Enterprising Papers.

Speaking of the daily papers, says the Dansbury News, in a letter from Ireland, reminds me that Cork has but two of them, and they are not extensive affairs. I have been over here eight months, but I have not yet succeeded in taking into my brains the daily paper system of Britain. Let me tell you an incident. Between Manchester and Derby is a little village which was recently the scene of a shocking affair. A young man, a manufacturer in Yorkshire, went there for a few weeks of recreation and rest. But he went too late. The demands of business had made too great a pressure upon his brain. The haste to get rich had not been proportionate with the capacity of his constitution. He lost the balance of his head, and one day he cast himself before one of the English express trains, the swiftest traveling in the world, and in an instant was a dreadfully mangled corpse. Manchester, thirty miles away, has several daily papers, but not one of them contained a word of the affair. Only one daily paper heard of it, and that was published in the city of his residence. An account appeared in a Derby paper, a weekly edition, but Derby is so small that it cannot afford to have a daily paper. It has only 40,000 inhabitants.

Leaves for Bedding.

D. A. Bulkley, of Stone Hill Farm, Williamstown, Mass., writes as follows: I wish to tell the Farmers' Club how I save the leaves and the use I make of them, as I consider them a great blessing to any one who has animals to bed or land to enrich. After the leaves fall from the trees, and are blown into heaps by the side of fences and in the hollows, the rains and sometimes light snows settle them, and when they freeze together, so that they can be taken up with a fork, it is but little work to gather them, as you can get a load of them about as soon as a load of hay. I have a large space between my stables, under my barn, where I store them, and they are always ready for bedding for horses and cattle, and are much better for that purpose than straw, for two reasons. They are easier to pitch with the manure than long straw, and then they absorb all the liquid. I also cover my barn and poultry yards with these leaves, and when I take up the manure from the yards I use a shovel and get up all the leaf mold, as that is rather lower, and is already good manure. I don't find any better manure for potatoes than leaves and leaf mold, which can be easily gathered in the woods.

Seven Churches in One.

Charles Warren Stoddard, writing from Balogna, Italy, says: San Stefano is in reality seven churches in one. These seven churches are so dependent upon one another that if you were to take away any one of the same I believe the others would fall to pieces. They are all knit as a honeycomb. You go up stairs and down stairs and pass from one church into another with such suddenness that it is thoroughly confusing. Then the doors that open out of them lead into different streets. There are small courts built in amongst them for breathing spaces, and there are altars and shrines in these courts; there are frescoes, mosaics, and mural paintings and sarcophagi, containing the bones of saints; there are ancient pillars with antique Ionic capitals, and venerable altars with quaint, rude sculptures of winged beasts as sacrifices. There is the tomb of St. Petronius, in imitation of the holy sepulcher at Jerusalem. A guide led me through this seven-fold church; probably I could never have found my way out alone or have seen half the wonders of the interior without his help.

Concrete Gravel Walks.

The following directions for making concrete surfaces are given by an exchange:

Dig away the earth to the depth of about five inches, then lay a bottom of pebbles, ramming them well down with a paving rammer. Sweep them off as clean as possible with a broom, and cover the surface thinly with hot coal tar. Now put on a coat of smaller gravel (the first bed of pebbles should be as large as goose eggs), previously dipped in hot coal tar, drained, and rolled in coal ashes, with an intermixture of fine gravel, and roll it down as thoroughly as possible. Let the roller run slowly, and let a boy follow it with a hoe to scrape off all adhering gravel. Next put on a coat of fine gravel or sand and coal tar, with some coal ashes, to complete the surface, and roll again as thoroughly as possible; the more rolling, the better. It will take some weeks to harden, but makes a splendid hard surface which sheds water like a roof. Do not use too much tar. It is only necessary to use enough to make the ingredients cohere under pressure, and a little is better than too much.

The Arctic Circle.

Since Sir John Franklin's day fifty attempts have been made to unlock the grand secret of the Arctic regions, and in no case have the casualties been important. The London *Times* gives a list of thirty-two of these expeditions, and when the record is examined it is seen with surprise what a small number of officers and men succumbed to the hardships incident to Polar service. The Plover and Enterprise, which were three winters in the ice, had only three deaths each. Sir Robert McClure, in his famous voyage, lost one officer and five men in four winters; while the Pioneer and the Intrepid had not a single death, although out two winters. Taking the whole thirty-two expeditions enumerated, the death-rate was only seven per cent. of those employed. These facts do not detract from the renown of Arctic explorers, for their work demands high courage, resource and powers of endurance. The value of the list is given to show that it proves that Englishmen can live and keep a noble purpose steadily in view amidst the most depressing circumstances.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

The Secretary of State of Louisiana has been equired to furnish the Congressional committee now in New Orleans the papers that were before the returning board.....A fire broke out in the Navy department at Washington and damaged the upper part of the building. Many of the official records were destroyed or badly injured.....A revolution broke out recently in La Paz, Bolivia, when the troops got drunk and went through the streets shooting down citizens and creating great disorder.....The McEnery party in Louisiana have again proposed to submit the election of 1872 to the arbitration of the committee.....The insurgents in Peru attempted to capture the city of Arequipa but were defeated.....The bill to amend the laws relating to the port of New York passed to a third reading in the New York State Senate.....Gov. Bedle, of New Jersey, nominated Mr. Manning M. Knapp, of Bergen county, as his own successor on the Supreme Court bench.....The repeal of the Pacific Mail Company's subsidy was agreed to in the United States House..... It is rumored in Montreal that Lord Dufferin will resign as Governor-General of Canada, and be appointed Viceroy of India.....An Italian named Antonio Vacaro was found dead in his doorway in Vicksburg, having been murdered for money. The deceased is supposed to have had $3,000 on his person.

In the New Jersey House a resolution of greeting to the Legislature of Tennessee for electing ex-President Johnson as Senator was passed.....The United States Senate concurred in the resolution sent from the Assembly requesting the general government to make such appropriations as will allow of the vigorous prosecution and speedy completion of the improvements now making at Hell Gate. .....A bill is before the New York Legislature to allow the members of the National Guard $2 per day for duty at drills and parades required by law.... In the United States House of Representatives Mr. Potter introduced a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that, from and after the next Presidential election, the President and Vice-President shall hold office for six years and be ineligible for re-election. The resolution was rejected, all the Democrats and several Republicans voting for it.....Messrs. Martin Brothers, iron manufacturers, of Philadelphia, have suspended payment. Their liabilities are placed at $500,000, and they claim that their assets are worth $300,000 over that amount.... Small-pox rages with great fury in Cuba.

The Rev. Thomas U. Dudley, late rector of Christ Church in Baltimore, was consecrated assistant bishop of Kentucky.....Theodore F. Randolph was elected United States Senator by the New Jersey Legislature, he receiving 49 votes to 31 for George M. Robeson.....The New York State Temperance Society elected John N. Stearns president. Resolutions were adopted asking the Legislature to enact a prohibitory law, recommending the nomination of independent temperance tickets for all town elections, and that united efforts be made to elect the commissioners of excise on the basis of "no license.".....The will of Mrs. Ann White Vose, of Boston, makes the remarkable bequest of $365,000 to the public institutions of that city.....Ex-Gov. Joel Parker was confirmed as Attorney-General of New Jersey to succeed Robert Gilchrist.....The diamonds presented to General Sherman's daughter by the Khedive of Egypt are valued at $250,000. .....Advices from China say that a grandson of Prince Tun, uncle of the deceased emperor, will probably succeed to the throne.....President Grant's daughter and his son-in-law are at the White House on a visit.....A man at Cohoes, N. J., lost his life in trying to save a sewing machine from a burning building.... There seems no doubt but the naval building in Washington was set on fire in order to destroy important papers. Every arrangement was made for a serious conflagration. Important papers were destroyed by the fire.

Eight of the crew of the bark Aurora, from Darien for England, were drowned by the loss of the vessel at sea. The survivors were rescued after having been four days without food and brought to Falmouth.....A bill is before the New York Legislature to insure the better protection of children at the hands of those who would illtreat and abuse them..... The Republican State convention at New Hampshire sent a dispatch to Speaker Blaine at Washington, "greeting to the true Republicans in the Congress of the United States," and adding: "Stand by the civil rights bill, and by Grant, Sheridan and Sherman in the efforts to protect the constitutional rights of every citizen of the republic, and the Republicans of New Hampshire will stand by you on the second Tuesday of March.".....At Bradford, Ont., a man named O'Brien beat his wife to death with a club. Both were intoxicated..... The General Assembly of Rhode Island elected Thomas Durfee Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court.....A dissipated man in Jersey City named Humphreys was found leaning against a lamp post and dead.....The United States Senate committee on privileges and elections decided that the Kellogg administration should be recognized as the legal government of Louisiana.....Another reward of $5,000 is offered by the Mayor of Philadelphia for the recovery of the lost boy Charlie Ross..... Balances in the United States Treasury: Currency, $8,290,442, special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $43,550,000; coin, including $27,863,100 in coin certificates, $70,891,993; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

The United States House committee on appropriations, in their report accompanying the Post-office Appropriation bill, recommend an appropriation of $500,000, to comply with the original contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company under the provisions of the act of Feb. 17, 1865, but they do not recommend an appropriation in accordance with what is known as the subsidy act.....B. Boucher was arrested in Cleveland on suspicion of trying to burn a United States bonded warehouse, where he had a large amount of imported liquors stored. Boucher claims the burning of the store would involve a loss to him rather than a gain.....A fire in Sumter, S. C., destroyed $75,000 worth of propeity.....The French Assembly, by a vote of 335 yeas against 359 nays, rejected M. Laboulaye's amendment to the Ventavon bill, providing that a Senate, Chamber of Deputies, and President of the republic should compose the government, the last-named to be chief of the executive power. .....In the Kings county (N. Y.) Asylum for the Insane one maniac killed another with a hatchet he had obtained.....At its session over the Civil Rights bill, the United States House sat continuously forty-six hours and twenty-five minutes, and during that time the roll was called seventy-five times.... Vinnie Ream has the contract to design and furnish the statue of Admiral Farragut for the national capitol at Washington.....Ben Wade and Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, both decline to run for Governor of that State at the next election. .....The New York Central railroad has been cutting down the wages of its employees.

The Beaufort Female Lunatic Asylum at Quebec was destroyed by fire, and three of the patients were burned to death. The loss on the building is $75,000, and there is very little insurance. The patients, 435 in number, were removed in safety to the asylum occupied by the males.....Mark McGowan and Robert Dougherty were instantly killed by the premature explosion of a blast on the line of the Gouldburn railroad, Canada.....The Judiciary committee of the Maine Legislature ended their hearing on the capital punishment question, and report in favor of a bill making the punishment imprisonment for life for all crimes wherein the death penalty is now imposed..... The excitement in New Brunswick over the educational question is so great that troops have been called out to quell disturbances..... Mrs. Emerson, a widow, while attempting to get on the cars while in motion, at Concord, N. H., was run over and killed.....The amount of specie taken to Europe by steamers from the United States is smaller than usual at this season.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

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.

A number of petitions were presented against the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee, and for the repeal of the act of 1872, relieving certain foreign products of ten per cent. duty.

Mr. Morrill, of Me., from the committee on appropriations, reported favorably on the bill to pay the interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, and asked its immediate consideration, as the interest falls due in a few days; and the Federal government being responsible for it, of course it must be paid. The bill was passed.

The following bills were passed: The House bill granting the right of way and depot grounds to the Oregon Central Pacific Railroad Company through the public lands of the United States, from Winnemucca, Nevada, to the Columbia river, via Portland, Oregon; the Senate bill providing for the appointment of a commissioner to ascertain the right of subjects of Great Britain to lands in the Territories which were the subject of the award of the Emperor of Germany under the treaties of 1846 and 1871 between the United States and Great Britain; the Senate bill amendatory of and supplementary to act of March 1, 1872, entitled "An act to set apart a certain tract of land lying near the head waters of the Yellow Stone river as a public park;" the Senate bill granting 640 acres of land to the widow and heirs of James Sinclair, deceased; the Senate bill for the relief of the Holy Cross Mission in the Territory of Dakota.

Mr. Bogy, of Mo., presented joint resolutions of the Missouri Legislature condemning the military interference in Louisiana, and had them read at the clerk's desk. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

The amendment of the House to the bill to provide for the payment of interest on the three-sixty-five bonds of the District of Columbia was agreed to and the bill passed.

At the request of Mr. Sargent, of Cal., Mr. Logan, of Ill., presented resolutions of the Chicago Board of Trade in reference to the bill recently introduced in the Senate, and referred to the committee on finance, for an appropriation to establish a mint at Chicago. The resolutions ask that the bill be reported to the Senate and acted upon favorably. Referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Norwood, of Ga., presented the resolutions of the Legislature of that State condemning Federal interference in Louisiana. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, called up the House bill to amend the National Banking act and to fix the compensation of national bank examiners, which was reported lately with amendments by the finance committee. The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

House.

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. Ingalls, of Kansas, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported with amendments the House bill to authorize the Seneca nation of New York Indians to lease lands within the Cattarangus and Alleghany reservations and to confirm existing leases. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Dorsey, of Arkansas, introduced a bill to establish certain telegraph lines in the several States and Territories as post roads, and to regulate the transmission of commercial and other intelligence by telegraph. Referred.

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 this 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 134 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 136 to 11.

Mr. Butler moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the Civil Rights bill, reported by the Judiciary committee, was recommitted. "Filibustering" was at once begun by the opposition to prevent getting the bill before the House, with such success that the roll was called sixteen times in the course of the morning, and nothing had been done up to the hour of adjournment. The voting was of a strictly party character, and the list showed an average of 225 members.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, presented the credentials of his colleague-elect, Mr. Stevens, who was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Crocker. The credentials were read, and Mr. Stevens was sworn in and took his seat.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, introduced a resolution to change the rules of the House by the adoption of the following as a new rule: "Whenever a question is pending before the House the Speaker shall not entertain any motions of a dilatory character except one motion to adjourn and one motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn. But the previous question on the engrossment and third reading of a bill or joint resolution shall not be ordered during the first day of its consideration unless three-fourths of the members present shall second the demand. *Provided*, that this rule shall not apply to House resolutions offered in the morning hour of Monday; *and provided further*, that it shall not apply to any proposition to appropriate the money, the credit, or other property of the United States, except the regular appropriation bills."

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, made a point of order, but it was overruled, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

On motion of Mr. Garfield the Senate bill appropriating $182,500 to pay the interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, was taken up and amended, on motion of Mr. Randall, by inserting the words "in currency," and passed—yeas, 164; nays, 62.

Mr. Platt, of New York, from Post-office committee, offered a resolution authorizing amendments to be offered to the Post-office Appropriation bill, as follows: Fixing the salaries of postmasters, and the mode of computing the same; authorizing the Postmaster-General to pay the expense of taking weights of mails on railroads; and to pay experts and other employees in the preparation and publication of post route maps; also to abolish the publication of certain Post-office advertisements in three Washington papers. Adopted.

Mr. Fort, of Illinois, offered a like resolution to allow an amendment to be offered fixing postage on public documents at two cents a pound, and the same on agricultural seeds. Adopted.

Mr. Maynard of Tennessee, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill allowing producers of tobacco to sell it at retail in the leaf, wholly unmanufactured at the place of production, only to an amount not exceding $50 annually. Rejected—yeas, 102; nays, 108.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules so as to allow the Committee on Rules to report at the present time for amendment and action any new rules or changes of rules, and providing that during the consideration and discussion of such report and amendments offered thereto the Speaker shall entertain no dilatory motion whatever, and that discussion on the rules and amendments thereto shall not exceed one hour.

There was great excitement as the vote progressed, and particularly when it became known that the necessary two-thirds had not been obtained, it lacking four of that number when the roll-call was finished. Messengers were sent to the committee rooms to look for absent members, and every effort was made on the part of the majority to secure the necessary two thirds.

The vote was announced as—yeas, 170; nays, 86, being less than two-thirds in the affirmative, and so the motion was rejected. The only exception to the vote being a strict party one was that Mr. Sener, of Virginia, voted "No." His vote the other way would have carried the motion.

Mr. Cobb, of Kansas, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill directing the President to supply food and disused army clothing to all destitute and helpless persons living on the Western frontier, who have been rendered so destitute and helpless by the ravages of the grasshoppers last summer. Agreed to—yeas, 170; nays, 49.

It is better to be alone in the world than to bring up a boy to play on the accordeon.

In Great Haste.

A exchange, telling us of the great and almost always unnecessary haste some people are ever in, says: The public was informed, for perhaps the thirtieth time, the other day, that a man who considered his time of great value, recently made a flying leap from a wharf to the deck of a departing ferryboat. He miscalculated, of course; and we, in common with all compassionate persons, regret that he lost his life through his rashness. His haste made waste, he sacrificed his life in his anxiety to save five minutes. It would probably have been useless to attempt measures for protecting him against himself; had there been a tenbarred gate at the end of the wharf, he would very likely have vaulted over it, so strong was his desire to "make time," as he perhaps would have called it. He went out of life in a feverish unrest, probably having lived so a good part of his existence; and the chief thing to be regretted is that he did not possess the necessary patience to avoid taking a foolish risk.

But he was only a type of an immense class, which is one of the products of our high-pressure civilization, and which is seen at its worst in New York. People of this class begin the day by bolting their breakfasts in from ten to thirty minutes, instead of quietly taking an hour for it over coffee and the newspaper, before going out into the day's battle. After breakfast, as they start down town, they run a block or two to catch a car which they espy in the distance. The driver stops his horses and waits for them. When they arrive, panting and heated, there are at least two other cars close behind the first. Haste has made waste again. The driver of the first car is behind time, and the impatient people who ran will not get down town more than three-quarters of a minute, perhaps not so much as that, ahead of the car to which they might comfortably have walked without a particle of hurry.

It may happen, too, that the first car is crowded, and that a score of half suffocated and wearied men and women block the aisles and hang desperately on by the straps, trampling on each other's feet, and indulging in whispered commentaries on each other's conduct. But the hurrying persons never think of getting into the car behind, even if it is quite empty; they nobly sacrifice themselves on the altar of haste; they plunge in among the other unfortunates, and arrive at their offices as tired as if they had done a day's work. It is astonishing to observe the sweet resignation with which an elegantly-dressed lady or a punctilious gentleman, if they happen to belong to the hurrying class, will pack themselves into the most promiscuous crowds on the rear platforms of horse cars, rather than wait three minutes, or even one.

Will Wonders Never Cease?

When Dr. Walker proclaimed that he had produced from the medicinal herbs of California an elixir that would regenerate the sinking system and cure every form of disease not organic, the incredulous shook their heads. Yet his Vinegar Bitters is now the standard restorative of the Western world. Under the operation of the new remedy, dyspeptics regain their health; the bilious and constipated are relieved of every distressing symptom; the consumptive and rheumatic rapidly recover; intermittent and remittent fevers are broken; the hereditary taint of scrofula is eradicated! Skepticism is routed, and this wonderful preparation is to-day the most popular tonic, alterative, and blood depurent ever advertised in America. We don't sell rum under the guise of medicine. We advertise and sell a pure medicine which will stand analysis by any chemist in the country.—*Com.*

A Wrong Custom Corrected.

It is quite generally the custom to take strong liver stimulants for the cure of liver complaint, and both the mineral and vegetable kingdoms have been diligently searched to procure the most drastic and poisonous purgatives, in order to produce a powerful effect upon the liver, and arouse the lagging and enfeebled organ. This system of treatment is on the same principle as that of giving a weak and debilitated man large portions of brandy to enable him to do a certain amount of work. When the stimulant is withheld, the organ, like the system, gradually relapses into a more torpid or sluggish and weakened condition than before. What then is wanted? Medicines which, while they cause the bile to flow freely from the liver, as that organ is toned into action, will not overwork and debilitate it, but will, when their use is discontinued, leave the liver strengthened and healthy. Such remedies are found in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets.

A CURE FOR LIVER DISEASE.

RUSK, Texas, March 10th, 1873.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

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 for your medicines.

WILLIAM MEAZEL.

FROM THE NOTED SCOUT, "BUFFALO BILL."

HOLLAND HOUSE, Rockfoad, Ill., April 20, '74.—Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Sir*—I have now taken four bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery in connection with your pellets, and must say that nothing I have taken for my liver has done me as much good. I feel like a new man. Thanks for your wonderful medicines. W. F. CODY, ("Buffalo Bill.")

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.*

Many people, particularly children, suffer with the earache; and for the benefit of such we give a sure but simple remedy. Put in two or three drops of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, stop the ear with undressed wool, bathe the feet in warm water before going to bed, and keep the head warm at night.—*Com.*

Thousands have been changed by the use of the Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron) from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women, and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial. For dyspepsia and debility it is a specific.—*Com.*

Capt. Charles Sager, who keeps a superb stock of livery horses in Portland, Me., informed us recently that he uses *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* regularly in his stables, and that the expense is more than offset by the diminished amount of grain necessary to keep his horses always in good order.—*Com.*

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	.10¼	@	.13¾
Common to Good Texans	.07	@	.10¾
Milch Cows	50.00	@	100.00
Hogs—Live	.06¾	@	.06⅞
Dressed	.07⅞	@	.09¼
Sheep	.05¾	@	.07½
Lambs	.08	@	.08
Cotton—Middling	.15¾	@	.15¾
Flour—Extra Western	4.70	@	5.05
State Extra	4.70	@	5.05
Wheat—Red Western	1.24	@	1.24
No. 2 Spring	1.07	@	1.07
Rye—State	.95	@	.98
Barley—State	1.30	@	1.30
Barley Malt	1.40	@	1.50
Oats—Mixed Western	.67	@	.67½
Corn—Mixed Western	.83½	@	.84½
Hay, per cwt	.50	@	1.00
Straw, per cwt	.45	@	.70
Hops	.'68s. 45@48—'69s	.08	@ .12
Pork—Mess	19.50	@	19.75
Lard	.13⅞	@	.13¾
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	.50	@	.75
Petroleum—Crude	6⅝@6¾	Refined,	12¾
Wool—California Fleece	.33½	@	.33½
Texas "	.32	@	.32
Australian "		@	2s. 4d.
Butter—State	.40	@	.42
Western Dairy	.25	@	.28
Western Yellow	.24	@	.26
Western Ordinary	.20	@	.23
Pennsylvania Fine	.33	@	.35
Cheese—State Factory	.16¼	@	.16¾
" Skimmed	.05	@	.11
Western	.10	@	.15
Eggs—State	.30	@	.31

ALBANY.

Wheat	1.38	@	1.38
Rye—State	.88	@	.90
Corn—Mixed	.83	@	.85
Barley—State	1.30	@	1.30
Oats—State	.63	@	.63

BUFFALO.

Flour	4.75	@	6.75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.05	@	1.05
Corn—Mixed	.79	@	.79
Oats	.57¾	@	.57½
Rye	.95	@	.97
Barley	1.25	@	1.48

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middlings	.14¾	@	.14¾
Flour—Extra	6.00	@	8.25
Wheat—Red Western	1.20	@	1.20
Rye	.98	@	1.00
Corn—Yellow	.78	@	.78
Oats—Mixed	.64	@	.65
Petroleum	.06	@	.06¼

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	5.25	@	6.00
Wheat—Western Red	1.18	@	1.20
Rye	.90	@	.92
Corn—Yellow	.77	@	.78
Mixed	.77	@	.77
Oats—Mixed	.63	@	.65
Petroleum—Crude	.09¾@09¾	Refined,	.12¾

Seventh Annual Statement OF THE

NATIONAL Life Insurance Co., OF THE UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 1, 1875.

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 38
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	137,500 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)	84,437 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 reinstatement	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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