

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

HENRY PRICE, of Pleasant Valley, died recently of bleeding at the nose.

The Editorial Centennial excursion will leave Indianapolis Jan. 15, 1876.

A VALUABLE deposit of marble has recently been discovered in Miami County.

The Presidency of Purdue University is reported to have been tendered to Hon. E. E. White, of Ohio.

On Christmas Day a negro named James Evans was assaulted by an unknown gang of Indianapolis roughs while returning from church and dangerously wounded.

GOV. HENDRICKS has accepted an invitation to deliver the opening address of the Southern States' Agricultural and Industrial Exposition on the 26th of February.

On Christmas Eve James Redwine, a young man residing at Fisher's Station, was fatally shot by Richard Paisley. The trouble occurred at a turkey shooting-match.

The upper half of Evans' oil-mill, at Indianapolis, gave way the other morning, without preliminary warning, and between 7,000 and 8,000 bushels of flax-seed were deposited in the alley alongside.

A MAN named John Andrew recently committed suicide, near Rushville, by tying an ax to his neck and dropping himself, thus burdened, into a well. A disappointment in love is what ailed him.

A TEAM belonging to a man named Hadley ran away at Terre Haute the other day, throwing out and fatally injuring a lad who was driving. One of the wheels passed over his head and another over his breast.

A SHOOTING scrape occurred the other day at Evertown, near Connersville, between John Warren and Elmer Thompson, the result of an old feud between the two. The former struck the latter with a brick and the latter retaliated with a revolver, five of the shots taking effect.

The report of the Secretary of the State of Indiana, filed on the 30th ult., states that during the past year there have issued from the office 4 proclamations, 61 warrants, 67 requisitions, 49 pardons, 36 remissions, 2 commutations, 130 commissions to Justices, 882 to Notaries Public and 44 to Commissioners of Deeds. During the year 108 corporations have filed articles.

MISS JOSIE ROBERTSON, the Indianapolis young woman who was so cruelly deserted by William G. Munson, the husband of her wedding, last October, has filed the papers in a breach of promise suit wherein she claims to have been damaged to the extent of \$40,000. Two weeks after Munson's exit from Indianapolis he returned, and sued out a writ of replevin to recover possession of certain household goods, rings, pictures, etc., which he had given his fair fiancee when he contemplated matrimony. These goods were seized by the Sheriff on the evening of the 26th, and then the mortified girl turned upon her quandam lover and demanded damages. The local papers say she has no big brother, and her father is afraid to shoot.

The State Treasurer has submitted his annual report to the Governor. The total foreign debt of the State is \$1,008,753.12, the character of the bonds due remaining precisely as reported in 1874. The domestic debt is \$3,904,782.28, making a total debt of \$5,903,538.34. The balance in the Treasury is \$244,203. The histories of the 3 per cent. and college funds, very complete and instructive, are given in detail. In speaking of the common school fund he shows that instead of a deficit of \$17,563.43 there should be \$34,549.91 to its credit. The mistake arises from the confusion of accounts, notably in 1861 and 1862, and in 1873. How the error shall be corrected is left to the decision of the Governor and State officers.

The report of the Auditor of State was filed with the Governor on the 24th. The actual receipts for the year were \$5,748,214 and the expenditures \$3,571,023. The tables of the State Board of Education show that the taxable value of the real and personal property of the State is \$807,739,783, or \$57,117,602 less than by the assessment of 1874. The Auditor has instituted suits against certain citizens of Indianapolis who in 1871 brought suit to enjoin the distribution of the school-fund, and by this means deprived the State of interest on that fund to the amount of \$50,000. Suit has also been brought against the American Express Company, to test the validity of the law requiring such corporations to file semi-annual reports of their business within the State, and to pay 3 per cent. on their receipts for passage fare, and 1 per cent. on receipts for transferring freight. The report of the Trustees of the Wabash & Erie Canal, which accompanies the Auditor's report, shows that the receipts for the year were \$71,188 and the disbursements \$6,778. The report of the Insurance Department shows the gross receipts of foreign insurance companies in the State for the year to have been \$1,710,76; losses paid, \$932,355; tax paid, \$25,829; gross receipts of foreign life insurance companies, \$1,382,500; losses paid, \$70,732; taxes paid, \$20,311.

The thirty-second annual report of the Trustees and Superintendent of the Indiana Deaf and Dumb Asylum, for the year ending Oct. 31, 1875, was submitted to the Governor on the afternoon of the 30th ult. The Trustees report the institution in a flourishing condition. The McIntyre investigation is mentioned at length, and the conclusion which the Board reached at the time of the trial is reiterated—the charges against Supt. McIntyre and the Instructor, Mr. Ezra Valentine, being held unfounded. The Superintendent reports the number of pupils last session, 291; number admitted this term, 50; whole number instructed, 341; number discharged, 46; number remaining, 295. It is also stated that the institution is now filled to its full capacity. No changes have taken place in the corps of teachers. The financial condition is as follows: Unexpended balance in treasury Nov. 1, 1874, \$26,162.30; from appropriations for the year ending March 31, 1875, \$60,000; total, \$86,162.30. Disbursements, \$37,474.50; balance unexpended Nov. 1, 1875, \$28,657.30. The profits on the work of the pupils in the shops have more than paid the expenses of their support. Fully two-thirds of the pupils are under fifteen years of age.

Why Has the Greenback Any Value?

I ANSWER that there are two reasons for the continued value of the greenback. The first is, that everything which circulates as money in a community has a certain value merely in virtue of its usefulness as currency. Even the value of gold is much greater than it would be but for its usefulness as money. There are certain conditions under which it is theoretically possible for unredeemed bills to be on a par with gold. These conditions, which it is very important to bear in mind, are:

1. That they shall actually pass current, and be received as "bankable funds."

2. That their quantity shall be so small that they are insufficient to form the entire circulating medium, so that some gold has still to be used.

The universal experience of all nations and people who have ever tried it is, that as soon as the currency is issued in such quantities as entirely to displace gold, it begins to depreciate—that is, gold is at a premium.

This is the secret of the non-depreciation of the bills of the Bank of France during the last few years while specie payments were suspended. There were not enough notes in Paris to transact its business, so that gold had constantly to be used in part. Had the American theory of plenty of currency been acted on, there is no knowing what would have been the result.

Now, although our greenbacks have been issued in a greater amount than was necessary for business, as is conclusively proved by their depreciation, yet the amount has been limited by law. It has been still further limited by the fact that the revenues of the Government have exceeded its expenditures, so that a large quantity of the greenbacks have not been in actual circulation. And so long as the total issue of greenbacks is strictly limited to its present amount there is no danger of their total loss of value.

The second reason for the value of the greenback is that there has been more or less expectation of its being redeemed some time within the life of the present generation. Though no one has seen exactly how specie payments were going to be brought about, the general business sentiment of the country has been that we must reach them in some way. The greenbacks have always been counted as part of the public debt, which was proceeding implies an obligation to redeem.

To these two reasons, and to no others, we attribute the fact that our greenbacks have not gone the way of all previous systems of irredeemable paper money. The reader must carefully notice that neither of these reasons is based on the fact that the greenbacks are issued by a great Government. The unredeemed paper of France was issued, not by the Government, but by a bank; yet, as we have seen, it was more successful than our Government paper. It is not the party which issues, but its *quantity* and the *prospect of its redemption* which determine its value. Indeed, bank paper, under such circumstances, far less liable to depreciation than Government paper, for the reason that if the public is determined the bank can always be made to pay up, while the Government cannot. The case is just like your preference for the paper of a small house, which must pay over that of a firm so rich and powerful that it is above paying.

You see at once that if the policy of the inflationists were permanently inaugurated both of the reasons for the value of the greenback would be knocked from under it, and it would rapidly go the way of the Continental currency, and every other system of Government paper money that he has given his fair fiancee when he contemplated matrimony. These goods were seized by the Sheriff on the evening of the 26th, and then the mortified girl turned upon her quandam lover and demanded damages. The local papers say she has no big brother, and her father is afraid to shoot.

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The Greenback vs. Gold.

THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER makes this assertion:

So far as the greenback has been allowed fair play with gold it has been equal in value to it. In all internal trade a greenback dollar would buy as much as a gold dollar would if we had it in its place.

The writer of this assertion is either trying to get a stupid joke or he is a donkey. There is no State, county, city, town, or township in the whole American Union where a greenback dollar will buy as much as a gold dollar, either of commodities or services, for the simple and sufficient reason that eighty-six or eighty-seven cents will not purchase as much of anything as 100 cents. In order to demonstrate the purchasing power of gold and greenbacks to the complete satisfaction of the Enquirer man, let him get a gold coin (borrow it from a broker), and with a greenback of the same denomination enter any grocery store in Cincinnati and see which will buy the greatest weight of soap, candles, butter, lard, potatoes, meat, sugar, tea, coffee, spice, salt, oil, rice, fruit—in short, anything for sale. If not satisfied with the experiment in the groceries, let him try a butcher, a baker, or an oysterman; let him go into any dry goods, hardware, or jeweler's store and he will discover which will purchase the most goods, by about 15 per cent.

But we agree with the Enquirer on one point, that the greenbacks have not been allowed fair play "by the man" that is, them, viz.: Uncle Sam. On their face they are promises of the Government to be redeemed by constitutional money, but the Government does not perform its promise, and redeems them in nothing except taxes. They are, therefore, "broken promises," and "have not been allowed fair play," and consequently, instead of being worth their face, and buying as much as gold, they are only worth what the brokers will give for them, and do not buy within 15 per cent. as much as gold will purchase, and all because the Government—under the influence of such sheets as the Enquirer—has not redeemed its promise.—Chicago Tribune.

"CHARLIE," said little Annie, looking at a picture of Santa Claus, "I shouldn't think he could waddle in so many clothes."

"And then you know, Annie, every time he goes down a chimney he gets a fresh suit."—Cincinnati Times.

Joyce pathetically appeals to the prison authorities to be allowed newspapers and other matter to read.

Punctuality in All Things.

It is astonishing how many people there are who neglect punctuality. Thousands have failed in life from this cause alone. It is not only a serious vice in itself, but it is the fruitful parent of numerous other vices, so that he who becomes the victim of it gets involved in toils from which it is almost impossible to escape. It makes the merchant wasteful of time; it injures the prospects of mechanics who might otherwise rise to fortune; in a word, there is not a profession, nor a station, in life which is not liable to the canker of this destructive habit.

In mercantile affairs punctuality is as important as in military. Many are the instances in which the neglect to renew an insurance punctually has led to a serious loss. Hundreds of city merchants are now suffering in consequence of the want of punctuality among their Western customers in paying up accounts. With sound policy do the banks insist, under the penalty of a protest, on the punctual payment of notes; for were they to do otherwise commercial transactions would fall into inextricable confusion. Many and many a time has the failure of one man to meet his obligations brought on the ruin of a score of others, just as the toppling down, in a line of bricks, of the master-brick causes the fall of all the rest.

Perhaps there is no class of men less punctual than mechanics. Do you want an upholsterer? He rarely comes when he agrees. So with carpenters, painters and nearly all others. Tailors and shoe-makers often do not have their articles home in time. The consequence is that thousands remain poor all their lives, who, if they were more faithful to their word, would secure a large run of custom, and make their fortunes. What would become of the *Scientific American* if we were not punctual in going to press? or if our paper-makers were not punctual in delivering paper? or if our composers were not punctual in coming to work? Be punctual if you would succeed.—*Scientific American*.

Needwork for the "Centennial."

A young lady of the City of Mexico during a period of two years executed a very skillful work of art, which she sent to an auction in this city. It is now in the possession of Mme. Solema, who purchased it when offered for sale, for the Centennial Exhibition. It is a *Pina* cloth handkerchief about twenty inches square, with an embroidered border and lace margin, pulled and worked from the cloth to the depth of two and a half inches. The embroidery line represents leaves and clusters of berries, with open lace work in the centers; the outer edge is a series of meshes edged in embroidered scallops with a line of leaf and vine work above.

The lace work was all made by threads pulled from the cloth and twisted together, requiring great skill and patience. The embroidery and lace work, fine as it is, however, is surpassed by a center-piece worked in hair and silk combined, so fine that except under a powerful glass it looks like a design in India ink. It represents a child swinging in a hammock, suspended between two tropical trees, with flowers and vegetation springing at the base.

The lace work is now made by threads vended with pain, appetite poor, and when food is eaten it oftentimes distresses the skin, after a time becomes dark, cold and clammy, eyes sunken and tired, hair yellow, etc., with a loss of forehead wrinkles. When any of these symptoms are present no time should be lost in using a proper remedy.

The one that we have

now to operate is the *Scientific American*.

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HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

In choosing silk, especially of foreign manufacture, select a soft fabric in preference to one that may be heavier and stiffer; the former may not at first appear so elegant an appearance, but it will wear much the best. The stiff silks soon crack, become "shiny" and shabby, as they owe their superior weight and body to a fictitious substance (gum, for example) introduced in the manufacture. A good light is required for a silk counter, and the intelligent purchaser looks at the evenness with which the silk is woven, as well as its excellence of color. Imported silks are more subject to stripes of unevenness in the weaving than those of home make, because the former are woven by hand, while the latter are wrought by the unerring correctness of machinery.—*Rural New Yorker*.

Do not forget the poultry on the farm at butchering time. Save the offal and scraps that are usually thrown away. Put them into the big kettle, cover them with water, and keep up a fire beneath until they are so thoroughly cooked that the bones may be easily removed. These may be dried and then broken up to feed the hens during the winter. The meat scraps and gelatin left in the kettle will answer to season many a warm breakfast for the poultry during the early part of winter. Now that the hens get no more insect food, as during the summer, something of the kind is needed for them, if they are to keep us well supplied with eggs for the breakfast table.—*Prairie Farmer*.

CHICKEN PIE.—Cut the chicken in small pieces and put them on to cook with just water enough to cover them. When about half done take out the chicken and rub some pepper, salt and flour with sufficient butter to make a rich gravy; when cool, roll out your crust and put round the sides of the dish, let it come over the edge, then cut some narrow strips and put round twice on the top of that; put in the chicken and fill the dish about half full of gravy; save out plenty to eat with the pie. If there does not seem to be enough, rub some butter with flour and seasoning, and put in small pieces among the chicken, and put in water. Then cover the dish with a thick crust, cut out a round piece from the center of the pie, then roll some crust a little thicker than you would for a common pie, and cut eight loaves—you can mark round a tablespoon to shape them; mark each through the middle and each side to resemble a leaf, then lay on opposite each other, then the other four between those; take a narrow strip of the crust and cut it fine at one edge of the pie, then roll it up and put it in the center. If properly done you have a very handsome pie. Bake it gradually until the crust is done.

The Yield of Wheat.

THE wheat crop as the chief food grain of the world ought certainly to grow with profit. If this staple crop is by universal consent admitted to be an unprofitable one, there must necessarily be something wrong in its management. No other crop can take its place under our present system of farming, for it is in the vast majority of cases made the vehicle for bringing in grass and clover, and its place in the usual rotation cannot well be filled by any substitute. But there is a universal complaint that there is no profit in growing wheat. This is very generally true, but it does not follow that the blame belongs to the wheat, for it is in the vast majority of cases made the vehicle for bringing in grass and clover, and its place in the usual rotation cannot well be filled by any substitute. But there is a universal complaint that there is no profit in growing wheat. This is very generally true, but it does not follow that the blame belongs to the wheat, for it is in the vast majority of cases made the vehicle for bringing in grass and clover, and its place in the usual rotation cannot well be filled by any substitute. But there is a universal complaint that there is no profit in growing wheat. This is very generally true, but it does not follow that the blame belongs to the wheat, for it is in the vast majority of cases made the vehicle for bringing in grass and clover, and its place in the usual rotation cannot well be filled by any substitute. But there is a universal complaint that there is no profit in growing wheat. This is very generally true, but it does not follow that the blame belongs to the wheat, for it is in the vast majority of cases made the vehicle for bringing in grass and clover, and its place in the usual rotation cannot well be filled by any substitute. But there is a universal complaint that there is no profit in growing wheat. This is very generally true, but it does not follow that the blame belongs to the wheat, for it is in the vast majority of cases made the vehicle for bringing in grass and clover, and its place in the usual rotation cannot well be filled by any substitute. But there is a universal complaint that there is no profit in growing wheat. This is very generally true, but it does not follow that the blame belongs to the wheat, for it is in the vast majority of cases made the vehicle for bringing in grass and clover, and its place in the usual rotation cannot well be filled by any substitute. But there is a universal complaint that there is no profit in growing wheat. This is very generally true, but it does not follow that the blame belongs to the wheat, for it is in the vast majority of cases made the vehicle for bringing in grass and clover, and its place in the usual rotation cannot well be filled by any substitute. But there is a universal complaint that there is no