The Bedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING J. R. DURBORROW AND JOHN LUTZ.

JULIANA St., opposite the Mengel House BEDFORD, PENN'A

TERMS: \$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance If not paid within six months \$2.50. If not paid within the year \$3.00.

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aprl, 1864—tf.

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Teeth filled in a superior manner without pain

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to the people of Bedford and vicinity.

The Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's.

The Office two doors west of Bedford Hotel, up
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# Bedtord

Imquirer,

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors.

LINES:

Poetry.

Inscribed to Miss H. E. M. of Allegheny BY ONE IN THE LOWLANDS Lady on the mountain's height, Thine's an elevated home,
And the landscape far below thee,
Thou dost occularly roam;

But look not down upon us With haughty—proud disdain; Us here upon the lowlands; Us here upon the plain. We know that we're beneath thee; But angels in their love look down

Upon the sons of earth: Then like thy bright compani Thy smiles upon us rain; Us here upon the lowlands; Us here upon the plain.

We humbly bow before thee,

And worship at thy shrine— Oh! to our fond petitions Wilt thou graciously incline?

For, with thy benign approval Shall joy with us obtain; Us here upon the lowlands; Us here upon the plain. We love thee, we adore thee For thy many graces sweet,

And fain we'd gather pearls

And lay them at thy feet : Thou art lovely! thou art beautiful; We regard thee without stain. Us here upon the lowlands;

Thou art neerless! thou art perfect! As we gaze upon the now, And a coronet of diamonds We'd weave around thy brow

We'd bring across the main, Us here upon the lowlands;

From brightest orbs above, And thy gentle heart so winsome

From Heaven hast thou wandered,

One smile from thee, sweet seraph, Is to us a world of gain,

Us here upon the lowlands; Us here upon the plain.

Far from thy place of birth-For sook thy home celestial To cheer the sons of earth:

Is full of tenderest love: But speak the word, fair lady, And we'll follow in thy train Us here upon the lowlands; Us here upon the plain.

Us here upon the plain.

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1867.

making reservoirs of valleys up among the spopulous. A more awful mode of taking the census can searcely be imagined.

Take away from this picture all that length is provided to the property of the the country of the the revelyr, the long train of corpses borner to the place of wholesale burial, preceded by the priests with their crucifix, the sudden deaths in the midst of smiling corn fields, the flowest of sheep, goats, and bread of the safety of the state of the place of sheep, goats, and bread of the safety of

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he who closes his first year of responsioning in debt, will probably live and die in debt. There is no greater mistake made by our American youth than that of choosing to pay interest rather than receive it. Interest devours us while we sleep; it absorbs our profits and aggravates our losses. Let a young man at twenty five have \$1,000 loaned on bond and mortgage or invested in public securities, and he will rarely want money thereafter: in fact, that \$1,000 invested at seven per cent, will of itself make him rich before he is sixty. There is no rule more important or wholesome for our boys than that which teaches them to go through life receiving interest rather than paying it. Of the torments which afflict this mortal sphere, the first rank is held by Crime; the second by Debt.

It acquire promptly and thoroughly some that the same that the first rank is held by Crime; the second by Debt.

It will avoid contrasting our Church Police our profits and aggravates our losses. Let a young man at twenty five have \$1,000 in an every second that all of the legislative, executive, and financial talent in our Church is confided to the clergy.

It must be admitted that God demands the exercise of those talents that he has given us, and are intended as a blessing to the Church, both legislative and devotional, and we can not disobey this divine injunction with impunity. Not a civil government has existed whose perfection or adaptation has supplied the wants of any people for one generation; we are constantly making laws adapted for our present wants—the future is not ours. History to require the at all of the legislative, executive, and financial talent in our Church is confided to the clergy.

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**VOLUME 40: NO 10.** 

THE INDIAN'S BLANKET.

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The delight of an Indian is a blanket. Male and female, old and young, are supplied with this indispensable. They carry it with them wherever they go, using it for a garment by day and for a bed by night. They do not, however, spread their blanket when they lie down, but first wrap it carefully around them, and then lie down to rest. Among the less cultivated the blanket is the only garment worn, with the exceptions of leggins and moccasins; which are indispensable in travelling in the forests. The mother makes an additional use of the blanket; she carries her child upon her sheulders, but makes it answer at the same time to protect herself from the cold and storm. She doubles her blanket and lays it at the root of a tree, with the double edge turned up about a foot on the trunk of the tree; then sitting the little pappoose upright in it, she stoops with her back to the child and gathers the blanket around her. On rising the babe's head only is exposed, back of the mother's neck its little arms resting upon her shoulders. By drawing the blanket tightly around her below the child an easy case is formed, where it rests for hours, sometimes for half a day, as the mother travels either on foot or on a pony. An Indian woman strides a horse like a man and manages the wildest animal with great dexterity, holding the bridle with one hand and her blanket, containing her pappoose with the other, her long black hair dangling over her shoulders. When an Indian urchin arrives at the age to receive a blanket he is as much delighted as a little boy with his first pair of trowsers, strutting about with undisguised foolings of manliness, while the older ones look on the juvenile assumptions and audacity with manifest pleasure, grinning and uttering complacent words and grunts.

## CURTAIN LECTURE.

Been out all night again. I'd like to know where you keep yourself till this time in the morning; it's not ten minutes since I heard the clock strike four. You didn't hear it? No of course you didn't. You wouldn't hear the last trump—the noise would have to travel through an acre or two of beer before it would get to your hearing. Had to go among your friends? Had to go! I'd like to know how you had to go. Some folks are very willing to 'had' to go. Yes, I know it's coming on election times; that's a good excuse to get away from your family and home. I wish there was no election in the whole country—it would be much better off if we hadn't any. Who did you elect? Who did you see? Theatre and dance. Now turn over here. Oh, Lord! am I in a hog-yard or a distillery, or where am I? What have you got outside of you? Didn't drink much? You must have got into a beer barrel, then, for it's coming out all over you, and how it smells! You danced, eh? You must have cut a pretty figure—guess it was a large reel. Do you think I'll stand this going off to dance all night? Who did you dance with? I'll bet she was as homely as a pumpkin w.ch two holes in it. Look here! you needn't pretend to sleep; I want to have a little domestic conversation with you. I am your better half, and your better half proposes to discusses matters a little. Late? How do you know it's late? It's early enough to give you a piece of a woman's tongue. Tonguey? Yes I am tonguey—that's part of woman's prerogative, and I am going to use some of it on you. Let you alone? Did you say that to the girl you danced with? Oh, no! nothing of the sort; it was Miss, shall I have the pleasure of your beautiful person for the next cotillion? I wish I could see her—I'd take the beautiful out of her at a jerk. Can get no peace? Yes you can get plenty of it—go to the theatre, go electioneering; dance with the girls till morning, and come home and I'll. "Live van napace by the long measure—I'd take the beautiful person for the next cotillion? I wish I could see her—I'd t

lenow, it you don't conduct yourself properly hereafter.

An Englishman's Opinion of American Women.—In Hepworth Dixon's new book about America, writes a correspondent of the Boston Advertiser, he devotes a chapter to ladies, generally complimentary. In the sweet New England girls he thinks there must be lack of vital power. "At present you can hardly speak to them without fearing lest they should vanish from before your face." Among the higher classes in America "the traditions of English beauty have not declined; the oval face, the delicate lip, the transparent nostril, the pearlike flesh, the tiny hand, which mark in May Fair the lady of high descent, may be seen in all the best houses of Virginia and Massachusetts. The proudest London belle, the fairest Lancashire witch, would find in Boston and in Richmond rivals in graces and beauty whom she could not feign to despise." Again: "New York beauty has more dash and color, Boston beauty more sparkle and delicacy." Some men prefer the more open and audacious loveliness of New York, with the Rubens-like rosiness and fullness of the flesh; but an English eye will find more charm in the soft and shy expression of the elder type." Among the lower grades of women "there is no such wide and plentiful crop of rustic loveliness as an artist finds in England; the bright eyes, the curly locks, the rosy complexions, everywhere laughing you into pleasant thoughts among our Devonshire lanes and Lancashire streets. But then comes the balance of accounts. With her gifts of na-Lancashire streets. But then comes the balance of accounts. With her gifts of nature, our English rustic must close her book in presence of her keen and natty American sister."

# SQUEEZING.

While we are growing very sensible, indeed, in the matter of dress, so far as boots, balmoral skirts, warm stockings and high necks, we are degenerating in some other matters quite as important. The corset is not a necessary part of a woman's wardrobe; and, alas, when a woman does begin to wear expests she will wear them too small robe; and, alas, when a woman does begin to wear corsets she will wear them too small, and will tug at the laces until her breath becomes short, and feels it necessary to refrain from anything like a comfortable meal. We say nothing about a well-shaped corset, worn loosely, but there lies the difficulty. A loose corset injures the appearance instead of improving it, and people wear corsets that they may have small waists. All we can say is, don't squeeze, whatever you do. You may have small waists, but you are exposing don't squeeze, whatever you do. You may have small waists, but you are exposing yourselves to a dozen misfortunes which are as bad as a large waist. First, you'll surely have dyspepsia, and grow yellow and cross and unhappy; secondly, your hands will grow red; thirdly, your nose; fourthly, you will be unab.' to walk a mile at once; fifthly, dinner will be a misery; sixthly, your shoulder blades will increase in size and altitude; seventhly, your eyes will grow weak; eightly, you will break down at thirty or thereabout, and be a sickly old woman from that time forth. If these truths do not frighten women from tight corsets, perhaps the information that gentlemen do not admire what dressmakers call a "pretty figure," so much as a natural ome, may have