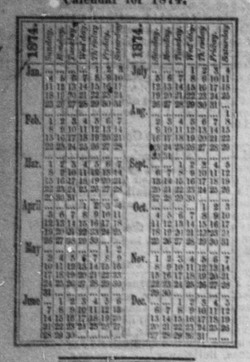
Calendar for 1874.



Farm, Garden and Household.

Orchard and Nursery.

Something can be done this month in many sections of the country to lighten the labors of the coming spring, and advantage must be taken of every favorable day that will allow out-door work to be well and profitably done.

Cions.—Cut from the growth of the past season before the wood freezes. Label each variety and store in fresh sawdust in the cellar, and look to them occasionally during the winter to see that they do not dry out.

Pruning, except upon large limbs, may be done now. Young orchards, if looked after every year, will seldom require any large limbs to be cut off; besides, all the necessary pruning can be done at a time when other work is not pressing.

Stocks for root grafting may be lifted whenever the ground is not frozen, and heeled-in in a dry place or in the cellar, ready for grafting during the winter.

Manure.—Continue to cart out manure to the orchards whenever there is time to spare from other work. It is better for a team to work a little every day than to remain idle in the stable.

Mice and Rabbits.—To prevent their injuring the trees, keep all rubbish away from the trunks, and whenever snow falls tramp it down firmly around the tree. Fresh blood smeared upon the trunks will prevent damage by rabbits, and paper, tarred or otherwise, or cloth wrapped around the base of the trunk will keep off mice.

Heeled-in Trees.—See that they have drains to take away the surface water if necessary, and be sure that the roots are properly covered.

Fruit stored in cellars will need looking after. Take advantage of the markets to sell fruit when the prices are good; better sell at once than wait until spring and lose half the fruit, even if prices are somewhat lower now.

Fences.—Look after fences and gates, and have all closed and strong enough to turn stray cattle. A stray animal will do more damage in a young orchard in an hour than can be repaired in years.

Seeds of stone fruit should be buried in the open ground at once if it has not already been done. In the spring most of them will have sprouted and be ready to plant in furrows in the nursery.

Dairy Cows in Winter and Summer.

Chester Hazen gives in the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society Report the conclusions of his experience for twenty years in that State. He says:

The care and food of a dairy are of as much importance as the proper selection of the cow; for even good cows, unless well fed and cared for, are poor property, yielding little or no profit. They should always have good, comfortable stables in winter, and be liberally supplied with the best quality of hay, with a light feed (from one to two quarts) of meal each day. With this treatment, if fed and watered regularly, they will pass the winter in good condition, be fat enough for beef in the spring, and will not have to lay on flesh for a number of weeks before they come to a full flow of milk.

To secure the most satisfactory results, good pastures should be provided; the tame grasses, timothy and clover, are the best. A daily mess of ground feed through the summer will be found profitable; and some provision (sowing corn or some other crop to cut up green) should be made for drought or short feed in the fall. Pastures should have plenty of pure water in them, easily accessible at all times. Shade trees or some kind of shelter from the scorching heat of the sun are essential to the comfort, and consequently to the profitableness of the cow. When the weather is warm and the flies are troublesome, they should have a pasture to run in nights. At this season of the year they will feed more in the night than during the day.

Good, careful hands at the milk pail are very essential in the proper management of the dairy. Each milker should have the same cows assigned him to milk regularly night and morning, and the milking should be done, as nearly as possible, at the same hour each day.

It is eminently true that the better the care taken of the cows, and the better they are fed, the greater will be the profit of milk. The special aim of every dairyman should be to get the greatest amount of milk from a given number of cows, for in this they will find their greatest profit.

Mice in Orchards.

The Germantown *Telegraph* commends the following way of preventing the ravages of mice among young trees in the orchard:

"There was a great deal said last spring of the injury done to young apple-trees during last winter by mice, and the only remedy that we have yet seen suggested is to stamp the snow firmly around the trees. This is, however, not believed to be a remedy at all, and we doubt if it is of much advantage. But our method is a remedy, and we have tried to impress the fact upon our contemporaries for the past twenty years, but we should say, judging from their ignorance in answering imploring correspondents what they must do to save their trees, that it has received but little attention from many quarters.

"It is simply to bandage np the stems of the tree with any cotton or woolen cloths, if of old muslin with two or three wrappings, letting the bandage go into the ground an inch or two, and six or eight inches above ground, and tie up. This should be renewed every autumn if necessary, until the trees are large enough not to be injured. Those who are in earnest for a remedy will try this and save their trees; but it will be too much trouble for others to devote a couple of hours to this labor annually, and they will rather run the risk with the mice.

"This method will keep out the borer also, as we have stated on several occasions. Rabbits can gnaw, when the stems are small enough, two feet from the ground, and would require the bandage to be much higher. Tarring would help as a protection, but we have known in many cases the simple bandage to be all-sufficient."

Pumpkins for Stock.

The different opinions of farmers as to the value of pumpkins for milch cows and other stock, is believed to be the result of different ways of feeding them by a correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph*. In a hurry to clean a field, farmers will give their cattle a surfeit of pumpkins for a day or two, then for a day or two perhaps none, and thus alternate feasts and fasts, and conclude pumpkins are worthless. The writer gives regularly, as long as they last, once a day, from one to three pumpkins per head, never more, and finds them greatly conducive to health of stock, besides greatly increasing the quantity and quality of the butter made.

Bishop Meade says "our girls are poorly educated, but our boys will never find it out."

XLIIId. CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition signed by citizens of Pennsylvania asking that Congress take steps to provide for the settlement of foreign difficulties by a system of arbitration.

By Mr. Clayton—To repeal the tax of ten per cent. on the circulation of bank notes, to take effect Jan. 1, 1874. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate was one by Senator Ingalls requiring the refunding to settlers on the double minimum lands within railroad grants of all they have paid over the sum of $1.23 per acre, and also giving homestead settlers on the same class of lands, who are now restricted to eighty acres of land, the right to eighty acres additional. The bill abolishes all distinction between lands within and those outside of railroad grants.

The Chaplain of the Senate in his opening prayer alluded to the death of Col. Dent, Mrs. Grant's father, invoking the consolation of Divine Providence upon the President and family in the hour of affliction.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, from the Committee on Finance, reported the act amendatory of the act to reduce the duties on imports, and to reduce internal taxes, which provides that foreign merchandise which arrived at a port of the United States on or before the 31st day of July, 1872, and upon which duties were not paid prior to Aug. 1, of that year, though the same were not entered or transferred to a public store or bonded warehouse, shall be entitled to the benefits of the 8th section of the act of June 6, 1872, the same as such merchandise would have been entitled to had it actually been in a public store or bonded warehouse on or prior to the 31st of July of that year. Passed.

HOUSE.

Mr. Davis introduced a bill to reimburse the State of West Virginia, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to that State, upon the order of the Governor of said State, the sum of $500,000, to be applied to the building of bridges, Court-houses, school-houses, churches, turn-pike roads, and other public property in said State destroyed by Federal troops, by military orders, during the late civil war.

The House bill appropriating $4,000,000 for the navy was passed by a vote of 48 yeas to 7 nays.

The refusal of the House to second the previous question on the Salary bill, by a vote of 143 nays to 100 yeas, practically rejects the bill for the salary repeal reported by the special committee, known as the "Hale bill." The vote was by tellers, upon motion for the previous question.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, calling attention to defalcations in the accounts of General O. O. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau. At the request of Mr. Wood, the letter was read. It fixes the total amount of defalcations at $278,573.86, and states that the Secretary of War would have General Howard tried by a military court of inquiry were it not that most of the matters are barred by the statute of limitations.

The House in Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Dyer in the chair, took up the bill appropriating $4,000,000 for extraordinary expenses of the naval service, and passed it.

After a lengthy debate the salary bill was recommitted to the special Committee, with instructions to report a bill repealing the whole salary act of the last Congress, so far as can be done under the Constitution.

Bills introduced for the resumption of specie payment; for an additional judicial district in New York; to make Albany a port of entry and delivery; for the issue of convertible bonds and the reduction of interest on the funded debt; granting pensions to soldiers of the Mexican war; granting the franking privilege to publishers of newspapers for journals mailed to subscribers within the county, and for exchanges, &c.; for the construction of the Fort St. Philip Canal and its maintenance as a public highway; to put printing paper, type, &c., on the free list; for the establishment of an iron ship-building navy yard on the Southern coast; for reciprocal free trade with Spanish American possessions; to substitute the national currency for the national bank currency; authorizing national banks to withdraw bonds in proportion to their reduction of circulation; also granting a pension to the widow of Gen. Lander for a survey for a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Wabash river.

amended, was adopted.

Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that the taxes which now burden the people should not be increased, but that the extraordinary means, if any be required for the support of the Government during the temporary paralysis of the industries of this country now prevailing, should be obtained by a temporary loan or loans, bearing a low rate of interest in currency and redeemable in United States notes.

Mr. Dawes objected, unless the resolution was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Kelley moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution.

The repeal of the bankruptcy bill being under consideration, Mr. Tremain moved the previous question on the third reading of the bill. The previous question was not seconded by 70 to 121.

Mr. Beck then moved to strike out all after the first section of the bill, and to insert in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 2. That all suits and proceedings now pending in the courts of the United States wherein an adjudication of bankruptcy has been made shall be proceeded with and governed by the provisions of existing laws, which are hereby continued in force only for the purpose of closing up suits and proceedings now pending; provided that from and after the passage of this act the fees, commissions, and charges of the officers and agents of the courts in bankruptcy cases shall be reduced to one-half of the fees, commissions, and charges heretofore allowed.

The previous question was seconded on this proposition—120 to 25—and the amendment was agreed to without division.

The bill as amended was then passed—yeas, 220; nays, 44. It consists of two sections, the first repealing the Bankruptcy act of March 2, 1867, and all acts amendatory thereof, and the second enacting the proposition submitted by Mr. Beck.

The House vote on the bill making the reduction of members' salaries take effect from the 4th of March, 1873, was adopted by yeas 172, nays 77.

Mr. Hale stated how the committee had arrived at the figures of $5,500, fixed for the salary of members. The aggregate mileage of both Houses last Congress was $280,924, making a yearly average of $416.80 for each member. To that was to be added the allowance for stationery, $125; that would make the salary and allowance $5,541.80. The committee had therefore fixed the total amount at $5,500.

The House ordered an inquiry into the official career of Judge E. H. Durell, of Louisiana.

After the adoption of Mr. Hurlbut's substitute for the amendments previously offered, the bill to repeal the salary increase bill was passed by a vote of 131 to 130. The repeal fixes the salary of Congressmen at $5,000 a year and traveling expenses. The discussion in the bill was lengthy.

Franklin Tied His Money Up.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin, in a codicil to his will, left his native town of Boston the sum of one thousand pounds to be lent to the young married artificers upon good security and under certain other conditions. If the plan should be carried out as successfully as he expected, he reckoned that this sum would amount, in one hundred years, to one hundred and thirty-one thousand pounds. It was his wish, and so expressed in his will, that one hundred thousand pounds should be spent upon public works, "which may then be judged of most general utility to the inhabitants, such as fortifications, bridges, aqueducts, public buildings, baths, pavements, or whatever makes living in the town more convenient to the people, and renders it more agreeable to strangers resorting thither for health or a temporary residence." It was also his wish that the remaining thirty-one thousand pounds should again be put upon interest for another hundred years, at the end of which time the whole amount was to be divided between the city and the State. The bequest at the end of the first hundred years may not attain the exact figure he calculated, but it is sure to be a large sum. At the present time it is more than a hundred and eighty thousand dollars, and it has about seventeen years to run. Franklin died in 1790.

Fossils.

Fossil oyster shells are found upon the Pacific coast mountains, two hundred miles from the sea, and on elevations of one thousand feet; and not only these, but the skeleton of a whale was found, a few years ago, almost entire. How came that monster up there, high and dry? Did the central fire which threw up the mountain ridge cast him up on its crest, or was this range of hills once the bottom of the ocean? In the view of the first case or supposition, how astonished he must have been to find himself up there, blowing off steam among volcanoes or comets! He was found on a mountain that overlooks the great valley of the San Joaquin. There he still reposes in grim majesty, while the winds of ages pour through his bleaching bones their hollow dirge.

The old church at Longmeadow, Mass., has held Thanksgiving services more than a hundred years, it first having responded to the Governor's proclamation in 1767, and the gallery for the choir is the same as when the singers took their keynote from the ancient chorister's pitch-pipe.

Two young ladies at Stafford, Ct., lately went to a doctor to have spiders removed from their ears.

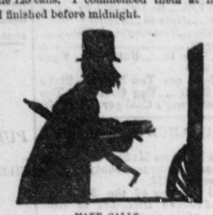
There are 120 men residing in 6 counties in California who own 3,140,000 acres of land. A part of this large area consists of Mexican ranches; but much the greatest part has been acquired by scrip, land warrants and cash purchases at almost nominal prices.

NEW YEAR'S CALLS.

BY ELI PERKINS.

ILLUSTRATED BY THOMAS NAST.

I don't feel like writing to-day; my headaches. I made New Year's calls yesterday—made 125 calls. I commenced them at noon and finished before midnight.



MAKE CALLS.

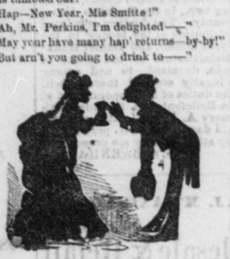
My idea was to make 125 calls of five minutes each. This would take 625 minutes, or ten hours. I did it. I worked hard. I did all anybody could do. If any fellow says he made 126 calls, he——well, he is guilty of a lie-bel. I made my 125th with my eyes closed, and at my 126th I swooned on the hall stairs. Oh, wasn't it fun. The last twenty calls were made with one eye closed. My tongue talked right straight ahead from force of habit. All I had to do was to open my mouth and the same words tumbled out:

"Hap—New Year, Mis Smitte!"

"Ah, Mr. Perkins, I'm delighted——"

"May your have many hap' returns—by-by!"

"But aren't you going to drink to——"



MAKE FIRST CALL.

"Thank—'plessure (drank); may you live (hic) thousand years. By-by—"

She said "you have many calls to make; would you fortify yourself with a little sherry?"

I said I would, and drank small glass. Called next on married lady on Fifth avenue. She said, "Let's drink to William—you know Will is off making calls on girls."

Then we drank some port to absent William. "By-by—"

Called on old Virginia mother, who had some real Virginia egg-nog. Very nice Southern egg-nog. Abused the Yankees and drank two glass with Virginia mother.'

DRINK TO THE CHILDREN.

Then drank to the children.

Run in to see Coe, the temperance man, ate brandy peaches with him. Then dropped around to Miss Thompson's. Thompson famous for rum punch. Tried two glasses with Miss Thompson. Very happy. House looked lovely. Good many lights. Pretty girls quite numerous. Drank their health. Drank claret. Then drank Roman punch. Went out changed hats. Left twelve dollar umbrella in hat-rack.

Happy thought! Took Charley Brown in the carriage with the driver, and got on outside with myself.

THE UMBRELLA AND HAT.

Dropped in to see Miss Mason. Drank to Mrs. Mason, and ate boned turkey to young ladies. Young ladies dressed beautifully. Left overcoat and changed high hat for fur cap. Saw Charley King outside. He was tightish slight. Said he'd been into Lee's eating boned sherry and drinking pale turkey.

Now called on the Lambs'. Old Lamb was sound. Drank brandy peaches here and ate more pony brandy. Young ladies beautiful. Nice Roman punch with monogram on it. Presented a large bouquet I found in the corner to Mrs. Lamb.

SLID DOWN BAILING.

Exchanged hat for hall card-basket, and slid down front banisters.

Called on Vanderbilt. Hang (hic) Vanderbilt! Vanderbilt didn't receive calls. Carried off Van's card-basket and hung Charley's

CARD BASKET.

hat on bell-knob. Used Van's cards to make other calls with. Kept calling. Called steady.

CALLED BETWEEN CALLS.

Called between calls. Drank more. Drank everywhere. Young ladies more beautiful. Drank more lobster salad. Drank half glass silk dress, and poured rest on Miss Smith's champagne in the corner. Slumped plate, gaslight, green silk dress down on nice ice-cream. Sat on lady hand and held stairs, very (hic) happy. Fellows had been drinking. Drank more lobster salad.

DRANK MORE LOBSTER SALAD.

Called then on the Furgison's. Furgison brick. Took sherry. Beautiful young lady in blue Roman punch. Opened bottle of white *gro grain*. Drank it up. Fellows getting tete-uly slight.

LEFT OUTSIDE.

Wet outside. Left pocket-book in card-basket, and hung watch and chain on bell-knob.

GOT INTO FRED.

Called carriage and 'got into Fred. Afterwards came home. Wrote this article for the Cof-vertiser. Pull coat off with boot-jack, and stood self up by the register to dry.

Then wrote more (hic) wrote—— (hic).

ULI PIRK(hic)INS.

Objected.

An organist, for many years engaged in one of the noted churches of New York city, tells this: A strange man was acting as sexton. An old gentleman who was deaf took his seat in a pew, and produced from his pocket an ear-trumpet of curious shape, and to the dismay of the temporary sexton raised it toward his face. The sexton sprang to his side, and said something in a low voice, whereupon the gentleman endeavored to raise the trumpet to his ear, and was prevented by the sexton seizing his hand. With increasing voice and excitement, he said: "You musn't, Sir. You mustn't blow that horn in here. If you do, I shall be obliged to put you out!" And the good old man, pocketing his bugle, heard nothing of service or sermon.

Adulterated Adulterations.

Chicory is said to contain properties positively injurious to the health. Yet ground coffee as sold by grocers is often adulterated with this substance, and many persons insist that it improves the flavor of the coffee. We are informed in a recent work on coffee that the coffee dealer adulterates his coffee with chicory to increase his profits; the chicory dealer adulterates his chicory with Venetian red to please the eye of the coffee dealer; and, lastly, the Venetian red manufacturer grinds up his color with brick dust that, by its greater cheapness and the variety of shades he offers, he may secure the patronage of the trade in chicory.

Man's Life.

Some modern philosopher has given in these eleven lines the summary of life:

7 years in childhood's sport and play....7
7 years in school from day to day....14
7 years at trade or college life....21
7 years to find a place and wife....28
7 years to pleasure's follies given....35
7 years to business hardly driven....42
7 years for some wild-goose chase....49
7 years for wealth and hootless race....56
7 years for hoarding for your heir....63
7 years in weakness spent and care....70

Then die, and go you should know where.

The proportion of cream to milk yielded by cows of the various breeds used in the dairy was ascertained by experiment in England some time since to be as follows: Brittany cows, 16.67 to 22.00 per cent. of cream; Jerseys, 18.65 to 20.00 per cent.; cross of Jersey and shorthorn, 17.95 to 19.05 per cent.; shorthorn or Durham, 15.32 to 18.56 per cent.; Devon, 14.86 to 17.00 per cent., and Ayrshire, 13.47 to 14.84 per cent. The variations depended on the feed, which for the lowest yield was grass or hay only, and for the highest was the most abundant food of the richest character that could be procured. As a general thing, however, cream is yielded in larger proportion in our dairies than in those of England. We have been assured by Mr. Crozier, of Northport, L. I., that he has taken one quart of cream from three quarts of milk from one of his Jersey cows.—*American Agriculturist.*

We have seen a stick of wood weighing scarcely four ounces fall from a boy's arm, and striking on his toes render him incapable of further action for hours afterward, while the same boy has slipped with a pair of skates, and striking on the back of his head with sufficient force to split that article open, has not only reached his feet unaided, but has given the boy who laughed at him one of the most astonishing whalings he ever received.

The late Mr. Daniel Andrews, of Delaware, died possessed of a very large fortune, leaving his brother a bequest of six cents because that brother had once jerked a chair from under him and suffered him to fall upon the floor. Mr. Andrews ought to have murdered his brother in cold blood for such an offence, but by bequeathing him the munificent sum of six cents, he bespoke himself a Christian, who could bear no malice.

Near Knoxville, Tenn., it is said there is a mule which has been but one time outside of its stable in twelve years, and then it was taken out by the soldiers during the war, and as they could not use the animal it was immediately replaced. It is said that its hoofs have grown to the length of about twelve inches, turning up at the ends, while its mane reaches to the ground.

There will be seven editors in the next Minnesota Legislature. A substantial column.

Widows who cry most are easiest consoled. There is nothing like wet weather for transplanting.

There are 1,838 Granges in Iowa, with an aggregate membership of 100,000.

A Salary Speech.

Among the many speeches made in the United States Congress, Mr. Crocker, of Massachusetts, amid much laughter and applause described the uncertainty of his mind after the adjournment of last Congress as to what he should do with the back pay which he had received, after voting against the bill. He said he was in the category of those who had taken the back pay. He had collected it all according to law, every cent. He did not like to be slow in returning it. He had tried to get some company in that action but failed. He had, however, found some noble men who had made up their minds to give the back pay to schools. He had finally deposited it in one of his banks, thinking it would lie there safely enough. After that he had become grievously sick. He had not made up mind as to what his conscientious duty in the matter was, so being very sick he called his confidential clerk and said to him, "Here, put that to the credit of the United States. It is a small matter, but there will be enough effects left to pay for it." He had done that because he intended to do right about the matter. Now, he continued, comes the sequel. I began to get better. I took up one paper which told me that I was a salary-stealer. Another said I was a salary-grabber. Another called me this thing and another that. By and by I began to open letters and the letters continue to come to this day, and as long as they continue to come that money, unless disposed of by the act of this House, will lie where it lies now. I say that boldly. I do not act from intimidation. I am willing to act from my sense of duty to my God and country. I have had a letter since I came here. I never heard of such a thing. I got a letter the other day informing me that the best place for me was down at Blackwell's Island. I should there find somebody who was congenial to me. Now I come here and take the oath administered by the Speaker, while I hear from my own State, where I have disbursed millions on millions, that I am a salary thief. Sir, I shall remain so until there is a better feeling in the country, unless Congress shall act in the matter, and I shall most cheerfully pay back my little stipend, as Congress says. In conclusion, I appeal to my friends on this floor to come to some conclusion at once, and let it be a unanimous one. I have been gratified by the dignity, decorum, and propriety, which have characterized our debates. It is worthy of such a House of Representatives, emanating from the most free and glorious republic that the sun has ever shone upon.

A Tidal Wave.

It is well known that the velocity with which a wave moves over the surface of the ocean is, in general, dependent upon the depth of the water at the place over which it is passing at the moment. This principle enabled Professor Bache, in 1854, and more recently Professor Hilgard, of the United States Coast Survey, to determine with approximate accuracy the average depth of the Pacific Ocean in certain regions.

The earthquake which destroyed the town of Simoda, in Japan, in 1854, was accompanied by an immense sea-wave, which, sweeping over that region, was recorded on the self-registering tide-gauges at San Francisco and San Diego. This wave occupied about nine hours in crossing the Pacific Ocean from west to east; and Professor Bache deduced the mean depth of the water as somewhere between twelve and fifteen thousand feet.

The great earthquake of Arica, Peru, which occurred on the 13th of August, 1866, has been recently employed by Mr. Hilgard to make a similar series of calculations. This great sea-wave occupied eleven hours in passing from Arica to San Diego, and twenty-three hours from Arica to Sydney, Australia. Records were also made at ten other points, among which was Kodiak, Alaska. Twelve determinations of the average depth of the Pacific Ocean are thus deduced by Mr. Hilgard, which vary between six thousand and eighteen thousand feet, according to the geographical positions of the stations at which the wave was observed. Mr. Hilgard states that the superior depth of the Pacific Ocean in its eastern equatorial part, which there was otherwise good ground for believing, is made manifest, and that the depth in the northern part also seems to be less than elsewhere. It has been proposed to make use of the tide-gauge along the shores of the Mediterranean as a recorder of earthquakes, and as a means of further perfecting our knowledge as to the depth of that sea.

Talking to Santa Claus.

"Children make Christmas what it is," said Aunt Prim. "I remember my baby, nice little Plum, cherished a firm belief that Santa Claus lived up the chimney; and as Christmas drew near, and visions of possible gifts filled her little heart, she would go slowly and timidly to the fire, hesitate a moment, and then deliver, aloud, 'Tea-set!' up the chimney, running away instantly as fast as she could, with a vague fear of pursuit from the unknown deity. We used to hear her calling out these abrupt messages at all hours of the day: 'Dolls,' 'No's yark,' 'Yittle tart wid horses,' were fired up the chimney like minute-guns. Once, when she had been fretful, her mother endeavored to quiet her by the sugestion that Santa Claus might hear her. This seemed to have an effect. Miss Plum sat demurely on her little stool for some time; but finally the idea of an unseen sentinel became oppressive, and going to the grate she called out, 'Santa Claus, you needn't watch me any more; my mamma can take care of me.'"

Building Association.

This is a favorite mode of investment n some sections of the country, particularly in Philadelphia and its vicinity. By means of the payments that are only required monthly, many a workingman or mechanic has been enabled from his earnings to provide a comfortable home for himself and family, who would otherwise never have been enabled to raise the sum required to make the first payment to secure the property. In order, however, to provide against possible loss in case of death before the payments are fully made, and the consequent inability of the family to continue the payments, the purchaser of a home in a building association should secure a policy of insurance upon his life in a good company, by means of which the property could be secured to his family in case of his early death. One of the best of these companies is the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, in which policies for any amount, large or small, may be secured, or agencies obtained by application to the home office, No. 921 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, or to J. W. Iredell, Jr., No. 78 West Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio.—*Com.*

HEART DISEASE.—Many persons suffer with heart disease without knowing it—suddenly they drop off, and their friends are astonished, on a post mortem examination, to learn that they died of heart disease. The heart, like the brain, is the seat of life—its diseases are of several characters. The most common are valvular disease, fatty degeneration, and functional derangement. If the liver becomes deranged, and digestion is impaired, the heart, through sympathy and juxtaposition, becomes abnormal. The following symptoms indicate approaching disease: palpitation, giddiness, faintness, nervous prostration, deranged digestion, vertigo, cold extremities, etc., etc., for which the old school will administer iron, opium, antimony, mercury, and many other mineral poisons. Heart disease is a blood disease—purify the blood; remove obstructions to a limpid circulation by taking that *Vegetable Alterative*, VINEGAR BITTERS, and you will be a sound person in two or three months.—*Com.*

Mrs. Deacon Smith, of Collinsville, Conn., is slowly starving to death from an inflammation of the throat, produced by a fish-bone which lodged there some time ago, and which prevents her taking any nourishment.

A good and useful Christmas present to a gentleman or boy, will be a carton of Elmwood or Warwick collars, containing 100 collars. Any furnishing store can supply them.—*Com.*

Symptoms of Liver Complaint.

A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in mouth, dryness of throat and internal heat; palpitation; in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite, raising of food, choking sensation in the throat; distress, heaviness, bloated or full feeling about stomach and sides, pain in sides, back or breast, and about shoulders; colic, pain and soreness through bowels, with heat; constipation alternating with diarrhœa; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of extremities; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of apoplexy, numbness of limbs, especially at night; cold chills alternating with hot flashes, kidney and urinary difficulties; dullness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy forebodings. Only a few of above symptoms likely to be present at one time. All who use Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext., or Golden Medical Discovery for Liver Complaint and its complications are loud in its praise.

A CURE OF LIVER DISEASE.

RUSK, TEXAS, May 16th, 1873.

DR. R. V. PIERCE:

Dear Sir—My wife last year at this time was confined to her bed with Chronic Liver Disease. I had one of the best doctors to see her, and he gave her up to die, when I came upon some of your medicine. I bought one bottle and commenced giving it. She then weighed 82 lbs.; now she weighs 140 lbs. and is robust and hearty. She has taken eight bottles in all, so you see I am an advocate to you Medicine. WM. MEAZEL.

The propriety of giving condition medicine to horses, cattle and sheep, was discussed and admitted by many of the Agricultural Societies throughout the State last fall, and we believe that in every case but one they decided in favor of *Sheridan's Calavry Condition Powders*. Good judgment.—*Com.*

LET NOT THE FAILURE of all other remedies for coughs and colds deter the sufferers from seeking *sure relief* from HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute. —*Com.*

There is, probably, no way in which we can benefit our readers more than by recommending to them for general use *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. It is adapted to almost all the purposes of a Family Medicine; and as a specific for coughs, colds, whooping cough, soreness of the chest, lame stomach, rheumatism, spitting of blood, and all lung difficulties, it has no equal that ever we saw or heard of.—*Com.*

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, rough skin, pimples, ring-worm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. Be certain to get the *Juniper Tar Soap*, as there are many imitations made with common tar which are worthless.—*Com.*

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE stands unrivaled and alone. Its merits have been so universally acknowledged that it would be a supererogation to discuss on them any further—nothing can beat it.—*Com.*

PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN-KILLER.—This medicine has been before the world so long and its virtues have been so thoroughly tested that a commendation of it would seem superfluous. Almost every family in the land has used it and had occasion to thank Mr. Davis for giving them in so cheap and convenient a form, such a powerful pain antidote. It is a household remedy. Always keep a bottle of he Pain-Killer in your house.—*Fla. Baptist.*

"A SLIGHT COLD," COUGHS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "SLIGHT COLD" which would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" give sure and almost immediate relief.—*Com.*

PERUVIAN SYRUP gives an iron constitution. —*Com.*

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.—Dr. H. James, while experimenting, accidentally made a preparation of Cannabis Indica, which cured his only child of Consumption. This remedy is now for sale at first-class Druggists. Try it; prove it for yourself. Price $2.50. Send stamp for circular. Craddock & Co., proprietors, 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.—*Com.*

FLAGG'S INSTANT RELIEF.—Warranted to relieve all Rheumatic Affections, Sprains, Neuralgia, etc. The best, the surest, and the quickest remedy for all Bowel Complaints. Relief guaranteed or the money refunded.—*Com.*

Peerless Cloth Wringer.

L. Heyniger & Co., 18 Fulton Street, New York.—[Com.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	.12	@ .12¼
First quality	.11	@ .11½
Second quality	.10	@ .17½
Ordinary thin Cattle	.08	@ .09½
Inferior or lowest grade	.07	@ .08
Milch Cows	.00	@$80.00
Hogs—Live	5.04½	@ .05½
Dressed	.06½	@ .07½
Sheep	.04½	@ .06½
Cotton—Middling	.16½	@ .16½
Flour—Extra Western	6.60	@ 7.00
State Extra	6.80	@ 7.00
Wheat—Red Western	1.61	@ 1.61
No. 2 Spring	1.55	@ 1.59
Rye	1.02	@ 1.08
Barley—Malt	2.05	@ 2.10
Oats—Mixed Western	.55	@ .56
Corn—Mixed Western	.73½	@ .79
Hay, per ton	18.00	@28.00
Straw, per ton	12.00	@16.00
Hops	72½ 30@5—Ctrs.	@ .15
Pork—Mess	12.00	@16.25
Lard	.08	@ .08½
Petroleum—Crude	.8	@8½ Refined 13½
Butter—State	.26	@ .27
Ohio, Fine	.23	@ .30
" Yellow	.30	@ .36
Western ordinary	.18	@ .25
Pennsylvania Roll	.24	@ .35
Cheese—State Factory	.11	@ .14
" Skimmed	.03	@ .09
Ohio	.09	@ .13
Eggs—State	.30	@ .31

BUFFALO.

Beef Cattle	4.62½	@ 5.87½
Sheep	3.00	@ 4.50
Hogs—Live	3.85	@ 4.25
Flour	6.75	@ 9.25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.38	@ 1.40
Corn	.69	@ .69
Oats	.45	@ .45
Rye	.75	@ .87
Barley	1.15	@ 1.65
Lard	.08	@ .08

ALBANY.

Wheat	1.45	@ 1.85
Rye—State	.90	@ .90
Corn—Mixed	.74	@ .74
Barley—State	1.30	@ 1.35
Oats—State	.55	@ .55

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour	7.00	@ 8.50
Wheat—Western Red	1.55	@ 1.60
Corn—Yellow	.62	@ .78
Mixed	.73	@ .60
Petroleum—Crude	.10	Refined .13
Clover Seed	7.00	@ 9.50
Timothy	2.50	@ 2.75

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middling	.16⅝	@ .18¼
Flour—Extra	6.25	@ 7.25
Wheat	1.67	@ 1.87
Corn	.69	@ .71
Oats	.48	@ .52

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. | A Cough, Cold, Sore Throat Requires immediate attention, and should be Checked. If allowed to continue Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection or an Incurable Lung Disease, is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with great success.

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Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. *Sold Everywhere.*

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT

Is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and External use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

The Household Panacea is purely Vegetable and All Healing.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

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from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

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will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

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If you desire rosy cheeks and a complexion fair and free from P