

# The Columbia Spy.

A. M. RAMBO, Editor and Publisher.

"NO ENTERTAINMENT SO CHEAP AS READING, NOR ANY PLEASURE SO LASTING."

\$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE; \$2.50 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME XXXVII, NUMBER 17 J

COLUMBIA, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1865.

[WHOLE NUMBER 1,889-

**THE COLUMBIA SPY,**  
A MISCELLANEOUS FAMILY JOURNAL.  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.  
OFFICE, IN LOCUST ST., OPPOSITE COLUMBIA BANK.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**  
2.00 a year if paid in advance  
2.50 " if not paid until the expiration of the year  
FIVE CENTS A COPY.  
No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the editor.

**Rates of Advertising in the Spy.**

100	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91	100
1st	2d	3d	4d	5d	6d	7d	8d	9d	10d	11d
1st	2d	3d	4d	5d	6d	7d	8d	9d	10d	11d

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Special Notices, as reading matter, 10 cents a line in one insertion.  
Yearly advertisements will charge the same rates as transient advertisements for all matters not relating strictly to their business.  
All Advertising will be considered CASH, after first insertion.

**BUSINESS CARDS.**

**D. J. M. LOOP,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
227 Columbia, Pa. Office in Odd Fellows Hall.  
Nov. 19 1864-tf.

**H. M. NORTH,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW  
Columbia, Pa.  
Collections promptly made in Lancaster York counties.  
Col., July 2, 1865.

**A. J. KAUFFMAN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
COLLECTIONS Made in Lancaster and adjoining Counties.  
Pensions, Bounty, back pay and all claims against the government promptly prosecuted.  
Office—Locust Street, between Front and Second. Dec. 1764.

**SAMUEL EVANS,**  
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.  
OFFICE IN ODD FELLOWS' HALL,  
COLUMBIA, PA.  
June 18, 1861.

**J. Z. HOFFER,**  
DENTIST—OFFICE, Front Street next door to R. Williams' Drug Store, between Locust and Walnut sts., Col., Pa.

**Dr. J. K. LINEAWEAVER,**  
OFFICES HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Columbia and vicinity.  
Office—Locust Street, between Second & Third Streets.  
June 17 1865

**WASHINGTON HOUSE HOTEL.**  
Front Street, Columbia, Pa.  
DANIEL HERR, Proprietor.

**FRANKLIN HOUSE,**  
LOCUST STREET, COLUMBIA, PA.  
THIS is a first class Hotel, and is in every respect adapted to meet the wishes and desires of the traveling public.  
JACOB S. MILLER, Proprietor.  
Col., July 15, '65

**MISHLER'S HOTEL,**  
EVAN MISHLER, R. Proprietor.  
WEST MARKET SQUARE,  
READING, PENNA.  
Oct. 7th 1865

**WASHINGTON HOUSE RESTAURANT,**  
WHERE may be found Oysters always on hand, of the best quality served up in every style.  
Also a room for the accommodation of ladies or families. Oysters can be had by the quart or hundred.  
Dec. 3, '64-tf

**GEORGE BOGLE,**  
Dealer in LUMBER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, Also, PLASTERER'S HAIR  
Office and Warehouse—Front Street between Locust and Union.  
July 8, 1865.

**Confectionery**  
AND FRUIT OF ALL KINDS IN SEASON. Parties and families supplied with ICE CREAM  
by the freezer, or in moulds, with promptness at  
GEO. J. SMITH'S  
Adjoining the Franklin House, Locust St. P. S. Also a fine assortment of Toys and fancy articles constantly on hand.  
July 22,

**COLUMBIA FLOUR MILLS,**  
GEORGE BOGLE, Proprietor.  
THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for all kinds of Grain.  
Superfine and Extra Family Flour for sale, also mill feed of all kinds. Wheat ground and packed to order.  
Town and country custom solicited  
239. July 23rd 1865.

**SUPPLEE & BROTHER,**  
Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS.  
In addition to our Foundry and Machine work, we are now prepared to manufacture every variety of Boiler and plate iron work.  
Mending and Repairing Boilers Promptly attended to. Thankful for past favors, we would invite the attention of our friends and patrons to this new branch of our business.  
SUPPLEE & BRO.,  
24 Street, Columbia, Pa.  
Jan. 21, '65.

**American House,**  
AND RESTAURANT,  
SAMUEL H. LOCKARD, Proprietor,  
Front St., between Locust & Walnut Sts., COLUMBIA, PA.  
The Proprietor will spare no pains to make his house equal to any in the borough. His bar will always be stocked with the best liquors, and restaurant with all the good things of the season. Oysters for sale at all times by the bushel, gallon or quart.

**GROVSTEEN & Co**  
**PIANO FORTE**  
MANUFACTURERS,  
499 BROADWAY,  
NEW YORK.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES, which for volume and purity of tone are unrivalled, by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements, French, Grand Action, Harp Pedal, Iron Frame, Over-Strung Bass, &c., and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVSTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 35 years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The "Grovesteen Piano Fortes" have received the award of merit over all others at the celebrated World's Fair. Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and New York; and also at the American Institute for five successive years, the gold and silver medals from both of which can be seen at our ware-room.

By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at a price which will preclude all competition.

**Terms—Net Cash in current Funds.**  
DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS SENT FREE.  
July 29, 1865. "A. & C."

**Susquehanna Planing Mill.**  
ON FRONT ST. AND PENN. RAILROAD  
Columbia, Lancaster County, Pa.  
THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the patrons of his Mill, that the advanced prices of labor and expenses incident to carrying on the business of his establishment compels him to charge his customers an advance on former rates, and takes this method to inform them that the following are the prices for work done at his Mill:

For working Flooring per M	\$4.50
do Weatherboards "	4.50
do Surfacing one side, per M	2.50
do do do do do do do do	4.50
do Re-sawing White Pine face measure, per M	5.00
do do Poplar face measure, do do	6.00
do do Ash, Oak & Cherry, face meas., per M	8.00
do Ripping 4-4 per 100, 10 ft.	3.00
do do do do do do do do	3.00
do do do do do do do do	4.00

2000 Tumber hauled to the Mill and returned to Yard without extra charge.  
Accounts for working or dressing lumber will be considered collectible every four months.  
The subscriber has on hand an assortment of ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER, which is for sale at Market Prices, and solicits a continuation of the patronage of his customers.  
JOHN B. BACHMAN,  
Columbia, March 18, 1864.

**W. W. FRY, MARK A. KURTZ,**  
**FRY & KURTZ,**  
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS  
OF  
**HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS,**  
225 ARCH STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA.  
Jan. 21, 64.

**BOSTON CHAIN!**  
WE have just received 700 pounds best Boston Linen Carpet Chain, in all colors which we will sell at a reduced price.  
STACY & BOWERS,  
Opposite Odd Fellows' Hall,  
Columbia, Pa.  
May 6,

**TO TOBACCO GROWERS!**  
I HAVE constantly on hand at my Planing Mills, Tobacco cases, and will furnish them at reasonable prices, to those who desire to pick their tobacco.  
JOHN B. BACHMAN,  
Susquehanna Planing Mills,  
May 13, '65.

**COAL! COAL! COAL!**  
Baltimore Co. Lump for melting Iron.  
" " No. 1, for Heaters, &c.  
" " 2, for Cannon Stoves,  
" " 3, for Parlor Stoves, &c.  
" " 4, for Ranges, &c.  
" " 5, for Navor Grates & Lime Burner.  
Shamokin Stove & Nut, a medium burning coal.  
Lyken Valley, a free burning coal.  
Parties wishing to buy Coal by the car load, which comes via Reading & Columbia R. R., can be accommodated at mine prices, and undersigned having made arrangements so that effect. Coal cleaned before leaving the yard. Our office has been moved south 200 from the old place.  
BRUNER & MOORE,  
Sept. 6.

**IRON STONE CHINA.**  
WE have just received our first Spring ware, which we invite the early attention of purchasers to, as we will sell them at the right figures.  
STACY & BOWERS,  
Opposite Odd Fellows' Hall,  
Columbia, Pa.  
Feb. 4, '65

**I. K. STAUFFER,**  
Watchmaker & Jeweler,  
No. 148 North SECOND Street, corner of Quarry, PHILADELPHIA.  
An Assortment of Watches, Jewelry & Plated Ware constantly on hand.  
Repairs of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to.  
Dec. 3, 61-17.

**MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.**—Below statement of the cures of various individuals whose names are herewith appended, whose Certificates can at any time be seen by calling at the Store of the Proprietor, Centre Square, Lancaster, Pa.  
B. MISHLER, Sole Manufacturer.

John C. Walton, Lancaster, cured of Disease of Spine and Kidneys, &c., contracted in the Army.  
Thomas Groom, Glen Hope, cured of Disease of the Back and Nervous system.  
Henry Nagle, Lancaster, cured of a stroke of the Palsy, causing the loss of the use of the right arm.

Joseph Witmer, Philadelphia, certifies that Mischler's Bitters has restored him to health, having been much afflicted with various ailments for a long time.  
James Kennedy, Lancaster, cured of Chronic Diarrhoea and Rheumatism.  
Daniel Pinefrock, Lancaster, cured of Chronic Rheumatism, which he was much afflicted with while in the Army—recommends the use of the Bitters to soldiers and others similarly afflicted.

Levi Hart, Sen., Lancaster, cured of Rheumatism occasioned by exposure in the Army.  
Charles B. Williams, Lancaster, certifies that his daughter was cured of a lingering sickness of eight months from various diseases, by Mischler's Bitters.

Henry Mader, Lancaster, was cured of difficulty in passing his water, by the use of the Bitters, and his wife also relieved from Rheumatic pains.  
Phillip Bonec, Lancaster, Cured of an affection of the Kidneys and Bladder, by the use of Mischler's Herb Bitter.

Daniel B. Herr, Rohrerstown, Lancaster Co., certifies that he was cured of severe stitches in the side which he was afflicted with for nine years.  
Jas. Hicking, Lititz, Pa., was cured of a severe attack of Chronic Rheumatism.

Wm. H. Jordan, Lancaster, relieved of Cholera Morbus in 10 or 15 minutes, by the Herb Bitters.  
Jacob Haag, Lancaster, says that his son was relieved of extraordinary pains in his arms and legs.

Samuel McDermel, Lancaster, cured of Dispelisus of 20 years standing by Mischler's Bitters.  
II G. Kendig, Farmer, near Lancaster, was cured of a severe attack of Dispelisus, by the Bitters.

Iugh Dougherty, Lancaster, says his daughter was cured of weakness, phthisic sore throat, &c.  
J. L. Baker, Lancaster, certifies that his family has been much relieved from affliction by the Bitters.

E. H. Rhoads, Remontown, Lancaster Co., cured of Inflammatory Rheumatism of some years standing.  
Jonathan Stroy, of Hayswood Hospital, Va., was cured of Rheumatism by the Bitters—contracted in the Army.

Thomas Brophy, Lancaster, recovered from attack of Fever and Ague, by the use of Mischler's Bitters.  
A. Musketnuss, Lancaster, cured of what is called a Running Leg, by application of the Bitters.

John Rote, Lancaster, cured of a Running Leg of 20 years' standing, by Mischler's Bitters.  
Isaac McIntyre, Lancaster, relieved of a severe pain across his kidneys, by the Herb Bitters.

C. H. Mayor, Lancaster, cured of a severe cold which had settled in his teeth, by Mischler's Bitters.  
J. F. Frodenberg, Lancaster, was entirely cured of a remarkable distressing Abscess by the Bitters.

JOHN B. BACHMAN,  
Columbia, March 18, 1864.

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**Poetry.**

**The Soldier Boy's Mother.**  
BY J. WILLIAM VAN NAME.

I had a son, a bright, fair boy,  
Whose smiles were dear to me,  
I was my all, his father died  
Long years ago at sea.  
And when his country called on him  
To save her flag and laws,  
My heart beat fast and faster yet  
But still I did not pause.

I bade him go and fight for truth,  
For liberty and right,  
To help remove from our fair land  
Secession's curse and blight.  
He left me in his manhood's pride  
On noble purpose bent,  
And ere a month had yet gone by  
In battle he was sent.

Just two months from the bright day  
I kissed my boy good-by,  
Committing him to Heaven above  
And another tear and sigh,  
He came back to his early home,  
But oh, his lips were cold,  
His forehead high and snowy white,  
Tainted with death's mould.

They made him a narrow grave,  
Beneath the churchyard sod,  
I knew his spirit pure and good  
Was with its maker God.  
And now I wait for life's dull chain  
Which bind me to this earth,  
To be unloosed that I may pass  
Up to my second birth.

And meet my noble soldier boy!  
Upon the shores of that bright land,  
Where many true, and pure and good,  
Have gone from patriot band.  
Where strife and war is never known,  
And partings do not occur,  
Oh, Father! haste the blessed day  
When I, too, may go home.

**A Remarkable Prophecy.**  
Twenty years ago Mrs. Henrietta Wellington Booth was invited in Europe by an American family of large possessions at the South to travel through the three States and see for herself their actual condition. Her rhymed reply was this singular prophecy:

You tell me of a bright land far over the sea,  
But, ah! can you call it the land of the free?  
Where the image of God, for a handful of gold,  
Like a leech of the field in the market is sold—  
Where the child from the mother's fond bosom is torn—  
Where the father is chained, leaving orphans forlorn  
Where the maiden is bartered, like merchandise  
And the widow is left to the lash and the groan of despair!

Woe! woe to the fair land! far over the main;  
For the caulkers of death, the lawyers' stain,  
Shall gnaw to thy vitals, while every sigh,  
From the victims who writhe, mounts for justice on high.  
And He, the great Lord of the universe wide,  
Shall smite thee to earth in thy strength and thy pride.  
For vengeance must fall for foul crimes done  
On the beings redeemed by his own beloved Son!

The sound of the war-drum shall thrill thee at night,  
As thy sons and thy brothers are born to the fight;  
And the slave and the cotton shall stee thee with pain,  
And the North and the South be divided in twain,  
And brother against brother shall strike in the fight,  
And battles be fought on the death of the night;  
And the white maid and widow in sorrow shall mourn,  
And the flags of thy freedom in letters be torn.

The North in her might like a whirlwind shall rise,  
And the notes of the canon be borne to the skies;  
And though the warm blood of her heroes be shed,  
The light of her freedom shall never be dead;  
The Stars and the stripes an Excelsior shall be,  
Proud Liberty's banner by land and by sea;  
And the Union, though spurned by the slaveholder's scorn,  
Shall be guarded by Northernmen for ages unborn.

**Original**

**A few more Remarks on Grammar.**  
MR. EDITOR.—In a former article, I stated that this important branch of Education suffered from the fact that it was taught in a formal and imperfect manner; and intended to give my opinion of the manner in which it should be taught; that opinion being based upon the success that had attended my own efforts in teaching it, contrasted with the success, (or rather, failure,) of others, who were fully as well versed as myself in the principles that underlie the construction of the language, as well as in the rules laid down by our most eminent Grammarians. This difference in results I have the modesty to attribute, not to any superior tact that I possessed in imparting instruction, nor to the possession of superior acquirements in the particular branch alluded to, but simply to the fact that I endeavored to instil principles, whilst they only taught forms. Before proceeding farther with this article, allow me to give a few reasons for assigning to Grammar the prominence that I have always given it in the range of studies embraced in the routine of our common schools.

"Grammar, as a science, treats of the natural connection between ideas and words, and develops the principles which are common to all languages."—Webster.

English Grammar is the science of Grammar as applied to the English language, and is a more comprehensive subject than would be supposed, from the manner in which it is generally taught. Man is a social being, and his pleasure in society is just in proportion to the pleasure he is able to impart, consequently the man who can make himself most agreeable in society derives, as a general rule, the most pleasure from that society. Now who is most sought after in society as the agreeable and pleasure-giving element? The "good talker," as he is often called; that is the man of good conversational powers. Not the man who can talk you to death with his technology of this, that or the other science, delivering learned disquisitions upon subjects in which not one tith of his hearers feel any interest—but the man who can talk fluently upon the common topics of the day in which all feel an interest. Is this a natural gift, or is it a faculty that admits of cultivation? I think the latter—now how is it to be cultivated? By the study of Grammar. Lexicographers tell us that Grammar teaches the natural connection between ideas and words.—Now what is conversation, but the expression of our ideas? and what constitutes the difference between the good talker and the man void of conversational powers, save that, both having identically the same ideas, the one expresses his ideas in a natural way, i. e., in a way that conveys exactly his idea to the mind of his hearer, and the other does not. If I am correct in my premises, viz; 1st, that our greatest pleasure as social beings, is derived from conversation; 2nd, that the faculty of conversation is one that admits of cultivation, and 3rd, that the study of Grammar is the best means of attaining the desired cultivation, then I think I have no need to proceed further to demonstrate the claims of Grammar to a prominent place in the range of studies of our youth. Now if Grammar is worthy of being placed in the front rank amongst our studies, I think it is highly important that it should be taught on correct principles, and not as a mere jumble of forms, (as is too often the case,) and I have therefore endeavored in my teachings to avoid, as far as possible, any particular form except in the mere item of nomenclature in which it is necessary that there should be an approach to uniformity.

After a class had become conversant with the definitions of the various parts of speech and thoroughly taught as to the different functions pertaining to them respectively, I began to exercise them in analysis of sentences; simple at first, of course, and increasing in difficulty as they increased in proficiency. My analysis was divided into two parts, viz:

The Logical and the Grammatical, i. e., I first required each member of the class to give me, in his own language, the exact idea contained in the passage, this I called a logical analysis, after which I required each word to be taken, and disposed of separately—not caring for forms—but, in such manner and phrase as showed that the pupil knew what he was doing, (which is not always the case where the parrot-like repetition of forms is adhered to,) showing what peculiar part each word in the sentence played in conveying to the mind the idea contained therein. This exercise I found to advance a class more rapidly in a knowledge of the principles that govern the construction of the language than any other that I had ever practised or seen practised by others, and I think I hazard nothing in asserting my ability to make good Grammarians, (not Murrys or Kirkhams, of course,) of a class of ordinarily intelligent boys or girls of fourteen, in three months, without having them once see a book on the subject, and that, too, in connection with the ordinary studies of the school.

I do not by any means consider Grammar the only branch of study that is permitted to suffer from formal teaching, and I may, in a subsequent article call attention to the manner in which Arithmetic, &c., are generally taught.

**Ex-Teacher.**

**Precept and Practice.**  
If the world could have been bettered by the simple enunciation of good precepts, evils which now are the scourge of every community, and the continual obstacles in the way of all moral reforms, would long since have been wholly eradicated. Experience, however has developed the fact, and that conclusively, that something beyond the "do this" is necessary. Action has been proven to be the great power of reform or eradication. Theories are valueless unless sustained by facts, and surely they cannot be obtained by inaction. Professors must go hand in hand with such acts as are consistent with them.

In every community there are many persons who acknowledge that intemperance is an evil, working mightily against the best interests of all; that misery it has caused, and is still causing, is inconceivable; that we would be happier were we freed from its destructive influence, and earnestly pray that the day may speedily come when it shall be known among us no more. These have

their professions but omit the practice of those very acts which are their natural offspring. They see their relatives and friends day after day yielding more and more to the influence of liquor, and urge them to reform, whilst they themselves are daily guilty of the same indulgence, though perhaps not to the same length. They hope to influence for good but what do they accomplish? They must at last sorrowfully acknowledge, if they are sincere, that they had been deceiving themselves. They thought to reform by preaching one set of precepts and practicing another. To such let the subjoined statement of the experience of a true friend of man bear its lessons.

Dr. Guthrie, speaking of his labors among the intemperate in Edinburg, says: "When laboring, which I did for nearly seven years among these classes, I saw so clearly that drink stood as the great impediment in the way of doing them good, that to induce them also to abandon it, I myself became a total abstainer. I hoped my precepts would have more weight when they were backed by example, and almost all whether men or women, who have devoted themselves to improvement of such districts—a very self-denying work—have found it indispensable to pursue the same course. Many have entered on the duties of home or city missionary without being total abstainers; but, (and this is a remarkable fact) few of them have passed six months at the work till they found it absolutely necessary, if they were to do any good, to preach, and, offering themselves as patterns, to practice total abstinence. That fact speaks volumes.—We do not believe in total abstinence as a substitute for the Gospel; but we do believe that drinking habits, like the tombstone at the grave of Lazarus, stand an all but inseparable barrier between the living and the dead, and must be removed before we can entertain the hope that their victims will hear or obey the voice which addresses the dead, saying, "Come forth!"

**Miscellaneous.**

**Impure Water.**  
Set a pitcher of ice water in a room inhabited, and in a few hours it will have absorbed from the room nearly all the respired and perspired gases of the room the air of which will have become purer but the water is utterly filthy. This depends on the fact the water has the faculty of condensing, and thereby absorbing all the gases, which it does without increasing its own bulk. The colder the water is, the greater its capacity to contain these gases. At ordinary temperature, a pint of water will contain a pint of carbonic acid gas, and several pints of ammonia. The capacity is nearly doubled by reducing the temperature to that of the ice. Hence water kept in the room awhile, is always unfit for use and should be often renewed, whether it becomes warm or not. And for the same reason, the water in a pump stock should all be pumped out in the morning before any is used. That which has stood in the pitcher over night is not fit for coffee water in the morning. Impure water is more injurious to the health than impure air, and every person should provide the means of obtaining fresh pure water for domestic uses.

**AN EDITOR CHALLENGED BY A FENIAN**  
—The New York Times, a few days ago, contained an editorial recommending the Irish in the "rural districts" not to send contributions to the Fenian organization in that city for the alleged purpose of revolutionizing Ireland, as most of the money would be spent to support a set of idle men in New York. On the appearance of the article, B. D. Killian, on behalf of Colonel O'Mahony, president of the Fenian organization, sent a note demanding of Mr. Raymond, the editor of the Times, a retraction, so far as it personally referred to the managers of the Fenian organization. This Mr. Raymond refused to do, whereupon Colonel O'Mahony sent Mr. Raymond, through Mr. Killian, a challenge to mortal combat. Mr. Raymond also declined this proposition, and the affair ended with the publication of the correspondence.

—War has gone, and peace has nominally come. Great battles have given place to private violence and outrage.—We may expect our brass cannon to be turned into "brass knucks."

—We are glad that oil is produced so abundantly, for a vast deal is needed to be poured on the troubled waters.—P. A. Tice.

—To teach early is to engrave on marble. To teach late is to write on sand.

**Proposed New Railroads.**  
We had a visit, on Thursday last, from a gentleman who communicated interesting facts as a groundwork for his belief that arrangements would soon be concluded, whereby three millions of dollars would be raised, pledged for the construction of a railroad from the Western Maryland Railroad, via Hagerstown, to Cumberland, thereby to open another outlet from the Maryland coal region to Baltimore.

As an auxiliary part of the project, we have information that many shares of the Gettysburg Railroad—a road seventeen miles long between Hanover and Gettysburg—have recently changed hands, with a view to the construction of a new railroad from Oxford on its line, east to Columbia on the Susquehanna river, there to connect with the Reading and Columbia Railroad; and also its elongation westward from Gettysburg to a junction with the Hagerstown extension of the Western Maryland Railroad; so that a new road built east from Columbia would to the South Mountain, be the main stem of a line forking thence to Baltimore via the West Maryland Railroad, and to New York via Gettysburg, Columbia, Reading and Allentown.

An examination of the map will disclose the strategic significance of this new route from Maryland to New York.—And as trains are now run on a combination time-table from New York to Columbia, it is not possible (especially if the Gettysburg R. R. be worked into the plan) that new links between Columbia and the Western Maryland R. R. extension will be built; for, if built into Maryland, it will also be extended hereafter to Washington, thus filling out a back-door line from Washington to New York, as well as from Eastern Virginia and Western Maryland to New York. From the Potomac south, too, the open valleys of Virginia will invite farther extensions and more distant connections.

Verily, the existing Atlantic trunk lines are being menaced on all sides by new-born rivals, animated by no mean ambition! And when we review what has been done, who shall say that this or that project or enterprise will not be consummated? The newest nothing under the sun is the latest railroad scheme, born on paper and swaddled in a map.—Phila. U. S. R. & Mining Register.

**Packing Eggs for Winter.**  
Mrs. L. W. Slawson of Kenosha, Wis. says she has kept eggs perfectly good and fresh till a year old in the following manner: She pours some wheat into the bottom of a barrel, and places the eggs, day by day as they are gathered, standing on the small end in the wheat. When that course is full, she pours another layer of wheat on the eggs and repeats the process. When the barrel is full it is covered and placed in a dry cellar.—The barrel stands upon the end without turning, and the eggs are taken out as wanted. She says that it is not only unnecessary to reverse the barrel when packed, as recommended by some members of the club, but that it is injurious.

**A WHOLE FAMILY BURNED TO DEATH IN STEEL COUNTY, WIS.—**A family by the name of Clark, living near Plain Creek, in this county, were burned to death by the explosion of kerosene oil in the following shocking manner:—Having occasion to fill a lamp, Mr. Clark undertook to do so without extinguishing the blaze. The oil in the lamp took fire and exploded, communicating the fire to the can, which also exploded, enveloping him in flames. He ran out the door and rolled himself upon the grass, but before he could succeed in extinguishing the fire, he was burned to a crisp. His wife was sitting near the door holding a sick child, but when the explosion took place, fell to the ground, and before they could be rescued, both mother and child were burned to ashes. The house and its contents were entirely consumed.—[Wisconsin paper.]

**A Lucky Name.**  
In the year 1604, on the 5th of December, a boat crossing the Menia Straits, with eighty-one passengers, was upset, and only one of the company, named Hugh Williams, was saved. On the same day, in the year 1785, was upset another boat, containing about sixty passengers, and every person perished with the exception of one, whose name also was Hugh Williams; and on the 5th of August 1820, a third boat met the same disaster but the passengers of this were no more than twenty-five, and, singular to relate, the whole perished with the exception of one, whose name was Hugh Williams.

—The great American branches of labor are as follows: Blacksmiths, 112,357; carpenters, 252,958; clerks, 134,485; farmers, 2,433,895; farm hands, 785,679; laborers, 969,801; miners, 147,750; shoemakers, 161,680; servants, 559,908; tailors, 101,808; teachers, 110,469.