

POISONOUS PLANTS ABOUND IN NEARLY ALL STATES OF UNION

Dangerous Growths Are a Source of Great Peril to Man and Beast. Death Lurks In Some of the Most Attractive Forms of Vegetation.

At this time of the year it behooves every one who lives or sojourns in the country to be on the alert for poisonous plants. Disease and death lurk in some of the most attractive vegetation in the wilds and even in some of the flowers so carefully coaxed to perfection in gardens throughout the land.

A stroll through the woods may bring one into contact with a deadly plant, the very proximity of which suffices to produce a life long affliction. A tempting and palatable dish of vegetables may kill, as is attested by the annual records of persons poisoned by mushrooms. And, in addition to these dangers to human health and life, there is a vast yearly loss of live stock, either destroyed or made useless by eating poisonous weeds, flowers and fruits.

There is hardly a section of the United States that is free from dangerous vegetable growth of some kind, and, unfortunately, complete lists and descriptions of all the poisonous plants are not yet available. A lot of the most deadly, however, have been classified and their effects and characteristics carefully observed.

The various species of water hemlock (cicuta) kill a number of children each year. The number of cicuta killed by one species of cicuta in Oregon alone is estimated to be over 100 per annum.

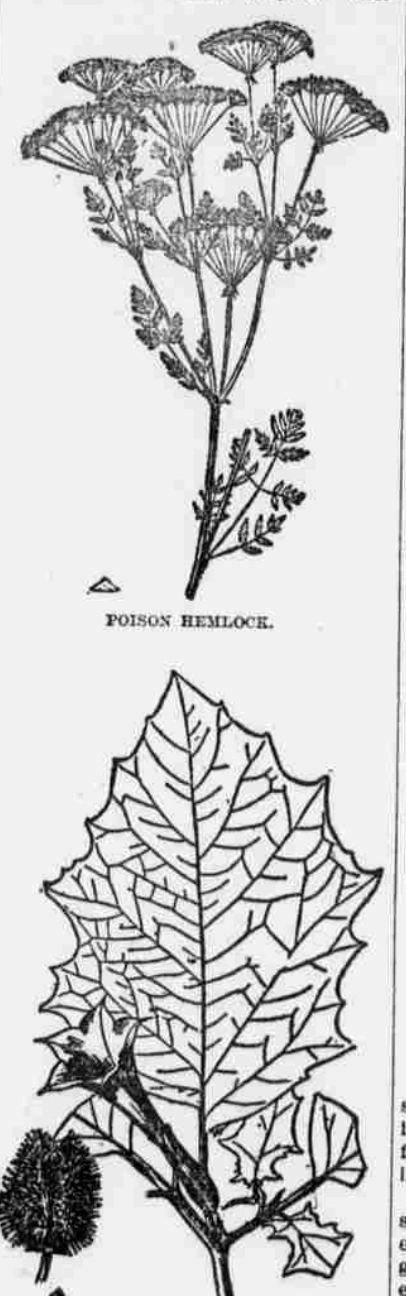
The damage caused by the well known loco weed in Colorado is so

ments. The animal dies, as if from starvation, in periods ranging from a few months to one or two years.

Effects of Ivy.

Poison ivy is a clinging or trailing shrub (sometimes erect), with variable three foliate leaves, aerial rootlets and greenish flowers, appearing in May and June. The smooth, waxy white fruit often remains on the plant until late in winter. The leaves often resemble those of the box elder. They differ from those of the Virginia creeper in having only three leaflets instead of five.

It occurs wild in abundance throughout the United States as far west as eastern Texas, eastern Kansas and Minnesota. It causes eruption where-



ever the leaves or juice comes in contact with the skin. An alcoholic solution of sugar of lead (lead acetate) is recommended by Dr. Franz Pfaff of Harvard as a wash.

The solution, it must be remembered, is itself very poisonous if taken internally.

Through ignorance or carelessness and at the imminent risk of causing great bodily discomfort to many persons, this vine is sometimes planted about suburban and even city residences for the sake of ornament.

The red buckeye is a native in fertile valleys from Virginia to Florida. It is sparingly represented in Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky and West Virginia. It is a shrub eight to ten feet high, with opposite long stemmed leaves and numerous clusters of bright red flowers, which appear in March.

Used In Fishing.

The fruit is smooth, even when young. The seeds are mahogany colored and elegantly polished. The records of its poisonous action are mostly confined to its use as a means of procuring fish, but cattle are sometimes killed by eating the fruit.

It was formerly, and perhaps is still, the practice to stir the bruised seeds or twigs into small ponds and gather the stupefied fish by hand as they rise to the surface.

The common horse chestnut is poisonous. In England, however, it is fed to cattle after the removal of the poison by thorough washing with alkali.

The Ohio buckeye is also known for its poisonous qualities. The fruit of the California buckeye is sometimes made into soup and bread by the Round Valley Indians, after removing the poison by roasting and leaching.

A plant that all country schools should know and distinguish, as it has played havoc with so many young children, is the water hemlock, the roots of which are eaten in the spring-time with fatal effect in the mistake for sweet cicuta root and other aromatic or edible roots. It is a smooth, erect, perennial plant, three to eight feet high, with a rigid, hollow stem, numerous branches, finely dissected

leaves, white flowers and a cluster of spindle shaped roots, which vary in length from one and one-half to three inches.

It grows commonly in swamps and damp soil throughout the Atlantic states, westward to Louisiana, Iowa and Minnesota, much less commonly northwestward through Nebraska to the Rocky mountains and in New Mexico.

The prominent symptoms of water hemlock poisoning are vomiting, colicky pains, staggering, unconsciousness and frightful convulsions, ending in death.

A new cousin is the poison hemlock, which—not the magnificent evergreen tree, the pride of our forests, as has been ignorantly said—is the plant the Greeks used as a public poison. Poison hemlock is a smooth, purple spotted, hollow stemmed biennial, two to seven feet high. The fresh leaves have an extremely nauseating taste and when bruised emit a characteristic mouse-like odor.

Where Hemlock Grows.

Poison hemlock is rather common on waysides and in waste places in New York, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio and not rare in the New England states and in Michigan. The symptoms in man are such as are due to a general and gradual weakening of muscular power. The power of sight is often lost, but the mind usually remains clear until death ensues, as it soon does from the gradual paralysis of the lungs.

A very common but poisonous weed is the jimson weed, which is now common in waste grounds about dwellings in all of the states east of Iowa and Louisiana, with perhaps the exception of Minnesota. Cases of poisoning arise in adults from its excessive use as a stimulant or as a medicine. Children are sometimes tempted to eat the fruit if they are permitted to play where the weed is to be found.

Many children have been poisoned by eating the seeds of the purple flowered



species which sometimes is cultivated in gardens as a curiosity under the fanciful trade name of "night blooming cactus."

The symptoms of jimson weed poisoning are headache, vertigo, nausea, extreme thirst, dry, burning skin and general nervous confusion, with dilated pupils, loss of sight and of voluntary motion and sometimes mania, convulsions and death.

Deadly Black Cherry.

A plant which causes death with terrible suddenness is the black cherry, which is used extensively for ornament. It is a handsome forest tree growing from sixty to eighty feet high, and the fruit is shining and black, about a quarter of an inch in diameter. The poison is prussic acid, which is distilled from the kernels of the seed and from the leaves. As is natural in cases of prussic acid poisoning, death comes rapidly after eating.

Everybody knows of the deadly nightshade. But how many people would recognize it if they saw it? It is a smooth annual plant, growing from one to two feet high, with ovate leaves and drooping clusters of small white flowers. The berries are black and juicy and ripen from July until September or October.

Bittersweet, which belongs to the same family, is a larger plant with purple flowers, while the fruit is red. This also is poisonous. A third one of the same family is the spreading nightshade. Its flowers are white and the fruits are green berries.

It will surprise most persons to learn that the beautiful lily of the valley, whose flowers are emblems of purity, is poisonous, and acts on the heart like digitalis, finally stopping the action altogether and causing death after much suffering.

The poison is convallamarin, a crystalline compound with a bitter and afterward sweetish taste, and it is found in all parts of the plant from the stem to the leaves and flowers.

The showy lady's slipper, larger yellow lady's slipper and smaller yellow lady's slipper have glandular hairs which cover the stem and leaves and convey a poisonous oil which is much like the oil of the poison ivy in its effect.

Belonging to the same family as poison ivy is the swamp or poison sunnuc, also known as poison dogwood, poison elder, poison ash, poison tree and thunderwood. It is a bushy shrub, growing from six to thirty feet high, and its long pinnate leaves come in clusters of from seven to thirteen entire leaflets. The wood has a faint but distinctive sulphurous odor, and the leaf scars are very prominent

TEMPERANCE NOTES

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

RETORT OF RUDYARD KIPLING

Temperance Principles "Done Up" in Carburetor Disclosed in Story Told of English Writer.

Temperance principles "done up" in a carburetor are disclosed in the following story told of Rudyard Kipling.

"The host stood over a tray.

"Drink, Kipling?" he asked—the luncheon gong had sounded.

"No, thanks," said Kipling.

"Don't you ever touch anything?" asked a youth who wanted an excuse to hear himself address Kipling. The others were listening for the answer.

"No," said Kipling, "I never could make up my mind to pour lighted petrol into my carburetor." He grinned boyishly at his own joke, so did we all.

"What's that, Kipling?" demanded the host, mixing a Martini. "Your carburetor! Afraid of burning holes in it? Why, look at me!"

"Yes, look at you," said Kipling. "You've got no carburetor. It's been burned out. It's burned into so many holes that there's just a big place where it used to be."

YOUR DRINK OF THE WORLD

One and One-Quarter Million Dollars' Worth of State Water and Disease Germs Consumed.

Every hour the world drinks down one-and-a-quarter million dollars' worth of beer. Beer is chiefly stale water and disease germs. It also contains a little malt and hops and a little alcohol. People who refuse to drink water from a rain barrel because there may be wiggle-tails in it, will cheerfully swallow down beer, 93 per cent. months-old water with which thousands of squirming, kicking germs go down at every gulp. Then the beer drinker wonders why he gets so fat, why his flesh is so soft, and why he gets out of breath so easily. A walking, germ-storehouse cannot expect to have the hard, sound muscles and steady heart of the man who drinks pure, clear water.

LIQUOR AND SUMMER OUTINGS

Amount of Money Spent Yearly for Intoxicating Drinks Would Give Us All Annual Vacations.

The amount of money we spend every year in the United States, directly and indirectly, for liquor would give a two weeks' vacation to every man, woman and child in the land, with their board and expenses paid. We spend approximately \$1,500,000,000 a year for alcoholic drinks, and we spend as much more for judges, police, jails, poorhouses and insane asylums to take care of the people who get into trouble through hard drink. That makes \$3,000,000,000, or \$30 apiece for everybody. For a family of father, mother and four children it amounts to \$180 a year, a nice sum for an outing in the country.—New York American.

HE NEVER BLAMED THE BOOZE.

His joints were full of rheumatism, His appetite was slack; He had pains between the shoulders, Chills up and down his back; He suffered with insomnia, At night he couldn't snooze, He said it was the climate— He never blamed the booze!

His clothes were getting sedy, His nose was getting red, His children always hungry, Himself not too well fed. His family he neglected, His wife he did abuse; He blamed all her relations— But he never blamed the booze!

Good Trade and Drinking.

The report of the prison commissioners for Scotland for 1911 shows that the proportion of commitments to population was very high—9.78 per 1,000 as compared with 5.18 in England and Wales. There was a diminution in cases of serious crime, but an increase in assaults and a marked growth of miscellaneous offences chiefly drunkenness and other offences caused by drink. This, says the report, can be traced mainly to those districts where employment has been good and where wages have been unwisely spent.

Let's Make Them All Happy.

No thinking man can run a saloon and be happy. Ex-saloonkeepers in dry territory are shaking hands with folks who voted them out of business and saying, "We are glad to get out. It's hell to run a saloon. We're happier than we've been for years."—Harriet Zoll.

A Duke on Teetotalism.

The Duke of Portland, at a temperance meeting at Nottingham recently said that when he lately met with an accident he thought he would try to do without liquor of any kind, and as a result felt better in every way. He got up without a buzzing in his head in the morning, he could do a better day's work, and he really believed he should live a few years longer. This is valuable testimony, as showing that the most moderate drinker experiences as the result of his use of alcohol.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Special Closing Out Sale of Ladies' White Dresses for a few weeks at Menner & Co. 58W4

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IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF WAYNE COUNTY.

Mary E. Shevaller v A. I. Shevaller.

To A. I. SHEVALLER: You are hereby required to appear in the said Court on the second Monday in August next, to answer the complaint exhibited to the judge of said court by Mary E. Shevaller, your wife in the cause above stated, or in default thereof a decree of divorce as prayed for in said complaint may be made against you in your absence.

F. C. KIMBLE, Sheriff.

P. H. HOFF, Attorney.

Honesdale, Pa., July 11, 1913.

57W4.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—By virtue of process issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Wayne county, and State of Pennsylvania, and to me directed and delivered, I have levied on and will expose to public sale, at the Court House in Honesdale, on

FRIDAY, AUG. 15, 1913, 2 P. M.

All the defendant's right, title, and interest in the following described property—viz:

All that certain lot or parcel of land situate in Preston Township, Wayne county, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a heap of stones, the corner of lots numbered 29, 30, 37 and 38 in the allotment of the Cadwalder-Equibank tract; thence by said lot No. 29, north twenty-seven degrees west, one hundred and sixty-four rods to a stone corner; thence by land in the warranty name of Michael Kryder north sixty-three degrees east, one hundred and six rods to stones by lot No. 31 south sixty-three degrees west, one hundred and six rods to the place of beginning. Being lot No. 30, and containing one hundred and eight acres and one hundred and eight acres, more or less. Being same property which Richard W. Murphy, Sheriff of Wayne County, conveyed to Bertha M. Tiffany by deed dated April 3, 1866, and recorded in Sheriff's Deed Book No. 6, page 151, and recorded in the Recorder's office in and for Wayne county in Deed Book No. 81, page 151.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Preston, in the county of Wayne and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a stone corner of lots No. 29, 30, 37 and 38 of the allotment of T. Cadwalder; thence by said lot No. 30, north 93 degrees east, one hundred and six rods to a stone corner; thence by lot No. 36 of said allotments south two and one-half degrees east, eighty rods to a stake and stones corner near the place of Cornelia Riley's land; thence north along the said line twenty-seven degrees west, eighty rods to the place of beginning. Containing fifty-three acres, being the same more or less. Being same land which Wm. J. Davey and Margaret Huches Davey granted and conveyed to Bertha M. Tiffany by deed dated May 25, 1860, and recorded in Wayne County in Deed Book No. 87, page 171, etc.

Being the same property that J. W. Tiffany and Bertha M. Tiffany conveyed to George E. Haynes by deed dated February 27, 1906, and recorded in Wayne county in Deed Book No. 94, page 466.

About one-half improved land, one two-story frame house, frame barn and other improvements.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Margaret Haynes and M. H. Davis, Executors of George E. Haynes, deceased, Mary E. Shevaller and W. J. Barnes, guardian ad litem at the suit of John A. Ballantine and Daniel W. Ballantine, assignees No. 201 March Term, 1912. Judgment, \$237.84. Attorneys, Mumford & Mumford.

TAKE NOTICE.—All bids and costs must be paid on day of sale or deeds will not be acknowledged.

FRANK C. KIMBLE, Sheriff.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION,

Estate of Warren Akers, late of Dreher township.

All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against said estate are notified to present them, duly attested, for settlement.

H. M. JONES, Administrator.

Newfoundland, Pa., July 15, 1913

That splitting Headache will get almost instant if you take a Neura Powder. 10 and 25 cts. Sold everywhere.

NOTICE TO WATER CONSUMERS!

The use of hose for sprinkling is absolutely prohibited, except between the hours of 6 and 8 a. m. and 6 and 8 p. m.

Honesdale Con. Water Co.

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(Our CAPITALIZATION is the DEPOSITORS SECURITY)

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Nov. 12, 1912.