Farm, Garden and Household.

Housekeeping Department.

DELICATE CAKE.—Two cups of white sugar, two and three-quarter cups of butter, one-half cup of milk, the whites of three eggs, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream-tartar; flour to taste,

WHITE CUP CAKE.—One cup of fresh butter, two cups of white powdered sugar, four cups of sifted flour, five eggs, one cup sour cream or rich milk, soda to sweeten it, half a grated nutmeg, one teaspoonful of cinnamon; bake in small tins.

CATSKILL APPLE PUDDING.—One pint sweet milk, four eggs beaten to a froth, one teaspoonful soda, a little salt, flour enough to make a stiff batter, four large apples, chopped; mix well, or, rather, stir; bake in deep tins; serve hot, with butter and sugar or sweetened cream.

APPLE PUDDING WITHOUT PASTRY.—Pare and cut up enough apples to weigh two pounds; boil them and rub through a colander; add a large spoonful of butter while they are hot, and when cold add half a pound of crushed white sugar, six well-beaten eggs and the grated rind of a lemon; pour the mixture into a deep dish and bake for half an hour.

CARAGENE CUSTARD. — Procure an ounce of caragene moss and divide into four parts; one part is sufficient for one mess; put the moss into water and let it remain until it swells; then drain it and put it into two pints and a half of milk and place it over a fire; let it boil twenty minutes, stirring it continually; then strain it, sweeten it with loaf sugar, put it into cups, and grate nutmeg over the tops of them.

MOSQUITOES.—To clear a room of mosquitoes, take of gum camphor a piece about one-third the size of an egg, and evaporate it by placing it in a tin vessel and holding it over a lamp or candle, taking care that it does not ignite; the smoke will soon fill the room and expel the mosquitoes. One night, not long since, I was terribly annoyed by them, when I thought of and tried the above, after which I neither saw nor heard them that night, and next morning there was not one to be found in the room.

Fowls in the Horse-Stable.

Fowls should never be permitted to have access to the horse-stable, nor the feed room, nor the hay mow. Their rooms should be entirely separate from the stable, so that they may not always be ready to slip in whenever a door is opened; and that the vermin which infest poultry may not reach horses and cattle.

It is a well-known fact that fowls of all kinds frequently drop a very sordid, offensive, clammy, viscous odor; and when allowed to go on the hay mow, or in the feeding room, or anywhere in the barn, they damage more fodder than we are wont to suppose. We would as soon allow fowls to live in the kitchen, and to hop on the dinner table while we are eating, and to roost on our bedstead as to allow them to have free access to the horse-stable and barn.

Some horses are always afraid of fowls, and when one enters the manger, or rack, the timid horses will immediately surrender their entire right, however hungry they may be, to these lawless marauders. And after they have scratched over the feed with their foul feet, and smeared a portion of it with their filthy droppings, a horse must be exceedingly hungry before he will eat his mess. Many a hungry horse has been deprived of his feeding of grain by a lot of bold, gallinaceous robbers that had learned when and where to fill their empty crops with the feed of a jaded horse. Let gates and bars exclude fowls and pigeons from the doors and windows of all horse-stables.—*N. Y. Times.*

Fruit Garden.

Pick off all deformed fruit on dwarf trees, and also thin out where too thick.

Use sulphur on grape vines as soon as mildew appears. Tie the vines to trellises or stakes.

Allow only three or four blackberry canes to grow, and pinch these off as soon as they reach a height of five or six feet, and stop the laterals when eighteen inches long. Allow the fruit to remain on until thoroughly ripe when for family use; for marketing pick before fully ripe.

Cut out the old fruiting canes as soon as they have finished bearing, and apply a dressing of manure, forked in between the rows.

Remove the mulch from the old strawberry beds, and take out all weeds, and cut off all runners not needed for ferming new plants. The best manure for newly planted beds is either wood-ashes, or ground bone raked in; if stable manure is used it should be well rotted, or else it will bring in an abundance of weeds.

A sure cure for a setting hen—put her on live clams instead of eggs. As the clams begin to get warm they open their shells, and the hen don't get on that nest the second time.

To Take the Odor Out of Milk.

One of the difficulties the milkman and the cheese factory have to contend with is the "cowy" odor in freshly-drawn milk. It is worse even than the animal heat, or rather more troublesome to get rid of. It is much more perceptible in hot weather than it is in cold, and varies in intensity with the health and condition of the cow. To remedy this, an inventor has contrived the following: it is a tin pail, the bottom of which is perforated with one or two rows of holes. The milk is turned through a strainer fastened over the top, and it comes out through the holes. It starts in streams, but before it gets down a foot or 15 inches it is separated into drops and all aerated. All know what a deodorizer pure air is. Almost any farmer can get up a simple arrangement which will serve the purpose very well; or, if he can't do it himself, he can go to the tinman and get him to punch holes in the bottom of a pail and hang it over a can or other vessel, so that in dropping down through the air it will be thoroughly aerated; but it must be in pure air. The air of a filthy cow-house will not do it.

THE HAT.—There is probably nothing else on earth that will roll like a hat. A guest of wind gets under your tile, and before you realize the extent of the catastrophe, you see it striking a bee line for the nearest puddle of water, into which it settles, with an indifference that is highly exasperating. No man ever yet caught his hat until it got ready to stop, which is, when it brings up under the fence, or when he drives it into the mud with his foot.

"Lettin off sleep," is a little boy's definition of snoring.

COMMERCIAL COMBINATIONS.

The Mania for Association, and What it is Doing.

It is interesting, and not a little curious, says the New York *Times*, to notice how rapidly our people are developing plans for consolidation, co-operation, and combined interest. There are combinations of producers and combinations of consumers. The railroad companies make a ring to keep up rates of freight; the grain-farmers and dealers make another ring to compel lower charges. Working men combine to force higher wages and fewer hours of labor; master mechanics form an association to protect themselves against what they consider to be extravagant demands. Laborers out of employment organize an industrial society to produce and sell the work of their hands; consumers associate themselves together to buy what they want at wholesale prices. Exactly where this is to end none can tell. It is pretty evident that the tendency of the times is toward a condition that may be described as armed observation. The combinations are no longer for mutual protection merely; they are for aggressive purposes.

A very good example of this is found in the organization of a body known as the "Sovereigns of Industry." This is an association founded on the same principles as that which underlaid the "Protective Union," a society well known throughout New England some twenty-five years ago. The Protective Union was made up of heads of families, who employed a purchasing agent, usually one of their own number, who bought for the union, at wholesale prices, such articles of home consumption as could be kept in store without danger of loss by decay. These were retailed to members at cost price, the necessary expenses only being added thereto. Probably some of these unions are yet in existence, but in many instances they failed on account of losses from dishonest agents and non-paying members. The Sovereigns of Industry—high-sounding title—propose to emulate the Union and the Patrons of Husbandry in doing away with middle-men and their profits. In Massachusetts, where this organization has begun its operations, every species of goods will be embraced in the catalogue of purchases made directly for the consumer. For example, a "Sovereign" is to be entitled to a discount of six per cent. on the wholesale price of clothing, provided he buys of a dealer with whom his Executive Council has made a treaty, his only credentials being his certificate of membership—certificate of sovereingty, we suppose we should say. The Executive Council agrees with various dealers to send the "Sovereigns" to their establishments for goods; and the dealers consent to the discount for the sake of securing a large number of customers.

In this way, it is said, discounts of various rates are to be procured for the "sovereigns" on flour, groceries, coal, dry goods, furniture, crockery, stoves and tinware, and even pianos and melodeons. We do not understand that there is a limit to the membership, nor any special qualification therefor; accordingly we are not surprised at being told that the order is increasing rapidly throughout the country. The only wonder is that everybody does not join it as soon as there is a chance. We can only guess what the result will be when everybody can buy everything at a slight advance on first cost. It is pretty evident that we shall then be in the condition of that colony of shipwrecked Yankees, who made their living on a desert island by swapping jack-knives with each other.

It is only necessary to refer to this latest "industrial" scheme to show that it is as possible for one class of monopolists to go to extremes as another. Four or five wealthy corporations combine to put up the price of coal. That has been done this summer, and there is no apparent legal remedy against extortion. But how about a combination of bricklayers to put up the price of their labor? We must have the fuel, and we must have bricks laid. Each organization is taking advantage of the public necessity, and the result in each case only illustrates the general principle, which, if universally carried out, would bring us into inextricable confusion. When labor, in all its branches, is thoroughly organized on one side, capital will be as effectually associated on the other side. The producers will be opposed by the combined consumers; the buyers will constitute one well-guarded phalanx, and the sellers will be organized into another. Society, industrial and commercial, will be divided into hostile camps. Of course, there are certain laws of trade and political economy that will prevent such a disaster; but it is only necessary to indicate the drift of things to show how false is the principle on which most of these latter-day combinations are formed. In a higher state of life than we have now, monopolies, rings, and "corners" will be impossible. Meantime it is the duty of every honest citizen to be careful as to all such combinations. Mutual confidence is the basis of all social prosperity. It will be a bad day for all of us when we find society armed against itself and associated in cliques for aggressive purposes rather than for counsel, mutual support, and rational exchange of opinions.

A Poor Time to Find Them.

It is a town on a railroad running out of Detroit, and it never had a paper. A man went up there to start one. Upon his arrival he found a great absence of sidewalks, a hotel where the patrons helped themselves, and the only signs of life on the main street were a lame horse and two children playing in the road. He had been recommended to several citizens, who were anxious for the paper, and who would assist in starting it, and after searching around the hotel for a while he found a boy mending a horse blanket in the ladies' sitting room. "Where's Mr. ——?" inquired the editor, mentioning the name of the first citzen on his list. "Gone to the dog-fight," answered the boy, not even looking up. "And where's Mr. ——?" asked the editor. "Gone to the dog-fight," answered the boy. "And Mr. ——?" "Gone to the dog-fight." "And Mr. ——?" "Well, he's down thar." "And Mr. ——?" "Same place," answered the lad. There was one more name on the paper, and the editor waited a moment and inquired for its owner. "Saw him to the dog-fight," answered the boy. "See here, bub," said the irritated editor, "can you tell me if there is any resident of this town who didn't go down to that dog-fight? I've got important business with the head men, and I want to find 'em." The boy shook his head in a solemn sort of way and replied: "It's a poor time to find the head men of this town when old Mt. Clemmens sends her fighting dorg down here to clean our prize anamul out! You'd better call to-morrer!"

A COLLEGE PRANK.

What Came of It—The Son of a Prominent Indiana Family a Convict in a Penitentiary.

An affecting incident occurred recently in the Jeffersonville penitentiary. A lady from the central part of Indiana had accepted an invitation to take a stroll through the prison. In company with several others she was shown the various departments, and as the party proceeded, occasionally an allusion would be made by the guard to the more notable of the prisoners within the high walls.

In going through one of the rooms, a young man in full convict costume was observed standing over a box which had just been opened. One of the party remarked that the box contained a tempting lot of cakes, jellies, and confections. The guard casually rejoined that "that was a sad case." The young man happening to hear the conversation, looked up and observed the persons in the room. He was about to resume his work of unpacking the box when his eye fell upon the lady referred to above. With a cry, partly of joy and partly of grief, he rushed towards her and kissed her before either she or the others could recover from their astonishment. Seeing the general surprise he exclaimed, "Why, don't you know me? You are Eddie C——'s mother." The lady then recognized in the convict a young man about eighteen years old, from the city in which she resided. He had been convicted of burglary about three months before and had been sentenced for two years to the State penitentiary.

His case was a peculiarly sad one. He was connected with one of the best families in his section, and was a young man of great promise. He was gifted with an unusual inventive faculty, and was fond of playing all sorts of pranks. The town in which we lived was more of a country village than a city, and was but a short distance from a neighboring town of about the same size. Together with a number of college companions, he organized a band of "Modocs," of which he was chosen leader. They made frequent excursions at night about the country, doing nothing for which they could be held amenable before a court of law. They always went out on a professional frolic, intending only to have fun. One night they concluded to visit the neighboring town and enter the store of a certain man and take some articles, conceal them, and after the excitement would have subsided, to return them. In order to effect their design, their leader invented a number of keys to fit the locks of the store, and, on the night appointed, the boys went to the town, entered the store and took out some boots and other articles of small value. The theft was of course discovered the next day by the proprietor, and the authorities notified.

One of the boys engaged in the affair, a day or two afterward made some mention of the affair to outside persons, and as soon as the report became generally known, the whole party was arrested on the charge of burglary. As soon as they were taken into custody, the property stolen was given up uninjured. The trial came off at the ensuing term of the Criminal Court, and the indictments against them were all quashed, except that against their leader. The jury could, of course, return no other verdict than guilty, although every legal means were used to effect his discharge. He was consequently taken from the college he was attending and sent to prison. There was great sympathy excited in his behalf among people to whom he was known. The lady who recognized him at the prison, was one of the most intimate friends of his family, and had known him from infancy. On being asked about the contents of the box, he replied that his mother, at intervals of two or three weeks would send him all sorts of delicacies from the home table. He was very despondent, and wept bitterly when the lady left him, bearing messages from him to those at home.

A Mother's Holy Love.

The excitement that existed in Philadelphia concerning the case of the kidnapped child, says Max Adeler, extended to all classes, and every mother in the city was for a time so wrought up upon the subject that she could hardly be induced to permit her children to go out of her sight. Gillespie lives on Tenth street, in the same row with Mrs. Maginnis. He moved in a few days ago, and Mrs. Maginnis had not had an opportunity to become acquainted with him. He is very near-sighted, and, when he came home the other afternoon, he thought he saw his boy playing in the gutter, and he approached the youngster with the intent to pick him up and carry him into the house. The fact, however, was that it was Mrs. Maginnis's boy, and that estimable woman was watching him with one eye while the other one rested upon the second story window which she was washing. When she saw Gillespie seize the child she knew at once that the kidnapper had come, and as Gillespie walked off with the booty under his arm a red-haired woman, in a condition of frantic excitement, might have been seen shooting down stairs and through the front door with the velocity of light. Gillespie discovered his mistake just as he caught sight of the infuriated Maginnis approaching him, and, apprehending trouble, he dropped the child and ran. By the time they had gone around the block twice, Gillespie had not only Mrs. Maginnis and six policemen at his heels, but 1,800 other people and half a hundred dogs. At last he darted up an alley and endeavored to jump over his back fence, but just as he reached the top the avenging Maginnis arrived and caught him by the legs, and before he could explain himself the policemen had hammered him considerably, and four of the dogs had bitten chops out of his legs. He is in bed yet, and will probably not be around again till the bumps on his head subside, and the dog-bites heal.

He Knew.

There are a number of Americans in Paris, and among them, Brown. He knows less about the French language than he does about the man in the moon. The other evening he concluded to go to the circus. He went to a hack driver and began a series of motions that looked very much as if he had performed the geometrical problem of squaring a circle, and was trying to demonstrate it to "cabby." He whirled on his heel, threw his arm around, described a circle with his hand, and pointed toward the Champ Elysees. The driver pushed his hat back, put his whip under his arm, and gave close attention. After Brown had exhausted himself, the Frenchman scratched his head a moment, and said: "Och, and it is the circus you want to go to; and bedad and why didn't you say so?"

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Pacific Steamship Company will introduce midshipmen into their service for the purpose of raising up thorough officers.....An official return gives the total strength of the English troops engaged in the Ashantee war at 2,587 men. The total casualties, including those from disease, were 723.....In the capital of Mexico there are eleven Protestant churches and seven Protestant schools. Altogether there are ninety-eight Protestant churches in the Republic.....On the very day that the attempt was made on Prince De Bismarck's life, his son fought a duel with pistols, with M. Zarskow, an officer of infantry, killing the latter.....Over fifty bodies have been recovered from the ill-fated Pat Rogers..... Near Pittston, Rudolph Schmaltz, a miner, and Nicholas Owens, a laborer, were instantly killed by a mass of top coal falling upon them.

The President has unconditionally pardoned one Cyrus Plummer, sentenced to imprisonment for life at Charlestown Mass., for a murder committed fifteen years ago.....The amount of national bank notes outstanding in the United States begins to show a gradual increase, the books showing now in circulation $350,000,000, while only a short time ago 348,000,000 were the figures.....Two lads of Augusta, Me., aged about eleven years, were drowned in Hartwell Brook, which they were crossing in pursuit of cows.....A St. Louis cotton firm have been indulging in $313,000 of forged paper.....Rioting has been going on in Portsmouth, England, and conflicts have taken place between the troops and mobs. Some of the latter have been killed.....The small-pox is raging frightfully in Jamaica..... A. C. Burton, (colored), candidate for the Tennessee Legislature, was shot and mortally wounded at Braden's Station, by some party unknown. The shooting caused intense excitement among the negroes in the vicinity, and a riot was feared.....The towboat Sol. Roberts, which blew up and burned on Guyan Shoals, Ohio River, occasioned the loss of three lives. All the wounded will recover.....New York city is talking about seceding from the State and setting up a little kingdom of its own .....Eight leaders of the Internationale have been arrested in Rome, and arrests have been made in Florence and other Italian cities. Papers were seized showing that the Internationale has been making great progress in Italy.....Col. Richard Tenbroeck, the well-known horse owner, who once took a lot of American horses to England, was shot and mortally wounded at Gilman's Station, Ky., by Gen. Walker Whittaker.....John Stanton Gould, well known as a scientist, and for some years President of the State Agricultural Society of New York, died in Hudson..... The Mutual Base Ball Club of New York, are accused of selling out to the Chicago Club and Chicago gamblers, and it is said will not be allowed to play in Chicago again.....The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have consolidated all the schools of the District under one Board of fifteen members, composed of ten white and five colored men. Prominent among the latter is Fred Douglas. The consolidation is not to effect the present relations of the white and colored scholars.... New York is threatened with a small-pox scourge, and much fever is felt.

An officer on the New York police force has saved over one hundred persons from drowning .....The New York *Sun* declares that the city will not secede from the State.....Minnesota gives a fair yield of wheat, despite the grasshoppers.....Since Custer's command entered the Black Hills, a dispatch says, it has been prospecting in a continuous line in the most beautiful tract of land man ever looked upon. Here in "Custer Valley" rich gold and silver mines have been discovered, with both placer and quartz diggings, and this immense section bids fair to become the future El Dorado of America.....Near Carlisle, Nicholas County, Ky., a man named Hamilton, while attending the Methodist Church, becoming offended at something that was said, stood upon a bench and flourished a pistol. Thomas Shaw, one of the trustees, succeeded in pacifying him and coaxing him out of doors. When outside, Shaw told him the penalty of the law for his offense, whereupon Hamilton shot Shaw through the heart.

A horrid story is told of two boys of Birmingham, England, who pushed a younger boy into a canal three times successively, he twice escaping death by swimming away and crawling out of the water. The last time the youthful murderers went in themselves and held their victim under water till he died.

A Physician who Healed Himself.

If a railroad director were lashed to every locomotive, there would be fewer railroad accidents, and if doctors had to take their own physic before administering it to their patients, fewer people would be poisoned. Dr. Joseph Walker, of California, took this course when he first compounded the famous Vinegar Bitters, which now rank as an inestimable household remedy in all parts of the United States. He healed himself with this specific before he offered it to the world. He introduced it with a simple statement of the manner in which he had discovered its vegetable ingredients and been cured, while wandering, sick and poor, among the California tribes. He stated what the preparation had done for himself, and a few sufferers from dyspepsia, biliousness, rheumatism, lung diseases, and many other prevalent disorders, believed him, tried the new restorative and were more than satisfied with the results. In this way the sale of the Vinegar Bitters began, and we mention the fact as an evidence that in this age of intelligence and inquiry, nothing that is really valuable to mankind can prove a pecuniary failure—even though it may lack the help of capital and have to fight its way against powerful opposing interests. Within two or three months after its introduction, the article became self-supporting, and it now yields a magnificent annual revenue.—*Com.*

The heat of summer, as well as the sudden changes of temperature incident to autumn, coupled with the use of unripe vegetables and fruits and other unwholesome articles of food, result every season in producing much suffering from Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Colic and other derangements of the stomach and bowels. A remedy that will promptly relieve these sufferings and restore tone and normal action to the relaxed and debilitated alimentary canal, is surely a boon to the afflicted. Dr. R. V. Pierce, whose Family Medicines have acquired a world-wide reputation, by long study and careful chemical experiments has succeeded in extracting, by a cold process, from Smart-Weed or Water Pepper, (that modest little plant seen in wet grounds by the roadside and in neglected grounds and pasture fields), a remedial principle which, when skilfully combined with the extract of Jamaica Ginger and other pleasant modifying agents, in what he calls his Compound Extract of Smart-Weed, forms a most reliable specific for all such derangements and sufferings. It is pleasant and safe to take, yet powerful to cure. Its wonderful efficacy is a further confirmation of the Doctor's idea that God has caused to grow, in each climate and region, those medicinal plants best calculated for the cure of the diseases that prevail in the section of country where those plants are found—that "the leaves were for the healing of the nations," and that the fewer far-fetched remedies we employ the better, if we would thoroughly investigate and understand those we have at home. The Doctor's Extract of Smart-Weed is sold by druggists generally.—*Com.*

"Can't they train Chinamen to eat grasshoppers?" is the conundrum propounded by interested parties in the West.

Good advice never comes amiss. If they have not got the Elmwood Collar at the store where you are in the habit of purchasing your goods, tell them to get some for you at once, and don't be put off with any other goods.—*Com*

Not Quite So Fast, Mr. Jones!—A horse-doctor in Philadelphia was caught changing the celebrated MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT into other bottles, and using it as his own recipe. Honesty is always the best policy. These medicine men like to follow up such fellows. It cured the lame horse all the same; but it damaged the Doctor's reputation, and benefited the proprietor in proportion. We have heard of so many Rheumatic persons and lame horses being cured by the MUSTANG LINIMENT that we advise every housekeeper, liveryman and planter to invest in a 50 ct. or $1.00 bottle, against accident. Beware of counterfeits. It is wrapped in a steel engraving signed "G. W. Westbrook, Chemist."

The Ladies' Sorosis Club, of New York, recently changed their discussions from Woman's suffrage to Hair preparations and Pimple Banishers. They declared that where nature had not endowed them with beauty, it was their right—yea, their duty—to seek it where they could. So they voted that MAGNOLIA BALM overcame Sallowness, Rough Skin and Ringmarks, and gave to the complexion a most *distingue* (Sorosian) and marble-like appearance (dangerous to men, no doubt); and that LYON'S KATHAIRON made the hair grow thick, soft and awful pretty, and moreover prevented it from turning gray If the proprietors of these articles did not send the sisters an invoice, they are not smart.

The Great Revolution IN MEDICAL TREATMENT, which was commenced in 1860, is still in progress. Nothing an stop it, for it is founded on the principle, now universally acknowledged, that physical vigor is the most formidable antagonist of all human ailments, and experience has shown that PLANTATION BITTERS is a peerless invigorant, as well as the best possible safeguard against epidemic diseases.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks$	.11¼	a .12¾
Common to good Texans	.08	a .10
Milch Cows	40.00	a75.00
Hogs—Live	.05¾	a .06¼
Dressed	.08¼	a .08¾
Sheep	.04¾	a .06¼
Cotton—Middling	.17	a .17¾
Flour—Extra Western	5.45	a 5.85
State Extra	5.40	a 5.80
Wheat—Red Western	1.28	a 1.30
No. 2 Spring	1.25	a 1.26
Rye	.96	a 1.05
Barley—Malt	1.95	a 2.00
Oats—Mixed Western	.60	a .68
Corn—Mixed Western	.80	a .80
Hay, per cwt	1.00	a 1.35
Straw, per cwt	.50	a .65
Hops	'78's 20a27—'69's	8 a .15
Pork—Mess	23.40	a23.40
Lard	.14	a .14
Petroleum—Crude	5 a5¼	Refined.12¼
Butter—State	.33	a .35
Ohio, Fine	.25	a .26
" Yellow	17	a .19
Western ordinary	.20	a .22
Pennsylvania fine	.30	a .31
Cheese—State Factory	.13¾	a .13¾
" Skimmed	.04	a .06
Ohio	.12	a .12½
Eggs—State	.20	a .21
ALBANY.		
Wheat	1.45	a 1.45
Rye—State	.95	a .95
Corn—Mixed	.80	a .80½
Barley—State	1.75	a 1.80
Oats—State	.72	a .80
BUFFALO.		
Flour	6.00	a 7.75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.22	a 1.22
Corn	.74	a .75
Oats	.50	a .50
Rye	1.05	a 1.05
Barley	1.80	a 1.90
Lard	.12	a .12½
BALTIMORE.		
Cotton—Low Middling	.15¾	a .15¾
Flour—Extra	7.50	a 7.75
Wheat	1.20	a 1.52
Corn	.79	a .79¾
Oats	.58	a .62
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour	6.90	a 6.75
Wheat—Western Red	1.28	a 1.29
Corn—Yellow	.82	a .83
Mixed	.81	a .81
Petroleum—Crude	08¼ a.8¾	Refined.12

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MORE TESTIMONY. *Letter from Judge Hiram Barber.*

HORICON, Wis., July 7, 1874. MR. C. C. OLIN, Waukesha, Wis.:—Dear Sir—Inclosed please find $1.25 for five gallons of Mineral Rock Spring Water—can sent to-day by express. I am much pleased with the results from the use of your Spring Water. I have used for the last two years other waters, but have never received from the use of others as decided results as from the use of that you sent me. It may be owing to other causes operating at the same time, which has aided in the favorable results from the use of yours; still I am not aware of any, as my habits have been the same, making use of no drugs or other medical treatment. Yours, H. BARBER.

EAU CLAIRE, July 6, 1874. C. C. OLIN & CO.:—Gents—This is to certify that I have used the Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring Water for the last six or eight months, with good results. I was very bad with the kidney and liver disease, and this water has helped me wonderfully, in both of the diseases. My digestion has also greatly improved, and I now feel this water has been a great benefit in more ways than one. If I continue to use the water, I am confident that it will effect a permanent cure. Therefore ship me to this city another half barrel of the water at once. Respectfully yours, CHARLES J. SMITH.

MANHATTAN, Kansas, July 6, 1874. C. C. OLIN & CO.:—This is to certify that I have been troubled with kidney, bladder, and urinary complaints, bordering on to Bright's disease, for a number of years. For the last two years I have suffered much; the doctors could do me no lasting good. All the time there was quantities of albumen in my urine. I had seen a notice in the paper of Waukesha Water. Last February I thought I would try the water, and sent to St. Louis and got five gallons, and while I was drinking it I received four gallons from a friend in Illinois. In a few days I received a circular which told me that the water that was sent me from Illinois was from Mineral Rock Spring. Since then I have ordered two barrels and received it, and am making free use of it. By the use of the water my health is better than it has been for years. My wife thinks the water the greatest boon that I ever received. It has its desired and designed effect. I think after using it a few months more, I shall be all right. Now, sir, I am no scholar, and if you can change the style of my writing without destroying its meaning, you are at liberty to do it. CHARLES BARNES.

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