

ABOUT THE SAME.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S CONDITION PRACTICALLY UNCHANGED.

Although He Rallied From the Severe Attack of Thursday He is Still

In a Most Dangerous Condition—He Accepts the Promotion of General and Gives His First Orders.

The Senate Passes the Indian Appropriation Bill—The House Wrangles on the Tariff Bill—Capitol Notes.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C. May 31.—10 p. m.—Indications for twenty-four hours, commencing Friday, June 1, at 7 a. m., are as follows:

For Missouri: Light to fresh northerly winds; slightly cooler; fair weather.

For Kansas: Light to fresh variable winds; warmer, fair weather.

THE SICK GENERAL. WASHINGTON, June 1, 8:15 a. m.—General Sheridan is reported to be slightly better this morning.

BULLETIN.

8:30 a. m.—General Sheridan has held his own through the night. There has been no recurrence of imminent danger, but his general condition still justifies the gravest anxiety. [Signed]

W. M. O'REILLY.

W. MATTHEWS.

C. B. BYRNE.

H. C. YARBOW.

At 12 o'clock it was announced that the general's condition was practically unchanged. There has been no return of the heart trouble this morning. The following was issued at 2:30 p. m.

"Bulletin, 2 p. m.—No material change has occurred in the general's condition since the issue of the last bulletin, and certainly no change for the worse. He has been sleeping quietly at intervals for three hours."

Shortly before 3 o'clock General Sheridan was informed of the signing of his commission of general of the army, and he expressed himself as extremely gratified.

8:30 p. m.—The following bulletin has just been issued:

9 p. m., June 1.—The situation remains about the same. Through the day General Sheridan's mind has been lucid. There has been no renewal of yesterday's attack, though there is but an incomplete recovery from its effects. No new unfavorable symptoms have developed. The unavoidable excitement connected with his promotion has had no deleterious effect whatever. He has slept quietly through a great part of the day.

ROBERT M. O'REILLY.

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12:30 a. m.—There has been no appreciable change in General Sheridan's condition since the last evening bulletin was issued. He has slept quietly through the night, and when awake has been clear in his mind and cheerful. [Signed]

R. M. O'REILLY, WASHINGTON MATTHEWS, CHARLES B. BYRNE, H. C. YARBOW.

The general was kept occupied from time to time with the progress of the progress of the measures to raise him to the rank of general of the army. He has shown interest in the various stages of the legislation necessary to confer the new rank upon him. No one in the sick room has been permitted to see him.

At 3:45 p. m. General Sheridan signed the following formal acceptance of the army as general of the army:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1888. To the Hon. Secretary of War:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your commission as general of the army, which position the president has appointed me. I hereby accept the same. [Signed]

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BROKEN MARKETS.

STOCKS DOWN, TRADE DULL AND MONEY CHEAPER.

The Past Week has Brought Nothing Good but Better Crop Prospects.

Wheat has Fallen Nearly Five Cents with the Iron Market Almost Demoralized—Business Failures.

The Missouri Pacific Behind Its Interest—Winners at Linton, St. Louis and Dodge—Base Ball.

NEW YORK, June 1.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of the trade says: "The past week, broken by a holiday, has brought broken markets. Lower prices for stocks and for products, dull trade, cheaper money, and better crop prospects, have been its features. The exchanges continue to indicate a smaller volume of business than at this time last year, the latest returns showing a decrease of 5 per cent, in which twenty cities share, including seven of the ten having the highest transactions. The improvement in crop prospects is decided. While the loss in winter wheat will still be large, a marked increase in the acreage of spring wheat is reported, with favoring weather of late and improved management in quarters where the winter's injury was not greater. The effect upon the markets has been important. Wheat has fallen 4 1/2 cents, corn 3 1/2 cents and oats a fraction, hogs 25 and lard 30 cents per 100 pounds, and 6 1/2 cents. Cotton remains steady, and speculation has lifted coffee a quarter. Butter is in large supply, and has fallen 6 cents; eggs are lower, and an enormous market of vegetables has demoralized the market almost beyond precedent. Tea is still dull with no change at auction, and the grocery trade, which lacks the buoyancy usual at this season, shows a slight improvement in grain freights to 1 1/2 cents for wheat to Liverpool indicates better export demand, since the decline in price. There is no improvement in the iron market, indeed the acceptance of lower prices by some southern makers in need of money, has had the impression that prices will go still lower. The cotton manufacture, on the other hand, improves in outlook, and higher prices are made for raw cotton, and staple goods with an encouraging movement. No recovery is seen in wooleens, but the large auction sales of flannels resulted very satisfactorily, though prices averaged 5 per cent lower than last year at the first, and 7 1/2 per cent lower at second sale. The general range of prices for all commodities is 2 per cent lower than it was May 1, with the apparent tendency toward still lower figures. Reports from the interior of the country are not so bright as at nearly all points. Complaints of slowness in collections are the rule, and the number of failures in May 21 per cent larger than in April. The far west, which has been smaller in Canada, shows the effect of a shrinking demand in many instances. During the past week the average price of stocks has declined 1 1/2 per cent. The market continues quite in the hands of the local speculators. The business failures during the last seven days of the month are 100 for Canada, 192 for total of 295 as compared with a total of 225 last week and 150 for the corresponding week of last year. There is a noticeable increase in the failures on the Pacific coast, the number there being forty-eight, which is far above the average. The far west, the other parts of the country are light and as a rule unimportant."

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Mr. Kilgore was induced to withdraw his objection so far as to allow the report to be made, but Mr. Oates, of Alabama, promptly withdrew the objection. The Republicans desiring to force the immediate consideration of the Sheridan bill, resorted to dilatory tactics and finally the objectors gave way and the bill was taken up and passed.

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Mr. McCormick, of Pennsylvania, maintained that the tariff on such things as lumber, iron, and steel, and that the existing tariff on lumber was fairly reasonable.

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Mr. Buchanan, of New Jersey, then offered an amendment to extend foreign prison-made goods from New Jersey.

Mr. Mills made the point of order that it was not germane to the subject matter for the chairman, Mr. Springer, to hold that the point of order could only be discussed by unanimous consent, inasmuch as the amendment was not germane to the subject matter.

Mr. Heed, of Maine, gave notice that he would appeal from the decision of the chair.

Mr. Buchanan was meanwhile permitted to combat the point of order but after he had done so, the chair decided that his amendment was out of order.

The profits of the lumber business rose and the subject of discussion, at the conclusion of which the committee rose and pending the decision of Mr. Springer to limit to ten minutes further debate on the point of order, the evening session closed at 8 o'clock this evening, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

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Section 2. That the pay and allowances of the general be the same as heretofore allowed that grade.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST FULLER. WASHINGTON, June 1.—The most serious charge against Mr. Fuller is that he is the property of the United States, and whether the whole or any part of it is covered by Spanish grants, was taken up and agreed to.

House bill to amend the agricultural college act of 1852, and other supplemental act (in regard to experimental stations) was, on motion of Mr. Brown, taken from the calendar, amended (in phraseology) and passed.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

In a discussion on the subject of the education of Indian children, Mr. Blair sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter from an Indian woman, who, he said, had been a delegate to the recent woman's convention in Washington and was a descendant of a Mohawk Indian.

The letter was dated at Kalamazoo, and was signed "Princess Sinoqua." In it the princess contrasts the conditions of the Indians in Canada and the United States much to the advantage of the former and says: "I believe that congress as a body, without any wrong, but nevertheless, great wrongs are done. Some of them never can be righted. One of the greatest wrongs is the introduction of 'fire water' among my people. I appeal to you as a nation to see that the Indians are educated. Send less theology among them and more true christianity. Send honest people if you can among you. An Indian values honor and truth but despises deceit. We have great reason to be proud that we are known. We have never been known to manufacture alcoholic drinks to destroy body and soul. Neither have we language to take God's name in vain."

In the course of the discussion Mr. Dawes intimated that the five civilized tribes had reached a certain grade of civilization and stopped there, if they had not been retrograded. Heroic treatment was fast coming to be a necessity in order to save the good already secured there. Many of the Indians themselves realized that fact and would be glad to have the common heritage divided up among them, without which (in his opinion) a higher state of civilization than they now had was impossible. The Indian, as an Indian, could not live in this country.

A colloquy took place between Senators Plumb and Bates in regard to the administration of the office of the commissioner of Indian affairs, the former asserting that the condition of things in the Indian territory was worse now than it had been for many years, that there never was a time when the trader so dominated the Indian, when the Indian was brought so much in debt by the exactions of the trader, and when so much liquor was sold, and that the commissioner had no experience, and was advanced in years, and was unequal to the duties of the office, which Mr. Plumb promised to do.

In answer to a question from Mr. Blair, Mr. Dawes said he supposed the Catholic mission was a time when the trader so dominated the Indian, when the Indian was brought so much in debt by the exactions of the trader, and when so much liquor was sold, and that the commissioner had no experience, and was advanced in years, and was unequal to the duties of the office, which Mr. Plumb promised to do.

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DODGE CITY, KAN. The result of the third day's races is: Trotting, 2:50—Sandy first, Gypsy Boy second, Pastime third. Time, 2:53 1/2.

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