

collation for his wife sooner or later.

This unlovable spirit and hungry nature is exactly what makes this spider so difficult to rear, though great efforts are being made to bring it to a better feeling; for could it only be tamed to gentler ways and its cannibalism checked so that family and friends were not devoured in great numbers by the most voracious, there is little doubt that the Madagascar spiders would be far more valuable than silkworms. They are supposed to be the most voracious and the thickest groves around Antanarivo, the capital of Madagascar, provide a splendid home with insidious food, where they might live happily and increase at ease. But the fighting instincts and depraved taste of these insects for eating one another keeps their numbers small, and this is at the bottom of the difficulty of the French colonial industry. With every desire to foster the silk spinning industry, the government, at the suggestion of Gen. Gallien, has founded professional schools for the propagation and cultivation of these spiders, and many natives are engaged in the industry.

MAKING THEM "YIELD UP."

The spiders when caught in the mango groves are brought to the native school by girls in light baskets. Even here the quarrelsome creatures must

ing apart, it only needs the spider tamer.

GOVERNMENT'S "CORNER" IN SPIDERS.

With regard to the financial side of the question, about which the enterprising spirit who straps his portmanteau and takes a steamer ticket for Madagascar immediately on reading this article may prudently pause to inquire, it is truthfully said that such a wide field lies before him that its limit is not easy to see. For the French government, with that beneficent eye on the future of the spider silk industry which good Republicans should keep for the benefit of others, has made a corner both in the raw material and in the woven fabric. With the laudable ambition of creating a new Lyons in this far dependency the subject is receiving profoundest attention, and every help is being given in the development of the idea; but the silk is at present far too valuable to be put on the public market, and up to now all that has been produced has been woven expressly for the government, which will gladly exhibit its beauties to any one anxious to take up the management of a spider silk manufactory and will, moreover, encourage him in every possible way.

A French silk weaver of Lyons when

IS HE ALIVE?



PRINCE RUDOLF OF AUSTRIA
Prince of the Crown Prince of Austria

Sixteen years ago the world was startled by the official bulletin sent from Vienna telling of the suicide of the Crown Prince Rudolf. Today there are scores of his fellow-countrymen in America who are firm in the belief that that bulletin was a sham and that the beloved prince is still alive. Many of these Austro-Americans believe they have seen him in this country in the last three years. In New York live some of the former subjects of his father, Emperor Francis Joseph, who think that the Crown Prince is masquerading in America, a voluntary exile only awaiting the death of the emperor to return and claim the throne. Not a few of these Austro-Americans feel sure they have seen the Crown Prince in New York. Others are equally sure they have seen him in Boston, Philadelphia and other cities. The prince was last seen in Boston two weeks ago, they say. At the time of the supposed suicide of the Crown Prince all but the most meagre information was suppressed.

NO BELTED EARL.

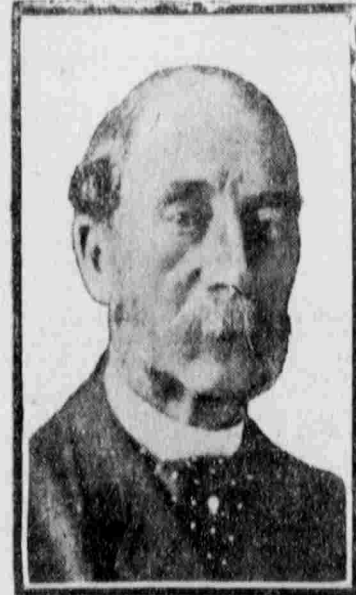
To his many claims to distinction Cunningham-Graham, the famous author, adventurer and socialist, has added the unique one of refusing to become a belted earl unless the dignity is forced upon him. He has had an interview with Barclay-Allardice, the rival claimant to the Scotch earldom of Monmouth, and has emerged with him which will deprive peerage lawyers of the rich pickings they had anticipated from a fight between the pair. Mr. Barclay-Allardice, who is the mayor of a little Cornish town, is exceedingly anxious to become a peer. Otherwise he is doomed to life long obscurity. Cunningham-Graham does not care a pin's head for a coronet. "Why any one should wish to be a peer now-a-days passes my comprehension," he says. He infinitely prefers the excitement of travel and exploration in the wild regions of the earth to the repose of the house of lords. There is another earldom mixed up with the dormant Monmouth one—that of Altrich, a subsequent creation. "If you will restrict your claim to the Altrich earldom," he said to Barclay-Allardice, "I shall not oppose you. I don't want a title, but I have enough pride in my lineage to maintain my right to be regarded as the male representative of the line of Monmouth." To this Barclay-Allardice, who does not care much what peerage he gets as long as it is a peerage, has agreed. But it remains to be seen whether the house of lords will consent to deal with the dignities separately.

Mrs. L. Z. Lettner, who makes great efforts to "live up to" her aristocratic when-in-law, spends much of her time when in Paris at the shops of the dealers in antiques and objects of art cultivating a taste for which Chicago affords comparatively scanty opportunities. On a rather foggy afternoon she wandered into a curio shop in the Rue de La Paix and began to price things. After inspecting a varied assortment of antiques, she pointed toward a dark corner and said to the polite salesman, "That I do over there rather takes my fancy. How much is it worth?" "About 500,000 francs, madam," answered the salesman, with a bow, "that is the proprietor."

Such, at least, is the story which a friend just over from Paris declares is going the round of the American colony there.

LADY MARY.

ROYAL FATHER-IN-LAW.



KING CHRISTIAN OF DENMARK

King Christian of Denmark, known as the father-in-law of royalty, is deeply concerned in the Russian revolution. The success of the outbreak might mean the end of kingly rule in Denmark, and he watches the trend of events with anxious eyes.

La Grippe and Pneumonia.

Pneumonia often follows La Grippe but never follows the use of Foley's Honey and Tar. It cures the gripple coughs and prevents pneumonia and consumption. Ask for Foley's Honey and Tar and refuse any substitute offered. Mr. G. Vachon, of 1500 Grand St., Chicago, writes: "My wife had a severe case of La Grippe three years ago, and it left her with a terrible cough. She tried a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar and it gave immediate relief. A 50-cent bottle cured her cough entirely." Refuse substitutes. For sale by F. J. Hill Drug Co.

You Needn't.

You needn't keep distressed after eating, nor belching, nor experiencing nausea between meals.

In other words, you needn't keep on being dyspeptic, and you certainly shouldn't. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures dyspepsia—it strengthens and tones the stomach, perfects digestion, creates a normal appetite, and builds up the whole system.

FIGHT AGAINST SAN JOSE SCALE.

Lime, Salt and Sulphur Spray
Should be Applied at
Once.

Which Menace the Orchard Interests
Of the State—Recommendations
Of State Board.

For use upon deciduous fruit and ornamental trees infested with San Jose, elm, tree or other scale insects, for twig borers, apices, and other injurious insects, for shot hole fungus, and as a preventive of curl leaf on peach trees, the state board of horticulture recommends the application, before the buds swell in the spring of the lime salt and sulphur spray. This most useful and cheap disinfectant is made as follows:

Unslacked lime, 40 pounds; sulphur, 20 pounds; salt, 15 pounds; water to make 60 gallons.

Place 10 pounds of lime and 20 pounds of sulphur in a boiler with sufficient water to slack. After thoroughly slacking, add more water and boil over a brisk fire for not less than one hour and a half, or until the sulphur is thoroughly dissolved. When this takes place the mixture will be of an amber color. Next place in a cask 20 pounds of unslacked lime, pouring over it enough hot water to thoroughly slack it, and while it is boiling add the 15 pounds of salt. When this is dissolved, add the lime and sulphur to the boiler and cook for half an hour longer, when the necessary amount of water to make the 60 gallons should be added. Strain into the spray barrel and apply while fairly warm with a good strong spray pump.

For small areas, a simpler method of making this spray is given below, but is not recommended as fully effective as the above:

Into a 40-gallon barrel place 20 pounds of best fresh unslacked lime. Into another vessel—a wash tub will do—put in 10 pounds of flowers of sulphur, and slowly pour over the sulphur one gallon or more of boiling water, stirring constantly until a perfect sulphur paste is formed. This accomplished, pour six gallons of boiling water over the lime in the barrel and immediately add the sulphur paste. Cover the barrel with its old blanket and let it cook with its own heat for thirty minutes, stirring with a garden hose, and adding hot water as needed to keep the lime from settling and prevent its burning. When thoroughly combined add enough hot water to make 20 gallons, or 7 1/2 pounds of salt and stir till this is dissolved. Strain into the spray barrel and apply to dormant trees while fresh and quite warm.

The San Jose scale is so firmly established in two of the counties of the state, Weber and Utah, especially in the former, that its extermination is now regarded as a permanent factor to be regularly dealt with as are other insect evils or the fungus diseases of plants.

By the greatest care in the introduction of nursery stock the San Jose scale may be kept out of districts now free from it for years, perhaps, and the orchardist is warranted in adopting every precaution possible to avoid the introduction of this scale. Planters should insist on having the nursery stock they buy thoroughly fumigated, with hydrocyanic gas, as the regulations of the state board of horticulture demand, and sent out from the nursery. If not assured of this work having been done, the purchaser may treat his trees with the following formula:

The San Jose scale for Nursery Stock.—In each gallon of water dissolve by boiling three-fourths of a pound of white oil soap (made with potash lye). Keep the solution at a temperature of 100 degrees. Dip the entire tree in the solution and allow it to remain at least two minutes.

The soap treatment is perfectly safe for all kinds of trees, and is very effective against the scale.

While one is undoubtedly justified in holding that the San Jose scale is to be a permanent, it by no means follows that the profitable growth of deciduous fruits is seriously menaced on this account. The experience in California, covering many years, has abundantly demonstrated that this scale insect can be controlled, and the more recent experience in the east points indubitably to the same conclusion. In other words, by proper repressive and remedial treatment, the value of which has been demonstrated by much practical experience, an orchard can be protected from serious injury and kept in a good paying condition so far as influenced by the San Jose scale.

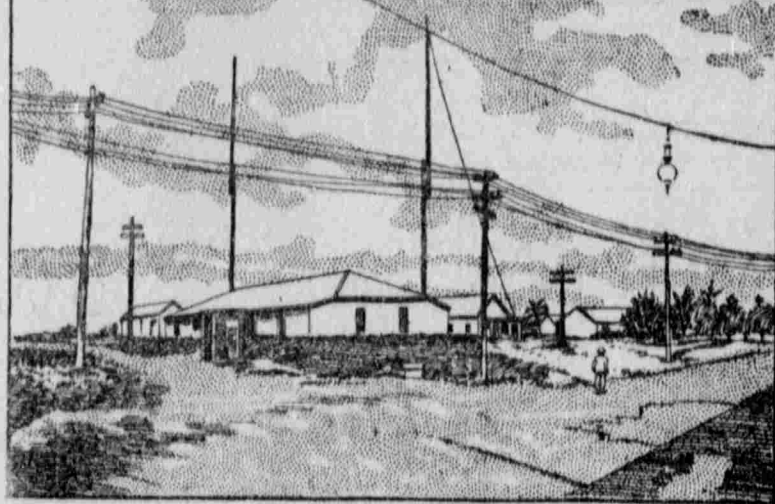
In view of the above, it is certainly very unwise and wasteful to dig up and burn a large portion of an orchard because it is infested with this scale insect, (if the orchard is in good condition otherwise) especially since the replanted stock, even if clean when purchased, with little doubt, be in the same condition of infestation in a very short time.

The lime, salt and sulphur spray, when properly prepared and applied, is the standard remedy all over the west and is largely so in the east, for keeping the scale under complete control, and is confidently recommended to Utah orchardists.

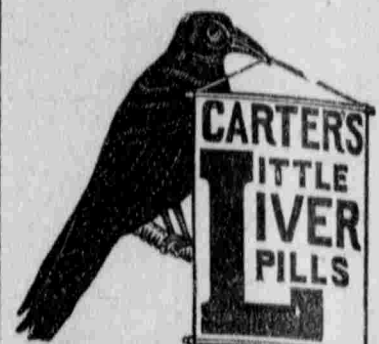
JOSEPH H. PARRY,

Secretary State Board of Horticulture.

WIRELESS STATION IN PORTO RICO.



The cut shows the new wireless telegraph station recently completed on the naval reservation at San Juan, Porto Rico, by the United States naval department. The line connects Porto Rico with Culebra island, a distance of about sixty miles. It will be especially useful during the naval maneuvers at Culebra island, as many of the warships are equipped with wireless apparatus. The poles for the station came from Michigan and are pine trunks eighty-five feet in height. They are set on a knoll which rises about twenty-five feet from the sea level.



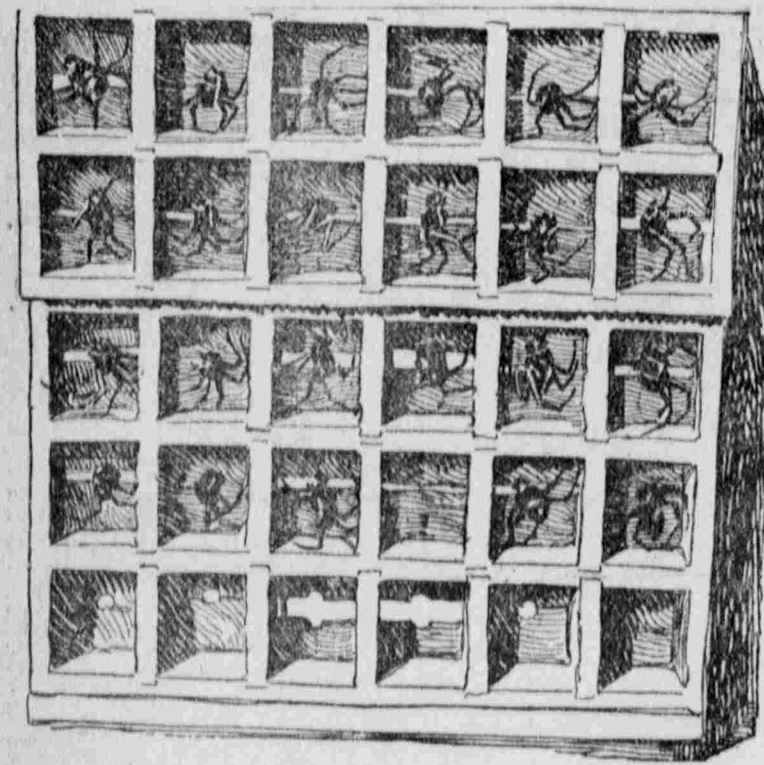
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pills. Small Dose, Small Price.



The Curious Box in Which the Spiders Are Placed So That While Firmly Fixed, Yet Unhurt, the Silk May Be Drawn from Them.

not be left too long alone, or when the basket is opened it will be in causing the "lady and the tiger"—one only will be visible; the others will be "inside" passengers.

The spider, unlike the silkworm, uses its silk to form a web and not a cocoon. The silk must, therefore, be drawn from it during life if an even thread is to be obtained. For this purpose Madagascar spiders are placed in a curious apparatus with divisions holding 24 at a time. Each square contains what may be described as a little gullotine, or crescent of wood, which firmly grips the spider. This is fixed over that part of the body between the abdomen and head. The legs are arranged on the thorax, the abdomen thus emerging on the side where the silk is to be drawn. They must be arranged with great care so as not to injure them, and they yield a generous amount of exquisitely fine filament. Indeed, about 12,500 yards of silk can be taken from one single insect in a month if the silk is drawn overwork.



Silk Spinning Spiders Caught in the Maugo Groves of Antanarivo, Madagascar, are Brought into the Spider Silk Institute in Light Baskets.

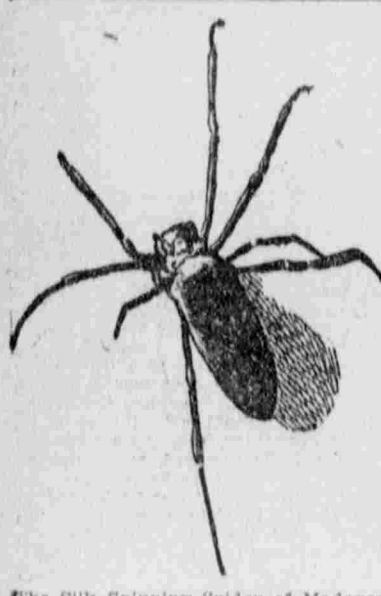
asked his opinion of this new rival to the silkworm, replied with a shrug of the shoulders and outstretched palms in true French manner, "Ma foi, je ne sais pas." At one time no one would have suspected the little silkworm of such possibilities as have been proved, and who shall say that spider silk may not one day replace the silk we draw from our patient little friend of the mulberry tree? They tell me this new silk is finer, is more elastic and in weaving binds better together than our silk. Yes, I am told there is a fortune in it. As for me, I am too old to go so far to take up a fresh business. It may be that my son or my son's son will go and see what can be done, and those who come later may behold a great trade rise up on the banks of the Imerina river.

The whole affair, may, therefore, be said to be only in its infancy, merely requiring an enterprising American with the qualifications before named to develop it into a paying one, since expenses are sure to be small, native labor being plentiful, and there are millions enough in the world, not to speak of royalties, who would pay any price for garments of hangings woven of spider silk, before a great output and a moderate price place the new commodity within reach of all.

J. E. WHITEY.

Croup.

Begins with the symptoms of a common cold, but then leads to a mechanical twist, which, in turn, sends it to a rude wheel. The spiders yield their silk very freely and without resistance, and, being naturally sensitive, "run down" in health after this operation, are sent to "Spider Park Sanitarium," where among bamboo plants specially arranged to form sheltering bowers they gradually recover. At the end of a few days of convalescence those who have not formed part of the menu of their companions return to business and to yield more silk.



The Silk Spinning Spider of Madagascar Known as "Halabe."

The native girls have a very delicate hand, and actually succeed in drawing the filaments from all the spiders in the box at the same time. This is done by lightly touching each insect in turn and then withdrawing the hand, the thread being then led to a mechanical twister, which, in turn, sends it to a rude wheel. The spiders yield their silk very freely and without resistance, and, being naturally sensitive, "run down" in health after this operation, are sent to "Spider Park Sanitarium," where among bamboo plants specially arranged to form sheltering bowers they gradually recover. At the end of a few days of convalescence those who have not formed part of the menu of their companions return to business and to yield more silk.

BEATS SILKWORMS' PRODUCT.

The thread thus obtained from the Halabe is of a marvelous color and quality. No gold was ever more brilliant, no yellow ever so pure. Its extreme fineness and elasticity, far exceeding that of ordinary silk, allows it to be woven into tissues of extraordinary suppleness, yet sold enough to stand the wear of ages. Visitors to the colonial section of the last Paris exhibition will remember in the Madagascar show some bed hangings made of this wonderful silk which delighted and astonished all beholders. Several of the spiders were also to be seen at work.

The only difficulty is the smallness of the output, and that is the result of the ill-treatment of the spiders, they have not yet really learned that this is an age when all must labor for the universal benefit, and it is time they were taught this necessary truth. They have registered too long already, for as far back as 1710 the great Reaumur experimented with a modest French spider, cousin of the Madagascar spinner, but it was found that it would require 100,000 of the little creatures to yield even a pound of silk.

It was a Roman Catholic priest who observed the beautiful yellow threads that hung on the mango groves round Antanarivo, and, naturally, naturally started the industry of today, using small match boxes to hold the insects while drawing the thread, on the same principle as the present apparatus. The quality and color of the Madagascar spider's silk make it extremely valuable, and there is no doubt that could sufficient be obtained a high figure could be commanded. The French government is anxious to give the industry every encouragement, and, joking

HOW DUCHESS SAW CONNEMARA WILDS.

(Continued from page eleven.)

marshal, Count Benckendorf, but the real authority is the court "forager," as he is termed. He was formerly a chef, but he has been raised to the rank of a colonel, sports a gorgeous uniform and wears no end of decorations and orders. Under his command are four "foragers," a dozen secretaries, two dozen upper lackeys, 34 lackeys, 18 under lackeys, 24 lackeys' assistants and a host of cooks. At the head of the czar's kitchen are two French chefs, each of whom receives a salary equal to that of a cabinet minister here besides perquisites. Their staff includes four under chefs, 38 cooks, 20 apprentices and 32 kitchen boys. Fabulous sums are spent in fruits out of season. Strawberries at 50 cents each are provided in abundance, and peaches that cost \$12.50 a piece frequently appear on the court tables. In the cellars are 25,000 dozen of wine of all sorts. Yet, without the czar is personally responsible of abominable habits and simple tastes in the matter of eating and drinking. A weak man, he can devise no method of checking the wasteful extravagance of his court. He is as much the victim

Costs Less Than Nothing

Fels-Naptha saves ten times its cost in labor and ten times in wear on clothes.

Fels-Naptha Philadelphia



How an Engineer Saved a Child's Life

Special Correspondence.

From Wichita, Kansas.

Mr. Joseph Tack, living at 423 W. 2nd Street, this city, one of the oldest and best known engineers in the State of Kansas, tells an interesting story in which he saved the life of Mary, the beautiful child of section foreman Wade Roy. Mary was sweet company for her mother, and she always ran with smiling and joyful glee to meet her father as he came from work, and her happy disposition banished any cares or worries that he may have had.

For two months little Mary lay at the point of death. The family physician had called in consultation three of the most skilled of his professional brothers. These good doctors did all in their power, with not a spark of improvement in Mary's condition. They lost all hope, and told the mother that her little darling could not live.

The Rescue as Told by the Engineer

A year ago I was troubled so with my stomach I thought I had cancer. One Sunday afternoon I had such pain I could hardly stand it. I was at Wichita, where we had three hours' lay over before going to Salina. I went to Arch McVicar's drug store, and asked for a dose of Bromo Soda. He said that would only help for a few minutes and recommended Kodol Dyspepsia Cure for a permanent cure. I bought a bottle and had immediate relief. I took four bottles and am cured entirely. I have run a locomotive engine for twenty-eight years, twenty-five of that time on passenger, where we only have twenty minutes for meals. That is what ruins railroad men's stomachs; that is why I thought it my duty to tell you about this medicine, so that my brothers could be relieved in case of trouble of this kind.

I have been a B. L. E. for twenty-seven years; run on Mo. P. R. R. twenty years; am known nearly all over Kansas. About a year ago, now, our section foreman, Wade Roy, from Ruella, told me his little girl had cholera infantum, and was given up by three doctors. While I lay at Kiowa I bought a new bottle of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure, and while sitting in the coach I read a testimonial where children had been cured by taking twenty drops when doctors had given them up, so I poured half of my new bottle in the old one, and when I got back to Ruella, I stopped the engine in front of the section house and gave him the bottle and told him to read the circular and use his own judgment, that the medicine had cured me. Next morning he was at Anthony smiling and said the child was better from the first dose. In two weeks she was up and running around, and a more grateful family was never seen. With best wishes I remain,

JOS. TACK, Engineer Mo. P. R. R., 423 W. 2nd St., Wichita, Kansas.

Kodol DYSPEPSIA CURE

Digests What You Eat

Relieves instantly and cures permanently Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Weak Stomach, Gas on Stomach, Belching, Puffed Stomach, Catarrh of the Stomach and all Stomach Troubles that are curable.

Dollar bottle holds 2 1/2 times as much as the trial, or 50 cent size.

Prepared at the Laboratory of E. C. Dewitt & Co., Chicago, U. S. A.



TELL YOUR NEIGHBOR ABOUT WINE OF CARDUI

Hundreds of thousands of women suffer with irregular periods. Thousands suffer bearing down pains. Others are nervous and have all manner of pains in the abdomen, back, neck, limbs and head. WINE OF CARDUI CURES ALL THESE TROUBLES. There is hardly a home where some woman is not the victim of female weakness in some form. In your home there is a sufferer. There is another in your neighbor's home. Wine of Cardui will cure you, your sister, your mother or your daughter. It will cure your neighbor.

Over 1,500,000 suffering women have been cured by Wine of Cardui. Hundreds of thousands of well and happy women have their health because some interested friend took them a bottle of Wine of Cardui or told about what this wonderful woman's tonic would do.

Will you not follow Mrs. Smithers' example by giving Wine of Cardui a trial and then tell other sufferers of your cure?

1008 Maple St., Louisville, Ky., June 20, 1904.

I feel it my duty to thank you for the good Wine of Cardui has done for me. I was nervous, worn-out and on the verge of a general break-down. Providence directed one of your little books my way and I bought a bottle of Wine of Cardui. I had taken it but three days when a decided change was perceptible. What it did for me it will do for any other woman, and I never fail to take advantage of an opportunity to recommend it as a reliable and sure cure.

MRS. BESSIE F. SMITHERS.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL \$1.00 BOTTLES OF WINE OF CARDUI.