way connected with his duties as senator. He served as the general's aid-de-camp without pay until congress met in July, 1861. Those duties largely consisted of raising two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry and a battery of artillery. In the summer of 1861 he took the command of the national banking bill. During the war he often visited the soldiers on the field. When the war was over he was elected to the senate, he became chairman of the senate committee on finance. He took the lead in promoting the reorganization of the financial bills which became laws.

### In President Hayes' Cabinet.

In December, 1874, he initiated, at Washington, the movement for the resumption of specie payments. He was elected to the United States senate for the third time. President Hayes, who was inaugurated March 4, 1877, appointed Mr. Sherman secretary of the treasury, and in six months he had so raised the credit of the country at home and abroad that he was enabled to sell four per cent. bonds at par. In later years he was responsible for many important financial measures. In 1889 he was a candidate for the presidential nomination before the National republicans when Mr. Harrison, of Ohio, was named by the convention by James A. Garfield, who ultimately received the nomination. In 1888 he was re-elected to the senate. At the national convention of 1888 he received 223 votes for the presidential nomination on the first ballot, and 219 on the second.

### Strike Settled.

Linton, Ind., Oct. 24.—The strike at Island City Mine No. 1 has been settled, the coal company agreeing to give employment to the man who was objectionable to it, but reserving the right to employ or not employ any union miner in the future.

### Juror Shirk Still Ill.

Marysville, O., Oct. 24.—Juror James Shirk was still unable to take his seat in the Ferrell case, and court adjourned until Wednesday. The defense asked that the jury be discharged, but the court refused to comply.

### Sultan's Sleeping Fancy.

No one knows each night where the sultan spends the hours of darkness. He has a series of bedrooms—as many as 50, it is said, in some of his palaces—and to these he retires alone, sleeping in whatever apartment may take his fancy. The doors are of iron and have highly elaborate locks. —Chicago Chronicle.

### Expurgated.

Mother—What did your father say when he saw his broken pipe?  
Innocent—Shall I leave out the wicked words, mamma?  
"Certainly."

"Then I don't believe there is anything to tell you, mamma."—London Answers.

### Relief at Last.

Mrs. Talkerly—I see by the paper that a woman was thrown from her bicycle and knocked speechless the other day.  
Mr. Talkerly—My dear, I'll never again object to your riding.—Boston Globe.

### Easily Changed.

"Don't you think men are changeable?"  
"Yes, indeed!" answered the Summer Girl. "I have never had any trouble in getting rid of one and substituting another."—Puck.

### Pained.

Patient—Vot? Two dollars for takin' out dem teeth?  
Dentist—Two dollars if you take gas.  
"Young man, I tought you vos a gas gombany."—Puck.

### A Man of Business.

Hiram—Will yer be my little wife, Lindy?  
Melinda—Oh, Hi! this is so sudden.  
"Huh! Did you think I wuz courtin' yer for six years fer fun?"—N. Y. Truth.

### She Had Money.

"Does the nobleman seem to think a good deal of Miss Clara?"  
"Oh, yes, indeed. He calls her his 'little Klondike.'"—Judge.

### Papa Was Wearing the Laundry.

The little girl was inclined to answer the door bell about as soon as it sounded, and sometimes she gave answers to whoever might be there that were curious. One day the man who collects the packages of laundry was at the door and asked if the laundry was ready. "No," she replied, "papa has got it on."—Chicago Chronicle.

### Does Coffee Agree with You?

If not, drink Grain-O—made from pure grains. A lady writes: "The first time I made Grain-O I did not like it, but after using it one week nothing would induce me to go back to coffee." It nourishes and feeds the system. Children can drink it freely with great benefit. It is the strengthening substance of pure grains. Get a package to-day from your grocer, follow directions in making, and you will have a delicious and healthful table beverage for old and young. 15-cent 25c.

"What wholesome truth," asked the Sabbath-school teacher, nervously, "is taught by the story of Jonah and the whale?" The serious child with the tall brow did not reply. "It's hard to keep a good man down!" But merrily: "I don't know!" This was thought to be very remarkable in one so young.—Detroit Journal.

Business Opportunities on the line of the Chicago Great Western Ry in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri. First class openings in growing towns for all kinds of business and for manufacturing. Our list includes locations for Blacksmiths, Doctors, Dressmakers, Furniture, Grain and Live Stock Buyers, General Merchandise, Hardware, Harness, Tailors, Cold Storage, Creameries and Canning Factories. Write fully in regard to your requirements so that we may advise you intelligently. Address W. J. Reed, Industrial Agent, C. G. W. Ry., 601 Endicott Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

### Up-to-Date Enterprise.

Mr. Oldham—Oh, I don't know that I have much to complain of in a business way; I am holding my own.

Mrs. Oldham—That won't do, John. If you want to be a successful business man to-day you must strive to hold as much of everybody else's.—Richmond Dispatch.

Each package of PUTNAM'S FADLESS DYES colors more goods than any other dye and colors them better too. Sold by all druggists.

"Do you believe in luck?" asked Egely.  
"Depends on who is dealing," replied Stacker, sagely.—Town Topics.

# THE TURN OF LIFE.

The Most Important Period in a Woman's Existence.—Mrs. Johnson Tells How She Was Helped Over the Trying Time.



Owing to modern methods of living, not one woman in a thousand approaches this perfectly natural change without experiencing a train of very annoying, and sometimes painful symptoms. Those dreadful hot flashes, sending the blood surging to the heart until it seems ready to burst, and the faint feeling that follows, sometimes with chills, as if the heart were going to stop for good, are only a few of the symptoms of a dangerous nervous trouble. The nerves are crying out for assistance. The cry should be heeded in time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life. The three following letters are guaranteed to be genuine and true, and still further prove what a great medicine Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is for women.

Mar. 12, 1897.  
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been sick for a long time. I was taken sick with flooding. All my trouble seemed to be in the womb. I ache all the time at the lower part of the womb. The doctor says the womb is covered with ulcers. I suffer with a pain on the left side of my back over the kidney. I am fifty years old and passing through the change of life. Please advise me what to do to get relief. Would like to hear from you as soon as possible."—Mrs. CHARLOTTE JOHNSON, Monclova, Ohio.

Jan. 23, 1898.  
"I have been taking your remedies, and think they have helped me a great deal. I had been in positive fact when I began taking your Vegetable Compound, but after using it for a short time I was able to be up around the house. The aching in the lower part of womb has left me. The most that troubles me now is the flooding. That is not so bad, but still there is a little every day. I am not discouraged yet, and shall continue with your medicine, for I believe it will cure me."—Mrs. CHARLOTTE JOHNSON, Monclova, Ohio.

April 13, 1900.  
"I send you this letter to publish for the benefit of others. I was sick for about nine years so that I could not do my work. For three months I could not sit up long enough to have my bed made. I had five different doctors, and all said there was no help for me. My trouble was change of life. I suffered with ulceration of the womb, pain in sides, kidney and stomach trouble, backache, headache, and dizziness. I am well and strong, and feel like a new person. My recovery is a perfect surprise to everybody that knew me. I owe all to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I would not do without your medicine for anything. There is no need of women suffering so much if they would take your remedies, for they are a sure cure."—Mrs. CHARLOTTE JOHNSON, Monclova, Ohio.

When one stops to think about the good Mrs. Johnson derived from Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine, it seems almost beyond belief; yet it is all true as stated in her three letters published above at her own request. As a matter of positive fact Mrs. Pinkham has on file thousands of letters from women who have been safely carried through that danger period "Change of Life." Mrs. Johnson's cure is not an unusual one for Mrs. Pinkham's medicine to accomplish.

**\$5000** REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, \$5000, which will be paid to any person who can produce the name of the author of any article, not genuine, or were published before obtaining the special permission.  
LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

**Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup**  
Cures Hacking Coughs, Sore Lungs, Grippe, Pneumonia and Bronchitis in a few days. Why then risk Consumption? Get Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Don't be imposed upon. Refuse the dealer's substitute. It is not as good as Dr. Bull's. Salvation Oil cures Rheumatism and all Pains. Price, 15 and 25 cents.