

with the ways of industrious and successful farmers will perhaps add a healthy emulation which will both instruct and stimulate. But no agency for the amelioration of this people appears to me so promising as the extension, urged by the Secretary, of such complete facilities of education as shall, at the earliest possible day, embrace all teachable Indian youths, of both sexes, and restrain them with a kindly and beneficent hand until their characters are formed and their faculties fully developed.

The average attendance of Indian pupils in the schools increased by over 9 per cent. during the year and the total enrollment reached 13,212. The cost of maintenance was not materially raised. The number of teachable Indian youth is now estimated at 40,000, or nearly three times the enrollment of the schools. It is believed the obstacles in the way of its recruiting all are surmountable and that the necessary expenditure would be a measure of economy.

The Sioux tribe on the great reservation of Dakota refused to assent to the act passed by the Congress at its last session for opening a portion of their lands to settlement, notwithstanding modification of the terms was suggested which met most of their objections. Their demand is for immediate payment of the full price of \$1.25 per acre for the entire body of land the occupancy of which they are asked to relinquish.

THE PENSION BUREAU.
The number of pensioners added to the rolls during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, is 60,222, and increase of pensions has been granted in 45,716 cases. The names of 15,730 pensioners were dropped from the rolls during the year for various causes, and at the close of the year the number of persons of all classes receiving pensions was 429,524. Of these there were 819 survivors of the war of 1812; 10,787 widows of those who served in that war; 1,060 soldiers of the Mexican war; and 5,144 widows of said soldiers.

One hundred and two different rates of pensions are paid to these beneficiaries, ranging from \$2 to \$416.66 per month. The amount paid for pensions during the fiscal year was \$78,715,092, being an increase over the preceding year of \$5,032,824. The expenses attending the maintenance and operation of the Pension Bureau during that period was \$3,262,524.67, making the entire expense of the bureau \$82,977,916.77, being 21 1/2 per cent. of the total expenditures of the Government during the year. I am thoroughly convinced that our general pension laws should be revised and adjusted to meet as far as possible in the light of our experience all the various cases. The fact that one hundred and two different rates of pensions are paid can not in my opinion be made consistent with justice to the pensioners or to the Government, and the numerous private pension bills that are passed predicated upon the imperfection of general laws, while they increase in many cases existing inequality and injustice, lend additional force to the recommendation for a revision of the general laws on this subject.

The laxity of ideas prevailing among a large number of our people regarding pensions is becoming every day more marked. The principles upon which they should be granted are in danger of being altogether ignored, and already pensioners are claiming that the Government is unjust in not granting them. Applicants are as much enticed as other successful applicants, rather than upon any disability reasonably attributable to military service. If the establishment of vicious precedents be continued, the granting of pensions will be not divorced from partisan and other unworthy and irrelevant considerations, and if the honorable name of veteran is to become by these means but another term for one who constantly clamors for the aid of the Government, there is danger that injury will be done to the fame and patriotism of many whom our citizens all delight to honor, and that a prejudice will be aroused unjust to meritorious application for pensions.

The Department of Agriculture has continued, with a good measure of success, its efforts to develop the processes, enlarge the results and augment the value of American husbandry. It has collected and distributed practical information, introduced and tested new plants, checked the spread of contagious disease of farm animals, resisted the advance of noxious insects and destructive fungus growths and sought to secure to agricultural labor the highest reward of effort, and the fullest immunity from loss. Its records of the year show that the season of 1888 has been one of medium production. A generous supply of the demands of consumption has been assured, and a surplus for exportation, moderate in certain products and bountiful in others, will prove a benefaction alike to buyer and grower. Four years ago it was found that the great cattle industry of the country was endangered, and those engaged in it were alarmed at the rapid extension of the European-Lima plague of rinderpest, a contagious and fatal disease which had broken out in Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky, and in Tennessee animals affected were held in quarantine. Five counties in New York, and from one to four counties in each of the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland were almost equally affected.

With this great danger upon us, and with the contagion already in the channels of commerce, with the enormous direct and indirect losses already being caused by it, and when only prompt and energetic action could be successful, there were in none of these States any laws authorizing this department to eradicate the malady, or giving the official power to co-operate with it for this purpose. The department even lacked the requisite appropriation and authority. By securing State co-operation in connection with authority from Congress the work of eradication has been pressed successfully, and this dreaded disease has been extirpated from the Western States, and also from the Eastern States, with the exception of a few restricted areas which are still under supervision. The danger has thus been removed, and trade and commerce have been freed from the vexatious State restrictions which were deemed necessary for a time.

During the past four years the process of diffusion as applied to the manufacture of sugar from sorghum and sugar-cane has been introduced into this country, and fully perfected by the experiments carried on by the Department of Agriculture. This process is now universally considered to be the best economical one, and it is through it that the sorghum sugar industry has been established upon a firm basis and the road to its future success opened. The diffusion of this diffusion process is also extended in Louisiana and other sugar-producing parts of the country and will doubtless soon be the only method employed for the extraction of sugar from the cane.

An exhaustive study has also within the same period been undertaken of the subject of food adulteration and the best analytical methods of detecting it.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
The report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, with its accompanying documents, gives in detail the operations of the several departments of the District Government and furnishes evidence that the administration of the District are at present in such satisfactory condition as to justify the Commissioners in submitting to the Congress estimates for desirable and needed improvements. The Commissioners recommend that certain legislation be passed in their opinion, is necessary to advance the interests of the District.

I invite your special attention to their request for such legislation as will enable the Commissioners without delay to collect, digest, and properly arrange the laws by which the District is governed, and which are now embraced in several collections, making them available only with great difficulty and delay. They also recommend touching desirable amendments to the laws relating to licenses granted for carrying on the retail traffic in spirituous liquors, to the observance of Sunday, to the proper assessment and collection of taxes, to the speedy punishment of minor offenders and to the management and control of the reformatory and charitable institutions supported by Congressional appropriations, are commended to your care and consideration.

I again call attention to the present inconvenience and the danger to life and property attending the operation of steam railroads through and across the public streets and roads of the District. The propriety of legislation which will properly guard the use of these railroads and better secure the convenience and safety of citizens is manifest.

CONCLUSION.
The consciousness that I have presented but an imperfect statement of the condition of our country and its wants occasions no fear that anything omitted is not known and appreciated by the Congress upon whom rests the responsibility of intelligent legislation in behalf of great nation and a confiding people. As public servants we shall do our duty well if we constantly guard the rectitude of our intentions, maintain unswerving our love of country, and, with unselfish purpose, strive for the public good.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

GEN. HARRISON TALKS.

AN OPEN LETTER TO A SOUTH CAROLINA EDITOR.

The President-Elect Not Yet Ready to Make Public Statements as to His Future Policy—Mrs. Gen. Sherman's Death—A New G. A. R. Organization.
(Greenville (S. C.) special.)

The Greenville Daily News has printed a letter recently received by its editor from General Harrison, and published by his permission. It was written in reply to a letter urging that Southern commercial interests would be relieved from obstruction caused by doubts and fears regarding the Southern policy of the coming administration if Mr. Harrison would make some general assurances of his purpose to follow a conservative course toward the South. It is as follows:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 27.
A. B. Williams, Esq., Greenville, S. C.:
MY DEAR SIR—Your letter of Nov. 10 has been received. I am not ready to make any public utterances upon any public question. Every day I am solicited by special correspondents of the press to speak upon this subject or that, but I have invariably declined, and to your appeal for some expression upon the question that interests you I must for the present make the same answer. I understand that you have yourself been satisfied with the expressions made by me in my public utterances to visiting delegations during the campaign. When the surprise and disappointment which some of your people have felt over the result has passed away, and they give some calm thought to the situation, I think they will be as much surprised as I am that they should, in thought or speech, impute to me unfriendliness toward the South. The policies in legislation advised by the Republican party I believe are wholesome for the whole country, and if those who in their hearts believe with us upon these questions would act with us, some other questions that give you local concern would settle themselves. Very truly yours,
BENJAMIN HARRISON.

MRS. GEN. SHERMAN DEAD.
The Wife of the Hero of "Atlanta to the Sea" Expires Suddenly at New York.
(New York telegram.)

Mrs. Gen. William T. Sherman is dead. She expired at her residence in this city. For nearly five years Mrs. Sherman had been suffering from heart trouble, and a few weeks ago her malady assumed a serious aspect. Eminent medical men were summoned, but their skill was unavailing. The malady increased, and the patient sank rapidly from heart trouble. Gen. Sherman and the children who live at home—Rachel, Lizzie, and Tecumseh—were at the bedside when Mrs. Sherman breathed her last.

Mrs. Sherman's maiden name was Ellen Ewing. She was born in Lancaster, Ohio, sixty-four years ago, and was the daughter of the Hon. Thomas and Maria Boyle Ewing, the remains of both of whom are in the old Catholic cemetery in the eastern part of that city. Mr. Ewing served two terms in the United States Senate and two in the Cabinet. Upon the death of President Harrison President Tyler invited him with the rest of the Cabinet to remain, but he resigned.

Mrs. Sherman and her illustrious husband were schoolmates, the old residences of the two families in Lancaster having but one other house between them. Gen. Sherman was born on Feb. 8, 1820. His father dying, he was adopted by the Hon. Thomas Ewing, one of his father's intimate friends, as a member of his own family, when about 9 years old. He was sent to school until 1836 by the old student and by him obtained entrance to West Point in that year and was graduated in 1841. In 1843 he visited Lancaster and became engaged to Miss Ewing. Mrs. Sherman, like her mother and many of her relatives, was a devout Catholic and incessantly engaged in work for the church. One of her sons became a priest of that faith some years ago. She was the first American lady to be decorated with the Golden Rose by the Pope in 1882, a very high Catholic honor. Of the mourners left by the deceased are her brothers, Judge Philomen B. and Gen. Hugh Boyle Ewing and their families, of Lancaster; Gen. Thomas Ewing, of New York; and her sister, Mrs. Col. Clement E. Steele, of Columbus.

Ellen Boyle, the eldest daughter of the Hon. Thomas Ewing and Maria Boyle Ewing, was born at Lancaster, Oct. 4, 1824, and married to Gen. W. T. Sherman at the residence of her father in Washington, D. C., May 1, 1850. She resided successively at St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco, Leavenworth, Washington, D. C., and New York. She leaves surviving her two sons and four daughters, having lost two sons in their early years, who are buried in the Catholic Calvary Cemetery at St. Louis. The eldest daughter is married to Capt. Fitch, now of Pittsburgh, and the third daughter to Lieut. Thackeray, now of Baltimore. Both children of the United States navy. Each of these married daughters has a family of several children.

The remains were interred in Calvary Cemetery at St. Louis, which adjoins Bellefontaine. The services were of a simple nature.

THE NEW GRAND ARMY.

An Organization Effected at Indianapolis by Democratic Veterans.
(Indianapolis (Ind.) dispatch.)

A meeting of about three score Democratic Grand Army of the Republic veterans was held in this city, at which an organization was perfected known as the Democratic Soldiers and Sailors' Veteran Association of Indiana. This organization is the result of what has been termed the revolt against the G. A. R. The object of the new association is set forth in the following preamble to their constitution and by-laws:

The purpose of this association shall be to inculcate the true principles of patriotism, love of country, and to foster and maintain true democratic principles in the administration of the Government, both state, national, and local, and to secure a pure, simple, and efficient administration of the same, and to resist with all our might any and every encroachment upon the constitutional rights and liberties of the people. To preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which bind together those who, as soldiers, sailors, and marines, united to suppress the rebellion, and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead.

To aid in every possible way all persons who have been honorably discharged from the military and naval service of the United States. To secure for them preferment and promotion in the civil service, etc.

After the adoption of the constitution, the following officers were elected: President, R. A. Taylor; Secretary, W. C. Larkington; Treasurer, L. C. Daniels; Vice President, Samuel C. Green. Under the constitution the entire management of the association is placed in the hands of an executive board. George W. Koonitz was elected Chairman, and was given power to appoint the other members of the board, which he will do by naming one man from each Congressional district and two from the State-at-large at the next meeting.

The Vote in Virginia.

The following is the official vote of Virginia: Cleveland, 151,977; Harrison, 150,438; Fisk, 1,678. Congressmen elected: First District, Browne (Rep.); Second, Bowden (Rep.); Third, Wise (Dem.); Fourth, Venable (Dem.); Fifth, Lester (Dem.); Sixth, Edmunds (Dem.); Seventh, O'Fallon (Dem.); Eighth, Lee (Dem.); Ninth, Buchanan (Dem.); Tenth, Tucker (Dem.).

ACCOMMODATION'S SAKE.

BY DART ELTON.



OR accommodation's sake. What a world of meaning in those few words, and how proud we as people are because foreigners have an impression in their minds that we are "an accommodating set of people."

Well, it depends. If the man who applies to us for accommodation is well known in the circle to which we all some day or other have aspirations—the circle of bon-tonism—then we are ready to be accommodating; but if it is a poor man who wishes to be accommodated with the loan of a few hundred dollars, and his only security is his honest face and words, then we are "very sorry; but all our available funds are out at present, but probably Messrs. So-and-so can accommodate you."

Perhaps we are a fashionable up-town lady, and our next-door neighbor wishes the loan of our pony and phaeton to air herself down town. We consider; Mrs. — always visits the most fashionable portion of town, and folks will know the turnout is ours, and so we are accommodating. Perhaps it is only "an upstart of an acquaintance," who used to know us when we were not so rich as we now are, who wants the rig to take a sick child out in the country for an airing, and nine times out of ten "we are truly sorry, but we have just promised the turnout to Mrs. —," or, "the pony is lame, and James positively forbids it being driven."

"A white lie," we think, but then "one can't be expected to accommodate every one."

A sturdy young man calls on a merchant for a situation, urging that "it will be a big accommodation," etc. We scan him over and mentally conclude that we can get about three times as much work out of him as we propose to pay him for his service, and so we are accommodating.

Perhaps we are a merchant who wishes to dispose of a lot of shop-worn goods, so we resolve that, "owing to the fact that we bought our goods for cash and secured great bargains, we will accommodate our customers and sell the lot off at cost." Of course the country buyer thinks, as he departs with his "bargains," that we are very accommodating indeed, while we figure up our profit and gleefully rub our hands as we realize that these tricks of the trade are very accommodating indeed.

Oh, yes, we are "an accommodating people." But the great question nowadays seems to be, "Will it pay to be accommodating?"

In the Deep Sea.

As plants do not live in the deep sea, the deep-sea animals either prey on one another or get their food from dead organisms and plants which sink down to them. Thus Maury says: "The sea, like the snow-cloud with its flakes in a calm, is always letting fall upon its bed showers of microscopic shells." And experiment proves that a tiny shell would take about a week to fall from the surface to the deepest depths. Since sunlight does not penetrate much farther than the littoral zone, there would be beyond this perpetual darkness except for phosphorescence. Many of the animals inhabiting the continental and abyssal zones have merely rudimentary eyes. But these blind creatures have very long feelers, which help them to grope their way along the bottom. Other deep sea animals, on the contrary, have enormous eyes, and these very likely congregate around such of their number as are phosphorescent, and may perhaps follow the moving lamp-posts about wherever they go. And so bright is this light on many of the fish brought up by the dredge that during the brief space the animals survive it is not difficult to read by it.

The reason why fishes and mollusks living more than three miles under water are able to bear a pressure of several tons is that they have exceedingly loose tissues, which allow the water to flow equally through every interstice and thus to equalize the weight. When the pressure is removed they perish. In the Challenger expeditions, sent out by the British Government, all the sharks brought up from a depth of a little less than three-quarters of a mile were dead when they got to the surface.

—Catholic Magazine.

A Bright Idea.

Misther O'Rooney (entering hardware store) The boss sint me down ather a pane av glass, tin be fourteen. Wagghish clerk—Well, Pat, I don't think I can give you a ten-by-fourteen, but I can let you have a fourteen-by-ten, if you think you can make that do.

Pat (struck with a bright idea)—Be hivens just gimme wan av thim, an' O'll just turn th' sideways av it upside down, an' O'll don't belave the boss himself ud ever know th' difference. —Toronto Grip.

AN Austin clergyman, whose name we suppress on account of his sacred calling, was absorbed in thought a few Sundays ago, just before divine service began, when he was approached by the organist, who asked, referring to the opening hymn:

"What shall I play?"
"What kind of a hand have you got?" responded the absent-minded clergyman. —Texas Siftings.

A PATENT has been finally issued for an electrical typewriter.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

A CHRONICLE OF HAPPENINGS IN HOOSIERDOM.

Shocking Deaths, Terrible Accidents, Horrible Crimes, Proceedings of Courts, Secret Societies, and, in fact, Everything of Interest to the Hoosiers.

A very peculiar legal case has just been decided in the Knox Circuit Court by Judge Franklin, Judge pro tem. He divided the money at issue equally between the claimants. This singular case was as to the heirship of a \$3,000 insurance policy, held by Joel B. King at the time of his death in the order of the Royal Arcanum. The widow, a divorced wife, laid claim to the money, and the guardian of the only son also insisted on receiving the money for his ward. King had the policy made payable to his wife on his death. He afterward was divorced from the woman, but the policy was never changed, it being still payable to his wife at the time of his death last January. Now, the courts had previously decided by the divorce suit that he had no wife, and yet at his death the divorced wife claimed the insurance money, as the policy made it payable to her, Laura King. Of course the son was an immediate heir, and the claim of the guardian could not be ignored. The order of the Royal Arcanum was ready to pay the money as soon as it was legally decided who should receive the same. As already stated, the court gave an equal part to each of the claimants.

Fatal Work of a Worthless Shotgun.

Wesley Middleton and his son, William Arnandale and his son, and an unknown cooper, all of Sellersburg, went coon hunting recently. They had but one shotgun between them. On treeing the coon the cooper took the gun and shot. It exploded, driving the breech through his eye into the brain, and almost scalding young Middleton. The elder Arnandale was knocked down by the gun-barrel, and his son's face was horribly lacerated. The injured men were compelled to walk seven miles for medical treatment. Young Arnandale will probably die.

Taken from the Fields.

The following figures, furnished by the State Statistician, will show the grain products of Indiana for 1887 and 1888, and give the opportunity for a comparison of the crops of the two years:

	Bushels, 1887.	Bushels, 1888.
Wheat.....	39,093,657	28,730,764
Corn.....	70,017,614	128,400,284
Oats.....	24,378,984	27,493,811
Barley.....	340,663	408,515
Rye.....	460,750	515,425
Irish potatoes.....	2,215,130	5,480,990
Sweet potatoes.....	167,387	294,812
Buckwheat.....	69,375	91,405
Flaxseed.....	117,208	101,691
Clover-seed.....	261,284	295,505
Timothy-seed.....	43,515	44,881

	Tons, 1887.	Tons, 1888.
Glover hay.....	1,728,776	1,311,450
Timothy hay.....	1,543,588	1,516,888

Serious Accident to an Old Citizen.

William Stewart, an old resident and a prominent citizen of Pendleton, recently met with a serious, if not fatal, accident. While crossing the railroad bridge he heard a train approaching and stepped aside on one of the abutments of the bridge. Becoming confused he lost his balance and fell into the shallow water of the creek below, breaking an arm and receiving several bad cuts about the head. This is the third accident which has occurred at Pendleton within a few weeks to people walking on the railroad track.

Physicians Will Black-List Delinquents.

The physicians of Crawfordsville have formed an organization for their mutual benefit and protection. It is proposed to black-list persons who will not pay their doctor bills, when able to do so, and will also tend toward bringing other delinquent persons to time. The new organization includes all the physicians of the city. The President is Dr. May, Secretary, Dr. Rankin, and Treasurer, Dr. Keegan. They have adopted a constitution and by-laws, and will bind themselves to stand firmly together.

Fatally Injured by a Freight Train.

While returning from Elwood to Curville, Charles Brown was knocked from the railroad track by a Panhandle train and received injuries from which he will die. His head was badly crushed and his left shoulder and hip were seriously injured. Brown makes the third man that has been struck by trains in that locality during the past year. Richard Moon and James Tyner were the other two victims, and all were intoxicated at the time of the accidents.

Minor State Items.

—Young Richter, a boy 16 years old, working at the wholesale grocery house of W. H. Hood, Portland, was fatally injured, by a hoghead of prunes rolling over him. He will not live. His mother is a widow.

—Isaac B. Friend, a prominent business man of New Albany, fell from the roof of a building and fractured his shoulder.

—Claude, the 14-year-old son of Joseph B. Kinder, of Cleveland, Hancock County, fell down a stairway while visiting an uncle near Anderson, and broke his neck.

—George Rottger, an employe of the tight-stave factory at Seymour, met with a serious, if not fatal, accident, a piece of timber from a planer striking his head and entering the brain.

—An explosion of powder occurred in the office of Dr. Kell, at Liberty. The result was a mass of broken medicine bottles, shattered windows and several serious wounds and burns to the doctor.

—Jacob and John Fowler, living at Rolling Prairie, Laporte County, have just discovered the whereabouts of their father, whom they have not seen since 1861, when they enlisted in the army. They were living in Wisconsin when the war broke out, and during their absence their father and mother moved to Missouri. On their return they were unable to find any trace of their whereabouts, and they moved to Indiana. Last September the Fowler boys attended the Columbus encampment of the G. A. R., and from a comrade there, chanced to learn of their residence and postoffice. A correspondence was entered into, and the family finally re-united.

—In the annual report of the northern prison at Michigan City the whole number of convicts in the prison at the first of this month is given at 702. During the year 364 had been received and 296 discharged. The treasury shows \$105,718.76 receipts and \$99,417.36 disbursements, with a balance on hand of \$9,042.64. The cost of feeding each convict has been 12 1/2 cents per day.

—The Fort Wayne Medical College is making a fight for the body of James Jamison, the man who choked to death there a few days ago. He had no friends or relatives, but the man who employed him insists on the privilege of burying the body.

—Patents have been granted to Indiana inventors as follows: Benedict F. Alvey and F. Lesure, Marshall, whiffletree coupling; Seymour S. Cole, Aurora, blotting device or pad; John Cornelius, Evansville, stump-extractor; William A. Preston, Fort Branch, refrigerator; Griffith W. Williams, Greensburg, wire-stretcher.

—Charles Reynolds, of New Albany, 10 years of age, attempted to jump on a moving street car and was thrown under the wheels. He will have one hand less, if he survives the amputation operation.

—Tom Warren and John R. Berry, miners employed in the Triplett slope on Otter Creek, a mile north of Brazil, were crushed under falling slate. They were both at work in the same room. Warren was dead when found and Berry was so badly bruised and broken up that he will doubtless die. Both were men of families.

—Ben Holton, who killed George Emery, at Jeffersonville, last May, was sentenced to twenty-one years in Jeffersonville prison.

—Robert Steele was caught between the bumpers while coupling cars on the Wm. Scott & Co. switch of the Vandalia road, in Frankfort, and instantly killed. The deceased was a bright lad of 16 years.

—The boiler in the chair factory, at Cochran, exploded, killing William Bencke, John Starke, and William Matthew, Jr., and severely injuring Fred Bruce, the engineer, besides wrecking the factory.

—A few weeks ago Isaac Sauer, of Plymouth, aged 10, died from the effects of a dose of arsenic, and his 12-year-old sister was arrested on suspicion of having mixed the poison with the food. The grand jury has ordered the arrest of the child's father on suspicion of being an accomplice.

—A special school for the study of veterinary science will be opened at Purdue University Jan. 9, 1889. About three exercises will be given each day, and persons of good moral character, not under eighteen years of age, will be admitted without examination. The instruction will be chiefly by lectures and by practical demonstrations, including dissections and clinics.

—While eating supper, at Fort Wayne, James Jameson, a laborer, choked to death on a piece of meat. A doctor was summoned, the meat extracted, and air pumped into his lungs, but without avail. Jameson had no family.

—Charles Dawson, of New Albany, was accidentally shot and killed by Frank Polan. They were out hunting three miles from the city, and careless handling of the gun is attributed as to the cause. Dawson was but 17 years old.

—The following-named gentlemen have been chosen directors of the Wabash County Agricultural Society: Samuel Gamble, William Hazen, Joseph Busic, Tobias Miller, John Summerland, John B. Latham, Enos Powell, J. M. Harter, Thos. R. Porter, Henry Smeyers, and Ben Wolf. The finances of the society are in good shape.

—Mrs. Aaron Price, of Plymouth, returning recently from the field with a pail of milk, jumped from the fence to the ground. She soon complained of severe pain and in a short time died. A post-mortem revealed a rupture of the stomach two inches long.

—John Stevens, of Martinsville, has been fatally injured by being thrown from a buggy.

—It is estimated that the farmers of the bottom lands adjoining Lawrenceburg have lost fully 10,000 bushels of corn on account of the recent rise in the Ohio and Big Miami rivers.

—John H. Frank, of Lebanon, was very severely scalded while butchering. In the dark his helper threw a bucketful of boiling water on him, scalding his lower limbs from the hip down.

—J. Pence, engaged in the saw-mill business at Fairmount, was struck with a flying bar, and sustained a probable fatal fracture of the skull.

—Moses Smith, a miner living at Brazil, has become heir to a fortune of \$100,000 by the death of a relative in Wales.