AILY INTELLIGENCER.

d Bvery Evening in the Year (SUBATS HECHPTED) STERNMAN & HENBEL.

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LANCANTER, PA.

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WEEKLY "INTELLIGENCER," (IIIIIT PAGMA.

d Rvery Wednesday Morn TWO DOLLARS & TRAR IS ADVANCE.

solicited from every part of the approximate solicited from every part of the the and country. Correspondents are re-cented to write legibly and on one side of a paper only ; and to sign their names, not publication, but in proof of good faith. I amonymous letters will be consigned to a waste backet.

THE INTELLIGENCER, LANCASTER, PA

The Lancaster Intelligencer.

LANCASTER, MARCH 27, 1885.

The Likelihood of War.

parations for a war with Russia are apidly pressed, in England, and the imn they make is that the war is very Rely to occur; yet, the demonstration of the fact that England is determined to fight, rather than to permit the further adace of Russia toward India, ought to ave a strong tendency to prevent the breatened war. It is hardly to be conelved that Russia (will enter into a war with England to advance her territorial limits in the East. Why she should want to extend them is not very clear. is already an overgrown empire and has been unable thus far to property care for the territory she possesses. And she is not in good condition for a war with a powerful enemy, even though she had a joyer cause ; she is weak because of internal toubles. With a unanimous peo-ple and a full treasury she might measure arms with England for her aggrandizement ; but without money and without a united people her cause would be hopeless, and we have every reason to believe that he prudence of her rulers will cause her streat as gracefully 23 possible before and's plain declaration that she will

fight if she does not. It does not therefore seem to us that war is very probable notwithstanding the warlike talk of the cable. It is undeniable, however, that the people of this country, generally, would like to see the war take place, not from any malevolent feeling toward either party, but because they excontrol of reap a profit from it in increase of business and prices of commodities. The Russian grain fields will be closed to Europe and English commerce will be disturbed.

American manufactures will be in demand and the war will cause a waste which will require to be supplied. Business will become brisker in anticipation of a demand which mayinot come and which is likely to be exag-gerated in anticipation of it. Speculators will discount the future and create a demand ahead of its natural coming. This is a deduction from experience, and is likely to be verified again. Whether a war between Russia and England should

that is should be very difficult for th inguistice to make a clear enactment, that would do justice to the public and not do injustice to the corporations that now over-ride it. There seems to be sense in the suggestions made yesterday to the Senate committee by District Attorney Graham, which are likely to be the basis of the bill recommended in the Senate. These are that the councils of cities shall have the ended in the Senate. These are right to regulate the companies using wires, and in the exercise of proper police power shall compel them gradually to put them under ground, beginning with the streets in which they are, thickest and gradually extending the system, as it is

perfected, to every part of the city, This will give the companies time; it will offer inducements for the improvement of the underground system, and it will give the citizens the protection they need. Something definite must be done before

the abuse complained of attains greater dimensions and becomes so fixed as to make its dislodgment impossible.

Lack of Light.

The New York Sun applauded the appointment of Mr. Phelps to England when it was made, but now is not so warmly inclined to it. It is disposed to criticise Mr. Phelps ; and disclose the reason why in its statement that Mr. Tilden "made no effort to prevent the appointment of Mr. Phelps,' though "it is true that Phelps has long been an undisguised and rather virulent foe of Mr. Tilden; but probably Mr. Cleveland was not aware of this when he determined to appoint him to the most important and desirable of our foreign missions." And probably, too. Mr. Tilden was not aware that Mr. Cleveland was thinking of appointing Mr. Phelps; else he would have " made an effort to prevent the appointment."

The Sun shines for Mr. Tilden, and swears by him all the time : but the illumination of Mr. Tilden and the Sun from the White House apparently is susceptible of increase. And the Sun says it had better come if Mr. Cleveland wants to carry New York : which is a threat.

THE secret is out. Mrs. Blaine called on Miss Cleveland to spite the Arthurs, whom she had "cut."

It now turns out that the opposition to the underground wires at the present time comes from the fear that in burying the wires this coming summer, a fatal outbreak of cholera will be precipitated. It is passing strange that the public did not stumble on this reason sooner, and that its ignorance regarding this particular phase of the situation had to be dispelled by such a benevolent citizen as Cyrus W. Field. The fact that Mr. Field has been long accustomed to borrow the livery of philanthropy to serve monopoly will give his opinions an opposite weight from that which he may have intended.

MR. CLEVELAND has demonstrated to the satisfaction of Mr. Hendricks that vice-presidents have some rights which presidents are bound to respect.

VASSAR COLLEGE is determined to keep in the front rank in providing educational facilities for the young women who grace its halls. Its masculine competitors, with any pretensions to completeness, have gymnasiums, and Vassar's alumnæ have already raised \$7,500 of a necessary \$20,000 to se. cure one for themselves. Then will they realize the truth of the ancient saw "a sound mind in a sound body." The new departure of Vassar may have a wondrous effect in certain directions. A girl with a well-develnaturally increase prices and create a de- oped biceps will look somewhat incongruou in a sleeveless dress, and close acquaintance with Indian clubs, dumb bells, and parallel bars will make her hands about as soft as a well-baked brick. And should she become fond of the "manly art of self defense," it is more than possible that the near future will see a troop of sun-browned Vassar maidens watching with interest the pugilistic exhibitions that take place in Madison Square Garden, New York. Then there is another phase of the question. It may be that gymnastics are to be cultivated as a part of the domestic economy training. This latter is the most distressing thought of all.

SOOD AND BAD PANNERS. the One Pays and the Other Always a Los

Operation. From the Germantown Telegraph. If all the productions of the earth were the result of spontaneous growth, there would be no occasion to speak of farming with any de-gree of comparison, nor would there be either good farmers or bad farmers, since there would be no occasion for any effort on the part of mankind save the harvesting of the appringence in the second spontaneous production. But it was decreed at first that, as regards man, by the sweat of his brow should he eat bread. This implies the imposition of labor upon mankind in all departments of industry, and so far as it re-lates to the farmer, its application and direc-tion dates mines the comparison of the second ion determines the comparative position of different individuals touching good and bad farming. The same sun shines, the same dews distil, the same blasts threaton, the same showers descend, the same breezes blow over the domain of the good and bad farmer alike. So in regard to all natural cli-matic conditions, all farmers stand equal. But there are other characteristics that mark the difference blower characteristics that mark

matic conditions, all farmers stand equal. But there are other characteristics that mark the difference between the good and bad far-mer. The former is diligent, methodical, skillful and enterprising, while the latter is wanting in all these, and besides is slothful. The good farmer attends carefully to the pre-servation, accumulation and intelligent use of his manure; sees to the proper cultiva-tion of all crops, being careful that they are planted in season; prevents the growth of weeds and their seeding, whereby future annoyance would be occasioned. He studies the necessity of his situation ; provides suita-ble shelter and an abundance of forage for all crops in their season, and before they re-ceive injury from exposure ; provides all varieties of grain and vegetable for the use of animals and his family ; furnishes the fruits in their season and carefully watches the necessities of the household in every di-rection. Imagine everything performed that is necessary to be performed upon the farm, and in looking upon the director of these movements you see a good farmer. Now, magine the reverse of all this neglect in all things, a disregard for the exercise of sea-sonable tabor, and you have a deplorable pic-ture of poor farming, and in him who is man-anging affairs is the embodiment of a poor farmer. We make no reference to any indi-viduals, but if in looking upon the mirror which we have presented any farmer sees the reflection of himself, it is his fault and not that of the mirror. It should be remembered that it is good

which we have presented any farmer sees the reflection of himself, it is his fault and not that of the mirror. It should be remembered that it is good farming that pays. Bad farming never pays, and so whatever is attempted in that line should be well done. No farmer can afford to raise twenty bushels of corn, fifteen bush-els of oats and eighteen bushels of rye per acre, when by a proper exercise of intelli-gence three times those quantities can be grown. It is little wonder that bad farming leads to an abandoment of business because it does not pay. There are no more inde-pendent people in the world than good far-mers, because they are successful. They are a blessing in every community. It should be the purpose or every philanthropic man, and especially those who conduct the press, to multiply good farmers by diminishing the bad. May the day of its very verification be specially hastened. **Large or Smail Farms.** From the Germantown Telegraph.

From the Germantown Telegraph. The size of farms is variable according to natural conditions. In New Enlgand, with its uneven and broken surface, there is little if any inducement for the accumulation of large numbers of acres under one proprietorship, but in the more level and richly fertile expanse of Western country there is every inducement to possess extensive areas. Such a condition really becomes necessary in order to keep pace with the true idea of Western progress. That there are advantages result-ing from the possession of large farms well managed cannot be denied, but at the same time it must be admitted that there are ad-cantages that come from small forms some of time it must be admitted that there are ad-vantages that come from small farms, some of which we shall proceed to mention. Small farms make near neighbors. Mankind are naturally social beings, and the en-joyment of pleasant social relations is one of the most desirable conditions of lite and with near neighbors this can be enjoyed to a much greater extent than where they are remote. They make good roads; in a thickly settled country the demand for good roads cannot be overcome. They become necessary not only for ease of transportation of farm crops, but for pleasure driving, a demand which cannot be denied, while in a country with only here and there a dwelling and few taxpayers much less attendwelling and few taxpayers much less atten-tion is paid to roads. They make plenty of schools and churches; an increase of popula-tion always creates a demand for proper edu tion always creates a demand for proper edu tional and religious privileges, which, if en-joyed at all in a country of extensive farms, is at great inconvenience. More money is made in proportion to the labor expended than upon a large farm. Labor becomes more concen trated and more largely applied directly to the production of crops than where much time is required in traveling to the field of labor. For the reason given above less labor is re-ouired because yastly less time is lost, as has For the reason given above less labor is re-quired, because vasily less time is lost, as has been indicated. With small farms all crops are better tilled than upon large farms, and as a consequence the crops are proportionately larger. Less hired help is required, and with less necessity for looking after and watching hired help; the mind is less liable to be kept in a constant worry and fat all the time. There is less necessity for expenditure for extensive farm implements. Labor is pushed forward in season, and the farmer's family have a better opportunity find time for reading and the improvement of the mind. Small farms give comfort and a fair profit. profit. The Queer Habits of Ants.

be celebrated by the collegians to-night. REV. H. R. NAYLOR, Methodist, Rev. W. A. Bartiett, Presbyterian, and Rev. W. A. Leonard, Episcopalian, all of Washington, called Thursday upon President Cleveland and presented to him a memorial urging him to support and strengthen in every way within his power the Edmunds Anti-Polygamy act. The memorial was signed by a thousand or more clergymen and laymen, including some of the most prominent di-vines in the United States. The president said that he would give the subject atten-tion at his earliest convenience. tion at his earliest convenience.

Her dress is ragged and torn and old, Her feet are bare, and the day is cold ; Some shaving curis on her shoulders fall. And a train is made of a worn-out shawl.

And now are withered and thrown aside, She holds as close as her fingers can,

You would never have sucured, as you saw he

a-Brac.

perience speedler and more complete relief than they can hope to do by the use of quinine. This well authenticated fact is of itself sufficient to have established a high reputation for the Bit ters. But the article is not a specific merely for the various forms of malarial disease, it endows the system with a degree of vigor, and reform its irregularities with a certainty that consti-tutes its best defence against disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, specially rife where the atmosphere and water are miasma tainted. Fever and ague, billoos remittent, dumb ague and ague cake are remedied and prevented by it, and it also removes dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, etc. Take this medicine on the first indication that the system is out of order, and rest assured that you will be grateful for



NO. 29 EAST KING STREET.

And the state



mand for our products of field and factory may not be clear ; but that the general belief in such an increase of demand will stimulate production and increase prices, is hardly to be questioned. So that if the war takes place, which is very doubtful, a boom of greater or less proportions is likely to come to our industries for a time; and so our people rejoice when they should not. Communities seem to be governed by different rules from those which govern the people in them as individuals. Any man who would rejoice in the strife of indi-

viduals which gave him profit, would need to do it secretly to escape reprehension ; but he may openly rejoice at a conflict between nations because it brings him profit, and not be rebuked at all for it by the opinion of a public, each member of which is tarred with the same stick.

Underground and Overhead.

There has been a good deal of constitutional law and scientific argument exded before the legislative committees this winter upon the subject of underground telegraph, telephone and electric light wires. It is called out by the discussion of a bill which proposes to compel all companies using such wires in cities of over 10,000 population, to bury their -wires between the date of the passage of the bill and next December 1st, which would likely be a period of six months. The consideration of this very important subject at Harrisburg, and the long range view of it by the public have been somewhat beclouded by the suspicion, on the one hand, that the bill in its original shape-like some other radical reforms - was introduced as a pincher," to make those interested in its defeat come to terms in one way or another; and, on the other hand, that the corporations which would profit by the defeat of the proposed measure were ready to accomplish that end by any means that would be potential in a Pennsylvania egialature, and by an appeal to other miderations than those of the public lfare. The manner in which the bill as been manipulated has not been calcu-Inted to dispel these suspicions.

Against the bill are argued its unconsti-tutionality, the old complaint of interferng with vested rights and taking prirate property without compensation, its practicability, in that it would be a valcal impossibility to lay the wires ader ground within the prescribed time, the inability to transmit messages under ground ; and, finally, such enormous cost of the change that only the most powerful companies and monopolies ould effect it and the business public aid in the end suffer from it. On the ther hand the dangerous nuisance of the

THE Examiner modestly inquires why it is that in the "Philadelphia conference of the Methodist Episcopal church," the local churches are so much "mixed ;" and the districts are not made to conform to the civil divisions of counties, Easily answered. Until within a few years ago the districts were arranged upon the plan that naturally suggests itself to the Examiner. But the country preachers found themselves rotated around in the country, and the city preachers only exchanged the more desirable pulpits with each other. The rural clergy broke down the bars some years ago and connected suburban and country territory in the differerent districts. If the Examiner will closely study the Methodist conference it will find what Bishop Foss told the brethren the other day, that there is considerable politics in it.

Boston's public schools stand on the as essors' books at between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000, or 1.15 per cent. of the total valuation of the city property. In Chicago, a similar comparison of school property with the total valuation gives 2.78 per cent. in San Francisco 1.41 per cent.; in Cincinnati, 1.26 per cent. ; in Brooklyn, 1.8 per cent. Only in New York and Baltimore is the school property less than 1 per cent. of the total valuation of the city, being about seven-tenths of 1 per cent. in each case. It will be noticed that the Western ciites spend more proportionately than the big towns of the East. Concerning the South which has received much blackguarding for its illiteracy it may be stated that in proportion to its population, New Orleans has as many pupils attending public schools as Philadelphia ; and in addition it supports large private schools attached to religious orders. New Orleans spend more money on public education than Phils delphia, chiefly because her teachers are paid higher salaries. The average pay, inclusive of principals and high school teachers, is \$750 per annum. Florida has more than doubled her school accommodations within the last five years. As the sunlight of truth illumines the South it may be found on comparison, that she is not the forlorn, illiterate section that some of our Republican brothren would be glad to believe.

A Poor Place for Boot Blacks. From the Wilkesbarre Record.

other hand the dangerous nuisance of the overhead wires has became so manifest that some remedy for it is imperatively demanded by the highest considerations of public safety; the rapidly increasing number and offensiveness of them will make it much costlier hereafter than now to change them; the telegraph wires have been crected in derogation of private and public rights, at the risk of those who put them up for their own profit; and, as a rule, this property and given no compensation for it, with a boldness and rapacity that have characterized the operations of no other ind of companies. Between these considerations it does not In an East Market street barber shop in

rom the Cornhill Magazine. Most of the members of each community of honey ants are active and roving in their disposition, and show up tendency to undue distension of the nether extremities. They go out at night and collect nectar or honey dew from the gall insects on oak trees. This nectar they carry home and give it to the ro-tunds or honey bearers, who swallow it and store it in their round abdomen until they can hold no more. They pass their time chiefly sleeping and clinging upside down to the roof of their residence. When the workers require a meal they go up to the nearest honey bearer and stroke her gently with their antenne. The honey bearer thereupon throws up her head and gives out a large drop of the amber liquid. The workers feed upon the drops thus exuded, two or three at once often standing around the living honey jar and lapping nectar to-gether from the lips of their devoted com-rade. nectar they carry home and give it to the ro-

The big red ant of Southern Europe makes regular slave raids upon the nests of the small brown ants and carries off the young small brown ants and carries off the young in their pupa condition. By and by the brown ants hatch out in their strange nests, and never having known any other life ex-cept that of slavery, accommodate themselves to it readily enough. The red ant, however, is still only an occasional slave-owner; if ne-cessary, he can get along by himself, without the aid of his little brown servants. Indeed there are free states and slave states of red ants side by side with one another, as of old in Maryland and Pennsylvania. In the first the red ants do their work themslves, like mere vulgar Ohio farmers; in the second they get their work done for them by their industrieus little brown servants, like the aristocratic first families of Virginia before the earthquake of emancipation.

An Emigrant Who Forgot His Family.

Marco Athanaisaide left his wife, Eudexia Stamboulia, and two young children at their home in Turkey twelve years ago and came to this country, promising to send for his family in a few months. He went to San Francisco and in a few years became a wealthy confectioner, but forgot that he had a family. Eudexia and her two grown-up sons arrived at Castle Garden three weeks ago, and thinking that San Francisco was only across the North river hoped her del in-quent husband would meet her. Telegram s were sent to him and he refused to recognize his family. Then they were sent by the commissioners of emigration to San Fran-cisco, and the latest information is that Marco has failen into the lawyers' hand and is likely to be squeezed as dry as one of his own lemons. home in Turkey twelve years ago and came own lemons.

Two Farmers Murder Each Other. In Stewartsville, Ind., Wednesday after-noon two farmers named Fleichman and

noon two farmers named Fleichman and Scharadial, between whom a feud existed, met in the road and Fleichman cracked Scharadial's head with a plow point. Schara-dial, though mortally wounded, made an onslaught with a paring knife and literally cut Fleichman to pieces. Both men were pros-perous farmers. Scharadial leaves a wife and one child.

Earl Spencer Will Not Resign. The London Daily News denies the reports that Earl Spencer would resign the lord lieutenancy of Ireland at Easter, and that a dukedom would be conferred upon him.