THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED 1823. INDIANAPOLIS, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1888. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CATCH ON, QUICK!

Our great sale of strictly all-wool Cassimere suits begins this morning at 9 o'clock.

Suits easily worth $12 to $15 a suit, will be sold at

$7.50, $9.50, $11.50

These Bargains for Two Weeks Only.

More than fifty different patterns to select from. These suits, handsomely made, are in rich, solid colors, dark effects, stripes, checks, handsome mixtures and stylish shades.

They are so ridiculously cheap that you can't afford not to buy 'em.

ORIGINAL EAGLE

5 and 7 West Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

KANKAKEE LINE (BIG FOUR Railway)

MR. P. D. CASEY, ESQ.

Pat Casey was raised on a rented farm among the dear old bogs of Ireland; had no education. Early in the sixties Pat went to Colorado, then called Pike's Peak. He was hauled, or, in other words, Pat persuaded an old bob-tailed ox to haul a two-wheeled cart from the railroad dump he was working on in Illinois to the new El Dorado. Arriving at Gregory Gulch, a man who was sick of the country traded Pat a hole in the ground for Pat's ox and cart, and turned the old bob-tailed ox about, bound for the States. Pat went to work in the hole—called it the "Bob-tailed Lode," out of consideration for the faithful ox. Pat struck it rich; in a short time his (X) mark to a check was good for $100,000. Another son of the Emerald Isle, who had worked on the dump with Pat in Illinois, found his way to the mining camp. Poor as Pat had been, he saluted him with, "How are yez, Pat." Pat stared him such a look as only wounded dignity can assume. "Me name is not Pat, sor; its Mishter P. D. Casey, Esquire, an' if yez has any bizness wid me you'll foind me in me office from p. m. in the forenoon until a. m. in the afternoon, sur."

If you want railway tickets you will find the hours as punctual as Pat's were, and the prices low enough to suit you. The Kankakee office, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

Chicago, $3.70; round trip, $7.40.

Cincinnati and return, June 9, 10 and 11, $3.30.

Cincinnati and return, June 12 and 13, $2.50.

Old Point Comfort and return, June 9, $17.95. Good twenty days.

June 5 and 19, half rates again to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Dakota and Iowa on sale all the time.

Tourists' tickets to all the health and pleasure resorts, to California, Oregon and Washington Territory.

TIME CARD.

CINCINNATI DIVISION.				
Depart	4:00am	10:45am	3:55pm	6:26pm
Arrive	10:45am	11:45am	5:19pm	10:50pm
CINCINNATI DIVISION—SUNDAY TRAINS.				
Depart		4:00am		3:45pm
Arrive		11:50am		10:50pm
CHICAGO DIVISION.				
Depart	7:10am	12:05no'n	5:31pm	11:20pm
Arrive	3:35am	10:30am	3:35pm	6:25pm

Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and Cincinnati.

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or the Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian Sts.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

WATER-SPOUT IN NEBRASKA.

A Deluge of Water Causes Great Destruction in the Neighborhood of Chadron.

CHADRON, Neb., May 27.—This section of Nebraska was visited by a water-spout last night which did incalculable damage to crops, swept away grazing live stock and inundated miles of territory. It commenced to rain at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, coming down in a veritable torrent. Shortly after 6 o'clock, in the northwestern portion of Dawes county, a huge black cloud was seen in the heavens, revolving like a cart-wheel. The nearer it approached the faster it revolved. The cloud broke in the vicinity of White river and Lone Tree creek. The water came rushing down White river in a solid wall ten feet high. In forty minutes the stream had risen sixteen feet. A farmer named Sweet came across his farm in a boat and said his family and house were safe, but reported a loss of sixteen head of cattle. Two miles of the Elkhorn Valley road are under water, and telegraph communication is suspended. Great loss of life is feared along the path of the rushing waters, but it is impossible to gain any particulars now. Rain is still falling. This is the third water-spout this section has been visited with. The last occurred three years ago, during the construction of the Elkhorn road. A large grading camp was in its path, and human beings, horses, mules and everything were washed away.

A Destructive Wind-Storm.

CLEVELAND, O., May 27.—A special dispatch from Shane's Crossing says a tornado struck that village to-day, tearing off the third story of S. J. Dull & Co.'s grist-mill, unroofing the town hall, a grain elevator, Courtwright & Co.'s dry goods store, and Schock & Pfiffer's grocery store. The damage amounted to about $25,000. The wind was so violent that loose planks were caught up and hurled through the weather-boarding of a new building on the principal street.

Boy Tortured by a Lunatic.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., May 27.—Information has reached here of the horrible torture of a boy named Jesse C. Henderson, on Thursday, by a lunatic. Henderson was working in a field, some distance from home, near Long Reach, when a fiendish-looking man came up, caught the boy and bound him to a tree. With a needle, the lunatic pierced the boy's flesh repeatedly. When the boy made an outcry, he would strike him in the face. The madman then took a large knife and scored the boy's hands in several places. The boy was thus tortured for an hour, when several men appeared and the lunatic ran away. He was captured on Friday. His name is Isaiah Hoyt, and he claims Columbus, O., for his home. The boy's body is badly cut and scarred.

A Significant Movement.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The Tribune says: "The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steelworkers of the United States has joined the American Protective Tariff League. Wm. Martin, secretary of the association, has sent Chester Griswold, treasurer of the league, $100 as entrance fee. Joseph D. Weeks, general secretary of the league, regards this action of the association as most significant, and thinks that it is the first time in the history of protection that a labor union has officially connected itself with a tariff organization, and that it indicates a united action on the part of workingmen and manufacturers which can have but one result, namely, the complete ascendency of the doctrine of protection to American labor and American industry."

Widow Deprived of Her Children.

FALL CREEK, Wis., May 27.—Charles Kopplin, of Ashland, guardian of the three children of Herman Mittelstadt, deceased, came here early Wednesday morning, took the children from the widow Mittelstadt, put them in a hack, drove to Eau Claire and left for Ashland with them. Mrs. Mittelstadt immediately followed with a team to Eau Claire, in the hope of compelling the guardian to give up the children, but she found that the guardian was apparently entitled to the possession of the children, and that she could do nothing.

A Drummer Drowns Himself.

CAMBRIDGE, Md., May 27.—Julius R. Griswold, a drummer for a Baltimore oil firm, committed suicide here to-day. He had been drinking heavily since Tuesday. At noon to-day a colored man saw Griswold jump into the river from the wharf. A plank was thrown to him, but he refused to be saved. The body was hooked up with oyster rakes this afternoon and sent to Baltimore.

HAPPINESS is a great blessing, and can be purchased with a bottle of Hall's Hair Renewer.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

MONDAY—Slightly cooler, preceded by warmer, and followed by fair weather.

BEN-HUR,

Messala nor Simonides

Did not buy their costumes at the

WHEN

Because they lived a little too previous, but if they had lived in the Nineteenth century it is altogether probable that their orders would be given us. Fine suits told with Messala; in fact, nobby attire goes a long way toward making the good-looking man. Come and buy before going to see the above-named characters at the Ben-Hur entertainment at English's Opera-house, May 29 and 30.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

A Week of Favorable Condition in the States of the Mississippi Valley.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Signal Office weekly weather and crop bulletin reports that the weather for the past week has been generally favorable in the States of the Mississippi valley, resulting in general improvement of the crop conditions. The deficiency of rain-fall in Mississippi is reported as having unfavorably affected crops in that section. The continued rains during the past week have retarded farm work in the middle Atlantic States, but the conditions of wheat, oats, rye and grass have been improved. Slight injury is reported from frost in New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. In the south Atlantic States the weather during the week has affected crops favorably, except in some sections of South Carolina, where the cool, wet weather was unfavorable to cotton. Reports from New England indicate that the season is about two weeks late, and that the temperature and rain-fall for the week are below the average.

Condition of the Crops.

CHICAGO, May 27.—The Farmers' Review this week will print the following crop summary: The improvement in the condition of the winter-wheat crop, due to the recent rains, is now being noted by many of our correspondents, but at the same time reports of injury from insects are quite numerous, and nearly, if not fully, offset the improvement. In Illinois the wheat crop is improved in condition in Cass county, but insects have done serious damage in Christian, Clark, Crawford, Wabash and Wayne counties. The condition of meadows and pastures in this State is only fair, and cut-worms and army worms are plentiful in some localities. Fruit prospects are very fair, but the season is somewhat backward. Insects are doing little damage in Indiana, the only report of injury being from Vanderburg county. Fruit prospects are fair. In Wisconsin the winter-wheat crop is in good condition, although slightly late. This is also true of pastures and meadows. Fruit prospects are good. No improvement is noticeable in the condition of the winter wheat in Michigan; meadows and pastures are late, but improved in condition; fruit prospects good, and especially for apples; in St. Joseph county, however, they are poor, because of numerous hard frosts, while in Wayne county the prospect is poor for peaches. Crops are in fair condition in Missouri, except where insects are working, as in Barry, Hickory, New Madrid, Pettis, Warren and Webster counties. The prospect for peaches is poor.

Little change can be noted in the condition of the crops in Ohio, with the exception of fruit, which is improved. The season is backward in Iowa, but good progress is now being made. Meadows and pastures are in good condition. Fruit prospects are fair, and little injury from insects is reported. Meadows and pastures are very backward in Minnesota, the season being exceptionally cold and wet. Crops are late but in good condition in Nebraska.

The following is the summary on the condition of the winter-wheat crop, taken from the reports of our correspondents: Illinois, sixteen counties report condition as 62 per cent.; Wisconsin, thirteen counties report 89 per cent.; Indiana, fourteen counties report 57 per cent.; Michigan, twenty-one counties report 64 per cent.; Missouri, fifteen counties report 77 per cent.; Ohio, fifteen counties report 58 per cent.; Kansas, fifteen counties report 68 per cent. This is a general average of 72 per cent. of the seven States.

BLAINE WILL NOT RUN.

The "World" Claims to Have Reliable Information that He Will Not Be a Candidate.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The World says editorially: "We have private information of the most trustworthy character that Mr. Blaine will not be a candidate for President. The convention will be in his favor. It may even nominate him, but Mr. Blaine will not accept."

Chicago's Imprisoned Anarchists.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Dr. Ernst Schmidt, chairman of the Anarchist defense committee, said in an interview to-day: "The pardon of Neebe, Fielden and Schwab will not enter into the present Illinois political campaign. If a promise to grant executive clemency were made by either candidate, it would result in his defeat. I am not in favor of pushing the movement for a pardon at present, and believe that any attempt to secure one would compromise the chances of the men. The Anarchist defense committee will go before the Circuit Court this fall and make application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Oscar Neebe. It is claimed that errors have been discovered in the Supreme Court record. General Butler is quoted as saying that Neebe has a fair chance of being released. At a recent meeting of the Pioneer Relief and Aid Society a demand was made on the old defense committee for the money in their possession—about $3,000. Frank Stauber refused, and explained that Neebe had a fair chance of being released, and that he was authorized to hold the money for the purpose of employing first-class legal talent. It is not claimed that any errors have been found in the cases of Fielden and Schwab. In fact, the more rabid Anarchists have gone back on Fielden and Schwab for neglecting to become 'martyrs.'"

Lyman Abbott Accepts Plymouth's Call.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 27.—Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., accepted the permanent pastorate of Plymouth Church to-day. At the close of the morning sermon he said that when he took the temporary pastorate he had no idea that he would be called to remain permanently. The nearly unanimous action of the church on Friday night had determined him to accept a position which he, as well as all others, knew he was not completely fitted for. So far from being surprised that there had been some opposition to him, he was surprised that so many should favor him. He felt that his well-known devotion to the church and his close friendship with Mr. Beecher were all that qualified him for the position, and they alone influenced him in accepting the call.

Murder and Suicide.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 26.—This evening Joseph Scherer, aged twenty-two, employed in a restaurant in this city, shot and killed Lizzie McCarty, aged twenty-one, and then shot himself dead. He had been keeping company with the girl and she had refused to marry him.

Professor Irving Mortally Stricken.

MADISON, Wis., May 27.—Roland D. Irving, for eighteen years past professor of geology in the University of Wisconsin, and one of the most prominent men in his specialty in the country, was stricken with paralysis, this morning, and is not expected to survive.

PHIL SHERIDAN'S LAST FIGHT

He Is Gradually Sinking, and His Physicians Have Abandoned All Hope.

There Has Been No Recurrence of Heart Failure, but the Pulse of the Patient Grows Weaker and the Breathing More Labored.

The Physicians Think the End Will Surely Be Reached in a Short Time.

The Action of the Lungs Is So Weak that the Blood Is Not Properly Purified, and All Drugs Are Powerless to Effect a Change.

BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH.

Gen. Sheridan's Physicians Abandon Hope of Saving Their Illustrious Patient.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—To an inquiry made at 11:30 P. M. as to General Sheridan's condition the answer was: "He is hovering between life and death."

He appears to be gradually sinking, and almost all hope has been abandoned. His strength is gradually failing, and while there has been no recurrence of the heart failure there is a continual tendency in that direction, and his pulse has been growing weaker and his breathing more labored. The blood is thick and black. Ever since the attack last night the physicians have been doing everything in their power to stimulate the action of the heart, but without success, and its beating is feeble and uncertain, despite the administration of digitalis and other powerful remedies. His strength has gradually failed during the day, and the hope that he would be able to rally has proved illusive.

General Sheridan rested well during the early part of the evening. He had some trouble in breathing during the night, but he improved slightly during the day. He rested easily and was perfectly conscious and rational, and recognized those about him. Peptonized milk and chicken broth were given him, and he took the latter with relish. His appetite was good, and he retained all the food he took. The nourishment, however, did not seem to give him any strength, and he grew weaker and weaker. His interest in passing events did not seem so keen as on the previous day, and he read no newspapers as formerly, not seeming to care for them. A few intimate friends were admitted to his room, and to these he listened with attention. His respiration grew worse as the day wore on, and the lungs failed to properly purify the blood. Digitalis failed to have much effect on him, and about 2 o'clock it was found necessary to give him oxygen in order to prevent the blood from becoming poisoned. This gave him considerable relief, and he rested easy. From 2 until 5 o'clock he slept for quite a while, and since that time he has been dozing at frequent intervals. Bromide of potassium, mixed with chloral, has been given to induce sleep. Two physicians remained constantly at his side to give immediate attention in case of need, and all of the doctors attending the sick General were frequently there together. He did not leave his bed during the day, but remained propped up with pillows. About 6 o'clock he desired to be lifted up higher, and two attendants, assisted by Mrs. Sheridan, endeavored to raise him. He was so heavy that they had some difficulty, and the General, noticing this, said, jokingly: "I am pretty heavy, but I have not got any paralysis," referring to a newspaper statement giving that as his malady. The œdema of the lower limbs, which has been mentioned, is a dropsical swelling, and is due to an imperfect circulation of the blood. Gen. Sheridan fully recognizes that his end may come at any time, and, it is said, has made all arrangements he desired to have perfected prior to his demise.

One of the physicians in attendance said this evening: "General Sheridan has great vitality, but I do not think he will be alive thirty hours from now, and certainly not in two days, unless there is a great change. He has no pain, and I think he will sink away easily. A recurrence of the heart trouble may come, the heart will cease to beat, and all will be at an end."

At the General's house all is quiet, and conversation is carried on in subdued whispers, so as not to disturb him in the least should he be able to sleep. There was a steady stream of callers at the residence during the day, and many telegrams were received asking for information as to his condition. The callers included many persons well known in Washington life, and a considerable number of them were ladies. The President sent a basket of flowers and a note of sympathy to Mrs. Sheridan in the morning. He asked to be informed of the General's condition, and expressed a sincere hope that his life would be spared. Gen. Sheridan has always been a great favorite with the President, who admired his frank, open manner of expressing his opinion upon current topics and his peculiarly pleasing way of emphasizing statements by little anecdotes.

The General appeared to gradually grow weaker as night fell, and this change was noted in the doctors' bulletin which was prepared at 8 o'clock and issued later. It reads as follows:

"The repeated attacks of partial failure of the heart and its continued feeble action has indicated a condition of the lungs which prevents the proper aeration of the blood. This condition has hitherto been measurably controlled, but shows such a tendency to recurrence as to justify the most serious apprehensions. It is critical. He is free from pain and distress, and so expresses himself.

"M. O'REILLY,
"CHAS. R. BYRNE,
"H. C. YARROW,
"W. MATTHEWS."

Two hours later another bulletin was issued. It simply said: "No change for the better has taken place in General Sheridan's condition."

The secretiveness which has surrounded Gen. Sheridan's sick chamber has been very unsatisfactory to the many friends of the distinguished soldier. The Post of to-day, commenting on the subject, says:

"The thousands of veterans who followed his brilliant leadership and fought the brave fight, and the country at large, eagerly ask for news of his condition. As has been truly said, he is the last great figure of the war, yet the public is barred from all save the most meager news as if he were surrounded by the enemy. The bulletin of Friday night stated that his normal pulse was 106, yet competent medical authority states that it is almost out of reason. The bulletin stated that œdema of the legs had been reduced, yet last night's bulletin is entirely silent on this important point. If the œdema is present and increases, it is a necessary deduction that the heart failure is at present increasing. This cannot continue for many hours. Death lies at the bottom of the relapse."

His Condition This Morning.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1 A. M.—At this hour it is reported that there is no change in General Sheridan's condition. He is holding his own, and is conscious and rational at all times, except immediately after inhaling oxygen, when he becomes somewhat flighty. The doctors say it is improbable that any change will occur for several hours.

1:45 A. M.—General Sheridan is sleeping quietly, and no immediate danger is apprehended. The only persons in his room are a physician and a nurse. The other doctors are lying down, and Mrs. Sheridan has also been persuaded to take a short rest. The General has had one or two slight attacks of coughing.

In the event of General Sheridan's death the command of the army will devolve upon the senior major-general, General Schofield, who is now in command of the division of the Missouri, with headquarters at New York. His promotion, however, will carry no increase of rank, as by the acts of Congress creating the grades of general and lieutenant-general, these offices were to cease upon the death of the officers for whom they were created. The grade of general was originally established for General Grant as a mark of recognition for his distinguished and heroic conduct during the late war. Upon his elevation to the presidential chair General Sherman was placed in command of the army, and Congress, for the same motives that prevailed in General Grant's case, conferred the same honor upon him. Various attempts have been made in late years to extend the same honor to General Sheridan, but none of the measures proposed got beyond a favorable report by the committee. This year the House military committee refused to report the bill.

SHERIDAN'S CAREER.

A Concise History of a Life Crowded with Gallant Deeds and Stirring Incidents.

Philip Henry Sheridan was born in Perry county, Ohio, March 6, 1831. He entered the United States Military Academy as a cadet July 1, 1848, remaining there until July 1, 1853, when he was graduated and promoted in the army to the position of brevet second lieutenant of infantry, going to the garrison at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, and from there to frontier duty at Fort Duncan, Tex., in 1854, and thence to La Pena and Turkey creek. He was made second lieutenant of the Fourth Infantry Nov. 22, 1854, after which he was on frontier duty escorting a topographical surveying party from the Sacramento valley, California, to the Columbia river, Oregon; in the Yakima expedition; at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, scouting in defense of the Cascades; at Grand Ronde reservation, Fort Haskins and Fort Yamhill. These various expeditions and services occupied the time from 1854 to 1861. On March 1, 1861, he was made first lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry, and May 14, 1861, he was commissioned captain in the Thirteenth Infantry. He was president of the board for auditing claims at St. Louis from Nov. 18 to Dec. 26; chief quartermaster and commissary of the Army of Southeast Missouri from Dec. 26, 1861, to March 12, 1862; in the Mississippi campaign until September, 1862; was made colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry Volunteers May 25, 1862, and on May 28 commanded a brigade on the raid to Booneville, Miss.; was in pursuit of the rebels from Corinth to Baldwin, participating in skirmishes at Booneville, Blackland, Donaldson Cross-roads, and Baldwin, June, 1862, and the action of Booneville, July 1, 1862, when he was commissioned on that date brigadier-general of volunteers. He commanded the Eleventh Division, Army of the Ohio, from Oct. 1 to Nov. 2, on the advance into Kentucky, being engaged in the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8, and on the march to the relief of Nashville in October and November, 1862; was in command of a division of the Army of the Cumberland in the Tennessee campaign, from November, 1862, to September, 1863, taking an active part in the battle of Stone River. He was made major-general of volunteers Dec. 31, 1862. He was in pursuit of the rebels under Van Dorn to Columbia and Franklin, capturing a train and prisoners at Eagleville in March, 1863; was in the advance on Tullahoma; at the capture of Winchester, crossed the Cumberland mountains and the Tennessee river, and was at the battle of Chickamauga, the operations in and about Chattanooga, and actively engaged in the battle of Missionary Ridge, Nov. 23 and 24, 1863, and was engaged in the East Tennessee campaign until March, 1864. From April 4 to Aug. 3, 1864, he was in command of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, and with ten thousand men was actively employed in operations in the Wilderness, and between it and Richmond in May, June, and July. While mainly employed in reconnoitering and in protecting the flank of the army, his corps made several vigorous raids, cutting off railway connections and capturing and destroying stores, was more than twenty times engaged with the confederate cavalry, and took an important part in the actions in and about Cold Harbor. On Aug. 4 he was placed in command of the Army of the Shenandoah, and Aug. 7 in command of the Middle Military Division. He defeated General Early at the Opequan, Sept. 9, and on the following day was made a brigadier general in the United States army. He was at Fisher's Hill Sept. 22, and at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, where he turned a rout into a brilliant victory, for which he received the thanks of Congress, and on Nov. 8 was made a major-general. From Feb. 27 to March 24, 1865, he was engaged in the raid from Winchester to Petersburg, during which he destroyed the James river and Kanawha canal, cut important railway connection, destroyed military and commissary stores, and had numerous skirmishes with the enemy. From March 25 to April 9 he was in the Richmond campaign. On April 1 he gained the battle of Five Forks, which insured the abandonment by the confederates of Petersburg and Richmond, and led to the pursuit of General Lee. He was present at the capitulation, April 9, at Appomattox Court-house. He was appointed to the command of the military division of the Southwest June 3, and of the military division of the Gulf July 17, of the department of the Gulf Aug. 15, 1866, of the Fifth military district, including Louisiana and Texas, March 11, 1867; of the department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Sept. 12, and on March 4, 1869, upon the accession of General Sherman to the position of general, made vacant by the inauguration of General Grant as President, he was made lieutenant-general and assigned to the command of the division of the Missouri, including the departments of Dakota, of Missouri, of the Platte and of Texas, with headquarters at Chicago, which position he left to take command of the army of the United States, the position having been made vacant by the retiring of General Sherman.

His Boyhood and Early Life.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

Sheridan is one of the Nation's self-made men. As a boy he had but few opportunities. The family was poor and his school days at Somerset, O., were few. He was always a leader among his associates, however. His time, when not at school or engaged in doing chores, was largely devoted to the juvenile show business, where a charge of from three to five pins constituted the admission fee. Phil was invariably the "slack-rope performer," and if a menagerie was attached he performed the feat of going into the "lion's den," which was a large box with wooden slats nailed on the front side and generally contained two or three dogs and a number of cats. He also took a great fancy to drilling and had a company of eighteen or twenty of his playmates. His old playmates and the old people generally say he had a mania for riding vicious horses, and although young and small for his age, he never found a horse that he could not manage. Phil was known as a good-dispositioned, manly boy, but was as wild as any of them, and stood ready to assert his boyhood at any time with bare knuckles if necessary, though he was by no means quarrelsome. An old resident who is full of reminiscences of Phil tells this story of his early days:

"Phil was a little bit of a fellow, but I guess he whipped every fighting lad in Somerset. He became early in life a most daring horseback rider. His first experience as a cavalryman was on the bare back of an ugly beast without a strap of leather anywhere about him. The critter started into a terrible run and did not halt until he came to a tavern some ten miles away. There he ran in the stable shed. Sheridan hung on like an Indian and did not seem to be in the least frightened. When asked how he had managed to stick, the five-year-old answered: 'I'd been told how to do it. I just hugged his neck and stuck my knees in his side.' No one had ever before succeeded in clinging to the horse's back."

At the age of twelve Phil had to go to work. He found employment in a hardware store in the village, kept by John Talbot, with whom he remained four months. He then obtained a place as a clerk for Fink & Dittoe in the dry-goods business, remaining with them until 1847. He seemed pretty well satisfied with mercantile pursuits until he read one day of a vacancy at West Point, which half the fathers of the district were begging General Ritchie, the Congressman, to fill with their boys. Phil sat right down and wrote General Ritchie a straightforward application, without anybody's indorsement or even advice. Ritchie knew who the Sheridans were, the Irish were becoming quite numerous among his constituents, and he thought it would be a happy idea to let it go abroad that he had appointed one of the race to the best military school in the world. The appointment was quickly made and widely announced.

The young cadet's education being limited, he at once went to work to prepare himself for the examination. An old man by the name of Clark, who was considered a fine mathematician, assisted him. But during this time he came near never seeing West Point. While lying on his bed at night, tired out after his day's work in the store, he was hard at his studies, a lighted candle standing near his bed. Gradually his eyes grew heavy, the book slipped from his grasp, and he fell asleep. In some way the candle fell and set the bed on fire, and he barely awakened in time to save himself and the building. In three months' time he was ready for his examination and left Somerset for West Point, where he was admitted, in 1848, at the age of seventeen. While there he was put back a year for whipping a higher classman. Thus it took him five years to graduate, but still he was only twenty-two when he came out, graduating in 1853. After graduation he was assigned to the frontier in Texas and a few years later to Oregon, where he was stationed at the breaking out of the civil war. His subsequent career is a part of the Nation's history.

His Home Life and Surroundings.

The home of Sheridan at Washington is quite large, and, what is more noticeable, it is surrounded by a beautiful lawn, sloping gently to the terrace, which rises rather abruptly from the street. The high brick walls and prominent porches of the house are greatly relieved by masses of dark green Virginia ivy, which hang about the sides and subdue the too brilliant vermillion color of the brick. The interiors are in keeping with the beautiful effect of the outside. Entering the wide, deep hall you are struck by the displayed individuality of the owner. Instinctively you jump to the conclusion that he is a soldier, for hanging on the walls and lying on splendidly carved racks are almost every variety of life-destroying arms ever invented. Here are the deadly Remingtons, the flashing scimeters of Africa, the tomahawk of our own Indian, and, indeed, the arms of every nation are represented. To the right you enter the parlor and reception-rooms, which are thrown into one on Mrs. Sheridan's Tuesdays, when the spacious rooms are the center of attraction to the most distinguished and fashionable people of the capital. Back of these rooms is the large dining hall a very spacious room, finished in old English oak and furnished with exquisite taste. There are a number of fine water-colors by some of the first colorists in this country and Europe. In his home Sheridan was gentle and sometimes even courtly in his manners, but he might better be described as bluff, and honest, and convincing in his conversation. In fact, he was almost too much so at times. Away from his home, however, in the great sea of Washington social life, the General was nervous, restless, often agitated, and always ill at ease, rarely taking part in conversation.

There always seems to have been an impression among those who do not know General Sheridan personally that he was a very profane man. This idea has been encouraged by writers of army anecdotes and sketches during and since the war, representing him as being full of lofty swagger and strange oaths; as a type of the ancient dragoon, brandishing a thirsty blade and calling for blood by the bucketful, like the old buccaneers and roysterers of the seventeenth century. In that remarkable poem with which we are all familiar Buchanan Read describes Sheridan as riding down the lines with "a terrible oath," which was so soul-stirring as to bring the demoralized and scattered soldiers to a realizing sense of the responsibility of the occasion. The General always said he did not recollect what he said then, but had no doubt that he used language appropriate to the circumstances, and meant precisely what he said. On some other occasion during the war he found the ordinary vocabulary of conversation inadequate to his thoughts, and made use of language that could not be misunderstood; but the yarns about his profanity, which were so widely quoted at the time, caused him much annoyance. Sheridan had a number of curious letters on the subject. During the war the impression that his tongue was a mint that was constantly coining imprecations of a unique and awful pattern was quite general, and grieved the hearts of a great many good people. Many of them wrote him to express their regret. The letters came from clergymen and mothers of boys, who gently remonstrated and begged him to abandon the vicious habit, not only for his own sake, but for the benefit of their sons who admired him so much, and were inclined to imitate even the vices of the famous soldier. The poem on "Sheridan's Ride" had much to do with spreading the impression. I once asked General Sheridan if he knew the author of the poem.

"Yes," he said, "I knew him well. I first met Mr. Read at the headquarter of General Rosecrans, just before the battle of Stone river. He was a guest of the General, and remained in camp quite awhile, so that we all got to know him."

"Do you know how he came to write the poem?"

"Yes," said the General, "I have heard him tell about it several times. There have been a number of stories published about the poem, but I will tell you the true one, just as Mr. Read told it to me."

And then he went on in that bluff and hearty way of his to tell me the story. It seems that Murdoch, the elocutionist, was a great friend of his during the war. He had a son with Sheridan who was killed at Missionary Ridge, and the old man came from Cincinnati to get the body. The confederates were occupying the place where the young soldier was buried, and his father decided to wait until the ground was regained. On Sundays the elocutionist used to recite poems to the troops around the headquarters, and there was one of Browning's that the soldiers always called for, namely, the story of the ride from Ghent to Aix.

"Well, you see," continued the General, "after the battle of Cedar Creek there was published in Harper's Weekly a story of my ride from Winchester and a picture of me on the back of old Rienzi. Murdoch had agreed to recite a poem at a fair, then being held in Cincinnati, and Read had promised to write something new and appropriate for him. But when Murdoch called in for the manuscript the afternoon he was to recite, he hadn't touched a pen to paper—said he didn't know what to write about. Well, Murdoch had just seen a man who was in the battle and was full of the battle, being a friend of mine, you see; so he just pulled the copy of Harper's Weekly from his pocket and repeated to Read all the officer had told him. Reed jumped up, locked himself in his room, wrote the poem off-hand in an hour, got his wife to make a copy, and hand it over to Murdoch before dark. The elocutionist was delighted with it, and recited it that night." This is the true story of the famous poem of "Sheridan's Ride," as told by the General himself.

The General's social duties were numerous, and he did not greatly relish them. The army circle at the seat of government, of which the commanding General was the head, constituted a brilliant feature in ceremonial or social occasions. It embraced the General and his military family, the officers on duty at the War Office, the officers of the garrison of the capital, retired officers, and families of officers who make their residence in Washington. The list comprises 179 officers, of whom sixty-two are retired and twenty-five belong to the garrison. In all state pageants, as inaugurations, the army is a conspicuous object in the display. The President, during the gay season, recognizes its first rank in the war power of the Nation by holding a reception to the "officers of the army, navy and marine corps." These occasions rank, with the receptions to the diplomatic corps, as the most attractive spectacles in the social events of the executive mansion during the fashionable season. Generals in the gorgeous trappings of military command; staff officers in the uniform of their rank and duty; officers of foot, horse and artillery, with their white, yellow and red plumed helmets and accoutrements, naval officers in their gold-rimmed dress suits and swords of ceremony; marines in the bright-colored uniforms of the guard, form a brilliant contrast with the somber attire of statesmen, savants, and harmonize in the splendor of contrasting colors with the elegant toilets of the ladies. On all of these occasions General Sheridan was a most notable figure.

There was one great disappointment in Sheridan's life that is not generally known. We have all some memory in our past that still stalks there and will not down. We dream of what we might have done had we only the power. What was Sheridan's? Well, I will tell you. When Lee had surrendered his brave little worn-out army at Appomattox, and the war was declared over, Maximillian, supported by the French, was still Emperor of Mexico. With his trained and war-scarred battalions in serried ranks, facing the Rio Grande, Sheridan awaited but the word of his President to lead forward to Mexico and plant the flags of the two republics on the battlements of Chapultepec in place of the standard of the French empire. That word did not come. The French support of the unfortunate Emperor was withdrawn. This was the great disappointment of Sheridan's life.

INDIANA MEN TO THE FORE

The Hoosiers Take a Prominent Part in Shaping Republican Party Policy.

The Suggestions of Gen. Hovey, Backed by Cheadle and Johnston, Are Adopted, and Also Those Presented by Gen. Browne.

Relations of Hon. S. J. Randall and President Cleveland to Their Party.

A Bill Concerning Food Adulteration Which Promises to Attract Wide Attention and Affect Many People—General Notes.

A DAY FOR INDIANIANS.

Hoosier Representatives Wield Important Influence in the Party Councils.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—According to reports from members of the House outside of that State, Indiana had her day in the Republican caucus yesterday afternoon. General Hovey started the ball rolling by making a strong speech in favor of liberal pension legislation of all kinds, and especially for cornering Matson in his demagogical move to repeal the arrearages act. He was followed with strong speeches by Messrs. Cheadle and Johnston. They appealed to the party to come out and develop all of its strength in favor of just pensions, pointing out that it was well known that only Republicans were favorable to pension legislation, and that if that fact was made generally known and advantage was taken of the situation it would drive the Democrats to show their hands, and thus the veterans and their widows and orphans could receive what they deserve. They insisted that advantage should be taken of the condition of Democratic nerves at present, by compelling assistance in pension legislation. The resolution the caucus adopted was due to the efforts of these three Indiana men. Then General Browne made a strong speech in favor of judicious revision of the tariff and in opposition to the Mills bill, and called upon his Republican friends to give manufacturers, laboring men and farmers an opportunity to be heard, since the Democrats had refused to hear them on tariff reform. This, he said, could only be done by a free and full discussion of the Mills bill under the five-minute rule, when amendments could be made. The resolution adopted by the caucus was that prepared by General Browne. Indiana Republicans wielded a potent influence in all of the proceedings of the caucus.

RANDALL AND CLEVELAND.

The Former Is Likely To Be Coerced and the Latter Is Too Hard a Master.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Gen. James S. Negley, who served as a Republican several terms in the House from Pittsburg, but who is now practicing law in New York, has been about Washington for some time. I had a talk with him to-day about the peculiar position in public affairs Samuel J. Randall now occupies. "The country will watch with anxious interest," said General Negley, "the future of Mr. Randall. He occupies a position which was, probably, never filled by any other prominent public man. Free trade is the essential basis of the Democratic party. Mr. Randall is a prominent Democrat; but on the main question of his party—the very vertebral column—he is at direct right angles. The party of his State has indorsed the Mills bill, and, therefore, repudiated Mr. Randall, who has fought the measure as determinedly as any Republican in the House. Besides this, Mr. Randall has been sat down upon by the administration. He has no federal patronage at his disposal, and in most of the departments he is not welcomed. His district is Democratic, and he is acting, as he believes, in the interest of a majority of his constituents. I believe that he is right, and that if the administration would let him alone he would come out on top; but, under the circumstances, it looks to me as though he would be coerced. I don't believe that he could ever be made a Republican, and I think that if he is making a mistake in the position he occupies, it will result in his being left at home. Yes, there is a great deal of protesting against the way President Cleveland is doing things," continued the General, "and this comes from many of the leading men in the Democratic party. It was necessary, in order to secure success, that the Democratic party should be disciplined. That is the thing the Republicans need more than anything else. Mr. Cleveland has been equal to the emergency, and he began by striking the whip over the heads of his party men. This did not succeed very well, and he adopted more severe measures. He took a big hickory club in his hand and began to crack the refractory members over the head. These are all truckling to him now like so many frightened children. He governs them just like a father conducts his family. The action of Mr. Cleveland has been very galling to his party leaders, and, I think, the dissatisfaction against him insures his defeat this fall. It is a good thing for a party leader to have the power to secure discipline. There is no use of talking about successfully commanding an army unless you have full power. But there is such a thing as having too much power, and wielding it in an offensive way."

FOOD ADULTERATION.

A Bill That Will Attract Wide Attention and Cause Much Discussion.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—A sub-committee of the House committee on agriculture is just now engaged in the compilation of a bill which is of great importance to every inhabitant of the United States. It is to control the manufacture and sale of adulterated foods. The question has been precipitated into action by the recent investigation into the manufacture of compound lard and the countercharges made by the manufacturers of this article against the manufacturers of everything relating to the hog. It will be remembered that it was shown that much of the lard made at the pork-packing establishments is filthy, from diseased hogs, and that is unwholesome and unhealthy. Some of the members of the committee on agriculture say there will be no action taken in this Congress, even if a bill should be reported to the full committee which is acceptable to it, and which will be reported to the House. It is a question so broad and affects interests so paramount to every one, that the measure will be discussed at great length. The general food-adulteration bill will affect directly almost everything that the farm produces and the ordinary provision dealers and druggists handle, and every one of these will be clamoring for protection. It can be seen that the discussion will take wide range, and necessarily there will be more or less feeling engendered. The question has been agitated sufficiently in this Congress, it is believed, to enable the succeeding Congress to act more intelligently than this one can, inasmuch as the country can be heard from within the year, and just what is needed will be ascertained. The manufacturers of condiments will be up in arms when this question is presented in the form of a bill, as it is well known that all kinds of allspices, peppers, and the like are adulterated largely, while the manufacturers of vinegars, syrups, oils, etc., will come in for a share of attack. The coffee roasters will be roasted, and the bakers and candy-makers will fare badly. Then will come the pork-packers, the lard-makers and the fruit-canners. All of these interests will be directly affected. It is stated that if a bill is reported to the House dur-