

VALUE OF EDUCATION IN INDUSTRIAL ART.

Professor Walter Smith, State Director of Industrial Art Education for Massachusetts, delivered a two hours lecture upon that subject, at Concert Hall, Philadelphia, April 23, before the most distinguished literary men and art lovers in that city.

Professor Smith, in opening, disclaimed any pretensions as an orator or even a public speaker. He was simply a teacher. His intention was to show what had been done elsewhere, in England and in the State of Massachusetts, on this subject. He then proceeded, first, to show what is meant by industrial art education; second, to discuss the question whether it is possible to introduce it as a public instruction, and to describe how it flourished in Massachusetts, where it was under his general direction. It is not very common that an educational subject awakens the whole people, and it was worth investigating why a question which had been discussed for so long a time with so little interest paid to it should all of a sudden obtain perhaps an undue prominence.

couragement given by the Society of Friends in England to this subject. They were the first public body to teach drawing to every child as a branch of education, and they did it not for amusement, but for the solid, practical uses of life. He had been looking for many years with a scrutinizing eye for some individual unable to learn drawing, but could find not one unless he was incapable of many other things. Only physical or mental incapacity could prevent him. People ascribe success to genius. He had discovered from watching the lives of great men that they possessed one common peculiarity, that they did twice as much work as ordinary men.

A thousand oranges may be purchased in Havana for \$4.75. "Four angels turned out by the hangman yesterday," is a head line in the Chicago Times. The Cure of Santa Cruz has given up politics and intends to "devote himself to religion." Long-haired men and short haired women are no longer trustworthy—so says Brooklyn. A negro who lately died of hydrophobia in Nashville believed to the last that he had been bewitched by a fortune-telling aunt. The empress of Japan cautions her young lady friends about "talking loudly on the street, like the vulgar American girls."

Carpets.

There is no question but the bare painted floors of a German or Swiss home make the air of a house much more healthful to breathe than the thickly carpeted English or American ones. Think of the accumulation of a year's dust under, or in, the substance of a carpet; rising in an imperceptible cloud at every foot-fall, to be inhaled by the lungs of all the dwellers in the house.

Few housekeepers think of raising their carpets more than once, or at the most twice, a year—and under the prevailing fashion of covering every jog and corner of floor and nailing the whole down with a firm, solid line of tacks it is too formidable a task to undertake, except at those heroic periods of a woman's history yecept house-cleaning.

Of course in this climate we cannot do without our warm carpets, not to speak of the fact that we have become accustomed to the furnished look which a carpet gives, and could not easily renounce it. Clearly we must have them, but a carpet would answer all the requirements of warmth and color without covering every inch of floor and without being nailed down.

A square of carpet which leaves bare a foot or two feet of space along the sides of the wall—for the chairs and furniture is quite as nice in effect, and has the advantage of being easily handled and shaken.

Such an one, for an ordinary sized room—can be taken out of doors weekly or fortnightly, and hung upon the line, or laid upon the snow, or grass, for a good sweeping or beating, and brings in with it a sense of cleanliness, when it is again laid down, which is highly refreshing.

The writer of this adopted this plan some ten years ago, and finds such comfort in it, that she feels impelled to state some of its advantages.

Firstly, then, there is the wholesomeness.

Secondly, saving of labor: a room covered with a square of carpet being much more easily kept clean than one entirely covered.

Thirdly, economy: as the amount of carpet which usually covers one floor will in all cases nearly cover two.

And fourthly, the deliverance from annual or semi-annual house-cleaning, which is so dreaded and so necessary in every household where carpets are nailed down and must be "taken up."

Of course the space of floor which is left uncovered should be painted, and it is a very good plan to paint in stripes, to imitate the floors laid of alternate pine or oak and black walnut.

When the planks are of uniform width this effect can be produced by painting the half of every board (longitudinally) in dark brown, leaving the other half the natural color; if it is then oiled a very poor floor will look well, and be easily taken care of.

For ordinary rooms a binding finishes the square of carpet sufficiently, but where something in the way of ornament is desired a black yarn fringe or a fringe of woolen cloth cut in strips, or a border of carpet of some other color than the square central piece, answers the purpose well and gives the look of a large rug, which is the thing to be desired.

Every ingenious, intelligent woman will see how possible it is to make nice central rugs from carpets which are very much the worse for wear by taking the unworn edges and putting them together and using the worn parts for fringes and borders. A painted floor, such as we have described above, is in summer pleasant and cool-looking without even the square of carpet.

Contempt of Court.

The Nation observes that "the feeling created in the press by contempt proceedings is chiefly due to their summary character, and, above all, to the fact that the judge is 'judge in his own cause.' There may be cases in which this is unavoidable, but the difficulty could be frequently obviated by a provision that cases may be sent to another Court for trial." This opinion is gathering strength both in England and America, and recent cases of contempt, in which the Judges have displayed a markedly revengeful or intemperate spirit, have done much to direct public attention to the matter. It

is said that in France these cases are always sent to other Courts for trial, and it is obvious that this course is recommended by considerations alike of prudence and justice. In California public opinion has been so stirred by the apparently malignant and doubtfully lawful persecution of Charles Pickett by the Supreme Court, that almost any proposition would be welcomed which promised a curtailment of judicial powers in this respect. It is perfectly clear that there must be reform on this head, and it is demanded almost as much in the interests of judicial dignity as for the protection of the public.

Plenty of Room.

There is a great hue and cry made over the great influx of immigrants to this State. Why, it is just what the whole State has been praying for, and now they are coming everybody appears to get frightened over it. If immigrants can manage to live in the Western States, and get through the terrible winters there, we are inclined to believe they will not suffer to any great extent in this State, where they can sleep comfortably out of doors for six months in the year. We presume those who are coming to this State are coming prepared to start humbly and economically, and have no idea that two-story houses and lands fenced and tilled are lying around loose waiting for them to move in. They can live the first year here much easier and cheaper than can the immigrants to Iowa or Minnesota, or any other Western State to which each year caravans of this same class of immigrants flock. The most of the immigration to this State are men who have had experience in new countries, and know just what to do, and have the energy to do it; and probably the most of them have some means to do with. We see no cause of becoming alarmed, with a State nine hundred miles long and from two to four hundred miles wide, with millions of acres of land waiting to be settled upon, which is far better than the lands they left at the East, and with the same tillage and intelligent farming will produce all that man can desire. Let them come, and send for more—there is room.—Oakland, Cal., Transcript.

NEWS NOTES.

The Pittsburgh Commercial remarks, "Babylon has fallen." Eli Perkins will not lecture any more.

Richmond, Va., is soon to receive a bronze statue of Stonewall Jackson from his admirers in England.

A young lady in Dubuque committed suicide the other day because her step-mother ordered her lover to leave the house.

Two Kentucky girls have been sentenced to six months imprisonment for helping their lovers to escape jail.

In Boston, Margaret Lynch was arrested for smothering her infant child in bed, while in a drunken stupor.

Six and a half feet of a bride stood before the altar in a Paris church the other day and promised to love, cherish, and obey three feet and a quarter of bridegroom; and that's the long and short of it.

Here is something else they manage better in France:—A man and a woman who had enticed a young girl from her home to lead a life of debauchery, have been sentenced in Paris to imprisonment for five and seven years respectively.

It is a strange commentary on the peculiarity of aldermen, that with all their professions of economy, nothing save legislative enactments will prevent them from accumulating municipal debts as huge as high Olympus. They find nothing so easy as issuing bonds, except talking about paying them.—St. Louis Pioneer.

We learn from Mr. E. B. Nelson, who has just come up from Lincoln District that Spicer & Smith have completed their shaft on the Rollins mine and have erected a new whim by which to raise the ore from the shaft. By this apparatus they are enabled to raise about 33 tons per hour. The furnace turns out about seven tons every twenty-four hours, which is being shipped to the terminus every day.

Miss Olive Logan, during a recent lecture at Ithaca, N. Y., to an au-

dience unappreciative of her kind of humor, stopped in the course of her address and announced that "those unable to comprehend her jokes could have them explained on personal application to her after the lecture."

At Mantua, Box Elder Co., on the 15th inst., of old age and debility, ADOLPH AUGUST NICHOLS, aged 72 years and 6 days.

Deceased was born in Holstein; joined the Church in Jutland many years ago; came to Utah in 1860; lived and died a worthy saint.—COM.

In the 12th ward of this city, April 21, of pneumonia, FREDERICK, son of Frederick and Elizabeth Anderson, aged 7 weeks and 4 days.

In the 8th Ward of this city, May 3rd, at 12:15, of lung fever, MARY MESYLVA, daughter of Guy M. and Ruth Keysor, aged 18 years, 8 months and 23 days.

Deceased was born in this city, in the house in which she breathed her last.

PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE PIGS, \$15 each, \$28 a pair. Chester County Mammoth Corn and Imported Belgian Oats, 4 lbs. by mail, \$1; peck, \$2; half a bushel, \$3; bushel, \$5. Circulars and Sample Packages of Seeds Free for two stamps. Address, N. P. BOYER, Parkesburg w7 Chester Co., Pa.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic. Curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach and Breath, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruption and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetters, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and Purifying the Blood.

ARE THE MOST congenial purgative yet perfected. Their effects abundantly show how much they excel all other Pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organ into action; and they impart health and tone to the whole being. They cure not only the every day complaints of everybody, but formidable and dangerous diseases. Most skilful physicians, most eminent clergymen, and our best citizens, send certificates of cures performed and of great benefits they have derived from these Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as effectual. Being sugar coated, they are easy to take; and being purely vegetable, they are entirely harmless.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., Practical and Analytical Chemists. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

Ayer's AGUE CURE,

For the speedy relief of Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, etc., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

HAS been widely used, during the last twenty-five years, in the treatment of these distressing diseases, and with such unvarying success that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. The shakes, or chills, once broken by it, do not return until the disease is contracted again. This has made it an accepted remedy, and trusted specific, for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of the South.

Ayer's Ague Cure eradicates the noxious poison from the system, and leaves the patient as well as before the attack. It thoroughly expels the disease, so that not only Complaints, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, L.D. sentery or Debility follow the cure. Indeed, where Disorders of the Liver and Bowels have occurred from Miasmatic Poison, it removes the cause of them and the disease disappears. Not only is it an effectual cure, but, if taken occasionally by patients exposed to malaria, it will expel the poison and protect them from attack. Travelers and temporary residents in Fever and Ague localities are thus enabled to defy the disease. The General Debility, which is so apt to ensue from continued exposure to Malaria and Miasm, has no speedier remedy. For Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. Sold by Z. C. M. Institution.