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TERMS.

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66. 68.

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These are Plaid-Back Overcoats, equal to custom work.

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We sell only our own make and guarantee satisfaction.

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Bellows Pipes,
Sheet-iron Work, and
Blacksmithing generally.

☞ Jobbing promptly attended to.

aug18-1yd] JOHN REST.

Lancaster Intelligencer.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1880.

Decrease in the Size of Farms.

The attention of the public has been attracted of late to the large tracts of land owned and worked by capitalists in the Northwestern states. This has given many the idea that the tendency of American farming is in this direction. Fortunately this is not the fact. The success of farming on an immense scale would indeed increase the number of such experiments in the newer and unoccupied states, and this, perhaps, will be the result. The business stagnation the last few years which has kept capitalists from investing in other enterprises, has naturally turned their attention to farming. By securing large tracts of cheap lands, and keeping them under the plow for wheat, a large apparent profit is made. The first plowing—breaking prairie sod—is expensive; but after that wheat can be grown for several years with little expense excepting seed and harvesting. All the work is done by machinery, and with as small a number of men as possible. Self-binding reapers diminish the labor of harvesting. Threshing is done in the field, and the straw is burned on the ground to get it out of the way. Of course the soil is rapidly exhausted, but the owners have taken the cream of fertility and made it pay for the land two or three or more times before they throw it aside as worthless.

As far as maintaining fertility is concerned this policy is the one always adopted in new countries. Heretofore with occasional exceptions the newer states have been occupied by actual settlers who come to build homes and become permanent residents of the commonwealth To be sure for a time they unduly exhaust the fertility of their lands; but when the farm is comparatively small this process is always stopped sooner than when the farms are unduly large. The small farmer is compelled to maintain a higher state of fertility because he has fewer acres from which to defray family and incidental expenses. With a large farm a small profit per acre will maintain its owner in affluence; but on a small farm the utmost must be made from every acre.

It is therefore for the public interest in more ways than one than the tendency to monopolize large tracts of land in few hands should be discouraged. The more small farmers there are in the country the greater number of independent freeholders who are the best security for the perpetuity of popular liberties. Large farmers require an increased number of dependents who cannot have the same interests in the future of the country as the owners of its soil. It is true that other circumstances modify this rule somewhat. The large numbers of labor-saving implements invented in the last thirty years enables one man to work a larger area of land than formerly. Without reapers and mowers the crops of the Northwest could not be harvested with the present force of laborers. Yet taking the country through the census reports show that during thirty years the size of farms has greatly decreased, and this despite the fact that within thirty years the new states have been occupied with railroads which have massed large tracts in few hands. The figures from 1850 to 1870 are as follows:

Year.		*Acres.*
1850.	Average size of farms	203
1860.	do. do.	199
1870.	do. do.	153

It is probable that the census next summer will show that this tendency continues, as is natural where land is cheap as it is in this country, and every man who chooses can secure a home of his own with a few years' labor. There are no difficulties interposed in any state to discourage or prevent the subdivision of farms as in England and Ireland, and the evils which the Irish people are suffering from landlordism, are in little danger of appearing in this country. Even in the newer states where large, unoccupied areas tempt capitalists to buy and hold immense tracts, the tendency in the same. In Texas, for example, the average size of farms in 1850 was 942 acres. In 1860 it had decreased to 591 acres, and in 1870 to 301 acres. No other state has so large farms as Texas. Nevada in 1860 had farms of 617 acres; but in 1870 they had decreased to 201 acres. In Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, in 1870 the average size of farms was 128, 112 and 134 acres respectively. These are much smaller farms than we of the East imagine to be the average in those states. Probably, however, the average is largely reduced by the increased numbers of holders of real estate for market gardering purposes near cities and villages. However induced, the reduction in sizes of farms shows a better state of cultivation, and improvement of those commonwealths in the character of their population. This country is as yet far removed from some of the most difficult problems which demand the attention of political economists and statesmen in the over-crowded populations of the old world.—*W. J. F. in the Country Gentleman.*

In God's Pity.

Washington Republic.

The adventurous traveler in the wilds of Africa invariably goes armed against the attacks of gorillas and brutal savages. He has his firearms, sleeping and waking, at his side, and he does not dare or dream of taking his wife or daughter with him among such deadly perils. He would be worse than a madman if he did. In the great cities of the Christianized and civilized United States we are justly horrified at reading or hearing of the brutalities and barbarities of the heathen of South Africa.

Yet here in Washington, during this peaceful Lenten season, a fair and innocent young girl, scarcely out of her teens, at 7 o'clock of a still evening, sets out from her home, with her prayer-book in her hand, to attend the sacred services of her church, her soul full of a child's holy and happy thoughts, and when within a stone's throw of her country's capitol, in the heart of a large population of her fellow-beings, is knocked on the head, her ear nearly severed from her scalp, and blinded by her own pure blood, unhelped by man, unheeded of God, dragged over a fence into a vacant lot and there throttled, bruised and violated for an hour and a half, when she meant to be at church communing with her Saviour, her young, life blasted, her health destroyed, her whole future ruined and blighted by a ferocious brute, whom the tigers of the jungle would shame to own.

In the name of heaven, let our mothers, wives and sisters take this poor, stricken child to their charitable hearts.

Let Congress look to it that the police of the District of Columbia be doubled at once. Let the streets, the alleys, be thoroughly lighted at whatever cost. Let the laws of the community be promptly and rigorously enforced by such firm judges as Judge Hagner, such prosecuting officers as Colonel Corkhill and Mr. Perry, such conscientious jurors, irrespective of color, as fortunately made up the jury in the Hirth case. And let the president ponder well and hesitate long before he exercises the pardoning clemency of the executive office in the face of the sworn verdict of twelve American citizens. Then will the resident foreign ministers at the seat of our government cease to have reason to write home that in America the laws are silent.

An Artist's Home.

A writer in the London *World* describing the charming home of the painter Millias, takes his reader through the brilliantly lighted hall between its rows of stately pillars to the broad staircase, along which runs a dado of marble, and on which lies a rich Indian carpet. Against the wall of the wide landing a marble basin—which has a special water supply of its own—is surrounded by ferns and moss. A sea-lion, with a fish in its mouth, and water issuing from its nostrils, has apparently just risen from its depths. This curiosity of natural history, designed by the possessor and executed in highly polished black marble, is most life-like. Marble busts by Burns of Mrs. Millias and two of her daughters preside over all. Passing onward we turn to the left, and enter the lofty studio, forty feet long, which seems to vanish into the greenwoods of the tapestry beyond. Any curious stranger finding himself alone in this chamber of art might be startled, not so much by the weirdness of the lay figures as by the various devices of the artist, were they suddenly to reveal themselves. At the end of the room a long trap door opens, by which pictures descend into the regions below. Close at hand there is a winding iron staircase for the artist and his assistants. To the right a heavy curtain can be withdrawn, showing an immense folding door, through which the art treasures are carted away to the Royal academy on receiving day. In other parts of the wall mysterious and invisible little doors open, serving the purpose of bolt-holes for the artist when flying from a sitter, or a retreat for the father when making sudden descent on his family. We pass through the folding doors into a scene of tranquillity, where we find quiet nooks and undiscovered corners under the shadow of spreading palms and in the midst of flowers. The chairs and couches, sofas and settees, are covered with exquisite brocade, and are so grouped and fashioned that friends may unite in council or couples enjoy an uninterrupted *tete-a-tete* at will. The fireplaces are filled with plants, through the leaves and flowers of which glitter the sides of *repousse* brass. Rare cabinets, quaintly outlined, stand sharply defined against the still undecorated pale gray walls. All are beautiful, but the one with silver images in niches is also historic, having belonged to Charles I. In the middle drawing-room a large, square bay window overlooks the board walk of Kensington gardens in the daytime, and shows the living panorama as it passes to and fro; at night the *tableau vivant* becomes a picture of still life, when the rich crimson-velvet drapery is drawn behind Michael Angelo's group of "Leda and the Swan," artistically bringing out the noble features of the composition. *En suite* with the drawing-room a dining-room harmonizes with the rest, the floors of all being *parqueterie* and the carpets like that of the staircase, Indian. From a door behind a large screen the mysteries of service are silently performed by aid of a lift. Having gone the round of the home circle, we emerge once more on the lovely spot where the sea lion is yet in the act of swallowing his fish, and the water is still flowing from his nostrils; where Mrs. Millais and her daughters welcome their guests, and where groups of well-known faces from the world of politics, literature, fashion and the arts discuss the questions of the day.

Third Term Notes.

Father Taft is for a third term. Grant lifted him out of comparative obscurity into the attorney generalship.

Elihu B. Washburne tolerates a third term. Grant made him secretary of state and then minister to France.

Colfax warms to the third term policy. Grant preferred him for vice president in 1868, instead of Gov. Fenton.

Senator Conkling pushes the third term. Grant earnestly desired him to be his successor in 1876, provided he could not succeed himself.

Don Cameron is working with all the proverbial energy and skill of a Winnebago for the third term. Grant appointed him secretary of war.

Secor Robeson pants for a third term. Grant made him secretary of the navy, and enabled him to get rich out of corrupt rings in his department.

Columbus Delano longs for a third term. Grant made him secretary of the interior, and thus opened up to him the fat places of the Indian rings.

Gen. Arthur runs the machine for a third term in New York. Grant appointed him collector of New York.

Gov. Cornell brings all his influence to bear in behalf of the third term. Grant made him surveyor of New York.

John F. Smyth is ardent in his advocacy of a third term. Grant surprised the state of New York by appointing him postmaster of Albany.

Boss Shepherd believes in a third term. Grant took him into his bosom and enabled him to coin money in the rascally rings which ravaged the District of Columbia.

Gen. O.E. Babcock is laboring for the third term. Grant appointed him his confidential private secretary, and saved him from destruction as a member of the whisky ring.

Hamilton Fish favors a third term. Grant raised him from the political grave, where he had been quietly interred, and made him secretary of state.

George H. Williams is toiling for a third term. Grant made him attorney general, and tried to put him on the bench as chief justice, but the Senate proved refractory.

James N. Tyner is traveling the country for the third term. Grant made him postmaster general and he is supposed to have got fat on the drippings of unclean contracts.

Joseph P. Bradley decides in favor of a third term, and so does William Strong. They were placed on the bench of the supreme court by Grant for the purpose of over-ruling one of its previous decisions.

Edwards Pierrepont is going to the Chicago convention to support the third term. Grant first appointed him United States district attorney, then attorney-general, and finally minister to England.

William W. Belknap is extremely solicitous for the third term. Grant appointed him secretary of war, and thus gave him an opportunity to make money out of post-trader contracts, and when he got caught allowed him to resign, and thereby escape impeachment.

John A. J. Creswell, familiarly known as Chorpenning Creswell, is trying to get a delegation from Maryland to Chicago for the third term. Grant appointed him his first postmaster general, and Creswell is understood to have put his influence where it wsuld do the most good for himself and friends.

The list might be greatly extended; but the foregoing will do as samples of the whole—*N. Y. Sun.*

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

On Wednesday at the stated meeting of the Philadelphia society for the promotion of agriculture, Dr. J. W. Gadsden read a paper on "Pleuro-pneumonia and its Suppression." It is stated that the disease is better known as "The Lung Plague of Cattle." It is a malignant fever introduced into the system of a healthy animal by contagion. It is a specific disease, different from all other diseases of man or beast, not influenced by exposuse to inclement weather, bad ventilation, changes of temperature, &c., which might cause ordinary inflammation of the lungs. It is the most destructive of all cattle disease because it is the most insidious. It has a period of incubation which is variable and there is often an interval of from one to two months from the reception of the contagion to the first general symptom of the disease. The usual time, however, that it remains latent in the system appears to be from ten days to two months. In many cases this disease creeps on very slowly, the only symptom being a slight cough but of a peculiar character.

Dr. Gadsden maintained that this disease never originated in this country, but spreads as the result of contagion; therefore it can be prevented. In winter, when the cattle are confined to the stables, and but little communication with other herds takes place, this malady diminishes in severity. Virginia supplies a large number of the cattle sold at the Baltimore cattle markets. Up to November 1st the special of the governor quarantined 27 herds, which included 408 animals.

Dr. Gadsden examined cattle with this disease in the state of New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and has no hesitation in declaring the disease there prevailing to be the same which occasioned such losses in England. It is quite time our people had awakened to the importance of this subject, for Canada is now endeavoring to secure the cattle trade of the country. In Philadelphia alone the Philadelphia steamship company had made arrangements last spring to ship 700 head of live cattle per week in England, but the entire trade is now stopped by reason of the embargo.

The question is how can we get rid of this disease? Certainly not by the penny-wise and pound-foolish method of cheap inspectors. Cheap terms with the unfortunate owners of diseased cattle, promising them $5 a piece when they could get $20 by selling them to a dealer, and allowing the cattle markets, railway stations and ferries bringing cattle from other states to be unguarded. Baltimore has been sending us about 400 per week, and it is estimated there are from one hundred to one hundred and fifty diseased cattle in its vicinity. Maryland has no law to prevent the sale of such animals.

The official report on pleuro-pneumonia among cattle in the state of New Jersey states that from recent investigation made it is evident that the disease was being introduced from Pennsylvania. Four months inspection have discovered sixteen lots of diseased cattle, containing 217 head, 40 of which were found infected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and, with the rest, sent back to Philadelphia.

Mr. Thomas J. Edge, secretary of the Pennsylvania board of agriculture, stated he had an interview with the governor relative to the diseased herd at Elm station, on the Pennsylvania railroad. The governor expressed a desire to co-operate in anything done according to law. Although the law permits the killing of diseased cattle, there is nothing to permit the killing of cattle not diseased. In one herd in Lehigh county ten animals were found diseased. The governor proposed the animals should be paid for at the time of killing. The only way in which the disease could be got rid of was to take possession of the herd and treat them as if they belonged to the state. Even then that might not prevent the disease, as the diseased cattle are constantly arriving from Baltimore. There are scattered all over the state some 300 or 400 official reporters whose duty it is to report all cases of diseased cattle. The average price paid for the slaughtered cattle is $16.71. Since March 27, 128 animals have been killed and the price paid was $1,162.50.

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No. 57 NORTH QUEEN ST.,

We are better prepared to meet the wants of the people than any season heretofore, as our New Store is larger than the old one, which enables us to carry a more extensive line of

WALL PAPER

—AND—

WINDOW SHADES.

Our room is filled with the Choice Goods for the Spring, and has all the Novelties, from the Lowest Grade of Paper Hangings to the most expensive in Dark and Medium Colors for Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, &c.

In Window Shades we are prepared to meet any demand. Plain Goods by the yard in all Colors and Widths.

Fancy Dado and Ebony Shades,

In Six and Seven Feet Lengths. Fixtures of Best Makes.

Measures of Windows taken and Shades hung in first-class manner, Cornice Poles for Lace Curtains and Lambrequins, Gimp Bands, Tassels, &c.

In connection with our line we handle

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Orders taken and Glasses made of every description.

Come and see our New Store. feb10-1yd&w

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GREAT BARGAINS.

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Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourself that we can show the largest assortment of Brussels, Three plies and Ingrains at all prices—at the lowest Philadelphia prices, and the Latest Patterns. Also on hand a large and complete assortment of RAG CARPETS. Satisfaction guaranteed both as to price and quality. Particular attention given to custom work. Carpet woven when parties will find their own Rage. I am paying 8 cents in cash and 9 cents in trade for Fine Carpet Rags in Balls. my28-tfd&w

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OF NEW AND LOVELY THINGS FOR LADIES' AND FAMILY USE AT THE

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MR. JOHN WANAMAKER desires to present his respects to those whom he is striving to well serve, and say on

MONDAY, MARCH 8,

THE FIRST IMPORTANT OPENING OF THE SEASON OF 1880 WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE GRAND DEPOT, when the whole of the

IMMENSE FLOOR AND GALLERIES

will be open to the public to show the

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING.

Those who appreciate city styles will find that what is saved by the moderate prices will

More Than Repay the Cost of a Trip to the City.

The Charms, Conveniences and Cheapness of Shopping were never before so well illustrated as now at the Grand Depot.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

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DEALER IN

AMERICAN & FOREIGN WATCHES,

Sterling Silver and Silver-Plated Ware,

Clocks, Jewelry and Arundel Tinted Spectacles.

We offer our patrons the benefit of our long experience in business, by which we are able to aid them in making the best use of their money in any department of our business. We manufacture a large part of the goods we sell, and buy only from First-Class Houses. Every article sold accompanied with a bill stating its quality.

☞ First-Class Watch and General Repairing given special attention.

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Having purchased our stock for cash, before the recent advance, we are enabled to offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN PRICE. We will keep in stock BUGGIES OF ALL GRADES and PRICES to suit all classes of customers. SPECIAL BARGAINS IN MARKET WAGONS. Give us a call. All work fully warranted one year.

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