

# Bedford



# Inquirer.

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BY DAVID OVER.

## Select Poetry.

### THE PASS OF DEATH.

It was a narrow pass,  
Watered with human tears,  
For death had kept the outer gate  
Almost six thousand years.  
And the ceaseless tread of a world's feet  
Was over in my ears—  
Throbbing, jostling, hurrying by,  
As if they were only born to die.

A stately king drew near,  
The narrow pass to tread,  
Around him hung a gorgious robe,  
And a crown was on his head;  
But Death with a look of withering scorn,  
Arrested him and said,  
"In humb'lest dress must the king draw near,  
For the crown and the purple are useless here."

Next came a man of wealth,  
And his eye was proud and bold,  
And he bore in his hand a lengthy scroll,  
Telling of sums unpaid;  
Death who earth not for rank,  
Catched at little for gold—  
Here that scroll I cannot allow,  
For the gold of the rich is powerless now."

Another followed fast,  
And a book was in his hand,  
Filled with the fables of surmous thought  
That are known in many a land;  
But the child of genius called to bear  
Death's pitiless demand—  
"Here that book cannot allow,  
For the bright dash of genius is nothing to me."

Next came a widow fair  
With that eye so deeply bright,  
That stirs within you some sweet care,  
Should you meet on summer night;  
But Death, ere the gone morn passed through  
Snatched away its light—  
"Beauty is power in thy world," he saith,  
But what can it do in the Pass of Death?"

A youth of sickly mien  
Fell wed in thoughts mood,  
Whose heart was full with love to God  
As the early brotherhood;  
Death fit he could not wrench the heart  
That lived for others good—  
"I own," cried he, "with bitter love,  
I must let it pass to realms above!"

MISCHIEF MAKERS.

Old could there in th' world be found  
Some little spot of hope ground,  
Whence pleasure might go round,  
Without the viles tainting.

How doubly blest that place would be,  
Where all might due in liberty,  
Free from the bitter misery  
Of gossip's endless prattling.

If such a spot were really known,  
Dame Peau might claim it as her own,  
And in she mightix her throne,  
Fit ever and fr ever.

There lie a queen right reign and live,  
While every one woud soon forgiye  
The little sights they might release—  
And be offended never.

'Tis mischiefmakers hat remove,  
Far from our hearts the warmth of love,  
And leaves all to disprove  
What gives another pleasure.

They seem to take one's part—but when  
They're heard our ears, unkindly then  
They som retail them agaio,  
Mixed with their poisonous measure.

And then they've such a cunning way  
Of telling their ill-ment tales, they say  
Don't mention what I say, I pray,  
I would not tell another!"

Straight to your neighbor's house they go  
Narrating everything they know;  
And break the peace of light and low,  
Wife, husband, friend and brother.

Old that the mischievous making crew  
Were all reduced to one or two,  
And the were painted red or blue,  
That every one might know them!

Then we our village  
To rage a quarrel, furiously forget  
And fain to angry noise and fret,  
With gongs so muchly fit.

For the degradation of the low them.  
To make other bosom's mart,  
And plaudger a poor l'art,  
We o' love to l'art a shenish!

Then forevermore are bound  
In quietude, all end;  
While ship, joy peace abound,  
And gongs so muchly fit.

BORN TO LUCK.—Mr. John Martin of London, is the son of Mr. John Martin of "Jenner's place," who, for so long a period has been without a recognized heir. The cash sum of \$80,000, which is his income, will be \$1,250,000. The lucky investor has been wretchedly poor all his preceding life.

A number of people in this country have great hope, for some years past, of coming into possession of a portion of this estate, but it seems they are not the lawful heirs.—*All Holly Mire.*

## AGRICULTURAL.

### SUGGESTIONS ABOUT STABLES.

In a previous article on the subject of the construction of stables we submitted a few suggestions intended to aid those who feel desirous of doing everything possible for the comfort of their horses, in the work of planning good stables about to build new ones, or to re-construct old ones.

As several other suggestions, which were present to mind while writing our former article, admitted on account of our limited space, we turn to the subject, and commence with remarking that provision should always be made, in one way or other, for a very free and sufficient ventilation in all stables.

There are few stables where this matter is sufficiently attended to.

There are, but, few stables who do not emit a most offensive or disagreeable odor when the doors are first opened in the morning.

It is by preserving the tops or stalks, and replanted the next season lengthwise of the rows, that the sugar crop in the South is produced from just such shoots.

We therefore suggest that some stalks be saved for experiment, and planted next year.

If it succeeds the growth may be improved, and at least it will prevent the plant from running out or mixing with other species, as rumor says it is apt to do.

FARMERS TRY IT.—On examination of the Chinese sugar-cane, it will be found that at each joint there is a small root, covered up by the outside coating.

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CURE FOR WARTS ON COWS.—Apply a few drops of nitric acid to the wart, two or three times.

Use it carefully, and avoid putting it on the bag.

I have always found it effectual.

They are sometimes removed by tying a strong thread around them; but the acid is better.

KEEPING CIDER SWEET.—A pint of muscat seed, put in a barrel of cider, will preserve it sweet for several months. I have drunk fall cider in the month of May, which was kept sweet by this means.

## JUDGE DOUGLASS SPEECH.

We subjoin the concluding portion of Judge Douglass's speech of December 9, upon Kansas affairs, our space not permitting its publication entire:

Sir, I deny your right or mine to inquire of these people what their objections to that Constitution are. They have a right to judge for themselves whether they like or dislike it. It is no answer to tell me that the Constitution is a good one and unobjectionable.

It is not satisfactory to me to have the President say in his message that that Constitution is an admirable one, like all the Constitutions of the new States that have been recently formed.

Whether good or bad, whether obnoxious or none, is none of my business and none of yours.

It is their business and not ours. I care not what they have in their Constitution, so that it suits them, and does not violate the Constitution of the United States and the fundamental principles of liberty upon which our institutions rest. I am not going to argue the question whether the banking system established in that Constitution is wise or unwise. It says there shall be no monopolies but there shall be one bank of discount in the State, with two branches. All I have to say on that point is, if they want a banking system, let them have it; if they do not want it, let them prohibit it. If they want a bank with two branches, be it so; if they want twenty, it is none of my business, and it matters not to me whether one of them shall be on the north side and the other on the south side of the Kaw river, or where they shall be.

While I have no right to expect to be consulted on that point, I do hold that the people of Kansas have the right to be consulted and decide it, and you have no right to deprive them of that privilege.

It is no justification, in my mind, to say that the provisions for the eligibility for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor require twenty years' citizenship in the United States.

If men think that no person should vote or hold office until he has been here twenty years, they have a right to think so, and a majority of the people of Kansas think that no man of foreign birth should vote or hold office unless he has lived there twenty years, it is their right to say so, and I have no right to interfere with them; it is their business, not mine; but if I lived there, I should not be willing to have that provision in the Constitution without being heard upon the subject, and should allow record my protest against it.

I have nothing to say about the system of taxation, in which they have got back, and resorted to the old exploded system that we tried in Illinois, but abandoned because we did not like it.

If they wish to try it, and get tired of it, and abandon it, be it; but if I were a citizen of Kansas, I would soft by the experience of Illinois on that subject, and defeat it if I could. Yet I have no objection to their having it if they want it; it is their business, not mine.

Sers should not be worked too much when you, as it retards their growth and otherwise injures them, but the sooner they are accustomed to it the better.

If allowed to run until they are three or four years old, they become wild and untameable, and are always running away with the cart or sled, and never become so docile as those that are trained when young.

When they are a year old, the cart yoked and hitched to a small stick of lumber or a sled, and be driven around for a few days, and they become docile and obedient.

The second winter they should be yoked a few weeks.

The little boys, if any in the family, can do it, and it is excellent amusement for them.

So you may go on with all the ferent clauses of the Constitution. They may be all right; they may be all wrong. That is question on which my opinion is worth noting.

The opinion of the wise and patriotic chief magistrate of the United States is noworth

large an item that our farmers are disposed to save both the grist and the toll by using different kinds of apparatus for cooking food.

We incline to the belief, from experience and from information derived personally from intelligent English agriculturists who have had experience in this manner of preparing food, that if an economical boiler can be procured—one that will economize fuel, using all the heat that is lost in the use of kettles—our farmers will not tax themselves with the labor and time of visiting the "gristmill." A correspondent says he feeds three fifth less grain to his hogs when he fed raw grain, and thinks he saved the price of three steam boilers in three weeks.—*Journal of Agriculture.*

anything as against that of the people of Kansas for they have a right to judge for themselves; and neither Presidents, nor Senators, nor House of Representatives, nor any other power outside of Kansas, has a right to judge for them. Hence it is no justification, in my mind, for the violation of a great principle of self-government, to say that the Constitution you are forcing on them is not particularly obnoxious, or is it excellent in its provisions.

Perhaps, sir, the same thing might be said of the celebrated Topeka Constitution.

I do not recollect its peculiar provisions. I know one thing: We Democrats, we Nebraska men, would not even look into it, to see what its provisions were. Why? Because we said it was made by a political party, and not by the people; that it was made in defiance of the authority of Congress; that if it was pure as the Bible, as holy as the ten commandments, yet we would not touch it, until it was submitted to and ratified by the people of Kansas, in pursuance of the forms of law.

Perhaps, sir, the same thing might be said of the celebrated Topeka Constitution, but for the mode of making it, would have been unexceptionable.

I do not know; I do not care. You have no right to force an unexceptionable Constitution on a people! It does not mitigate the evil, it does not diminish the insult, it does not ameliorate the wrong, that you are forcing a good thing on them. I am not willing to be forced to do that which I would do if I were left free to judge and act for myself. Hence I assert that there is no justification to be made for this flagrant violation of popular rights in Kansas, on the plea, that the Constitution which they have made is not particularly obnoxious.

But, sir, the President of the United States

is really and sincerely of the opinion that the Slavery clause has been fairly and impartially submitted to the free acceptance or rejection of the people of Kansas; and that, inasmuch as that was the exciting and paramount question,

if they get the right to vote as they please on that subject, they ought to be satisfied, and possibly it might be better if we would accept it, and put an end to the question.

Let me ask, sir, is the slavery clause fairly

submitted, so that the people can vote for or against it?

Suppose I were a citizen of Kansas, and should go up to the polls and say, "I desire to vote to make Kansas a slave State; here is my ballot."

"They reply to me, "Mr. Douglass, just vote for that Constitution first, if you please."

"Oh, no!" I answer, "I can't vote for that Constitution first, if you please."

"I care not for that Constitution conscientiously, but I care for the clause by which you locate certain railroads in such a way as to sacrifice my county and my part of the State. I am opposed to that banking system. I am opposed to this Know Nothing or American clause in the Constitution about the qualification for office. I cannot vote for it."

They then say, "I want to make it a free State."

"They reply, "Vote for that Constitution first, and then you can vote to make it a free State otherwise you cannot."

Thus they disqualify every man who is pledged to the Constitution, and before it is voted down, it is voted for.

Let me ask you, why force this Constitution down the throats of the people of Kansas, in opposition to their wishes, and in violation of our pledge?

What great object is to be attained?

*Cui bono?* What are you to gain by it?

Will you sustain the party by violating its principles?

Do you propose to keep the party united by forcing a division?

Stand by the doctrine that leaves the people perfectly free to form and regulate their institutions for themselves in their own way, and your party will be united and irresistible in power.

Abandon that great principle, and the party is not worth saving, and cannot be saved, after it shall be violated.

I trust we are not to be roused upon this question. Why shall it be done?

Who shall be benefited? Is the South to be the gainer?

Neither the North nor the South has the right to do so.

There will be a soft wilderness, a sad joy of excitement, which perhaps, one

may not be able to analyze, but which is, in fact, the flowing together of the two great streams of life, the past and the present.

OLD SCENES REVISITED.

The progression of life is so simple, and in

the greatest number of persons so quiet, that

men only know, at length, that they are

changing, but seldom perceive the process of

changing. We knew that we are no longer boys, but cannot tell when we crossed the line.

We are conscious that we have reached manhood and that youth has departed. But so

gently did go that we are as those who listen to a bird singing in a tree.

After it has flown they listen still, and only know its flight because it no longer sings.

But now and then we are turned back, and brought face to face with the past, in such

a way that two lives gaze at each other, and we walk as if one identity had two expressions.

The recollections of the past beat upon the

heart, and we stand in its door, as a parent to

whom comes back the child not seen for scores

of years, uncertain whether to doubt or to accept the familiar strangeness.

After long absence, let any one revisit the scenes of his childhood home, and see whether these things

be not so. There will be a soft bewilderment,

a sad joy of excitement, which perhaps, one

may not be able to analyze, but which is, in fact,

the flowing together of the two great

streams of life, the past and the present.

ARREST OF MURDERERS.—Two colored men

have been arrested charged with the murder of

Mrs. Garber and Elizabeth Keam, at Lancaster,

an account of which we published last week.