

LOTS OF POISON

MANY CASES OF POISON IVY REPORTED IN THE CITY.

Some Natural Poisons Which Meet the Pleas and Camper on Every Side-Plants to be Avoided in Summer Rambles-A Physician Tells How to Recognize the Plant and the Best Cure-It is a Very Common and Most Uncomfortable Plant and is Rather Hard to Identify-What to do When Afflicted.

There seems to be an epidemic in this city caused by poison ivy. This summer picnics have been more numerous than usual and the picnickers to their sorrow have learned with regret and much physical suffering that the pestiferous chigger is not the only discomfort of a day's outing. A physician said yesterday:

"A conservative policy is to throw all unknown plants into one category of condemnation.

"Desperate before the rashness of youth, parents make short work of arguments. Some plants are poisonous; we cannot say this one is not; therefore, we decide that it is poisonous, and charge you all to neither touch, taste nor handle it. The brighter and prettier the plant the more suspicious; as if its attractions were only meant to beguile human creatures to their ruin. The other day I heard a reverend man of books telling his boys that the beautiful red berries of a deadly poison; and another forbade the children to pick the pretty bush honey-suckle everywhere in bloom. Throughout years of 'childhood' and subjection to dooryard supervision, these warnings carry weight, especially with the girls. But the bold, hard boys, turned loose in summer idleness, pick, eat and does not surely die. Then all the warnings are tossed over together and the children suffer until they are free of a debauch at the pond, but come home covered from toe to crown with the virus of sumach, huckle and sore.

"It would have been, after all, very simple to teach him the truth in the beginning; for we have, in fact, only two native plants in the United States which are poisonous to the touch, and but one of these is likely to be met with in the city. However, it is an important fact that the terror of its name covers half the lovely wild things that ought to be our summer delight. It is known as poison ivy, and it grows everywhere. Its habit is almost unlimited, but it prefers sunny, sandy tracks, on mountain, pasture or coast. It spreads by the roadside, perches on fence posts, where it has long reigned, just beyond the reach of the plow, climbs the chimney, passes from their bowgins, breaks the passing cartwheels, slides into the orchard among the daisies; wraps itself about the rocks. Mercury vine is one of its old names, and well suited to its slippery and insidious habits. When the picnicker in romantic groves stretches his tired limbs, he finds he is lying upon a bed of ivy; he pulls himself up a hill by a tough scrub which he finds in his hair, in his pollen stings. If he kindles his fire the brush may be full of it, and it is particularly poisonous when burning. In order to avoid such a pest every child ought to be taught to recognize it.

"Rhus toxicodendron, Greek and Celtic for red poison bush, is its name in botany and in medicine. It is an active, acrid poison, leaving upon the skin a crowd of minute watery blisters, which may pass through several stages of malignancy. Some persons are never poisoned by it. Others are sometimes poisoned, and yet others cannot even pass it in certain stages of its growth without being affected. Often it results in long and painful illness; in rare cases it is fatal. One circumstance that increases liability to danger from it is the variability of its aspect; another is its resemblance to the innocent Virginia creeper. Both are freely mingled on our roadsides. Popularly, they are both vines, but that term belongs only to the creeper; that is strictly a vine, with all the grace and suppleness of the wild grape, to which it is nearly related. It has the same long, finger-like tendrils waving seductively about to find some chance support, and rosettes of palm-shaped leaves, as if a grape leaf had been cut into five pointed lobes, with fine show teeth along the edges. On the contrary, Rhus has three leaflets, the end one the largest and remote from the others, all irregularly and coarsely toothed. No two of the leaves are just alike. It has no tendrils, but climbs, like English ivy, by little bristling rootlets which squirt all along the main stem, and eventually cover it like young white oak. Its prostrate parts or bare twigs are tinged there so slightly that the plant cannot be torn off without difficulty.

"The companionship of these two most common climbers is quite remarkable, and, roughly speaking, their resemblance also, when the radical difference of their nature is considered. Another confusing circumstance is the use of the same common name-ivy. This seems a kind of synonym for any species of climbing plant. We bear of Kenilworth ivy and German ivy, English ivy and poison ivy, all totally different plants. Nothing seems more hopeless than to get a reasonable nomenclature for plants. In California, where Rhus is dangerously abundant, it is known as poison oak, growing in clumps like a scrub, with a foliage much like the young white oak. It is freely mingled with it. Only a more practiced eye can distinguish them. From a beautiful irregularity of its leaves it has gained the specific name of diversivola. It palms itself off, as it were, for something better than itself, and creeps around under many disguises.

"The other of our two poisonous North American plants is the swamp Sumach, known also as swamp dogwood, casting its bane by its name over the dogwood which are harmless. It is a small tree, with some of the appearance of sumach, but it grows only in low, flat, marshy soil, in a Rhus, Rhus venenata. It has a poisonous brightness in autumn, and sometimes gets culled for its beauty, but seldom does it get picked without serious consequences.

"Besides these, five or six rather common wild plants are noxious if eaten, but harmless to the touch. They might make a boy about as ill as his first taste of tobacco, belonging, like the weed, to the class of narcotic irritants. Children, ever prying about for something good to eat, sometimes chew the berries of night shade, or the roots of flag, to their sorrow and physical distress. But there is nothing deadly about these. Yet it is a boy's best policy to limit chewing to the contents of his lunch box.

"A word may be said about cures for the poison of ivy. They are as numerous as cures for rattlesnake bite, and about as ineffectual. Soda, or any other alkali, is useful; hot water or hot vapor educes the inflammation. Many bathe in salt and water upon coming in after a ramble. Whatever is prescribed, patience and time will have to do most of the curing."

Real Estate Transfers. (Published by the Wichita Abstract and Land Company, H. M. DuBois, abstractor.)

W. P. Hays, s. d., lot 41 Spruce st., Park Place 313 \$1000
Read Trust Co. got. \$2040
com 185 n. e. cor Oak st and 84
sq. sec 2 and w. h. sec 11-28-49;
nw. q. sec 25-26-29; se. q. sec 11-29
2w. q. sec 22-25-26; lots 32 and
84 1/4 ave. Wollman's add. \$1000
lots 3 and 4 Howe & West's sub
Ruppert & Chalfant, rec. qd. lots
12, 13 and 126 Lawrence ave, blk
4 Orme & Phillips add. \$1000
H. J. Morris, wd., tract 37 1-2x16
ft., com 27 1/2 n. e. cor lot C
Waterman's 2d ad. \$400
Reading Trust Co. got. lot 47
Wichita st., city; lots 17, 18, 23
and 24, Brown's subdiv., w. 16 s. e.
of N. Y. corner 34-27-12; lots 3,
19 and 12 Mathewson ave Johnson's
sub. \$275
Arthur Dudley Dowd, wd., lots 2
and 4 Fairview ave, Sherwood ad. \$1800

CONFEDERATE FLAG GOES Stars and Bars Cheerful Along With Old Glory in Missouri. Springfield, Mo., Aug. 9.-The Wilson-Creech re-union of the Blue and Gray began today. Tomorrow will be the thirty-sixth anniversary of that historical battle, which took place ten miles south of this city. The city is already crowded with visitors and there was an imposing parade at 10 o'clock. Although it had been decided by the committee that no Confederate flag should go in the procession, one was carried beside a Union flag and it was greeted all along the line with cheers.

It is believed that this is the largest gathering ever in the city. There will be a sham battle on Thursday.

SMUGGLING IS EASY

GANUCKS PROVIDE THE MOST AMPLE FACILITIES.

There is a Place on the British Columbia Border Where the Freighters Pay Duties on Their Loads, and Then, Proceeding to a Point Where the Road Leads to a San's Domain, Pick up Tobacco and Canned Goods With No One to Hinder, Entering the Dominion at Their Leisure With Contraband Goods.

Rosland, B. C., Aug. 9.-The customs officials have discovered a smuggling scheme on a large scale. The trail up from the Omaniagan country passes into Canada at Kruger's, on Onoyos lake, where the custom house is located, and then makes a detour in the United States and re-enters the dominion at a point several miles east of the custom house.

The town of Oroo is the headquarters of the smugglers. Freighters from the states bringing in produce come up the trail in their wagons and then follow the road down across the line to Oroo. Here they pick up big quantities of all sorts of groceries, principally tobacco and canned goods, and follow the road into Canada again, to which they gain access without paying any duties. The goods have presumably paid duty at Kruger's, farther back on the line.

THIS IS A DUAL LIFE

Man in Chicago Marries Just About as He

By interchanging a G and a B, David E. Bates, or Gates, has been able to maintain two families in Chicago, if the charges on which the dashing young fellow is locked up at the Stock Yards Police station are true.

A. P. Lawrence, who had Bates arrested, declared that part of his time he resided at 840 West Sixty-first street, with one wife, whose name before marriage was Miss Julia McCarthy. The rest of his spare moments he lived at 6402 Bishop street, not far away. There she who before her wedding was Miss Nettie Swain lovingly claimed him for her husband.

At 840 West Sixty-first street it was Mrs. David E. Bates, nee Julia McCarthy. At 6402 Bishop street it was Mrs. David E. Gates, nee Nettie Swain. Bates, according to newspaper clippings found in his clothing, has had matrimonial ventures in other neighboring states. It is said he has confessed to four marriages.

Fair-haired, attired in a blue serge suit, and wearing a jaunty yachting cap, Bates sat sullen and dejected at the station last night and answered the questions fired at him in surlily monosyllables. Bates is employed as a clerk in the receiving department at the Union stock yards and is considered a leader among the young society people in Englewood.

"My suspicion was first aroused by his borrowing tendencies," said Lawrence yesterday. "I knew that he was not spending much money on my sister-in-law and I determined to find out more about him. For some time I have been suspicious that Bates was leading a dual life. He appeared to be aware that I was on his trail and dogged me through the alleys.

"I finally traced him to the other house and then learned of a former marriage. Upon inquiry I was then able to identify Bates and Gates as one and the same man. I did not conclude the investigation until late last night and lost no time in procuring a warrant for his arrest. For he told my sister-in-law that he might go to Michigan today, and I believe he was aware of my actions."

"If the stories told about Bates are true," said Lieutenant Kelleher, "he is the star bigamist. The evidence against him seems conclusive. He has already admitted that he has been married four times, two of the ceremonies having been performed without his going through the formality of divorce proceedings."

When Bates was arrested a large bundle of letters was found in his possession, nearly all of which were from women in various parts of Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois. Some were couched in loving terms, while in others the alleged bigamist was reproached for inconstancy, but all gave evidence of infatuation on the part of the writer.

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Nettie Swain, a handsome young woman of 19 years, and a sister-in-law of H. P. Lawrence, who claims to have ferreted out much of Bates' past life. Miss Lawrence lives at 6402 Bishop street, and Bates promptly fell a victim to her pretty face. For six months, it is said, Bates assiduously paid court to Miss Swain, and they were married February 25, 1896. Miss Swain lived with her grandmother, Bates said last night, and after the marriage the couple started to housekeeping in the second flat of the Swain home. The young husband was well received by his wife's family, and for a time all went well.

Bates is said to have judiciously divided his time between the two households and his five wives being known to the former Miss McCarthy as Bates and to the latter as Gates. But he found that maintaining two families was expensive, and it told heavily on his limited resources. It was through his financial necessities that his dual mode of existence was detected.

H. P. Lawrence, who secured Bates' arrest, is married to a sister of the last woman said to have been duped by the alleged bigamist. Lawrence says that stories told him by his sister-in-law as to her husband's peculiar and frequent absences from home first aroused his suspicions and prompted the investigation.

After much patient detective work Lawrence succeeded in tracing Bates from the house on Bishop street, where his sister-in-law lived, to the house on Sixty-first street. He then found that David E. Gates lived at the former and David E. Bates at the latter house.

The alleged bigamist had married Miss McCarthy as Bates and Miss Swain as Gates. Lawrence's next step was to identify Bates and Gates as the same man, which he did after much difficulty. At 2 o'clock Wednesday morning Lawrence secured the services of Attorney Stevens and, going to Justice Fitzgerald's home, secured a warrant for Bates' arrest. The warrant was placed in the hands of Detective Reidy and inside of an hour Bates was locked in a cell. The prisoner was stubborn at first and refused to talk. When the police started to remove the bundle of letters from his pocket he made a fierce resistance.

Among the newspaper clippings found in Bates' possession was a notice of his marriage to Miss McCarthy at another containing an extended account of a wedding at Plainville, Mich., at which David E. Bates figured as bridegroom and Miss Anna E. Harbert as the bride. The ceremony was performed by Bates' brother, the Rev. C. F. Bates, now of Sault Ste. Marie. In this case Miss Harbert and the Rev. Mrs. Bates were sisters.

In the same envelope with these marriage notices was a letter from a law firm in Marquette, Mich., the contents of which indicated that the marriage with Miss Harbert was valid, at a recent date. The letter is under-date of June 23, 1897, and informs Bates that his wife, Mrs. Anna Bates, has filed a bill for divorce. He was arrested at an early hour yesterday morning by Detective Reidy while at work at his desk.

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States, who has been named as the successor of Count Posadowsky-Wehner as imperial secretary of state for the treasury, though his advice and intimate knowledge of the American tariff and financial affairs would be of great help to us during the coming crisis, cannot change the facts in the case."

Palpable effects of the new tariff are already noticeable. The manufacturers of Southingen are complaining of lack of orders and many factories have reduced the number of employees. In the Cuban and "Cremits" districts, there is already much industrial distress. Similar complaints are made elsewhere.

The First's associations has sent a memorial to the imperial chancery protesting against the tariff, as seriously injuring the export trade of seeds and plants during the last few weeks.

FREE PILLS

Send your address to H. E. Bucken & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size, 50c per box. Sold by Geo. Van Warden's pharmacy, 325 N. Main street, and G. Gehring's drug store, northeast corner of Topeka and Douglas avenues.

SHERMAN WILL SPEAK FAIR

Meeting of the Expressmen of the Japanese Statesmen in Like Spirit. Washington, Aug. 7.-It is understood that the reply of Secretary Sherman to the last Japanese protest against the annexation of Hawaii will be brief, by comparison with the long letters that have gone before, but will be conciliatory in tone. This is accounted for by the fact that the state department has taken none of the published utterances of eminent Japanese statesmen, which, while unofficial, are still of unbounded importance, all going to show that Japan has herself no designs on the islands, but seeks only to conserve her legal right. However, the basis tone of the note on this point will be the declaration of Secretary Foster, when he submitted to President Harrison the original treaty for annexation in 1893, which failed owing mainly to the immediate change in administration. This statement was that, according to recognized principles of international law, the obligations of treaties even when some of their stipulations are in terms perpetual, expire in case either of the contracting parties loses its existence as an independent state. The foreign treaties of the Hawaiian Islands, therefore, terminate upon annexation, with the competence of the government thereof to hold diplomatic relations. This argument is to meet the Japanese objection that they will by annexation lose certain privileges for Japanese subjects which they now enjoy under treaty with Hawaii.

ARBITRATIONISTS IN SESSION

Delegates From Many Lands Get Together at Brussels. Brussels, Aug. 7.-The international conference to promote arbitration was opened today in the hall of the chamber of deputies, British, American, French, Austrian, German, Italian, Spanish, Danish, Swedish, Dutch and Roumanian delegates were present.

GERMANY ISN'T BIG ENOUGH

High Official Says There Will be No Anti-American Tariff War. (Copyrighted 1897 by the Associated Press.) Berlin, Aug. 7.-The German newspapers continue to discuss the new United States tariff, and to call for reprisals; but the Associated Press learns from the foreign office that the government of Germany has no intention of beginning a tariff war. A high official of the foreign office said to the correspondent: "The tariff is too weak to carry it out, and because a large part of the American imports of food stuffs, as well as cotton and other raw materials, are indispensable to our industry. The formation of a large continental tariff union, with its base pointed at the United States, would mean the ruin of Germany's opportunities as a center of fact, our lands are tried, and even Baron von Thielmann, the German ambassador to the United States, who has been named as the successor of Count Posadowsky-Wehner as imperial secretary of state for the treasury, though his advice and intimate knowledge of the American tariff and financial affairs would be of great help to us during the coming crisis, cannot change the facts in the case."

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German, Italian, Spanish, Danish, Swedish, Dutch and Roumanian delegates were present. M. Derbarnat, president of the chamber of deputies, was elected chairman of the conference. In his opening address the chairman expressed great pleasure at the presence of Messrs Barrows and Claughey, the delegates of the great American republic, which he added, was the first time represented at these conferences.

Mr. Barrows made a long address in the course of which he spoke of the lofty ideals, fraternal sentiments and reciprocal interests which tend to bind the nations in a desire for peace.

THEIR MUTUAL SUSPICIONS

Western Roads May Trace Half Their Troubles to This Source. Chicago, Aug. 9.-The western roads are not making any great progress in their efforts to stop the demoralization in north Pacific coast rates. The reports are all to the effect that commissions larger than those called for in the agreement of the association are still being paid, and that other methods contrary to the letter and spirit of the agreement are being employed for the purpose of getting the business. The western roads are of the opinion that the situation will not improve for the better with any certainty until the Union Pacific has become a member of the Western Passenger association. Not that the Union Pacific is entirely to blame for the demoralization, but as long as it is not bound by the agreement the other roads are liable to regard whatever it does as suspicious eyes, and actual demoralization generally follows closely on the heels of a suspicious feeling on the part of the general passenger agent.

LUNATIC ON THE TRAIN

Mary Heiber of St. Louis Arrives in San Francisco Crazy. San Francisco, Aug. 8.-Miss Mary Heiber of 661 Wabash avenue, St. Louis, became suddenly insane while traveling on the overland train which reached this city today. She first betrayed signs of approaching dementia yesterday, and gradually grew worse until it was found necessary to keep her under surveillance all night. During the run from Sacramento Oakland she made three attempts to jump from the train, but was restrained. Again while crossing the bay in custody of a railroad detective she twice attempted to jump overboard from the ferryboat. She is now detained at the Craigie hospital.

CRAGIE IS ACCOMMODATING

Lets His Contentious Witness Case Out to the Lawyers. San Francisco, Aug. 9.-Notary I. D. Craig today attached his signature to two orders committing A. M. Lawrence and T. T. Williams, respectively managing editor and business manager of the Examiner, to the county jail until they answered certain questions in connection with the libel suit instituted by Cassius Sprockels, but as the defendant insisted that the action of Craig was illegal, that official referred the matter to his attorneys.

HILL AND NICK PLAY SOLDIERS

Their Majesties of Russia, Entertain Their Majesties of Germany. St. Petersburg, Aug. 9.-Yesterday evening the emperor and empress of Germany proceeded to Helo, the great military camp, where they were received by the czar and czarina. The two emperors and Prince Henry of Prussia were

DUBRANT SAFE FOR A SEASON

Until the United States Supreme Court is Through With Him. San Francisco, Aug. 9.-Upon motion of Eugene F. Duprey, of counsel for Theodore Dubrant, the supreme court today ordered that the argument upon appeal from the order of Judge Baber, setting June 9, last, as the date for the execution of the murderer, be postponed until the supreme court of the United States shall have passed upon the matter now before it.

Not all the Great bluffers are poker players.

Russian uniforms. They rode to the camp on horseback, the empress and her suites following in carriages. The camp was gay with decorations and all the troops present were drawn up in parade order. Upon the arrival of their majesties the band played "Neil Ner Kaiser." The German emperor greeted the troops in Russian.

After the two emperors and their staffs had ridden around the camp they proceeded to the imperial tent, where a deputation of officers and men from the Viborg regiment, of which Emperor William is honorary colonel, were maneuvered by the emperor of Germany, who gave the commands in Russian. Later a grand military tattoo was opened with "The Song of Aegir," Emperor William's famous composition, at the close of which there was an imperial salute by the artillery. Their majesties then proceeded to the Alexander palace, dined in private and afterwards witnessed a performance at the theater. The people of St. Petersburg are lavishly entertaining the German soldiers.

The military review at Camp Krasnoe Solo was a grand spectacle, and came off in brilliant weather. The troops, under the command of Grand Duke Vladimir, were drawn up in a square, in the center of which was the imperial tent. The German emperor wore the uniform of the St. Petersburg Grenadier guards, and the Russian emperor that of a Uhlan of the guard. The czar's czarina, the czar and the German empress were seated in a four-horse carriage, and after driving along the front of the hollow square took a position directly in front of the tent, from which point they watched a gorgeous and picturesque march.

Emperor Nicholas led the guards in front of Emperor William, Grand Duke Vladimir and the other grand dukes riding behind the czar, who subsequently led the regiment past the Kaiser. The latter cried in Russian: "I greet you, my brave fellows." The men saluted his majesty in response. Then Emperor William led the Verbeig regiment past the czar, followed by the grand dukes, each leading his respective regiment. The whole review came to a glittering finish with a march past of horse guards and Cossack artillery.

Emperor William highly complimented Grand Duke Vladimir on the fine appearance of the troops and the precision of the movements, and he subsequently decorated General Vannovsky with the Order of the Black Eagle, and General Obrucheff, chief of staff, with the grand cross of the Red Eagle set in brilliant diamonds. After luncheon their majesties drove to the Peterhof Palace, and after dining there witnessed a beautiful opera ballet on Olga Island.

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