

THE ROAD.

Pray, whither leads the road, fair heart! Say, whither leads the road? Across a hill, around a hill, Beside a dell where rivers start...

AN ANIMATED PICTURE.

At Least the Other Women Said She Wanted to Be Stared At. This girl had the nickel between her pretty lips before she stepped aboard the car at the corner of Eleventh and P streets...

Scientific Farming. An agricultural editor of Chicago made a trip into southern California where he confidently expected to astonish the natives with his superior knowledge of scientific and successful farming...

Soup, Savory Soup. No up to date cook prepares the stock from which her dinner soup is made the day the soup is needed. Stock for at least a week's supply should be made at once...

New York has a shop in which Bibles and rum are sold side by side. The place is at the foot of Washington street, not far from the Syrian colony, and its patrons include Syrians, Armenians, Turks, Russians and Irish longshoremen...

Nails will not bend when hammered into hard wood if they are first dipped into a solution of caustic soda.

SHE NEVER BALKED AGAIN.

Bar Harbor Man Played a Bluff Game on a Contrary Mare. "Speaking about balky horses and the best way to cure them," said George Sperry, "I can tell you of a trick that Stephen Leland played one time and it worked like a charm—your fellers all know Steve, course you do—he lives down to Bar Harbor. Well—let's see—It was 12 years ago on the 20th day of January. You remember the heavy sleet storm—same night Linnike was married—when all the trees looked so pretty after the storm. You remember Stephen—he had a wood lot out near the foot of Green mountain, where he cut his wood winters. That year he had as handsome a pair of bay horses as ever rein drew over. The nigh one was all right in every particular, but the off one had spells once in awhile when she would take matters in her own way and throw up her head. You might put rocks in her ears, twist her tail, pound, whip, swear and rave as much as you liked, but she would never move till she got ready."

STORY OF THE BIBLE.

HOW IT WAS COMPILED, PRESERVED AND BROUGHT DOWN. The Records Began With Abraham and Were Collected by Ezra—It Was Born in the Little Land of Canaan—Conquered Israel's Gift to the World. New discoveries about the Bible are being made almost daily. The religious world is startled every now and then by the announcement that some old manuscript has been found or some clay tablet corroborating Biblical history has been deciphered. The last few years have been especially notable for remarkable finds, not the least of which has been a single leaf of papyrus bearing a few sayings of Jesus—logia, as they have been called. These discoveries arouse a questioning frame of mind. We ask, how did we get the Bible, whence did it come, what was the method of its transmission to us? Learned volumes have been written, but only scholars read them. One of the latest of these is by Dr. William A. Coppinger, but it is so expensive a volume—only 150 copies have been printed for sale—that few can read it, even if they would. The much talked of poly-chrome Bible, edited by leading Biblical scholars of the world, is an answer to this demand. Still, the question, how did the Bible come down to us? ought to be answered briefly, so that the masses of the people can read and understand. It is irrelevant to the Bible and the inspired men who gave us this world classic—the classic—dealing with the eternal theme of the relation between man and God to think of it as a ready-made volume, dropped down from heaven bound and gilt edged. The Bible was born in the little land of Canaan as the weary caravan, led by Abraham from Ur of the Chaldees, pitched its tents and the patriarch wrote down the promises of the Eternal on the palm leaves which he found at hand. This was more than 4,000 years ago, and that writing was in use so early is proved by inscriptions found on Egyptian steles or Assyrian tablets from 6,000 to 8,000 years old. The records kept by Abraham and his immediate descendants undoubtedly formed the basis of the book of Genesis and the earlier chapters of Exodus, to be later utilized by the hand of Moses and his successors. With the advent of this great legislator of the Hebrews the nation was formed, with his legislation as its heart and center. It is probable that Moses wrote his portion of the Bible upon the linen used for such purposes in Egypt, for many large pieces of this linen covered with hieroglyphic writing have come down to us wrapped around mummies. The inscriptions are still legible. The Pentateuch was the nucleus of our Bible, the only Bible known to the Hebrews for many generations. It was written in the ancient Hebrew character, closely resembling the Phoenician, as proved by the Siloam inscription discovered near Jerusalem and some ancient coins which have been found. Leaders like Joshua, Gideon and Samuel were needed in the promised land. Singers and prophets, too, arose, and the scribes of the leaders recorded what was done. The poets wrote down their best songs. The prophets' words were treasured up by their disciples and followers. The official records were kept in the national archives, and the songs of the poets and the speeches of the prophets were passed from hand to hand. When the kingdom was divided, records were certainly kept both in the southern kingdom of Judah and the northern kingdom of Israel. But much of the earlier literature was forgotten in the catastrophe of the destruction of the kingdoms of Israel and Judah, and the exiles refused to sing the songs of Zion as they "sat by the waters of Babel and wept." When at last the term of exile was over and some of the more devoted Jews returned to rebuild the walls and temple of Jerusalem, the law had to be brought back to them. Ezra was the man for this work, and he and his coadjutors, the elders, collected the scattered records of earlier days and made the first canon of the Pentateuch. They wrote it in a new script—Kethav Ashuri, the Assyrian or square character brought back from Babylon with them—and read and taught it to the people. By this time some of the speeches delivered by the prophets of the exile, the second Isaiah and his disciples, had become so dear to the hearts of the people that they were esteemed as classics. Some had preserved the addresses of the earlier prophets, and gradually a second set of accepted writings was added to the law. The older songs, too, were found again, and new singers were inspired for the service of the new temple, and the book of Psalms became its hymnbook. The proverbs of the nation were collected by various hands. Other books were found or written as late as the second century before the Christian era. The book of Daniel, for instance, was composed to inspire a people, fainting under Syrian oppression, for the Maccabean revolution. And all this later literature was struggling for acceptance into the Bible until the canon of the Old Testament as we now have it was established in the first century of our era by the rabbinical school of Palestine. As the nation Israel sunk under the waves of Roman conquest the Jewish spirit held the Old Testament aloft as its gift to the world.—Clifton Hardy Levy in Review of Reviews.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK. I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher on every the original "CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President. March 24, 1898. Samuel Pitcher M. D.

Do Not Be Deceived. Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know. "The Kind You Have Always Bought" BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF



"A handful of dirt may be a household of shame." Keep your house clean with SAPOLIO STOVE NAPHTHA, the Cheapest and Best Fuel on the market. With it you can run a Vapor Stove for one-half cent per hour. Give us a call and be convinced. W. O. Holmes, Eshleman & Wolf, L. E. Wharey, W. F. Hartman, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Dun's Weekly Review of Trade. R. G. Dun & Company's Weekly Review of Trade says: "A state of war was so greatly dreaded by those who have seen nothing like it for more than thirty years that its coming has hurt less than its apprehension. Especially since the victory at Manila indicated superiority of the American navy, gun for gun, expectation that the war will not last long has influenced all markets, and stocks have advanced the average prices for railroads \$2.79 per share. The general condition of business has been materially improved. The fact that gold is now used almost exclusively between the Treasury and the Clearing House, indicates the entire freedom from apprehension about the currency or public credit. The most sensational of all changes, and the most practically important has been the rise in wheat. Receipts, after averaging less than 2,500,000 bushels per week for four months, have suddenly risen to more than 3,500,000 bushels. Exports have not been checked by higher prices as yet, but have caused them, amounting for the week to 2,094,389 bushels, flour included, against 1,498,167 bushels from Atlantic ports last year, and 559,848 bushels against 99,508 from Pacific ports. The remarkable rise on Thursday was largely due to the removal of duties by France, and the prohibition of exports by Russia, both showing the extraordinary needs abroad, so that the rise of 2 1/2 cents for the week is not without excuse. Corn failed to advance correspondingly, though the exports were 3,000,000 against 2,725,043 last year, the aggregate since July first having been 178,000,000 bushels, larger than ever before to date, although wheat exports have also been larger than last year, far greater than in ordinary years, and nearly the largest on record. Industries have received a wonderful stimulus from the conviction that hostilities will not last long, and from heavy government orders. Besides great demand for steel plates and other iron products and ammunition, government has ordered 2,500,000 yards woolen cloths, 125,000 blankets, 3,000,000 yards cotton goods, and great quantities of provision and other supplies, and meanwhile reviving confidence has multiplied other demands. Textile establishments have been receiving larger orders within the past few days, outside those from the government, so that the stoppage of reduction of time in four woolen mills early in the week may have been premature. No decline whatever appears in the prices of staple cloths or dress goods, and the heavy auction sale of carpets was eminently successful in clearing off at fair prices an accumulation resulting from an advance in prices last January which was not supported by demand. Wool has declined about half a cent in April. Print cloths have again made a new low record, 1.04 cents, but a better market is seen for other cotton products. Failures of the week have been 238 in the United States, against 221 last year, and 25 in Canada, against 36 last year.

HEART TERRORS vanish in 30 minutes under the magical wand of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. A heart specific, and no case too acute to be dispelled and absolute good health restored. Mrs. Readhouse, of Williscroft, O., writes:—"Cold sweats would stand out on me like beads, so intense were the attacks of heart disease. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart cured me, and to-day I know nothing of the terrors of this trouble."—53. Sold by C. A. Klein. C. K. Sober, of Lewisburg, is starting a chestnut orchard on his farm near Shamokin. He is grafting some choice varieties on native young trees, the tract adjoining the mountain side. He already has about one hundred acres prepared. Last year he began on a tract of some thirty acres. The trees are about a rod apart. He expects returns in three years, each tree likely to yield about a peck from the start. There are one or two large chestnut orchards in the State, started the same way, and are said to be excellent investments. Mr. Sober's experiment will be watched with considerable interest, though it is an assured success. CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Fine PHOTOGRAPHS and CRAYONS at McKillip Bros., Bloomsburg. The best are the cheapest.



TID-BITS FOR MA' HONEY! and tender little juicelets for the children, are all right, but papa and "the boys" want a good, big, juicy steak, roast or chop when business or school duties are over, and we can cater to them all. Our stock of prime meats is unexcelled for quality, and we send them home in fine shape. J. E. KEFFER.

THE MARKETS. BLOOMSBURG MARKETS. CORRECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES. Butter per lb. .20, Eggs per dozen. .12, Lard per lb. .07, Ham per pound. .10, Pork, whole, per pound. .06, Beef, quarter, per pound. .07, Wheat per bushel. 1.00, Oats " " .35, Rye " " .50, Wheat flour per bbl. 5.75, Hay per ton. 9 to 10, Potatoes per bushel. 1.00, Turnips " .25, Onions " 1.00, Sweet potatoes per peck. .35, Tallow per lb. .05, Shoulder " .09, Side meat " .08, Vinegar, per qt. .05, Dried apples per lb. .05, Dried cherries, pitted. .12, Raspberries. .12, Cow Hides per lb. .3 1/2, Steer " " .05, Calf Skin. .80, Sheep pelts. .75, Shelled corn per bus. .50, Corn meal, cwt. 1.25, Bran. 1.00, Chop. .90, Middlings. 1.00, Chickens per lb new. .12, " " old. .11, Turkeys " .12 1/2, Geese " .14, Ducks " .08, COAL. No. 6, delivered. 2.60, " 4 and 5 " 3.85, " 6 at yard. 2.35, " 4 and 5 at yard. 3.60.

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