

Belleville, Pa., June 5, 1903.

A STATE OF MIND.

In the state of Mass. There lives a lass I love to go N. C. No other Miss. Can'er I wish. Be half so dear to Me. R. I. is blue And her cheeks the hue Of shells where waters wash; On her pink white phiz There Nev. Ariz. The least complexion. La! could I win. This love of Minn. I'd ask for nothing more. But I only dream Upon the theme, And Conn, it'er and Ore. Why is it, pray? I can't Ala. This love that makes me ill? N. Y., O., W. Kan. Nev. Ver. I Propose to her my will? I shun the task 'Twould be to ask This gentle maid to wed; And so, to press My suit, I guess Alaska Pa. instead.

Plants You Must Let Alone.

Caution for City Children in the Country. Some Cultivated Plants, Others Wild.

The summer season, when so many city-bred children run wild in rural parts, is now at hand, and as many reports come every year during this season of cases of poisoning of children by eating or handling poisonous plants, a brief and non-technical description of some of the plants most commonly met with and those most apt to tempt and deceive children, if not grown persons, may serve as a wholesome warning.

Many of the growths harmful to human beings are not the wild productions of the fields and woods, but are cultivated in vegetable and flower gardens. How many people know, for instance, that the lovely fragrant lily of the valley bears deadly poison in every part of it—root, branch and flower? The pleasant bitter-flavor of the flower of the lily of the valley is a great attraction to children. Severe attacks follow the swallowing of the juice obtained by chewing either the flower or the leaf, and death from paralysis of the heart is sometimes the result.

Varieties of orchids, both cultivated and wild—among the latter the pretty lady-slippers—fox glove, narcissus, oleander, and other commonly cultivated flowering plants, are poisonous. Many varieties of plants yield tempting fruit, fair to the eye and agreeable to the palate, but of a most disastrous effect when taken into the stomach. And there are many plants and vines in the country, particularly in the region where town people spend their summer vacations, whose mere contact with the skin is poisonous.

Plants of the former class are more easily guarded against on account of their conspicuous appearance, but the latter are often so unpretending in aspect, and so intermingling in their growth, that they strike their victim without warning and, what is still more aggravating, without any immediate sensation by which they may at the time be discovered.

The most familiar illustration of this is found in the poison ivy, of which every one has heard and so few even among those living in close proximity to it, have much knowledge. This vine is a decidedly rambling habit, like its offensive neighbor, the harmless Virginia creeper. Its beauty makes it attractive at once to the person unaware of the danger that lies concealed beneath that aspect of innocence. Its three shining, intensely green, pointed leaflets are disposed at the end of a stem two or three inches in length, and by that one sign the vine may be readily distinguished from the Virginia creeper, which has five leaflets.

While the poison vine and harmless one may frequently be found growing together on trees and walls and fences, the harmless one is never found clambering among huckleberry bushes or blackberry bushes or in thickets, in all of which places the poisonous one has a treacherous trick of creeping, as if for the very purpose of way-laying berry-pickers and stinging them.

There is a law in New York which provides that every property owner shall destroy and keep rooted out poison ivy on his premises, but any one passing through the rural districts of any of the nearby counties may see this dangerous plant growing luxuriously and undisturbed on farm fences and walls, on trees and in old fields.

The poison sumac, known also as the poison dogwood and poison elder, is another wild growth in a frequent menace to the sojourner in rural parts. This plant is a tall shrub, with frequent long stems, on each of which will be either six or thirteen smooth leaflets, in form like a rose leaf. At the base of the leaf stalk are scraggly clusters of greenish-lued flowers.

The poison sumac is very common all through the Atlantic states, from Maine to Florida. Its wood has a faint sulphurous odor, and one breath of it is sufficient to inoculate some constitutions with poison the symptoms of which are similar to those of the poison ivy, and, if anything, more severe.

One of the commonest of poison plants readily accessible to children roaming promiscuously about the rural districts is the young shoots of the common broad leaf laurel. These shoots resemble closely the winter green plant, and the many instances of death among children who have eaten the leaves of this laurel in mistake for wintergreen show how prone children are to be tempted and deceived by them. This plant grows abundantly on stony hillsides and it will be wise for parents to see that their children do not hunt the wintergreen in such places.

Notwithstanding the almost invariable unattractiveness of the plant where it grows, and not only the lack of beauty in both flower and fruit, but the offensive odor that is peculiar to both, the commonest of all the poisonous plants and one of the most dangerous, the jimson weed, moves children by some strange fascination to seek it and to endanger their lives with its flower, its leaves and its seeds.

This rank and offensive weed grows in waste places about barnyards, in abandoned excavations and on dumping grounds. Its dirty-white, trumpet shaped flowers and prickly, almost round pods are familiar objects in summer. The prickly pod is called the thorn apple in some localities and the mad apple in others, causing the plants to shut down.

tain if taken into the stomach will produce nauseating intoxication, followed by a deep and long stupor. Taken in larger quantity they bring on violent convulsions, prolonged stupor, delirium and frequently death. The leaves of this weed produce similar effects, differing only in degree.

A ramble through the woods or moist, shady places along in midsummer may see among the ferns or other rank growths a brilliant cluster of scarlet berries, grouped closely about the top of a short, straight stalk, close to the ground. This scarlet bunch of seeds took the place of what earlier in the season was the flower familiarly known as Jack-in-the-pulpit. The root of the plant is the growth known to the rural small boy as the Indian turnip.

That root and these attractive and tempting red berries are poisonous, the root particularly so. No other noxious plant brings grief so often to children as the Indian turnip, with the exception of the wild carrot, and both have a singular fascination for them.

Little boys and girls who seek brook sides or small ponds, fishing or picnicking, are likely to meet with the wild carrot, and to be attracted by its pretty white flowers. Plucking the flowers is quite apt to take the plants out of the ground by the root, and the pleasant, aromatic odor of the rich-looking yellow root is enough to entice even a person much nearer the years of discretion than a twelve-year-old boy or girl.

The taste of the root is pleasing, but the poison it contains soon brings blindness, staggering and convulsions to the unfortunate one who may have eaten of it. If the victim of wild carrot poisoning passes into a state of unconsciousness, death is sure to result.

As to the Indian turnip, the first taste of it is so pleasant that a child, or a grown person, either, is apt to take more than one bite before the first alarming symptoms of the root's real nature appear. The tongue begins to smart with an intense burning and quickly swells until it seems to fill the whole mouth. As a slice of this fierce root applied to the flesh will soon raise a blister, the effects of it on the mouth and after swallowing may be imagined.

Long and violent nausea and severe convulsions seize the victim, and although the fatalities that follow this poisoning are not many, the illness that is a sequence to it is severe, and long enough often, to outlast the summer vacation. So the bright berries and tempting root of this plant are very good things to be acquainted with and then to avoid.

There are many other plants common to country vacation places that are more or less of a poisonous character, but the ones here referred to are those most likely to prove dangerous.—N. Y. Sun.

Earthquake Brings Death to Two Thousand Persons.

Asiatic Town Completely Wiped Out by Freak of Nature. Every House in the Place Being Demolished.

Not since the eruptions of Mt. Pelee a year ago has a disaster so complete in its destruction occurred as the earthquake which claimed the lives of 2,000 people, residents of Melazgher, a little town in the vilayet of Van, 80 miles southeast of Erzurum, on the Euphrates, on April 29th, news of which reached here Friday morning.

The town was destroyed with its entire population. In this number were included 700 Armenians and the troops forming the garrison of Melazgher.

In addition to the destruction wrought at Melazgher 400 houses in neighboring villages were overthrown. As yet no reports of any loss of life have been received from towns other than the one mentioned. Colonel Khalil Bey, commanding the garrison of Melazgher, with his wife and family, as well as other officers and 80 soldiers, were killed.

Lieutenant Colonel Tayib-Bey, who escaped, and whose family perished, went insane. The telegraph operator who, out of the news of the disaster, said he himself was badly injured, and that his wife and sister had been killed.

Details of the catastrophe are hard to obtain. Melazgher is situated in Asiatic Turkey to the east of the lake of Van. It lies on the ill-defined borderland of Armenia and Kurdistan, and is out of the way of commerce.

It is not considered strange here that news of the disaster was not received earlier. Van is possessed of but meager means of communication, and although the operator mentioned above sent what news he was able to transmit on the day after the earthquake, nothing was known here of the matter until Friday morning.

The population of Melazgher was made up mostly of Mohammedans, Armenians and Nestorian Kurds. Besides trade and agriculture the inhabitants engaged in a few industries, such as the making of coarse cotton chintzes, a highly priced goat-hair waterproof moire antique, a thick woolen cloth called "shapak," and a excellent soap prepared from the saline efflorescences of Lakes Van and Ercheb.

Big Strike Coming.

Greatest in History of Textile Industries to be inaugurated in Philadelphia. Thousands of Workmen Will Quit Work Voluntarily because Their Demand for a Shorter Day is Not Granted.

One of the greatest strikes in the history of the textile industries of the country was inaugurated in Philadelphia and vicinity at quitting time Saturday night until the textile manufacturers grant the demands of the workers, who ask that their working time be reduced from sixty-six to fifty-five hours a week. Philadelphia is one of the great textile centres of the world, nearly 200,000 men, women and children being employed in the various branches of the industry. It is expected that on Monday 80,000 persons will have voluntarily laid down their work in the hope of forcing the manufacturers to give them shorter hours.

There was a large meeting of delegates of the textile workers at the Kensington lycium, who were overwhelmingly in favor of a strike. One of the resolutions was as follows: "We, the Central Union of Textile workers, hereby instruct all affiliated organizations, who have not been granted the fifty-five hour work week to cease work before the 1st of June."

This was signed by the executive board and it was given out that 250 local unions had voted in favor of the adoption of the measure. Four local unions were reported as not voting. The only negative to the proposition was from the union art square workers, a comparatively small body of workers.

Fortunes Found by Farmers.

Valuable Plants Discovered by Accident.

There are bargains and finds to be made in the plant world equal to any picked up in old curiosity shops. Some time ago a Glasgow gentleman received from his son in Egypt an envelope full of peas, which were said to have been found in the tombs of one of the Pharaohs. He sent them to a friend of his at Kames, in the Isle of Bute, who sowed them. They grew up into plants quite unlike anything known at present, strong and about six feet high, with a great white flower having a red centre. The pods were long, and full of excellent peas. The new old variety found a ready sale at good prices.

There have recently been imported into England specimens of the 'glycine subterranea,' a plant which is in some respects the most curious in the world. Mr. Ballard, who has reported on it, says that its roots contain every principle necessary for human food. The plant was discovered by a coffee grower in Uganda. Its bulb is shaped like an egg, and is of a dark red hue with black stripes. It is ground into a flour which tastes like chestnuts. Two pounds of this flour is sufficient to keep a man for a day, and will supply the place of bread, meat, butter and vegetables. Unfortunately, the glycine will not flourish in our cold climate. It is, however, to be introduced in India and Brazil, where it should prove an enormous addition to the food plants there available. No doubt its finder will make a very good thing of his discovery.

A delicious jelly known as "roselle" is now selling in London. It is even more delicate than the finest red current jelly. It is made from the flowers of a kind of hibiscus known as the "sabariffa." The discovery that these flowers were edible was made by an Indian indigo grower. He knew that another plant of the same family—the okra—produced pods which were delicious when cooked, and this gave him the idea of trying the sabariffa. After various experiments, he found that the flowers would make a preserve. He sent some pots of this to a Bombay firm, and asked them what they would offer for his secret. They eventually paid him a couple of hundred pounds, but are now selling more than that value of the jelly annually.

The new dumbbell fruit, which first came to London two years ago, has a curious history. In 1886 a young farmer named Jeffreys quarreled with a girl he was about to marry, and the match was broken off. A week before the marriage day he sailed for India, and after drifting about for some years, finally settled in a small island off Ceylon. The poor fellow had consumption, and knew that he could not live long, so he existed quietly, amusing himself by cultivating fruit trees. He produced several curious varieties, among them the dumbbell fruit. He lived long enough to see this in full bearing, and to know that it was a great success. Then, in 1895, he died. His heirs have a gold mine in the twenty-acre orchard he planted of this strange fruit. It has the shape of a Siamese twin peach and a flavor between that of a peach and a pineapple.

Without doubt the greatest fortune ever made by one man from a single plant was that secured from pampas-grass by Mr. Joseph Sexton. Forty years ago this gentleman was farming near Santa Barbara, in California, and he planted a few dozen of the pampas-grass plants to adorn his garden. One day he accidentally discovered that by gathering the female plant while yet immature, pulling the head from the sheath and drying it in the sun, a beautiful fluffy feathery plume could be obtained. He sent some to New York, where people were delighted with the beauty of the new ornament. Within a few years the discoverer of pampas-grass had thirty acres of it, producing a quarter of a million plumes, which sold for £6 to £10 a thousand. Even to-day, though the price of the plumes has fallen very greatly, pampas-grass growing is still a profitable industry.

He Made Himself Understood. She—Do you know that lady in the far corner? He—In a way. I have a listening acquaintance with her. "I don't believe I understand you sir. 'She is my wife.'"

WORST OF ALL EXPERIENCES.—Can anything be worse than to feel that every minute will be your last? Such was the experience of Mrs. S. H. Newson, Decatur, Ala. "For three years," she writes, "I endured insufferable pain from indigestion, stomach and bowels trouble. Death seemed inevitable when doctors and all remedies failed. At length I was induced to try Electric Bitters and the result was miraculous. I improved at once and now I'm completely recovered. For Liver, Kidney, Stomach and Bowel troubles Electric Bitters is the only medicine. Only 50c. It's guaranteed by Green's druggist."

Medical.

You tax the kidneys—overwork them. They can't keep up the continuous strain. The back gives out—it aches and pains; Urinary troubles set in. Don't wait longer—take Doan's Kidney Pills. Belleville people tell you how they act. Geo. Cox, residing on what is known as Halfmoon hill, says: "I can conscientiously recommend Doan's Kidney Pills judging from what they did for me. I suffered intensely from pains in my back and lameness across my kidneys. Called attention to this paper about Doan's Kidney Pills attracted my attention and I called at F. Potts Green's drug store and got a box. They did me great good and although I did not take them as regularly as I should for the moment the pain ceased and I felt better. I stopped taking them. They gave me the greatest relief and I can give them the credit of saving me much suffering."

BACK GIVES OUT.

PLENTY OF BELLEVILLE READERS HAVE THIS EXPERIENCE.

Geo. Cox, residing on what is known as Halfmoon hill, says: "I can conscientiously recommend Doan's Kidney Pills judging from what they did for me. I suffered intensely from pains in my back and lameness across my kidneys. Called attention to this paper about Doan's Kidney Pills attracted my attention and I called at F. Potts Green's drug store and got a box. They did me great good and although I did not take them as regularly as I should for the moment the pain ceased and I felt better. I stopped taking them. They gave me the greatest relief and I can give them the credit of saving me much suffering."

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Everything that is modern is found in these stoves. We ask you to come and see them for yourselves. The prices are the lowest, considering quality, etc.

TINNING.—Our tinning is up to date. We are prepared to do all kinds of work in this line. For spouting and roofing we use none but the best materials and the best workmen.

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS.—We have also a full line of paints, oils, varnishes and glass at the lowest prices.

WE ask the public to come and see our stock. We will be pleased to quote prices at any time. It is our desire to deal fair, as we wish to continue in business.

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LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD.

Table with columns for Westward routes, listing stations and departure times.

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