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Material, Putty, Window Glass, Kerosene Oil: Hall, Parlor, Stand, and Hand Lamps, Lanterns, Lamp Chimneys, Shades, and Burners.

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These goods have been selected with great care to suit the wants of this community, and will be sold as heretofore, at the lowest living rates for cash or exchanged for country produce at market prices.

Thankful for the past liberal patronage, I shall endeavor by strict attention to my business, to merit a continuance of the same, and will try to make the future still more attractive and beneficial to customers.

C. DETRICK.

Our System of Government.

"Union or Unity"—Which shall it be?

The following is an extract from the speech of Hon. George H. Pendleton, delivered at Bangor, Maine, August 20th, 68: The men of 1787 were self-denying men. They feared consolidation of power. They put behind them the allurements of imperial pomp. They denied themselves the fascinations of a strong Government. They contented themselves with simplicity of confederation. They committed to the Federal Government interstate and international affairs. All the rest they reserved to the States themselves. Within this narrow sphere they made the Federal Government supreme. All beyond remains to the unimpaird sovereignty of the several States. If you seek to know our Federal system, to determine what are the powers of the Federal Government, go to the plain provisions of the Constitutions. If you would desire to know what are the powers of the States, go to that vast reserve of power which by the laws of enlightened civilization is lodged in every sovereign community. Massachusetts understood this system of government well in the beginning. She knew that the rights of her people were safe in her hands; that their lives, liberty, and property were best preserved under her guardianship, and therefore, first of all the States, at the very instant of her adoption of the Federal Constitution, she proposed that amendment which decided that all the power not given by the Constitution to the United States nor prohibited to the States, remained to the States and people respectively. Unfortunately, in these latter days, Massachusetts has wandered from the faith, but she will return to it with renewed zeal when power shall have passed into another section, and she feels the doom of isolation. Wise men of 1787, purified in the trials of the Revolution, experienced in the lessons of the confederation, virtuous themselves and upheld in the practice of virtue by the public sentiment of an extraordinary people—they laid so strong foundations of the Government, which can alone accomplish this result, that neither force, nor time, nor the progress of the age can shake them. They will endure until the degeneracy of our race shall call for indignant Heaven a denial of such blessings as punishment for our manifold sins. Gentlemen, the philosophy of Government will dictate to me the subject upon which I shall speak to you. I do not understand your local politics; I do not propose to take part in them. I shall confine myself to those matters which concern us all alike. I shall speak with no partisan bitterness. Not accustomed myself to yield anything to harsh words, I seek not to apply them to others. Confident in the purity of my motives and the sincerity of my convictions, I am ready to admit the same integrity of purpose in all my fellow-citizens. I shall not disparage the ability or character of our opponents. I would not, if I could, pluck one leaf from the laurels of General Grant; whatever may be his ability as a soldier he stood the test of success, and so far as I have known he has borne himself with moderation and magnanimity in his high office. I have known Mr. Colfax well for many years. I have seen him in possession of great power. He is an amiable and estimable gentleman, and would perform with dignity the duties of the high office to which he aspires. I have had pleasant associations with the members of Congress from your State, and I remember with satisfaction that we passed through many years of service in that body, interchanging those courtesies which soften the asperities of political excitement. Indeed, gentlemen, my observation of such has led me to expect the most erroneous opinions coupled with the purest motives, and the most destructive policy associated with the loftiest aspirations for the public good. I do not, therefore, deal here or at any other time with the personal character, with the motives, or with the intelligence of men. I deal with their opinions and their actions, and their party as an organization. I have described to you in the briefest possible terms the philosophy of our system of government. It is a union not a unity. It is a union of States, not of municipal corporations—of States, sovereign, except in so far as they delegated the exercise of some powers and have contracted to abate the exercise of others—independent, except in so far as they have united themselves by the terms of the Constitution. This system of government has solved the great problem. It has reconciled vastness of territory and strength of government with liberty. It has made it possible that we should be one people, and this is the crowning glory of our matchless Constitution—(great applause)—a free people. It has assured strength to the Federal head, and health and vigor to the constituent parts. The States have grown in numbers, in population, in power. They have developed every local interest, they have secured to their citizens such intentions and such measures of liberty as they desired for themselves. The general features of the State governments have, of course, a striking similarity, but the diversity of their policy is wonderful. The policy of each is adapted to the interests, the tastes, the habits of the people. The manufacturing States, the commercial States, the agricultural States, have their respective systems and adapt their laws to their material interests. Laws which are popular in New England could not be passed, could not be enforced, in the West. Many of the customs transplanted by the people who have built up our thriving towns and cultivated our fer-

tile prairies would shock the feelings of your people. Has not this system of government proven beneficial to all? Has it not proven beneficial to you in Maine?—Have you not enjoyed liberty and prosperity at home, protection from all your enemies abroad? Have you not directed your local affairs in your own way?—Have not your relations with your sister States been agreeable and useful? Have you not been represented with dignity and power and splendor in the great family of nations? And yet, my fellow-citizens, the Republican party desire to change this government and substitute one of their own creation. They hate this system.—They hate this diversity. They hate the doctrine of States' rights. They hate the Constitution as the fathers made it. They have deliberately conspired for its overthrow. They prefer a consolidated government. They prefer a stronger government. They prefer to break down the barriers which the States, with their reserved rights, can interpose, to create a government so sensitive that it will feel the least impulse of popular will and so strong that it will execute that will.—They believe this will be a better and freer government. They believe that rather than have the limitation imposed by the Constitution, they ought to have the limitations imposed only by the unbridled will of an irresponsible majority.—Twice since the close of the war they have used all the power which the possession of the governments, both State and Federal, has given them to amend the Constitution; and in each case the amendment has been in derogation of the substantial, important, recognized rights of the States. By the first of these amendments the power of the States over slavery within its limits was abolished. By the second, citizenship in the State is to depend upon the will, not of the States, but of Congress; and the exclusion of negroes from the rule of suffrage is punished by the loss of representation. Not satisfied with this attack upon the States themselves, with the true spirit of revolutionary leaders, they have turned upon the Government itself. The Constitution has vested in the President the powers of a department, and made him responsible for the management of the army and for the execution of the laws. The Republican have stripped him of his patronage, taken away from him the selection of his Cabinet and the appointment of officers. It was chiefly owing to the indomitable firmness of one of your own Senators that it did not dispose of him from office and put its own leader in his place. [At this point, Gen. Roberts proposed three cheers for the Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden, the Senator alluded to, and these were given with great enthusiasm, the audience rising.]

The State governments were in full vigor and operation before and during and after the war. During the war the State government of Virginia was called upon to give its assent to the creation of West Virginia, and members of Congress were admitted from Louisiana, as soon as Federal troops obtained foothold in that State.—After the war, the States of the South were invited to ratify, and did ratify, the fourteenth constitutional amendment, and it derives its validity from their sanction.—The Republican party, by the reconstruction acts, abolished these governments, and created in their stead military governments, which no man will pretend was within the constitutional power of Congress. By the aid of the army they have built up other governments not according to the will of the people, but according to the will of Congress, and they have founded them upon the exclusion of the intelligence and wealth and virtue of the white race from the right of suffrage, and upon the admission of every negro to that right; and they have made these negroes buy their exemption from the interference of the army and their recognition as States by the ratification of the Fourteenth Constitutional amendment, and a pledge that they will never change the rule of suffrage. Do not their own acts convict them of the charge that I have made? Are they not surely and rapidly, even though silently, sapping the foundations of the government and changing its form and nature? Are they not accumulating power in the Federal Government and taking it away from the States? Do they not declare openly, and make it the basis of their creed, that Congress has the power over the right of suffrage in ten States which it has not over the same subject in the other States? Why is it they build up these governments upon the basis of the negro vote alone? My friends, divest yourselves of passion; look at this work steadily. Is not the stupid ignorance of enfranchised slaves too narrow a basis for a prosperous State possessing equal powers with the State of Maine? Why is it insisted on? The reason, the sole reason, is that they believe they can control the negro vote; that by this vote they can secure the election of a President and Senators and Members of the House and Governors and Legislators and Judges, and so wield longer the powers of the Government. I know many of these men well. They are men of intellect and daring. They are men of firm resolve and lofty purpose.—They are not actuated by low greed of gain, nor love of the emoluments and honors of office. They have the true spirit of fanatical reformers, and they seek power that they may overturn this system of government and build up another in its stead. My friends, we are engaged in no scramble for office. We are stimulated by no lust for office. This struggle touches the life of our confederated system. It touches the question of union and unity. It will decide in the far off future the destiny of

our country. If our opponents succeed, we will have first Unity, and then Despotism, and then Revolution, and then Separation, and then whatever God in his wrath may inflict. If they fail, we will have the Constitution obeyed, the Union maintained, liberty enjoyed, prosperity abounding, peace everywhere, and all the glories of our past will be but as the early bud compared with the blooming beauties of the full blown flowers. In this supreme hour of our fate I beg you to pause and weigh well your duty to the country, as in the hour of death you would weigh your duty to God.

The Privileged Classes.

The Cincinnati Inquirer sums up the following as comprising some of the privileged classes under the present Radical dispensation.

1. The bondholder. He is exempted from all State and local taxation. He receives his interest on his bonds in gold, while everybody else has to take his in legal tenders.

2. The Southern Negro, who has a Freedmen's Bureau to look after his interests, and to feed and clothe him if he does not choose to work.

3. The New England Manufacturer, who receives an immense bonus in the protection to his fabrics, all of which comes out of the pockets of the laboring classes, who are compelled to buy them.

4. The Railroad Monopolists, to whom Congress has granted tracts of land enough for empires, out of which they can build their roads and have a great deal to spare! A few favored men have thus voted to them, free of expense, a great railroad.

5. The Congressmen and Legislators who sustain these privileged classes in their rascalities upon the people, and who are made partners on that account in the robberies.

6. The immense army of Office-holders who live upon the unclean, drippings of the Treasury.

It is the party opposed to the Democracy which, by the act of its leaders, has brought into being these privileged classes, and upon which they mainly rely for their continued existence. It is no wonder that, with such immense interests fastened upon the body politic, and drawing its heart's blood, the country has ceased to flourish, and its great resources are being dried up.

The great issue now is, whether the people have intelligence enough—whether they sufficiently appreciate their own interests—to rise in their might at the coming elections, and put an end to these privileged classes and conditions of men. The latter are struggling desperately to maintain themselves, and are resorting to all the appliances of corruption for that purpose. Where there is venal power they obtain it; where there is a speaker or writer of purchasable material they are sure to have his aid.

The acts of Congress and many of the high officers of the Government show that they are mortgaged, body and soul, to these privileged classes and conditions of men. They are powerfully entrenched in all the political strongholds of the country. But they can be beaten if the people so will—if they are not led astray by demagogues who fire their party prejudices and inflame their party passions, in order that they may not recognize their true interests, and continue to be hereafter, as they are now, the vassals of those who are so grievously oppressing them.

NEGRO CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.—We clip the following from the telegraphic column of that "truly loily" sheet the Harrisburg State Guard: "The negro Bradley is out as an independent candidate for Congress from the First (Georgia) district against Clift the regular nominee and the present representative to Congress. It is believed that Bradley will be elected if he runs. Turner, negro, is spoken of for Congress in the fourth."

These are signs of the Radical political millennium which is to come if Grant should be elected. "Let us have peace."

SPLINTERS.—The most disagreeable of ices—Sacrifices. Uncomfortable feet—Surfeit. It was suggested to a miser that if he could take his gold with him when he died it would most likely melt.

The men who flatter women do not know them sufficiently; and the men who only abuse them do not know them at all. Better to give than receive—Clapping a kiss on a pretty girl's lips when she is yearning for something sweet and good.

It is an old saying and a true one that God helps those who help themselves. In an immense majority of cases the circumstances by which men suffer themselves to be overcome might be controlled and surmounted by vigorous effort.

Butler must not be regarded as a successor to Cataline, although his voice is still for war.

Summer resort for Grant—Rye Beach. A few days since seventy-two maimed soldiers of the late war stepped into the office of the pension agent of Canandaigua, N. Y., to draw their pension money. Afterwards, these patriotic soldiers held an election for the Presidency in the Pension agent's office, and with the following result: For Seymour and Blair, 71; for Grant and Colfax, 1. We know this to be a true statement of fact—If any one doubts it, let him write to the agent in whose office this very remarkable and significant expression took place.—Wash. Union.

Ink Drops.

What party raised flour from \$7 a barrel to \$12 and \$15? Answer: the "loily" robber of the party of protected bondholders. Answer: that the rich might get richer and the poor poorer.

The price of "loily" is eternal taxation! The victory of the "loily" is gold for the rich, and groans for the poor! The end of "loily" is grinding slavery, or the gallows!

Inflation is the bondholding lord's life blood; and fluctuation in prices, the pulsations of his heart, and chills the poor man's pocket!

The sick man's stomach is taxed in the medicine which he takes. Behold the stamp on the pill box! This is put on as receipt to the sick man that he is "loily" and pays his taxes to the opulent bondholder!

Before abolitionism and New England "loily" gained sway in the country, the people were at peace, were prosperous and happy. Gold, silver and stable, convertible bank notes were the currency and a dollar meant 100 cents. The \$5 bought what it now takes \$15 to buy in money worthless and hard to get.

Each farmer, no matter how much he may need clothing and comforts for his wife and children, pays yearly out of his crops in taxes to the government, large sums to support lazy and shiftless Southern niggers in food, fuel and transportation. As long as the farmer is willing, the nigger ought to be content.—Exchange.

GENERAL GRANT'S MAGNANIMITY.—He refused to exchange prisoners, and allowed Union soldiers to starve in Andersonville and Libby. He slaughtered 35,000 men in the wilderness, and laid at Petersburg until the war ended, for want of men and means in the rebel army.

"More Blood Letting." Galusha A. Grow, a notorious mongrel stumper, and leader in the radical party, in a late speech threatened another war, if Seymour and Blair should be elected. If these fanatical fools undertake that job, we think they will wish themselves out of it before they advance very far. Such men as Grow would be found among the missing in an event. They would not venture within the lines, and no agency but the prospect of plunder, or the scent of blood-hounds, would be able to draw them from their hiding places.—Jeffersonian.

The Gospel of Hate. Our appeal is to you, Christian men of Pennsylvania! You profess to be followers of the meek and lowly Nazarene, in whose humility was veiled the majesty of deity. You would scorn to be numbered with Pagans, who believe in the brutal doctrine of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth."

You would resist, with indignation, even an insinuation that you are Mohammedans in belief, and that you delight in the death of all who will not worship at the shrine of Allah.

You would complain bitterly if it were said that when you pray, "Our Father in Heaven, forgive our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us," you do not mean what you say.

We need not apologize, then, for this appeal to your charity, your forbearance, your loving kindness, for you are Christians.

Behold, yonder! On the other side of that broad, deep, black line, drawn by partisan spite and hate, which divides the people of the South, behold your brothers, standing, with out-stretched hands, imploring you to lift from their hoof-beaten breasts the iron heel of military despotism; imploring you to take from their throats the mailed hand of material law; imploring you to restore them to the rights of American citizens; imploring you to take from their festering limbs the shackles of a political slavery which is pressing energy, hope and life out of their hearts. They had sinned against the light and the knowledge of good government. But oh! how have they expiated their transgression.—Go count the nameless graves that mark the track of their deviation from the right. Go gather the tears of the widow and the orphan, now weeping in hopeless sorrow over the dead braves of the South. Go mark the desolate fields, the ruined cities, the pained industry, of that unhappy section. Has not their punishment been terrible? And now they ask you to forgive the past and receive them back into fellowship and union. You are Christian.—You pray God to forgive those (your brethren of the South) who have trespassed against you. You will forgive them! Oh, yes, you are not of the heathen, who believe and preach the gospel of hate; you are not savages who cannot be content with justice, but burn for revenge. You must forgive them!—H. Patriot.

One of the Radical bids for votes: Five hundred millions of dollars a year in taxation.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY Mann has condescendingly promised a fair election in Philadelphia. We confidently anticipate, therefore, the defeat of Elisha W. Davis in the Tenth Representative District. The honest people of that district will not less strenuously resist the election of Davis than they did that of Mann.

Nothing more valued than time; yet nothing less valued.

Wise and Otherwise.

"Why does the operation of hanging kill a man?" asked a medical professor of his class.

"Because," replied one of the students, "inspiration is checked, circulations is stopped, and the blood suffuses and congests the brain."

"Fudge!" said another, "its simply because the rope isn't long enough to let his feet touch the ground."

"I am willing to split hairs with my opponent all day, if he insists on it," said a very distinguished lawyer, in a speech at the bar.

"Split that then," said the opponent pulling a coarse specimen from his own head.

"May it please the court, I did not say bristles!"

Long words, like long dresses, frequently hide something wrong about the understanding.

A Schoolmaster asked a fair pupil, "Can you decline a kiss?"

"Yes, sir," she replied, "but I hate," to plagiu'dly."

The lady, who stood on her dignity, got a cramp in her foot on account of the smallness of the space occupied.

"Will you take half of this poor apple!" said a pretty damsel to a witty lawyer. "No, I thank you; I'd prefer the better half." She blushed, and referred him to her papa.

My hearers," said an enthusiastic Texas orator, "truth is mighty and will prevail;—but truth beats eggs all hollow, and why? Because, truth crushed to the earth will rise again, but eggs won't."

A Mrs. Boots, of Pennsylvania, has left her husband, Mr. Boots, and strayed to parts unknown. We presume this pair of Boots are rights and lefts. We cannot say, however, that Mrs. Boots is right, but there is no mistake Mr. Boots is left.

Smith and Brown, running opposite ways around a corner, struck each other. "Oh, dear! how you made my head ring," said Smith.

"That's a sign its hollow," said Brown. "But didn't yours ring?"

"No."

"That's a sign its cracked," replied his friend.

A shrewd politician once gave a grand supper to some of his party friends, and while his guests were doing full justice to his liberality, he slipped from the room, and calling his servant, inquired:

"What wine did you put on the table?"

"The twenty-four, sir."

"Confound your eyes, you beast, that's the oldest wine in the cellar?"

"Yes, sir, and I laterally thought you'd like to get rid of the holdest fust!"

A correspondent of the Boston Advertiser, writing from Martha's Vineyard, says:

"As I sat on the beach to-day watching the gambols of a hundred bathists; I inquired of an old pilot if there was not danger to be feared from sharks." "Not a mite," he replied; "not a mite; never's been a shark seen here, sir, since them creatures," pointing to the ladies, "took to the water—scared them all 't'other side of Gay Head."

"Boys," said Uncle Peter, as he examined the points of the beast, "I don't see but or reason why that mare can't trot her mile in three minutes."

They gathered around to hear this oracular opinion, and one inquired, "What is it?"

"Why," he replied, "the distance is too great for so short a time."

THE KINDS.—A young lady, a sensible girl, gives the following catalogue of different kinds of love:

"The sweetest, a mother's love; the longest, a brother's love; the strongest, a woman's love; the dearest, a man's love; and the sweetest, longest, strongest, dearest love, a 'love of a bonnet.'"

The following epitaph in a Pennsylvania churchyard touchingly commemorates the glutony of a husband, and the grief of his widow:

Eliza, sorrowing, rears this marble slab To her dear John, who died of eating crab!