

IMPRISONED.

Exciting Adventure of a Young and Pretty School Teacher.

Katie Rankin is a pretty, twenty-year old schoolmistress in a Pennsylvania town. She is also a heroine, as an adventure in which she was the leading character has proved.

Two hundred and fifty-pound black bear was the other actor in the affair, and Katie's schoolhouse was the scene of the combat.

Just back of the one-story schoolhouse stretches a forest, up and across the mountain, which rises five hundred feet or more.

One night snow fell in that locality to the depth of twenty inches. Next morning Miss Rankin started for her school, going quite early, so that she could have the room warm before the pupils began to arrive.

On opening the door, she was surprised to find one of the windows in the rear of the room wide open. It had apparently been open all night, for the snow had drifted in.

Hurrying up the aisle to make fast the window, she was startled to see a big black form lying on the floor close to the stove. She was about to flee when the black form rose up, and she was surprised still more to find it not a man, but a big black bear.

She sprang to the door, but in her hurry to get inside when she arrived, a minute before, she had failed to remove the key from the outside, and it had sprung shut, and thus was she now thoroughly alarmed girl made a prisoner, with a big black bear as a companion.

Old Bruin sat up on his haunches and blinked at the terrified girl.

At last, having surveyed her to his entire satisfaction, Bruin gave a loud grunt, showed two rows of teeth, then turned and shambled toward the open window. With his fore paws on the sill he looked back over his shoulder at Miss Rankin, who stood trembling at the door, then he raised his ponderous form and slid into the snow.

It was then that the snow began to blow itself, and rammied her hand into her coat pocket for her revolver. With this as a helpmate, and the bear on the outside of the building, all her bravery returned. She knew that Bruin could not well get back if she barricaded the windows, and she did want to shoot a real, true bear so badly.

On going to the window, she was surprised to find that the bear had not yet gone more than ten feet toward the wood. The snow was so deep and of such a feathery nature that it was next to impossible for the woolly-coated creature to move.

She did not stop to think that bears are not usually shot with a revolver. She watched Bruin flounder in the snow, and knew that he could not get back to her, even though the first few shots did no more than injure him.

Simultaneous with the report of the firearm the bear jumped into the air several feet, then went rolling into the snowdrift. An instant later he was again on his feet, this time with his face toward the schoolhouse window.

Again Miss Rankin raised her pistol, this time taking aim for the bear's eye. The bear fell again into the snowdrift. This time he was slow to rise, and before he accomplished this another bullet went plunging into his body, and he lay down to die.

The shooting at the schoolhouse was heard by those at a farmhouse just across the creek, and several of the men folks came hurrying through the snow, one of them carrying a gun.

The man with a gun made his way to where the bear lay, and found that the beast was not dead. He raised his gun to fire the finishing charge, but was stopped before he could pull the trigger by Miss Rankin, who exclaimed:

"Here, I want to kill that bear."

The man stepped back, and Miss Rankin, from her position at the window, sent another bullet into the woolly mass that lay partly hidden in the snowdrift. Miss Rankin has had a rug made of the bearskin.

A Beautiful Theory Shaken.

The canals of Mars for a time made the New York and Canadian canals appear insignificant, notwithstanding the energetic struggles of the canals to compete with the railroads. Then the illumination upon Mars gave the idea that the Martians were signaling the earth, probably to warn us that an enlargement and improvement of the New York canals were absolutely necessary according to their ideas of canal matters.

A Close Call.

There was a pause. It was like the calm before the cloudburst.

"It seems," observed the man who had successively discussed the weather antitoxine and Ibsen, "that the women are somewhat divided by the bloom-

er." When he looked into the soulful eyes of the creature by his side, his first impulse was to explain that his meat divided as to sentiment.

Upon second thought, however, he concluded to urge her to permit him to assist her to another plate of ice-cream.—Detroit Tribune.

ABOUT THE FARM.

The cold winter has weakened the vitality of many animals. Horses will require careful spring feeding. Do not overfeed any animals.

A progressive dairyman puts it as follows: If you will go without a new suit of clothes this winter and buy a thoroughbred bull calf he will buy new clothes for all the family a few years from now.

The proper temperature for churning is from sixty to sixty-six degrees. Each one should get a thermometer and decide for himself. The temperature at which butter comes is the proper temperature.

Many reasons are given for the failure of apple crops in regions where they were once abundant. Besides the destruction of the forests and the introduction of diseases, is there not another cause to be found in the neglect of the hardy, full-bearing seedlings of our fathers for the tender varieties which bear more name than fruit?

A crop of peas, if early sown, will make a good soiling crop that can be fed quicker than any other spring sown grain. It will make half its growth before corn for soiling can be sown and have the young plant get out of the ground.

Do not be afraid to use land plaster liberally in the stables, gutters and stalls. It is clean, harmless and makes the stable lighter. Keep the walls white-washed and apply fresh plaster on the floors every day. It is cheap, and a bag or barrel of plaster should always be kept for convenient use.

Gradually the light is breaking and our farmer boys are seeing that there are just as great opportunities for advancement in their line as in any other, and that going away to school to study agriculture is as reasonable and profitable as to go away from home to study in order to become a teacher, a lawyer, a doctor, or a minister.

Early potatoes should pay well, as they are always in demand. A potato field should be kept clean from the time of planting to the harvesting of the crop. Many potato fields are allowed to become so overrun with weeds as to make the cost of harvesting more than all other labor given during the start, and the tubers will be larger and the yield heavier.

Old hay answers an excellent purpose even when the cows have an abundance of green food on the pasture. It is highly relished by them, and they should have a full ration of it at night. During the season when cows are first turned on grass they should have salt, and should any of them have the scours keep them in the barnyard and feed hay, with a mess of hot bran and cornmeal seasoned. Green grass is laxative, and the cows must not be allowed too much at the beginning of the pasture season.

A Missouri farmer writes in the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture that he finds goats profitable for rough land filled with weeds and bushes. He has had goats for four years and they have destroyed the bushes, sumach and small persimmon trees. His hogs have been free from disease, while all around him farmers who did not keep goats lost most of their hogs by cholera. The writer says that the meat of young goats is better than mutton. The wool of sheep is now worth so little that the question is worth thinking of whether a few goats may not be kept with profit on rough land unsuited to cultivation in some of the Eastern States.

Millet and Hungarian Hay.

The hay from most varieties of millet and Hungarian grass is so strong a food that it should be fed with great caution, especially to horses. It is safer and more palatable if cut before the seed begins to ripen, but even then it should be alternated with other fodder. When grown on a good soil, through a long season, the large-headed German millet is the best variety, according to A. A. Crozier, of the Michigan Agricultural College. The pointed-headed common millet is adapted to poor soils or late sowing. On fertile soils the small, slender-Hungarian grass will yield a large amount of good hay in moist seasons. Millet can be sown as a catch crop for hay when it is too late to plant corn, or when insects or a hard winter have destroyed the clover, or whenever a seeding of permanent grasses fails. For hay, plant half a bushel per acre; if for seed, sow one peck. It is especially adapted to poor lands and good, sandy soil. The thick stems cause it to cure better if bunched in the field when partly dried, like clover.—American Agriculturist.

THE POULTRY YARD.

It is not always safe to follow the fancy breeders. Market fowls influence them very little. The best fowls for farmers are those which have proved their good qualities.

Geese of good quality nearly always bring good prices in the market. The quality is uncertain, and hence the necessity of good breeds. The Toulouse and Embden are the favorite market varieties.

Nearly all who seek pure breeds of poultry inquire, "Which breed produces the best layers?" The fact is there is not the difference of a dozen eggs in a year between the best and the least, but there is a great difference in the hardness of breeds. The best layers are not the hardest.

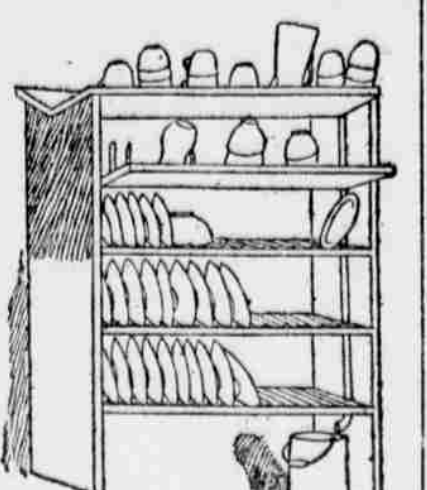
To succeed with the turkeys that is required is good healthy vigorous stock and a little painstaking care with the young birds for the first week or two after they are hatched, after which they will take care of themselves and will need little or no food until time to fatten them in the fall.

Numerous methods of preserving eggs are in use. The idea of all of this is to keep air out of the egg, as by such absence of oxygen decay can be arrested for a considerable length of time, especially if the eggs are perfectly fresh at the start and are kept in a cool dark place. The standard method, most used by speculators and dealers, is to put the eggs in lime water.

NEWS FOR THE DISHWASHER.

The Need No Longer Waste Time in Drying Her Crockery.

One of the newest ideas pertaining to the kitchen is a rack for drying crockery, as shown in the illustration. Wiping is entirely unnecessary. As a rule, only plates have been dried by merely draining, but this rack allows a complete tea or dinner set to be so dried. It is stated that over 100 pieces can be dried on a rack standing on a



Rack for Drying Crockery.

floor space of one square foot. The device is so arranged that one piece cannot drip into another. The drainage is caught and carried to a receiver. Any carpenter can make it the required size. This ingenious invention will save the housewife quite a little work, which is not the most agreeable in the world.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

An experienced gardener recommends putting a toad in the hotbed to hold insects in check.

The man who goes on the market with anything of a superior quality, or excellence makes ready sales and a profit.

Radish is a hard plant. The seeds germinate quickly, and the young plants start off at once, providing a supply on rich soil in a few weeks. Kale is another hardy plant, and the seed may be planted very early.

It is thought that with the fungicides now at command hot house grapes could be successfully grown out of doors in moderate climates. The mildew of the foliage and the rot of the fruit have been the chief obstacles heretofore.

Waterproof paper, which may be used for protection to plants, is obtained by soaking manilla paper in a solution made by dissolving shellac in hot benzene water. That is, the benzene is dissolved in hot water, and the shellac added, to any consistency desired.

Dead branches should be removed from all large fruit trees, and, a writer says, cut back to the sound, healthy wood with a saw, afterward smoothing the wounded part with a sharp chisel, and applying a coat of paint similar in color to the bark of the tree.

Aside from the question of increased productivity, the quality of fruit from trees well fertilized is enough better to repay the cost. If grass is allowed to grow, top dress with stable manure and turn in the sheep to keep the herbage down. If carefully cultivated the fertilizer will better reach the roots than if put to grass.

It is better to prevent blights upon the foliage of fruit trees by spraying with the Bordeaux mixture where they are even anticipated, but even after the foliage is affected the sprayings stop the injury where it is, preventing any further spreading. We hardly yet appreciate the value of these mixtures.

The New England Farmer has been studying the question and devoting much space to the shipment of apples abroad. A valuable point brought out is that the best quality of fruit, each specimen of which is carefully wrapped in paper and shipped in boxes of certain dimensions nets the shippers at the rate of \$1 a barrel more than when shipped in barrels. This point is worthy of the attention of fruit growers.

It has been found that various compounds of copper, zinc, sulphur, iron, etc., will destroy the spores of all fungi with which they may be brought in contact, and by thoroughly spraying the plants with these materials the spread of the disease can be prevented in many cases. Most of the fungi pass the winter upon the stems or the fallen leaves and fruit, and only await favorable conditions for germination. Careful experiments have shown that in order to hold the diseases in check early applications of fungicides are desirable.

Care of Rose Bushes.

Cut back the rose bushes so as to get more new wood. They can stand considerable shortening and will be benefited thereby. Rose bushes will not thrive on grass plots. They must be on rich land and kept clean of grass and weeds, while the soil should be loosened slightly on the surface occasionally. They should not be cultivated too much. Simply keep the ground clean.

Plants and Soil.

Analysis of the soil positively determines the fact that there is an impregnation of tannin about the roots of the oak; an acid, resinous matter about laurel roots; that the poppy exudes a substance from its rootlets similar to opium. Just so will plants growing in water soon make that water turbid and partaking of their principles.

Sowing Seed.

Seed should be covered. It is true that clover seed, sown on the snow and allowed to remain on the surface of the ground, grows and makes a good stand sometimes, but it is safe to claim that the large portion of the seed never germinates and is lost. If grass seed is to be sown on lawns the surface should be scratched with a harrow, seeded and rolled.

HER MIND WAS ELSEWHERE.

And Yet They Tell Us the Dear Things Want to Vote.

A stylish and refined looking woman got into a Broadway car recently. Seating herself in a comfortable position, she gazed with placid contentment on those about her. "Fare, please!" recalled her to stern reality. With a confident air she put her hand in her pocket—horror! nothing there but a hairpin! Madly she thrust her hand inside her mysteriously made bodice—nothing! Her face assumed an almost tragic fear as she gasped, "Oh, I have lost it!"

"Lost what?" gruffly asked the conductor.

"My purse," she moaned.

"Isn't that it?" and he pointed to a neat little leather case lying innocently on her lap.

"Ah, so it is. Oh, dear, how very stupid!" Picking it up, she handed him a brand-new dollar, with its contents. "I am sorry to have kept you waiting so long," she apologized. The passengers smiled, the woman blushed, and the conductor stepped out on the platform to make change. In a moment he returned and handed it to her, and his features had gone back to that indifferent, cold stare of a thoroughbred horse car conductor. Thanking him humbly, she began counting it. Over and over she counted that money, each time her face becoming more and more puzzled. Once more she tried, but with the same result. Flushing into an angry look, she beckoned him to "come hither."

"Sir, did I not give you one dollar?"

"Yes, did, mum," replied he.

"Well, there are but ninety-five cents here!" And she almost threw the silver at him.

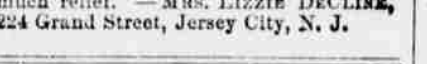
"And did you expect to ride free? What's the matter with you?"

"Oh—my—of course—what AM I thinking about—I forgot the fare—I hope—but her voice faded away as she noticed the suppressed laughter of the passengers, while the conductor scratched his chin and wondered when "them things would vote."—Life.

MY SISTERS,

I Send You Comforting Words.

(SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.) "For years I had suffered from falling of the womb, inflammation of the stomach, and weakness of the female organs. I used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and found a perfect cure in it for these troubles. I am now going through the change of life, and taking the Compound. I find it strengthens me, and does much good. If every woman at this stage of life would take it, they would find much relief." Mrs. Lizzie DeCuzes, 224 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.



Mrs. Lizzie DeCuzes, 224 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Crown Acme

The best burning oil that can be made from petroleum.

It gives a brilliant light. It will not smoke the chimneys. It will not char the wick. It has a high fire test. It will not explode. It is pre-eminently a family safety oil.

We Challenge Comparison with any other illuminating oil made.

We stake our Reputation, as Refiners upon the statement that it is

The Best Oil

IN THE WORLD.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

CROWN - ACME

THE ATLANTIC REFINING CO.,

BLOOMSBURG STATION,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SOUTH - H. & S. R. R. - NORTH

ARRIVE LEAVE

3:00 p.m. (p.m.) STATIONS (p.m.) (p.m.)

7:00 11:30 6:30 2:40 Bloomberg (p.m.) (p.m.)

7:00 11:30 6:30 2:40 P. & F. (p.m.) (p.m.)

7:00 11:30 6:30 2:40 P. & F. (p.m.) (p.m.)

6:50 11:20 6:20 2:30 Paper Mill (p.m.) (p.m.)

6:50 11:20 6:20 2:30 Paper Mill (p.m.) (p.m.)

6:50 11:20 6:20 2:30 Paper Mill (p.m.) (p.m.)

6:50 11:20 6:20 2:30 Paper Mill (p.m.) (p.m.)

6:50 11:20 6:20 2:30 Paper Mill (p.m.) (p.m.)

6:50 11:20 6:20 2:30 Paper Mill (p.m.) (p.m.)

6:50 11:20 6:20 2:30 Paper Mill (p.m.) (p.m.)

6:50 11:20 6:20 2:30 Paper Mill (p.m.) (p.m.)

6:50 11:20 6:20 2:30 Paper Mill (p.m.) (p.m.)

6:50 11:20 6:20 2:30 Paper Mill (p.m.) (p.m.)

6:50 11:20 6:20 2:30 Paper Mill (p.m.) (p.m.)

6:50 11:20 6:20 2:30 Paper Mill (p.m.) (p.m.)

6:50 11:20 6:20 2:30 Paper Mill (p.m.) (p.m.)

6:50 11:20 6:20 2:30 Paper Mill (p.m.) (p.m.)

6:50 11:20 6:20 2:30 Paper Mill (p.m.) (p.m.)

6:50 11:20 6:20 2:30 Paper Mill (p.m.) (p.m.)

6:50 11:20 6:20 2:30 Paper Mill (p.m.) (p.m.)

6:50 11:20 6:20 2:30 Paper Mill (p.m.) (p.m.)

6:50 11:20 6:20 2:30 Paper Mill (p.m.) (p.m.)

6:50 11:20 6:20 2:30 Paper Mill (p.m.) (p.m.)

6:50 11:20 6:20 2:30 Paper Mill (p.m.) (p.m.)

6:50 11:20 6:20 2:30 Paper Mill (p.m.) (p.m.)

6:50 11:20 6:20 2:30 Paper Mill (p.m.) (p.m.)

6:50 11:20 6:20 2:30 Paper Mill (p.m.) (p.m.)

6:50 11:20 6:20 2:30 Paper Mill (p.m.) (p.m.)

6:50 11:20 6:20 2:30 Paper Mill (p.m.) (p.m.)

6:50 11:20 6:20 2:30 Paper Mill (p.m.) (p.m.)

6:50 11:20 6:20 2:30 Paper Mill (p.m.) (p.m.)

6:50 11:20 6:20 2:30 Paper Mill (p.m.) (p.m.)

6:50 11:20 6:20 2:30 Paper Mill (p.m.) (p.m.)

6:50 11:20 6:20 2:30 Paper Mill (p.m.) (p.m.)

6:50 11:20 6:20 2:30 Paper Mill (p.m.) (p.m.)

6:50 11:20 6:20 2:30 Paper Mill (p.m.) (p.m.)

DR. MACTAGGART,

THE NOTED

Specialist

OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN

LONG STANDING CHRONIC

CASES AND DISEASES

OF WOMEN,

— OF —

HARRISBURG, - PA.

27 Herr St., between 3d and 3d Sts.

Where he can be seen five days in the week, viz: Thursday, Friday, Saturday, (Sunday from 1 to 4 P. M.) and Mondays.

WILL VISIT

BLOOMSBURG,

AT THE

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

ON TUESDAY OF EACH WEEK.

OFFICE HOURS—Office hours will be from 8:30 to 11:30 in the morning. From 1 o'clock to 4 in the afternoon, and from 7 to 9 in the evening, excepting Sunday.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Nearly 20 years' experience has taught him that many ailments can be cured or greatly relieved. The diseases he treats are: Consumption, all Bronchial Affections, Loss of Manhood, Crooked Limbs, Wry Necks, Barrenness, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Syphilis, Eye and Ear Diseases, Skin Diseases, Neuralgia, Bright's Disease, Ulcers and Old Sores of every description, Rheumatism, either acute or chronic, Sick Headache, Epilepsy, Catarrhs, Constipation, Cancer, Tonsillitis, Deafness, St. Vitus' Dance, Impediment of Speech, Loss of Voice, Stuttering, Cancer of the Stomach, Piles, Jaundice, Consumption, Biliousness, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhoea, Whites and Fever, Pustula, Bilious Colic, Paralysis, Heart Disease, Intestinal Worms, Liver Complaints.

However, it must be remembered that he will not undertake to treat all cases, but only those which he believes can be cured or greatly relieved, and will tell you at once which, if either, can be accomplished.

Dr. MacTaggart is the only specialist this side of New York, Philadelphia and Buffalo, who makes an exclusive specialty of treating Chronic Cases and the Diseases of Women. Those who have been suffering for years should call at once and learn whether their ailment can be cured or not. No cases received unless they can be cured or greatly helped.

What Dr. MacTaggart

HAS DONE AND IS DOING.

The Doctor wishes the public to understand that he is not soliciting the ordinary run of cases, but cases just such as diseases to treat that other physicians cannot succeed with or at least fail to cure. When you suffer from such a case, your consultation is free. Have him thoroughly diagnose your case, and then what he tells you can be relied upon as a fact beyond any other. Some may say, "Why go to Dr. MacTaggart when we have so good doctors here as anywhere?" Yes, so you have in their line of practice, but not in those specialties that Dr. MacTaggart is schooled and practiced in. In support of this unqualified assertion read his testimonials—not only read them, but believe them. The truthfulness of them are the physicians who can remove tumors without pain and cure it beyond peradventure? He does. Where can you find another physician in Pennsylvania who can remove tumors of even 60 pounds weight without the use of the knife, without pain, and without leaving a scar? Dr. MacTaggart does it. What physician can cure fistulas without cutting or causing the least pain or soreness during treatment? Dr. MacTaggart does it successfully. Where are golden truths—golden because it proves beyond dispute that the science of medicine is particularly in advancing. He is advancing rapid strides far in the lead of the regular practitioner.

1-18-15.

READING

RAILROAD SYSTEM

In effect May 12, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamoga, weekdays 11:55 a. m.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7:35 a. m., 8:25 p. m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7:35 a. m., 8:25 p. m.

For Catawissa weekdays 7:55, 11:55 a. m., 12:20, 5:00, 6:35, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7:35, 11:55 a. m., 12:20, 5:00, 6:35, p. m.

For Williamsport, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R., through trains leave Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, 3:30, 7:55, 11:25 a. m., 3:46, 7:02, 11:32 p. m. Additional trains from 24 and Chestnut street station, weekdays, 1:35, 6:41, 8:25 p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG

Leave New York via Philadelphia 8:00 a. m., and via Easton 9:10 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10:00 a. m.

Leave Reading 11:50 a. m.

Leave Pottsville 12:30 p. m.

Leave Tamoga 1:30 p. m.

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10:10 a. m., 4:30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 7:00, 8:30 a. m., 1:30, 3:27, 6:15.