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SHERMAN'S LIFE AT HOME

HOW THE OHIO SENATOR PASSES THE SUMMER AT MANSFIELD.

He Has a Beautiful Mansion Set Above with Lawns, Gardens and Fruit Trees, Modern Entertainments and Quiet Domestic Happiness.

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Mansfield, O., has been for over fifty years the home of Hon. John Sherman. He began the practice of law there in 1844 with his brother, the Judge, Charles T. Sherman. Now he is the oldest member, in point of continuous practical service, in the United States senate.

ACTING MRS. SHERMAN.

Aug. 26, 1848, the then young young lawyer led to the altar Miss Cecelia Stewart, daughter of Judge Stewart, who came to Mansfield from western Pennsylvania as an early pioneer, and was long a judge of the common pleas court. For a number of years Mr. and Mrs. Sherman resided in a comfortable house, erected in 1846, on what was thereafter West Market street.

In 1865 the senator purchased the place which and since then has been his home in fact and family. It is situated on the same street as his former residence, but the thoroughfare is now known as Park avenue west, and is the principal residence street of the city.

The Sherman mansion is located nearly a mile from the business center of the city, upon an elevation. The approach is so graded that one can scarcely realize the altitude until gazing to the north and east from the residence the city lies spread before the eye.

The house, which was thoroughly renovated a few years ago, stands about 100 feet from the road, nearly in the center of a tract of several acres of ground beautifully shaded by trees of a half century's growth, and is approached by a winding driveway. All that art can suggest in the way of landscape gardening has been done, and the walks, drives and flower beds are laid out with a precision which suggests that the senator has made practical use of the civil engineering which he learned as a young man when employed on the Ohio board of public works. Numerous rustic

THE SHERMAN RESIDENCE

seats and arbors are scattered about, and a croquet lawn and bowlin scarcely afford amusement for the young people of the family, who are nearly always at the Sherman home. Occasionally the use of these delightful grounds is given for church lawn fetes.

Included in the whole are a fine orchard and garden, which are the objects of much care by both Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, the former taking particular pride in his fine varieties of early peaches. The new stable, concerning which so much good humored newspaper comment has been made, was completed a few weeks ago, and the senator is greatly pleased with it. In it are kept three of four horses, but neither the handsome or speedy, which were noted on the Sherman farm near the city, and seem emphatically but comfortable enjoyment.

In the midst of these pleasant surroundings stands the two story and mansard roof dwelling, a substantial brick structure painted a peculiar shade between a pink and a red, which harmonizes nicely with the red sandstone trimmings. A broad piazza extends across the north side, which is the front of the dwelling, and this is the senator's favorite resting place, where he may be found nearly every evening during the summer enjoying his cigar. It was

A CORNER OF THE GARDEN.

from this piazza that the late General W. T. Sherman chose lately to the veterans who called to pay their respects a few years ago upon the occasion of his last visit to Mansfield.

In this spacious home Senator Sherman and his family spend the most of the time enjoying to the utmost the cool and quiet which cannot be had in the colonial city. The social life of the Sherman is most delightful. Of the immediate family there are the senator, Mrs. Sherman and their adopted daughter, Miss Mary Sherman. In addition a nephew, Mr. Hoyt Sherman, and his wife are included in the household, and the senator's private secretary, Mr. J. C. Sawyer, is a member with them. These are generally guests at the home, especially young friends of Miss Sherman. Nothing pretentious marks the living of the family. The place is hardly elegantly furnished, but there is no lacking in the way of comfort or convenience. The furnishing is of the sort that might be expected in the home of a well to do citizen. Comfort and utility predominate.

Senator Sherman is especially fond of his library and places it to visitors with considerable pride. It is located in the second story, the floors are uncarpeted to invite and the furnishings are neat and substantial throughout. A table occupies the center of the room, and on it are usually found copies of the local papers and the leading metropolitan journals. The library is indispensable, and of a nature especially in keeping with the senator's study of finance and other branches of political economy. A large bust of Henry Clay occupies a prominent place, and among the treasures of the library are hundreds of letters from the general to the senator, some written when he occupied high official station. In this room, during the past twenty-five years, have been held many political consultations of great moment.

But politicians and interviewers are not the only visitors. The senator and Mrs. Sherman, as well as Miss Mary, have many callers from among the newspapers. Owing to their absence from Mansfield so much of the time, the intercourse of the family are necessarily upon the males of the older citizens. Mrs. Sherman entertains sparingly, and accomplishing just what she does in a most graceful manner. She is agreeable, though she has always been noted for her sociability and happy conversation. Not only do the Sherman neighbors, but several times each week they may be seen driving about the city visiting various friends. While they do not entertain upon a large scale, many of the neighbors enjoy their hospitality in a quiet and unostentatious manner. Sometimes of an evening two or three gentlemen drop in for an hour's chat, or perhaps for a game at euchre, as the senator enjoys a rubber at whist and plays well. He is also sometimes induced to take a hand at euchre with the younger people, but does not claim to be an expert.

Mrs. Sherman is of a decidedly domestic turn, and understands the details of housekeeping perfectly, giving personal supervision to the gardening, canning, preserving and pickling of the fruits and vegetables which are produced in the garden and on the farm, and "below stairs" it is

A CHAT BEHIND THE FENCE.

understood that no work can be slighted or improperly done and escape her notice.

The Sherman family attends the Presbyterian church, of which Mrs. Sherman is a member. The senator is not a regular attendant, but is a liberal supporter of religion.

He is seen at his best by the newspaper interviewer. Though always affable and courteous, he is usually found in his back yard, hoeing or just after sunset, when he may be discovered seated on the piazza. It is then that to humorous remarks and chats extensively upon all subjects, even if the reporter grows too pointed in his inquiries the senator will generally settle him by an impromptu game of the orchard, and admit the visitor to help himself to fruit. In the senator's little jokes and the newspaper men always appreciate it. Upon the street, in the senate, anywhere and everywhere he may be seen he is easily approachable. Though outing as he says, he is invariably a "good fellow." He corresponds very freely regarding the services of his secretary throughout his stay, and in addition he has been engaged for several weeks in writing an article upon Ohio for an encyclopedia.

H. S. HUNTER.

Facts About the Information Fiss.

M. Pupin, curious regarding the chemistries of a mineral furnace, has been arranging a fire under a microscope. This second in season he has dubbed in science "iron lead to fire," ground of brass overlapping plates that are exceedingly tough so to be almost impenetrable. Its lead is small and very thin, with a single black eye on each side, the report being conducted through the tiny each side process of the pupil. Pupil then is sent through the eye of a fire with his mineral glass, thinking that its surface alternately objected to raise whether it would then in another's fire appearing like an angel in fairies, and the flame of a candle becoming a thousand fire stars. The difference between the little mineral is magnified of two pulp, or "centers," two pinnacles and a tongue.

Crops Ruined by Irrigation.

A recent census report states that of the 8,168 farms in the state of Wyoming 1,477 are irrigated. Of these 1,477 the total area is 1,556,400 acres. Upon 320,000 acres crops were produced in 1889. "The tendency," says Superintendent Porter, "is to extend the area will equal to double or treble as irrigated all land to which water has been applied within any recent period by artificial means, and to which, after some outlays on the distribution of water have been constructed, and even land for which water rights nearly are obtained, has taken the usual effect under the necessity of absolutely constructing water to its official bulletins on irrigation to land on which crops were matured raised by the artificial application of water during the year 1890."

A Hard Working Engineer.

Time hung to the jaded hours at many times in need of their subjects. The Chicago engineer, for example, follows a dull and hard working routine. Winter and summer he rises at 5 a. m., and after some light refreshment goes to the palace to prepare fires and mediation. He then sends dispatches till breakfast time, at 8 o'clock, and later work with his chief minister till 11 o'clock, when he enjoys walks in the gardens or spends a short time with his wives. This is his only period of recreation, for when dinner has been dispatched, about 3 in the afternoon, he sets to work at work again at public business until he retires to bed at eleven.

American Illiterates.

People who long for what they call "really American school of literature" might find comfort in considering that all works written in American from Irving down to Anthony Trollope, even though the writers may have been born in ancient lands. For theology of the Hawkins, for Mormon, and the poetry of Mrs. Jane Brockbank was an English. The environment gives a tone alike in Hungary or America, Australia or South Africa.

Nearly a Thousand Years Old.

Sigmund Andrejka, building a national exhibition at Hohe Pauck, near Budapest, the Hungarian Minister of Horticulture in 1885. The country where the pomegranate took on a complete style to be proud of the work, the country, since the Magyar lower of Angel settled the various independent settlements into one racial.

ADVENTURES OF MR. BRINY.

Says He Was a Hero of the Salt Mine, and Is Now an Admiral Pirate.

When Hilary Haggard wrote "Allan Quatermain" and Clark Russell wrote his romances on the rules of an Atlantic voyage, he was thought to have exercised a very creditable feat of imaginative composition. Yet another person has come to hand with a tale which he says is true, and which, if the goods Haggard and Russell have found at his disposal, the Ethiopian Prince Briny, who says that he was formerly a lieutenant in the monarch's service, and that he was taken prisoner by the enemy during the Zulu war. He was born at the Cape of Good Hope and

PRINCE BRINY.

Hope some forty years ago, he tells the reader being English and his mother Dutch.

After Cetewayo had been conquered and taken to Cape Town, he was commissioned by a certain Allan Quatermain, and in a certain Allan Quatermain, and in a certain Allan Quatermain, and in