

HOW AN ACTRESS FORMERLY FAT FOOLED THE PUBLIC.

The while I was in Paris. I found there are three inexpensive articles in every drug store, which, when mixed together and taken a teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime, will, after a week or two's faithful uso, take off fat as regu-larly and as harmlessly as a person could wish and keep it off as long as is desired without any further trouble

particulates, and if one keeps to these pro-portions it is possible to mix the pre-scription at home." And so that is the simple explanation of the latest sensation on Broadway Monore's "resurrected" figure.

of the nasturtium. This larva is so small as to require a lens to see it.

CLOTHES MOTHS.

Clothes moths will not work among

clothes that are given plenty of light. A good airing before putting the clothes away is the first element of

How To Control the Energetic **Codling Moths and Clothes** Destroyers.

PEACH TWIG BORER ARRIVES.

"Old friend," said 1, "on this occasion I am not seeking gems of thought on things theatrical. What my readers, es-pecially the feminine portion, want to know, and know at once, is-how did you lose your flesh and where did you get that figure? Have you been ill, joined the Turnverein, or adopted a peanut diet? Tell me, old friend, how did you do it?" "The story is quickly told," she re-plied. "I can tell you how I got rid of my fat and keep it off in one minute. First I want to inform you that I have not been Ill; never exercise-except on the starge; eat whatever I please, and yet can take off a pound of fat a day, or pretty nearly. Any man or woman can turn the trick. The secret came to me while I was in Paris. I found there are three inexpensive articles in every drue store which whon mind teent This Indefatigable Insect and Other Kinds Described in Lecture Before Nature Classes at the University.

Prof. Ttitus spoke as follows on the codling moths and other harmful specles, before the nature classes at the state normal school on Monday; THE BASKET WORMS.

The basket worms and case-bearers are represented here by a small species on our sagebrush. The caterpillar constructs a case-a house which it carries around on its back looks so like the sage that one look closely in order to see it the cast, the bagworm is the comn representative, feeding on shade cluding evergreens. It is there-

desired without any further trouble, harm, or wrinkles. These three won-derful but simple ingredients are ½ The carpenter worms, or goat noths, have larvae that bore into lo-usis and poplars. The moth is large and showy, black and white mixed. derful but simple ingredients are ½ ounce Marmola, ½ ounce Fluid Cascara Aromatic, and 3½ ounces Syrup Sim-plex. I am giving you the quantities of my favorite prescription. I have found these amounts most convenient, as Marmola comes in scaled ½-ounce packages, and if one keeps to these pro-pertions it is possible to mix the pre-THE CLEAR WINGS.

All the clear winged borers are in-jurious. They bore into shade and irult trees, currant bushes, shrubs, and many wild plants. The peach tree borer is our common representative. This moth lays its eggs on the tree near the ground; the larva hatches and bores into the tree either above or below the ground. It often com-pletely girdles and kills the tree. The gum that exudes from the peach tree is the indications of its presence. A the indications of its presence. is the indications of its presence. A sharpened wire thrust into the hole will kill the grub; but it is better to prevent the boring. Wrap the trunk of the tree early in spring with beilding or tarred paper 12 to 18 inches high, tied tightly at the top and allowed to flare out at the bot-tom so that a few inches of dirt may be put upon the edge of the paper. The moth then lays the eggs upon The moth than lays the eggs upon the paper and the larva starves.

THE WEBBERS.

THE WEBBERS. The webbers are a very large family. They all live in webs at some period of their life's history, and all except one live on grasses or vegetables. This one is the bee moth that lives in bee hives. The sugar beet web-worm is one of the worst of this group. Its reggs are laid on the under side of the leaf of the beet in early spring. The young larvae live in webs on the leaves. When full grown, they burrow and make a tube in the ground, resembling that of the trap-door spider, but small-er. The second brood passes the win-ter in this kind of burrow. This is a ter in this kind of burrow. This is a most fortunate circumstance, because in the sugar beet fields, the ground being highly cultivated, water and disease enter and kill many of the insects The first are and whit many of the insects. The flour moth and the Indian meal moth are likewise web worms. They live in flours, meals, and dried fruits. The best remedy is to clean up and admit fresh air and sunlight to the flour-bins and pantries.

THE TORTRICIDS.

These are small moths, the larvae of many of which fold, roll, or tie leaves to form houses in which they live when not fooding. not feeding. The strawberry leaf folders may be found in every strawberry patch. They may be controlled by moving the leaves for its future lavae.

after the crop has been gathered and then burning the dry leaves where they lle. Straw may be added to increase



MES. Catherine P Blackburn.

BANKER STOUT'S FORTUNE.

Alleging fraud, suit has been commenced in the supreme court of Richmond county, to set aside a trust fund of \$150,000 provided by Jacob Stout, previous to his death on July 7 last, by which Mrs. J. S. C. Blackburn, widow of a son of the former Kentucky senator, and a 7-year-old child, Dorothy Blackburn, were the beneficiaries.

Mrs. Josefa N. Osborn, who claims to be the stepdaughter of Mr. Stout. who died at the age of 87, has asked the court, to set aside the indentures by which the money went to Mrs. Blackburn and the child.

Mr. Stout, who was formerly president of the stock exchange, was married to Mrs. Hannah Maria Nielson, mother of Mrs. Osborn, but there were no children.

A good airing before putting the clothes away is the first element of precaution against the ravages of clothes destroying moths. These in-sects are hair feeders; they eat wool or fur, but not vegetable fiber. They work on stored rugs and carpets as well as upon common woolens and furs. The clothes moths fly in the evening and dart uqickly from side to side in the light. We have two species, in one of which the larva forms a case, the other larva living free. A paper sack is the best protection againsth the pest of clothes moths. If a paper sack of sufficient size cannot be secured, then hy folding in thy cdges of large sheets of paper, so that they interlock, we can make paper cases of the required size. The ends should be tightly twisted. Moth balls cr powdered naphthaline should be placed inside of these sacks. Oil of cedar will also prevent the moths from laying their eggs. Mrs. Blackburn, who is a daughter of Gen. Sterling Price of the Confederacy, has for 10 years past lived in a mansion at 158 west Eighty-fifth street. She, with two other sisters, inherited a fortune of \$500,000 from her father, the house falling to Mrs. Blackburn. By way of meeting the suit, Mrs. Blackburn, through her counsel, W. M. K. Olcott, has applied to the supreme court to be appointed guardian of the child, Dorothy Blackburn, Mrs. Blackburn, in her application, declares that she is not the mother of the child, and that she never tried to make Mr. Stout believe that he was the father of the girl.

reder will also prevent the moths from laying their eggs. The yucca moth has the most in-teresting life habits of any of the moths. It has developed certain in-stincts that make the yucca absolutely dependent upon the moth. The moth carries the pollen to the stigma and deposits it there. Then she lays her eggs on the stigma. The worm hatches out and feeds on the growing seeds. The moth pollinalis the flower, so that its offspring will have some-thing to feed upon in the shape of the fertilized seeds. This is one of the most remarkable instances of the adap-tation of the insect to the needs of the plant, and of the instinctive wis-dom of the insect in making provision for its future layae.

PLENTY OF TROUBLE

THE CODLING MOTH. This is the worm that infests the berown spot on each wing. They me out early in spring and after the caesura of a foreign a

DESERET EVENING NEWS THURSDAY APRIL 16 1908



This is the worm that infests the ople. The moths are dark gray, with brown spot on each wing. They me out early in spring and after the ople blooms have fallen lay their eggs the leaves and young apples. Most the worms of the first brood bore to the apple at the end opposite the n-the calyx end. The larvae lives the heart of the apple. When neara to the apple at the end opposite the in-the calyx end. The larvae lives in the heart of the apple. Whon near-try full grown, it cuts its way to the surface and drops to the ground. It finds some sheltered place, as under he apple tree bark, in which to spin its cocoon, from which a week or ten days later the moth issues. The second brood burrow into the side of the ap-ple, and vary their life by passing the winter in the cocoon stage, the moth energing in the spring. These facts indicate two means of combatting the pest. First we should spray with Paris green or some other arsenite immediately after the blossoms fall from the tree. The calyx of the young apple is then pointing upward, and the little cup formed by its leaflets can be worms entering here are killed by eat-ing this poison. The other means must be used in conjunction with spraying. The tree is wrapped with a burlap band in June before the worms leave the apple. By examining these bands found therein, we prevent the second brood from being numerous. THE PEACH TWIG BORER.

THE PEACH TWIG BORER.

The peach twig horer is another in-tect that is becoming altogether too numerous in Utah. The larva hiber-ates through the winter in burrows in he back. It comes out in early spring nd burrows into the young twigs of he beace tree. A second brood dam-ges the fruit in the same way. The estruction of all fallen fruit and the rimming and burning of all injured wigs with winter spraying, will af-ord the best remedy.

THE TINY MOTHS.

The timids, or they moths, are very small, but include some important kinds, including the clothes moth, and yurca moths, and lear mixers. This is one of the best groups for illustra-tion in school study, the leaves and builts illustrating that, work being Mustrating their work being minon. The whole group is in-The leaf miners burrow in the of plants, including the leaves

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.





Reaches the spot. Stops pain. The Great Pile Rem-edy. Put up in tubes with rectal nozzle, 50 cents. out the premises. It was sent by the king of Abyssinia as a present to Mr. Roosevelt. For the past three years this animal has occupied a stall in Menelik's stables and is guite well domesticated. Drug Dept. 112-114 Main

NERVOUSNESS AND NERVE

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take. If you get tired easily; mentally and physically take Hood's-it will do you good.

SHAKESPEARE ON TRIAL IN PARIS.

"Julius Caesar" has been performed at the Odeon Theatre, in Paris, under at the Odeon Theatre, in Paris, under its manager, Antonie, who at his little Independent Theatre two years ago gave so sensational a performance of "King Lear." A correspondence of the performance, declares that "in a coun-try without Shakespearean tradition" so "fearlessly to face, and triumphant-ily to solve, the problem of Shakes-pearean representation is a fact making for universal culture." The achieve-ment of Mr. Antanie is halled as a tour de force and an example to English-speaking producers, for the play was presented "from the very first line of the very first scene to the very last line of the very last scene"--no single line being omitted or transposed. The translation is described as close and literal, fitting "like tights to the body of the phrase; the form is there, but, alas, the bloom of the flesh color is invisible." "It tickles the puns and stops at nothing." On the night of the first performance a brilliant audience came over the Scene, and Shakespeare, says the correspondent, was "at the stoke and have a brilliant audience to the top and the scene and shakespeare, says the correspondent, was "at the its manager, Antonie, who at his little

came over the Scene, and Shakespeare, says the correspondent, was "at the stake and bay'd about with many ene-mies." We read further: "He was on his trial before one of the most representative and brillant houses that Paris can assemble. For

MENELIK'S GIFT TO ROOSEVELT. The fine specimen of the Grevy zebra shown herewith arrived recently at the Washington zoological gardens, and it is being trained to draw a carriage







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