

Art or Sentiment?

By ZAIDA.

WHEN Mr. John Winston, the newly engaged art teacher of the high school, talked over his new field with Mrs. Almira Parsons, at whose beautiful home he had been fortunate enough to hire a room, Mrs. Parsons said:

"Stella Pawling will be in your class. She is a real artist. She can model, draw and carve, and has painted some pictures that are hanging in their parlor at home. Her people are in very moderate circumstances. Her father and brother are carpenters and her mother keeps house for them all. Stella is said to be a very ordinary scholar in other things, but nobody can come anywhere near her in the drawing class. There is a big publishing house in S., ten miles from here, that gives her orders, and sometimes sends things for her to pass on."

It was no wonder that, after such a eulogy, Mr. John Winston should covertly take a good deal of notice of Stella. In fact, he did not have a very high opinion of his own art talent, and while he could carve some, he could not model at all. So he closely inspected all Stella's work in class, also some of the modeling and carving that he found in some of his pupils' homes, gifts of Stella to her friends. He was anxious to see the paintings in her own home parlor at home. He imagined that parlor would be quite a quaint, artistic affair.

He was quite surprised, when he found an opportunity to go there, to find it quite an ordinary parlor indeed, with stuffed furniture, plush albums and cheap lace curtains at the windows. At his request Stella quietly and reluctantly showed him her paintings, which he recognized as very creditable productions. Then, also at his request, she ran up to her room and brought down other pieces of work in modeling and carving. Not only had she talent, but she had been well taught. It developed that, while a waitress two years before, at a summer hotel, an artist, to whose children she had done some little favor, taught her and started her in the right way to develop herself.

There was a picture on the parlor wall that puzzled him more than the cheap, showy furniture and curtains. It was a very large picture and occupied the place of honor between the two front windows. It was one of the large showy landscapes, in impossible colors, that a traveling artist, sometimes with his fingers, sometimes with a coarse brush, paints "while you wait." Such "artists" are often temporarily employed by country and town stores, and the pictures sell, in large showy frames, for two dollars apiece, being usually considered a bargain.

Mr. Winston could hardly keep his eyes off that picture. Its incongruities fascinated his attention. He finally looked at it attentively, without knowing what he was doing. He was standing up at the time, ready to leave. The girl suddenly raised the curtain higher. "You can see better now," she said, quite composed.

For a moment he wasn't thinking of her as being near him. He was unconsciously recollecting that she had been said to have "fine taste" in art, and her evident respect for this coarse picture caused a superior, sarcastic expression in his eyes and mouth.

"Ah, a favorite of yours, I see?" he said, lightly.

There was a moment's silence and he looked up quickly at her.

"Yes, Mr. Winston," she said, in a low, quiet tone, "it is one of my favorites."

With the superior light still shining in his eyes, he bade her good-by. And sometimes that same expression showed itself when he would ask her an ordinary class question that included in its answer original judgment or taste. The girl seemed to pay no attention, but he remembered afterward that she had been very reserved with him, never speaking to him in class or elsewhere unless he first spoke to her, or unless it was really necessary.

One day the teacher had been led to speak of the value of art in the public schools. In a moment of real earnestness to him he gave expression to the ideas that he held of great moment.

"Children who are taught early the foundation principles of true art, however poor they may be, will have in their homes only things that are really expressions of artistic beauty, in furnishings, pictures and decoration. There will be nothing incongruous in the homes of even the poorest workmen, nothing loud and coarse in coloring, everything will be dainty and tasteful, the judgment being educated. Isn't that so, Miss Pawling?"

He was really not thinking at all of the coarse picture, the showy furniture in the well-remembered little parlor. He was really in his excited enthusiasm appealing to her as one who, of all the class, had superior judgment, and whose word, in agreement with him, would have weight.

Stella's cheeks reddened and her eyes filled with tears. But she quickly overcame her sensitiveness and arose.

"I think you are right," she said, "as far as you go. But sometimes a thing that to others seems cheap and loud was a gift from a dear friend or relative, meant to please, and so it carries a sentiment of loving gratitude. Anyone's artistic judgment can be educated and developed by study and opportunity. But the heart that can feel tender affection and gratitude toward one who tried to please him or her, that can feel the sentiment connected with

the gift to a stronger degree than it can feel the artistic criticism, has a rarer artistic sense than the one who can merely see incongruity in coloring and form."

Stella's rather set phrases had been thought out beforehand in her own silent thoughts on this point.

The teacher listened attentively, and suddenly it came over his consciousness that she must have taken his question as a personal one, remembering the scene in the little parlor, and how she had probably felt his light sarcastic demeanor toward her. Then there came also a vague feeling of explanation of the picture that had annoyed his light sarcasm. He felt embarrassed and immediately set the pupils at their model drawing.

This was near the end of the term that Stella graduated. She obtained an increased amount of work at the publisher's who had already taken an interest in her, while another publisher, who liked her work, was making inquiries and giving simple orders—not because her work was of a higher grade than that of others available, but because of the originality and feeling or atmosphere in her work.

She heard that Mr. Winston's uncle had died and left him a little fortune, and that he had bought the Upson property on Broad street, and that he and his mother were to live in it together.

He was reported to have said that now he could entertain his friends and have a real home. While the house was being prepared, his mother had gone to a seaside resort, and he had gone on the mountains with a party of college friends, camping.

Then Stella was surprised and shocked one day to read in the home paper that he had been accidentally hurt while hunting, and was being cared for at the home of a poor woodsman and wife.

Pale, and with his arm in a sling, he began his next term's duties, but as time went on, he became his old self again, and Stella heard of his new life at the Upson home and of the dainty furnishings and pictures, from her old school friends.

One day, when he was quite well, she was surprised to receive a call from him. He looked serious and agitated. He was shown into the parlor with the stuffed furniture and large picture, but he did not seem to notice them this time.

"Miss Pawling," he said, "I've come to you for advice. You have probably heard about my kind treatment from the lumberman's wife in the mountains. My mother and I wrote her, since I got back, that when our house was settled, we wanted her to come as our first guest. I shortly afterward received a picture from her, a very large picture, which she thought would be just the thing for a man that was going to move in a new house."

He smiled, hesitated, then looked appealingly at her.

"I think I can understand, Mr. Winston," she said, gently.

"Yes, I thought you could," he said, relieved. "That's why I came to you—nobody else could understand. Well, I set it away in the attic and didn't mind much. But she's coming now, and—and—what will she think of me when she does not find her gift on my walls? Yet—how can I? Others would laugh at it—"

"Why not put it in your bedroom?" said Stella, thoughtfully.

"I suppose I could," he said, doubtfully.

Suddenly, in one of his moments of impetuous enthusiasm, he exclaimed: "I have it now, Miss Pawling. It is all settled. I will hang it in my bedroom. Not only while she is here, but also when she is gone. I will tell her I put it there because I think so much of it, as coming from her. That will be true. For whenever I look at it, I will remember the lesson you have taught me, that anyone can learn to criticize form and color, but not everyone can look beyond those and see, first of all, the loving heart of one who really cares for you and the gratitude and affection you have for them."

"I never said it like that," said Stella, embarrassed.

"Other works of mine," he went on, "will please my artistic sense and make my surroundings in harmony with it. But I shall always feel the need of not forgetting that there is something higher than even that."

The woman of the mountain's trip was delayed from time to time, and it was not till Winston and his new wife had come back from their wedding journey that she came.

She was taken upstairs into the room where the picture hung.

"My husband thinks a great deal of your gift," said Stella.

"I was looking for it," she said, exclaiming it critically. "I'm glad Mr. Winston likes it. It is pretty! Those cows and mountains and long roadway and sky and farmhouse with the little girl in the yard, all look just as natural as life! Yes, it's a nice picture—prettier than any you've got!"

"It's very dear to me," said Stella—"dearer than any other picture we have."—Farm and Home.

School for Crime. He—I thought you used to have a parrot?

She—We did. "What became of it?" "What was the matter?" "Dead."

"Oh, we lived so close to the golf links I guess the poor thing died of envy."—Yonkers Statesman.

The Voter of Experience. "Judging from Mr. Egerly's fine clothes," said the girl's mother, "he must be a young man of considerable push."

"Oh, you can't tell about these things," the man of the house replied. "It may be that he merely has a pull with some tailor."—Chicago Record-Herald.

PRIMATE OF ENGLAND.

Dr. Davidson, Bishop of Winchester, Succeeds Dr. Temple as Archbishop of Canterbury.

Rev. Dr. Randall T. Davidson, bishop of Winchester since 1895, has been appointed archbishop of Canterbury, in succession to the Most Rev. Dr. Temple, who died December 23.

Dr. Davidson was offered the archbishopric of Canterbury on the death, in 1896, of Rev. Dr. Benson, the predecessor of Dr. Temple, but he declined the post, as his health then was precarious.

As archbishop of Canterbury Dr. Davidson becomes also the primate of all England, as was Dr. Temple.

Dr. Davidson was one of the group about the bedside of Queen Victoria



MOST REV. DR. DAVIDSON, (New Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of England.)

when she died. He was a great favorite with her majesty, and used to be called "the Queen's bishop." No member of the Episcopal bench, it is said, has more friends among the common people. Frank and democratic, he has won his way to the hearts of many thousands.

Dr. Davidson began his career as a hard-working curate, became chaplain and secretary to Archbishop Tait, married the daughter of the archbishop, and on his father-in-law's death succeeded him as chaplain to the queen. He next became dean of Windsor, and afterward went to Winchester, one of the oldest and wealthiest bishoprics.

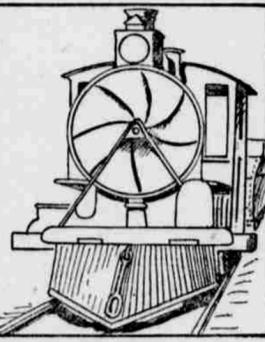
Dr. Davidson once confided to his people that it did not pay to be bishop of Winchester, even at \$32,500 a year.

He is reckoned as one of the most progressive of the Anglican clergy. He is 53 years old and was educated at Harrow and Trinity, Oxford.

FAN ON LOCOMOTIVE.

Unique Method for Lighting a Railway Train Discovered by an English Inventor.

A novel way to get electricity for lighting a railway train is described by Cassier's Magazine. The favorite method nowadays is to provide each car with a small dynamo, which is driven by the axle. The current is first led to a storage battery composed of only ten coils, so as to have a supply of electricity when the train is standing still. A less satisfactory plan is to put the dynamo on the locomotive and drive it with steam from the boiler. The scheme which Cassier's reports is a variation of this latter one.



FAN ON LOCOMOTIVE. (New English Method for Lighting a Railway Train.)

It includes a dynamo that is located on the engine, perhaps under the pilot, but the power for it is derived from a rotary fan or windmill immediately above, under the headlight. As the locomotive travels at the rate of 20, 30, or even 40 miles an hour, a breeze of corresponding velocity is developed. The current is conveyed to small accumulators under each car of the train. It may be assumed that when these are fully charged the current is automatically cut off. Tests are said to have been made with an outfit of this kind, and the results are said also to have been encouraging, contrary to what one might be led to expect.

Saw Heart Between Beams.

A remarkable surgical operation was performed at the City hospital at St. Louis, to save the life of Edward Spiker, aged 19, who had attempted suicide by shooting himself in the left breast. An aperture was made at the wound and between pulsations the wound in the heart was closed with three stitches. The bullet had also perforated the apex of the left lung. A portion an inch and a half was cut away, a heavy silk ligature tied about the lung, draining tubes being established and the chest cavity closed. The patient speedily rallied and it is believed he will recover.

BENEFITS OF CO-OPERATION

Farmers Must Unite For Their Own Protection.

In this age of strenuous effort, when men are bending every energy to win supremacy in every field of human activity, the chances of an individual to win success are correspondingly diminished. To alleviate this difficulty and to stimulate the efforts of many who would succumb to this intense competition, acting individually, the grange by co-operation aids the individual to achieve a success which he would not be able to do acting alone. The interchange of experience and the stimulating influence of knowing that others are interested in your particular work are some of the great benefits of co-operation among those engaged in the same work.

Another result of co-operative effort through the grange has been the ability of the farmer, through this organization, to present a solid front to the enemies of agriculture. When fraud and deception became apparent in the manufacture of spurious dairy products, co-operative effort by the members of the grange placed upon our statute books the oleomargarine bill to prevent this fraud upon the consumer. When it became apparent that farmers were being defrauded by different firms which sold various kinds of cattle feed which were adulterated, the united effort of the grange brought about the passage of laws which have practically stopped this fraud.

While the grange seeks to war upon other classes of people, yet the inevitable law of self-protection warrants the farmer in co-operating with other farmers in the buying and selling. In the past the farmer has spent the greater part of his energy in producing large crops only to see a large part of those crops go to pay the cost of transportation and handling. In other words, his profits were absorbed by those engaged in commerce. Only through co-operation with others engaged in agriculture can the farmer correct this state of affairs.—George A. Fuller, Overseer New York State Grange.

MASSACHUSETTS GRANGES.

What the State Grange is Doing For Farmers in the Bay State.

The annual meeting was held at Worcester, Mass. George S. Ladd was re-elected master. There are over 1600 granges in the state with about 15,000 members. The state grange favored state legislation to reimburse farmers for cattle killed by the cattle commission in view of the trouble from foot and mouth disease then prevailing. Further extension of rural free mail delivery was urged, and grangers were asked to observe Arbor day by the planting of trees along the highways. More equitable taxation was advocated. The grangers also recommended that a bill be introduced into the legislature which will oblige manufacturers of concentrated foodstuffs to put on the outside of the bag the exact formulas of the contents. It recommended that some of the agricultural societies of the state be consolidated. The secretary of the Salisbury and Amesbury Mutual Fire Insurance company, controlled by the state grange, reported that during the year ending Dec. 31 profits were written to the amount of \$407,698 and that the total outstanding risks are \$755,368. Losses last year were only \$150.

Agricultural Studies.

National Lecturer and Governor N. J. Bacheiler, speaking of the importance of the study of agriculture in the rural schools, says: "It is of vastly more importance that pupils be able to name and classify the plants and trees growing by the roadside between their homes and the schoolhouse than that they be able to give the height of the principal peaks of the Rocky mountains, and it is far more sensible to teach them something about the composition and derivation of the soil of the farm upon which they live and which may be their home during life than to teach them to name the principal rivers in Hindustan. To learn the usefulness of birds and their correct names and something of their habits will furnish mental development and information at the same time that will be useful every day of their lives. This grand movement has already begun, and we will do our state and nation a service if, as an organization standing for rural development, we are able to give the added impetus to it."

The Grange Favors Good Roads.

The grange in some sections of New York is becoming an important factor in the good roads movement. In one county at least, where the supervisors had taken adverse action on the matter of road improvement, the grange took the matter up and created public sentiment in favor of better roads, with the result that at a special session of the board of supervisors resolutions were passed unanimously in favor of improving the roads asked for by the grange, the aforesaid supervisors, like Belgham Young, having had "a revelation."

"I Want to Know."

"I want to know" is an expression we hear old women sometimes use. It is the essence of an inspiration which drives us to find out the truths of life for ourselves. The man or woman who really "wants to know" and makes those wants known is sure to learn. Our desire and search for knowledge necessarily begin in the darkness of ignorance.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson.

Sale of Liquor to Minors

To relieve saloon keepers of the responsibility of selling intoxicating drinks to minors who misrepresent their age, Representative Coll, of Philadelphia, has introduced a bill which provides that:

"Any person under the age of 21 years who shall knowingly enter a bar room or saloon for the purpose of procuring intoxicating liquors shall be guilty of misdemeanor and liable to be fined not more than \$50 and imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both; and upon a second conviction shall be punished by imprisonment of not less than sixty days. If any person of known intemperate habits, and so designated by a member of his family, shall knowingly enter a saloon for the purpose of procuring intoxicating liquors he shall be liable to a fine of not more than \$50 and imprisonment of from ten to sixty days."

EXECUTOR'S SALE. OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

The undersigned executors of the late C. J. Edgar, deceased, of the town of Bloomsburg, Pa., will expose to public sale on the premises on

MONDAY, MARCH 2nd, 1903.

at two o'clock p. m. the following described property situated in the Town of Bloomsburg, bounded and described as follows to-wit: On the south by properties of William Kramer and L. D. Kass, on the east by an alley, on the north by property of the Marshal Kinney heirs, and on the west by Iron street; being forty feet on Iron street and extending back two hundred and one foot and six inches, on which are erected

TWO-STORY DWELLING.

bars and out-buildings. Terms made known on day of sale. G. B. EDGAR, H. D. EDGAR, Executors.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of F. F. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid on

SATURDAY, MARCH 7th, 1903.

at two o'clock in the afternoon the following real estate to-wit: All that certain lot of ground situated in the village of Millville Columbia county Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to-wit: Beginning at a corner, 1/2 of Calvin Wintersteen on Third street; thence along the line of said lot of Calvin Wintersteen south to Fourth street east four perches to other lots of Martha C. Hartzel and lot numbered one hundred and fifty-two; thence along said lot north fourteen perches to Third street, thence along said Third street west four perches to place of beginning, being lot No. 182 in the Town plan of Millville, whereon is erected a

FRAME DWELLING

and out buildings. Set out, taken in execution at the suit of J. W. Cressy vs. A. H. Ketchner and to be sold as the property of A. H. Ketchner. YETTER, DANIEL KNORR, Sheriff.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jeremiah J. Brower late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Jeremiah J. Brower, late of the town of Bloomsburg, County of Columbia, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to E. B. Brower, resident of said town, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to E. B. BROWER, Executor. 1-29-03.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Elisha Stiner late of Centre township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Elisha Stiner, late of Centre township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to CLINTON HERRING, JOANNA STIBER, Administrators. 1-29-03.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the White Milling Company will be held at the office of the Company in Bloomsburg, Pa., on Tuesday, March 24, 1903, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year, and to vote on the proposed increase of capital stock of the Company. M. POWELL, Secretary. 1-29-03.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of I. K. Krickbaum, late of Benton township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of I. K. Krickbaum, late of Benton township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrators, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to ALFRED R. HENY, Talmar, Pa., IKELER & IKELER, JOHN C. BARRITT, Administrators. 1-29-03.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

N. U. FUNK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Mrs. East's Building, Court House Alley, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. L. FRITZ, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office in Lockard's Building, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE, JOHN G. HARMAN, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Offices—Centrest., first door below Opera House

A. N. YOST, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Wirt Building, Court House Square, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

H. A. MCKILLIP, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Columbian Building, 2nd Floor, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

RALPH R. JOHN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Hartman Building, Market Square, Bloomsburg, Pa.

IKELER & IKELER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office back of Farmers' National Bank, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

CLYDE CHAS. YETTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BLOOMSBURG, Pa. Office in Wirt's Building.

W. H. RHAWN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office, Corner of Third and Main Sts CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office with Grant Herring, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Will be in Orangeville Wednesday each week.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office in Wells' Building over B. A. Gidding's Clothing Store, Bloomsburg, Pa. Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office—Wirt building, over Alexander Bros. 11-16-99

EDWARD FLYNN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CENTRALIA, PA. Office Liddell building, Locust avenue

J. S. JOHN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office and residence, 410 Main St BLOOMSBURG, PA. 7-30-1

MONITOR TELEPHONE. BELL TELEPHONE BYES TESTED, GLASSES FITTED.

H. BIERMAN, M. D., HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE HOURS: Office & Residence, 4th St. 10 a. m. to 2 p. m., 6:30 to 8 p. m. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. J. BROWN, M. D., THE EYE A SPECIALTY. Eyes tested and fitted with glasses. No Sunday work. 311 Market St., Bloomsburg, Pa. Hours—10 to 8 Telephone.

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