The Sunbury [illegible]

Is Published Every Friday

EM'L WILVERT, Proprietor,

Corner of Third St., and Market Square,

SUNBURY, PA.

At One Dollar and Fifty Cents

If paid strictly in advance; $1,75 if paid within the year; or $2.00 in all cases when payment is delayed till after expiration of the year. No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the publisher. These terms are rigidly adhered to. All new subscriptions to the American by persons living outside of the County of Northumberland, must be accompanied with the cash. This is made necessary by the difficulty experienced in collecting unpaid subscriptions at a distance.

SUNBURY AMERICAN.

Established in 1840.
PRICE $1 50 IN ADVANCE.

SUNBURY, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1874.

New Series, Vol. 6, No. 25.
Old Series, Vol. 35, No. 25.

Rates of Advertising.

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1,50; three insertions $2,00.

Space.	1m.	2m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.00	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	17.00	25.00
Quarter Column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	60.00
One column	30.00	36.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly—Transient advertisements must be paid before insertion, except where parties have accounts.

Local notices twenty cents a line, and ten cents for every subsequent insertion.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column $2,00 per year for the first two lines, and $1,00 for each additional line.

Medical.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL

DR. JOHNSTON,

Physician of this celebrated Institution, has discovered the most certain, speedy, pleasant and effectual remedy in the world for all

DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE.

Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsy, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—these terrible Disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those secret and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes of anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN

especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons or Young Men contemplating marriage, aware of Physical Weakness, (Loss of Procreative Power—Impotency), Nervous Excitability, Palpitation, Organic Weakness, Nervous Debility, or any other Disqualification, speedily relieved.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

Impotency, Loss of Power, immediately Cured and full Vigor Restored.

This Distressing Affection—which renders Life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.

A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.

Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders who keep them trifling month after month, taking poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately.

DR. JOHNSTON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduated from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Back and Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

Mentally—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil-Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

YOUNG MEN

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured, renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons must before contemplating

MARRIAGE.

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection, that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

A CERTAIN DISEASE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful suffering, by sending him to "that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveller returns."

It is a melancholy fact that thousands DIE victims to this terrible disease, through falling into the hands of Ignorant or unskilful PRETENDERS, who, by the use of that deadly Poison, Mercury, &c., destroy the constitution, and incapable of curing, keep the unhappy sufferer month after month taking their noxious or injurious compounds, and instead of being restored to a renewal of Life Vigor and Happiness, in despair leave him with ruined Health to sigh over his galling disappointment.

To such, therefore, Dr. Johnston pledges himself to preserve the most Inviolable Secrecy, and from his extensive practice and observations in the great Hospitals of Europe, and the first in this country, viz: England, France, Philadelphia and elsewhere, is enabled to offer the most certain, speedy and effectual remedy in the world for all diseases of imprudence.

DR. JOHNSTON,

OFFICE, NO. 7, S. FREDERICK STREET, BALTIMORE, M. D.

Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number.

☞ No letters received unless postpaid and containing a stamp to be used on the reply. Persons writing should state age, and send a portion of advertisement describing symptoms.

There are so many Paltry, Designing and Worthless Impostors advertising themselves as Physicians, trifling with and ruining the health of all who unfortunately fall into their power, that Dr. Johnston deems it necessary to say especially to those unacquainted with his reputation that his Credentials or Diplomas always hang in his office.

ENDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

The many thousands cured at this Establishment, year after year, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the representatives of the press and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted. Skin diseases speedily cured.

April 3, 1874.—1y

LUMBER AND PLANING MILLS.

Third Street, adjoining Phila. & Erie R. R., two Squares North of the Central Hotel,
SUNBURY, PA.

IRA T. CLEMENT,

Is prepared to furnish every description of lumber required by the demands of the public—having all the latest improved machinery for manufacturing Lumber, he is now ready to fill orders of all kinds of

FLOORING, SIDING, DOORS SHUTTERS, SASH, BLINDS MOULDINGS, VERANDAS, BRACKETS,

and all kinds of Ornamental Scroll Work. Turning of every description promptly executed. Also,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

BILL LUMBER.

HEMLOCK and PINE. Also, Shingles, Pickets, Lathe, &c.

Orders promptly filled, and shipped by Railroad or otherwise. IRA T. CLEMENT.
dec19-68-1y

Professional.

JOSEPH S. ARNOLD,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Herndon, North'd county, Pa.

All business matters in the counties of Northumberland, Snyder, Union, Perry and Juniata promptly attended to. Consultations can be had in the German and English languages.
april 17, 1874.-1y.

EDMUND DAVIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SUNBURY, PENN'A.

Office in Haupt's Building, south side of Market street. june5,'74.-1y.

WM. A. SOBER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND COUNTY SOLICITOR.

Office on Front Street below Market, Sunbury, Pa. Collections and all legal business promptly attended to.

JAMES BEARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office in Haupt's building, South East Corner of Market Square, Sunbury, Pa.

Special Attention Paid to Collections.

JAMES H. McDEVITT.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND

United States Commissioner. Office with S. B. Boyer, Esq., in Bright's Building, Sunbury, Pa. Aug. 22, '73.—1y.

A. N. BRICE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND ACTING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Next Door to Judge Jordan's Residence, Chestnut Street, Sunbury, Pa.

Collections and all legal matters promptly attended to.

JEREMIAH SNYDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND
ACTING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Conveyancing, the collections of claims, writings, and all kinds of Legal business will be attended to carefully and with despatch. Can be consulted in the English and German language. Office formerly occupied by Solomon Malick, Esq., opposite City Hotel, Sunbury, Pa.
March 29, 1873.—1y.

G. A. BOTDORF,
Attorney-at-Law,
GEORGETOWN,
Northumberland Co., Penna.

Can be consulted in the English and German languages. Collections attended to in Northumberland and adjoining counties.

Also agent for the Lebanon Valley Fire Insurance Company. mh1

T. H. B. KASE, Attorney at Law, SUNBURY, PA. Office in Market Square, (adjoining the office of W. I. Greenough, Esq.,) Professional business in this and adjoining counties promptly attended to.
Sunbury, March 16, 1872.-1y.

W. C. PACKER,
Attorney at Law,
Sunbury, Pa.

November 9, 1872.—tf.

S. B. BOYER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Rooms Nos. 2 & 3 Second Floor, Bright's Building, SUNBURY, PA. Professional business attended to, in the courts of Northumberland and adjoining counties. Also, in the *Circuit* and *District* Courts for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Claims promptly collected. Particular attention paid to *cases in Bankruptcy*. Consultation can be had in the German language. mar25,'71.

L. H. KASE, Attorney at Law, SUNBURY, PA., office in Masser's Building near the Court House. Front Room up stairs above the Drug Store. Collections made in Northumberland and adjoining counties.
Sunbury, Pa., June 8, 1872.

S. P. WOLVERTON, Attorney at Law. Market Square, SUNBURY, PA. Professional business in this and adjoining counties promptly attended to.

H. B. MASSER, Attorney at Law, SUNBURY, PA.—Collections attended to in the counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Montour, Columbia and Lycoming. ap10-69

SOLOMON MALICK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office at his residence on Arch street, one square north of the Court House, near the jail, SUNBURY, PA. Collections and all professional business promptly attended to in this and adjoining counties. Consultations can be had in the German language. July27-1872.

G. W. ZIEGLER. L. T. ROHRBACH.

ZIEGLER & ROHRBACH,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Office in Haupt's Building, lately occupied by Judge Rockefeller and L. T. Rohrbach, Esq.

Collections and all professional business promptly attended to in the Courts of Northumberland and adjoining counties.
Dec. 2, 1871.

Dr. A. C. CLARK,

IN Mrs. Donnel's building, up stairs, above T. H. B. Kase's law office, opposite the Court House, Sunbury, Pa.
June 12, 1874.—6 mos.—pd.

G. B. CADWALLADER, Market Street, SUNBURY, PA.

Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, Pocket Books, Dairies, &c.

DR. C. M. MARTIN, Office in Drug Store, Clement House Block, Office hours: from 11 a. m., to 1 p. m., and from 6 to 9 p. m., at all other hours, when not Professionally engaged can be found at residence, corner of Front and Penn street, SUNBURY, PA. Particular attention given to surgical cases. Will visit Patients either in town or country.

Hotels and Restaurants.

CLEMENT HOUSE, Third Street below Market, Sunbury, Pa. THAD. S. SHANNON, Proprietor. Rooms neat and comfortable. Tables supplied with the delicacies of the season and the waiters attentive and obliging.
Sunbury, April 24, 1874.

CRAWFORD HOUSE, Cor. Third and Mulberry, Business Centre, Williamsport, Pa.
D. B. ELSE & CO., Proprietor.
June 29, 1873.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, W. F. KITCHEN, Proprietor. Opposite the Depot SHAMOKIN, PA. Every attention given to travellers, and the best accommodations given.
April 5, 1873.—tf

WASHINGTON HOUSE, C. NEFF Proprietor, Corner of Market & Second Streets, opposite the Court House, Sunbury, Pa. May28,'70.

ALLEGHENY HOUSE, A. BECK, Proprietor, Nos. 812 and 814 Market Street, above eighth, PHILADELPHIA. Terms, $2 per day. He respectfully solicits your patronage. Jan6'72.

NATIONAL HOTEL, AUGUSTUS WALD, Proprietor, Georgetown North'd County, Pa., at the Station of the N. C. R. W. Choice wines and cigars at the bar.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling and attentive ostlers.

HUMMEL'S RESTAURANT,
LOUIS HUMMEL, Proprietor,
Commerce St., SHAMOKIN, PENN'A.

Having just refitted the above Saloon for the accomodation of the public, is now prepared to serve his friends with the best refreshments, and fresh Lager Beer, Ale, Porter, and all other malt liquors.

Business Cards.

W. S. RHOADS. J. PACKER HAAS

W. S. RHOADS & CO.,
RETAIL DEALERS OF
ANTHRACITE COAL, SUNBURY, PENN'A.
Office with Haas, Fagely & Co.,

Orders left at Seasholtz & Bro's., office Market street, will receive prompt attention. Country custom respectfully solicited.
Feb. 4, 1871.—tf.

ANTHRACITE COAL!

VALENTINE DIETZ, Wholesale and Retail dealer in every variety of
ANTHRACITE COAL, UPPER WHARF,
SUNBURY, PENN'A.

All kinds of Grain taken in exchange for Coal. Orders solicited and filled promptly. Orders left at S. F. Nevin's Confectionery Store, on Third street, will recieve prompt attention, and money receiptedfor, the same as at the office.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—GRANT BROS., Shippers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in WHITE AND RED ASH COAL, SUNBURY, PA.
(LOWER WHARF.)

Orders will receive prompt attention.

DENTISTRY.
GEORGE M. RENN,
In Simpson's Building, Market Square,
SUNBURY, PA.,

Is prepared to do all kinds of work pertaining to Dentistry. He keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Teeth, and other Dental material, from which he will be able to select, and meet the wants of his customers.

All work warranted to give satisfaction, or else the money refunded.

The very best Mouth Wash and Tooth-Powders kept on hand.

His references are the numerous patrons for whom he has worked for the last twelve years.
Sunbury, April 21, 1872.

NEW COAL YARD.

THE undersigned having connected the Coal business with his extensive FLOUR & GRAIN trade, is prepared to supply families with the

VERY BEST OF COAL,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

Egg, Stove and Nut, constantly on hand. Grain taken in exchange for Coal.
J. M. CADWALLADER.
Sunbury, Jan. 15, 1870.—tf.

Miscellaneous.

JOHN NEAGLEY. D. W. PERRY

STEAM PLAINING MILLS.
MILLERSBURG, PA.

NEAGLEY & PERRY,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Flooring, Siding, Surface Boards, Lath, Stripping, Shingles,

And all kinds of Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Mouldings, &c.

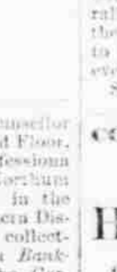
Hemlock & White Pine Bill Stuff, and all kinds of Building Material.

Stair building and church work a specialty,
March 13, 1y.

Building Lots For Sale.

NINETEEN LOTS, 25x100 feet, fronting on Vine street, in Sunbury. Price $125. Also thirty lots, 25x137, fronting on Spruce and Pine streets. Price $18 per foot. Also eight lots, 25 x90, fronting on Fourth street between Walnut and Spruce. Price $150. Also 21 lots, 25x110, fronting on Third and Spruce streets, between Walnut and Spruce. Price $400. Also 5 lots 24x230 on the north side of Spruce street. Price $600. Also 16 lots in Caketown. The above prices do not include corner lots. Persons desiring to purchase will do well to call soon. Terms easy. IRA T. CLEMENT.
jan. 23, 3m.

Fashionable Millinery Goods
JUST OPENED!



MISS M. L. GOSSLER,
On Fourth St., below S. V. R. R.,
SUNBURY, PA.,

Has just opened a full line of Spring Millinery Goods. The latest styles of

Hats and Bonnets,

Trimmings, Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Collars, Gloves, and Notions generally. Particular attention of all the ladies in the county is directed to her assortment, as her stock is larger than ever, and goods sold cheaper.
Sunbury, May 1, 1874.

CONLEY, HACKETT & MATEER.

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE.

CUTLERY, IRON,
GUNS, NAILS,
TOOLS, ROPE,
GLASS, PULLEYS,
PAINTS, PUTTY,
OILS, VARNISH,

SHOE FINDINGS,

LEATHER BELTING.

Fishing Tackle, Ammunition.

A full line of goods at low prices.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS—

Please call and examine—

SIGN OF THE ANVIL.

88 Market Street.

SUNBURY PA.

June 5, 1874.

KEEP IT HANDY!
The Reliable Family Medicine.

DIARRHEA, Dysentery, Cholera, Summer Complaint, Cramps, etc., quickly cured by the use of

JARDELLA'S

Compound Syrup of Blackberry Root and Rhubarb. An old, well tried remedy, entirely vegetable, pleasant to take, quick and certain in effect; can be depended on in the most urgent cases; may be given to the youngest infant as well as to adults. It contains

NO CAMPHOR OR OPIUM.

It is a pleasant extract and readily taken by children. It has often saved life when physicians had despaired. Keep it in the house and use in time. All we ask for it is a trial. Don't let your dealer put you off with something else. Buy it. Try it. Sold by Druggists and Store Keepers throughout this State. Prepared only by HANSELL & BRO.,
jul9, 3m 2000 Market Street, Philadelphia.

THE GREAT PRIZES

OF THE

Fourth Gift Concert

OF THE

Kentucky Public Library

WERE DRAWN AS FOLLOWS:

The first prize of $187,500, the capital prize, by clubs in Memphis, Tenn.

The second gift, $75,000, was paid to State Bank, Madison, Mo., J. H. Wakefield and A. L. Sims, of Trenton, Ky., H. H. Bollinger, Pembroke, Ky., P. W. Dooner, Los Angelos, Cal., W. G. Byerly, Portsmouth, O., Flint & Chamberlin, Waco, Tex., and others, the tickets having been sold in coupons.

The Farmers' National Bank, of Richmond, drew the half of the third prize, $37,500. Wm. E. Oates, Vicksburg, Miss., J. M. Copeland, Franklin, Ky., Armstrong & Sawyer, Greensburg, Ind., each one-tenth. The remainder was held in clubs.

The first prize of the third drawing was all in one ticket, and owned by L. H. Keith, Esq., Kingston, Mass., to whom was paid $100,000 in cash.

THE FIFTH GIFT CONCERT,

which is positively the last which will ever be given under this charter, will come off in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky.

Friday, July 31, 1874.

$2,500,000

divided into twenty thousand gifts, will be distributed among the ticket-holders.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift	$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift	100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	75,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000

And 19,995 gifts, ranging in value from $20,000 to $50.

Grand Total, 20,000 Gifts, all cash, $2,500,000.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$50 00
Halves	25 00
Tenths, or each Coupon	5 00
11 Whole Tickets for	500 00

For tickets and information apply to

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent Public Library Ky., Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky. Or THOMAS H. HAYS & CO.,
july3,'74. 609 Broadway, New York.

The UNIVERSAL MEDICINE
For the HOUSEHOLD.

Try it. Price per bottle 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. REUBEN HOYT, Proprietor, 203 Greenwich St., N. Y. may29.-4w

Book and Job Printing.

THE SUNBURY AMERICAN

The Largest and Most Complete Establishment

IN THIS SECTION.

NEW TYPE,

NEAT WORK,

IMPROVED PRESSES,

SKILLED WORKMEN.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

☞PRICES MODERATE.☜

BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE.

BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
SHOW CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
BLANKS,
HANDBILLS,
MERCANTILE LETTER HEADS,
NOTE HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
ENVELOPES,
CARDS,
CHECKS AND DRAFTS,
PROGRAMMES,
DODGERS,
PAPER BOOKS,
MANIFESTS,
CIRCULARS.

Everything that is needed in the printing department will be executed with promptness and at low prices. All are invited to call and examine our samples. No trouble to give estimates and show goods. We shall cheerfully do this to all, who call for that purpose, without charge.

☞Orders for Subscription. Advertising or Job Printing, thankfully received.

Address

EM'L WILVERT, Proprietor,

SUNBURY, PA.

Advertising Medium

THE SUNBURY AMERICAN

IS THE

BEST ADVERISING MEDIUM

In the Central part of the State,

IT CIRCULATES

In one of the Most Thrifty, Intelligent and

WEALTHY

SECTIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Sample copy of paper sent to any address free of charge.

TOY & CONFECTIONERY STORE.

Everybody is invited to come and buy of the handsome assortment of

TOYS AND CONFECTIONERIES

at

SAMUEL F. NEVIN'S STORE,

in frame building, adjoining Moore & Dissinger's building, THIRD STREET, SUNBURY, PA. Just opened a fresh supply of Confectioneries of every description.

TOYS OF ALL KINDS

constantly on hand. The best RAISINS, FIGS, CURRANTS & DRIED FRUIT.

PURE RIO COFFEE, TEA & SPICES,

fresh Bread, Buns & Cakes, every morning

FANCY CAKES, BISCUITS, CRACKERS, &c.

ORANGERS, LEMONS.

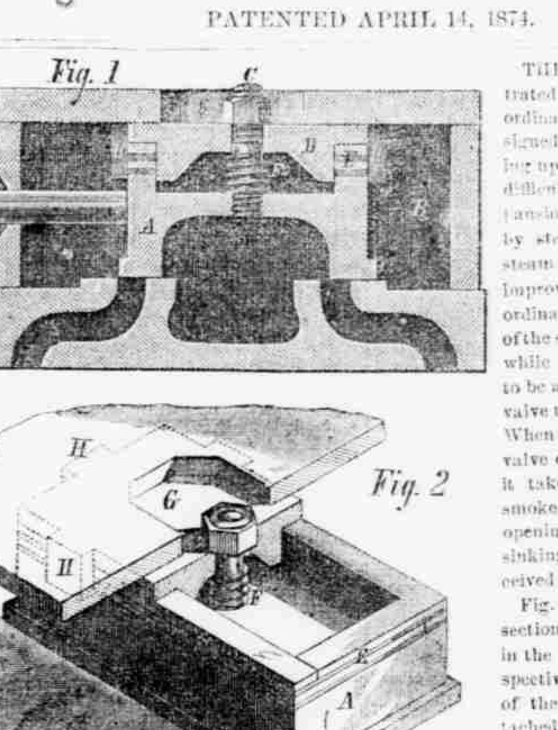
FRESH FISH EVERY DAY

will be sold at the lowst rates. The best of *Albemarl Shad* will be delivered at the residence of purchasers in any part of the town.

Call and see the excellent assortment of goods and ascertain prices.

Youngman & Bostian's Anti-Friction Valve.

PATENTED APRIL 14, 1874.



THE Invention herewith illustrated is an improvement on the ordinary D valve, which is designed to avoid the pressure existing upon it, and to overcome the difficulties arising from the expansion of the metal when heated by steam if the whole of the steam chest be occupied. The improvement when applied to the ordinary valve, fills up the whole of the steam chest vertically, and, while highly elastic, is claimed to be as indestructable as the D valve under any speed or pressure. When the steam is shut off, the valve cannot cock in the yoke, as it takes no air in through the smoke stack, but through the opening in the chest head by the sinking of the cap. The oil is received at the same place.

Fig. 1 is a transverse vertical section of the valve, A, as located in the chest, B. Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing a portion of the steam chest above. Attached to the valve is a screw bolt, C, which passes through the adjustable cap, D, Fig. 1, and is secured by the nut shown. At E, packing is placed, and at F, a spiral spring. An opening, G, Fig. 2, is made in the top of the steam chest in order to allow the nut to travel the full extent of the movement of the valve, and also to give access to the nut to use a wrench whenever necessary.

The packing is kept in place by lugs, H, depending from the cap. A gum gasket, we are informed, placed between the cap and valve, is all that is necessary on machinery where drifting cannot occur, consequently metallic packing can be dispensed with on steamboats.

The nut, in connection with the spring, regulates the cap, which forms a ground joint in connection with the inside surface of the steam chest head, elevating it and depressing it at will. All the upward force falls upon the nut, and not upon the chest head. Between the valve and the cap exists a space the full square of the valve, in which the packing is placed, consisting of four pieces of brass, babbit or lead, three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness and one-half inch in width, shaped precisely like a carpenter's square. These are laid one on top of the other so as to break joint, and also so that, if expansion should take place and shove one out of position at the point of intersection, the other may take its place. Between each layer of metallic packing a gum gasket is placed. A space of one-eighth of an inch exists between the cap and the upper layer of packing. This forms a square of packing around the shoulder of the cap which occupies the chamber marked F, in Fig. 1. The effect of this is that, when the steam is forced into the steam chest, the steam enters the vacant space existing between the cap and upper layer of packing, and presses the packing inward and downward, inward against the shoulder and downward against the top of the valve, thus securing a perfect joint by pressure, and preventing the steam from resting upon the valve. The packing is subject simply to pressure; there is no movement whatever connected with it. When the steam is off, and the engine is in motion, the cap sinks and rises according to the motion of the piston head and the operation of the spring, the shoulder sinking within the square of packing into the chamber. As there is one-sixteenth of an inch room existing between the lugs and the packing, when the steam is off the joint between the shoulder and the packing is not tight, and there is no injurious abrasion whatever when the shoulder sinks and rises, therefore this delicate part is indestructable; nor can any acidous matter contained by the oil affect this point, as it cannot be forced into a joint so complete as that which the pressure creates.

The superiority of this improvement when compared with that operating upon the ocean steamer Great Eastern, must be admitted by all practical men. This arrangement, as mentioned in an English work published by Mr. John Bourne of London, consists of two rings embedded in the chest head, between which is a gum gasket. The rings are pressed closely upon the top of the valve by a number of set screws passing through the chest head from the outside. With this arrangement a portion of the valve is always under pressure, as the ring cannot cover the square of the valve in its travel to and fro. There is much friction between both surfaces in this case, and the rings require screwing down very frequently in consequence. Although designed for the same purpose there is no similarity in its mechanical construction, and can only be used on steamboats; it is too rigid for any other engine. Mr. Bourne says it is being generally adopted on ocean steamers.

The further claims regarding this invention are, that it moves its weight only, is cheap, being easily fit up, requires no alteration of machinery for its application, and may be very quickly substituted for the D valve. Using it, the engine can be reversed without shutting off steam, and it can be moved easily with one hand when surrounded with pressure. We are also informed that the valve has been successfully tested for some time past. It will be placed in locomotives, steamers or land engines, and warranted for six months.

For further particulars, address Jacob Youngman or J. M. Bostian, Sunbury, Pa.—*Scientific American, Sept. 12, No. 11.*

☞The inventor of the valve mentioned in the *Scientific American* is fully aware of the great number of failures that have occurred in attempting to produce a valve to answer the purpose which he claims his invention effects. Upwards of eight hundred are exhibited on the records of the patent office none of which were ever brought into use for the reason that none of them possess the essential qualities, elasticity and a joint sufficient to prevent the steam from resting upon the valve. In every instance in which an attempt has been made to occupy the chest as described, double friction was produced, and the downward pressure was the same. By an examination of the illustration appended, it will be seen by intelligent practical men how effectually these essentials are produced: the nut which governs the cap receives all the upward pressure, thus preventing any abrasion at the joint between the head of the chest and the cap: the spring is located within the chamber where it cannot be affected by the steam, keeping the cap closely pressed against the nut when the steam is off, the shoulder within the chamber preventing any latteral motion of the cap. The packing, of the simplest form, operated upon by pressure and produce an effective joint as experiment has fully proven; the whole bound together with bolt and nut, forming an elastic and indestructable valve. To suit any inequality of the chest head, which may occur in drawing it down, the nut governing the cap is curvilinear in shape; this, in connection with the spring below, enables the cap to yield to any line, whether parallel or not. The bolt stands four or five inches above the chest head, rendering the nut easy of access; this is not exhibited in the illustration, nor is the shape of the nut. This valve as described, has been running for a number of months and exhibits no wear whatever in any of its parts.

Miscellaneous.

An Eastern Famine.

TERRIBLE STATE OF THINGS IN CÆSAREA—HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE DYING FROM STARVATION.

A series of interesting letters on the horrors of the famine have appeared in the Levant *Herald*. They are from the Rev. W. A. Farnsworth, attached to the American mission at Cæsarea. He takes a very gloomy view of the future. I make several extracts:—

There is really a great deal of suffering from the lack of necessary food in Cæsarea and the large towns near that city. The same is true of Everek of Nidge, but when we compare these places with the other regions above named we feel that, as yet, they have hardly been touched by the famine. In all the villages very many, probably much more than one-half the population, are destitute of bread, and for many weeks have lived almost entirely on such wild herbs as they could gather in the fields and along the road sides. From the Ak Dagh and the Bazook regions very many have fled to Sivas and regions to the East and there beg their miserable living from door to door, while large numbers from the Kesin and the Kir Shehir regions have in the same way thrown themselves upon Cæsarea and the surrounding towns and the people from the vicinity of Nidge have gone in crowds to the regions of Tarsus and Ardana to secure a more honorable living by gleaning in the very rich grain fields of Cilicia. Thus this whole district is in a great measure depopulated. While these people thus become a great burden in the regions to which they have fled their own houses and vineyards and fields to go to ruin. Sad indeed is the destruction of houses. Built of mud, with earth roofs they have a little timber that may be used for fuel. In many cases the owners, driven to the last extremity, tore down their houses before leaving them, and used the timbers for fuel or sold them to procure bread. Many others left their homes uninjured; but no sooner is a house deserted than the neighbors dig into the roofs for the timber. Multitudes of these people, were they now to return to their villages, would find their houses uninhabitable.

A TERRIBLE STATE OF THINGS.

Soongoorloo is a town of about 1,000 houses, and the residence of a *caimacam*. The scenes here the past winter have almost, if not altogether, equalled the worst of the Persian famine. The Governor told me that the statistics which they had gathered, showed some 5,000 deaths from starvation in that kaza. Were those included who have come in from other districts, Salman, Keskin, &c., and have died there, it would greatly swell, perhaps double the list. In many cases hunger seems to have destroyed all the finer feelings of humanity. As I was assured by many of the inhabitants bodies have been allowed to remain as many as four days in the streets, and the dogs have partially devoured them. While this seems too bad to be true I can yet hardly doubt it, for while I sat conversing with the Governor I heard orders given for the burial of two bodies that had been lying at the edge of the town two days already awaiting interment.

The people of the town, as well as strangers, have been driven to the greatest straits. Their selling and buying have both been at a ruinous rate. In the winter copper dishes were sold at six piastres, the oak and bread bought at eight, by weight only three fourths as much as copper.

Leaving Soongoorloo, the next places visited was Kaya Dibi, in the Salman districts, about twenty miles south of Soongoorloo. In that village of fifty to sixty houses, I was assured that more that 100 persons have already died of starvation. One man with whom I conversed assured me that of his five sons four were already dead and the fifth could live but a very short time. Both the Judge and the *mudir* are authority for the following facts:—In that village a camel died in the stable and was allowed to remain there forty days. When, at the end of that time, the stable was opened and the body dragged out, the people rushed to secure portions to eat. The *mudir* had it buried and the people dug it up, and he was obliged to set a guard to keep them from it. Such as eat of it died.

NO LIVING TO BURY THE DEAD.

Many of the villages of this district are entirely depopulated; others are nearly so. The Judge told me that about nine miles nearly west of Kaya Dibi, in the village of Beraklu, formerly containing some 400 souls, but 22 were left, and that in that village a body had already been awaiting interment ten days, and that people must be brought from other villagas to perform this last rite of humanity. This same individual told me that in the village of Nefes Keoy, five hours from Yozgat, which occupies the site of the ancient city of Tavia, in one room he found three little children the eldest perhaps ten years of age. There, with no one to watch over them or to hear their last moans, the poor little things had died and there were none to bury them. All that I saw and heard in all my ride from Soongoorloo to Ak Serai, a distance of 126 miles, served to impress upon my mind the terrible severity of the famine. I spent a Sunday at Ak Serai, and during those twenty-four hours at least four persons died from starvation.

Cure for a felon—Take it to the penitentiary.

Concerning Sulphur.—In 1863 there was a violent eruption from Mount Etna, in Sicily, which was attended with an earthquake, whereby 60,000 persons were destroyed. The sulphur which is now sold in the markets of the world is said to be largely derived from veins produced on that memorable occasion. The sulphur is ejected from the volcanoes at the time of their activity, and fills up vacant spaces in the lava or frothy pumice-stone. When this is quarried or mined, and dug out, it forms the brimstone of commerce. When this brimstone is melted and cast into sticks, it produces the roll sulphur of the shops; and when the brimstone is boiled, and its vapor is allowed to escape into an air-tight chamber, the variety called flowers of sulphur is the result. Sulphur in its natural state is found only in volcanic regions; but in combination there is scarcely any substance so universally diffused over the world. It is found not only united with all kinds of metals on the face of the earth, but also in plants and animals, and is of so much importance to these that they cannot exist without it. The exquisite perfume of wall-flowers is a peculiar compound of sulphur. If a silver spoon be left in an egg, it soon becomes black; that effect is caused by the sulphur of the egg uniting with the metal. A compound of sulphur is always present in the air we breathe; and although small in proportion to its other constituents, yet the air is never free from it.

Commercially speaking, sulphur rules the destiny of man both in the arts of peace and in the appliance of war. It is the key which opens the door to the most important chemical manufactures. From it we make sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol, which has well been called 'the king of the acids.' By it, it is said, we are enabled to produce so many substances that the bare mention of them would fill the whole of this paper. Bleaching, dyeing, soda-making, metal-refining, electro-plating, and electric-telegraphing are primarily indebted to this acid. Many of the most valued medicines, such as ether, calomel, &c., could not be made without it. Sulphur being the chief ingredient of gunpowder, all the applications of that explosive, in war and peace, are dependant upon it. A people that does not possess lucifer matches stands beyond the pale of civilization, yet matches cannot be made without sulphur; not because matches are dipped into melted brimstone before they are tipped with the phosphoric composition which ignites them, but because this very material which ignites them cannot be made without the indirect use of sulphur. England alone consumes more than 60,000 tons of sulphur annually, which is all brought from the volcanic regions of Sicily.

A paragraph has lately been going the rounds of the papers in which it is stated, on the authority of Signor Parodi (who ought to know all about it,) that the sulphur in Sicily will be exhausted in from fifty to sixty years; but Mr. W. Shelford, in a communication to the Journal of the Society of arts for July 10, 1874, gives good reasons for doubting the accuracy of this estimate. Mr. Shelford has inspected very many sulphur mines in the island, has visited the most of the sulphur districts, and has been engaged for some years in directing the working of mines there. He says that with very few exceptions, the ore is carried to the surface on the backs of boys, two or four of whom accompany each miner, and it is a well-known fact that the produce of a mine in Sicily is chiefly determined by the difficulty of getting boys. Moreover, as each boy carries a small load only, and makes several journeys per day up and down the difficult headings and shafts, the mines soon reach a depth at which they cease to be profitably worked. This depth is in practice found to be about four hundred feet, below which winding machinery is needed for hauling the ore to the surface, but has hitherto scarcely been tried. All the sulphur in the island, therefore, below four hundred feet, is almost untouched. That this quantity is considerable may be inferred from the fact that many of the beds of ore are nearly vertical, and improve as they descend.

A Japanese Wedding.—The Japanese, not caring to be burdened for half their lives with the consequence of indulging, against their will, in the extravagant festivities necessary for getting married in the orthodox manner, resort to a species of elopement to avoid pecuniary embarrassment. An honest couple have a marriageable daughter, and the latter is acquainted with a fine young fellow, who would be a capital match if only he possessed the necessary means of making his lady-love, and her parents, the indispensable wedding parents, of keeping open house for a week. One fine evening the father and mother, returning from the bath, find the house empty; the daughter is gone. They make inquiries in the neighborhood, no one has seen her; but the neighbors hasten to offer their services in seeking her with her distracted parents. They accept the offer, and head a solemn procession, which goes from street to street, to the lover's door. In vain does he hide behind his panels, turn a deaf ear; he is at length obliged to yield to the importunities of the besiegining crowd. He opens the door, and the young girl, drowned in tears, throws herself at the feet of her parents, who threaten to curse her. Then comes the intervention of charitable friends, deeply moved by this spectacle; softening of the mother, the proud and inexorable attitude of the father, the combined eloquence of the multitude, employed to soften his heart; the lover's endless protestations of his resolution to become the best of sons-in-law. At length the father yields, his resistance is overcome; he raises his kneeling daughter, pardons her lover, and calls him his son-in-law. Then almost as by enchantment cups of saki circulate through the assembly. Everybody sits down upon mats; the two culprits are placed in the centre of the circle; large bowls of saki are handed to them; and, when they are emptied, the marriage is recognized and declared to be validly contracted in the presence of a sufficient number of witnesses, and is registered the next day by the proper officer without any difficulty. Truly this is an ingenious way out of difficulty, and clearly shows that the Japanese have an innate talent of comedy —*Humbert's Japan.*

A want that may be "felt." The want of a hat.

Where is happiness always to be found? In the dictionary.

How Mules Came into Fashion.—Few of the farmers of this country are aware what a debt of gratitude they owe George Washington for the introduction of mules into general use for farm purposes.

Previous to 1773 there were very few, and those were of such an inferior order as to prejudice farmers against them as unfit to compete with horses upon the road or farm. Consequently there were no jacks, and no disposition to increase the stock; but Washington became convinced that the introduction of mules generally among Southern planters would prove to them a great blessing, as they are less liable to disease, and long-lived, and work upon shorter feed, and are much less liable to be injured than horses by careless driving.

As soon as it became known abroad that the illustrious Washington desired to stock his Mount Vernon estate with mules the King of Spain sent him a jack and two jannets from the royal stables, and Lafayette sent another jack and two jannets from the island of Malta.

The first was a gray color eighteen hands high, heavily made, and of sluggish nature. He was named the Royal Gift. The other was called the Knight of Malta; he was about as high—lithe, fiery even to ferocity.

The two different sets of animals gave him the most favorable opportunity of making improvements by cross-breeding, the result of which was the jack Compound, because he partook of the best points in both the original. The General bred his blooded mares to these jacks, even taking those from his family coach for that purpose, and produced such superb mules that the country were all agog to breed some of the sort, and they soon became quite common. This was the origin of improved mules in the United States. There are now some of the third and fourth generations of the Knight of Malta and Royal Gift to be found in Virginia, and the great benefit arising from their introduction to the country are to be seen upon every cultivated acre in the Southern States.

The Gentle Dignity of Woman.—There is in particular (says the *Saturday Review*) that soft dignity which belongs to women who are affectionate by nature and timid by temperament, but who have a reserve of self-respect that defends them against themselves as well as against others. These have a quiet dignity, tempered by much sweetness of speech and manner, that is the loveliest kind of all, and the most subtle as well as the most beautiful. They are like the lady in *Comus*, and seem to cast the spell of respect on all with whom they are associated. No man, save of the coarsest fibre, and such as only physical strength can control, could be rude to them in word or brutal in deed; for there is something about them, very indefinite, but very strong withal, which seems to give them special protection from insolence; and a loving woman of soft manners, whose mind is pure, and who respects herself, is armed with a power which none but the vilest can despise. This is the woman who gets a precise obedience from her servants without exacting it, and whose children do not dream of disputing her wishes; who, though so gentle and affable, stops short of that kind of familliarity which breeds contempt, and with whom no one takes a liberty. For this one can scarcely give a reason. She would not ramp or rave if she were displeased, she would not scold, she could not strike; but there is a certain quality in her which we may be able to formularize, yet which would make us ashamed to pass beyond boundaries of the strictest respect, and which restrains others less critical than ourselves as certainly as fear.

The Effects of Bad Company.—A few days ago a Southerner, who is not beyond the shady side of thirty-five, was one of the band of prisoners in the dock of a New York Police Court, and on complaint of a young woman of no considerable grace, was committed to Blackwell's island for a time. The accused, but a few years ago, was one of the brightest intellectual geniuses of the South, a rising politician in one of the Carolinas, and served as an officer in the confederacy. The war ended as disastriously for him as for others, and he sought to better his fortunes in the North; and since the war, a portion of his time, held the position of drummer for one of our largest mercantile houses. But three years ago, however, he became infatuated with a woman of the world, the twain began to lead a rather suspicious and not altogether strictly honorable life. She soon divested him of money, reputation, position and friends, and then deserted her lord to his fate. Needless to add, the couple quarreled, and in default of bail, to keep the peace, the Southerner was sent to prison. Here he suffered the disgrace of confinemement until Monday, when some kind friends, who had befriended him in other days, sought and procured his release.

Don't Abuse the Old Horse.—If the faithful servant that has worked for you so many years is not quite as strong or fleet as in years gone by, perhaps he is worth as much to you as to anybody. Good care and generous feeding will make even an old horse more valuable than if starved or abused. If your business requires younger or smarter horse flesh, keep the old one for the women or children to drive. Old acquaintances are often safer than new ones. If you cannot keep both, give the old one to some old farmer, who you know will be kind to him, with the promise that he shall not trade him off to some brutal master, but will keep him as long as he is worth keeping, and the kindly lay him away where he will be beyond the reach of hunger or pain.

Many an old horse, if he knew his situation would thank his owner to take away his life as a burden too heavy to bear. We have got into the habit of being both too careless and too cruel to old horses in this country. We owe it to them as our servants, as well as to ourselves as human beings, that we see to it that our horses are not neccessarily abused or neglected as soon as they begin to show signs of old age.

A Schoolboy, being requested to write a composition on the subject of 'Pins,' produced the following: 'Pins are very useful. They have saved the lives of a great many men, women and children—in fact whole families.' 'How so?' asked the puzzled teacher; and the boy replied: 'Why, by not swallowing them.' This matches the story of the other boy who defined salt as 'the stuff that makes the potatoes taste bad when you don't put on any.'