

SUNBURY AMERICAN

SUNBURY, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1875.

Table with 4 columns: Type of Ad, Rate per Line, and other details. Includes 'Rates of Advertising' and 'Business Directory' information.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL. Dr. JOHNSTON.

Physician of this celebrated institution, has discovered the most certain, speedy, pleasant and effectual remedy in the world for the cure of...

YOUNG MEN especially, who have contracted the venereal disease, and who are suffering from the effects of...

ORGANIC WEAKNESS. Impotence, Loss of Power, immediately cured and full vigor restored.

DR. JOHNSTON. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduated from one of the most eminent colleges in the United States...

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of vice, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Back and Head, Dimness of Vision, Headache...

YOUNG MEN Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil company...

MARRIAGE. A young man who has contracted the venereal disease, and who is suffering from the effects of...

When the mind is diseased and impregnated with the poisonous influence of a morbid and selfish...

There are so many Pairs, Designing and Worthless Impostors advertising themselves as Physicians, trifling with and robbing the health of...

ENDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS. The many thousands who read at this establishment year after year, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston...

HERMLOCK and PINE. Also, Shingles, Pickles, Lard, etc. Orders promptly filled, and shipped by Railroad or otherwise.

Professional. J. MERRILL LANE, Andrew H. Hill, Frank S. Marx, Linn, Dill & Mark.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, In Hampt's Building, Market Square, SUNBURY, PA.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Liverpool, Perry County, Pa.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUNBURY, PENNA. Office in Hampt's Building, south side of Market Street.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND COUNTY SHERIFF, Office on Front Street below Market Square.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER, Office with S. B. Boyer, Esq., in Bright's Building, Sunbury, Pa.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA. Office in Market Square, between the Court House and the Court House.

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

I prepared to do all kinds of work pertaining to Dentistry. He keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Teeth, and other Dental material...

NEW COAL YARD. THE undersigned having connected the Coal business with his extensive FLOUR & GRAIN trade...

MISCELLANEOUS. SUTHERLAND FALLS MARBLE. He has bought at such figures that he will allow him to sell better stone for...

SUNBURY MARBLE YARD. SUNBURY, PENN'A. J. P. UNDERSHIFFER has returned from the Vermont Marble Quarries with 50 Tons of Marble...

MONUMENTS, GRAVE-STONES, &c., &c. He has bought at such figures that he will allow him to sell better stone for...

THE KING HARRIER SHOP. THE SHOP OF THE TOWN - and long has been; ask history and she will tell you...

SOLE AGENTS. ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office at his residence on Arch Street, opposite the Court House...

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MISS L. SHISSLER, Market Square, Sunbury, Pa. Has just received a large and elegant assortment of...

HATS and BONNETS. For Fall and Winter wear. The choicest shades of ribbons, and all kinds of Millinery goods always in store.

RAILROADS. PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD. PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION. WINTER TIME TABLE.

WESTWARD. On and after Sunday, Nov. 15th, 1874, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

EASTWARD. Philadelphia, Express leaves Harrisburg, 6:50 a.m.; Harrisburg, 7:50 a.m.; Williamsport, 8:50 a.m.

WESTWARD. Philadelphia, Express leaves Harrisburg, 6:50 a.m.; Harrisburg, 7:50 a.m.; Williamsport, 8:50 a.m.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. JANUARY 17th, 1875.

TRAINS LEAVE HARRISBURG AS FOLLOWS: (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.) For Shamokin, 10:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m. and 3:40 p.m.

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Select Poetry. MARCH. March! March! They are coming In troops to the tune of the wind;

March! March! They are coming In troops to the tune of the wind; Red headed woodpecker drumming;

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It will soon be along, you know. Then they will turn of the other way.

"Oh, cousin," said the little girl in an agony of great distress. "I cannot; why did you tell me which way you were going?"

"Hetty, dear child, surely you would not betray me to my death! Hark! they are coming—I hear the click of their horses feet."

"Heaven never bless those who speak falsely, cousin! But I will not tell them which way you go, even if they kill me; so run as quickly as possible."

"It is of no use; unless I can deceive them I am a dead man."

"Cousin, cousin, hide under my web of cloth; they'll never think of looking here for you. Come, get down as swift as you can; and I'll cover you, and stand sprinkling my linen."

"It is my only chance, child; I'll go down as you say. And snatching the action to the word, and Governor was soon hidden under the ample folds of the cloth."

"Let me speak to her," said his Tory guide; "I know the child I believe. Isn't your name Hetty Marvin? Be asked, pleasantly."

"Yes, sir." "And this man that ran by you a few minutes ago, was your mother's cousin, wasn't he?"

"Well we are friends of his—what did he say to you when he came along?"

"He told me—that he was flying for his life."

"Just so, Hetty; that was very true. I hope he won't have to fly far. Where was he going to hide? You see I could help him if I knew his plans."

"No Hetty was not a wit derived by this smooth speech. But she was willing to tell as much of the truth as would consist with her safety, and she wisely judged that her frankness would serve her kind man better than her silence."

"My cousin said he was going down this way to the river, where he had a boat; and he wanted me to tell the men he had gone the other way to catch the mail wagon."

"Why didn't you do as he bid you, then, when I asked you where he had gone?"

But, alas! the tempter came. In an evil hour John Cain allowed the politicians to get after him and surround him.

They were the strongest man in the county, that he could scoop out of his boots any man set up in opposition; that his virtues were many and his faults 00000; that it was his duty to come out and take a nomination in order that this pure and uncorruptible form of government be maintained pure and incorruptible.

It surprised him some to think that he had held his peaceful way along for forty-odd years, like a hot-hole in a barn door, without anyone having discovered what a heap of fellow he was, but he concluded that their was a new era in politics and that it was all right.

The politicians covered John Cain with soft soap. They told him that the canvass should cost him a red, and that he could still retire at eight o'clock every evening and rest assured that his interests would be properly cared for.

John Cain was only nominated, and the land came out and serenaded him. With the band came several hundred electors, who filled the Cain mansion to overflowing, spit tobacco all over the house, ate and drank all they could find, broke down the gate, and went off with three cheers for John Cain.

Before the canvass was ten days old half a dozen men called on Cain and gently hinted to him that he must come down with the "sugar." He didn't even know what "sugar" meant until they explained.

"I'll have it out of her," exclaimed the furious officer with an oath. "Let me speak to her," said his Tory guide; "I know the child I believe. Isn't your name Hetty Marvin? Be asked, pleasantly."

"Yes, sir." "And this man that ran by you a few minutes ago, was your mother's cousin, wasn't he?"

"Well we are friends of his—what did he say to you when he came along?"

"He told me—that he was flying for his life."

"Just so, Hetty; that was very true. I hope he won't have to fly far. Where was he going to hide? You see I could help him if I knew his plans."

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"He told me—that he was flying for his life."

fering temptation, and carefully watching for the first symptom, check it at once and forever. Yet knowing well how little credit the love of stimulants, and how, once indulged in, the craving increases, we not only take no steps to check it, but actually, by injudicious kindness, often foster and encourage it.

Nothing is more common than to see young, nervous or delicate girls ordered to take wine in large quantities, or what is even worse, being dosed with medicines containing opium or such like stimulants.

The result in both cases is the same; a factitious strength and energy is obtained by their use for the time, only, however, soon to be followed by increased lassitude of body and depression of spirits, and the same remedy is again applied, a larger quantity being required each time to effect the desired result, and the mind gradually weakened by indigestion, becomes less and less able to resist, until finally all restraint is abandoned, and the craving for stimulants acquires such power that it overmasters every other consideration, and becomes nothing short of morbid madness.

It is a common custom in cases of pain, or nervous affection, to administer stimulants, even professional men often finding it necessary to do so, and if the evil stopped here no harm would be done; but unfortunately, the patients, finding relief so easily obtained, take the law into their own hands, and as soon as the first symptoms of discomfort appear, hasten to soothe them by dosing themselves with alcohol or opiates.

Among the female sex the use of alcohol is a very common and most dangerous practice, which is indulged in to an extent, perhaps, little imagined by the general public, and which is only another symptom of that morbid and unwholesome system of dram-drinking not only less harmful than the use of brandy or any other spirit, and leading to exactly the same disastrous results. Quick or patent medicines, which contain preparations of opium, are also highly hurtful, and too often pave the way to drunkenness. The ease with which they can be got, and the fact that they are medicines, and may therefore be taken to a certain extent without raising suspicion, or incurring disrepute, render them even more dangerous at first than alcohol itself, and every head of a family should strenuously oppose their use.

Once the evil habit has taken root, the cure becomes most difficult, the more so as it depends to a very large extent on the patients themselves, and who, in most cases, obstinately refuse to be put under any restraint, and who, notwithstanding every warning which is taken, continue to provide themselves with the much-loved poison, not scrupling to disgrace their friends or to sacrifice their own self-respect in order to satisfy their morbid craving. Indeed it appears strangely absurd that the law should have the power of putting under restraint a person who, in a monetary fit of madness, attempts to commit suicide, but can inflict no more severe punishment than a paltry fine on a person who persists, day after day, in drinking away his senses and life, so long as he does not interfere with others. If drunkards and those who indulge in stimulants to a dangerous excess could be legally confined in the same manner as other madmen, many hundreds would be cured, and still more would be deterred from entering a path which sooner or later leads to the hospital and the grave. It is equally necessary that more stringent restrictions should be put on the sale of injurious drugs, such as opium, laudanum, chloral, and all medicines containing them. At present, any one can obtain them, we believe, unlimited quantities, by simply signing his or her name in a book, and even this form is not observed, so that the restriction is in reality only nominal, and in no way safer, as well as being a check on vicious indulgence, if these drugs could only be obtained on presentation of an order signed by a medical man. But whilst altogether debarring the use of drugs, excepting under the above conditions, there is no reason why alcohol should not be used so long as it is done so judiciously; and it is only when it is likely to be hurtful that we should not touch it. To explain our meaning we cannot do better than quote the following passage on this subject, taken from the British Medical Journal:—"Finally, wine is a good friend but a bad enemy. It is the abuse, and not the use of alcohol, which is injurious; and in using it, let us not forget the motto of Abernethy, who, when asked what virtue was most conducive to a healthy life, replied in one word—'Moderation.'"

A SPEECH BY A HORSE.—My dear gentlemen and ladies, remember that we, like yourselves, have moods, and cannot always be frisky and cheerful. You do not strike your grandmother in the face, because this morning she does not feel as well as usual; why, then, do you strike us? Before you pound us, ask whether we have been up late the night before, or had our meals at irregular hours, or whether our spirits have been depressed by being kicked by a drunken ostler. We have only about ten or twelve years in which to enjoy ourselves, and then we go out to be shut into nothingness. Take care of us while you may. Let the amount of national prosperity be what it may, we are all a plain platoon. When we are sick, put us in a hospital. Do not strike us when we stumble or scare. Suppose you were in the harness, and I were in the wagon, I had the whip and you the traces, what an ardent advocate you would be for kindness to the irrational creature! Do not let the blacksmith drive the nail into the quick when he shoes me, or burn my fetlocks with a hot file. Do not mistake the 'dead-eye' that nature put on my forehead for a wart to be exterminated. Do not get up my tail short in my stables. Care for us at some other time than during the epizootic, so that we may see your kindness as mutual. I am a dear friend to your own business. Under my sound hoof the diamond of national prosperity is being ground out. I am a dear friend to your own business. Under my sound hoof the diamond of national prosperity is being ground out.

THE USE AND ABUSE OF STIMULANTS. The vice of intemperance is so much on the increase in all classes, and in both sexes, that it has become, perhaps, the greatest scourge of the day, blighting the happiness of thousands of families, and bringing many to utter ruin and positive starvation. Drunkenness in a man is contemptible and disgusting; but, alas! it has become so common that we are inclined to treat it with indifference, even if we do not laugh at it as a job; and until it reaches a stage when the consequences of long-continued indulgence seriously affect the health or prospects of the victim, we take no steps to check it. Then, when too late, after the vice has become a strongly-rooted habit, to which the victim is a complete slave, unable to struggle against it, we attempt to reform; only to find resistance vain, and our efforts fruitless. But if as we said before, drunkenness is disgusting in a man, how much more so is it in a woman, in whom we expect to find all that is gentle, pure, and most refined in our nature, and to whom we entrust the care and welfare of our children, and on whom the happiness of our homes depends. Like every other disease, drunkenness is more easily nipped in the bud than after it has taken root, and the best chance of doing this is to avoid of-

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The result in both cases is the same; a factitious strength and energy is obtained by their use for the time, only, however, soon to be followed by increased lassitude of body and depression of spirits, and the same remedy is again applied, a larger quantity being required each time to effect the desired result, and the mind gradually weakened by indigestion, becomes less and less able to resist, until finally all restraint is abandoned, and the craving for stimulants acquires such power that it overmasters every other consideration, and becomes nothing short of morbid madness.

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