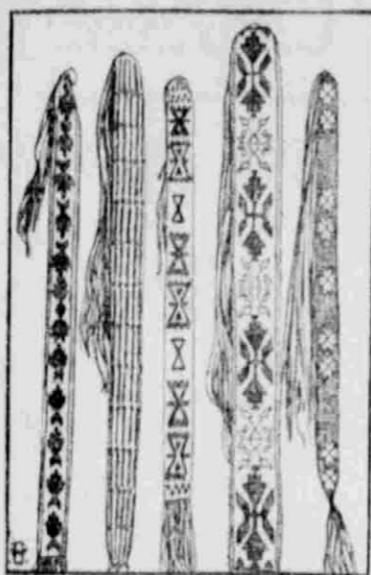


SOME FACTS ABOUT THE AMERICAN CLIFF DWELLERS



INDIAN BEADWORK.



OLD HAVASUPAI WOMAN.



WOMEN HOUSE BUILDERS.



MUMMIES OF CLIFF DWELLERS.



HAVASUPAI GIRL.



FROM CLIFF DWELLINGS.



PUEBLO POTTERY SELLERS.

THE cuts presented herewith are made from recent photographs taken in the country of the cliff dwellers. This ancient pueblo region is in Arizona and New Mexico. The area of this country approximates 130,000 square miles, and the surface is generally level, but is interrupted at frequent intervals by flat

topped hills with vertical sides. This land of florid coloring, arid and waterless for the greater part of the year, has been termed "the painted desert," and the title is not inappropriate. The Pueblo Indians are peaceful, industrious, remarkably tenacious of their ancient customs and possessed of great endurance. The men engage in agri-

culture and also do all the spinning, weaving and manufacture of garments, which are of cotton and wool. These strange people excel in the art of dyeing, their work rivaling that of the orientals. The process is kept secret and handed down from one generation to another. The women are the house-builders, and in addition to their other

labor they are engaged extensively in the making of pottery. This ware is painted with characteristic bold decoration, but the ancient symbolism of the designs is being degraded to meet the demands of modern tourists. Although most of the prehistoric dwellings that were excavated in the sides of the steep cliffs are ruins, several

tribes still occupy these interesting domiciles. The Havasupais, who abandoned their caves and built adobe villages on the level mesas, are returning to the ancient dwellings. In Walnut canyon, near Flagstaff, Ariz., in a great recess on a ledge of rock, is a series of excavated chambers, the walls of which are still black from the smoke

of the ancient fires. Investigation has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the former occupants of these deserted cliff dwellings were the ancestors of the modern Pueblo Indians. The mummies found have the same anatomical structure, and the pottery and other remains confirm the theory. It is probable that many centuries ago, long

before the Spaniards arrived, these Indians were a peaceful agricultural folk living in villages along the floors of the canyons or in their walls. Marauding bands of forest and plain savages from the north came down and harassed the prosperous villagers, in consequence compelling them to seek safety in the crowded pueblos in the cliffs.

Revival of the Silk Raising Industry In the United States



It is a fact not generally realized that the United States has become the leading manufacturer of silk products in the world. Until 1900 France was entitled to pre-eminence in that respect, but since that year she must be relegated to second place among silk manufacturing nations. The most wonderful feature of the rise and progress of the silk industry in this country is that it is the outcome of only thirty-five years' effort, while France and Italy have been making this daintiest of fabrics for at least two centuries.

But the most amazing fact connected with the present state of the prosperous industry is that the raw material is not produced in this country to any appreciable extent and that about 475,000,000 is paid annually to foreign producers of raw silk. This extensive importation, too, is in the face of the well authenticated fact that the United States is peculiarly adapted to the successful culture of the silkworm. To explain this apparently anomalous condition it will be sufficient to state that at present raw silk in any quantity may be brought to this country free of duty. As easily may be surmised, the Silk Association of America, composed of silk mill owners, importers and all other persons engaged in traffic in raw material, is satisfied with the present arrangements. No one who is in the business for profit would be disposed to advocate home production of the raw material.

The government, nevertheless, is fairly committed to the encouragement of silkworm culture. The various state departments of agriculture also have from time to time shown a commendable interest in the matter. During the present fiscal year the secretary of agriculture will have at his disposal an appropriation of \$10,000 with which to make further experiments in the silk growing industry in this country. Since 1879 there have been intermittent efforts put forth by the department to stimulate silk farming in all parts of the United States where the climate is sufficiently equable and mulberry trees will grow. The appropriations have been so small that it has not been possible to make a fair test, but enough has been done to establish beyond question the fact that many of the states of the Union are peculiarly adapted to silk raising. At the present time many interesting experiments are in progress in several southern and western states, and the outlook is most promising. The secretary of agriculture recently sent out a circular letter announcing that he was prepared to

distribute about a hundred ounces of silkworm eggs and 10,000 mulberry tree cuttings. The secretary's circular aroused much interest in the experiment, and more than enough applications were filed to exhaust the entire supply. It was made apparent that several thousand persons were anxious to try their hand at silk culture. Recently several shipments of cocoons have been received by the department from persons who had been furnished with eggs. The best specimen was a package of cocoons weighing fifteen pounds sent from Alabama. A fifty pound package came from the farm of the late Rear Admiral Beardsley at Beaufort, S. C. The latter cocoons were grown under the direction of a Japanese who was formerly steward to the admiral. The Alabama product was the best in quality of any returned. The government paid for these cocoons the uni-

form price of \$1 per pound, which is the European rate. Since there is at present no open market for silk cocoons in this country, in order to encourage the industry the government is willing to become the purchaser of the necessarily limited supply. The secretary has in operation at the department a four basin reel of the most improved type. Two expert silk reellers have been brought over from Belgium to operate the new machine and to teach the process to all those who are interested. It is the opinion of Secretary Wilson, as well as that of most experimenters in the culture of silkworms, that at present it could not be carried on profitably as an independent business. It could be employed advantageously in families where there are many children or by persons too old to engage in more exacting labor. In some parts of the country, however, there seems to have

been an effort made to provide a regular market for cocoons. Three years ago Gerald McCarthy, biologist of the North Carolina department of agriculture, who is an enthusiast on the subject, began to import eggs from Italy and to distribute them among the farmers of the state. He agreed to find a market for all the cocoons raised and advised that they should be sent to him at Raleigh. It is a fact that silk-worm culture was carried on in the Carolinas as early as 1780. It continued to flourish in a small way until the civil war. Thousands of mulberry trees planted prior to 1860 still remain in many parts of this region. During the depression incident to war times the business was practically wiped out of existence. Now it seems to show signs of reviving.

It is maintained by experts that any climate in which the peach will not winter kill is adapted to the raising of cocoons. The silkworm passes ten months of the year in the egg state, in which condition it will withstand considerable cold, certainly as much as ever experienced in the southern half of this country. The best raw silk known to commerce comes from the northern provinces of Italy, which are swept by the dry winds from the Alps. The eggs of this species of worm are the ones that have been brought to America for trial. There are several other profitable species, most of them natives of India, which produce a coarse but valuable silk, very useful in the manufacture of plusher and carpets. These being natives of a warmer country, would flourish in the extreme south. The natural food of the Italian silkworm is found in the leaves of the white mulberry. The Indian worms feed on many shrubs of the buckthorn family. There is one species which prefers the foliage of the castor bean.

ter, applied on cotton to the nose. It arrests secretions and cures the cold usually by several applications. Three hundred and seventy fundings in Philadelphia produce machinery valued at \$28,372.971 annually. The Russian minister at Rio Janeiro and all his family are Buddhists, while the Japanese minister and his secretary are Christians.

ODDS AND ENDS.

American oysters are sent as far as Shanghai. France remains the greatest automobile country in the world. The excellent French roads are largely responsible for this. The total number of letters, papers, etc., forwarded by post in the German

empire last year was 6,986,000,000. England and France come next, with 4,534,000,000 and 3,044,000,000 respectively. The returns show that the number of cigars made from Canadian leaf was 3,713,159 in 1902, 2,881,359 in 1903 and 2,290,249 in 1904, a decrease of 1,512,910 in two years. The manufacture of foreign leaf cigars increased from 142,084,171 in 1902 to 170,594,150 in 1904, or 25,509,979 in two years. Falling from the gallery of the Alhambra theater, Brussels, a spectator crashed down on the stage and died from his injuries. If two kernels were added to each ear of corn grown in Missouri last year

\$200,000 would be added to the value of the Missouri corn crop. This statement was made recently by George B. Ellis, secretary of the state board of Agriculture. The Zurich papers are discussing a great scheme proposed by a Swiss engineer to unite Switzerland with the North sea and the Mediterranean by two great canal systems. The first

system would connect Lake Constance with Rotterdam by means of the Rhine, and the second would join Lake Como and the Mediterranean by means of the river Po. The number of telegrams sent in the German empire in 1904 was 44,750,000; that of telephone talks was \$28,500,000. After sitting for his portrait to two German artists a scientific observer

has calculated that each of the two pictures, though painted by different methods, required 20,000 strokes of the paint brush. In 1904 one of every seven London children under the age of twelve months died. A new cure for a cold is reported from Germany. It consists of a mixture of cocaine, paraffine and wa-

ter, applied on cotton to the nose. It arrests secretions and cures the cold usually by several applications. Three hundred and seventy fundings in Philadelphia produce machinery valued at \$28,372.971 annually. The Russian minister at Rio Janeiro and all his family are Buddhists, while the Japanese minister and his secretary are Christians.



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