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Poetry.

Things That Never Die.
A pure, the bright, the beautiful,
That stirred our hearts in youth,
Impulse of a wordless prayer,
The dream of love and trust,
The longings after something lost,
The spirit's yearning cry,
The striving after better hopes—
These things shall never die.

REBEL PRISONS.

BY DR. R. ROTHROCK.
Soon after we had this splendid
past on the Lieutenant's dog at
our house a fearful epidemic devel-
oped itself in prison, called and
known as exchange on the brain,
the symptoms with those afflicted
with this disease was continued
lasting about camp, with the very
best news about exchange, with the
great neglect of their personal clean-
ness, and their skimming duties,
the term was used for hunting
the victims of this epidemic
were willing to bet their only brass-
ton, (a few hadn't any at all),
but they would be exchanged, to-
morrow their hopes were raised
high during the day, followed by a
corresponding degree of depression
next day, by being sadly disappoint-

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of the hour by recalling the pleasure
which once was theirs, the pleasures
of the table were uppermost in their
thoughts; the eager attention given
when some favorite dish was describ-
ed in its minutest details, attested
the interest taken in everything
edible.

Upon lying down at night, the
talk was of what we had eaten in
times past, and what we would have
when we could get it, suffering as
we were from hunger, the sum total
of all joy seemed to be centered in
the one act of eating.

Some of the prisoners were em-
ployed in making finger rings of
bone, handkerchief slides, napkin
rings, watch seals &c. &c., many of
these were very fine, and were
bought up by the "Secesh" guard to
be sent home as specimens of "Yan-
kee fixings," as they termed them.

Our fare grew worse daily, and
other prisoners coming in, the prison
was crowded in such a manner
that it seemed impossible to move
about.

Death increased in prison such a
fearful rate, that a load of bread for
those living was as a general thing
accompanied by a load of coffins for
the dead. These coffins were made
out of rough pine boards, the only
thing decent provided by the John-
nies for the prisoners.

Medical Science—Ancient and Modern

BY DR. R. R. OF MIDDLEBURG.
Dr. Boylston, however, deserves
much credit for his conduct in the
matter, as he inoculated his own
children and servants before he tried
it on others. This was one of the
numerous instances where the most
beneficial discoveries have been op-
posed by men ignorant of their
merits. The state of medicine dur-
ing the earlier years of colonization
was not elevated; as Smith the
historian of New York says: "Few
physicians among us are eminent for
their skill." Among the early
colonial physicians none were more
eminent than those of South Carolina
Bull, Moultrie, Linning, Chambers
and others, are yet known to the
profession, Bard and Middleton of
New York, and Jones of Long Is-
land, stand prominent in medical
science at this period. About this
time we find the American Philo-
sophical society exerting a powerful
influence under the auspices of Ben-
jamin Franklin, Boylston, Mitch-
ell, Morgan, Gardner, Wintrop,
Paul, Leverett, Dally, Brattle,
Mather and Bittenhouse were elect-
ed, during this period, members of
the Royal society of London, from
which we may presume they were
well informed men. The first medi-
cal College was established in Phila-
delphia in 1765, Drs. Morgan,
Shippin, Kuhn and Rush were the
first professors, New York soon
followed the example of Pennsylvania,
and established a medical Col-
lege, The New York College confer-
red the first degree of M. D. on
Samuel Kisson and Robert Tuck-
er.

The second era in American medi-
cine is not characterized by any re-
markable events now well known
through the channel of civic history;
and I pass to the last era, which is
characterized by the establishment
of several new schools, among which
may be mentioned the doctrines of
Thompson, Hydropathy, Homoeopathy
and Eclecticism. Eclectic practition-
ers, had, however, existed since
medicine was a science; for every
physician who picked out what he
thought best, was, to all intents and
purposes, an Eclectic. But this
body of men did not form themselves
into a systematic sect until during
the last period under consideration.
The first properly organized Eclectic
medical school was founded at
Worthington, by Drs. Morrow, Jones
and others. But there was no school
so organized and situated as to ex-
ert a commanding influence upon
the public mind until the establish-
ment of the Cincinnati Eclectic
Medical Institute. A broad plat-
form of liberal principles was adopt-
ed and the name Eclectic was chosen
to illustrate the comprehensiveness
of the philosophy of the school. This
word is not well understood by the
public, and for this reason I beg to
define it; Eclectic, as applied to
medicine, means the embodiment of
all that is good or worthy of confi-
dence. It contends for the right of
appropriating to itself truth, where-
ver found—discards no fact until it
has been duly examined. It re-
nounces, with unspokeable scorn,
that liberal spirit so often mani-
fested by those who believe them-
selves the only representatives of
medical science—who attempt to
better the mind by forcing the adop-
tion of a particular doctrine merely
because that doctrine emanated from
a certain source, they contend for
the right of private judgment, and
hold in utter contempt any attempt
to deprive them of that right. As
was to have been expected, when
the liberality of Eclecticism was
known, and the public saw the suc-
cess which attended the Eclectic
practice, it rose rapidly into favor.
But the age and times in which we
live—here let me dwell for one mo-
ment, comparing the present with
the past.

Three thousand years ago, medi-
cal science was composed of Super-
stition, bigotry and intolerance. Two
thousand years ago it was but little
more advanced. One thousand years
ago medical science began to evolve
some of its beauties; but the philo-
sophy of the age entered the field of
physic and distorted its features in-
to a thousand hideous forms; which
to admire was disease and to touch
was death. Two hundred years ago
the mighty spirit of a Hervey was

infused into it, and the ponderous
old machine began to take on life
and vitality. It began to shake off
the mysticism with which it was en-
veloped. The veil was raised and a
few chosen spirits, who loved truth
more than mammon, were permitted
to gaze with astonishment, even but
for a moment, upon the divine fea-
tures of the healing art. A change
rapid, and beautiful, has been made
in the medical profession. A high-
toned spirit of liberalism has become
infused into it; and in place of re-
maining as it stood, a monument of
absurdity, it now begins to imbibe
the spirit of the age—to move in
that eternal line of necessity, com-
monly called progression. As-
cheometry, Magnetism, Mechanics
and the arts advance—as they shake
from themselves the shackles of ignor-
ance which long impeded their pro-
gress just in that proportion does
medicine rise triumpantly over the
prejudices of the times, to that ele-
vated position which its very charac-
ter unceasingly demands. The mys-
teries and technical sophisms of the
public in middle ages, whose shad-
ow has fallen like ghosts upon the
public of this age, are now like the
crumbling Dynasties of tyrant-rid-
den Europe, tottering to a fall from
which resuscitation is impossible.
This spirit of liberalism is coeval
with education hence it may be said
Americans are the most intelligent
as well as the most liberal people on
earth. The orthodoxy of our an-
cestors is carefully weighed in the
balances of the age and the times,
whenever we find them "wanting,"
they are shrouded and buried in the
vault of dark oblivion, to be raised
again only for historical delineations.

Concluded.
Experience at a Fair.
It was at a church fair, and he had
come there at the special request of
his "cousin," who was at the head
of the flower table. He opened the
door bashfully and stood hat in
hand, looking at the brilliant scene
before him, when a young lady rush-
ed up, and grabbing him by the arm
said:
"O! you must, you will take a
chance in our cake, Come right
over here, this way."
Blushing to the roots of his hair,
he stammered out that "Really, did
not have the pleasure of knowing

"O! that's all right," said the
young lady. "You'll know me bet-
ter before you leave. I'm one of the
managers, you understand. Come!
The cake will all be taken if you
don't hurry." And she almost drag-
ged him over to one of the middle
tables. "There now—only fifty
cents a slice, and you may get a real
gold ring. You had better take
three or four slices. It will increase
your chances you know."

"You're very good," he stammered.
"Bat I'm not fond of cake—
that is, I haven't any use for the ring
—I—"

"Ah, that will be ever so nice,"
said the young lady, "for now if you
get the ring you can give it back,
and we'll put it in another
cake."

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cake."

Physicians, &c.

H. H. BORDNER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
BRAVERTOWN, PA.
Offers his professional services to the citizens
of Bravertown and vicinity. Apr. 6, '82.

DR. J. Y. SHINDEL,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.
Middleburg, Pa.
Offers his professional services to the citizens
of Middleburg and vicinity. Mar. 21, '82.

DR. J. F. KANAWEL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Centerville, Snyder Co., Pa.
Offers his professional services to the public.
Apr. 2, '82.

DR. A. M. SMITH,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Offers his professional services to the citizens
of Adamsburg and vicinity. Sept. 4, '73.

DAVID S. SHOLLY,
Justice of the Peace,
Union Township, Snyder Co., Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to his
care on the most reasonable terms.
Mar. 12, '82.

W. M. H. HARDING,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
& CONVEYANCER.
FREMONT, Snyder county, Pa.
Collections and all business pertaining to the
office of Justice of the Peace will be attended to
at short notice. Apr. 27, '82.

THE POST

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JEREMIAH CROSS, Prop.

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Persons fitting and using paper
addressed to others become subscribers
and are liable for the price of the paper

Failing!
That is what a great
many people are doing.
They don't know just what
is the matter, but they have
a combination of pains and
aches, and each month they
grow worse.

The only sure remedy
yet found is BROWN'S
IRON BITTERS, and this by rapid
and thorough assimilation
with the blood purifies and
enriches it, and rich, strong
blood flowing to every part
of the system repairs the
wasted tissues, drives out
disease and gives health and
strength.

This is why BROWN'S
IRON BITTERS will cure
kidney and liver diseases,
consumption, rheumatism,
neuralgia, dyspepsia, mala-
ria, intermittent fevers, &c.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
is not a drink and does not
contain whiskey. It is the
only preparation of Iron
that causes no injurious ef-
fects. Get the genuine.
Don't be imposed on with
imitations.

WHENCE COMES THE UNBOUNDED
POPULARITY OF
ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER?
Because they have proved themselves
the Best External Remedy ever in-
vented. They will cure asthma, colds,
coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, and
any local pains.

ROBBED—Thousands of
crimes are com-
mitted every day, and
their victims
live in poverty,
suffering and health restored
by the use of the great
GERMAN INVIGORATOR,
which positively and permanently cures Im-
purity (caused by excess of any kind),
Neuralgia, Weakness, and all diseases that fol-
low as a result of self-abuse, or loss of en-
ergy, loss of memory, universal lassitude, pain
in the back, dimness of vision, premature old
age, and many other diseases that lead to in-
firmity or consumption and a premature grave.
It is the only medicine that will cure all these
diseases, and it is sold in all drug stores, or
sent by mail for \$1.00, by all druggists, or will
be sent free by mail, if you send a stamped
address, and a return envelope, and a receipt
of price by addressing
F. J. CHENEY, Druggist,
147 Summit St., Toledo, Ohio.
Sole Agent for the United States.
March 20, 1882.

CAUTION!
Notice is hereby given that I have
purchased one horse, buggy, organ,
and set of harness which I have left in
the possession of Robert Bingham and
all persons are hereby cautioned not
to meddle with the same at my peril.
HENRY STAHL.

PIMPLES.
I will mail (free) the receipt for a simple
Vegetable Balm that will remove Tar,
Pimples, and Blisters, leaving
the skin soft, clear and beautiful. Also in-
structions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair
on a bald head or smooth face. Address in-
cluding 10c stamp, BEN VANDELVA CO., 12
Harcley St., N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The advertiser having been permanently
cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a
simple remedy, is anxious to make known to
his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all
who desire it, he will send a copy of the re-
ceipt, and a bottle of the medicine, free of charge,
on condition that they will send him the direc-
tions for preparing and using the same, which
they will find in the enclosed paper. Address in-
cluding 10c stamp, BEN VANDELVA CO., 12
Harcley St., N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.
A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from
NERVOUS DEBILITY, PREMATURE DE-
CAJY, and all the effects of youthful ex-
cess, will for the sake of suffering humanity,
send free to all who need it, the receipt and
instructions for making the simple medicine
that cured him. Address inquiring to whom
the advertiser's correspondence may be ad-
dressed, Rev. E. A. WILLOW, 100 West St.,
Williamsburg, N. Y.