

GENERAL SHERMAN IS DEAD!

Last of the Great Commanders on the Union Side and Hero of the Famous March to the Sea

BREATHED HIS LAST YESTERDAY AFTERNOON

Erysipelas Which Set in Acutely from a Cold Which He Contracted While Witnessing "Poor Jonathan" at the Casino a Week Ago Proved Quickly Fatal.

MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY SURROUND THE DEATHBED.

Senator John Sherman, His Brother, and the Daughters, Mrs. Fitch, Mrs. Thacker, and Misses Rachel and Elizabeth, and P. T. Sherman, the Son,

Watch the Noble Old Warrior's Passing Away.

SANK RAPIDLY AFTER MIDNIGHT.

The General Had Been in Bed but Three Days and His Doctors Hoped for the Best—His Advanced Age Made It Impossible to Rally from the Disease of Which He Had Suffered Previous Attacks—The Last Hours Were Painless.

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN, Last General of the Army, Died February 14, 1891, Aged 71 years, 5 days.

General Sherman died at ten minutes of two o'clock yesterday afternoon. His end was peaceful—it could not have been more so. He had been totally unconscious all the morning and had ceased to struggle long before the coming of the end.

All the morning he lay dying, his family grouped about his bed. His struggles, which had been violent when he returned to that semi-consciousness which showed the proud, unconquered spirit that still lived within him, were pitifully few now. With all his hopes gone, the family prayed only for a speedy end.

But at ten minutes of two there came a change. The color and the look which are noticeable only when death comes, suddenly spread over the drawn face, disfigured with iodine, and the nurse who had been bending over him, listening to the last faint flutterings of his heart, quickly straightened up and said, "He is dead."

Thus, thirty hours after the last admiral of the United States, the last general, his friend for many years, passed away.

The funeral has been placed in the hands of General Henry W. Sloum, representing the Grand Army of the Republic, and General O. O. Howard, representing the army, who will meet at the house this evening and make the necessary arrangements.

The body, which was embalmed yesterday afternoon, will remain in the Seventy-first street residence until next Thursday, in order to await the coming of Rev. Thomas E. Sherman, who is due on the majestic on Wednesday. It will then be escorted to the station by posts of the Grand Army and will be taken to St. Louis in a private train, where, after funeral services, it will be laid in Calvary Cemetery, in that city, beside the bodies of his wife and children and children's children.

It is the wish of the family that the remains do not lie in state in this city, and unless they alter the decision which they made yesterday, and which Mr. P. T. Sherman said yesterday in accordance with his father's wishes, the features will not be uncovered to the public eye.

General Sherman desired that the utmost simplicity attend his obsequies, and his wishes will be respected as much as is compatible with his eminence and popularity and the military station which he occupied.

General Sherman died in the Christian faith and with the sacrament of the Catholic Church. He will rest in consecrated ground.

HIS LAST GREAT BATTLE.

THE GREAT WARRIOR'S FIERCE STRUGGLE WITH THE DESTROYER, DEATH.

Tell the bells of the nation for the grim old chieftain who is dead.

Not the least of the battles fought by Sherman was the one with disease and death which has just ended. It was a battle to be proud of. It was an exhibition of American pluck and grit and unconquerable determination, in which the least of Americans must feel a reflected pride. Brief, compared to the long enduring struggle of the hero Grant, it was yet long enough to show the metal of the man, who had but one reason for caring to remain on earth, and a whisper that all hard feelings of the past were blotted out—that he forgave the child who eschewed the earthly honors that his father craved for him and dedicated his life to the unselfish service of the Church his mother served.

Oh, what a rare and sweet example of parental love! Who would have looked for it in the grim old soldier who had hid this love behind a crusty exterior for ten long years?

About the last word which his lips uttered was his cry for "Tom" on Friday.

But he could not hold out till the coming of that son. The forces against him of disease and age were too mighty. But he held off the end with wonderful power and vigor and died as he had lived, with an unvanquished spirit.

The beginning of the end was about six o'clock the evening before. The tide of life, which had risen and fallen so many times and which during the day had passed the flood mark of hope, began its final ebbing, which, to the eyes of the professional watchers, would never be stared again. It was a question now of hours only. How long could the sturdy frame withstand the gnawing tooth of his disease?

The family, who had begun to smile and talk cheerily of recovery, now grew gray again. Hope vanished. They would have looked for it in the eyes of the silent doctors. They knew that the last rally had been held and that the standard of life must be lowered. Well, let it come! It was better than this agony of waiting.

None but the family and the professional attendants were admitted to the sick room. The forehead had been anointed with iodine. The General was speechless now and utterly unconscious. All the energies of his being were concentrated on the one desperate task of breathing, and all efforts to assist this operation seemed to have no effect. "No better," was the repeated report from the chamber and no hope was to be seen. The constant sapping of the depleted store of strength.

At four o'clock in the morning it seemed as if he were sinking to the end, and again the family were summoned. Miss Price, the trained nurse who had been his faithful attendant, and who for more than twenty-four hours had refused to take sleep or rest, did all that she could do to minister to his wants. Two hours before this the doctors said "Not yet," and Dr. Green and some of the family had left the house, but they were hastily called back, and all came expecting that he would scarce survive the rising of the sun.

It was Dr. Alexander who first noticed a change for the worse. He was a slight, thin man, but the trained eye of the friend and physician saw an ominous significance in it. By half-past five o'clock the change had become so marked that Dr. Alexander sent a messenger to summon Dr. Green. Shortly afterward other messengers were sent to summon Lieutenants Thacker and Fitch. When they had come still another messenger went to summon Dr. January.

All the family were about the General when Dr. January arrived at seven o'clock. Another consultation was held. Dr. January left at half-past eight. A glance at his features told the story. For the first time in his history he said he was willing to speak. It was a sentence of death. "All hope is gone," he said.

The physicians after consultation declare that the General's condition is now hopeless. He is dying, and the end is near. There was no mistake about this time, they said.

Dr. Alexander, who brought this bulletin to the telegraph office, added significantly to the reporters assembled—"There will be no more bulletins."

The erysipelas had again set in again. At half-past eight another report came from the house through a friend of the General. He said that the dying man was in no physical pain. It was somewhat difficult for him to breathe, but otherwise he was not suffering.

At ten o'clock on General Sherman continued to fall. At twenty minutes past eleven it was stated that his death was but a question of minutes. There were many callers during the morning. Only immediate calls were admitted. The others merely left their cards.

At twenty-five minutes past eight o'clock yesterday morning Sherman's condition was reported to the family as Washington that the General was still alive but apparently unconscious. He was apparently without pain, but his breathing was labored and his strength diminishing.

At ten minutes past twelve P. M. Thomas Ewing, Jr., said that no further bulletins of General Sherman's condition were to be issued. Death was only a question of minutes, he said.

U. W. Quintard, Benjamin A. Field and Mrs. Danusch were among the early callers at the house. At a quarter of two a carriage and pair drove up to the door and young Tom Ewing came down to receive the General. He was in the carriage, and he did not leave her carriage, but upon being told by Mr. Ewing that there was not the slightest hope for the General, he was deeply affected and immediately drove away.

There was nothing to do now but wait for the end, and the family waited with beating hearts. In the early afternoon a number of military gentlemen, including Generals Howard, Sloum, Stewart, L. Woodford and the commander in chief, General Sherman, were present.

About the bedside were grouped the General's two unmarried daughters, Misses Lizzie and Rachel Sherman, Misses Thibault, Lieutenant and Mrs. Fitch, Lieutenant and Mrs. Thacker, Senator John Sherman, Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, Dr. Alexander and General Thomas Ewing. The nurse, Miss Price, sat at the bedside watching the pinched lip of the dying man.

In the windows in front the shades were up and the curtains slightly parted. The General lay in front and kept the nurses at a distance save a loud detonation of the blasters, who were at work in a box across the way. A hush seemed to fall upon the scene, and the crescent moon looked down serenely from the azure sky saw no evidence of the waning death struggle.

Suddenly the watchers on the opposite sidewalk saw the curtains pulled together and the shades drawn down. A moment later General Ewing appeared bareheaded at the door and waved his hand. "It is all over," he said.

In another moment the electric spark was flashing over the land the news. Sherman was dead. His spirit had joined the great majority with his many old comrades, and had met the gentle spirit of his wife at rest. He had marched from Manila to the sea. He had crossed the dark, dark river. Let the life shriek and the drum sound the deathless song that was written for him and will never die so long as martial music lives.

Bring the good old bugle boys, we'll have another song! Sing it with a spirit that will start the world along— Sing it as we used to sing it, fifty thousand strong, While we were marching through Georgia.

(Chorus.) "Hurrah! Hurrah! We bring the jubilee! Hurrah! Hurrah! The flag that makes you free!" So we sang the chorus from Atlanta to the sea. While we were marching through Georgia.

How the darbies shouted when they heard the joyful How the turkeys gibbled when our commissary found! How the sweet potatoes even started from the ground. While we were marching through Georgia.

Yes, and there were Union men who wept with joyful tears, When they saw the honored flag they had not seen for years! Hardly could they be restrained from breaking forth in cheers, While we were marching through Georgia.

"Sherman's dashing Yankee boys will never reach the coast!" So the sassy rebels said, and 'twas a handsome boast— Had they not fought, asked to reckon with the host, While we were marching through Georgia.

So we made a thoroughfare for Freedom and her trails, Sixty miles in latitude—three hundred in the main; Treason fed before us, for resistance was in vain, While we were marching through Georgia.

Those who were present in the room said that the end was so quiet as to be almost imperceptible. It was not until the end was reached that the simple words, "He is dead," that his daughters knew that they were fatherless.

house about an hour afterward and I accompanied them down town. All that was determined on with reference to the funeral is mentioned above.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S MOTHER. "I can add nothing to what is already known about General Sherman," said General Sloum, who commanded the left wing on the march to the sea. "He was one of the great generals, a man of military genius. His record was open to the gaze of everybody. He leaves a name without a blemish."

"The announcement of General Sherman's death," said General Horatio C. King, "is a great shock to me, as I have had a strong hope that he would pull through. I regard it as one of the greatest privileges of my life that I have been favored with the close friendship of General Sherman. He was the most interesting conversationalist I have ever met and his fund of reminiscences was seemingly inexhaustible. Of course I have met him at many army reunions and one of my annual duties as secretary of the Society of the Army of the Potomac was to secure his attendance at its reunion."

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Tuesday, February 17, at half-past twelve o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Chamber, No. 34 Nassau street, to take appropriate action in regard to the death of General Sherman.

OUR LAST GRAND WAR IDOL.

HIS MILITARY GENIUS IN THE FAMOUS AND MASTERLY MARCH THROUGH GEORGIA.

General Sherman was the last of the war idols and perhaps the most popular. Not one great figure remains upon the canvas. For two years he had stood alone, welcoming the adoration of the rank and file which was poured out so lavishly at the feet of Grant and Hancock, but above all others at those of old "Uncle Billy."

For years the grizzled giant had been going up and down the land to the stirring notes of "Marching through Georgia," the tune which shrined his greatest achievement, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific he had recently stood as the great living monument of the days whose heroes are fast fading to the dust. From West Point to Washington, from the Battery to the Golden Gate no military reunion of consequence had been esteemed complete unless William Tecumseh Sherman had sat at the right hand of the president, and preached his warmly applauded little sermons on duty and bravery and honesty, for he was one who believed them all to be integral parts of a hero's composition.

It will remain for future historians to judge of the value of Sherman's services in the War of the Rebellion, and to mark his niche among soldiers and generals. It has been said of him that he won no great battles and was present at no great engagements. It has never been said that he failed to do the duty which fell to his hand, and no critic, I apprehend, has yet arisen who questions his military genius.

For some time after the Mexican War Captain Sherman was attached to the Customary Department of the United States Army, but wearying of the monotony of an inactive military life he resigned and engaged in the mercantile business.

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man ever bestrode a saddle who had greater reverence for the duties of his office than he.

This was the natural tendency of the son of Puritan ancestors who had lived two centuries in the land of steady habits.

AS A CADET AND SOLDIER.

HIS SERVICE ON THE FRONTIER, HIS MARCH THROUGH GEORGIA, HIS BUSINESS VENTURES.

General Sherman could call himself a native born American with a pretty good grace, for his paternal ancestor, Samuel Sherman, emigrated to America in 1635, only thirteen years behind the Mayflower.

He was a strict Puritan and a man of strong character. He settled at first in Stratford, Conn., and afterward because of the original proprietors of Woodbury, Conn.

Daniel Sherman, one of his descendants, became a member of the Committee of Safety in Connecticut.

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might as well try to put out a fire with a squirt of water as to put down this rebellion with three months' troops.

He refused to go to Ohio for the purpose of raising three months' troops, declaring that the whole military power of the country should be called out at once to crush the rebellion in its incipency.

Well would it have been if his advice had been followed. It was worthy of consideration, for the residence in Louisiana had given him an inkling of the tremendous feeling in the South, a feeling which the authorities at Washington did not fully appreciate.

Sherman's patriotic ardor was at last rewarded, and he was appointed by General McDowell a colonel of the Thirtieth Infantry, regular army.

At the battle of Bull Run he was in command of the Third Brigade of the First Division, and his command was the only one in that memorable defeat which retreated from the field in good order.

For his soldierly qualities in this battle he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general of volunteers, and was ordered to join Anderson, the commander of Sumter, who was in command of the department of the Ohio, with headquarters at Louisville.

General Anderson's ill health forced him to resign, and Sherman succeeded to the command.

GOOD ADVICE DISREGARDED. The affairs of the department were in a bad way. Sherman applied for reinforcements. In reply to a question of Secretary Cameron as to the number of troops required for a successful advance Sherman said: "To make a successful advance against the enemy—then a strongly posted at all strategic points, from the Mississippi to Cumberland Gap—would require an army two hundred thousand strong."

For this reply he was adjudged to be "crazy." Being thus in discredit with the War Department he was relieved. General Halleck succeeded to the command of Benton Barracks, near St. Louis.

Grant, who still had his spurs to win, stood by Sherman in this opinion, and the latter never forgot the fact that he had been relieved of his command by Sherman, a prominent civilian.

It was not long, however, that Sherman was in command of the department of the Ohio, with headquarters at Louisville.

Subsequent events proved that Sherman was a man of high intelligence and of great energy. He was a man of high intelligence and of great energy. He was a man of high intelligence and of great energy.

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fought and we held our ground, and therefore we counted ourselves victorious. From that time forward we had won the prestige; that battle was worth millions and millions to us by reason of the fact of the courage displayed by the brave soldiers on that occasion, and from that time on I never heard of the first want of courage on the part of our Northern soldiers."

Sherman counted the war as actually ended when Vicksburg was taken and the Mississippi run unobstructed to the sea, and the Confederates would not have it so, and there had to be more fighting. Jefferson Davis had the best soldiers well trained and he refused to ratify the work of the Union army.

MOVEMENTS AGAINST VICKSBURG. In November Sherman was assigned to the command of the right wing of the army of the Tennessee, and conducted an expedition threatening the enemy's rear south of Tallahatchie River, and enabled General Grant to occupy the position without a fight. In December he—having returned to Memphis—was assigned to the command of the Fifteenth army corps, still continuing, however, in the general command of the right wing of the army.

In the middle of the same month he organized an expedition against the rebel General Johnston's corps and moved down the Mississippi on transports, with a view to an attack upon Vicksburg from the Yazoo River, near Chickasaw Bayou and Haines' Bluff. The surrender of Holly Springs, Miss., enabling the enemy to concentrate at the point of attack, frustrated the efforts of the Union troops.

The terrible fighting of December 27, 28 and 29 settled the fact that the place could not be taken by storm, and the troops were withdrawn to concentrate at the point of attack, Holly Springs, Miss. Post in January, 1863. In this last action General Sherman was subordinate to General McClain, having been ordered by that officer to the command of the right wing of the temporary Army of the Mississippi. Upon the concentration of troops preparatory to further movements against Vicksburg, General Sherman was stationed with his corps in the vicinity of Young's Point. In March, 1863, he conducted the expedition up Steele's bayou to release General Johnston from the siege of Vicksburg, which, having been cut off and invested by the enemy, was in imminent danger of being captured. This expedition was, perhaps, one of the most

severe ever experienced by his troops. They penetrated through a country cut up by numerous and deep bayous and swamps and overgrown by immense forests of cottonwood and cypress. Sherman, with usual determination, was not to be thwarted, and pushed ahead and accomplished his object.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE. HE IS PROMOTED TO THE RANK OF BRIGADIER GENERAL AS A REWARD OF MERIT.

Upon the inauguration of General Grant's movement across the Peninsula to Grand Gulf and Bruinsburg, during April, 1863, General Sherman made a feint upon Haines' Bluff, on the Yazoo River. His demonstration (April 28 and 29) was intended to hold the enemy about Vicksburg while the main army was securing a foothold on the eastern shore of the Mississippi below. Having successfully performed this duty, by means of rapid and forced marches he moved down the Louisiana side of the river, crossed at Grand Gulf and immediately pushed forward and rejoined General Grant's main army.

Sherman, with his corps, accompanied McPherson on his movement against Jackson, the capital of Mississippi. In the battle of Jackson Sherman took no prominent part, in consequence of the rout of the enemy being effected by McPherson's corps alone. The day after the battle McPherson hurried toward Baker's Creek, while Sherman remained in Jackson some hours longer to complete the destruction of the enemy's stores and the railroad. He then moved on a line parallel with the route of march of McPherson's column, crossed the Big Black River and took possession of Walnut Hills, near Vicksburg, on May 18. The occupation of this important position enabled General Grant to open communication with his depots of supplies on the