# THE HERALD.

#### FARM-VIELAGES.

God made the country and man made the town.

Cowper's view of the charm of country life as compared with life in the town is a very natural one. The same veiw suggest itself to every cultivated denizen of the city who finds himself in the country on a beautiful June morning, or under a warm September sue, or during the time of brilliant antumn foliage, or when the sun sets with a warm glow, gilding the clean, bare boughs of November trees, or when the whole country side is covered with spotless snow, or when the grass and leaves and buds and birds and a novelty which appeal to him most strongly, and he believes, for the mement at least, that nothing could make him so entirely happy as to spend arm of the nation. his life away from the noise and con-fusion of the town, and amid such ecenes of rural peace and beauty.-Filled with this enthusiasm, one builds with reference to a magnificent view, no general tendency toward the for- for night pasture or for cultivation, and without regard to the practical inconveniences of the site, fancying that here. Save in a few exceptional cases, their rear line. true happiness require only a continu-ance of the novel charms which have enraptured him.

The cultivated countryman, too,one who has learned to use his eyes and to see what nature has to offer him,appreciates even more thorougly. if not so keenly, the never-ending and ever-changing interest by which he is surrounded. His admiration and enthusiasm, however, are tempered by familiarity with some disadvantage of country life,-just as the romantic house-builder finds on closor acquaint-ance that, magnificent though a hilltop view may be, a hill-top residence is not without its grave drawbacks, nor the land. free from annoyances and practical objections which too often throw a veil over the most majestic outlook.

A blue-sided, white-capped mountain, reflected in a broad, placid, shimmering lake, and framed between fleeting clouds, graceful trees and verdant lawn, is beyond compare the strongest inducement and the best reward one can offer to a visiting friend; but vile fits of village life. roads, distant neighbors, discontented and transitory servants, and all the theusand and one obstructions to the machinery of domestic life, soon blind the eye of the unhappy householder to the beauty which lies ever before him; until, at last, the one great good thing which commands his constant thought is that romantic and pecunious friend who shall come some happy day to purchase his estate.

There is another class, and a very large one, whose opinion concerning the gold-like character of the country, it is our especial purpose to consider it is our especial purpose to consider here. The farmer and the farmer's family may or may not be cultivated persons. Cultivation does not come by nature; and the incessant and increasing duties of farm life leave one, however well-disposed, but little time, and but scant strength, for æsthetic study. The farm-house is the center of home life and of the homely thought and feeling of its inmates. The farm on which one has been born and bred is the center and stand-point from which he regards the world without. All those more tender emotions which are common to our nature, and which attach themselves to the home, find their developement on the farm as well as in the town. Sentimentally considered, it matters little whether the object of these emotions be on the farm, in the wilderness, in the village, or in the city. Fortugately, man is by no means a creature of emotion alone, and the satisfaction and good of living are less a matter of feeling than of activity, industry and intelligence .-The place in which one lives is more or less satisfactory in proportion as it facilitates and encourages the better and more useful living. Just as the citizens feels the attracis as follows: tions of the country, which are so countryman finds a charm in the nov- 16 80 elty of the town. As one is led to- 12 -----40 ward the quiet and solitude of the 12 fields and woods, so the other is drawn by the life and interest of the com-munity. As a rule at least in America where mile from the sillers the sillers that the ingless than a As a rule, at least in America, where mile from the village green. This dithe facilities for pleasant country liv- vision is arbitary; in practice, the more ing are far less than in England, the industrious members of the community countryman who goes to town is more likely to wishhimself back on the farm trious neighbors, and the size and arthan is the town-bredfarmer to long for the comforts and conveniences of his Often, too, the devision would be into farms, averaging more than sixty acres. former condition. "Man is a social animal,"-and the In such cases there would usually be aphorism is especially true of his wife about the same population, as the sixty in number-being scattered over aphorism is especially true of his wife about the same population, as the and daughter. As the lives of the larger holders would emply more work- to a "neighborhood" at any point.-wife and daughter are much more con- men. fined to the immediate surroundings of What is attempted is chiefly to show the domicile than is that of the man how four square miles of land may be houses,-some trade being carried on himself, so the question as between so divided that its occupiers may be more especially with reference to and it may fairly be assumed that, ex- long to farms which lie mainly outside town and country should be considered | conveniently gathered into a village, cept in the more remote grazing and There is a certain amount of truth grain-growing regions, the population on both sides of every question, and (including laborers) would generally the one which we are now considering be about one household for each sixty is not to be answered by a decision in favor of the heart of a great city, or of gions, this limit is exceeded new, the entire solitude of an out-lying and as population increases, this confarm. As is so often the case, its so- dition will extend. In any case, the lution lies between the two extremes; principle advanced remains the same and if one may be permitted to imag- whether there be thirty households or ine the conditions best suited to the sixty. perfect physical, intellectual and so- A suitable division of the village is cial development of the human being, shown in figure 2. Its center is occuone would naturally think of a small pied by a public square at the intertown or a large village where society section of the main roads. The road is sufficient, where facilities for in- surrounds a piece of ornamental struction are good, where communica- ground, containing about one acre .-tion with the large centers is easy, North and south of the square are the where the conveniences and facilities sites of two churches, a school-house for household economy are complete, and a store and public house. This is and where the country with its beauty | again arbitrary; the purpose is to have and quiet and freshness is close at these spaces occupied by somewhat imhand,-where one feels on this side the portant buildings, which it will not be influence of a complete social organiza- necessary to enclose by fences, so that tion, and on that the sweet breath of an appearance of more size may be given to the central feature of the vilmother earth. Unfortunately, the imaginings can lage. never be freed from the practical The spaces set apart for these buildbearing of the bread-winning and ings, as well as the village green, money-making interests. Men must should be surrounded by regularly hve, not where they prefer to live, but planted trees, such as will grow to a where their interests compel them to large size, like the American elm. But live. The town and the country have the whole open space should remain purpose, agreeing at any future time their mutual economic duties by which otherwise free from planting. Smooth, their life must be controlled. All that well-kept grass, and large trees planted we can hope to do is, on one hand, to in formal lines, with entire absence of ameliorate the hardness and solitude of | fences, posts, chains, bushes, and all | country living, and on the other, to decorations, will give a diguity and bring the citizens into nearer relation character which an excess of ornamenwith the invigorating fields and woods tation would spoil. A certain amount and boundless air of the country. of judicious bedding would be permis-Devising no modern Sybaris, where sible, but it would be best that even all possible good of live may follow this should be confined to private places from the unaided operation of a per- Any fund available for embellishing fect social and industrial organization, the villiage green will be best used in I propose to confine myself to the sim- keeping its grass cut and its walks ple question of the best practical de- clean-entire neatness and simplicity velopement of village life for farmers. being its most effective characteristics. The village or its immediate vicinity On the streets leading east and west seems to me to offer to the urbanist from the green there are shown sixteen Forest Tar, The village or its immediate vicinity On the streets leading east and west the nearest approach to the country lots 100x250 (one-half acre.) eight 50x that is available for his purposes; and 250 (one-quarter acre.) These lots all in like manner village life, so far as it open on narrow lanes at the rear. On can be made to fit his conditions, offers the streets leading north and south to the farmer as much of the benefit of there are twelve lots 50x650 (three-quar town life as the needs of his work will ters acre.) and eight lots 100x650 (one allow him to obtain. If those who and one-half acres.) These are the vilnow seek the pleasure of retirement in lage lots proper, but the twelve ten-acre costly and soul-wearying country-seats tracts which front on its surrounding would congregate into spacious and street would be the residences of their well-kept villages, and if those who owners, and the semi-detached houses now live in the solitary retirement of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ -the most distant not a quarter of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or est Tar Soap, the mud-bound farm-house would con-\_\_\_\_\_\_ mile from the green-\_would form a \_\_\_\_\_\_ or Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, Skin , gregate into viilages, we should secure part of the village, and come within far more relief from the confinement the operation of its rules of associa- Corest Tar Inhalers, of the town and a wider-reaching at- tion. Probably the blacksmith, the

tractiveness in agricultural life: this wheel-wright, and the builder would latter leading to the improvement of occupy these outlying places, with an our farming by a solution of that long 'annex' of farming, to supplement their nooted problem :- "How to keep the trades. boys on the farm."

Nearly everywhere on the continent enough for a kitchen-garden, barn, lages. An observation of the modes street fronts may be kept for ornamenof life and industry of these villages tal purposes.

has led me to consider whether some It would be a good rule that no house similar system might not tend to the improvement of the conditions of our than thirty feet, and that no fence own farmers, and to the amelioration should be made nearer to the street of some hardships to which their fam- than sixty feet. This would add very much to the largeness of appearance

There, it was a necessary condition of of the houses, and with their plants agricultural industry that those who and shrubbery, and would, at the same tilled the soil should be protected by time, shut off from the ornamental the military power of their lord or parts everything belonging to the workfirst feel the awakening warmth of the military power of their lord or parts everything belonging to the work-the spring. The scene is full of a charm under the shadow of his castle wall. Even the baker and shee maker should under the shadow of his castle wall. Even the baker and shoe-maker should The castles have crumbled away, and conform to this rule, and their shops the protecting arm of the old baron should be made to help the neatness of has been replaced by the protecting | appearance of the village.

The larger farmers, having the most The community of living, which cattle, would occupy the largest lots, grew from necessity, having proved which would readily accommodate its fitness by long trial, is still main- their larger needs. The more ambitained; but there seems to have been tious of them would probably buy land mation of such little communities from a ten-acre neighborhood opposite

-as in the old villages of the Connec-ticut Valley, where protection against somewhat as follows: 2 clergymen, 1 Indians, or safety from inundation, doctor, I teacher, I baker, I shoe-maker, compelled the original settlers to gather | 1 tailor, 2 store-keepers, 1 carpenter, into communities,-the pioneer built wheelright, 1 blacksmith, 1 dressmaker his cabin in his new clearing, and, as 1 inn-keeper, 44 farmers;-total, 58 his circumstances improved, changed heads of families. Probably, including his cabin for a house, and his small hired laborers and servants, the averhouse for a larger one, and finally es- age would be six persons to each housetablished his comfortable home in con- hold. This would make the population nection with his fertile fields. This of the village about 350. No part of method has been adopted throughout the whole scheme is more arbitrary the whole country, and the peculiarly American system of isolated farm-life has become almost universal more modified in different cases by the throughout the length and breadth of element of human nature. Still, this sketch of the industrial division of the I am not so enthusiastic as to be- community would probably be approx-

lieve that a radical change from this universal system is to be hoped for at any early day, but I believe that it is in the detail as would come from indiworth while for farmers to consider vidual enterprise or indolence. how far they may, without permanent | Taking the whole area at 2,560 acres, harm to the interests for which they and the population at 350 persons, we are working, secure for themselves, and have an area of about  $7\frac{1}{5}$  acres to harm to the interests for which they

especially for their families, the bene- furnish the support and home of each member of the community,-an am't To this end are adduced the follow- ample for the purpose. ing examples, both of which are of | Figure 3 suggests the arrangement course purely imaginary. The first has of the central open space of the vilreference to a new settlement of wild | lage,-all of which should be in well land, where, by the Government's sys-tem of division, the boundaries are paths are needed. Paths should be rerectangular, and where the political duced to the least amount that will subdivisions are of uniform measure-ment. The second relates to the ne-and they should be kept in neat condicessary change of conditions now ex- tion. If no provision can be made for isting in the longer settled parts of the this, it will be better to leave the people to beat their own tracks across the

a purely agricultural distric, in Rhode (in small villages,) for the reason that Island, showing the roads, houses, and they are never large, and that they are field boundaries as they now exist,- only of such width as their regular use followed by a suggestion as to the man- will keep clean,-the grass maintains ner in which the same divisions of es- its effort to spread, and grow always tates might be made to conform to the close up to the necessary foot-way .assembling of their owners into a vil- Even in Hyde Park (London,) where the people have made short cuts across The Government division is into the broad lawns, the paths thus marked townships, six miles square. It is pro- out, and receiving no attention, are not posed to divide each township into only unobjectionable, but are a charmnine settlements, giving to each a square of two miles, or 2,560 acres.— Each of these settlements should have The foot-path indicated for the vilits whole population concentrated in a lage green will be demanded by the village at its center. A suitable method more ambitious village improvers; but of division would be that indicated in were I making an ideal village for figure 1, where a public road crosses | moderate and taseful people, the road the middle of the tract north and surrounding the green should inclose south, and east and west. The outside | only a level close-cropped lawn, neatly of the tract, for the width of half a trimmed at its edges, surrounded by mile all around, is laid off in farms of fine and simple trees, and traced 80 acres and 160 acres. These are here and there with the foot-paths that bounded on the inner sides by a road. honest use had marked out and made. Inside of this road again is series of smaller farms (40 acres), and inside of tack and vases of the village base-ball these a tier of still smaller places (10 club. It should be perfect in grade, in acres), separated from the central vil-lage by a narrow road. The village itself occupies forty acres. outline, in regularity of planting, and in mowing; but it should be a perfect lawn, plus the wear of constant use The division of the agricultural land | and frequent pleasure. The second example is taken from ..... 1,280 borhood. The United States Coast Sur-480 vey has furnished all the necessary de-10 " ...... 120 tails save the farm boundaries. The The tract is of the same size with the one just considered, .- two miles square. Its center is in one direction about two miles from a small village, and in the other about seven miles from a large town,-which furgishes the chief market for its agricultural products, and is the source of all (er nearly all) of its supplies. Figure 4 shows the present settlement of this area, the houses-about These are practically all farmers' here and there in connection with the farm-work. A few of the houses betion for this and others for the wheelwright, blacksmith, etc., we shall have about the same number of farmers as in the former instance (say forty-four,) and taking the same area for the village, we shall have the same amount of farm and village property for support. Figure 5 shows a suitable division of property and the location of the vilage,-on a short cross street running from one to the other of the main north and south roads, and extending a short distance up and down the It would be a necessary condition precedent, that the whole property taken for the village should be set apart for the purpose. This requirement and the cost of moving buildings from the farms to the village would doubtless be an insuperable obstacle to the immediate carrying out of the plan. And thus the theory must long remain a theory only. No sudden change of the sort could be made in practice. It would not be impossible, however, to bring about the end in time, if a few of the larger proprietors could secure possession of the village tract by exchange, and would dedicate it to the to sell small lots for building at a fixed low rate. In the instance under consideration, the village tract is thinly settled, and so situated as to be available at moderate cost. If a church, a the young couples of the neighborhood might incline to settle there, and in time the settlement could be made so attractive-as compared with the out-[TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.] **Corest Tar Solution**, **Corest Tar Troches**, **Corest Tar Salve**, or Healing Indolent Sores, Ulcers, Cuts, and for Piles. Chapped Hands, Sal the Toilet and Bath. For Sale by all Druggists.

For the next GO days we The village lots proper all are large Sell Fall and Winter goods of Europe those who are engaged in the barn-yard, etc., and all have means the cultivation of the land live in vil- of access from the rear, so that their at greatly reduced prices, to make room for a large invoice of Spring Goods. In Europe, as here, the methods of living have grown from natural causes. of the whole village; would decorate every street with the ornamental fronts SCHNASSE & GRAMBERG'S

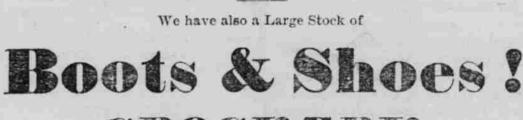
### We have opened our New Stock of







EVER BROUGHT TO PLATTSMOUTH.



# CROCKERY,

**GOODS SOLD WITHOUT ARBITRATION!** 7 to 8 or 8 to 7, just as you like, and

The cash is always counted out for there is no Intimidation at the

# Philadelphia Store!

As it is generally our custom to give you our prices for goods so that you can calculate at home what you can buy for your money, we will give you prices below which will be lower than ever and 10 per cent, cheaper than you can anywhere in this City or State. We have the advantage of any merchant in this city—buying direct from the manufacturers. We have opened a Wholestale Store in St. Joseph Mo., which will be attended by Mr. Solomon.

#### LOOK AT OUR PRICE LIST.

#### 20 yards prints for one dollar.

- Brown and bleach muslin, one dollar,
- 12 " Blue and brown denims, one dollar. Bed ticking, one dollar.
  - Cheviot, one dollar.
  - Grass Cloth, one dollar.
  - Malt Shades, one dollar.
  - Table Linen, one dollar. Crash Toweling, one dollar.
- Summer Shawls, 75c up. Handkerchiefs, 3 for 25c. Ladies Silk Handkerchier, 35c each. Ladies Hose, 3 pair for 25c. Men's Socks 5c up. Cuffs and Collars, 25c a set, and up. Bed Spreads, one dollar up. Corsets, good, 50c up.

As it is impossible to give the prices of our enormous

# **Dress Goods Department**

we will only state that it is the largest and finest stock ever brought to this city and consisting of the followin new

Poplins, Double Silk Pongees Japanese Silks, Matelasse-Zephyr Suitings, Lawns, Grenadines, and Percales,

at prices ranging from 121/2 cts. up; also a fine line of HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES from 5 cents up. LINEN EMBROIDERIES to match our LINEN DRESS GOODS. A full assortment of BUNDLE PRINTS and everything belonging to

A FIRST CLASS Staple & Fancy Dry Goods Establishment.

Ready-made Nien and Boys' Clothing,

from \$4.50 up for whole suits. Jeans Pants from \$1.00 up. An unexcelled line GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, fine White Shirts \$1 up; Calico Shirts, 40 ets. up; Cheviot Shirts, 50 ets. up; Overalls, 60 ets. up; Paper Collars 10c.

## MEN AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS.

Hats, 75c up; Caps, 10c up; Boots, \$2 per pair up; Shoes, \$1 per pair up; TRUNKS and VALISES, a good as-sortment. We do not keep a little of everything, from an Axe Handle to a barrel of sait, but what we do carry we have in full and complete stock. JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, CLOCKS, TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY, etc.



Our Stock was bought under extremely favorable circumstances and we are able to sell at the very bottom prices, and will give the best bargains to be had in Cass County.

REMEMBER-ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Dou't Forget the Place,

ONE DOOR EAST OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Plattemonth, Neb.

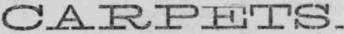




We would inform the ladies of Plattsmouth and vicinity that we are in receipt of the the finest

# Pattern Heads and Bonnets Direct from Paris.

We have an Accomplished, Fashionble Lady Trimmer who understands the business thoroughly and can svit all your tastes; also a full line of SILK TRIMMINGS, Ribbons, Flowers and Ornaments. Sash Ribbons from 50c up; Ladies Trimmed Hats, \$1 and up. We have a large and complete stock Canvass, Perforated Card Board, Zephyrs, Zephyr Needles, Mo.toes, and Silk Floss of all shades.



An immense stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs and Mats. Hemp Carpets 25c per yard; Ingrain Carpets, 50c per yard. Standard Carpet Chain, 5 lb bundles only \$1,25.

We have also, for the accommodation of our friends, added to our already extensive assortment a large stock of Window Shades in all colors. Lace Window Curtains 25 ets per yard.

We present our annual price list satisfied that our customers will see that we can do better for them than ever beforeand thankful for past patronage we most respectfully ask a continuance of the same. Platsmouth, Nebraska, March 22d, 1877.

SOLOMON & NATHAN.



school-house, and a store could be es-tablished as a nucleus of the village. Space with Dry Goods and Notions on his return from lying farm-houses—as to lead to the concentration of the whole population. the East for which market he will start next week. Look out for Bargains.