

with the ways of industrious and successful farmers will perhaps add a healthy emulation which will both interest and stimulate. But no agency for the admiration 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 benevolent hold until their characters are formed and their faculties and dispositions trained to the sure pursuit of useful industry.

The average attendance of Indian pupils in the schools increased by over 9 per cent. during the year and total enrollment reached 15,722. The cost of maintenance was substantially 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 insuring 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 Legislature last session for opening a portion of their lands to settlement, a 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 9,229, and increase of pensions was granted in 45,711 cases. The number of 13,704 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 452,532. Of these there were 832 survivors of the war of 1812; 10,787 widows of those who served in that war; 1,060 widowers of the Mexican war; and 5,142 widows of said soiers.

One hundred and two different rates of pensions are paid to these beneficiaries, ranging from \$2 to \$16.66 per month. The amount paid for pensions during the fiscal year was \$75,715,619, being an increase over the preceding year of \$5,032,321. The expenses attending the maintenance and operation of the Pension Bureau during that period was \$3,262,524.67, making the entire expenses of the bureau \$83,038,335.37, being 21% 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. The fact that the one hundred and two different rates of pensions we 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 pensions are often claimed because the applicants are as much entitled as other successful applicants rather than upon any disability reasonably attributable to military service. If the establishments of vicious precedents be continued, i.e., the granting of pensions to be not divorced from partisan and other unworthy and irrelevant considerations, and to the honorable record of veteran unfairly becomes 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 profits 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 fungous growths, and sought to secure to agricultural labor the highest reward of effort, and the fullest immunity from loss. The records of the year show that the season of 1888 has been one of medium production. A general supply of the demands of consumption has been secured, and surplus for exportation. Moderate in certain products are plentiful in others, will prove a benefaction alike to buyer and grower. Four years ago 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 pleuro-pneumonia. Serious outbreaks existed in Illinois, Missouri, and Kentucky, and in Tennessee animals affected who had been imported. Five cattle in New York and from one to four hundred in each of the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland were almost 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 disease, giving the State officials power to co-operate with it for this purpose. The department even lacked both 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 vexations 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 is in the future success opened. The adoption 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.

Extract or continue.
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 financial affairs 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 certain legislation which, in their judgment, 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 labor. The suggestions they make touching desirable amendments to the laws relating to licenses granted for carrying on the retail traffic in spirituous liquors, to the observance of Sunday as a day of rest, and the 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 such legislation as 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 a great nation and a confiding people. As public servants we shall do our duty well if we constantly guard the tractitude of our intentions, maintain unswayed our love of country, and, with unselfish purpose, strive for the public welfare.

GOV. CLEVELAND.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1888.

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 reply. I understand that you yourself have 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 unkindness toward the South. The policies in legislation advanced by the Republicans I believe are wholesome for the whole country and 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 unavailable. 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 interred 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 residents 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 West Point in 1838 by the old statesman, and by him obtained entrance to West Point in that year and was graduated in 1843. 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 honor.

Gen. Sherman, and his wife, left for the deceased are her brothers, Judge Philander B. and Gen. Hugh Boyle Ewing and their families, of Lancaster; Gen. Thomas Ewing, of New York; and her sister, Mrs. Col. Clement F. 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, New Bern, Washington, D. C., and New York. She survived her parents, having lost two sons in their early years, who are buried in the Catholic Cemetery at St. Louis. The eldest daughter is married to Capt. Fitch, now of Pittsburgh, and the third daughter to Lieut. Thackara, now of Philadelphia, both formerly 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 and national, and 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 friendly bonds 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. Larckington; 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. Koontz 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'Ferrall (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 a 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."

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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 grop 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. The blind creatures have very long feelers, which help them to grop 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.

Fatally Injured by a Freight Train.

While returning from Elwood to Coryville, 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 hog's head 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 down a stairway while visiting an uncle near Anderson, and broke his neck.

George Rottger, an employee 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. Koll, at Liberty. The result was a mass of broken medicine bottles, shattered windows and several serious wounds and burns to the doctor.

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

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

A CHRONICLE OF HAPPENINGS IN MOOSIERDOM.

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.

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