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FREELAND, PA., NOVEMBER 25, 1901.



WORKROOM AND SCHOOL.

Professor Triggs' Plea For Industrial Art and Artistic Industry.

Professor Oscar Lovell Triggs in his lecture the other night predicted that the time was at hand when the workshop would crowd out the classroom and become itself a school. He said that even now the development of manual training in educational institutions and the establishment of schools in factories were making the first factories and the second colleges.

His topic, on which he spoke in University hall, Fine Arts building, was "Industrial Art." His argument was for the utility of art and for the artistry of production. His plea was that man is, not made for work, but work for man, and he said that industrial art, or the movement of "arts and crafts," was a general modern tendency working toward social equality. He marveled how long the intelligent rich would be satisfied with the roundabout way of applying their money to schools instead of applying the more direct method of bringing education into their industrial establishments.

In his exploitation of the progress and effects of the movement for industrial art Professor Triggs pointed to Carlyle, Ruskin and William Morris as the three greatest exponents of its development. Carlyle, he said, introduced the movement. Ruskin elaborated it and William Morris practiced it. Referring deprecatingly to Carlyle, Professor Triggs said: "It has been the misfortune of men of letters to write of work and not to work themselves."

He said that Ruskin went many steps further than his predecessor, Carlyle, in that he "humanized economics" and was "the first scientific economist." But William Morris, said the lecturer, was the fruit and flower of both his philosophical ancestors, for he not only knew and taught what they had vaguely outlined, but in his own person and practice realized and made tangible and effective the gist and substance of their wise theories.

Incidentally Professor Triggs inserted a fine thrust at "merely literary" men when he said: "I would not insult Ruskin by calling him a fine writer, what would mean that I care nothing at all for his writings."

"William Morris," he said, "an aristocrat by birth and environment, a fellow of Oxford and a poet by tendency, made concrete the teachings of Ruskin and the theories of Carlyle. He said, 'One day we shall win back art to our daily labor,' and, having said it, he proceeded to put his own words into practice."

"When a certain nobleman referred to him as the poet upholsterer," he only smiled wisely and went back to his upholstery. It is known now to all the world that he not only got more pleasure from his application of art to the crafts than he got from his poetry, but that in his famous London workshop he achieved more for the pleasure and profit of his fellow men than if he had spent his life writing verse.

"Industrial art is freedom conditioned by use. It means the combination of industry with art, labor artistic and art useful. I think there is promise in the tendency by which already art and education are now reaching for the workshop, and labor is marching boldly and with dignity into the studios and schools."

To the question, "How can work be artistic?" Professor Triggs pointed to the achievements of William Morris and his followers. He described the Rockwood pottery at Cincinnati, which combined within its scope a workshop, a school of decorative art, a museum, a lyceum and a social settlement that makes for the utility of all that is beautiful and the beauty of all that is useful.

He pleaded that the "best men" should turn their talents and their appreciation to the crafts and predicted that if men of education, wealth and leisure once seriously took up the useful arts and went to work instead of inviting degeneracy by the constant pursuit of pleasure labor would not remain the same, but would be spurred to excellence and prompted to progress.

He outlined a project for the formation of an experimental guild of fifteen master workmen, who, skilled in as many various crafts, should adopt the Ruskin rule, "The man before the product." He said that he would educate such a community not with books, but with the work which the members would do, work which in itself, in its motive and in its consummation, must necessarily contain not only the substance of education, but its flower and fruit.—Chicago Record-Herald.

HINTS FOR FARMERS

Preserve the Tools.

The farmer cannot afford to have good tools and machinery on his farm unless he can afford to have buildings to protect them from the weather, and he cannot spend an hour or a day more profitably than in cleaning them up, overhauling them and making repairs on them before they are likely to be wanted again, says American Cultivator. The plows, harrows and more expensive machinery left out of doors this winter will deteriorate in value more than one-fifth. The loss would more than pay the interest on the cost of a good building to shelter them in and in many cases exceed the taxes on the farm. If they were not properly cared for when last used, take one of these fine days and gather them up, clean them, oil the ironwork and paint all the woodwork. Never mind getting a painter to do the job. Buy a can of ready mixed paint and a cheap brush. Use any color that you like, but use it freely, not as an ornament, but as a preservative of the wood, as the oil is of the iron.

When to Spread Manure.

Whether or not to spread manure in winter depends very much upon the lay of the land. If it is very hilly, so that the leachings from the manure will run off into a ditch or gully, the manure will probably not be much more valuable than ordinary soil, says C. V. Gregory in American Agriculturist. On level land, however, there is no better time to haul manure than during the winter. What does it matter if the fertilizer elements are leached out? The leachings run down into the soil and are available for plant food sooner than if manure is spread in the fall and immediately plowed under. A wide-awake, hustling farmer does not wait for the rush of spring work to do all his hauling. At that time his yards should all be cleaned up in good shape.

Dried Blood For Calves.

For two years the Kansas experiment station has been experimenting with dried blood for a calf tonic and food. Several tests have been made, and the station is convinced that dried blood is not only good for a weak calf, but is an excellent remedy for a calf subject to scours. In feeding dried blood a teaspoonful in each feed of milk is sufficient. Give this until the calf is strong or until the scours disappear. If a calf is very weak, the allowance may be increased gradually to a tablespoonful at a feed. This dried blood is mixed with the milk and should be fed just as soon as mixed. Dried blood can be obtained from any of the large packers, but when ordering state that the blood is wanted for feeding purposes.

A Point For the Hog.

There is one point in favor of the hog which is not always placed to its credit and that is, unlike the horse, cow or sheep, it produces a number of young at one birth, says a Wisconsin correspondent of Prairie Farmer. This fact enables those who make hog raising a specialty to rapidly increase such stock and cheapens the cost of production by reducing the number of sources from which the increase is derived. Taking this into consideration and also that the hog will eat anything that may be produced upon the farm, he is a more valuable animal than he is credited with being.

Value of Corn Stover.

The Maryland experiment station reports that by weighing the ears and stover of corn and analyzing them they found 1,530 pounds of digestible matter in the ears and 1,642 in the stover, or 112 pounds more of food in the stover than in the ear. Probably it was not as rich in percentage of protein as were the ear and grain, but it was certainly too valuable to be wasted, as it often is where the corn shredder has not come in use. And, by the way, chemists say the lower part of the stalk is more nutritious than that above the ear.

Young Pork Popular.

The popularity of young pork, with plenty of lean meat on it, has proved a boon to the farmers, for it is far more profitable to raise the first 100 pounds of any animal than the last 100 pounds, says American Cultivator. This is partly due to the fact that nature forces the growth of the young animal rapidly, bones, muscles and flesh all growing so that every ounce of food is almost entirely converted into live weight. There is practically no loss, and all the animal requires is fair attention and good food. Nature is then able and willing to do the rest.

A. Oswald has the agency for the celebrated Elysian's extracts and perfumery. The finest goods made. Try them.

Watches and jewelry repaired.—Kolper

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Prices: First Row, \$1.50; Parquet, \$1.00; Dress Circle, 75c; Balcony, 75 and 50c; Gallery, 25c.

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Laxakola for Babies.—It is the best and most effective laxative for children. BEST because it is safe and made entirely of harmless ingredients. BEST because it is non-irritating and never gripes or causes pain or irritation. BEST because it is sure and never fails. BEST because "Children like it and ask for it." BEST because its tonic properties are so good and so strengthening that it keeps the little ones in fine, hearty condition.

It is a dangerous thing to give little babies violent cathartics that rack and rend their little bodies. DON'T DO IT—give them Laxakola. For constipation, coated tongue, simple colds and fevers it is invaluable.

Laxakola for Young Girls on the threshold of womanhood, has been found invaluable. When they become pale and languid, the eyes dull, aching head, feet and hands cold, appetite gone or abnormal, and their systems generally run down, they need building up, and their blood needs cleansing. Give them Laxakola, its gentle bowel action to cleanse and its tonic properties to build up the system, will show immediate and most beneficial results.

Laxakola for Mothers.—It is particularly valuable and useful to women, especially mothers, as it is a gentle and safe remedy to use during all conditions of health whenever their peculiar and delicate constitutions require a mild and efficient laxative and tonic, and to nursing mothers, worn out with the care of infants and whose systems therefore are particularly susceptible to disease Laxakola particularly appeals.

It clears the complexion, brightens the eye, sharpens the appetite, removes muddy and blotched condition of the skin and cures sick headache to a certainty by removing the cause.

To women suffering from chronic constipation, headache, biliousness, dizziness, sallowness of the skin and dyspepsia, Laxakola will invariably bring relief.

Laxakola for Old Folks.—In the Autumn and Winter of Life, when the various organs through long years of action have become more or less sluggish, it becomes necessary to stimulate them by some remedy best adapted to that purpose. That Laxakola is such, has been proved beyond all question. Its gentle warming, soothing action on the bowels, liver and kidneys, stimulates them to increased activity, cleanses the blood, quickens the circulation, and puts the whole system in a condition of health and enables it to ward off disease, while its tonic properties tone up the system and keep it healthy.

Laxakola Does It.

Laxakola is not only the most efficient of family remedies, but the most economical because it comes in two medicines for one price, tonic and laxative. No other remedy gives so much for the money. All druggists, 25c and 50c, or free sample of THE LAXAKOLA CO., 131 Nassau St., N. Y., or 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.



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RAILROAD TIMETABLES

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. June 2, 1901.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

LEAVE FREELAND.

- 6 12 a m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.
- 7 34 a m for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and Scranton.
- 8 15 a m for Hazleton, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Delano and Pottsville.
- 9 30 a m for Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.
- 11 42 a m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel and Pottsville.
- 11 5 a m for White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and the West.
- 4 44 p m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel and Pottsville.
- 6 35 p m for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and all points West.
- 7 29 p m for Hazleton.

ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

- 7 34 a m from Pottsville, Delano and Hazleton.
- 9 12 a m from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.
- 9 30 a m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.
- 11 51 a m from Pottsville, Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City, Delano and Hazleton.
- 12 48 p m from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.
- 6 35 p m from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City, Delano and Hazleton.
- 7 29 p m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.

For further information inquire of Ticket Agents.

HOLLIN H. WILBUR, General Superintendent, 23 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

CHAS. S. LEE, General Passenger Agent, 23 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

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THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect March 10, 1901.

Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Roan and Hazleton Junction at 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Drifton for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer at 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Drifton for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Deringer for Onedia, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Onedia Junction, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 7:11 a. m., 12:40, 5:25 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 8:11 a. m., 3:44 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Shepton for Onedia, Humboldt Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5:20 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 6:11 a. m., 3:44 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5:40 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 10:10 a. m., 5:40 p. m., Sunday.

All trains connect at Hazleton Junction with electric cars for Hazleton, Jeannette, Audenried and other points on the Traction Company's line.

Trains leaving Drifton at 6:00 a. m. makes connection at Deringer with P. R. R. trains for Wakenbarre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and points west.
LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.

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