

RAISING PERSIAN SHEEP

A Large and Profitable Industry which Thrives in Texas.

DESTROY MANY WEEDS

The Importation From Persia Was Once Strictly Prohibited—Can Go for Weeks Without Food—Will Further the Manufacture of Cloaks in this Country.

Col. Charles Goodnight of Goodnight, Texas, owner of the largest herd of Persian sheep in America, says that within a few years it will be possible to excel Persia in the manufacture of the cloaks from the pure-blood lamb skins. He owns nearly 200 head, many of which are full-bloods, and declares, says the San Antonio Sentinel, that among the 114 different varieties of weeds grown in this country the Persian lamb eats 100 of them. Secretary Rusk, under the first Cleveland administration, is responsible for the introduction of the new sheep, spoken of in the Bible, and so much admired by the patriarchs of Biblical times. Prior to this administration the Persian lamb and cloak industry belonged to a principality in Persia, and their importation to other countries was strictly prohibited by the ruling prince, who had a monopoly of the fine cloaks made from the lambs. Secretary Rusk secured six head and had them shipped to San Jose, Cal. From those a large and profitable industry has become possible. Cloaks and caps made from the skins of these lambs are not only rare but are very expensive, the cheaper grades ranging from \$250 to \$500. It is believed that even the more expensive cloaks costing from \$1,500 to \$2,000 can be produced in this country for less than one-half their present cost. In fact, Col. Goodnight says the mixed breeds are capable of producing a very high grade of fur, and can be raised for even less than the ordinary sheep in this country. In Persia they kill the ewe just before kidding, thereby securing a skin that is superior to anything else of the kind. The fur is jet black and curled and kinked in a most artistic manner. Ladies' capes and coats made of this quality are exceedingly beautiful and expensive, and many who own the imported articles will vouch for. Discussing the industry and its many possibilities, Col. Goodnight says: "The lamb spoken of in the Scriptures is the same today as it was in olden times, and with proper care and scientific crossing I believe we can produce a much better animal. They are endowed by nature with certain physical conditions which make them an ideal sheep for the southwest. They formerly inhabited the desert, and could go for weeks without food and water when necessary. "The rump mentioned in the Bible is a long flap which hangs down behind resembling a saddle skirt. The flap is usually ten inches long by three in thickness and is a lump of fat which forms during the grazing season, and they appear to be able to subsist on it during the greater part of the winter months, very much as a bear sucks his paw. This flap is sweet and very nutritious, and I believe the most delicious dish I ever ate. I am not surprised that the patriarchs of old scrambled for this portion of the mutton when visiting the butcher shop. "I am of the opinion that the skins of lambs killed after their advent into the world would be just as good as those taken from the mother before this event. I base this upon observation and careful investigation. The fur may not prove quite as soft and silken, but its color and durability would, I am sure, be equally as good if not better. They are born with jet black fur and as wavy and fine as any I have ever examined from Persia. If my conclusions are correct, it would mean that all wearing apparel could be produced in this country at nominal cost to the wearer, and, of course, the producer would make handsome profits from the industry. "Our association imports now and better lambs every year, and as we get better crosses with common sheep of this country we find the possibilities are much greater. "Any breed of sheep cross well with the Persian lamb, but our best results are had with the Shropshire ewe. As yearlings the half-breeds weigh 100 pounds and upwards, and as two-year-olds they are immense. I have never lost one by sickness, and I believe by crossing them with American breeds they become harder and better. The color begins to change as they grow older, and when six months of age a three-quarters or seven-eighths breed is almost white. The black begins to fade into a dark brown at three months, and the change takes place more rapidly after that age. Any farmer or ranchman can raise the pure-blood Persian for less than the common sheep. Our association would be only too glad to aid in the industry, and those desiring a better sheep can commence with a small capital."

THE PORGY.

A Fish Held as Common by Many, But Worthy of High Esteem. "The porgy," said a man who knows something about fish and fishing, "is at his best from about May 15 to about June 15. It is in that period that we get the biggest porgies in their finest condition, and at its best the porgy is a very nice fish to eat. "There are people who consider the porgy as a sort of common, ordinary fish, but as a matter of fact, it is a clean feeder and it likes things to eat. It feeds on young oysters and clams, and on young crabs and other small crustaceans, and feeding on such food, its own food is very agreeable to the taste. And while the porgy is not a particularly graceful fish, it is when seen alive and swimming a fish of very pretty coloring, pleasing to the eye. "At one or another season the porgy is found all along our coast from Cape Cod to Florida. We get the first of them here along in April, when they begin to come up from the South, and these earlier fish are likely to appear first at the eastern end of the Sound, though they may come at the same time up the Jersey coast. Later they come all along the coast in greater numbers. "Fishermen catch porgies in set nets, in seines drawn from the shore and in purse nets in the open water. Formerly porgies came in great numbers up into New York Bay and harbor. There was a time when the fishermen of Gravesend Bay, if the shad fishing had been poor, would leave their nets down to catch porgies, but even if there was still shad fishing there they wouldn't do that now because there wouldn't be porgies enough to pay. "Once it was common to catch porgies fishing from New York wharves, but not many would be caught that way now. The increased traffic and the increased pollution of the waters keeps them away. "In various bays around New York there are still caught with hook and line many porgies, and there may be good sport fishing for them in season, but the porgies thus caught are likely to be mostly small. In summer the big fellows don't like the shallow waters; they prefer to stay off where the water is deeper and cooler. You get good porgy fishing, for instance, off around Block Island or in deeper waters down around the Jersey coast. "Though they are still a great market fish it would be rather an unusual thing now to find porgies on a restaurant bill of fare. But there was a time when the porgy was held in somewhat higher esteem by connoisseurs when in certain downtown old time famous restaurants the porgy in its season was made somewhat of a specialty and when men went to these places specially to eat it as it was there prepared, and are yet for that matter, in this part of the town some old fashioned or at least old established restaurants in which they still serve the porgy in fine shape. "Storing Ices for Summer Use. South Germans produce ice from pure water in winter. They use a large wooden framework in two stories, about six yards square and six yards high. Each story is covered with a floor of eighteen parallel beams, in the center a tube encased in wood rises beyond the upper floors. This tube is connected with the water main and the water issues through a rotating disk which sends a moving spray on the beams. As the water drops from the beams, icicles are formed which reach the middle floor and finally the ground. The volume of water is regulated according to the temperature of the ice. As the ice retains the shape of the icicles, it is broken up easily and removed. The ice is then stored for use in the summer.—Chicago Tribune. "Average Length of Life. The man who lives till he is more than a century old and the child who dies in infancy are alike included in the law of averages. They balance each other's chances as it were. Of 100,000 people living at the age of 10 only 95,614 will live to the age of 21, only 82,284 will be living at 40, only 49 will be living at 60, and only 9 at 97. At 30, the average man may take it that he has under 25 years to live; at 40, under 28 years; at 50, under 21 years; at 60, under 14 years. In each and all of the cases, how he lives will determine whether he will have a longer life or a shorter life, but the average will infallibly work out within a space of ninety years.—Cassell's Saturday Journal. "In Ratsull-Land. The men of El Khmas are fine, stalwart fellows, who do no work, and are never seen without the long rifle known as a "gaspipe," and a cruel-looking curved dagger. Murder is common. The women, who do all the hard work, are wretched creatures and their children rarely survive the rigors of existence where food and clothing are luxuries.—Kald Maclean in London Magazine. "Pedigree. When the editor of the Jewell City Republican buys a cow he says he does not care so much about the cow's pedigree as he does about the pedigree of the man who vouches for the cow.—Kansas City Star.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

"Teh," said 'Ommy, "pa gave me a watch to carry when I started in at school this fall." "My!" exclaimed Aunt Jane. "That's nice, isn't it?" "Yes'm; 'cause as soon as I git in school in the mornin' I kin look at it an' see how many minutes I'm late."—Catholic Standard and Times. The society woman is known by the dogs she keeps.—New York Telegram. "Peter," said Mrs. Pneuritch, "I want you to have that roof taken off our garage and one of a different kind put on." "What for?" demanded Mr. Pneuritch. "What's the matter with it?" "I heard an architect say the other day that it's a hip roof. Everybody knows that hips are out of style now."—Chicago Tribune. Women put on their stockings first so that if anybody should come in they will feel dressed.—New York Press. Hyker—"Money is a conundrum." Pyker—"What's the answer?" Hyker—"Everybody has to give it up."—Chicago News. "Is genius really the capacity for taking pains?" "Naw," answered the poet. "Genius is the capacity for going without eating."—Louisville Courier-Journal. "I find it difficult," he said, "to keep from feeling that my life has been a failure." "Nonsense," she replied. "Why should you ever have such a thought? You have always made it possible for your wife to wear good clothes."—Chicago Record-Herald. "Mother, I want to get married this winter." "Very well, my daughter; but don't throw yourself away." "Oh, no; I'm going to marry a nice man." "I must say, dear, I think a coal man would be more reasonable."—Baltimore American. "But how can you construct a camera that will make people look handsomer than they really are?" "It's simple enough. All you have to do is to make the lens flatter."—Boston Transcript. Money amassed either serves or rules us.—Horace. A lady on one of the ocean liners who seemed very much afraid of icebergs, asked the captain what would happen in case of a collision. The captain replied: "The iceberg would move right along, madam, just as if nothing had happened," and the old lady seemed greatly relieved.—Success. EXECUTOR'S SALE — of — VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. Estate of Benjamin F. Reighard, Dec'd. IN PARTITION. By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court for the County of Union, Pennsylvania, under proceedings in Partition of the real estate of Benj. F. Reighard, late of Millburg, in said county of Union, dec'd., the undersigned will expose at public sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1908, at one o'clock, p. m. All that certain tract of farm land, designated as parcel "d" in said partition proceedings, situate in Scott township, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and bounded on the north by lands of James Reichard and public road leading from Paper Mill to Esby, on the east by public road, Light Street to Esby, on the south by lands of Harvey Creveling, B. F. Zarr and others, and on the west by lands of Harvey Creveling, containing One Hundred and Fifty-Six Acres and Thirty-Seven Perches (156 A. 37 P.) whereon are A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING, a Bank Barn, Corn Crib, Wagon Shed, Spring House, etc. TERMS: Fifteen per cent. cash on day of sale; thirty-five per cent. on the first day of April, 1909; the balance to remain secured upon the premises during the natural life of the widow of Benj. F. Reighard, the interest thereon to be paid to her as her dower and the principal at her death to the persons entitled. JOHN REIGHARD, Executor. 11-19-08. WIDOW'S APPRAISEMENTS Notice is hereby given that the following Widows' Appraisements will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Columbia County on Monday, December 7th, A. D. 1908 by the Clerk of said Court and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions are filed to same within four days they will be confirmed finally. Estate of Samuel Tramp, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased, proceeds from mortgage \$300. Estate of Elisha Brugler, late of Hemlock Township, deceased, personality \$300. Estate of John Sweeney late of Pine Township, deceased, personality \$10, realty \$150. Estate of Samuel Giger, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased. Personality \$300.00. Estate of William G. Rhodomoyer, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased. Personality \$300. C. M. TERWILLIGER, Clerk O. C. Bloomsburg, Pa., Nov. 11, '08.

ORDINANCE No. 23.

AN ORDINANCE, authorizing The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain and operate its posts, poles, cables, wires and all other necessary overhead apparatus, on, over and along; and its conduits, ducts, mains, pipes, cables, wires, manholes, distributing poles and all other necessary underground appliances, on, under and through, the streets, alleys and highways within the limits of the Borough of Orangeville in the County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania; and prescribing the manner of placing the same, and regulating the use of the streets, alleys and highways by said Company. The Burgess and Council of the Borough of Orangeville in the County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, do ordain and enact as follows: SECTION 1. That permission be and is hereby granted to The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain and operate its posts, poles, cables, wires and all other necessary overhead apparatus, on, over and along; and its conduits, ducts, mains, pipes, cables, wires, manholes, distributing poles and all other necessary underground appliances on, under and through, the streets, alleys and highways within the limits of the Borough of Orangeville in the County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania; subject to the following provisions: SECTION 2. That all poles erected by said Company shall be neat and symmetrical, and shall not be less than twenty (20) feet above the surface of the ground, and shall be so located as in no way to interfere with the safety or convenience of persons traveling on or over the said streets, alleys and highways; and in the work of installing and maintaining its underground system, said Company shall not open or encumber more of any street, alley or highway than will be necessary to enable it to perform same with proper economy and efficiency; nor shall it permit such opening or encumbrance to remain for a longer period than shall be necessary to do the work for which said opening shall have been made. SECTION 3. That all work done under the provisions of this ordinance in said Borough shall be subject to the supervision of the Highway Committee thereof, and said Company shall replace and properly relay any sidewalk or street pavement which may have been displaced or damaged by it in the construction and maintenance of its system in said Borough. SECTION 4. That space on the poles erected or in the conduits laid under the provisions of this ordinance shall be reserved, free of charge for the purpose of carrying a wire or wires of any Fire Alarm or Police Telegraph system now in use, or which may hereafter be adopted by said Borough; in no case, however, shall said wire or wires carry high-tension currents. SECTION 5. That the said The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania shall be permitted to place its wires on the poles of other companies, having the right to maintain same within said Borough upon such arrangement as the two companies may agree. SECTION 6. That the said Company shall maintain all poles, cables, wires, conduits, ducts, mains, pipes, manholes, distributing poles and all other apparatus erected or constructed under the provisions of this ordinance, in good and safe order and condition; and shall at all times fully indemnify, protect and save against all actions, claims, suits, damages and charges, and against all loss and necessary expenditures, arising from the erection, construction and maintenance of its system in said Borough; or from its neglect or failure to maintain the said apparatus in good and safe order and condition. SECTION 7. That nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to grant unto the said The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania any exclusive right, or to prevent a grant of similar privileges to other companies. SECTION 8. That The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania shall, under its seal and by its proper officers, within sixty (60) days from the date of the passage of this ordinance, signify in writing its acceptance of all the terms, conditions, regulations and restrictions in this ordinance contained; in default of which, this ordinance shall become null and void of no effect. SECTION 9. That all advertising or printing fees incurred by the Borough of Orangeville, in the County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, in connection with the passage of this ordinance, shall be paid by The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania. Ordained and enacted into an ordinance, this 5th day of October, A. D. 1908. Attest: C. M. COOKE, President of Council CLINTON HERRING, Secretary. H. B. LOW, Chief Burgess. Approved October 6th, 1908. 11-5-08. NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, and will be presented to the said Court on the first Monday of December, A. D. 1908, and confirmed nisi and unless exceptions are filed within four days thereafter will be confirmed absolute. 1. Second account of T. J. Vander-slice, Trustee of Jacob Moyer estate. 2. First and final account of David A. Shultz, committee of the person and estate of Charles Easterbrook a lunatic. 3. Third and final account of A. Z. Schoch, Assignee of I. W. McKeivy for benefit of creditors. C. M. TERWILLIGER, Prothy, Prothy's Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., Nov. 11, '08. ELECTION NOTICE. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bloomsburg Land Improvement Company for the election of a President, Board of Directors and Treasurer and the transaction of the general business of the company will be held at the office of the Company in the Ent Building, Bloomsburg, Pa., on Monday, the 23rd day of November, A. D. 1908, at two o'clock in the afternoon. N. U. FUNK, Secy. 10-29-08. When a man makes a fool of himself over the same woman more than once his case is pretty nearly hopeless.

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To Stop Murders. "The surest way to prevent the murders that are continually occurring among our foreign population is to take the arms out of their hands," said State Game Commissioner Kalbfus. "I am preparing for the next Legislature a bill which will prohibit any unnaturalized person from carrying arms of any description. Such a bill was presented in the last session by Mr. Beideman, but smothered. I trust that the string of murders chargeable to foreigners will be forgotten when the bill comes up in the next House. It will be presented." THE "PURE FOOD LAW" is designed by the Government to protect the public from injurious ingredients in both the pills and the conscientious manufacturer. Ely's Cream Balm, a successful remedy for cold in the head, nasal catarrh, hay fever, etc., containing no injurious drugs, meets fully the requirements of the new law, and that fact is prominently stated on every package. It contains none of the injurious drugs which are required by law to be mentioned on the label. Hence you can use it safely.

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