THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED 1823. INDIANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1888. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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Strictly all-Wool Cassimere Suits, worth $12 to $15 a Suit, sold at

$7.50
$9.50
$11.50

These bargains for two weeks only. These Suits, handsomely made, are in rich, solid colors, dark effects, stripes, checks, handsome mixtures and stylish shades.

ORIGINAL EAGLE

5 and 7 West Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

KANKAKEE LINE (BIG FOUR Railway)

ECONOMY IS THE ROAD TO WEALTH.

Economy in railroad fares can be best secured by purchasing your tickets over the Kankakee line. We are offering more special rates than ever before, East, West, North and South. Excursions, conventions, conferences, assemblies in all parts of the country, are offering low rates to visitors to them.

Chicago, every day, one way, $3.70; Chicago and return, good fifteen days to return, only $5; and on the occasion of the Republican convention, June 16, 17 and 18, the rate will be the lowest ever offered—so low that everybody can go. Come and see us. We are afraid to publish the rate, it is so low.

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

Old Point Comfort and return, on July 9, for $17.95, good for twenty days. A rare opportunity to visit Atlantic coast cities at cheap rates. The most magnificent trip on the continent.

Half rates to Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa points, June 5 and 19.

Salt Lake and return. $62.40.

Low rates to Colorado, California, Oregon and Washington Territory.

Cheap rates to Minneapolis and St. Paul, account of commercial travelers' convention, June 16, 17 and 18.

In fact, if you are going anywhere, please call at ticket office Kankakee line.

TIME CARD.

CINCINNATI DIVISION.				
Depart	4:00am	10:45am	3:55pm	6:36pm
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.

SORE FROM KNEE TO ANKLE

Skin entirely gone. Flesh a mass of disease. Leg diminished one-third in size. Condition hopeless. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

For three years I was almost crippled with an awful sore leg from my knee down to my ankle; the skin was entirely gone, and the flesh was one mass of disease. Some physicians pronounced it incurable. It had diminished about one third the size of the other, and I was in a hopless condition. After trying all kinds of remedies and spending hundreds of dollars, from which I got no relief whatever, I was persuaded to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and the result was as follows: After three days I noticed a decided change for the better, and at the end of two months I was completely cured. My flesh was purified, and the bone (which had been exposed for over a year) got sound. The flesh began to grow, and to day, and for nearly two years past, my leg is as well as ever it was, sound in every respect and not a sign of the disease to be seen.

S. G. AHERN, Dubois, Dodge Co., Ga.

Terrible Suffering from Skin Diseases.

I have been a terrible sufferer for years from diseases of the skin and blood, and have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors. Have had the best of physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, but got no relief until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have cured me, and left my skin as clear and my blood as pure as a child's.

IDA MAY BASS, Olive Branch P. O., Miss.

From 145 Pounds to 172 Pounds.

I have taken several bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT with all the results I could wish for. About this time last year, when commencing its use, I weighed 145 pounds, and to day I weigh 172 pounds.

GEO. CAMPBELL, Washington, D. C.

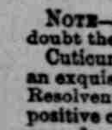
NOTE—The CUTICURA RESOLVENT is beyond all doubt the greatest blood purifier ever compounded.

Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the New Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of Skin and Blood Disease, from Pimples to Scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by Cuticura Medicated Soap.



HOW MY BACK ACHES.

Back Ache, Kidney Pains and Weakness, Soreness, Lameness, Strains and Pain relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-killing Plaster. 25 cents.

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New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston. Oldest company in America.
Endowment Insurance at Life Rates.

CLAY, HILARY, Mgr. Central Ind., 66½ N. Penn. St.
Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Maine.

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Washington Life Insurance Co.
(Established 1860.) Agents Wanted.

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The Union Central Life Ins. Co., Cincinnati, O.
BEST and SAFEST in the world. Endowment at life rates. Not one dollar in perishable securities.

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The Ætna.
The North British and Mercantile, of London.
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Indiana Insurance Company, Indianapolis.
Citizens' Insurance Company, Evansville, Ind.
Farragut Fire Insurance Company, New York.
German Fire Insurance Company, Pittsburg, Pa.
People's Insurance Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

SUDLOW & MARSH, Managers, 90½ E. Market st., for Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia for the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York. Sheppard Homans's plan of pure life insurance, unmixed with banking, a specialty.

SWAIN, D. F., General Agent ....60 East Market
Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co., Milwaukee.
Assets Jan. 1, 1888, $28,858,618.90.

SHIDELER, D. B., Manager, 3 and 4 Blackford Bl'k
The Equitable Life Assurance Company, the largest company in the world.

BRUSH BRILLIANCY

Arc and Incandescence

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

For particulars address

THE BRUSH ELECTRIC COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

WEDNESDAY—Slightly cooler weather.

"TEETOTALLY!"

That expresses it for the national convention that begins to-day. It also expresses it for the attitude of THE WHEN as to this: Would-be competition is

Teetotally Prohibited

It is the prices that do it.

We are willing, so far as we are concerned. We make our prices, and the other fellows can compete all they want to. If they are not able to, that is their misfortune, not our fault.

JEANS PANTS, 50 CENTS

Of all the sights for delegates to see, don't neglect such bargains as you will see only at

THE WHEN

P. S.—See our natural gas spouting flame at night.

LEADERS OF LOW PRICES

SHAWLS AND FICHUS.

A new lot of these cheap goods for this week. Every person should see our prices before buying. We can save you from 61 cents to $1.50 on our line.

STEVENSON & JOHNSTONE

37 East Washington Street.

SALOONS AND CHURCHES.

The Law and Order Element Achieve a Partial Victory in the Chicago Contest.

CHICAGO, May 29.—The bitter struggle which has been going on for some time over the question of locating saloons near churches and schools, and placing restrictions on Sunday liquor traffic, culminated last night in the adoption by the City Council of an ordinance which the anti-saloonists have opposed from the start. When the saloon question came up in the Council meeting, Alderman Hammer presented the petition adopted at the Central Music Hall meeting, Sunday night. It was greeted with derisive shouts of "Refer it to the committee on gas," "Send it to the license committee." Alderman Hammer and others insisted that it be read, but after a struggle it was sent to the license committee without being heard.

Alderman Cullerton then presented a petition signed by nearly all the Catholic clergymen in the city asking for the passage of an ordinance closing saloons on Sunday and preventing their location within 200 feet of a church or school. This was referred the same as the other.

Then the fight began over the various proposed ordinances and amendments, and a long and bitter struggle ensued. Two or three of the saloon-keeping aldermen reminded the Council that their "money interests must not be sacrificed," to which the friends of the antis replied that the representation on the opposite side was a disgrace to the city, and should resign. Mention being made of the great mass of conservative business men who had joined the anti-movement, Alderman Cullerton attacked that class, declaring that the occupation of very many of them, after leaving their business, is to go to their club-houses and remain there until they have to be carried home insensible in their carriages. The objectionable ordinance was finally adopted by a vote of 27 to 20. It provides that no license shall be granted to keep a saloon not already located within 200 feet of a church or school, or in residence blocks, without the consent of two-thirds of the property-owners in said block. The words, "not already located," leaves all the saloons at present objected to at liberty to remain where they are, whereas the antis had cherished hopes of securing an ordinance which would compell over 200 to seek new locations. The Sunday-closing provision of the new ordinance is to the effect that saloons must "provide blinds, shutters or curtains to obstruct the view from the street" on that day.

Mayor Roche refuses to state whether or not he will veto the measure, and the citizens' committee will await his action. They are intensely indignant at the outcome of last night's meeting.

The Convention of Brewers.

ST. PAUL, May 29.—Some 200 delegates arrived during the day to attend the twenty-eighth annual convention of the United States Brewers' Association, which opened here to-night. There are 700 brewers in the association out of about 2,200. The association is composed of the largest and wealthiest in the trade. Many of the delegates are accompanied by their wives and daughters. Many more are expected to-morrow, Southern and Eastern members being still on the road. President Wm. H. Hamm, of the local association, assisted by other local brewers, has been busy all day in receiving the delegates. The board of trustees held a secret session this afternoon. The formal reception at Standard Hall to-night was quite informal, a brief address of welcome by Mayor Smith and a response by President Wm. A. Miles, of the association, being but momentary interruptions of the genial enjoyment of conversation and creature comforts of a substantial kind going around the tables in the prettily festooned hall. The business sessions will begin to-morrow morning and will be continued through Thursday, the convention concluding with a banquet Thursday night. On Friday the members will visit Minneapolis and be the guests of brewers there.

Civil-Service Reform in New York.

NEW YORK, May 29—In the senatorial civil-service examination to-day, W. S. Robinson, appointment clerk, who keeps the records of appointments and dismissals in the custom-house testified that no one had been dismissed since 1885 except for cause. He had not seen any evidence of partiality on political grounds, nor had he known of the levying of any political assessments. Special Agent Holihan testified that the Sherer brothers, sugar inspectors, who were dismissed, as they alleged, without cause, were found to be running a private laboratory and using their influence as inspectors to get business for it, and that Dr. Sherer deposited more money in the bank than his salary amounted to. Secretary Mason, of the local board of civil-service examiners, testified that the letter and the spirit of the law were strictly observed by the board. Dr. Sherer testified that he had no interest in the laboratory after he entered the government service. On cross-examination he got somewhat mixed up.

Stockholders Must Pay.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Elias R. Bowen, receiver of the Great Western Telegraph Company, recovered a verdict to-day for $875 against A. J. Hoagland, a stockholder in the company. This verdict will affect two thousand other stockholders, who will now be proceeded against as rapidly as possible. It is the outcome of litigation which has been going on since that company became insolvent, in 1874. The receiver found the assets less than sufficient to satisfy claims, and application was made to Judge Tuley to fix stockholders' liabilities. After considerable figuring the receiver was authorized to sue each stockholder for 35 per cent. of the par value of his stock. Hoagland's was the first case tried, and the receiver's attorneys feel confident of success in all. The liabilities of the company aggregate $400,000.

Senator Eustis Defeated.

BATON ROUGE, La., May 29.—The Democratic legislative caucus to-night nominated Judge E. White for junior United States Senator, to succeed Senator J. B. Eustis, whose term expires in 1891. The vote was: White, 70; Eustis, 43; Blanchard, 5.

MR. BLAINE SPEAKS AGAIN

Plain Statement of His Attitude in Relation to the Presidential Nomination.

Under No Possible Circumstances Could He Consent that the Convention Should Place His Name at the Head of the Ticket.

An Earnest Appeal to the Party to Sustain the Doctrine of Protection.

The Movement Favoring Ex-Senator Thurman as a Candidate with Cleveland Causes Indignation Among Gov. Gray's Friends.

A PLAIN STATEMENT.

Mr. Blaine Declares that Under No Circumstances Could He Accept a Nomination.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The Tribune of to-day publishes the following letter from Mr. Blaine:

"PARIS, May 17, 1888.

"Whitelaw Reid, Esq., Editor of the New York Tribune:

"My Dear Sir—Since my return to Paris from southern Italy, on the 8th instant, I have learned (what I did not before believe) that my name may yet be presented to the national convention as a candidate for the presidential nomination of the Republican party. A single phrase of my letter of Jan. 25, from Florence—which was decisive of everything I had the personal power to decide—has been treated by many of my most valued friends as not absolutely conclusive in ultimate and possible contingencies. On the other hand, friends equally devoted and disinterested have construed my letter—as it should be construed—to be an unconditional withholding of my name from the national convention. They have, in consequence, given their support to eminent gentlemen who are candidates for the Chicago nomination, some of whom would not, I am sure, have consented to assume that position if I had desired to represent the party in the presidential contest of 1888.

"If I should now, by speech or by silence, by commission or omission, permit my name, in any event, to come before the convention, I should incur the reproach of being uncandid with those who have always been candid with me. I speak, therefore, because I am not willing to remain in a doubtful attitude. I am not willing to be the cause of misleading a single man among the millions who have given me their suffrages and their confidence. I am not willing that even one of my faithful supporters in the past should think me capable of paltering in a double sense with my words. Assuming that the presidential nomination could by any possible chance be offered to me, I could not accept it without leaving in the minds of thousands of these men the impression that I had not been free from indirection, and therefore I could not accept it at all. The misrepresentations of malice have no weight, but the just displeasure of friends I could not patiently endure.

"Republican victory, the prospects of which grow brighter every day, can be imperiled only by lack of unity in council or by acrimonious contest over men. The issue of protection is incalculably stronger and greater than any man, for it concerns the prosperity of the present and of generations yet to come. Were it possible for every voter of the Republic to see for himself the condition and recompense of labor in Europe, the party of free trade in the United States would not receive the support of one wage-worker between the two oceans. It may not be directly in our power as philanthropists to elevate the European laborer, but it will be a lasting stigma upon our statesmanship if we permit the American laborers to be forced down to the European level. And in the end the rewards of labor everywhere will be advanced if we steadily refuse to lower the standard at home.

"Yours, very sincerely,

"JAMES G. BLAINE."

Mr. Blaine and the Nomination.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

While Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the editor of the New York Tribune, was reluctant, when in the city yesterday on business which concerned the administration of the Associated Press, to speak for the public, being interviewed he said some things of importance. This remark which we had carefully verified, is, coming from one so close to Mr. Blaine as Mr. Reid, of unusual significance: "I can tell you this, he certainly would not accept a nomination that was fought for. It must come spontaneously—unsought and unanimous—or I am sure he would not take it. He does not want it; he might not take it under any circumstances. He certainly would not take it unless the overwhelming desire for his condidacy should be so manifest that he was nominated without opposition in the convention or heart-burnings among the friends of other candidates."

In the first place while the leadership of Mr. Blaine is acknowledged, the Republican party does not lack distinguished and ambitious men, and it is wholly improbable that the conditions asserted by Mr. Reid can be realized at Chicago. Mr. Blaine's position has indeed rendered those conditions impossible.

THE THURMAN BOOM.

It Has Powerful Support, and the Friends of Gray Are Very Angry.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—No one in Washington puts any stress upon the announcement made in an interview with ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, and published to-day, to the effect that he does not want the vice-presidential nomination. Mr. Thurman's friends in Washington say positively that he has consented to the use of his name in the St. Louis convention and that he will be nominated; that he does not decline the nomination in advance, and that he will accept it. They point with a good deal of satisfaction to the fact that nowhere in the interview does Mr. Thurman state that he will not accept the nomination if it is tendered him. Both of this evening's papers contain interviews and comments upon the announcement that Judge Thurman is to be nominated for the vice-presidency, and both concede that he will likely be the nominee. They say that the friends of Governor Gray, of Indiana, are growing very uneasy at the proportions which the Thurman movement is assuming, and that they are endeavoring to check it. Gray's friends contend that Judge Thurman is too old for the nomination, and that it ought not to be made for the reason that there is no chance of carrying Ohio for the Democratic ticket, while Indiana may be secured with Gray on the ticket. There is a powerful influence behind the Thurman boom. The Payne combination in Ohio, the Whitney and administration influence in general in New York, and what seems to be almost a solid South are demanding Thurman, and, unless he reconsiders and states positively that he will not accept the nomination under any condition of circumstances, he will undoubtedly be the nominee.

Gray's friends in Washington are very angry over the spontaneous boom for Thurman, and say they will go to St. Louis and demand the nomination of Gray, and they threaten to let the organization in Indiana go to the dogs if he is not nominated. Not more than half of the Indiana Democrats in Washington are really in favor of the nomination of Gray. Only two or three of the delegates in the House earnestly want him nominated. Representative Matson is the only member from the State who will go to the St. Louis convention to work for the Governor's nomination, while others will do all they can from this end of the line to defeat him.

The suggestion of the name of ex-Senator Thurman as a candidate for Vice-president is said to have come from the White House. It is at least true, and everybody knows it to be so, that those who are most intimate with the President and are most likely to speak his mind, are in favor of Thurman's nomination, and urge it in the strongest terms. Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Gorman, of Maryland, and others are working the Thurman boom, and with such men in charge of a movement it is pretty likely to be approved at the White House. Some of ex-Senator Thurman's old friends do not like the idea at all. They say that he is not only too old, but too big a man to put at the tail of the ticket. They cite the fact that he was a member of Congress when Cleveland was a baby in arms; that he was chosen Chief-justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio before Mr. Cleveland was admitted to the bar; that he was for twelve years the Democratic leader in the Senate before Cleveland's name was known outside of the city of Buffalo, and that, although his years are quite advanced, he still has too much ability and too much dignity to take the second place on the ticket. They hold that it is too much of a draft upon the party loyalty of so eminent and venerable a man, and that it is too much like the cold-potato business, but if Mr. Thurman is willing to accept the nomination there does not seem to be any reason why he should not have it.

Gov. Gray Discusses the Situation.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 29.—The Sun to-morrow will publish an interview had in Indianapolis to-day by the chief of its Washington bureau, with Gov. Gray, with regard to the vice-presidency. Gov. Gray said that if he was thought worthy of that honor by the St. Louis convention he would be deeply gratified, would strive to show that the confidence was merited and would throw himself heart and soul into the campaign. He said, no matter who was nominated, the contest in Indiana would be most active on both sides. The Democracy of Indiana were eager for the campaign. Tariff reform was inscribed on their battle-flags. He said the Prohibitionists would increase their vote in Indiana this year. Being asked if there were any feuds among the Indiana Democrats of consequence, the Governor said, emphatically, no. He spoke of ex-Senator McDonald in the most complimentary terms, but did not discuss the attitude the ex-Senator has assumed toward his (Gray's) candidacy for the vice-presidency. About the allegations that he was a "Know-nothing," the Governor said that any man who would make such an assertion was a cowardly sneak and an infamous liar. These charges had been brought forward in the campaign of 1884, but there was positively not the slightest foundation for them. He did not know why or by whom the particular slander had been originated. He exhibited an affidavit signed by 200 foreign-born citizens of his town—Union City—which recites that no man was more free from intolerance, and no man was more respected and popular with foreign-born citizens.

A SAD SUICIDE.

A Young Married Woman's Fatal Experience with a Christian Science Healer.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., May 29.—The people of this city are undergoing considerable excitement on account of the strange suicide of Mrs. John Truesdale, of Station A, who last night drowned herself in the reservoir from which the city is supplied with water for drinking purposes. Mrs. Truesdale has acted strangely for two or three weeks past, which is the result of a strict adherence to the teachings of a "Christian science healer," who is a notorious character himself. The name of the Christian science man is James Reed. He came here six months ago, and has operated principally on women or aged men. When Mrs. Truesdale first called on Reed she was a bright lady, well thought of, and if her health was at all poor it was never made a subject of reference by any of her friends. Reed told her he could teach her the science of healing by prayer, so that she could heal her husband, who is an engineer, but has been ill with consumption for several months. Grasping at anything that showed a ray of hope for her husband, and believing that she herself stood in need of the grace and power to be gained from the man Reed, Mrs. Truesdale became an habitual seeker at his dispensary of knowledge and Christian power.

For weeks she has been such a devout searcher that it had the effect of making her melancholy, and when the truth dawned on her that she could neither learn to heal her husband nor gain her own health she grew despondent, and the general opinion is that out of her Christian science experience grew the despair that sent her to the watery grave. Mr. Truesdale, who is a helpless sufferer, is in mortal anguish over the rash deed of his heretofore devoted wife, and says without hesitation that it was the impostor Reed that drove her to the act. It is said that a woman was recently confined in a lunatic asylum that became crazed in the same way, and that there are several others in the city in the same pitiable condition. The public is aroused against Reed, and his friends advise him to make a visit, leaving no address, which is understood to signify that danger is ahead. The press and clergy of the city have several times directed attention to his mode of extortion and imposition, but he is cunning, and with the hold he had gained has managed to hold his own against all influences directed against him. In this instance, however, he is likely to be overthrown, and the chances are that he will receive a notice to pack up and leave the city in the near future. Should this occur, and he refuses, the result cannot be guessed at.

A MONSTROUS CRIME.

A Fiendish Deed Which Has Thrown the Residents of a County Into Excitement.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 29.—The entire population of Mississippi county, Arkansas, is in a frenzy of excitement over a horrible tragedy which occurred one mile from Elmot, and four from Osceola, the county-seat, Sunday morning. Officers of the steamer Rosa Lee, which arrived this afternoon, brought particulars of the affair. On Saturday night, at the house of a colored man named King, there was a dance. Jack Matthews, Tom Field and George Curtis, young white farmers, went to King's house. About 1 o'clock, by their own admission, they went to the cottage of Mrs. Stokes Allen, a widow living near by with her two children, a boy sixteen years old and a daughter of ten. They could not get in, and left. About 3 o'clock the negro man, John King, was awakened by the little girl, who called out that her mother was dead. King's wife rushed over and found Mrs. Allen lying with her skull horribly crushed in, and the boy at her side similarly injured and dying. She at once ran for a doctor and alarmed the neighborhood. The little girl had returned to the cottage when the physician arrived, and was found, also, to have been fatally injured. Her breast was mashed in, and from her crushed skull the brain protruded. From the position in which Mrs. Stokes Allen was found it was evident that she had been ravished after death. Excitement became intense, and suspicion pointed to three white men and John King, and they were arrested. Matthews was taken before the little girl, and she stated it was he who struck her. Investigation is going on at the court-house at Osceola, and is daily attended by hundreds of people. Work in the county is practically suspended. A lynching is certain. With difficulty the conservative people have succeeded in holding such a course off till a full examination. It is thought the four will be swung off in open daylight to-morrow.

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

FROM SHERIDAN'S BEDSIDE

He Continues to Improve, and Friends and Family Are Much Encouraged.

The Disease Still Remains, and a Relapse Is Possible at Any Time—The Senate Bestows a New Honor Upon the Dying Soldier.

The Upper House of Congress Discusses the Fishery Treaty in Open Session,

And Senator Frye Denounces the Pending Agreement as a Dishonorable and Humiliating Surrender of American Rights.

GENERAL SHERIDAN.

He Passes a Satisfactory Day and Continues to Steadily Improve.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The following bulletin was issued at 10 o'clock:

"General Sheridan passed a quiet night, sleeping most of the time. He woke for a few moments at intervals of about half an hour, recognizing and conversing rationally with those in the room. The respiration and pulse remain good, and on the whole the condition noted in last evening's bulletin continues with even slight improvement.

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

General Sheridan is reported to be much better this morning, and his military aids express themselves as feeling encouraged to believe that he has a fair chance for recovery. There was an air of cheerfulness about the members of the household, this morning, that indicated better than words that there had been a decided change for the better in the sick soldier's condition. The first intelligence of his condition came from Colonel Blunt, who remained at the house all night. He left it about 6:30 o'clock to go home for breakfast, and, as he passed the newspaper men in waiting, said that the General had a very comfortable night, and that one of the physicians told him a few minutes before that the General was "doing splendidly." "Everything seems to be more favorable now," said Colonel Blunt, "and Mrs. Sheridan and all of us feel much encouraged. But, then, you know the disease is still there, and no one can tell what may happen."

Colonel Kellogg relieved Colonel Blunt, and after spending some little time in the house with the physicians and members of the family, appeared on the front porch about 8 o'clock and conversed freely about the case. "The General slept well during the night," said he, "and now appears to be much refreshed. His sleep was natural and restful, and not caused by narcotics of any kind. His respiration, also, was easier and more natural, and there was no occasion to resort to oxygen treatment at all. This compressed oxygen gas has worked wonders in this case, and the General's remarkable rally from his severe sinking spell of yesterday morning is attributed by many of us to this agency."

Dr. Yarrow passed out of the door while Colonel Kellogg was talking, and confirmed his statements that no artificial means were used during the night to induce slumber or to assist breathing.

There were the usual number of callers during the morning, and the attendants at the door seemed to take special pleasure in dilating on the General's improvement. One of the prettiest sights of the morning was when the General's three girls stopped in the midst of their play on the beautiful lawn surrounding the house and gathered some flowers to be sent to their afflicted father.

The physicians met in consultation about 8 o'clock and prepared a bulletin announcing the contined improvement of their patient since the favorable turn indicated in the bulletin issued last evening.

At 11:45 A. M. it was reported from the sick chamber that the favorable condition indicated in the morning bulletin had been fully maintained, indeed, not an unfavorable symptom or condition has appeared since the change for the better noted in the 8:30 bulletin of last night. The General sleeps at intervals without artificial aid; not a trace of the recurrence of the œdema has so far made its appearance, and, all things considered, the General is confidently believed by his attending physicians to be really better.

The following bulletin was issued at 8:30 P. M.:

"General Sheridan's condition to-day has been satisfactory. His pulse, respiration, vigor of mind and body have improved. His sleep has been more normal and restful, and his natural functions nearer the line of health.

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

The diet of the General has been changed somewhat from the scanty variety of nourishment heretofore allowed him. He was given some beef juice obtained by pressing a steak. He laughed when it was given him, and said: "It's a pity to spoil that steak for this. I had rather get the juice out between my teeth." To this the doctor replied: "Well, you shall, General, before the week ends, if you climb up like this."

An intimate friend of General Sheridan said to-night that the General's mother, a number of years ago, had an attack very similar in its character to that which has prostrated the General. The progress of the disease was much the same, it is said, as in General Sheridan's case. She recovered, and is now alive and in her ninetieth year.

Mrs. Sheridan and the other members of the family are asleep, as are all the physicians, except Dr. Matthews, who will remain on duty until relieved. Colonel Kellogg came to the door, and in response to an Associated Press reporter's inquiry, said: "The General is doing splendidly, and continues to improve. He sleeps a great deal, and it is perfectly natural slumber. No narcotics have been given him for two days; the use of digitalis has been suspended and oxygen is no longer administered. There has been no recurrence of the heart failure for three days, and the heart is again beating well."

An electrical storm passed over the city about 11 o'clock, and it was feared it might have a bad effect on the General, but he slept along quietly through it until awakened by the loud rumbling of a passing wagon. At 1 o'clock another bulletin was issued. It reads: "General Sheridan is sleeping quietly. No changes to chronicle."

A New Honor for the Sick Soldier.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Manderson, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to revive the grade of General of the United States Army. He said that its purpose was to revive, during the lifetime of the present Lieutenant-general of the army, the grade of the General of the Army. Both those grades were to cease with the life of Lieutenant-general Sheridan. He would not take up time in referring to the occasion which made the bill a proper one for immediate consideration; and he therefore asked unanimous consent to have the bill now considered.

Mr. Berry objected, and the bill was placed on the calendar.

Later in the session the bill was taken up, on motion of Mr. Manderson, who moved its passage.

Mr. Berry said he had objected to its consideration because he believed the bill should not pass. He did not believe this a proper time to legislate on the subject. He thought that the judgment and reason of Congress, not its sympathy, should be appealed to in legislation. It appeared to him that the only object of the bill was to give $3,000 more pay to the Lieutenant-general than he was receiving. He demanded the yeas and nays on its passage.

Mr. Manderson said he could not sit silent after the suggestion of the Senator for Arkansas, that the sole purpose of the bill was to give increased pay to the Lieutenant-general of the army. If that was its purpose he would not have pressed it, nor would the committee on military affairs have authorized him to report it, nor would the Senate pass it. He did not need to refer to the distinguished career of Lieutenant-general Sheridan; it was too well known to the American people and to the world to need reference to it now. General Sheridan was the last of the great central figures of the war of the rebellion. This distinguished honor—conferred by the Continental Congress on General Washington, and by the Congress of the United States upon Generals Grant and Sherman—should very properly be conferred by an appreciative people in recognition of the great service of Lieutenant-general Sheridan, and of his distinguished career since the war closed. The bill was not urged at this time on the ground of sympathy, but on the ground of General Sheridan's high deserts and of a proper appreciation of his service to the American people.

The bill was passed—yeas 34, nays 7—the negative votes being given by Senators Berry, Coke, Harris, Reagan, Saulsbury, Vance and Wilson, of Maryland.

Sheridan and His Wife.

Washington Special.

In 1874 General Sheridan, who had been regarded as a confirmed, though gallant, bachelor, married Miss Irene Rucker, daughter of General Rucker, U. S. A., only six months out of student life in a convent at St. Louis. He first met her as bridesmaid at a marriage in the army circle, and the hero of many battles succumbed at once to the charms of the seventeen-year-old maiden. Their domestic life has been idyllic in its happiness, marred only by a severe illness on her part two years ago from inflammation of the colon, when fatal results were feared, and by occasional premonitions of the attack with which he is now prostrated. They have been building a cottage at Nonquitt this spring, and Mrs. Sheridan on her recent return from a journey there had a sharp recurrence of her old disease, and is not yet strong. Much sympathy is felt for her. When in health their pew at St. Matthew's, snugly filled with the brave General, his youthful wife and their pretty little group of youngsters, is one of the attractive features of that venerable place of worship, where nearly all the diplomatic corps attend. The children are day pupils at the Academy of the Visitation, on Connecticut avenue.

General and Mrs. Sheridan have given no large entertainments since her illness two years ago, but their faces are pleasantly familiar at leading events in society, and his little impromptu receptions in the Green Parlor, adjacent to the Blue Parlor, on occasions of ceremony at the White House, will have a historic value to the future chronicler. No one in Washington was more simple-hearted, more approachable, more neighborly, in the host sense, than General Sheridan. His peril has made a sad Sunday here, brightened somewhat by the more cheerful news from his sick room this evening. His last appearance at an evening reception is believed to have been the one by Senator and Mrs. Palmer to the members of the Women's International Congress, the first week of April, where he was one of the most genial guests, and was continually pointed out to the eager visitors, who seemed as if they could not see enough of his "good gray head" and sturdy soldierly frame.

THE FISHERY TREATY.

Mr. Frye Denounces It as a Dishonorable, Humiliating and Cowardly Surrender.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—In the Senate, a message was read from the President returning without his approval a bill appropriating $75,000 for a public building at Youngstown, O.

Mr. Sherman said that the people of Youngstown and its vicinity, and the people of Ohio, would be surprised at the character of the message just read. The people would like the President to be impartial. Youngstown was one of the most flourishing towns of the United States with probably 40,000 inhabitants, and with a postal revenue of some $40,000. The President had allowed a bill to pass for Portsmouth, O., a town which did not contain half the population of Youngstown. The reasons given in the President's message seemed to him to be paltry—not a polite phrase, he admitted. He understood that the President was in favor of the bill reported by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. Vest] allowing postoffice buildings in towns of 4,000 to 5,000 inhabitants, and for which he [Mr. Sherman] intended to vote, when it was put in proper form. He disapproved of the way in which the veto power was asserted in small matters not affecting constitutional power, nor any question of discretionary power. Congress, he said ought to rise above such a level. Both houses of Congress had passed this Youngstown bill by a unanimous vote, and they should now assert their power. With the utmost kindness to the President—for he liked him in many respects—he asserted that, if the President were thus allowed to veto measures that were passed unanimously and where the principle was clear, Congress would be abnegating its power and surrendering its authority. The presidential veto would be the veto of the Roman Emperor or the Russian Czar—a perpetual bar rather than a mere motion to reconsider, as provided for by the Constitution.

Mr. Sherman's remarks were replied to by Mr. Vest and Mr. Call, and after considerable debate the message was referred to the committee on public buildings and grounds.

Mr. Sherman moved that the Senate do now proceed to the consideration of the fisheries treaty in open executive session. The motion was agreed to, and the presiding officer declared that the Senate was now in open executive session for consideration of the fisheries treaty; that the treaty was open to amendment, and the Senator from Maine [Mr. Frye] was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Frye said the question now before the Senate involved the dignity and honor of the great Republic and the rights of its citizens. It could not be obscured by the President intimating that in the event of the failure of the treaty he would resort to the law which Congress had passed, in such a way as should put in jeopardy and might destroy all the business interests of the great North. It could not be belittled by interviews furnished to the Boston Herald; nor by letters written to the banqueting party in New York, in which it was declared that every man who opposed the ratification of the treaty was either controlled by personal prejudice, by partisanship, or by profound ignorance, nor by administration papers flippantly and jeeringly suggesting that it would be better to buy up the Yankee fishermen and their fleet. The question before the Senate was, should citizens of the United States—fishermen, but still citizens—be protected against injustice, and wrong, and outrage inflicted by a neighboring nation, emboldened to it only because it rested under the ægis of a mighty power beyond the seas. Our country had not protected its fishermen, and so Canada commenced by every conceivable outrage, wrong and injustice to drive our vessels away. She drove them to sea in storms, she seized them on the high seas and searched them. She put armed men on board and literally confined their captains and crews in their own vessels, with the American flag flying over them. They were tried in colonial courts and their vessels confiscated, one after another, until the perils of the sea were not half as many as the terrors of the law on shore. He declared that the modus vivendi only secured to us, upon the payment of $1.50 per ton, commercial privileges, which we were already fully entitled to. He said that the Canadians continued their outrages in season and out of season, and the Congress of the United States was just on the point of passing a retaliatory law in response to a petition from the fishermen of New England, when diplomacy was again resorted to, resulting in the treaty of 1871. We had just emerged from a terrible conflict with Great Britain, which clearly desired that the country should be cut in two in the middle. She wanted the Southern market, and she had not the slighest hesitation in regard to the right. She recognized belligerent rights on the part of the South and joined with France in the attempt to build up a monarchy in Mexico and sent sloops of war to Canada. She built vessels, armed and equipped them, and sent them out upon the ocean to destroy our commerce. When the war was over our people who had been damaged by her cruisers sent in their claims, and Great Britain refused to pay them. Then our peace-loving President Grant sent a message to his people saying to them, "send me your bills and I will collect them in time," and then negotiations for a treaty were had. The Alabama claims were put into the treaty, and other matters were also included, and the treaty was made. It stipulated that if there was any balance due Canada for the privilege she had given us of the right to fish we should pay it, and that commissioners should be appointed to see if any thing was due. We also gave them a free market for the fish. The commission was appointed, and we had for our commissioner a weak old man, no more fit to cope with Sir John MacDonald or Sir Charles Tupper than Mr. Bayard is [laughter] with Sir Joseph Chamberlain in diplomacy. The umpire was Mr. Delfosse, of Belgium, practically owned by Great Britain, and Great Britain knew it when he was appointed. Mr. Frye related the story of the investiga-