ANCIENT POISON LORE

Some Obscure Facts Revealed by Study of Toxicology.

THE PENALTY OF THE PEACH.

A Document of Antiquity That Shows the Egyptians Knew How to Make and Use Prussic Acid—The Poisons of Ancient Greece and Rome.

In the mythology of Greece there was a somber saga which declared that in the far north, later described as Colchis, there dwelt some sorcerers—children of the sun. Of these Hecate posssessed vast knowledge of poisonous herbs, which passed to her daughter Medea, who administered drugs to that dragon which guarded the Golden Fleece and urged Jason to gladiator-like achievements.

Menes, one of the oldest of the Egyptian kings, and Attalus Phylometer, the last king of Pergemus, undoubtedly possessed wide knowledge of medicinal plants. Attalus Phylometer compounded medicines and experimented with poisons. He was familiar with hyoscyamus, aconite, veratrum, conium and others.

Mithradates Eupator went further than either of these, however, as he prepared the famous mixture theriaca, composed of fifty-four ingredients, and which in later days sold at a great price. There is further evidence of the chemical knowledge of the Egyptians as disclosed in embalming and various technical works.

The most interesting feature of the poison lore of Egypt, however, is the fact that the Egyptians were acquainted with prussic acid, one of the most deadly poisons. They distilled it from certain plants and trees, notably the peach. In the Louvre there is an ancient Egyptian papyrus on which has been deciphered:

"Pronounce not the name of I. A. O. under the penalty of the peach."

This is supposed to be a death warning to those who might be tempted to reveal mysteries in connection with the religious rites of the priests.

It is certain that the Romans learned of prussic acid from the Egyptians, for history has it that in the reign of Tiberius a Roman knight accused of treason drank poison and fell dead at the feet of the senators.

In ancient Greece poison was the favorite method of capital punishment and suicide, and it is of interest that self destruction was considered by the Greeks as an exemplary means of freeing the soul from the body. Valerius Maximus relates that he "saw a woman of quality in the island of Ceos who, having lived happily for ninety years, obtained leave to take a poisonous draft, lest by living longer she should happen to have a change in her good fortune."

Nicander of Colophon (204-138 B. C.) wrote the most ancient works extant on the subject of poisons. In one treatise he described the effects of snake venom, in another he considered the properties of opium, henbane, certain fungi, colchicum, aconite and contium and recommended antidotes for them.

Dioscorides (40-90 A. D.) described the effects of cantharides, sulphate of copper, mercury, lead and arsenic. He described poisons under three heads—animal poisons, poisons from plants and mineral poisons.

Poison lore—"poison-lehre," as it was long called—was considered a forbidden subject for many ages. Gaten in his work "On Antidotes" remarks that the only authors who dared to write of poisons were Orpheus, Theologus, Morus, Mendesius the younger, Hellodorus of Athens, Aratus and a few others. Unfortunately none of their treatises is now in existence.

The sacred writings of India show that the art of poisoning was used for suicide, robbery and revenge, and here we learn that the original cattle poisoners lived in India. The Asiatics knew arsenic, aconite, opium and other poisons.

The ancient Hebrews were acquainted with certain poisons, and "vosch" and "chema" seem to have been the words used as general terms for poison.

The death of Socrates, Demosthenes, Hannibal and Cleopatra testify to the pharmaceutical knowledge of the ancients. Phrysa poisoned the Queen Statira in the reign of Artaxerxes II. (B. C. 405-359) by cutting food with a poisoned knife.

The professional poisoners arose early in the Christian era. It is recorded that Agrippina (A. D. 26) refused to eat apples at the table of her father-in-law Tiberius through fear of poison.—New York Times.

How We Change.

"Did you notice that woman's expression just then?" queried a traveler on an elevated train, and he pointed to a handsomely gowned woman whom the exigencies of transportation had placed directly opposite an aged and not too clean man. The old man was about to conceal a big red handkerchief.

"That old fellow," continued the traveler, "just took a pinch of snuff, and took it vigorously, and the operation appeared to give the woman nausea. Disgust was written all over her face. Think of it! A habit condemned universally by refinement today and once the habit of king, courtier and social exquisite. The jeweled snuff-box—what a treasure it was! And now—well, we do change, don't we?"—New York Globe.

The taxidermist makes an honorable living at a skin game.—Philadelphia Record.

LIFE IN MEXICO.

Where They Bar the Windows and Leave the Doors Open.

The City of Mexico swarms with life, yet it is still life. It is the hour of the siesta when you arrive and the streets are deserted of moving things, though every darkened doorway possesses its own colony of slumberers who have cast themselves down where they stood to sleep away the heat laden hours when no man works. Even the very dogs slink into the shadow of the dazzling walls and loll pitifully. The tinkle of mule bells is hushed. The cry of the muleteer sounds no longer. To walk through these streets with imperious foot, after the British fashion, seems sacrilege. One might be walking through a city of the dead.

But the hot hours pass, the city awakens, the mules strain and plunge at the collar, the dogs prowl about between the legs of those who pass, the shops are opened, the scent of garlic saturated cookery rises strongly, mantilla shrouded faces peep from ancient casemates protected by massive iron bars, and the city of sleep becomes a city of leisurely wakefulness. You notice these barred casemates particularly. They are a feature of Mexico. Householders bar the windows and leave the doors unfastened, and here you have an epitome of Mexican character: Do nothing openly, everything on the sly, even to wooing your lady-love.

You might spend a long lifetime in the City of Mexico and still leave much unseen, there are so many features to note—the actual city life, the life beyond those jealously guarded windows, the life lived in the flower scented patios where cooling fountains play with musical softness. Here comes a vaquero riding nonchalantly up the street, a typical product of Mexico, a cattle hand from one of the outlying ranches, a perfect fury unchained when the liquor of the country is in him, a gentle, dreamy child when the liquor has evaporated, and yet between the two events he might have committed a dozen murders without the slightest compunction. His swarthy face is alight with merry laughter. His earrings sparkle in the declining sun. The gay trappings of his magnificent horse fling back dazzling specks of color. In his chaparajos (those fringed overalls which protect the speckless white riding breeches from the dust of the way), his bell buttoned jacket, his sombrero, with the haft of a machete protruding from his crimson sash, he might be a hero of old legend instead of a commonplace cowboy.—Frank H. Shaw in Chambers' Journal.

Why Men Wear Trousers.

No living man of this age ever deliberately chose to "adopt trousers." He was forced into them and all other eccentricities of dress by woman. In the very earliest sartorial experience of every man he is swathed in a queer bundle of incoherent bandages by a woman. Later she puts him into cute little dresses so that the neighbors can't tell him from his little sister. Still later she cuts off his curls and puts him into knickerbockers, and he puts on "long pants" when she gives the word and not before. That is all that man has to do or ever had to do with wearing trousers. Woman forced him into them in the first place, and now he is afraid to wear anything else for fear of making a sensation.—Providence Journal.

Virginia Cabbage.

Select a small, fine pointed head of cabbage, cutting off the top for a lid. Cut out the center, leaving a wall an inch thick. Chop one cupful of cabbage very fine, then add one cupful each of ground ham and veal, one grated onion and finely chopped green pepper, six rolled crackers, two beaten eggs, one cupful of milk, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one-half teaspoonful each of celery salt and salt, one saltspoonful of white pepper and two dashes of cayenne. Mix thoroughly, fill cabbage, tie on the lid, put in a cheesecloth bag and boil in salted water for one hour. Slice crosswise and serve with cream sauce. Delicious. Serve the potato croquettes on the same platter.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Fatherly Advice.

"Dad," said the country youth who had just graduated from the district school, "I have long cherished a desire to go on the stage and have at last decided, with your permission, to"—

"My boy," interrupted the old granger, "all the world's a stage. You hitch the mules to the big red plow and transfer the outfit to the ten acre lot behind the barn, where you can enact the star role in that beautiful drama entitled 'Down on the Farm.'"—Chicago News.

Courtship In the North.

The old Eskimo lit a cup of walrus oil and peered over the sealskin curtain.

"Aurora," he called, sharply, "is that young man down there yet?"

"Yes, pa," answered the Eskimo belle.

"Well, I want you to cut him out, understand?"

"Er—you'll have to do it yourself, pa. He has been here so long he is frozen to the snow settee."—Success Magazine.

Qualified.

The great magazine editor sneered.

"What right have you," he asked, "to think you'll ever make a poet?"

"Well, sir," the youth said timidly, "I've been fasting man in a sideshow for the last two seasons."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

No man is wise at all times.—Pliny the Elder.

NOISY AFRICANS.

Laughter Seldom Heard In the Uproar of the Natives.

Among the African natives there can be nothing done without noise, according to a Pittsburg man who has traveled extensively in Africa.

"It is simply appalling, the rush, the roar, the chatter and the bustle, like Bedlam broke loose," the traveler said. "The principal object of conversation is said to be money, and the bubbub, bawling and uproar in all sorts of tones from shrill and screaming to gruff and growling, accompanied by all sorts of gesticulations, with tongue, head and feet, are beyond description.

"It is rather odd, but laughter is almost never heard in this uproar, and as for whistling it is a lost art. If there are any quarrels they are not to be heard in public, although when a company of natives gets to carry on an animated conversation it appears to the observer as if the next act would be a melee.

"In addition to these natural sounds there are others of an artificial character that are equally familiar to the traveler. Such is the noise of the drums called tomtoms, which are beaten on every occasion, and a kind of pipe about eighteen inches long, with holes like those of a flute and breathed through in a way that produces a variety of notes of a wild, discordant character. A frightful noise is made by the kaffa men blowing on a big shell."—Washington Post.

THE WITCHES' TREE.

Superstitions Regarding the Influence of the Elder.

Country people speak of the elder tree as "the witches' tree" and planted it near farm buildings and dairies to keep off witches. They also say that the roots should never come near a well, still less grow into it, or the water will be spoiled. Evelyn's opinion was also unfavorable. The diarist says: "I do by no means commend the scent of it, which is very noxious to the air.

"We learn from Biesius that a certain house in Spain, seated among many elder trees, diseased and killed nearly all its inhabitants, which, when at last they were grubbed up, became a very healthy and wholesome place."

Cattle scarcely touch the elder, and the mole is driven away by the scent. Carters often placed branches on their horses' heads to keep off flies. Nothing will grow well in the company of the elder, and when it has been removed and all its roots carefully grubbed up it is some few years before the ground becomes perfectly sweet and good for anything.

The berries, besides feeding the birds, make excellent country wine, delicious with soda water in summer or taken hot in winter. The wood is particularly good for skewers, and a curious red fungus grows on elder stumps. A species of elder in the Tyrol is covered with beautiful scarlet berries.—Selborne's Magazine.

Smart Electors.

At an open air political meeting in the north of England a man cried, "Hurrah for Jackson!" to which a bystander replied sarcastically, "Hurrah for a jackass!" "All right, my friend," exclaimed the first speaker. "You can hurrah for your candidate, and I'll do the same for mine!"

All electors are not so gifted, as the following experience of a canvasser in Devonshire clearly indicates:

"Whom are you voting for, my good fellow?" he asked.

"I votes for the lady."

"But there is no lady candidate standing."

"Well," replied Hodge, "Poll Early comes on my voting paper before the names of the two men, and I thought I'd vote for her. See!"—Chambers' Journal.

Noisy Avians.

The bellbird, which makes perhaps in its natural state the greatest noise of any known avian, is found both in South America and certain parts of Africa. Its voice will carry on a still day a distance of quite three miles. Its note is like the tolling of a distant church bell and is uttered during the heat of the day, when every other bird has ceased to sing and nature is hushed in silence. The hornbill, a bird which is widely distributed in India, the Malay archipelago and Africa, has also a very loud note. Its call has been described as "between the shriek of a locomotive and the bray of a donkey" and can be heard a distance of a couple of miles.

Where the Hippopotamus Lurks.

Herds of hippopotamuses are not found everywhere in central Africa. They stick to the swampy shores overgrown with the papyrus plant, which affords them cover by day when they come out to rest. At night they feed on land, sometimes walking long distances away from the lake or river in search of palatable herbs. The hippopotamus is a great eater. A cow hippopotamus stays with her calf until the young one gets strong enough to walk and swim.—Exchange.

She Knew.

"How stupid you are, Lola!" exclaimed her mother. "I don't believe you know the difference between a fried oyster and a whale."

"Yes, I do, mamma," replied the little miss. "One is cooked and the other isn't."—Chicago News.

Rapid Transit Returns.

"I wouldn't be guilty of doing a favor for a man and then in a day or two asking him to do one for me."

"No, nor I. I'd ask him right straight off, before his gratitude got a chance to cool."—Exchange.

Do You Open Your Mouth

Like a young bird and gulp down whatever food or medicine may be offered you? Or, do you want to know something of the composition and character of that which you take into your stomach whether as food or medicine?

Most intelligent and sensible people now-a-days insist on knowing what they employ whether as food or as medicine. Dr. Pierce believes they have a perfect right to *insist* upon such knowledge. So he publishes broadcast and on each bottle-wrapper, what his medicines are made of and verifies it under oath. This he feels he can well afford to do because the more the ingredients of which his medicines are made are studied and understood the more will their superior curative virtues be appreciated.

For the cure of woman's peculiar weaknesses, irregularities and derangements, giving rise to frequent headaches, backache, dragging-down pain or distress in lower abdominal or pelvic region, accompanied, ofttimes, with a debilitating, pelvic, catarrhal drain and kindred symptoms of weakness, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a most efficient remedy. It is equally effective in curing painful periods, in giving strength to nursing mothers and in preparing the system of the expectant mother for baby's coming, thus rendering childbirth safe and comparatively painless. The "Favorite Prescription" is a most potent, strengthening tonic to the general system and to the organs distinctly feminine in particular. It is also a soothing and invigorating nervine and cures nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysteria, spasms, chorea or St. Vitus's dance, and other distressing nervous symptoms attendant upon functional and organic diseases of the distinctly feminine organs.

A host of medical authorities of all the several schools of practice, recommend each of the several ingredients of which "Favorite Prescription" is made for the cure of the diseases for which it is claimed to be a cure. You may read what they say *for yourself* by sending a postal card request for a *free* booklet of extracts from the leading authorities, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., and it will come to you by return post.

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THE POET SAYS
"Beauty draws us by a single hair."
This seems like something of an exageration on the part of the poet, if at least does not apply to men. The man with a single hair would not draw worth a cent, unless as a curiosity.
People to look their best need hair, they need all they ever have. If the hair begins to go it is time to use
IMPERIAL HAIR TONIC.
This preparation saves hair. It stimulates the hair bulbs, cleans the scalp of dandruff or eruptions, and promotes new growth. Try it now.
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RESTORATION TO ENTRY OF LANDS IN NATIONAL FOREST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the lands described below, embracing 60 acres, within the Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), at the United States Land Office at Portland, Oregon, on August 10, 1909. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1st, 1906, and has not abandoned same, has a preference right to make homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the applications of the persons mentioned below, who have a preference right subject to the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to August 10th, 1909, on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. The lands are as follows: The Sw ¼ of Ne ¼, the E ½ of Nw ¼ of Se ¼, Sec. 3, T. 4 S., R. 10 W., W.M., listed upon the application of A. F. Gardner of Beaver, Oregon; Fred Dennett, Commissioner of the General Land Office. Approved May 21st, 1909: Frank Pierce, First Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Notice of Appointment of Administrator.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the Estate of MARTHA J. HASKINS, deceased, by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County. Now, therefore, all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby required to present them to me at Tillamook City, in Tillamook County, Oregon, with proper vouchers, on or before six months from the date hereof.

Dated the 21st day of June, 1909.

C. N. DREW,
Administrator of the Estate of Martha J. Haskins, deceased.

Administrator's Notice.

In the matter of the estate of Julia A. Mapes, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County, administrator of the estate of Julia A. Mapes, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same properly verified, as by law required, at the office of W. H. Cooper, in Tillamook City, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.

Dated this 11th day of June, 1909.

W. S. ALDERMAN,
Administrator of the estate of Julia A. Mapes, deceased.

Notice of Appointment of Administrator.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the Estate of ALBERT A. FORD, deceased, by the County Court of Oregon, for Tillamook County. Now, therefore, all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby required to present them to me at Tillamook City, in Tillamook County, Oregon, with proper vouchers, on or before six months from the date hereof.

Dated at Tillamook, Oregon, June 14th, 1909.

E. G. FORD,
Administrator of the Estate of Albert A. Ford, deceased.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior,
United States Land Office, Portland, Ore., March 31st, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that WALTER G. DUNGEY, of Tillamook, Oregon, who, on March 31st, 1909, made application for Timber Entry, No. 01067, for W ½ of Ne ¼ of section 34, township 1 North, range 9 West, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final timber proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. H. Cooper, U.S. Commissioner, at Tillamook, Oregon, on the 30th day of August, 1909. Claimant names as witnesses:

D. E. Goodspeed, of Tillamook, Oregon; Egbert Goodspeed, of Tillamook, Oregon; J. C. Bewley, of Tillamook, Oregon; David Martiny, of Tillamook, Oregon.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Portland, Ore., April 15th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that JAMES T. WOODWARD, of Tillamook, Oregon, who, on April 15th, 1909, made application for Timber Entry, No. 01796, for Lots 1 and 2, Sec 11, and Sw ¼ of Se ¼, Sec. 2, tp. 1 south, range 9 west, Willamette meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final timber proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. H. Cooper, U.S. Commissioner, at Tillamook, Oregon, on the 3rd day of September, 1909. Claimant names as witnesses:

Warren Vaughn, of Tillamook, Oregon; Sam Downs, of Tillamook, Oregon; Dave Martiny, of Tillamook, Oregon; Carl A. Patzlaf, of Tillamook, Oregon.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the undersigned has been by the County Court of Tillamook County, State of Oregon, duly appointed as administrator of the estate of AXOM D. FARMER, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same to me, duly verified as required by law, for allowance, at the office of B. T. Botts, in Tillamook City, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.

Dated this July 8th, 1909.

J. J. MCGINNIS, Administrator.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Portland, Oregon,
May 27th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that the Northern Pacific Railway Company, whose post office address is St. Paul, Minnesota, has this 27th day of May 1909, filed in this office its application to select under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved July 1, 1898 (30 Stat. 597, 620) as extended by the Act of Congress, approved May 17, 1906, Lot 2, sec. 24, tp. 1 S., R. 9 west, W.M.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described, or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land, or for any other reason, to the disposal to applicant, should file their affidavits of protest in this office, on or before the 16th of July, 1909.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

NOTICE OF SCHOOL INDEMNITY SELECTION.
United States Land Office.
Portland, Ore., July 15, 1909.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the State of Oregon, on July 15, 1909, applied for the Sw ¼ of Se ¼ of Section 15 and S ½ of Se ¼ of Section 10, tp. 3 N., R. 9 W., and filed in this office a list of School Indemnity Selections in which it selected said land; and that said list is open to the public for inspection.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described land or any legal subdivision thereof, or claiming the same under the mining laws, or desiring to show said land to be more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes, or to object to said selection for any legal reason, should file their claims or their affidavits of protest or contest in this office.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

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