

it is given as "a reliable gentleman" or the questioner is airily informed that "it is known to a dozen or more respectable persons and it is useless to deny it."

It is astonishing that so straight a correction as appears this morning was published in the *Tribune*. But it is evident that the disreputable loafer who sent the original falsehood has been compelled to eat his own words by some of his own party.

But this is only one instance of stories that were "entirely untrue and false in every particular," appearing in that paper, but of which no refutation was permitted to appear. The present contradiction is doubtless due to the fact that prominent "Liberals" in Payson were so disgusted with the falsehood that they thrust it down the throat of the defamer and made him bring forth the retraction which appeared this morning.

The fact that this slander, "untrue in every particular," has been telegraphed to eastern papers, shows how anti-"Mormon" stories are manufactured for exportation and how the eastern press become the victims of *Tribune* libellers in Utah.

#### GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN.

THE illness of General Sherman has brought that brave soldier and good man once more into special prominence before the public, and his brilliant record is being copiously referred to. It is not inappropriate, under the circumstances, for the NEWS to present a brief sketch of his career.

William Tecumseh Sherman was born in Lancaster, Ohio, February 8, 1820. He sprung from the same stock as Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In 1836 he entered West Point as a cadet, and graduated in 1840. His first military service was in Florida, where he served as a lieutenant of artillery, in the regular army. In 1846 he was placed in charge of troops, which were taken around Cape Horn to California on account of the Mexican war. There he acted as adjutant-general to General Kearney. In 1850 he married Miss Ellen Boyle Ewing at Washington, D. C. The lady's father was then Secretary of the Interior. In 1853 he resigned his commission in the army, and went into banking in California. In 1857 he returned to the Eastern States. In 1858 and '59 he practised law in Kansas. He held a military office in Louisiana at the time that State seceded, but he promptly resigned his place and returned to the North.

On the breaking out of the civil war Sherman was appointed colonel of the 13th infantry, May 13, 1861. He commanded a brigade at the first battle of Bull Run. His command had 609 men killed, wounded and missing in that battle. He was next appointed brigadier-general, and assigned to duty in Kentucky. Here his superior discernment told him that a great war was being inaugurated. He said it would take 60,000 men to keep Kentucky in the Union, and 200,000 men to end the struggle in that region. For making this report he was considered insane, or perhaps disloyal, and he was relieved of his command on November, 1861. He was then assigned a place in a recruiting barracks. In 1862 he was again placed in command of the fifth division of the Army of the Tennessee. He distinguished himself at the battle of Shiloh, where he was wounded. General Grant attributed the success of that battle to Sherman.

During the operation of the Army of the Tennessee under Grant, General Sherman bore a conspicuous part, and was appointed Brigadier-General of the regular army July 4, 1863. He proved one of the most active and energetic fighters in all the conflicts of the Tennessee regions. Gen. Grant was made commander of all the armies of the United States on March 12, 1864. He made Sherman commander of the entire southwestern region with headquarters at Nashville. His famous march to the sea is one of the marked achievements of the civil war. It was commenced at Chattanooga, April 28, 1864. The force consisted of 99,000 men with 234 guns. He drove Johnston with his 62,000 confederates into Atlanta, which city fell into Sherman's hands on the 1st of September, 1864, after desperate fighting. He occupied Savannah towards the close of the year. From that city he wrote to Lincoln saying: "I beg to present you, as a Christmas gift the city of Savannah, with 150 guns and 25,000 bales of cotton."

From Savannah Sherman marched through the Atlantic States to the North, and at or near Greensboro entered into terms of capitulation with Johnston. Sherman's terms were a general amnesty to all confederate soldiers provided they laid down their arms and returned to peaceful pursuits. His terms were considered too lenient, but the assassination of Lincoln which occurred on the same day that the terms were entered into, complicated matters and embittered the Union men against the South. The terms were repudiated,

but it is now clear that Sherman was prompted by a noble, humane and patriotic spirit in granting them.

On May 24, 1865, Sherman's army marched past President Johnson and General Grant, previous to disbandment. When Grant was inaugurated President, on March 4, 1869, Sherman became general of the army with headquarters at Washington. In 1871 or '72 he traveled in Europe, professionally. He was placed on the retired list Feb. 8, 1884.

#### THE NEW ESCHEAT PROCEEDINGS.

THERE is much comment over the attachment upon certain pieces of private property which the Attorney-General of the United States and the District Attorney of Utah claim to have been, at some time, the property of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. These are what is known as the Cannon house in this city, the James Jack corner north of the DESERET NEWS office and part of a lot adjoining the Jack property on the east.

The report that the east half of the Temple block was also attached proves to be a mistake, but was a natural error arising from the claim of the Attorney-General that only the west half of that block was exempt from escheat. This is a virtual claim of forfeiture of the east half, but the order of attachment did not and could not, at present, include that piece of property, although the Government claims that it is forfeit under the law, as may be seen from the information filed in the District Court, the full text of which will be found in another column.

It must not be supposed that this attachment decides anything in reference to that which is seized or that which is claimed. It simply brings into litigation, property now claimed to be subject to escheat which was not so included in the settlement supposed to have been arrived at, when the decision of the Utah courts, now pending on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, was rendered. It makes more law suits and more feeling of lawyers necessary, and involves the expenditure of more money in this shameful crusade, that is all.

The cost, so far, out of the funds seized and held by the Receiver, is officially stated as 17 per cent. of the whole amount taken. But since that estimate was made, about \$10,000 more has been appropriated, and if this kind of thing is to be kept up there is no telling where the expenditure will end, wherever the costs may finally fall.

We are pleased to see the cheerful