

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All communications of a general nature, notices of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cents per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Extraordinary notices 10 cents per line. All advertising done after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

Table with 2 columns: Advertisement type and Rate. Includes categories like 'One square', 'Three squares', 'One-fourth column', 'Half column', and 'One column'.

NEWSPAPER LAW.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the following synopsis of the Newspaper Law:

- 1. A Postmaster is required to give notice by letter, returning a paper does not answer the law when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster responsible to the publisher for the payment of 2 cents for every copy of the paper not taken.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-4f.]

M. A. POINTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church. Collections promptly made. [April, 1869-4f.]

W. C. SCHAEFFER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c. Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. [April 1869-17f.]

J. M. SHARP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice. He is also a regularly licensed Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c. Office on Juliana street, one door South of the Inquirer office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House'. [April 1, 1869-4f.]

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The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals. JOHN LUTZ, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1869. VOL. 42: NO. 24

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

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THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY JOHN LUTZ, OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: \$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

AND IN THE LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE.

SUCH AS POSTERS OF ANY SIZE, CIRCULARS, BUSINESS CARDS, WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, BALL TICKETS, PROGRAMMES, CONCERT TICKETS, ORDER BOOKS, SUGAR LABELS, RECEIPTS, LEGAL BLANKS, PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS, BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, PAMPHLETS, PAPER BOOKS, ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

OUR FACILITIES FOR DOING ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING ARE EQUALLED BY VERY FEW ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE COUNTRY.

Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to JOHN LUTZ.

Prof. Marsh, of Yale College, has discovered in the territory deposits of Nebraska the minutest fossil bone yet obtained. It is only two feet high, although full grown. This makes the seventeenth species of fossil bone discovered on this continent.

VESSELS TO BE SOLD.—The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the sale of three more of our unneeded war vessels at auction to the highest bidder. This is a double measure of retrenchment—it gives us money for paying our debts, and it stops a serious leak. The Secretary is doing well.

THE ENORMOUS GROWTH OF OUR INTERCOURSE WITH EUROPE IS WELL EVIDENCED BY THE INCREASED NUMBER OF LETTERS SENT ABROAD. THE EXCESSIVE YEAR OVER THE FIGURES OF 1868 IS UPWARDS OF HALF A MILLION. JUDGING FROM THE CROWDED STATE OF ALL OUTWARD BOAT STEAMERS, THE NUMBER BIDS FAR IN EXCESS OF THE YEAR PRECEDING.

EIGHTEEN IN FAVOR TO ONE AGAINST IS THE VOTE OF METHODIST PHILADELPHIA ON THE QUESTION OF LAID DELEGATION. NINETEEN CHURCHES HAVE BEEN HEARD FROM SO FAR. THIS GREAT AND RADICAL CHANGE IN THE ECCLIASTICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE METHODIST CHURCH OF THIS COUNTRY MAY ALREADY BE CONSIDERED AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT.

MEXICO.—The Mexican papers furnish us rather gloomy readings. Their themes are always the same—the ruinous depression of trade, the degradation of the public credit, the prevalence of highway robberies and the menaces of anarchy, the folly of the Government, the corruption of public affairs, and the imbecility, indolence, depravity and misery of everybody.

THE NEW YORK STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION DISCONTINUES THE IDEA OF A SEPARATE POLITICAL ORGANIZATION, A LARGE MAJORITY VOTING DOWN A PROPOSITION TO MAKE NOMINATIONS. THE TWO PARTIES WERE REQUESTED TO PRESENT CANDIDATES PLEDGED TO PROHIBITION, WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT THEIR FAILURE TO DO SO WOULD CALL A THIRD TICKET INTO THE LOCAL FIELD WHEN NECESSARY.

A CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK OBSERVER SAYS: "THE KING OF SWEDEN IS THE MOST AFFABLE AND APPROACHABLE MONARCH IN EUROPE. IN HIS DAILY WALKS, OR WHILE GOING ABOUT IN THE PUBLIC STREETS, HE PLAYS THROUGH THE WATER OF THE CITY AS OMNIBUS DOGS IN NEW YORK, HE FEELS FREELY ENTERED INTO CONVERSATION WITH THE PEOPLE, AND WITH STRANGERS, ESPECIALLY AMERICANS, HE IS EXCEEDINGLY KIND—OR, AS HIS SUBJECTS WOULD SAY, GRACIOUS."

REPORT IN PARIS.—A very profound and wonderful reform has just begun in Paris. The principal shops—including those of nearly all the linen-drappers, hosiers, silk mercers and vendors of ready-made apparel—will henceforth be closed on Sundays. The merchants have taken this step of their own accord, and their employees "appeal to the good will of the public to aid them in making the measure general."

WHEN PARIS ENJOYS A CHRISTIAN SABBATH, THERE WILL BE SOME PROSPECT OF ITS CEASING TO BE A HEATHEN CITY.

THE NEWS WITH REGARD TO THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA IS VERY SATISFACTORY. THE REIGN OF ANARCHY AND CRIME WHICH HAS BEEN GOING ON IN THAT STATE FOR THE PAST YEAR, ESPECIALLY, WILL BE CHECKED BY THE FIRM AND IMPARTIAL HAND OF GENERAL TERRY, WHO HAS ASSUMED COMMAND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH. THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT TO HIM LOOK TOWARDS AN UNBIASED EXAMINATION OF THE ELEMENTS OF DISTURBANCE AND THE PROTECTION OF ALL CITIZENS FROM VIOLENCE. THERE IS NOW SOME HOPE OF HAVING MUCH THAT HAS BEEN MYSTERIOUSLY CLEARED UP.

A SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—A remarkable discovery has just been made by a man at Grenoble, France, by which it is calculated that cemeteries and graveyards will be superfluous. At the decease of an individual the body is plunged into a liquid invented by a man at Grenoble, and in about five years the individual is turned into stone. The secret of the petrification is known only to the discoverer. But he goes further. He says that in a thousand years' time, if persons will only preserve their relatives and friends, they will be able to build houses with them, and thus live in residences surrounded by their ancestors.

OPPOSITION TO REFORM.—Every great and genuine reform has to encounter an opposing male principal. In the case of the Irish Church disestablishment, the general donkey encountered by the English Liberals is in the House of Lords. These latter defend the system of church patronage, because they are baronages themselves. The Tory organs of London are now denouncing the church bill because it is one more more to the dangers of democracy, and all that can be retorted is that it is a step away from the stupidity of Toryism. With its wonted spirit, the London Star replies to the Tories that the House of Lords is no more logical, the more or excusable than the Irish Church. These are words of omen, and they raise the right issue. The general tone of the Liberal press is in like manner decided.

A SAN FRANCISCO TELEGRAM SAYS: THREE JAPANESE FAMILIES HAVE ARRIVED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF A PRUSSIAN NAMED SCHNELL, AN OLD RESIDENT OF JAPAN, DRIVEN THEREIN IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEFEAT OF THE NORTHERN PRINCES. THIRTY-SEVEN MORE FAMILIES ARE ALSO ON THEIR WAY; EIGHTY ADDITIONAL INTENDING COMING, MAKING A TOTAL OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FAMILIES WHO PROPOSE SETTLING PERMANENTLY IN THIS STATE TO CULTIVATE SILK, &c. THEY BRING MANY MULBERRY TREES, TEA AND BAMBOO PLANTS, AND INTEND PURCHASING GOVERNMENT LAND FOR IMMEDIATE CULTIVATION. IT IS NOT IMPROBABLE THAT SEVERAL OF THE NORTHERN PRINCES WILL ALSO COME AND BRING MANY MORE INDUSTRIAL FAMILIES.

THE EASTON ARGUMENT SAYS: "ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE CASES OF LONGEVITY THAT HAVE EVER COME UNDER OUR NOTICE IS THAT OF PETER FRUTCHER, SR., WHO RESIDES NEAR PORTLAND, IN NORTHAMPTON COUNTY. HE WAS NINETY-THREE YEARS OLD LAST JANUARY. HE HAS NINE CHILDREN LIVING—SEVEN SONS AND TWO DAUGHTERS—THE YOUNGEST OF WHOM IS NOW FORTY-SEVEN YEARS OLD, AND THE OLDEST WILL BE SEVENTY-NEXT DECEMBER. HIS SON, WILLIAM P. FRUTCHER, NOW SIXTY-EIGHT YEARS OLD, HAS A GREAT GRANDCHILD, THE CHILD OF HIS DAUGHTER'S DAUGHTER; HENCE THIS CHILD'S GRANDFATHER'S GRANDFATHER IS LIVING IN THE PERSON OF PETER FRUTCHER, SR."

Poetry.

From Packard's Monthly, for June. ONE KISS BEFORE WE PART.

BY HOWARD GILBY.

One kiss before we part!

But one for love's sweet sake!

To sweeten for my heart,

The pain of this mistake.

Your hand is in my own,

But your head is turned away;

For the first time and the last,

One little kiss, I pray!

Nay; though you love me not,

And stab me, saying "Friend!"

Nay; though I have forgot

Before a fortnight's end—

Still, let me kiss the lips

That traitors are to love—

What! nothing but your hand!

And that within its glove?

Because the Past was sweet:

Because you are so dear;

Because no more we meet

In any future year—

Be kind, and make me glad,

Just for a moment's space—

Think! I shall be so sad,

And never see your face!

One kiss before we part!

And so you nothing meant?

Though I be gone, your heart

Will keep its old content.

Nay, not your cheek—your lips

I claim them as my right—

Small garden for great love—

Before we say good night.

Ah! shy, up-looking eyes!

Not true—though blue and rare—

How dare you feign surprise

To know I hold you dear?

What coyness will not yield,

Yet boldness, sure, may take—

Well, then; if not for Love's,

One kiss—for Friendship's sake!

One kiss before we part!

One little kiss, my dear!

One kiss—to help my heart

Its utter loss to bear.

One kiss—to check the tears

My manhood scarce can stay;

Or thus—I make it "Yes!"

While you are saying "Nay!"

Miscellaneous.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF BEDFORD CO.

I shall confine myself strictly to the suggestions from the State Superintendent, as published in the June number of the Journal, in making this report, and shall first speak of Educational Progress in the County during the past year. We have repeatedly asked for more new houses, better furniture, more school apparatus, more graded schools, higher wages, and more competent teachers; but above all we have hoped for better, more thorough, local supervision. During the year, we have realized all that could be expected, in regard to change in houses, furniture and apparatus. No change has been made in the number of our graded schools. Those graded, have given general satisfaction. As soon as the buildings, now in process of completion in several parts of the county shall be erected, we shall be able to report at least an increase in the number of graded schools.

2. Houses and Grounds.—In 1867, we built four new houses; in 1868, twelve; this year, twenty new houses were erected, one-tenth of the whole number in the County. Of these, two were built in Bedford township, at a cost of \$1807; three in Cumberland Valley, at a cost of \$1115; one in Hopewell, \$350; one in Juniata, \$400; two in Monroe, \$780; two in Napier, \$858; one in West Providence, \$377; one in Saxton borough, \$1000; one in St. Clair, \$350; two in Southampton, \$676; two in Union, cost not ascertained, two in Middle Woodbury, at a cost of \$1275.

They are all substantial and comfortable buildings. With two exceptions they occupy good sites and have suitable playgrounds.

The one built in Saxton is the best of its class in the county. It is a frame building, 42 ft. in long, 25 ft. 6 in. wide and 16 ft. 8 in. from floor to ceiling. It contains two ante-rooms for extra clothing, and the whole building can be thoroughly ventilated. The site is a beautiful one, and when the grounds are properly enclosed and improved, a work the directors intend doing during the coming year, they will be second to none in the county. Our people are beginning to give more attention to school grounds. Convenience, access, beauty of location, and suitable playground are no longer overlooked, when a new school house is to be built. As fast as "these monuments to the carelessness or incompetency of those who placed them on the bleak hill tops, or steep mountain sides, in razed ravines or swampy flats," rot away, others more favorably located, take their place. The Directors of Schellburg borough, have, at length, secured a good site, and are erecting a fine brick building, for their schools. For the last three years no public school was taught here. Private schools were, however, liberally supported.

3. Furniture and Apparatus.—Twenty-five houses were supplied with new and improved furniture. Ten were supplied with apparatus. Although the Directors have, during the past three years, manifested great willingness to furnish apparatus, and have in many parts of the county supplied all the means of the districts without warrant, yet there is room, need, for more. We want better black boards in many of the schools. Charts and outline maps are needed in others.

It is true, teachers do not always use the apparatus at their command—some would not cut wood though you placed an ax in their hands—yet most of our teachers are ready and willing to use apparatus to some good purpose, if it is supplied them. The teacher who, about the middle of his last term, had not yet brought the outline maps from a near neighbor's house to the school room, and who had "no time," to go and procure craven, although he had a large class in Geography and Arithmetic, does not belong to this latter class.

4. Qualifications and Salaries of Teachers.—Two hundred and three teachers were employed, one hundred and forty males and sixty-three females. Some change has been made in the average qualification. Last year the average grade of certificates was 2.25. This year it was 2.27. If we were guided by these figures alone we should

say there was no change. But when we look at the improvement in the methods of instruction; at the zeal many manifested in their work; at the increased number of educational books and papers read; at the attendance at our county and district institutes; at the increased amount of general information, our teachers have acquired, we must conclude that they, to day, stand higher in their profession than they did one year ago. The dead ones are nearer their graves, the live ones are more alive. Wages are about what they were one year ago, nor was it reasonable to expect a change, nor we recollect that last year, wages were increased in almost every district, over that of the preceding year. See report of 1868. In not a few instances, however, where teachers showed the true spirit, their wages have been advanced. Taking all things into consideration the age, experience and qualification of the teachers; the sparseness of our population and sterility of soil in many sections of the county, and the consequent high rate of taxation, necessary to keep open the schools for a minimum term even, wages have been as high as could be asked.

A few teachers did not receive sufficient compensation, some received too much. Our most expensive teachers are those who receive the smallest salary.

Seven seems to be a fatal number among the teachers of our county. Each year, for the three past, that number have proved "total failures." Out of the whole number employed, one hundred and forty had attended a County Normal School, twelve, a State Normal, and one hundred and ninety-five had studied some educational work. Of this number, however, we found, upon examination, that many had studied to little purpose. Fifty-one had never taught; eighty-seven had taught less than one year, and sixty-nine had taught more than five years.

5. Work done by the Superintendent.—Examinations.—Twenty-four public and four private examinations were held. One hundred and ninety-eight provisional, and five professional certificates were issued. Twenty-two applicants were rejected and six certificates were renewed. Eighty-four directors and one hundred and thirty-four citizens were present at the examinations. The applicants in Monroe and South Woodbury passed the most credible examination.

Visitation.—Two hundred and twenty-two visits to schools were made. All were visited, except eight. Two were not open when the other schools in the vicinity were visited, hence they were not reached. Thirteen averaged 1.84 hours. Thirty-four directors accompanied me. I met ninety-nine patrons in the schools. In nine of the districts I had neither patron nor director to visit with me, and in a few only, were the schools visited by directors as the law requires. Nine Secretaries acted as district Superintendents, with very satisfactory results; but above all we have hoped for better, more thorough, local supervision. During the year, we have realized all that could be expected, in regard to change in houses, furniture and apparatus. No change has been made in the number of our graded schools. Those graded, have given general satisfaction. As soon as the buildings, now in process of completion in several parts of the county shall be erected, we shall be able to report at least an increase in the number of graded schools.

6. Work done by other Agencies.—Our private schools are still doing good work. Thirty-eight were open during the year, employing forty-two teachers. Twelve hundred and nineteen children attended these schools. Cost of tuition \$6555.

The County Normal School, employing five teachers was again liberally supported. One hundred and thirty-one students attended, ninety-six of whom taught during the winter. This school was first opened in August, 1863. Then many of our best teachers had already gone into the army, or had engaged in some other more lucrative occupation. After a vigorous effort on the part of the Superintendent, then in office, eighty-four students were obtained. Sixty-three of them taught during winter of 1863 and 1864. Since that time the school has been steadily increasing, numbering at no time less than one hundred and thirty students. It has had, and still has its comings, among those who, though ignorant, believe that the county Superintendent is making a fortune out of it. To such it may be well to state that the income from the Normal during the last year was, after deducting tuition not collectable, \$723, and the expenses, salary for teachers, advertising, &c., \$756; leaving \$33, to be paid out of the Superintendent's pocket. This is about what the school pays the Superintendent annually. The only object in view when the County Normal School was begun, and the only one now in view, was to bring out the young men and women of the county, who were willing to qualify themselves to teach. We wanted teachers. Teachers qualified for the work. The Normal has been a measure supplied that want. But for it many schools must have remained closed. We cannot here, help thanking the friends of education all over the county, who have always aided us in keeping this school open, men and women from our public schools to the Normal, and who have encouraged us in every way.

Institutes.—Chief among the other educational agencies in the county are the district and county institutes. Of the former we had six, attended by fifty-eight teachers; all of these except one, did good work. The great want felt in all of them was the presence of some experienced conductor. One leading spirit in each district, competent to carry an institute through all its struggles, is what we need; one who will teach the younger, the less experienced.

The county institute was, in number of teachers attending, and in general interest, more successful than the one held last year. The principal instructors and lecturers were Prof. H. B. Zimmerman, Ex-Superintendent of Juniata Co., Prof. R. A. McClure of Chambersburg, Prof. A. Stevens of Hittisburg, Prof. J. M. Reynolds, of Lancaster, Daniel St. George Fraser, of North Point, and Miss F. M. Haley, of Boston. The whole work done by the convention, was of a practical character.

The Press.—The papers of the county, THE BEDFORD INQUIRER, THE BEDFORD GAZETTE and THE BEDFORD COUNTY PRESS, have taken more interest in educational matters, than heretofore, publishing editorial notices of the Normal school; full accounts of the proceedings of the teachers institute; and other matter relating to education.

The Clergy.—Two years ago we had a sermon on education, from the Presbyterian pulpit, Bedford Pa., since then the clergy have remained silent on the subject. Why

this, I do not know. It is a fact we cannot deny, that our ministers, seldom, if ever visit our schools. In vain we cast our eyes down the list of "visitors," in the teacher's report book, for the name of the clergyman residing in the district. It is not others. Have the teachers neglected to note the presence? Surely the clergy, above all others, should have the highest interest in the success of our public schools. The boys and girls will soon grow up to be men and women. They are to be the future "stay and support of the church. Would it not be well, then, for our Ministers to call at our schools occasionally, to cheer on the teacher, to encourage the scholar? There is too much of this "standing by" on the part of those, who, if they would but come forward, could be of powerful aid in this work.

SCHOOLS.—Of the whole number of schools open, twelve are graded; one hundred and seventy-nine were well classified; in one hundred and eighty-one the books were uniform, and the Bible was daily read; eleven by the teacher, or by the scholars and teacher in one hundred and fifty-nine. There are still twenty-two schools in which the books are not uniform. The directors of these have decided upon a uniform series of books, but their exclusive use has never been enforced. Every teacher knows how the usefulness of the school is impaired by this ruinous policy.

It might be sound policy to withhold the State aid from such schools, until the directors thereof comply with the law in this particular. The law is plain, and the wisdom in it so manifest that no intelligent board should hesitate one moment in fulfilling it to the letter.

OLDIES IN THE WAY OF IMPROVEMENT.—Few new obstacles have presented themselves during the year. The most in the way, and the means calculated to promote improvement, I referred to at some length, in my last report, to which the reader may turn.

"We must have more efficient local supervision," is the cry we hear every where. But how is this to be brought about. In my judgment there is but one way: elect three men for each district—the best men in the district. Let these form a board, President, Secretary, and Treasurer: select from among these the one possessing the most knowledge of schools, as district Superintendent, whose duty it shall be to visit the schools regularly, at least once a month. Pay the board for every day actually engaged in transacting the business of the district. Make them sworn officers. This subject has been agitated again and again, in our conventions, and it seems about time that we have some legislation on it.

If directors, as they are now elected, would carry