# The Columbia Spy.

J. W. YOCUM, ..... Editor.

J. W. YOCUM, J. A. WOLFERSBERGER, } Publishers and Proprietors.

Columbia, Pa.

*Saturday, November 27, 1869.*

COMMUNICATIONS, letters, contributions, generally of merit and interest to the reader, will be acceptable from friends from all quarters.



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Here is an opportunity to get a machine for nothing. It is warranted for one year, and instructions how to operate given free. The machine will be complete in every department, with all the necessary attachments perfect. Let us see who will get the first.


WITH railroad and steamboat disasters, and piratical and malicious murders, the loss of population must be compensated by increased emigration.

THE newspaper reporters, editors and the fraternity generally are getting up the Presidential Message; of course they all know more about it than the President does. It reminds us of the man who counted the chickens, &c.

THE storms and floods have done much damage during the Full, and, if the prognostication of the wise are to be regarded, we may expect a grand finale of the current year before another week. The storms, and heavy rains, taken in conjunction with the repeated shocks of earthquakes afford matter for serious contemplation and study.

**Newspaper Power.**

"Thirty years ago," says Wilkes' Spirit, "the orator ruled America; to-day it is ruled by the editors." It adds. "There is a class of men among bankers, and merchants, and lawyers, who affect a condescension toward the journalists, which is intensely amusing. The writer for the newspaper appears to their blinking eyes a kind of literary adventurer, who is to be tolerated for his genius, but not to be trusted in business. They are ignorant that it sells their goods, furnishes all their facts, and presents them gratuitously with opinions. They do not know, as Jay Cook does, that the newspapers of America sold two thousand millions of national bonds. They do not know, as Edwin M. Stanton knows, that the newspapers of America sent five hundred thousand men to the war. They do not know that the newspapers of America will nominate the President, determine the election, and dictate the legislation of Congress Newspapers lead them by the nose wherever they go; but they do not feel the pressure, which, is the reason why we give this special tweak."

**The Ho-ax Giant.**

Some time ago we had occasion to refer to the discovery of a giant dug up in Syracuse, N. Y., and which it was claimed was petrified, but which the more thoughtful believed to have been made of gypsum. Since then this new wonder has passed through the test of several examination committees in part composed of the greatest scientific minds of the country. It has in turn been pronounced stone, gypsum and marble.

The latest theory however, and the most profound (?) is that it is an iron casting coated over carefully with cement. It is admitted that the statue is not solid, that when struck it gives out a ringing sound, and possesses several other evidences of being cast iron. Intelligence from Syracuse shows that it is heavier than solid stone, and that it was found on a farm belonging to a man, who has a cousin, who lectures on the human frame, and illustrates by the aid of manikins. Besides all this, the finding and unearthing of the giant was done so carefully that it was not even scratched, that the diggers knew exactly where to find it, so as not injure it with spades or pick-axes, and that beneath the statue leaves in perfect preservation were found. Whatever scientists may pronounce it, we believe it to be a fraud.

The *Dispatch* naively suggests that since Vanderbilt, the money giant of the day, has had a statue unveiled, why not have the "Cardiff Giant" be sent to New York to commemorate the life services and death of that colossal cheat, Fisk, Jr., of New York. We propose to send a special agent to interview the monster.

**Can we Save our Public Schools?**

In our last issue we ventured to predict that nothing short of the disestablishment of the Common School system, and the establishment of denominational schools would satisfy the anti-Bible movement. It is of no particular importance from what source this opposition to the Bible may come. We have now however more especially to deal with the position which the Roman Catholic portion of our population has taken, as the first aggressive step has been made by them. The action of the Cincinnati School Board is the key note to the present discussion, and however much we may condemn or approve that action, the question in all its phases should be considered, and if possibly be met with a spirit of toleration and kindness, impugning to no one undue evil motives.

If the Roman Catholic church demanded the exclusion of the Bible only, we, as dissidents, might with a slight effort submit to such a demand. The Golden Rule would step in and help us in our submission; but this is not all.

The Catholics demand even more; they will not be satisfied until the glorious fabric of our common schools is swept away, and nothing left but the ruins, upon which they would build sectarian and denominational schools throughout the land.

From an editorial in the New York *Tablet*, the acknowledged organ of the church we make the following significant extract:

The School Board of Cincinnati have voted, we see from the papers, to exclude the Bible and all religious instruction from the Public Schools of the city. If this has been done with a view to reconciling Catholics to the Common School system, its purpose will not be realized. It does not meet nor in any degree lessen our objection to the Public School system, and only proves the impracticability of that system in a mixed community of Catholics and Protestants; for it proves that the schools must, to be sustained, become thoroughly godless But to us godless schools are still less acceptable than sectarian schools, and we object less to the reading of King James' bible, even in the schools, than we do to the exclusion of all religious instruction. American Protestantism of the orthodox stamp is far less evil than German Infidelity.

The above etxract plainly points out the future policy of the Catholic Church. From the same author we quote further:

"But there is a second objection to the Public School system. Exclude every sectarian exercise, and wholly secularize the schools, let them teach nothing of religion, but be confined solely to secular education; what is the result? The system is even more objectionable than before. Education without religion is as a ship, at sea, without a compasss. The child so trained will become an irreligious, unreliable, and, in too many cases, an immoral member of society. His education will be perverted to uses injurious to his fellow beings as well as to himself. Only religious and moral principles will preserve the true harmony of his being, and direct the use of his faculties and knowledge to good and useful ends. Without those principles his motto will become, not even that of the heathen poet, "*post nummos virtus,*" *after* money,—or material ends—virtue, but "*post nummos nihil.*" If our Public Schools are wholly irreligious their fruit will be of the same character. The schools of a nation, next to the domestic fireside, are the foundations of its character and greatness. With the poor, in fact, the schools are required to supplant, to a certain degree, the influences of the domestic hearth. Hence, it has always been a cardinal doctrine, in the economy of the Catholic Church, to incorporate religious instruction with the daily secular teachings in its schools."

The inference is unmistakable that the present agitation of the Bible question is a death aim at the Public schools—the great guarantee of our civil and religious liberty. When once we consent to the demands of one religious denomination, we open the way for innumerable dissensions. It is not enough for these people that we give up the Bible; we must in addition give up the great bulwark of our liberties, that for which our New England fathers and our own Stevens gained such glorious renown. Should the State accede the disestablishment of the Common Schools, or vote an appropriation of a part of the fund to one denomination, hundreds of other demands will be made for like divisions. One whole system of education must be changed, our entire series of school books, teaching plainly man's duties in Church and State, will be remodelled of necessity, and every reference to God and his word studiously avoided. While we might be willing as a last necessity to omit the use of the Bible in the schools, yet we can never consistently favor the division of the school fund or the abolition of the system. We are jealous of our liberties—their safety rests in the intelligence of the people. We recognize no temporal power on earth save our country and her laws, and no self-constituted throne will ever receive our adoration or obeisance.

—Since writing the above, we have read an article on this subject form the pen of Rev. Samuel T. Spear, D. D., from which we make the following extracts:

"What, then, is the change which these parties desire? Is it the destruction of our common school system, and the distribution of the public school funds among private schools instituted by particular sects and so conducted as to teach their religious peculiarities? If so, then far distant be the day that shall witness their success. We should regard it as one of the most serious disasters which could happen to the country. If, on the other hand, these parties simply desire such a change in our common school system as will place its administration on the basis which we have adopted in the construction of our civil policy, and if with a view to this end they press the above argument, then we confess that the argument is not only pertinent to the issue, but also one which deserves to be carefully considered. The premises are undoubtedly the very ones upon which Protestants would strenuously insist for a like conclusion, provided the Douay versions were the one whose reading was the matter in debate. They would object to the use of the *Catholic* Bible in schools conducted by the State and supported by funds for whove creation they were taxed. In our judgment, the objection would be well taken, and hence we are not able to see why, upon the essential merits of the argument, the objection is not just as well taken when urged by Catholics against a like use of the *Protestant* Bible. Protestants have no more right to force the reading of King James's version of the Scriptures upon the children of Catholics than Catholics would have to force the Douay version upod the children of Protestants. Both are alike taxed for the support of public schools, and both live under a government which disowns all formal connection between church and state.

It necessarily results, from this view of the case, that the controversy between the Protesant and the Catholic can never be harmoniously settled, except by their mutual agreement *to omit* the reading of *any* version of the Scriptures in our public schools. They must come to this point, or continue the warfare, deciding the question in this locality and that according to the accidental preponderance of numbers. If this be all that the Catholics desire, then we can see no sufficient reason why Protestants should not meet them on this basis. It is a fair basis, just to all parties. It places the Catholic and the Protestant on precisely the same footing. It not only accords with the genius of our republican institutions; but also exempts the public school system from any possible charge of sectarianism, and opens it widely and broadly to the children of all classes. With it the Catholic ought to be satisfied; and surely the Protestant can afford to make the concession, (if such it be,) when he remembers that, if the Douay version were the one in debate, he would demand a like concession to his views.

If however, the Catholic programme be agitation, either for the purpose of breaking up the comman school system or for that of diverting a portion of the public funds to the support of private Catholic schools, as a sort of peace offering then we pronounce the programme utterly insincere in its argument and just as objectionable in its end. To neither of these purposes would we yield for a moment. The common school system ought to be maintained "at all hazards," and against all enemies. No sectarian affinities in any direction ought ever to jeopard its interests. Moreover, not a dollar of the public money ought ever to be appropriated for the support of any sectarian schools, whether they be Catholic or Protestant. It is a breach of faith. It is virtually *stealing* the public money, and applying it to purposes entirely foreign to those for which it was collected. If Presbyterians want Presbyterian schools, then let them organize them upon their own responsibility, and pay the bills on their own responsibility, and not ask Baptists, Jews or Catholics, through the medium of a taxlevy, to aid them in this work. Let the religious sects have as many private schools is they wish, and there teach what they like; but when it comes to the public school, in which all are equally concerned and for the support of which all are taxed then it seems to us that all had better merge the religionist in the *citizen*, and compromise their differences in the former respect, if there be any, on the basis upon which our political and civil system rests —a basis that will be just to all and ought to give offense to the conscientious scruples of none. The Catholic must accept this principle and be content with it, if sincere and honest in the agitation of the school question. If he will not do so, then he is shown to be hypocritical in the argument in which he offers. He then places himself in the wrong, justly alienates all sympathy on the part of the general public, and proves himself to be the sectarian enemy of our common school system.

**Letter from Quarryville.**

Quarryville Nov. 23rd, 1869

*Editor Spy:*—

Bart Township is bounded North by Paradise, East by Sadsbury, South by Colerain and West by Eden. Population in 1860 1532; Presidential vote in 1868 340. Value of Real and Personal Property $284,636. Has four grist mills, five saw mills, three hotels, two nickel mines, one iron ore mine, seven public schools, two Presbyterian, one Episcopal, and one Methodist Church, one Friends Meeting House, and three Post Offices. Its villages are Georgetown, Green Tree, Nine Points, Bartville, White Hall, and Mount Pleasant.

Mine ridge, a lofty chain of hills, extends along the Nothern border of the Township; it is traversed from East to West by the "Great Valley," the surface is rolling, the soil in the valley is limestone, and that on the higher grounds clay.

Thirty years ago Bart was considered a poor Township, particularly in the neighborhood of Georgetown, then called "Hard Scrabble," but since that time great improvements have been made; by the use of lime the land has become productive, and few parts of our county present a state of more general thrift and plenty than "Old Bart." Her inhabitants are a staid and sober people, principally engaged in agricultural pursuits.

About one mile North East from Georgetown is the celebrated Nickel mine smelting works, owned by John Wharton Esq. of Philadelphia, superintended by Capt. Charles Dobble, which gives employment to quite a number of hands. The Phœnixville Iron Co. have a very extensive iron ore mine near the Green Tree; about 150 tons of ore per week are hauled from this mine to Christiana by teams, and shipped by railroad to the company's works. Owing to so much hauling by heavy wagons from this place to Christiana, the roads are always very bad; indeed in the winter season, they are almost impassable, all of which would be avoided by the construction of our contemplated railroad, the route for which passes through the property upon which the mine is located.

Georgetown the principal village of the Township, is pleasantly located about the centre of the Township. It has a post office, three stores, tin shop, blacksmith shop, wagon maker shop, shoe shop, two physicians, hotel and church, (Methodist) and is a place of considerable business.

White Hall has a store, and Episcopal Church, and is situated immediately at the Nickel mines.

Mount Pleasant has no business; it contains a school house, and several private dwellings, and is located one mile west of Georgetown.

Green Tree has a hotel, store, smith shop, &c., and is the place where the elections are held.

Nine Points, located at the crossing of the Noble and Wilmington roads, with a hotel, store, smithshop, post office, is pleasantly situated in a thriving and rapidly improving neighborhood, which twenty years ago was lying in open commons.

Bartville is located two miles West from Nine Points, on the Noble road, near the line of Colerain, has a store, several mechanics, private dwellings, and a post office.

H. W. G.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 24th, 1869.

*Editor Spy:*—Enjoying a few leisure moments, I thought it to improve them by writing to you and informing fyou that, notwithstanding Columbia is a go-ahead place, *we still* live, and expect to rank high as a city by the census. Harrisburg, I doubt not, has improved more during the last five years than any inland town in the State. We are about building extensive water works that will be the wonder and admiration of even our own citizens. All kinds of mechanical labor command high prices; besides all our foundries and machine works are doing a very brisk trade, as well as furnaces, steel, and nail works; in fact no business men have reason to complain of dull times. Our hotels are fixing up in anticipation of good times when the Legislature meets, and judging from the list of applications for Bank charters, we may expect a good time coming. Our beneficial associations are all in a prosperous condition, and we hear of more being added every month. We intend next spring to erect a very large Odd Fellows' Hall in the Square—an improvement long needed, which I think will amply repay the stockholders. The right kind of men have hold of it and it is bound to go ahead. Lancaster county sends for the first time since, I think, the day of our lamented Stevens, the best representatives, and from their well known reputation for honesty and intelligence, we may expect honest legislation.

Yours &c.,

MAX.

**Spy-ings.**

—Cider is plentiful.
—Grapes are scarce.
—Lancaster is happy.
—Boston has no jubilee.
—Church choirs are noisy.
—Erie has a debt of $620,000.
—Hyacinths has gone North.
—Chickens have the rinderpest.
—The snow storm was universal.
—The Chinese have Sunday schools.
—Thieves are plenty in Washington.
—Cincinnati wants a new post office.
—The rivers of Canada are full of ice.
—The Bible question is a difficult one.
—Butler is infested with highwaymen.
—Female violinists are on the increase.
—Troupes are Burlesquing peace jubilee.
—Washington has two hundred M. P.s.
—Philipsburg is to have a $50,000 tannery.
—School Teachers are getting higher wages.
—Pray on Christmas; feast on New Year's day.
—Many Western farmers lost their potatoes.
—The Pope smokes a cigar after each meal.
—Dayton, Ohio, is building new water works.
—General Wool left an estate valued at $950,000.
—The snow birds are on a visit to Saratoga springs.
—St. Louis has seventy miles of street railways.
—England uses two thousand tons beeswax annually.
—Lectures pay better in Boston than in any other city.
—A Scranton weekly paper is to be removed to Plymouth.
—Connecticut is stocking its ponds and lakes with bass.
—Cider apples were a good crop this year in Bucks county.
—Deaths in the Luzerne county prisons average two a day.
—Atlanta, Georgia, has three Democratic candidates for mayor.
—The "Fat man,s association" fever is spreading to the West.
—The Illinois State Prison guards have struct for higher wages.
—Erie is discussing the question of having paid fire department.
—Belsefonte's new glass works turn out about 1,000 boxes per week.
—Michigan is being overrun by thieves and vagrants from the East.
—Turnips twenty six inches in circumference are raised in Ephrata.
—The Bucks county corn crop is not so abundant as it was last season.
—Burglars and horse-thieves have made a successful raid on Greenville.
—There are upwards of five thousand practising physicians in Illinois.
—Parker's Landing intends applying for a charter to be incorporated into a borough.
—The question of the "Bible in the public schools" is agitating St. Louis just now.
—Charles Taylor fell into the Schuylkill last week, at Spring Mill, and was drowned.
—George Francis Train persists in the declaration that he will be our next President.
—Bedford has discovered within her borders a vein of iron, from four to eight feet deep.
—Twenty six thousand dollars is the sum taken to run the Scranton *Republican* a year.
—Albany has a society of progressive young ladies under the title of "Girls of the Period.
—The Quakertown *Independent* complains that Bucks county is infested with beggars.
—Last Monday the Colebrookdale Railroad was opened for travel as far as Mount Pleasant.
—When a man gets drunk in Janesville, Wisconsin, they say that he has "missed his demeanor."
—When the Vienna papers run dry for scandals they say Bismarck has been drinking to much.
—The New York *World* calls the Thanksgiving Day in that town "The Feast of Drumsticks."
—Detroit has a tobacco factory which turns out fifteen hundred pounds of plug tobacco a day.
—Butter was sixty cents per pound last week in Chester; at Lebanon it brought but forty-five cents.
—"Our pockets first, the people's afterwards," is the appropriate motto of one of our exchanges.
—A pair of deer horns sent from Omaha to Dr. Germer, of Erie, weight twenty-seven and a half pounds.
—Poultry in Hilltown, Bucks county, is dying by the score. The chicken disease has attacked them.
—Charles Reade, having made superfluous money by his novels, proposes to build a theatre in London.
—If a colored man is a fifteenth amendment, why isn't a woman's rights a sixteenth amendment.?
—The quarterly convention of the Good Templars of Montgomery county met last Tuesday at Kulpsville.
—A Pittsburg newspaper carrier ran off with and married his boarding misstress's daughter the other day.
—Chicago is trying to entice some ten thousand poor Chinamen to that place to act as domestic servants.
—Berks and Schuylkill county homœopathic physicians have organized an association for mutual benefit.
—Fifty-five cars per day loaded with grain by the Erie elevator. The supply is greater than the means to handle it.
—Boston is trying to annex all the towns in the neighborhood, for the purpose of rivalling Philadelphia in the census of 1870.
—Detroit has floored all the enginehouses with Nicholson pavement, much to the pleasure of the boys who run with the machine.
—He-who-drinks-a-quart-of-fire-water without winking, "is a Western warrior who has several relatives in this neighborhood."
—The woman's right movement has made more progress in Ireland than anywhere else, a female having been received in the order there.
—On Sunday evening, Charles Reichert, while carolessly handling a gun, it was discharged, instantly killing Amelia Gebhart, aged four years.
—Parker's Landing has a theatre and an academy of music—both doing a good business. Six months ago the place had scrarcely any population.
—A minister in Ringtown, Schuylkill county, was superseded in his charge for horse-stealing; his successor has been arrested for murder.
—In Tennessee it is said that those who objected to Andrew Johnson's out door speaking, object still more strongly to his going into the House.
—The Harrisburg *Patriot* and the Williamsport *Standard*, both Democratic sheets, advocate the exclusion of the Bible from the public schools.
—Luzerne county miners have drafted a bill on the subject of mine ventilation, which they will attempt to get passed by the Legislature this winter.
—The hogs in Cincinnati are dying from a disease caused by being fed too long on slops. An exchange, commenting on this, says Cincinnati will soon be depopulated.

PROF. W. A. DEAN has given a course of lessons on penmanship in this place. The principles of his system of teaching penmanship have commended themselves to our approbation. Much interest has been excited among the pupils. He has taught those to write who never wrote before. Prof. D. will give a course of 9 lessons in Manheim, and will return to this place. All those wishing his services will call at this office.


## *SPECIAL NOTICES.*

HOW HOSTETTER'S BITTERS CURE DYSPEPSIA.

THE WHOLE STORY IN A NUTSHELL.

The office of the stomach is to convert the food into a cream-like semi-fluid, called CHYME. This is effected partly by the action of a solvent, called the gastric juice, which exudes from the coating of the stomach, and partly by a mechanical movement of that organ, which *churns*, as it were, the dissolving ailment. The CHYME passes from the stomach into the duodenum, or entrance to the bowels, where it is subjected to the action of the bile, and nutritious portion of it converted into a fluid called *Chyle*, which eventually becomes blood.

Now, it is evident that if the great solvent, the gastric juice, is not produced in sufficient quantity, or if the mechanical action of the stomach is not sufficiently brisk, the *first process of digestion* will be but imperfectly performed. It is also clear that if the liver, which plays such an important part in changing the nourishing portion of the chyme into the material of the blood, is congested, or in any unnatural condition, the *second process* will not be thoroughly accomplished. The result of the *two failures* is *dyspepsia*, complicated with *biliousness*.

The mode in which HOSTETTER'S BITTERS operate in such cases is this: They invigorate the cellular membrance of the stomach, which involves the gastric juice, thereby insuring an ample sufficiency of the fluid to completely dissolve the food. They also act upon the nerves of the stomach, causing an exceleration of the mechanical movement necessary to reduce the food to a homogeneous mass. They also act specifically upon the liver, strengthening it, and so enabling it to produce an ample and regular supply of bile, for the purpose of converting the nutritious particles of the *Chyme* into *Chyle*, and promote the passage through the bowels of the useless debris.

In this way, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS cure dyspepsia and liver complaint. The explanation is plain, simple, philosophical, and *true*.

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PAIN KILLER

MANHATTAN, Kansas, April 17, 1867.

MESSRS. PERRY DAVIS & SON,

GENTLEMEN:—* * * I want to say a little more about the Pain Killer. I consider it a very valuable medicine, and always keep it on hand. I have traveled a good deal; since I have been in Kansas, and never without taking it with me. In my practice I used it freely for the Asiatic-Cholera in 1849, and with better success than with any other medicine. I also used it here for Cholera in 1855, with the same good results.

A. HUNTING, M. D.

* * * * I regret to say that the Cholera has prevailed here of late to great extent. For the last three weeks, from ten to fifty or sixty fatal cases each day have been reported. I should add that the Pain Killer sent recently from the Mission House, has been used with considerable success during this epidemic. If taken in season, it is generally effectual in checking the disease.

REV. CHAS. HARDING, Sholapore, India."

sept4-69-tfw

THE ONLY RELIABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA

IN THE KNOWN WORLD.

Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial are a positive and infallible cure for dyspepsia in its most aggravated form, and no matter of how long standing.

They penetrate the secret abode of this terrible disease, and exterminate it, root and branch, forever.

They alleviate more agony and silent suffering than tongue can tell.

They are noted for curing the most desperate and hopeless cases, when every known means fail to afford relief.

No form of dyspepsia or indigestion can resist their penetrating power.

DR. WISHART'S

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which the highest medical properities are retained. It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite. It strengthens the debilitated system. It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corrupion which scrofula breeds on the lungs. It di-solves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs. Its healing properties act upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation. It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

*Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, &c.*

A medical expert, holding honorable collegiate diplomas, devotes his entire time to the examination of patients at the office pertaining. Associated with him are three consulting physicians of acknowledged eminence, whose services are given to the public Free of Charge.

This opportunity is offered by no other institution in the country.

Letters from any part of the country, asking advice, will be promptly and gratuitously responded to. Where convenient, remittances should take the shape of

DRAFTS OR POST-OFFICE ORDERS.

Price of Wishart's American Dyspepsia Pills, $1 a box. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

Price of Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, $1.50 a bottle, or $11 per dozen. Sent by express.

All communications should be addressed

L. J. C. WISHART, M. D.,
No. 232 North Second Street,
Philadelphia.

oct23-3m]

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

THE REMEDY FOR CURING

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS,
BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA
AND CROUP.

As an Expectorant

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is composed of the active principles of roots and plants, which are chemically extracted, so as to retain all their medical qualities.

MINISTERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

Who are so often afflicted with throat disease, will find a sure remedy in this Balsam. Lozenges and wafers sometimes give relief, but the Balsam, taken a few times, will insure a permanent cure.

Will all those afflicted with Coughs or Consumption, give the Balsam a full trial, they will be pleased with the result, and confess that the Sure Remedy is Found at Last.

IT IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

nov6-'69-1em-6m

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, will cure Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, if taken according to directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver, and put it to work; the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, and throws it off by an easy expectoration; for when the phlegm or matter is ripe, a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and the food will make good blood.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the ducts of the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the Pills can do: nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison which is very dangerous to use except with great care), that will unlock a gall-bladder and start the secretion of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver Complaint is one of the most prominent causes of Consumption.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the alkali in the Seaweed, which this preserption is made of, assists the stomach to throw out its gastric juice, to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring in the stomach.

The great reason why physicians do not cure consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicine to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies.

Dr. Schenck, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills or fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has consumption, of course the lungs are in some way diseased, either tubercles, abscesses, bronchial irritation, pleura adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not yet only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now the only chance is to take Schenck's three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will begin to want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure consumption.

When there is no lung disease, and only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient without the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all bilious complaints, as they are perfectly harmless. Dr. Schenck, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health for many years past, and now weighs 225 pounds, was wasted away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of pulmonary consumption, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless and left him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success. Full directions accompanying each, make it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless the patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his principal office, Philadelphia every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond Street, New York, every other Tuesday, and at No. 35 Hanover Street, Boston, every other Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A M to 3 P M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half-dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK,
15 N. 6th St., Phila., Pa.

sept1-69-tfw]

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY Description neatly executed at this Office

## *SPECIAL NOTICES.*

☞ DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS and CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., and Professor of *Diseases of the Eye and Ear, (his specialty) in the Medical College of Pennsylvania*, 12 years *experience*, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 805 Arch street, Phila. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The Medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination. [sept1-69-1tw

## *NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.*

LADIES' FANCY FURS!

JOHN FAREIRA,

718 Arch Street.

Middle of the Block, between 7th and 8th street, South Side,

PHILADELPHIA.

Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds and quality of

FANCY FURS

FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

Having enlarged, remodeled and improved my old and favorably known FUR EMPORIUM, and having imported a very large and splendid assortment of all the different kinds of Furs from first hands, in Europe, and have had them made up by the most skillful workmen, I would respectfully invite my friends of Lancaster and adjacent Counties to call and examine my very large and beautiful assortment of Fancy Furs, for Ladies and Children. I am determined to sell at as low prices as any other reputable House in this city. All Furs Warranted. No misrepresentations to effect sales.

JOHN FAREIRA.

oct26-1m] 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

COLUMBIA CLASSICAL AND FEMALE INSTITUTE, prepares young men and boys for College, Business, or Teaching, and affords young ladies superior advantages in securing a complete education. Special attention is given to the common English branches, Music, French, and the

NATURAL SCIENCES,

including Botany, Philosophy, Chemistry and Astronomy, as well as to the Classics and higher Mathematics. The next session commences on Thursday, the 26th of August. For circulars, address

REV. H. N. ALEXANDER,
sept4-69-tfw] Columbia, Pa.

JACOB ROTHARMEL,

PREMIUM

Brush Manufacturer

DEALER IN

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No 9½ NORTH QUEEN ST.,

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1869. PHILADELPHIA 1869

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

Manufacturers of

PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES

Sales Rooms, Cor. Fourth & Market Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Factory, Cor. Twenty-third and Sansom Streets

NEW STYLES EVERY DAY, OF OUR OWN MAKE.

sep-25-69-3mo.

A GOOD HOUSE FOR RENT!

A New House, built and occupied about one year, or a part of it, will be rented on reasonable terms to a respectable family. Apply to Mrs. McGovern on the premises, Fifth street, near Union, Columbia, or at the SPY office.

oct16-tf

PRICES OF COAL AT H. F. BRUNER'S YARD.

| | Usual. | Delivd |
|---|---|---|
| West Lehigh Stove and Egg | 5.50 | 6.25 |
| " Nutt for Morning | | |
| Glory | 5.65 | 5.90 |
| Schuylkill Stove and Egg | 5.90 | 6.25 |
| " Nutt | 4.65 | 5.90 |
| Shamokin Stove and Egg | 6.15 | 6.40 |
| " Nutt | 5.15 | 5.90 |
| East Boston (Wilkesbarre Coal) | | |
| Stove and Egg | 6.65 | 7.00 |
| Maltby Stove and Egg | 6.90 | 7.25 |
| Old Baltimore mines Stove and Egg | 7.15 | 7.50 |
| Old Baltimore mines Nutt | 5.90 | 6.25 |
| Lykens Valley Stove and Egg | 7.15 | 7.50 |
| " Nutt | 5.90 | 6.25 |
| Fuller No. 4 | 6.15 | 6.50 |
| Lykens Valley off the Reading Railroad one dollar less. | | |

All coal sent from yard in good order.

sept11-69-tf] H. F. BRUNER.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

AT

PATTON'S COAL YARD,

ON FRONT STREET,

Is the place to buy your coal.

Particular attention is given to have coal sent out cleaned and screened. Have on hands and will keep all kinds of coal that is wanted.

DIAMOND,
LOCUST MOUNTAINS,
PINE GROVE,
LYKENS VALLEY
AND
BITUMINOUS COALS.

Will furnish coal by the car-load from any mines that is desired at the

LOWEST PRICES.

also,

DRY PINE WOOD

by the cord or barrel.

sept1-tfw] SCOTT PATTON.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale on SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 27th, inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., at the Franklin House, in the Borough of Columbia, the following valuable Real Estate:

No. 1. All that part or lot of ground, situated on the South side of Locust street, between Second and Third, adjoining the Odd Fellows' Hall on the West, and property of Samuel Swartz on the East, with a three-story Brick Dwelling thereon. The lot has a front on Locust street of 25 feet, with a depth of 70 feet.

No. 2. All that certain piece or lot of ground, situate on the South side of Walnut street, between Second and Third streets, fronting 16 feet on Walnut street, and extending to a ten feet alley, bounded on the West by property of John J. McHugue, with a two-story Frame Dwelling House thereon.

No. 3. All that piece or lot of ground, situate on the North side of Locust street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, with a front of 20 feet on Locust street, and extending in depth 240 feet more or less, bounded on on the East by property of Mary Richard

For further information apply on day of sale, or address

EDWARD REESE,
No. 1011 Lancaster Avenue,
nov6'69-3t] West Philadelphia, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale at the Washington House, (Black's Hotel,) in the Borough of Columbia, on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30th, 1869, at 7 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, situate in said borough:

A LOT OF GROUND adjoining the Wm Bingham House, on the East side of Perry street, bounded North by the Washington House property, East by a fourteen feet public alley, South by property of William Hess, and on the West by Front street, containing in front thirty-six feet two inches, and in depth one hundred and ninety-two feet, with TWO STORIES and INVELLING HOUSE thereon, a brick Lager Oven for a Baker, a Candy Manufactory, an Ice House and Stable, and Good Fruit Trees and Grape Vines. This property has been occupied as a Confectionery for twenty-five years.

This property is one of the most publicand desirable business locations in Columbia, and the back end of the lot is valuable for building purposes.

Terms will be made known at sale by.

JACOB B. SMITH,
CATHARINE A. SNYDER,
MAGGIE McFALLS, and
MARY ANN RICHARD,
Heirs of John P. Smith, deceased.

J. A. JORDAN, Auctioneer. [nov6-3

PUBLIC SALE

OF

REAL ESTATE.

On MONDAY, DECEMBER 6th, 1869, will be sold a VALUABLE FARM, situated in Conestoga township, York county, nine miles south of Wrightsville, late the property of Mary Bridge, deceased. The improvements consist of a large Bank Barn, a new Frame House, Kitchen, Spring House, and all necessary outbuildings. The land is in high state of cultivation, and has recently been well fined. About ten acres of Wood Land.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M., when conditions will be made known by

WILLIAM BRADY, and
WILLIAM LONG DS,
nov20-3t* Administrators.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

AT

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will expose at Public Sale at the Washington House, (Black's Hotel,) in the borough of Columbia, on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1869, at 7 o