

THE USEFUL ANGORA.

Its Value Is Just Beginning to Be Appreciated Here.

Many Western Farmers Are Now Breeding These Charming Goats to Clear Land and for Milk, Hair and Hide.

The problem of clearing the land from which trees have been removed and of exterminating the persistent growth of shrubbery has been solved by a Texas farmer, whose chief aid in the enterprise is the goat. A man who has studied the subject, speaking of the work done by the browsing goat, said that the animal shows his generosity by giving his relation, the sheep, an equal share of the pasture, and magnanimously turns over to the sheep all the rich and succulent grasses. The goat also acts as the protector of the sheep.

"We have never given the goat his just deserts," said the expert, "and have failed to give him credit for his moral worth and his physical usefulness. In Roquefort, France, the dairymen combine the milk of the sheep and of the goat in making the most delicious cheese, which we import at four times the price of our own dairy cheese, however excellent. We also import millions of kidskins, tanned and in French gloves, for both of which we pay high prices, to the detriment of home industries."

Near Kansas City a man has taken advantage of the Texan's discovery and has started to clear up with Angora goats a thousand acres of brushwood.

The value of the goat seems to be appreciated by the residents of the western states, a fact which was demonstrated at the fair of the American Angora association, which took place last month in Kansas City. About 3,000 goats were exhibited. They came from Kansas, Iowa, Texas, Missouri and New Mexico, and among them were some of the finest specimens in the country. Many people who visited the fair had never seen an Angora goat before, and all listened attentively to the papers which were read on the subject of the dainty animal and its habits, traits and peculiarities.

One breeder from Missouri said that the presence of the goats in his pastures afforded him ample compensation for his investment in a flock of 600 or 700. "Under the foot of the

NAMED VICAR GENERAL.

Father M. J. Fitzsimmons Appointed to the Second Office in the Archdiocese of Chicago.

Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, has appointed Father M. J. Fitzsimmons to be vicar general of the archdiocese of Chicago to succeed the late Very Rev. D. M. J. Dowling, whose demise occurred last July. The office is one high in the church, and the incumbent exercises all functions of the archbishop during the latter's absence, besides acting always in the capacity of chief counselor and adviser. The new vicar general is the present pastor of the Holy Name parish, the resident parish of the Chicago cathedral. The now Very Rev. Fitzsimmons has been concerned in the local work of his calling for many years, although he is comparatively a young man.

The new adviser to Archbishop Feehan formerly held the responsible and



REV. M. J. FITZSIMMONS. (Vicar General of the Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago.)

arduous position of chancellor and secretary of the archdiocese. He succeeded the late Father Dowling in that office. His promotion in ecclesiastical position came with his selection as rector of the parish over which he now presides.

Father Fitzsimmons was born in Morris, Ill., where he attended the country schools. Upon his determination to study for the priesthood he entered the church college at Kankakee, Ill. Graduating with honorable mention from that institution, he secured admission to the seminary at Baltimore, and 18 years ago was ordained.

The first assignment given to the then young clergyman was that of assistant pastor of St. Mary's church, Chicago. There he remained until Archbishop Feehan called him to the cathedral as one of his assistants. In that capacity he won both the affection and confidence of the archbishop, and his promotions were rapid until he succeeded to the chancellorship.

HUNTING ADVENTURE.

How a New York State Nimrod Learned Difference Between Coons and Porcupines.

Curtis Burgett, of Rochester, N. Y., now knows that the fretful porcupine is always loaded; further, that the animal is unexpectedly easy on the trigger.

Burgett, to say nothing of his dog, were out coon hunting. To hunt coons one goes on a darkest kind of night and falls over logs, steps into creeks, is scratched and bruised and maimed, and goes home at daylight for the arnica, imagining that at least he gave the dog a good time.

Well, on that particular night the dog sat on his tail at the root of a giant oak and bayed and bayed, till Curtis fell and crushed and crawled to the midnight scene. Then, as the dog couldn't climb, Curtis Burgett crawled upward toward the dark spot that ought to have been a coon.

But it was a porcupine. The two mixed in mid air and came down together, where the dog sailed in and bit Burgett twice before he got his mouth full of quills.

Somebody found Burgett and the dog and the quills next morning, but the



POOR CURTIS BURGETT. (How He Learned Difference Between Coons and Porcupines.)

porcupine was gone. With good nursing Burgett will get well. The dog, however, will look for game hereafter with only one eye.

A Census of Mussulmans.

The just completed census of the Ottoman government shows the total number of Mussulmans to be 196,500,000, of whom 18,000,000 belong to Turkey in Europe, 99,000,000 in Asia Minor, Beluchistan and the Indies, 20,000,000 to China, 36,500,000 to the north and northeast of Africa, and 23,000,000 spread in groups more or less numerous throughout the other countries of the world.

Sensitive Little Machine.

A machine in the Bank of England, for weighing sovereigns and half-sovereigns is so extremely sensitive that it can denote a tenth of a grain difference in the weight of a coin. It automatically weighs 25 coins in a minute. The coins of full weight it throws out to the right and the others to the left.

BUILDING UP TRADE.

Americans Do Not Seem to Understand the Art.

Francis B. Loomis, Our Minister to Venezuela, Tells Why Our Merchants Do Not Hold Their Own in South America.

To make sure of success in dealing with the Latin American, every business man should learn the Spanish language. Every young man who desires to succeed in business should master Spanish. Trade follows a spoken and written language more certainly and steadily than it follows a flag, says Francis B. Loomis, in Success.

The United States does not have in any part of Latin America the share of trade its productivity and proximity entitle it to. The Germans, the English, the French, and even the Spaniards, exhibit a higher degree of commercial intelligence in dealing with South Americans than do the people of the United States. Our merchants and manufacturers are loath to understand that in order to succeed in Central or South America they must conform to business methods to which centuries of usage have given the force and prestige of national custom. If we desire to do business with South Americans we must, in a large measure, do business in their way, and not try to force our methods on them, even though we may be convinced that our manner of conducting commercial affairs is superior to those used by them.

The South American merchant is accustomed to long credit. Six months is the usual period, but in some cases it is extended a full year. He will pay, but he must have time in which to do so, for it is the custom of the trader to act as banker as well as merchant. He makes large advances in money and supplies to the owners of coffee and other plantations, to enable them to pay their laborers, and the merchant-banker does not expect repayment until the coffee crop has been harvested and sold. As that is but once a year, it will be seen that long time in making payments is necessary for the continued success of his business.

In the matter of selling goods the Americans are far behind their European rivals in South America. As a rule, an American salesman will come to Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, and stay between steamers—one week. The chances are that he will be unable to speak Spanish, and be equally ignorant of the business methods that obtain in the country. As a result, he usually has the time, labor and expense of his trip for nothing. The European salesman, who always speaks the language of the country, comes to Caracas and remains two months or more. He becomes acquainted with the people, and makes many personal friends. He appreciates, what the average American does not, that sentiment counts for a good deal in the business transactions of the Latin race, and takes advantage of this knowledge. He knows that it pays to have customers bound to him by ties of friendship. He secures a large order and remains away for a whole year, safe in the knowledge that his customer is not likely to buy elsewhere in his absence.

Venezuela has a population of about 3,000,000, but should have five times as many inhabitants. It is a large country, with much fertile land, besides enormous mineral, timber and other natural resources. It is capable of becoming an important cotton and rice producing country. In fact, during our civil war its shipments of those products to Europe were considerable. At present its chief products are coffee, chocolate and hides. We are the largest buyers from Venezuela, but do not sell as much in return as we should. These conditions will change just as soon as American merchants appreciate the fact that, to do business with Latin Americans, it must be done according to Latin American customs.

Overwhelmed the Orators.

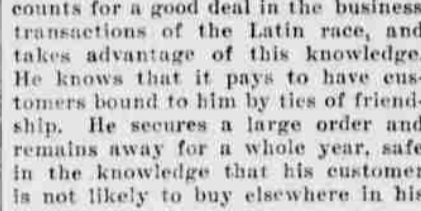
Prof. Tait, of Edinburgh, after having subdued a lady pianist who annoyed him by taking to the bagpipes, was troubled by an amateur elocutionist in the house. One day, the story goes, when the house was filled with oratory, a volley of explosions came from Tait's room, followed by smoke and unearthly smells. The lessons in oratory were suspended, and everyone in the house collected to find out what the trouble was. Tait, with unmoved conscience, said to the landlord: "As there seems to be no restrain on the nature of the studies pursued in these lodgings, I have begun a series of experiments in high explosives, from which I expect to draw much advantage." The elocution ceased.

Smile and Suffer.

That's the motto of many a woman's life. She manages the house, receives friends, entertains company, with a smile on the mouth which is stifled and a smile on the face which is a mask to cover up her pain. Only those who note the dark ringed eyes, the lines about the lips, the occasional palpitation of the cheek, know the real story. Such women are among the most grateful for the cures performed by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. To smile and not to suffer is something wonderful to them. Women suffering from female weakness, inflammation, ulceration or the drains that so weaken the body, may take "Favorite Prescription" with almost absolute certainty of cure. It's sure to help. It's almost sure to heal. It has cured ninety-eight per cent. of those who gave it a fair and faithful trial.

Mrs. H. A. Alsbrook, of Austin, Louisa Co., Ark., writes: "After five months of great suffering with female weakness I write this for the benefit of other sufferers from the same affliction. I doctored with our family physician without any good results, so my husband urged me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, with wonderful results. I am completely cured. I took four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, four of his Pleasant Pellets, and two of his 'Pleasant Pills.'"

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter free. All correspondence confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



FRANCIS B. LOOMIS. (United States Minister to Venezuela, South America.)

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.

Distressing kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by C. A. Kiern, druggist, 128 W. Main St., Bloomsburg, Pa. 4 26 17.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Time Table in effect Nov 25, 1900.

Table with columns for station names and times for various routes including Scranton, Pottsville, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD. BLOOMSBURG DIVISION. In effect June 10, 1900.

Table with columns for station names and times for Lackawanna Railroad routes.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG: For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tammany, weekdays 7:30 a.m., 3:30 p.m.

Table with columns for station names and times for Philadelphia & Reading Railroad routes.

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