

The Post.

VOL. 15. MIDDLEBURG, SNYDER COUNTY, PA., OCTOBER 11, 1877. NO. 21.

THE POST

Published every Thursday Evening by JEREMIAH CROUSE, Prop'r. Terms of Subscription: Two Dollars per Annum. Payable in Advance.

Advertising Rates: One column one year, \$30.00; One-half column one year, \$20.00; One-fourth column one year, \$15.00.

Poetry.

The Last Farewell.

It hinged on the surmising forest trees, With rise and swell, And leaves its quivering rights upon the breeze, That last farewell!

Select Tale.

An Argument for Life.

It was a sharp, frosty, moonlight night, but the fresh waters of Green river had not yet been chilled and they flowed rapidly onward, with confused murmurs, as if impatient to become a part of the great Ohio.

willings to fight you fairly, if you think that a mortal animity must exist between us. "Boah! Do you think I am a fool? Do you think I can be cajoled by your smooth talk? No; I've got you, Robert Craig, and you shall never live to enjoy your triumph over me. You are within just five minutes of your death. I will grant you that time to pray—if you want to. Nothing can save you! There is not a soul within half a mile to hear you if you should yell. You'll be floating down the river miles below this by morning."

boom of that rapid current. "What does this mean?" "It means, Mr. Ralph More, that you may now murder me just as soon as you please. I am as well prepared to die as you are, and have fully made up my mind to die; but if I die, you do too. The difference will be this: I die as a martyr, and my name will be remembered in this community to be honored and loved; while you go to the gallows, a criminal, a convict, covered with infamy, and are there strangled like a beast, all who know you will, in years to come, only remember you and speak of you as the cowardly assassin who shot down an unarmed man. Now shoot, just as soon as you please, and that letter floating down the river will tell the tale on you, and you will be hunted down!"

Osman Pasha. Some days ago we printed a brief communication from a western exchange calling attention to the brilliant achievements of Osman Pasha of the Turkish army, and advancing the theory that the Oriental leader is none other than Colonel B. Clay Crawford, formerly of East Tennessee, and afterwards a resident of this State. This theory has been somewhat damaged by the testimony of a few who claim to have personally known Osman Pasha, but the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche now comes to the front with a sketch of Crawford's career, which certainly leads very naturally to the first conclusion that Osman and Crawford are one. Crawford's father was a school master in Rogersville, Tenn., where his boyhood was passed, and in 1853 the youth was given an appointment to West Point by Andrew Johnson, then a member of Congress, from the first district of Tennessee. Young Crawford had had considerable education for the region and the period, and was able to take a good position and to make rapid progress at the military academy. But what he gained in learning he lost in conduct. He was a restless, excitable, creature, perpetually involving himself and others in trouble, and never content with established law. The result was inevitable, though longer delayed than could have been expected. He was expelled, and left West Point with a character for intelligence and ambition, but also for recklessness, which attended him in after life. Having some little money he went to New York, where he led a life of alternate luxury and privation, finally becoming enamored of a woman of no character and starting with her for Tennessee. At Wyothsville, Va., they put up at a hotel, where his first really criminal step was taken. There happened to be lodged there at the same time a rich old cattle dealer, just returned from Alabama. He was loaded down with money. The temptation was too great for poor Crawford. He noted all the points of the case, waited for his intended victim to retire, and when all was still and dark, stole softly to the room of the cattle dealer. The old man was sound asleep, and the young marauder got away with the swag, which he had carefully deposited under the owner's pillow. About midnight the sleeper awoke, and very naturally felt to find whether his treasure was safe. It was gone. He happened to be a cool, keen, resolute man. He had noticed the wild young fellow with a pretty young woman, had observed the attention they had paid him, and immediately his suspicions fell upon them. He got quietly out of bed, and without disturbing any one, sought the room of the landlord, to whom he communicated the circumstances of the robbery and his belief thereon. The landlord shared his opinion. They procured a light and a weapon. Then they went together to the apartment of the adventurous stranger. Instead of knocking, as they might have done, considering that there was a lady as well as a gentleman within, they suddenly turned the bolt, and the door being unlocked, they walked in. A sight indeed met their astonished gaze. There, seated upon the floor, was our ex-cadet and his mistress, the candle between them, busily engaged in counting the cattle dealer's money. The arrest was made at once. The trial and conviction speedily followed, and in a few weeks, Crawford found himself in the State Prison of Virginia, at Richmond.

Edible Nuts. Nuts are true seeds, and differ from fruits in having hard shells without any soft or pulpy enclosure. From the earliest time nuts, especially acorns and chestnuts, have been used for food, and at the present day in Southern Europe chestnuts form a large portion of the food of the laboring classes, who besides eating them raw and roasted, make puddings of them and poletas for pastry. The chestnut is the most farinaceous and the least oily of all the nuts; and therefore it is the most easy of digestion, but it requires boiling or roasting to burst the starch cells and render it digestible. The chestnuts of Southern Europe are far superior in size and perfection to those growing in colder climates. Though little used on our tables, they make delicious desserts. The walnut is a native of Persia, and its fruit is much used in the green state as a pickle. The nut is very oily, and on the Continent its oil, when fresh, is used in cooking as a substitute for olive oil.—In Switzerland the poor people use the refuse matter, after the oil is extracted, for bread. Walnuts and hickory nuts are often used by fancy cooks for shortening and flavoring cake; the addition of these nuts make a delicious but very indigestible article. Acorns from remote antiquity have been used as food for man and animals. The ancient Britons lived mostly on acorns, so says Galen, did the Arcadians. They are prepared in many shapes, boiled and roasted, dried and ground, and made into bread. At the present time they are chiefly used for fattening hogs, deer and poultry, though in Norway and Sweden they are boiled and mixed with oat-meal to make bread. Hazel nuts and filberts are the fruit of the same tree, the former in its wild and the latter in its cultivated state. These nuts are free from oil. At dessert they are eaten with salt. Fresh roasted peanuts are very agreeable in their flavor and quite nutritious. Instead of being munched between meals in all sorts of places, as if they were eaten at the table as a part of the meal, and thoroughly masticated, they would prove more wholesome. The cocoa-nut is a product of one of the palms, and grows abundantly in all tropical regions. The kernel, in its fresh state, is very nutritive, and when grated makes excellent cakes and fritters. The milk of the cocoa-nut forms a delicious beverage in its native country; a large nut when fresh will give a half pint of milk. When it is very young the pulp is so soft that it may be eaten with a spoon, and the shell is so soft and transparent that it may be used as a lantern. The oil obtained by pressure from the kernel is used for burning in lamps and for making fine soap. There is no part of the tree but is employed for some useful purpose, though with respect to the fruit cocoa-nut is one of the least productive of the palm tribe. One tree in good soil produces about 100 cocoa-nuts annually. Sweet almonds are nutritive, but difficult of digestion. The brown husk that surrounds the kernel is unwholesome, and on account of its injurious qualities almonds should always be blanched. This is done by simply pouring boiling water upon the kernels. Bitter almonds are poisonous to all classes of animals.—Though they do not contain prussic acid, yet, when chewed, a chemical change is effected by which prussic acid is formed. The essence of bitter almonds is a most potent poison, though it is extensively used for flavoring. In the hand of a careless or ignorant cook it is dangerous, and there are a great many flavorings that could well take its place altogether. In Germany with a population of about 43,000,000 from six to seven hundred physicians are turned out annually, while in the United States, with two millions less of a population, nearly three thousand students of medicine graduate annually.

J. M. LINN, A. H. DILL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Lewisburg, Pa. Offer their professional services to the public. Collections and all other professional business entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention. [Jan. 3, '67]

J. THOMPSON BAKER, Attorney-at-Law, Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa. Can be consulted in the English and German languages. OFFICE—Market Street, opposite Wall's Smith & Co's Store.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color. A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.

A. W. POTTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Selingsgrove, Pa. Offers his professional services to the public. All legal business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office one door above the New Lutheran Church, July, 4th '72.

Spring Opening! AT THE New York Fancy Store, (In Holmes' new building, opposite the Keystone Hotel.) MARKET ST., SELINGSGROVE, PA. S. WEIS has just returned from the Eastern Cities with the Largest and most Complete Stock OF NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS! ever brought to this county. Large variety in SUMMER SHAWLS, SKIRTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, etc. Great bargains in BLACK ALPACAS. Special inducements in HAMBURG EDGINGS & INSERTINGS, Table Linen and Toweling of all descriptions. People in need of any goods in our line will find it to their advantage to call and examine my goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. They can always save from 25 to 40 per cent. GOODS RECEIVED ALMOST DAILY DURING SEASON. Thankful for past favors a continuation of the same is respectfully solicited. Oct. 16, 73. S. WEIS.

An Eccentric Nobleman. Eccentricity often displays itself in an inordinate affection for animals and singular manner of treating them. An instance of this was the late Earl of Bridgewater. He lived in Paris during the last century, where the circumstances we narrate took place. He was a miserable looking little man, unable to walk without the support of two lackeys. He had an immense fortune, which he spent in gratifying every caprice. Was a book lent him? It was regarded as the representative of his owner, and returned in the Earl's landau, copying the name of honor and attended by four footmen in costly livery, who handed it to the astonished owner. His carriage was frequently to be seen filled with dogs, his especial pets. On the feet of these dogs he bestowed as much attention as though they were unfortunate human beings; he ordered them boots, for which he paid as dearly as for his own. Not caring to entertain his own kind at his table, few people dined with him. Still, oysters were daily laid for a dozen, served by suitable attendants. At this table he received, and dined with no less than twelve favorite dogs, who seemed to comprehend the compliment paid them, as they occupied their chairs with decorum, each with his white napkin tied round his neck. They were so trained that should any, by instinct of appetite, transgress any rule of good-manners, he was banished from the table and degraded to an ante-chamber, where he picked his bone in mortification; his place remaining empty until he had earned his master's pardon.

Your visits remind me of the growth of a successful newspaper," said Uncle James leaning his chin on his hand and gazing on William Henry, who was sweet on Angelina. "Why so?" Inquired William Henry. "Well, they come once on a weekly, grow to a tri-weekly, and have become daily, with a Sunday supplement." "Yes," said William Henry, "being up," and after we were married we will have an extra."