

forbade us to mention her name. Only to me she said, 'Use scorned my affection; but she can still have it, and my help, too, when she is hankering to ask them.' And on those few words I built a bright scheme of future reconciliation, like a foolish old woman. We lost sight of Miss Une after that, and my mistress pined sadly. I saw her change daily, and knew she was thinking and wondering about our darling, though she was too proud to say so. At last—

# The Columbia Spy.

COLUMBIA, P.A.  
SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1880.

SEE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS OF A. M. RAMBO, ODD FELLOWS' HALL, IN TO-DAY'S PAPER.

**Executive Committee of the Columbia Board of Trade for the Month of April.**  
JACOB C. FRAHLER. A. M. RAMBO.  
GEORGE MITCHELL.

The Rolling Mill was put in successful operation on Tuesday.

**Tavern Licenses.**—The following persons obtained license for taverns in Columbia at last term of Court:  
MIRIAM B. DRANKER, Jacob K. Wall, Isaac Kiel, Daniel Herr, G. W. Dutenhofer, Isaac Slack, Joseph Ulmer, Joseph H. Black, Abner C. Dickinson, Samuel H. Lockard, John L. John, John Kremer, Cornelius Tyson, John McDonald.

**PATENT FOUNTAIN PEN.**—We have received from Dr. W. S. McCorkle, a little article with the above title. It should rather be called the "Patent Pen Fountain." It is an ingenious little contrivance, which can be attached to any pen, by which the ink is held and applied to the pen as required. It obviates the many dips into the inkstand necessary in writing, the reservoir holding sufficient ink for writing an ordinary letter page. Dr. McCorkle has the Fountain for sale. It is patented by J. F. Coxell, Reading, Pa.

**THE CONQUESTOR PEN.**—Messrs Elias Barr & Co., of Lancaster, have had manufactured expressly for their trade a steel pen with the above brand. It is one of the very best steel pens in the market. Any one who is a stickler for a perfectly flexible and smooth pen will find in the "Conquestor" his standard of excellence. The pen lets down the ink freely, without splutter or scratch, and runs noiselessly over the paper leaving a perfectly legible and smooth trace. Give it a trial.

**THE RIVER.**—Contrary to our hopes the rains of the present week have not brought up the river sufficiently to warrant the expectation of much lumber on the present water. The North Branch has risen sufficiently to let out the small lots of lumber at the mouths of the creeks, and lodged along the river, as far up as Ovego, but the main body of North Branch lumber is still above, and a considerable number of rafts remain in the headwaters of the West Branch. Some sales have been effected here, but buyers are wary. We must have a general rain before we can look for our full spring stock.

**COLUMBIA BUSINESS STATISTICS—APRIL.**—We give some statistics of the business of Columbia, during the past month, for which we are indebted to W. H. Elder, and Thos. Wright, Esqs., of the Penn'a. Railroad and Canal.

**Lumber Shipped over the Penn'a. Railroad.**—1,548,320 feet. Over the Northern Central Railroad: about 150,000 feet. The account received of the lumber passing over the Columbia Bridge included lumber from Marrietta. We estimate that shipped from Columbia as above—150,000 feet.

**C. & S. Shipped over Pennsylvania Railroad.**—5,019,100 lbs.

**Leaf Tobacco Shipped over same road.**—61,400 lbs. Powder shipped Westward over Penn'a. Railroad: 230,595 lbs. The last named freight was transported at this point from boats. Pig Iron, by Penn'a. Railroad: 408 Tons. Flour by Penn'a. Railroad: 601 Barrels.

**Pig Iron by Boat cleared at Collectors office Columbia, going East:** to Philadelphia, 550 Tons; to Baltimore 2,250 Tons.

**Tin Iron is shipped from the furnace at this place and between Columbia and Marietta.**

**Ar-bvats bound Eastward,** are cleared at Harrisburg we have not been able to ascertain their number, nor the amount and class of freight passing through the out-let locks. The number of boats cleared at the Collectors office, going west, during the month of April, was 499.

**ELECTION OF OFFICERS.**—At a meeting of Hope Lodge No. 45, I. O. of G. T. held on Tuesday evening May 1st, the following officers were installed to serve the present term: W. C. T., Miss Mary Green; W. V. T., Miss Estrella Baldwin; W. S., Charles P. Strieker; W. T., Luther C. Oberland; W. I. G., Miss Frances Sloat; W. O. G., John Lyle; W. C., Charles H. McCullough; W. A. S., Miss Nellie Z.ahn; W. F. S., Miss Annie Haldeman; W. M., Henry M. Martin; W. D. M., Miss Jane Meisley; W. R. H. S., Miss Mary Esther; W. L. H. S., Miss Susan W. Miffin. Lodge Deputy, Samuel W. Miffin. Columbia May 2, 1880.

**THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.**—The Charleston Convention adjourned on Thursday to meet in Baltimore on Monday, the 18th of June. On Monday the delegates from Mississippi, South Carolina, Florida, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and a portion of the use from Delaware, withdrew from the convention, followed next day by the Georgia delegates. The split was on the platform. The Convention balloted fifty-seven times, having previously adopted the two-third rule, requiring 202 to nominate. The last ballot stood, Douglas 151, Guthrie 65, Hunter 16, Lane 16, Dickinson 2, Davis 1. The seceders assembled in Convention, but adjourned without making a nomination, on Thursday, to meet in Richmond on the second Monday in June.

**THE GREAT PRIZE FIGHT.**—Forty-two rounds—drawn battle—both were "chawed up"—Heenan clearly the victor—Sayers a bully boy—Americans indignant—*Puff-blow*—try it again—brutality and bestiality—blood and bones—&c., &c., &c. For full particulars see *Harper's Weekly* and other. "Journal of Civilization."

**TO TRESPASSERS.**—A number of the farmers and land-owners in the immediate vicinity of Columbia, driven by intolerable annoyance from the vagabonds of the town, have posted printed handbills warning all pilferers and trespassers against intruding on their grounds, under penalty of prosecution to the full extent of the law. The recent Act of the Legislature, given in the *Spy* of 21st ult., insures immunity from trespass to all persons who may be willing to put the law in force; a few convictions and fines under the Act will be sufficient to make known the determination of farmers to rid themselves of a nuisance. There are surely roads enough about Columbia for all necessary travel and the "short cut" is frequently but a convenient sneaking path for the chicken thief and rook. No reasonable man will complain of an incidental trespass on his land by a person with sufficient sense and decency to keep him out of intentional or accidental mischief, but the indiscriminate invasion of a farm by every straggler who may prefer a by-path, for his own good reasons, no doubt, is another matter, and we are glad to see steps taken to put a stop to the practice. We have no idea that any reader of the *Spy* needs this caution, yet it will do no harm to advise the public that the farms of Samuel B. Heise, John P. Staman, Henry Wisler, Daniel Peart, Ferres Hoover, Jacob Forry, M. M. Strickler, J. H. Strickler, John Kline, and James A. Richards are henceforward not to be considered thoroughfares.

**COLUMBIA AND MARYLAND LINE RAILROAD.**—On Monday afternoon the Board of Directors of the Columbia and Maryland Line Railroad met at the Washington House, in this borough. The Chief Engineer John Sheaff, Esq., of Lancaster, made a report of his location between this point and Turkey Hill. Two routes have been located, one starting from the Pennsylvania Railroad below the bridge opposite the Dam, the other from the terminus of the river track, on the shore. The first line runs back of H. Harshy's Mill and haugs the hills until it reaches Washington, when it follows an alley through the centre of the town. After leaving Washington the line runs through the farms, parallel with the river, to Wisler's Run. The lower route follows the turnpike, except in one instance where it cuts off an indentation in the river shore, through Washington, and keeps very nearly on the road below the town, terminating as in the first instance, at Wisler's Run. The plots and profiles of both routes indicate straight lines and very light work. The upper line will probably be found most practicable. The first route, to the lower end of Washington, is almost identical with the location of the Columbia and Octorara Railroad. The grades along the whole line are very light, the maximum being in the upper route—fifty feet to the mile. The lower route has but five feet to the mile. The line below Wisler's Run as far as Safe Harbor, is projected from an old Survey made by Mr. Sheaff for the Tido Water Canal Company, and below Harbor a Survey has been made by a corps of Engineers from the lower end of the route. The road will be about thirty-nine miles in length, connecting in Maryland with a road now in process of construction, leading to the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Wilmington Railroad. A short additional line will put the road in connection with Delaware Bay. The intention is to obtain direct communication with the Bay, and make this a coal carrying road for the supply of the Atlantic market.

**Our sympathies have always been in favor of the river route, the Columbia and Octorara, but while that is at rest this route is being agitated, and if with a prospect of success we shall give it every support, and wish it God speed. Columbians are in want of additional railroad facilities, and should take hold of every project with anything like a fair show of feasibility, which may aid to their business and prosperity. The directors of this road speak with encouragement of the future, and we trust that their expectations may be realized. If the road is to be built Columbia will be expected to do her share. The Engineer's report will be published in a short time when the claim of the project to public favor will be clearly and fully set forth.**

**WIRE WALKING EXHIBITION.**—Prof. Price, the celebrated wire-walker, from Columbia Co., this State, will give one of his most hazardous and daring performances in this place on next Thursday, May 10th, 1880. He has walked in Harrisburg, Carlisle and other places and our exchanges speak very highly of his performance. His wire is only one half inch in thickness and will be stretched from the Washington House to the Green Tree Hotel kept by A. Dickinson, a distance of 160 feet, and at an elevation of about 40 feet. The wire will be walked without regard to weather, therefore we anticipate a "high old time generally," and those who love to look at feats of "tobac d'ing" will do well to come to town upon that day. Rain or shine the wire will be walked on the above mentioned day, between 12 and 3 o'clock P. M.

**TOWNSHIP LAWS.**—We call especial attention to an advertisement in another column, with the above heading. It offers to our citizens an opportunity of procuring a volume compiled from the Law as it now exists, setting forth the duties, powers and liabilities of all Township Officers. The publisher is EDWARD F. JAMES, Esq., of West Chester, Pa. The work ought to be in the possession of every citizen in the county. Read the advertisement.

**NEW PAPERS.**—We have received the first number of the *Good Samaritan* a monthly paper just issued at Strasburg, in this County. It is devoted to Religion, Temperance and Education. It is published by Wm. J. Kaufman, D. L. Sanders has issued the prospectus of a new semi-monthly, under the title of the *Educational Record*. Its name indicates its object. It will be published in Lancaster.

**ARTHURS HOME MAGAZINE.**—Arthur's Magazine for May has been received. The number is good, having many excellent stories, sketches &c.

**The Farmer and Gardener, for May,** is a decided step in advance of all previous numbers. Filled with ably written and seasonable articles, and abounding in handsome and valuable illustrations, it is well worth double the subscription price. The present number contains the first part of the *Premium Essay on the "Culture of the Native and Exotic Grape,"* by William Saunders, the well-known Horticultural writer. State pride should prompt the Farmers of Pennsylvania to give the "Farmer and Gardener" a hearty support, independent of the fact that it is one of the largest, cheapest and handsomest publications in the United States. The publisher offers to furnish sample copies gratis. Terms, only One Dollar a Year. Address, A. M. SPANGLER, Philadelphia.

The publisher of the *Farmer and Gardener*, announces a new work on the Grape, to be issued about the middle of the present month. It will be mailed free on receipt of the price—bound 35 cents; paper 25 cents.

**ROX OFF.**—A horse belonging to Mr. B. F. Spangler, became fractious yesterday morning in Centre Square and started off at a furious rate down George street. After running a short distance the rook broke, and the horse consequently became entirely unmanageable. At the corner of George and Philadelphia streets, he ran against a tree box in front of the residence of Dr. Small, and threw Mr. Spangler and Mr. Frank Leber, the occupants of the buggy to which he was attached, violently upon the ground, bruising the former considerably and inflicting severe gashes upon the head of the latter. Mr. Leber was taken to the office of Dr. Fisher and his wounds dressed. Mr. Spangler's injuries were not of such a character as to require medical assistance.—*York Gazette May 1.*

**MILITARY.**—Brig. Gen. Wilwer, of the 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division P. M., after consultation with the officers of the Brigade, had concluded to issue orders for a military encampment, in the vicinity of Lancaster, commencing on the 4th and ending on the 10th of June. The Brigade is now composed of seven companies, uniformed and equipped according to the regulations of the U. S. Army, and numbers over three hundred men.

**REMOVAL.**—Mr. John Sheaff has removed his book store from Krampl's building to that occupied by the Examiner & Herald office. His new store is one of the largest and most commodious of any now in the city, and far superior, as regards size and beauty, to any Book and Stationery store ever before established in the city of Lancaster. His stock is very heavy and embraces every variety of books and stationery, and we can safely commend it to the attention of our readers and the public.—*Lanc. Examiner.*

**COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.**—On next Monday, May 7, at 1 o'clock the School Directors of Lancaster county, will meet and elect a Superintendent, and fix his salary for the ensuing three years. We have not heard any other named than the present incumbent, DAVID EVANS, Esq.

**MR. EMERSON.**—A correspondent over the signature of "COLUMBIA," in last week's *Spy* asserts that "some of them" encroached upon Mill street by "building houses on it." "Some of them" is indefinite, and I am only one of them; "houses" plural, and I have only one house near the line of said street; yet I cannot be mistaken in supposing that if the complaint were made directly, and in terms not ambiguous, myself and my house would be designated as the offending person and the offensive property. "COLUMBIA" probably intended only a hint, in his bling at me, therefore omitted any unnecessary allusion to my house. As I intend to contract for it, I will first give him the benefit of the arguments on his side of the question. The upper or north side of Mill street having been laid out, and the property deeded to purchasers, its line is manifestly correct; whilst the lower side, originally applied the antiquated to every disorder which assails the system, either from within or without. His two world-celebrated remedies are achieving, in all regions and climates, and over the most trifling forms of disease, the most signal triumphs. Bulletins of Holloway's victories appear in every public journal that issues from the press, and more than ten thousand certificates of cures accomplished by his Pills and Ointment, are published annually in Europe and this country. No longer are mineral poisons and paralyzing narcotics considered necessary in the practice of physic. The two medicinal wonders of the nineteenth century have superseded them.

The dyspeptic, the scrofula-stricken, the victims of liver complaint, of ruptured disease, or, worse than all, of mineral medicines, rejoice in the salutary revolution.

Above all, the feeble sex in every condition of life, and in all countries, have reason to congratulate themselves that Professor Holloway's remedies have been given to the world. It would seem that their mild, conservative action has a peculiar and most beneficial effect upon the female system and constitution at the critical periods of life. In girlhood, maturity, and old age, as maiden and as mother, fragile and sensitive women find in these preparations the surest means of quieting every pain, regulating every disordered function, and replacing torpor and debility with activity and strength.

The value of such a medicine as Holloway's Pills as a household remedy cannot be over-appreciated. Husbands and fathers know little of the many aches and pains to which the feeble members of their families are subjected, in consequence of their sedentary habits, and the susceptibility of their nervous systems.—They suffer uncomplainingly. Diffidence, perhaps, prevent them from applying to a physician; or if they do seek medical aid, it is to no purpose. But in Holloway's remedies, they have a sure means of relief, and in the accompanying directions and advice, a chart that if implicitly followed, will guide them to renewed health and cheerfulness.—"Home Journal."

**CHINESE merchant in San Francisco** lately gave an American friend his idea on the Japanese Embassy's reception in this country, as follows: "Japanese great men now—Americans want more Treaty—by Treaty be signed, Japanese like any body—just like Chinese—just like dam nigger."

## A New Board of Trade.

It would appear that the high water in the Susquehanna this spring has not only brought to our shores a partial supply of lumber, but also, what is of equal importance, a new Board of Trade, whose especial undertaking it is, first, to set the highest price for their own lumber, and next, not to permit anybody else to sell at a less rate than the new Board shall dictate. This organization has introduced here a sort of squatter sovereignty. The leaders plunk themselves in our midst and spend a whole season in their operation, gratuitously, for the benefit of themselves, their neighbors and the rest of mankind in particular, by a system of one sided leverage, that operates only to raise the price but not to improve the quality of lumber. Some of them have been so magnanimous and disinterested in their operations, with current prices, prefer piling from year to year and selling when they can. It is sincerely hoped due countenance will be given to their generous efforts and that no man will venture to sell a board or a single without first obtaining their consent.

The severity of the Japanese laws is excessive. The code is probably the bloodiest in the world. Death is the prescribed punishment for most offences. The Japanese seem to proceed on the principle, that he who will violate one will violate another, and that the violator is unworthy to live; he cannot be trusted in society. \* \* \* There are no professional lawyers in the Kingdom; every man is deemed competent to be his own pleader. If a party is aggrieved, he immediately appeals to the magistrate, before whom the other party is soon made to appear. The case is stated by the complainant in his own way, and the accused is heard in reply. The magistrate examines the witnesses, and it is said that this officer generally displays great acuteness in detecting falsehood. He passes sentence, and his decision is carried into effect instantly. From his decision there is no appeal. Sometimes, in trifling cases, he orders the parties to go and settle the matter privately with the aid of friends; and it is well understood that it must be thus settled, or unpleasant consequences will result. Sometimes, when both plaintiff and defendant are in fault, he awards censure to both as they may deserve it, and sends them to their business. \* \* \* The prison diet is limited and very poor; but if a rich man is confined, he may buy better food, on condition that he will share it equally with all his fellow prisoners. The Japanese doctrine is, that if a man of wealth or influence is a criminal, he has no right to fare any better than the poorest man in the Kingdom who commits a crime, therefore all shall be treated alike.

Do you take a good Monthly Agricultural Paper? If not, now is your time.—The May number of the *Genesee Farmer*, which we have so frequently commended, is received, and the publisher offers to take subscriptions for the half-year, commencing with the July number, for 25 cents! That is cheap enough; but he also offers to give all who subscribe before the end of May a copy of the June number for nothing!—The *Genesee Farmer* is just the paper that every farmer and gardener should have, and now is the time to get it. Send the 25 cents in stamps at once to JOSEPH HARRIS, Rochester, N. Y.

**THE MADNESS OF TRIFLING WITH DISEASE.**—There are thousands of lunatics at large. Is the man sane who shows more solicitude to keep his house in good repair than to preserve his health or prop his failing constitution? Such a man is, as Shakespeare has it, essentially mad, without seeming so. Besides, there is no excuse for remaining sick, when the means of recovery have been placed within the reach of every valetudinarian. The great and good HOLLOWAY, volunteering the resources of a well-stored and powerful intellect in the service of humanity; has sought, found, combined, and applied the antidotes to every disorder which assails the system, either from within or without. His two world-celebrated remedies are achieving, in all regions and climates, and over the most trifling forms of disease, the most signal triumphs. Bulletins of Holloway's victories appear in every public journal that issues from the press, and more than ten thousand certificates of cures accomplished by his Pills and Ointment, are published annually in Europe and this country. No longer are mineral poisons and paralyzing narcotics considered necessary in the practice of physic. The two medicinal wonders of the nineteenth century have superseded them.

The dyspeptic, the scrofula-stricken, the victims of liver complaint, of ruptured disease, or, worse than all, of mineral medicines, rejoice in the salutary revolution.

Above all, the feeble sex in every condition of life, and in all countries, have reason to congratulate themselves that Professor Holloway's remedies have been given to the world. It would seem that their mild, conservative action has a peculiar and most beneficial effect upon the female system and constitution at the critical periods of life. In girlhood, maturity, and old age, as maiden and as mother, fragile and sensitive women find in these preparations the surest means of quieting every pain, regulating every disordered function, and replacing torpor and debility with activity and strength.

The value of such a medicine as Holloway's Pills as a household remedy cannot be over-appreciated. Husbands and fathers know little of the many aches and pains to which the feeble members of their families are subjected, in consequence of their sedentary habits, and the susceptibility of their nervous systems.—They suffer uncomplainingly. Diffidence, perhaps, prevent them from applying to a physician; or if they do seek medical aid, it is to no purpose. But in Holloway's remedies, they have a sure means of relief, and in the accompanying directions and advice, a chart that if implicitly followed, will guide them to renewed health and cheerfulness.—"Home Journal."

**ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.**  
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.  
Eastward.  
Marietta Accommodation arrives, 8:15 A. M.  
Lancaster Train leaves, 8:15 " "  
Columbia Acc. " 1:00 P. M.  
Harrisburg " " 5:15 " "  
Emigrant, " 10:10 " "  
Westward.  
Emigrant arrives, 1:30 A. M.  
Mail leaves, 11:07 " "  
Columbia Acc. arrives, 3:20 P. M.  
Harrisburg " leaves, 6:10 " "  
Lancaster Train arrives, 8:20 " "  
The Columbia Accommodation Eastward, will arrive at Lancaster at 1:40 P. M., connecting there with the Fast Line East; returning, will leave Lancaster at 2:40 P. M., or after that time, East Line West passes, arriving at Columbia at 3:20 P. M.

**NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.**  
ARRIVES. LEAVES.  
Morning Train, 6:30 A. M. 6:55 A. M.  
Noon " 12:15 P. M. 12:30 P. M.  
Evening " 6:00 " 6:10 "

**SENATOR.**—We are authorized to announce Gen. BARTHAM A. SHAEFFER, of the city of Lancaster, as a candidate for State Senator, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

**SHERIFF.**—We are authorized to announce THOMAS COLLINS, Columbia, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

**CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS.**—We are authorized to announce SAMUEL MARTIN, City, as a candidate for Clerk of Quarter Sessions, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

**SHERIFF.**—We are authorized to announce S. W. P. BOYD, Fulton, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

**CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.**—We are authorized to announce HENRY FINKERTON, City, as a candidate for Clerk of the Orphans' Court, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

**HUZZA FOR AMERICA!**  
Heenan Winslow and Jolley Triumphant! It is now a settled fact that Jolley makes the most picturesquely priced race as follows—Ambriceps, put up in cases, from fifty cents up to ten dollars. Photograph from One dollar per dozen to Fifty dollars. Call and see him fighting opposite the "Spy" office.  
Columbia, May 5, 1880.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**—Let reason guide you.—Dyspepsia, Colic, &c.—There is no cure that can be had without a remedy. Are you dyspeptic? Look for the cure in a disordered stomach or derangement of the liver. Are you constipated or bound in the bowels? here come the pills which eradicate the source. Try them. They have never yet failed in one single instance out of millions of cases. We urge all who are suffering from Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bowel Complaint, &c. to use them at once, as they will effectually cure the disease in the most rapid manner. The pills are sold in the most convenient form, and are of the most reliable character. The price is one dollar per box. The advertisement is free.

**THE Mustang Liniment cures Rheumatism.**  
The Mustang Liniment cures Stiff Joints.  
The Mustang Liniment cures Burns and Wounds.  
The Mustang Liniment cures Sore Ulcers, Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples, Neuralgia, Corns and Warts, and is worth \$1,000,000 DOLLARS PER ANNUM to the United States, as the preserver and restorer of ordinary Horses and Cattle. It cures all Sprains, Galls, Wounds, Stiff Joints, &c. And you ever hear of any ordinary Sore, Swelling, Sprain or Stiffness, either on man or beast, which the Mustang Liniment would not cure? Did you ever visit any respectable Druggist in any part of the world—in Europe, Asia or America—who did not say "It was the greatest discovery of the age?" Sold everywhere. Every family should have it; three dollars per box.  
BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.  
April 21, 1880.

**MRS. WINSLOW.**  
An experienced nurse and family physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers will give it to their children, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.  
Oct. 20, 1850-17

## WONDERFUL, BUT TRUE.

A few days since Mr. J. H. Headie, of Huntsville, Alabama, called on us and gave us permission to publish for the benefit of suffering humanity, the astonishing cure which had been effected in the case of his wife by the use of Dr. Hance's Vegetable Epileptic Pills. He informed us that at the time his wife came to us she was entirely prostrated, by the number of spasms she had undergone, as to reduce her weight to 100 lbs. Since she has been taking the pills, she has entirely got over the spasms and has gained in weight and bodily health—she now weighs at least 300 lbs., and declares she is in better enjoyment of health than ever before in her life. Mr. Headie also related the case of Mr. Harrison Lightfoot of the same town, who had been afflicted with the worst form of Epilepsy by the same pills.—Mr. Lightfoot's case was so bad that he never passed a week without having an attack, often falling down in the street. He has not had an attack for more than a year. Mr. Headie thinks that if the pills were given in every case, it is for the want of a proper perseverance on the part of the person in taking them, as he feels assured from observation in the case of his wife, that if they are taken for a sufficient length of time, they will cure every case. Send for the pills by mail, on receipt of a remittance. Address S. HANCE, 103 Baltimore Street Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, \$3; two, \$5; twelve, \$24.  
April 7th, 1880—1m

The heavens were illuminated on the evening of August 28th, 1859, by the most splendid Aurora Borealis ever seen in the country. Rays of purple colored light flashed across the sky, and the changes were beautiful to the extreme. At the time the Aurora was in its greatest brilliancy, it could be seen in the form of a long, narrow, white, sparkling line, forming itself into the following words: "They all say that the country is in a state of chaos." The Aurora was seen in the City of New York, and in the City of Philadelphia, and in the City of Washington, and in the City of Baltimore, and in the City of New Orleans, and in the City of St. Louis, and in the City of Chicago, and in the City of San Francisco, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of Constantinople, and in the City of Moscow, and in the City of St. Petersburg, and in the City of Vienna, and in the City of Berlin, and in the City of Rome, and in the City of London, and in the City of Paris,