# un-down People THE MULBERRY CRAZE



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Many people right here in this vicinity are all run down and hardly able to drag about-don't know what ails them.

"Such people need Vinol, our cod liver pre liver preparation without oil, which contains in a highly concentrated form all of the medicnal and strengthcreating elements of cod liver oil actually taken from fresh cods' livers, but from which the useless oil is eliminated and tonic fron added." We nsk every man, woman and

child in this vicinity who is run down, tired and debilitated to try Vinol on our offer to return money if it fails.

Stoke & Feicht Drug Co.

Straightened Out the Blunder. Beef was very scarce in Ladysmith during the siege, but General Sir Ian Hamilton, then a colonel, insisted that "horse is not half bad when proper! cooked and when one is used to it. In fact," he said, concluding a discussion; "I have a joint cooked tonight which I hope you will all sample. Of course, there's beef, too-tonight!" Ev ery one at the table preferred the beef with the exception of Colonels Ward and Ian Hamilton who asterna hund carved generous alices from the Carlo flesh." The dinner was nearly over when one of the servents while served communication to Ward. Up he sprats "I'm distressed, gentlemen." he an nounced to the startled company silly mistake has been the Then joints were mixed up sometics, and you have been eating the borse. I'm really annoyed But I hope you'll be convinced now that the ment is notendid eating. I'm sure you all seemed to enjoy it." Glances were exchanged: mustaches were twirled. Nobody seemed ready with a response. Then Noice from the bottom of the table piped up: "Oh, don't distress yourself, Ward! I thought some mistake had een made, so 1 just changed those lishes as they stood on the sideboard. it was you and Hamilton who had the horseflesh all right!"

The Oyster and the Cockle. If the average person were asked what was the strongest living thing it probable that he would name the fion or some such huge denizen of the forest and would not even think of the unassertive bivalve. But so great is the power possessed by the oyster that to open it a force equal to 1.319.5 times the weight of its shell-less body is re-quired. The shell-less limpet pulls 1,984 times its own weight when in the air and about double when measured in the water. The Mediterranean coc kle (Venus vurrucosa) can exert a pulling power equal to 2.071 times the weight of its own body. If the human being possessed strength as great in proportion as that the average man would be able to lift the enormous How It Swept This Country Early

In the Last Century.

EVERYBODY WENT SILK MAD

#### An Insane Parsion to Raise Mulberry Trees Seized Upon All Classes of People-The Crash That Came When the Bubble Was Pricked.

James L, who almost insancly hated obacco, was determined that silkworms should be reared in Virginia mainly because he thought he could thus destroy the tobacco culture, which he ordered to be abandoned.

For a time sllk culture met with great success in Georgia. In 1759 10,000 pounds of raw silk were thence exported to England. Connecticut was however, the center of the industry. As late as 1825 the culture of silk was very general there and also flourished in Massachusetts.

Silkworms were fed on the white mulberry (Morus alba) until 1830, when there appeared the Chinese mulberry, or Morus multicaulis. It was predict ed that by its culture two crops of silk could be raised annually. Soon all the agricultural literature and the newspapers of the country became surfeifed with descriptions of this wonderful

Many documents relating to sericulture were published by congress. The egislature of nearly every state provided for the payment of liberal bounles for planting mulberry trees and calsing eqcoons.

Thus it was that a speculative furor. a veritable madness, seized upon all classes of people and particularly upon the shrewd, cniculating Yankee. I like an epidemic. Not only figriculturists, but doctors of divinity, law nd medicine, scholars, tradesmen and mechanics, men and women, old and young, were informed with an insame passion to raise multierry trees.

Every one-thought the glorious da was dawning when each farm would to a annexy for the young trees and very house have its coconcries and or silk worms ylebling two or more ops of cocoons yearly. The farmers viges and daughters when not feeling he worms were to reel the silk, which would become as cheap as cotton, ev "y woman having at least a dozen sill Transiti

The large profits anticipated in prolucing silk were insignificant compard with the fortunes that all expects o make by raising the new mulberry ree. In 1834 trees of a season's growth were sold for \$3 to \$5 a hundred, but they soon sold at \$25, \$50, \$100, \$200 und \$500 a hundred and sometimes \$7 plece

There is recorded an instance of two rees of one season's growth, raised by one Elder Sharp in North Windham, onn., which were sold at auction. The first brought \$106 and the second \$100. Further sales were then withheld be muse the bidding was not considered o be sufficiently spirited.

When the craze reached its height but little silk was produced, for every one was busy raising the new mulberry Men expected to make fortunes few months buying land and planting mulberry slips, and the silk ompanies almost without exception ank their capital in this way, many fully equipped mills being closed. One farmer planted \$1,000 worth of

trees in three-quarters of an acre and

## Gladatone Speke in the Rain. One day as Mr. Gladstone was speak-

ing from the terrace rain began to fall. With the first few drops came a voice from the crowd, "Put on your hat, Mr. Gladstone." "No." blandly responded the veteran; "some prefer their hats on; I prefer mine off." As the rain fell more heavily Mrs. Gladstone stepped behind her husband and held an umbrella over his bare head. He was over eighty at the time. Mr. Gladstone went fluently on, expounding the merits of rabbit farming, but after a time even he noticed the rain and the umbrella. Turning to Mrs. Gladstone, he said, "I will put my own up, my dear," and he did so. Again the eloquent voice galloped on, while the rain became heavier and heavier. Presently Mrs. Gladstone threw a light mackintosh over her husband's shoulders. The moment he felt it he turned quickly round and with some asperity said, 'I won't have it." He shrugged his shoulders, the mackintosh fell, and Mrs. Gladstone stepped back. For five minutes more in a deluge Mr. Gladstone went on; then he stopped, and we all fled.-Manchester Guardian,

The Onlon Enter.

"Most of us," said a mino who eats plenty of onlons, "eat too much meat and grease and butter and bread and not enough vegetables, and the consequence is our systems get clogged up with grease and starch, our livers get out of order and we grumble at our wives, and scold our children, and fuss when the baby cries, and quarrel with the street car conductors, and get into rows at the office and lose our jobs. not because we are naturally suffry or sunrrelsome, but because we are bil-Why are we billous? Recause lons. we don't eat onlous. You never saw a dyspeptic man eating onions. He thinks they are poison, but, in fact, they are the medicine that he most Whenever you see an onion needs. ater you see a whole souled hearted, folly good fellow, who knows that he ought to eat to keep him good emored. Talk about the staff of life. rhy, bread is only a crutch. There is nouri-insent in an onion thru bere is in a roll. The onion lovers eep the world moving, to say nothing providing it with much of its fun." St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### Lost and Won at Shiloh.

Many an anassial incident of army its is given in Lew Wallace's autobigraphy. For example, he writes thus a tented "paradize" which was lost and won at the battle of Shiloh: "Within our lines there was a drinking tent on which was written "Faradise." It rns taken by the Confederates in the irst day's fight, and the victors wrote seneath its name 'Lost.' By Beauregard's order all camp furniture was left intact, as he expected to possess the whole field in the morrow's struggle. The Union army recovered their ground by the second day's battle, the deasure tent was retaken and to the two names was added the word 'Re-"nined.""

#### The Violin's Scroll.

The "throwing" of the scroll, or head, of a violin betrays the master's style he same as handwriting. To an ama at all violia heads may appear the but the connoisseur knows a Stud." Annti or Guarnechus at ones in the physic nonx of the secoli I. then likened to the paint wh circling is allflight to imitate some s decrive one who is the oughly conthe great masters.- Circle.

#### Presence of Mind.

### MAKING FEATHERS GROW.

How Japan's Long Tailed Fowls Are Fed and Coaned For Results. That the long tailed fowl was early

in Japan is credible from the legend. evidently of abysmal antiquity, of Ama Terzsu, the sun goddess, who, having retired into a cavern, to the intense discomfort of the world, was nearly enticed out again by the crowing of a long tailed cock-to remind her, no doubt, that it was her usual hour to appear. Another somewhat ghostly evidence of the antiquity of the breed has been cited in the ho-o bird, which was pictured in Japan as early as the eighth century. This fabulous bird resembles both pheasant and peacock, but it has clearly the tail, and a very luxuriant one, of the fowls of Tosa, in which every feather, as the poetical Japanese remarks, resembles a leaf blade of the mystical bamboo.

It is known that in many kinds of birds certain feathers continue to grow until they are lost by molting, and in all birds it happens occasionally that a feather may be molted at an irregular time. Accordingly it follows that if fowls can be secured which are irregular in the period of molting, let us sny, the tall feathers, these will continue to grow longer for the reason that they have had a longer time in which to grow. From this beginning it is now possible to infer that by a process of carefully selecting and breeding from these fowls in which the molting season is suppressed in certain parts of the body it would be possible to obtain a variety in which the tall feathers would be much longer than in other fowls,

A second but very important part of the process consists in feeding the bird to the maximum degree in order to stimulate the growth of the feathers. At the same time the bird should not be allowed to dissipate its energy by leading an active life or to run unnecessary chances of breaking the constantly growing feathers. Thus I learned from the funciers at Tosa that it is customary to confine the birds in rela tively small cages and to feed them often and with peculiar food. Details of the latter I was unable to secure, although certain hints were given me as to the virtue of boiled unhusked rice, of an occasional scrap of cel and of diakon (giant radish) leaf. I faney, though, that any kind of poultry food may be used. But in this regard one is cautious in drawing a hard and fast conclusion, because it is known that feathers are subject to modification in various ways dependent upon food. Thus the color of the feathers of certain parrots has been strikingly changed by the south sea islanders, who feed the birds upon the fat of a peculiar fish. And canary birds are given a reddish color under special conditions, as by the fanciers in the Harz mountains, In many cases, in order to avoid aceident to the long feathers, each fancler finds it, 1 am told, convenient to coll up the longest feathers and wrap and the them carefully in soft paper. so that the bird runs a minimum chance of breaking them. High perches are emphatically advocated. I have been told, not on the best evidence. however, that in some cases the bird is confined in a tight eage, so that it is not possible for it to shift its position. In this cramped way, with the tail hanging down behind, a bird is said to be kept penned up miserably for periods of months. Certain it is that un-

## THE TONGUE OF A BIRD.

#### An Organ Which Varies Much In the Different Species.

Few people have given thought to the subject of birds tongues. Many, even of the amateur bird students, know little of the literature on the subject and still less from personal observation.

Birds must use their bills as hands and to some extent the tongues supple ment such use. Thus nut and seed enting blrds extract the kernel from the shell, which is cracked between the mandibles.

The full complement of bares of the tongue consists of eight. The shape varies considerably in different species, and the comparative size very much more, although there is a prevailing general resemblance. The size and development of the various bones control the shape and utility of the organ. Well developed front bones mean a thick, fleshy tongue, such as we find in members of the duck family, while trol the shape and utility of the organ. In members of the duck family, while small forward bones usually accom-pany a small tongue of less importance to the owner, sometimes little more than rudimentary, like that of the pel-tern. Among such birds as have occasion

to protrude the tongue well beyond the tip of the bill the hind bones are marvelously developed and greatly elon-

ture being most noticeable in thin tongues. Most birds have a greater or less number of papillac-small fleshy projections, spinelike in appearance and usually inclined backward-on the upper surface of the tongue. These of service in working the food backward toward the throat.

Some of the sea birds have very sim ple tongues, which serve but little purpose. The tongues of the honey creepers have very fine and long feathering. while those of the woodpecker are long, slender and pointed, and the roots of some species curve clear around the back of the skull, up over the crown, and their tips rest at the base of the upper mandible. With the exception of the sansuckers the tongues of woodpeekers are capable of great protrusion, and the tip is barbed. The sapsuckers, however, instead of having sharp, barbed tongues like those of other woodpeckers, have brushlike tongues as a result of the degeneration. of the bristles on their surface into hairs standing out from the tongue rather than pointing backward.

Birds with long bills do not always have correspondingly long tongues The kingfishers, with their disproportionately large bills, have short tongues The outer edges of the very long tongues of humming birds are closely rolled up into two tubes lying side by side, by means of which the birds are enabled to suck the nectar from flow ers.-New Yorl. Post.

Iceland From a Lava Wall.

The general impression that Iceland is a cold country is a false one, says a writer in Travel Magazine. In Reykjavik, the capital of the island, I one day perched myself on one of the lava walls and looked at a scene of summer warmth and beauty. Familiar cows and cats and hens were busy in the sunshine. Children, thinly clad, were playing about with shouts of merriment. Potatoes were in full blossom and cabbage and various vegetables added to the sense of homelike comfort. But such days are oases in vast deserts of rain, for if Iceland in summer is not cold it is not comfortable.

L. T. COR. NERVOUS Nervousness makes niscrable blue, and unhappy. Th tertomething hapAt night

SHORT TA BY



in thu MRS, W. J. SCHADING. world. hottles of Cooper's New Discovery jut the stomach in shape in three we know

Discovery medicine that I began tit. Relief and strength and happine are tound in the very first bottle and the fit I have received from it has been gated, for these are the bones on which the tongue is hung. The edges of the tongues of most birds are more or less fringed, this fea-

> We sell Cooper's New Discovery makes tired, worn out, nervous pe happy.

Stoke-Feicht Drug Co REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.



light of 2,976,000 pounds, pulling in the same degree as the limpet. And if the man pulled in the same proportion ate degree as the cockle he would sus tain a weight of no less than 3,106,500 pounds.

#### Our Bodies Are Machines.

How many people, I wonder, even pause to consider that their bodies are merely machines to do work, furnaces which necessary fuel is burned. workshops in which wornout parts are supplied and storerooms in which fuel and food are laid away for use when meeded? Further, like any other piece of apparatus, the body works better under certain circumstances. Its fires burn better with fuels of certain sorts mixed in certain proportions, and It cannot keep in perfect condition unless furnished with proper materials. Man thinks he eats because he is hungry he really cats because his body is cry ing out for building materials with which to repair the waste that is always going on and for fuel to keep itself warm, and it is rather "finicky" as to the supp'y it wants for each of these purposes. At a pinch it can use almost anything digestible for either. but it groans and complains and punishes its unfortunate possessor if it is not properly treated .- Crittenden Marriott in St. Nicholas.

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next year for \$6,000, In 1839, just before the people came

o their senses, a nurseryman sent an scent to France to purchase several allions of young trees. He carried 50,660 in cash as a first payment. When the trees arrived the inevitable rash had come, and the nurseryman failed for so large an amount that he could never reckon up his indebted. fils trees were offered in vain at I a hundred for pea brush.

When the fever was over and the people realized that their capital stock vas suddenly worthless they pulled up ill the mulberry trees in a rage and jurged them as brushwood

In 1844 a violent storm, following a general blight, destroyed most of the romaining Morus multicaulis trees and even the more hardy white mulberry vriety. This was the flaishing blow and thus silk culture in America prac tically ceased to exist. No industry ever in this country received such a crushing stroke.-Scientific American.

#### Just Escaped the Madhouse.

If old Mme, Daguerre had been a quick to act as she was to suspect. Louis Jacques Daguerre might have died in an insane asylum, and the world might have waited a century longer for a means of preserving fam By likenesses on bits of paper or glass. Up to the early thirties of the last century M. Daguerre had behaved as any well balanced decorator and scene painter should have behaved, and then he began to experiment with liquid and attempted to fasten sun shadows on glass or copper sheets. He talked of a wonderful day when he could make portraits of his friends without either brush or pencil. In great trepidation Mme. Daguerre hurried to a doctor and, weeping, told these symptoms. To the doctor's mind they sp ed nothing less than insanity, and in 1838 they set about preparing M. Da-guerre for a visit to the asylum at Bicetre. But just then the unsuspecting victim of this plot succeeded in tastening the shadow on the copper plate, and the art of photography was orn.-New York Sun.

The ordinance survey department of Great Britain makes use of cameras carrying plates 45 by 30 inches.

captured "inskish officer on being 1-1 forth to execution asked for a glass water before he died. On receiving The looke I meensily around, as H nfraid of assassingtion.

"Drink," said the estumander. "No harm shall come to three until thou hast druck that water."

Instantly the commander's word was given the prisoner dashed the water on the sandy ground and thereby saved his life.



If there are still any sufferers from Rheamatism in this county or wherever this paper reaches, that have not yet tried the wonderful Rheumatic Remedy. Urico-O, we want them to try it now at our expense. We firmly believe that there is not a case of Rheumatism in the world that will not yield to the wonderful effects of Uric-O, and we want to prove it to every doubter beyond all possibility. The best way to do this is to give a large trial bottle of this remedy outright to every suffer and let him test and try it to his own satisfaction. If you or any of your family suffer from Rhoumatism, no matter what form, just cut this notice out of the paper and send it together with your name and address, also the name of your druggist, to the Smith Drug Co., Syracuse, N. Y., and they will send you by return mail a liberal trial package free of all expense. There is no reservation to this offer. You take the remody home and use it seconding to directions until thoroughly satsfied of its merit.

isfield of its merit. We could not afford to do this if we did not know that after you are treed from this dreaded disease that you will recommend it to all your triends who have rhoumatism. We know from experience that personal recommendation from one person to another is the most valuable ad-vertising, and that is the way we intend to ac-quaint the world with Uris-O. Don't put off writing because this offer will soon expire, and then it will be too late. Do it to-day and start yourself upon the highway to perfect health and happiness. Send for Uris-O, no matter where you live. It is sold by Druggists all over this country, and we want you to tave a bottle free. Urico O is sold and recommended in ternoldsville by State & Felcht Drug Company.

feet will rarely grow longer feathers. for, by active life, it is probable that a gradual molting of these long feathers takes place. On the other hand, molting is more apt to be suppressed by the unwholesome living of a bird during the process of overfeeding. If, accordingly, a cock whose tall feathers are of the normal maximum length is taken in training by a skilled fancier, he can, I am told, stimulate a growth in these feathers at the rate of about six inches per month,-Professor Bashford Dean in Century.

der favorable conditions the growth of

the tail feathers can be forced by the

fancier. Under ordinary conditions a

cock whose tail measures five or six

#### The Coat of Many Pockets.

"Did I ever tell you of the time my friend the tailor gave me a clew 1" :t enabled me to land one of the most dangerous shoplifters in the country?" asked the old detective.

"Several years ago we were working hard to catch an unusually clever shoplifter who was operating in the large department stores," he continued. "Every day reports would come to us of more articles stolen. Detectives were detailed especially to the department stores to watch for the thief. They were unsuccessful. One day I met a friend of mine, a tailor on Walnut street. 'Say, Booher,' he said. 'I've got a funny customer at my place. He's having one of the queerest coats made I ever saw. It's nothing but pockets."

"I went to his place and looked at the half finisted cont. There were pockets in the sleeves, in the armpits, in the lining and even in the collar and lapels. When I looked at the coat, I made up my mind that the man who was getting it made was either a gician or a thief. I decided that . would be in the tailor shop when the man called for the coat. Well, when the man came I asked him about the coat. He acted suspiciously, and I arrested him. He proved to be the man we were all after. In his room were many stolen articles."-Kansas City Ster

#### No Bath For Him.

Homeless Homer - Dis here paper ays it's fine to take a sun bath. Brakerod Baker-A sun what? Wot's dat? Homeless Homer-A sun bath. You're a-takin' one now. Brakerod Baker-Help, Homer, help! Move ma inter de shade!-Cleveland Leader.

#### Room Doors on the Stage.

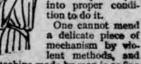
In real life foom doors always open in toward the room itself. On the stage, however, room doors, as a rule, open outward, or away from the room. Exits are one of the most difficult parts of the actor's art, and if he or she had to fumble with the handle, pull the door toward them, step round it and pass through they would probably make a clumsy dodge of it. That is why, as a rule, doors are constructed to open outward at a push.

#### Batty's Gift.

A Lancashire vicar was asked by the choir to call upon old Betty, who was deaf, but who insisted in joining in the solo of the anthem, and to ask her only to sing in the hymns. ile should into her car, "Betty, I've been requested to speak to you about your sing-ing." At last she caught the word "singing" and replied: "Not to me be the praise, sir. 'It's a gift."-Pall Malt Gazette.

\* When your Watch Stops You cannot make it go by shaking it. When the bowels are





machine made by man is as fine s the human body. The use of pills, salts, castor-oil

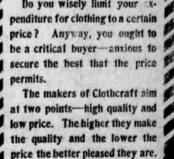
and strong cathartic medicines is the violent method. The use of the herb tonic laxative

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