FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Household Helps.

RICE PANCAKES.—Boil half a pound of rice to a jelly. When cold, mix with it a pint of cream, two eggs, a little salt and nutmeg. Stir in four ounces of butter, just warmed, and add as much flour as will make batter thick enough. Fry in as little lard as possible.

POTATO SOUP.—Nine boiled potatoes, one quart of milk, nearly one cup of butter, one medium-seized onion, salt, pepper. Boil, mash and strain the potatoes through a sieve. Add milk, onion cut fine, salt, pepper and butter. Put all in a saucepan and let it come to a boil.

SMALL SEED CAKES.—One cup of butter, two of white sugar, three eggs, half a cup of seeds, half of milk and prepared flour enough to make a stiff paste. Roll it very thin, with sugar instead of flour, on the board and cut in round shapes. Bake it about fifteen minutes.

POTATO CAKES.—Take mashed potatoes, flour, a little salt, and melted butter (to make them sweet, add a little powdered loaf sugar), mix with just enough milk to make the paste stiff to roll, make it the size and thickness of a muffin, and bake quickly.

THE CHILDREN'S PUDDING.—Quarter of a pound of suet, quarter of a pound of flour, quarter of a pound of currants, two ounces of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of molasses, juice and peel of one lemon, two tablespoonfuls of milk. Boil in mold three hours.

CRANBERRY ROLL.—Stew a quart of cranberries in sufficient water to keep them from burning. Make very sweet, strain and cool. Make a paste, and when the cranberries are cold spread it on the paste about an inch thick, Roll it, tie it close in a cloth; boil two hours, and serve with a sweet sauce.

COFFEE CAKE.—One and a half cups of sugar, one cup of molasses, one cup of butter, one cup of strong coffee, three eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, five and a half cups of flour, raisins, cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg. The raisins to be stoned and rubbed in a little of the flour before being added to the mixture.

Utilizing Skim Milk.

It has long been a problem with dairymen how they might best utilize the valuable nutritious matter usually wasted in the milk from which the butter has been extracted. If we remove 3½ pounds of butter from 100 pounds of milk there will still be left in it the material for 1 pound of butter and 3½ to 4 pounds of caseine, which, with the water and a little sugar and mineral matter that would go with them, would be sufficient to make from 6 to 7 pounds of good, wholesome, and life-sustaining food, if it could only be reduced to a condition that would make it palatable and digestible. Two cheeses were presented to the Dairymen's Convention at Utica, which, it was claimed, would accomplish this end. One of these was made from milk which had been skimmed at the rate of 3½ pounds of butter from 100 pounds of milk. In the place of the 3½ pounds of butter taken away, one pound of oleomargarine was added to 100 pounds of milk and worked into the cheese. This made a very fair cheese. It was not equal to whole milk cheese, but it was a great improvement over the ordinary skim cheese, and it had the merit of being wholesome and digestible, which can be hardly affirmed of ordinary skims. The discovery that good cheese can be made in this way bids fair to revolutionize the former uses of skim milk. The other cheese was made from milk skimmed at the same rate, and sour besides, together with sour buttermilk mixed with it, and nothing in the shape of fat added. The cheese offered for inspection, and which was claimed to be a fair sample of what had been made all the fall, was rich, meaty, and fine-flavored, and would sell well. Experts were agreed upon its merits.

High Manuring.

It is a common thing in the neighborhood of Philadelphia to see the huge Conestoga wagons of the farmers, drawn by four or five horses and loaded with stable manure, returning homeward whence they had come with hay or other produce to the city. Heavy manuring is made the basis of agriculture upon the high priced lands in South-eastern Pennsylvania, and when the Doylestown Farmers' Club talks up the subject of profitable cropping we reasonably look for valuable practical information. So we learn from a recent discussion that in Bucks county the farmers who manure heavily raise large crops and find their land improved in condition. Further we are told that the most persuasive artificial fertilizers have no injurious effect when applied in connection with abundance of other manure. Mr. Brower had never injured his soil by high stimulation. Mr. Fries thought it a profitable investment when a load of hay was sold for $40 in Philadelphia to spend $15 of this for manure and take it home to the land. Doubtless it is because the husbandmen of Bucks county believe in and act on this principle that they raise immense crops, and their farms are worth $300 per acre.

Its First Effort.

It is curious to observe the first efforts of the child to exercise his powers and range of experience. He seems to manifest his innate wish to do something, and to connect his little intelligence with things around him, by inarticulate crowing, and by vague, unsteady motions of his limbs and body. His tiny fingers are always busy. He soons exhibits curiosity, and picks and pries into everything. His first attempts to walk are most awkward, feeble, and ludicrous. His activity is incessant. He rolls and tumbles and babbles for hours together. After hundreds of falls he learns to stand. How little control he has over his own motions. He starts to go forward, and staggers backward or to one side. His first attempt to utter words are as wide of their aim as his first attempts to walk. He has no distinct idea what he wants to do. His organs of speech are unformed. He makes the oddest approximations to correct articulation. The strong tendency to imitate everything he sees and hears continually incites him to make new trials of his powers. He mimics everything. Almost the whole of primary education is imitation. Therefore, what little children need are good examples.

A BAD FAMILY.—In the beginning of the present century a notorious counterfeiter named Malbone Briggs was several times committed to prison. As soon as his children grew up, both girls and boys followed their father's footsteps, till they too became frequent inmates of almshouses, jails, and penitentiaries. At one time while Briggs was an occupant of the Massachusetts State prison he was told that his son and two of his daughters were inmates of the same place. At which he very coolly remarked that it was very seldom that an old man lived under the same roof with so many of his grown-up children.

The Salt for Butter.

A select committee of the New York Butter and Cheese Exchange are engaged in making a series of tests of the effects of the use of American and English salt in the manufacture of dairy butter. These tests will, in all probability, solve one of the most important questions ever raised by American dairymen. For many years past large amounts of money have been expended, especially in the New York butter-producing regions, to obtain the best qualities of English-made salt, chloride of sodium, under the impression that American-made salt had a deleterious effect on the flavor of the butter. In order to solve the problem, the Western New York Dairymen's Association put up in October last several tubs of butter, in one-half of which were used Liverpool salt, and in the others American salt. This experiment was a failure, because the different tubs were not filled at the same time, nor under the same circumstances. Therefore the committee declined to make a decision. At the annual convention of the American Dairymen's Association, held at Utica, January 13, the question was revived.

The Western dairymen again took the field, and with great care put up the material for the following tests: First, to ascertain the effect of the "Ashton" Liverpool salt, in comparison with the New York State "Onondaiqua" salt, a certain quantity of the best butter was made, and when the process had reached the salting the mass was equally divided, One ounce of "Ashton" salt to the pound of butter was properly incorporated with one portion, which was then packed, and the same quantity of "Onondaiqua" salt to the pound mixed with the other portion. The experiment was continued in the same manner, using "Higgins'" Liverpool salt, so that eighteen packages were made of the same quality of butter; but comparing Ashton's and Higgins' Liverpool salts with Onondagua and the imitations of Ashton's salt. No fear or favor was shown, for the settlement of this question of the influences of salt on butter is of leading importance, pecuniarily, to American dairymen, the American salt costing fifty per cent. less than Ashton's.

The eighteen packages of butter so manufactured were placed under the care of the salt committee of the Butter and Cheese Exchange of New York city. The president of the exchange alone held the sealed descriptions of each package and the names of the salt used in each, and the marks and numbers of each tub. The committee and three experts in the business, without knowing the contents of the sealed descriptions, then tested all but eight of the packages, marking individually the quality and the supposed name of the salt used. The other eight packages, representing a second, or duplicate lot, packed in the same manner as the first, will not be opened until April. When the committee compared notes after the examination of the butter, it was found that all agreed on each sample in its grade and the supposed name of the salt used As many thousands of dollars are involved in the solution of this question, the committee will not report until after the completion of the test in April next. Meanwhile, microscopic and solution tests of the Ashton, Higgin's, Onondagua, and the imitation salts are making under the supervision of the same committee.

An Unpleasant Predicament.

A man named Saulsbury purchased a cheap cutter of a Detroit dealer recently, and, not having a horse, he made arrangements with a farmer, who was also in the city and who lives near him, to ride home with him. He accordingly seated himself in the back of the farmer's wagon, and, instead of fastening the thills of the cutter to the wagon box, he held on to them with his hands. Everything being ready ready the farmer, who is unfortunately quite deaf, gave the whip to his horses and drove off. As they passed a school-house on Grand River avenue the boys were just coming out, and seeing a chance for fun they at once commenced firing a fusilade of snowballs against the half-frozen Saulsbury. He beseeched them to desist, but seeing that he was unable to use his hands they followed behind him at a respectable distance, keeping up the cannonade all the time. Saulsbury screamed at the top of his voice, but the farmer, who did not hear a sound, and who was anxious to get home, it being somewhat cold, did not turn around, thinking, perhaps, that Saulsbury was all right. But he was all wrong. The boys were bound to make him let go of that cutter, and they finally succeeded. Saulsbury saw the snowballs coming from every direction, and as he could not protect his face he was compelled to drop the cutter. He immediately jumped up, and after having induced the deaf farmer to bring his team to a standstill, got off the wagon and ran back nearly half a mile to recover his sleigh. He swore that he would hurl down dire vengeance on his tormentors, but, of course, there wasn't a boy to be seen within a distance of four blocks.

High Prices.

A Washington paper says: "An illustration of the way things go nowadays was shown by the conversation of a so-called guest, but a real victim, of a first class hotel recently. The guest protested against the charge of $5 a day, and said to the proprietor: 'I came here from California when gold was $2.80. What did you charge then?' 'Five dollars,' was the reply. 'Yes,' said the guest, 'and everything was high in proportion. I paid in gold and you received it at the current rate—$2 in gold being more than equivalent to a day's board. Then money was plentiful, and there seemed some justice in the price. But how is it now? Gold is down to $1.10, and flour is cheaper than it was in 1859, or at almost any time before the war; other products are down proportionately in price, and you still charge me $5 a day. I could board then for fifty days were I now board twenty. What reason is there for this? You must come down in your prices. I now eat an acre of land a day. Where I live in California I can buy good land at $5 an acre, A man may eat up a plantation here in a month. It is monstrous!"

A Question.

Here is a question the *Sun* says it is called upon to answer: "Suppose a person to have been arrested and sentenced by the law to two years in State prison for manslaughter, the party making his escape after two weeks' confinement, then enlisting under an assumed name. He served during the war, and received an honorable discharge. Can he be legally rearrested and imprisoned a second time? Can he have his assumed name changed on his papers for his right name, so that he can lay his soldier's claim on a homestead?"

This person can of course be arrested and put in State prison for the remainder of his term. He can also have his assumed named changed for his real name in his discharge papers by act of Congress, but we think not otherwise.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

Burning plantations seems to be the favorite amusement in Cuba just now.....Frederick Heidenblut was hanged in Philadelphia for the murder of Godfrey Kuhule on Dec. 31, 1873. His spiritual advisers remained with him up to the time of the execution. It was not until seventeen minutes after the drop fell that his heart ceased to pulsate. He died of strangulation.... Samuel Beighley was hanged at Greensburg, Pa., for the murder of Joseph Kerr. He was led, or rather carried, up the steps. When asked if he wished to say anything, he merely shook his head. The minister read his confession on the scaffold. He was only 20 years of age.....A snow slide occurred at Alta City, Little Cottonwood canyon, Utah. The slide came into the upper portion of the town, demolishing two houses and killing six persons..... Francis Kernan is the first Democrat to represent New York State in the United States Senate for thirty years..... Henry L. Dawes was elected United States Senator from Massachusetts, the decisive ballot standing: Dawes, 140; C. F. Adams, 98; J. G. Abbott, 10; H. L. Pierce, 1; G. R. Hoar, 9; N. P. Banks, 1: C. Devens, Jr., 10.

Mrs. Eliza Smith, an aged lady of Nashua, N. H., was burned to death by her clothes catching fire from a kerosene lamp.... Silas C. Hatch was elected treasurer of the State of Maine.....The Republicans of the First Michigan District nominated Charles S. Whitehouse, of Rochester, for Congress.....The United States Senate committee on Territories report favorably on the project of forming a new Territory out of the northern half of Dakota. It will be called Pembina. The new Territory will contain 71,200 square miles. The capital will be Bismarck, a little town at the present western terminus of the Northern Pacific railroad.....A dividend of five per cent. has been declared to the creditors of Jay Cooke & Company.....The issue of bonds to the New Orleans and Texas railroad by the State of Louisiana is declared illegal. This will save the State $17,000,000.....Tom Ballard, the notorious counterfeiter, was sent to the Albany (N. Y.) penitentiary for thirty years.

The iron-masters and colliery proprietors of South Wales threaten a general lock-out unless their employees resume work within a week. If the threat is carried out 100,000 persons will be thrown out of employment.....The British government demanded an apology from the government of Peru for the removal of a passenger from a British steamer at Callao.... The German Reichstag has passed the Landsturm bill..... The Carlists threaten violence against the captain and crew of the German ship Gustav, who are in Zurauz, if the town is bombarded.....The United States treasury department is in possession of facts which appear to show that opium is, in some mysterious manner, smuggled into the country in large quantities, chiefly by Chinamen..... Mr. A. S. Paddock, Conservative, was elected United States Senator from Nebraska in place of Thomas W. Tipton..... The annual report of the commissioners of immigration shows that the total number of alien passengers who landed at the port of New York during the year 1874 was 140,041, a smaller number than came in any year since 1862, and 126,777 less than in the year 1873.....China has been having a revolt among her soldiers.

During a cold snap New York harbor was so filled with ice that foot passengers crossed on it from New York to and from Brooklyn..... The balances in United States Treasury: Currency, $10,013,674; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $46,560,000; coin, $71,706,239, including coin certificates, $27,609,100; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.....King Alfonso was formally proclaimed king in Cuba by Captain-General Concha. ....The special Centennial committee of Congress visited the Centennial grounds and inspected the progress of the buildings.....Mary Allen, of Philadelphia, aged fifty-three years, cut her throat. She had been a confirmed opium eater, and had previously attempted suicide.....It appears that 20,223 immigrants arrived in the port of Boston during the year ending Sept. 30, 1874, against 31,042 in the preceding year. ....The Indians at Spotted Tail's agency threaten to expel the miners from the Black Hills..... A bill has been passed by the St. Louis city council making it a misdemeanor to frequent a house of ill-fame.....The contested Congressional election case of Ward, Republican, against Harrison, Democrat, in Chicago, has closed in favor of Harrison.....A baby-farming establishment was brought to light in Holliston, Mass. Many children died there, and it is claimed that healthy children were murdered by laudanum.....A young lady in Brooklyn has been in a state of catalepsy since Christmas, and the case is attracting much notice from medical men.....The ladies of Yonkers, N. Y., have been making raids on the gambling institutions there with considerable success.

The express from Chicago on the Michigan and Lake Shore road, was thrown from the track by a broken rail, ditching the locomotive and baggage-car, killing the engineer, John Anderson, and seriously injuring Walter Cummings, the fireman. No other persons were injured ... .A young man of Elmira, N. Y., named Park G. Harrington has died by being severely burned in the lock-up at Horseheads, where he was imprisoned for intoxication ..... Small-pox prevails to an alarming extent in New York city.....A fire destroyed the farm-house occupied by Pierre Dulude at Boucherville, near Quebec. His wife and eight children perished in the flames. Dulude was seriously burned in his efforts to save his family, and is not expected to live. His wife and children were literally burned to ashes, and only fragments of the bodies can be found. The eldest child was thirteen years old and the youngest was a baby.

A Sacramento lawyer remarked to the court: "It is my candid opinion, Judge, that you are an old fool." The judge allowed his mildly beaming eye to fall upon the lawyer a brief moment, and then, in a voice husky with suppressed emotion, said: "It's my candid opinion that you are fined $100."

A Nation of Dyspeptics.

We live fast—dissipate in everything except righteousness, and fill early graves. We drink all kinds of poisoned alcoholic spirits, and swallow, without mastication, pork, grease, and every conceivable carbonaceous, soul dwarfing, life-destroying, system-clogging, indigestible food. Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters cannot stop this in a radical manner—but it will remove the evil effects, and the recovering patient, with fresh, pure, vitalized, electrical blood flowing through his arteries and veins, will have a clearer head and a cooler judgment, which, coupled with experience, will cause him to abstain in the future. Good, nutritious, digestible diet, which the most delicate stomachs may take, can be found in cracked wheat, corn bread, tomatoes, raw or soft-boiled eggs, baked apples, boiled rice, plain rice pudding, corn starch, rare beef, mutton and poultry. With Vinegar Bitters and moderation in eating and drinking, there is no incurable case of dyspepsia.—*Com.*

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

Mr. Clayton, of Arkansas, introduced a bill to protect each State of the Union against invasion and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The only amendment of importance reported to the Diplomatic bill by the committee was one appropriating $28,700 for the salaries and expenses of the United States and Mexican claims commission, which was agreed to. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution that the President and Vice-President of the United States be elected directly by a vote of the people was presented and read.

The Fortification bill, appropriating $850,000 for sea coast fortifications, was passed by the Senate.

Wright, of Iowa, from the committee on the civil service and retrenchment, reported adversely on the bill to abolish the system of mileage, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Hamlin, of Maine, from the same committee, reported adversely on the bill to reduce the salary of the President of the United States, with the request that it be placed on the calendar with the adverse report. So ordered.

Logan, of Illinois, from the Military committee, called up the House bill for the relief of Gen. Samuel W. Crawford. He said that there had been numerous instances where officers had been retired on a rank much higher than that which they actually held while in active service. He submitted an amendment to prevent this, but excepting from its operation those who had lost an arm or leg, or both eyes, or who have served twenty-five years in the army. He had no desire to mention names, but there was a gentleman formerly connected with our army, now in the civil service in Europe, whose rank in active service was very low, but he was retired with a very high rank. There were others, now in the employ of railroad companies, who were retired with a rank higher than that actually held by them before retirement. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Edmunds, of Vermont, presented a joint resolution of the Vermont Legislature against the ratification of the proposed Canadian reciprocity treaty. Referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Wright, of Iowa, introduced a bill for the reduction of the salaries of all United States employees ten per cent., if they exceed $1,200 per annum, for two years from July 1, 1875. The President and United States judges are exempted.

Schurz's resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire what legislation was necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana the right of self-government under the Constitution, called forth an earnest debate, in which Sherman, of Ohio, upheld the course of the troops in New Orleans, and denounced the act of Wiltz in taking the Speaker's chair as an act of usurpation. Bayard, of Alabama, said the question was not whether the conduct of Wiltz was regular or irregular, but that it was not within the province of the President to interfere in the organization of the State Legislature.

Schurz, of Missouri, said if the Senator was willing to take the report of the House subcommittee, which visited New Orleans, as true, then he must admit that the grossest frauds were committed by the returning board, and therefore that board was the cause of the trouble.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, in presenting a memorial of the operatives in the Raritan woolen mills, N. J., for the repeal of the act of June 6, 1872, reducing the duty on certain foreign products, said he believed the granting of this petition would increase our revenue and give activity to our sluggish industries. A protective tariff, while giving prosperity to the people, also increased the revenue of the country. Referred to the committee on finance.

The following bills were disposed of: The House bill to provide for enlistments in the navy was indefinitely postponed; the Senate bill to amend the act of July 17, 1862, for the better government of the navy, and the Senate bill for the relief of the survivors of the Polaris were passed.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, presented a memorial of the citizens of New York touching the condition of the wages and industries of the country, and against the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee.

House.

Mr. Croome, of Nebraska, introduced a bill appropriating $30,000 for a special distribution of seeds to the portions of the country that have suffered from the grasshopper ravages. Passed.

The vote rejecting the Indian Appropriation bill was again reconsidered without the yeas and nays, and then finally the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—yeas, 142; nays, 102. The Speaker stated that the bill went to the Committee of the Whole as an entirely new bill, subject to amendment.

The Little Tariff bill, as it is called, was considered, and the House agreed to the conference report on it by a vote of 136 to 99. The bill goes to the President for his signature.

Garfield, of Ohio, from the committee on appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $182,500 in coin to pay the interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Myers, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union at Philadelphia, for the passage of the bill equalizing bounties.

Mr. Crooke, of New York, introduced a bill for the exchange of lands at Wallabout bay between the United States and the city of Brooklyn.

Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution providing that the rules be so far suspended during the remainder of the present session as to prevent the Speaker from entertaining any dilatory motion pending the consideration of any public bill or joint resolution, or of any motion to bring, or the result of which may bring before the House for consideration such bill or joint resolution. It was vehemently opposed by the Democratic members, who claimed that it was in violation of the Constitution, would open the Treasury to all kinds of schemes, and set a bad precedent. The Republicans held that it would prevent a waste of time The resolution was lost.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $182,500 for the payment of the February interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, to be considered and adjusted as part of the proportional sum to be paid by the United States for the expenses of the district, and toward the payment of the interest on the funded debt of the district. Referred to the Committee of the Whole, where it can be reached only in the regular order or by suspension of the rules.

Mr. Potter, of New York, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution proposing the following amendment to the Constitution:

"ARTICLE 16. From and after the next election for a President of the United States, the President shall hold his office during the term of six years and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected in the manner as now provided or that may hereafter be provided; but neither the President nor the Vice-President (when the office of President has devolved upon him) shall be eligible for re-election as President."

This elicited a spirited debate, in the course of which Mr. Butler remarked that the reason why we had been so unsuccessful in Vice-Presidents when they had become Presidents is that they have always looked to a re-election, and therefore we propose to take away the temptation. He further said: "The time which would call for the re-election of a President is when a strong hand has hold of the government, and when in time of commotion, and the people feel a doubt as to what will be the future of the country without a re-election. Then I can conceive a possibility of the people coming up as one man to the re-election of a strong hand, that will hold the government in the future as it has held it in the past. I can conceive of that, and the only thing that will ever make a third term successful."

The resolution was rejected by a vote of 124 to 104—not two-thirds in favor. All the Democrats and forty-seven Republicans voted for it.

Mr. Butler reported a resolution in reference to the McGarrahan and New Idria Mining Company's claims in California, directing the commissioner of the government land office to institute legal proceedings in the name of the government against the New Idria Mining Company in the Circuit Court of the United States for California to restrain further waste of the property; for the appointment of a receiver; and for the recovery of possession, and also for the recovery of seven million dollars illegitimately and wrongfully taken therefrom by the New Idria Mining Company, and such other action as the commissioner may deem proper. Also directing the Secretary of the Interior not to issue patents to the New Idria Mining Company until the legal proceedings are determined. After much discussion, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 136 to 11.

For loss of cud, horn ail, red water in cows, loss of appetite, rot, or murrain in sheep; thick wind, broken wind, and roaring, and for all obstruction of the kidneys in horses, use *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.*—*Com.*

Road to Health.

Cleanse the stomach, bowels and blood from all the acrid, corrupt and offensive accumulations which produce functional derangement, and you remove the cause of most diseases which afflict the human family, and thus save large doctors' bills. The most effectual and reliable remedy for this purpose is found in Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. No cheap wood or paper boxes, but kept fresh and reliable in vials. High livers, those indulging in ease and pleasure, and those of sedentary habits, can prevent boils, carbuncles, gout, red skin, eruptions, pimples, constipation, piles, drowsiness, biliousness, and other conditions induced by such habits, by taking from four to six of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets once a week, or, better still, one or two each night. They are sold by dealers in medicines. *Com.*

Again our advertising columns exhibit the rapid growth and substantial condition of the National Life Ins. Co. of the United States of America, the largest and strongest life insurance company of the world upon the low rate stock plan. Its loans upon bond and mortgages and United States bonds, amounting to $2,531,916, largely exceed its total liabilities. The low rates, the large capital, the definite contracts, and the liberal policies of the National, render it worthy the confidence and patronage of the public.—*Com.*

WILD CHERRY BALSAM.—The memory of Dr. Wistar is embalmed in the hearts of thousands whom his *Balsam of Wild Cherry* has cured of coughs, colds, consumption, or some other form of pulmonary disease. 50 cents and $1 a bottle, large bottles much the cheaper.—*Com.*

An Irishman called at a drug store to get a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* for the rheumatism. The druggist asked him in what part of the body it troubled him most. "Be me soul," said he, "I have it in ivery houl and corner er me."—*Com.*

The Markets.

NEW YORK.	
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	10½@ 13¾
Common to Good Texans	09¾@ 09¾
Milch Cows	50 00@90 00
Hogs—Live	07¼@ 07
Dressed	07¾@ 09
Sheep	06 @ 07¾
Lambs	06¾@ 08¾
Cotton—Middling	15¼@ 15¾
Flour—Extra Western	4 80 @ 5 10
State Extra	4 75 @ 5 00
Wheat—Red Western	1 23 @ 1 28
No. 2 Spring	1 09 @ 1 09
Rye—State	94½@ 94¾
Barley—State	1 30 @ 1 30
Barley Malt	1 35 @ 1 50
Oats—Mixed Western	69 @ 69
Corn—Mixed Western	85 @ 86¾
Hay, per cwt	70 @ 1 00
Straw, per cwt	60 @ 70
Hops	74@48—59@ 08 @ 15
Pork—Mess	19 00 @20 50
Lard	14 @ 14
Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new	13 00 @14 00
" No. 2, new	10 00 @10 50
Dry Cod, per cwt	6 00 @ 6 50
Herring, Scaled, per box	30 @ 35
Petroleum—Crude	6¾@6¾ Refined, 12
Wool—California Fleece	32¾@ 35¾
Texas "	24 @ 31
Australian "	@2s. 2d.
Butter—State	40 @ 42
Western Dairy	25 @ 28
Western Yellow	24 @ 26
Western Ordinary	19 @ 21
Pennsylvania Fine	33 @ 35
Cheese—State Factory	15¾@ 16¾
" Skimmed	06 @ 10
Western	10 @ 15
Eggs—State	32 @ 32
ALBANY.	
Wheat	1 39 @ 1 39
Rye—State	88 @ 88
Corn—Mixed	82 @ 81
Barley—State	1 32 @ 1 40
Oats—State	62 @ 65
BUFFALO	
Flour	4 75 @ 6 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 05 @ 1 05
Corn—Mixed	78 @ 79
Oats	59 @ 60
Rye	95 @ 97
Barley	1 25 @ 1 48
BALTIMORE.	
Cotton—Low Middlings	14¾@ 14¾
Flour—Extra	6 26 @ 8 25
Wheat—Red Western	1 24 @ 1 24
Rye	96 @ 1 00
Corn—Yellow	78 @ 81
Oats—Mixed	66 @ 66
Petroleum	06 @ 06½
PHILADELPHIA.	
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	5 65 @ 5 75
Wheat—Western Red	1 20 @ 1 20
Rye	90 @ 92
Corn—Yellow	82 @ 82½
Mixed	79 @ 80
Oats—Mixed	65 @ 66
Petroleum—Crude	09 @09 Refined, 12

January 1, 1875.

Seventh Annual Statement.

OF THE

NATIONAL

Life Insurance Co.,

OF THE

UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIPTS.

Premiums, including receipts on reinsured policies	$923,575 20
Interest and premiums on gold	134,600 58
TOTAL RECEIPTS IN 1874	$1,058,175 78

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death claims	$279,061 72
Matured endowments and annuities	2,724 00
Cash and allowances for surrendered policies	237,104 85
Premiums on policies reinsured	20,430 75
Dividend on stock	30,000 00
Taxes and license fees	9,214 45
Commissions	81,882 58
All other expenditures	137,221 50
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS IN 1874	$797,639 85

ASSETS.

Cash in bank	$95,950 07
United States bonds	412,354 00
State and city bonds	437,500 00
Real estate (building)	400,000 00
Loans secured by first mortgages of real estate	2,119,562 60
Loans secured by collaterals	43,267 80
Loans secured by policies in force	67,382 11
Commuted commissions	65,701 93
Interest and rents accrued	51,193 45
Premiums in course of collections (net)	82,724 50
Deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums (net)	84,479 38
Office furniture, ledger balances, and all other assets	20,109 47
GROSS ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1875	$3,580,225 31

LIABILITIES.

Reinsurance Reserve on policies in force	$2,044,522 00
Reserve on policies lapsed and liable for surrender and restoration	22,319 36
Present value of premiums due in 1875 and future years, paid in advance	8,192 76
Death claims reported but not due	79,992 99
TOTAL LIABILITIES JAN. 1, 1875	$2,155,027 11
SURPLUS, BEING SECURITY ADDITIONAL TO THE RESERVE	$1,425,198 20
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1875	$1,425,198 20
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1874	1,254,403 84
INCREASE OF SURPLUS DURING THE YEAR	$170,794 36
Number of policies issued during the year	2,601
Amount of policies issued during the year	$5,770,591 00

The loans, secured by first mortgages of real estate, amount to $2,119,562, a sum considerably in excess of its total policy liability.

The surplus $1,425,198 is entirely for the security of the policy holders, being additional to the reinsurance fund, which alone affords ample protection.

During the last year the company has paid to representatives of deceased policy-holders $279,061, and for surrendered policies $237,104, has paid a dividend upon its stock, has met the expenses, and now has a surplus of $1,425,198, an increase of $170,794 over the surplus at the beginning of the year.

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