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William Hayward, who succeeded Elmer Dover as secretary of the Republican national committee, has the distinction of being the youngest judge in his native state, Nebraska, and the youngest state chairman in the country, having been chairman of the Nebraska state central committee for two years. He is 31 years old, was born in Nebraska City, and has been practicing law there since he was graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1901. He is the son of M. L. Hayward, who was elected to the United States senate from Nebraska in 1902, and who died on the day he was to take his seat.

their eyes.

BLIND MAN IS ACCOMPLISHED.

Rex Clarke is Telegraph Operator, Mu-

sician and Typewriter.

Pontiac, Ill.-Rex Clarke of Forrest,

a small place near this city, has a re-

markable career for a blind person, he

having been blind since childhood, but

nevertheless his daily life is as active

as that of persons having the use of

Rex, as he is familiarly called, is

well liked by every one whom he

meets, is well versed on the importants

topics of the hour and has an education

of which any man would be proud. Hel

is a full-fledged telegraph operator, an

expert user of the typewriter and

plays many musical instruments, such

as the banjo, the mandolin, the violin

and the plano. Rex also is an enthusi-

astic automobilist, he having one of

the latest models, in which he takes

for school life I was placed under the

supervision of an instructor or 'gov-

erness' who at one time was an in-

structor at the lilinois Institute for

the Blind, located at Jacksonville,"

said Mr. Clarke. "After 21 months

under her instruction I took the coun-

ty examination for a diploma out of

the Eighth grade and passed with a

sufficient average to admit me to the

high school, where I spent three years.

after which I graduated. In the same

year I entered the University of Chi-

cago, from which institution of learn-

ing I received an 'A. B.' degree in De-

a school for the seeing may be of in-

terest. I hired a tutor and she read

the lessons to me, after which I was

expected to enter the classes and re-

ORGANIZED TO SPREAD GOSPEL

Company Formed and Money Raised

to Send Worker to China.

Seattle, Wash.-The China Develop

ment company, with a capital stock of

\$1,200, was formed at a banquet at

the Y. M. C. A. This company's char-

ter gives its business as spreading

Christ's kingdom in the Orient. This

company will send M. A. Kees, edu-

cational director of the Portland Y.

M. C. A., to Canton, China, to open as

association in that city. In this com-

pany there are 120 shares of par value

of \$10 each. These shares were all

The formation of this company fol

lowed a petition from the leaders of

the missionary movement in the old

for an association, and the city assol

ciations of Washington have agreed to

send a man there to open it. The Se

attle association will pay half his ex

penses and the Spokahe and Walls

Walla associations will undertake to

Secretary Kees is a graduate of

Whitman college, at Walla Walla, and

has been connected with the Portland

association for three years. At the

banquet in the association building

he spoke of his plans. E. T. Colton

international secretary of the Y. M. C.

A, in charge of foreign work, was also

present and outlined the association's

plan in conducting its work in foreign

fields, and asked the support of Se-

attle men in this undertaking. F. 8

Bailey, chairman of the religious work

committee of the local association, su

perintended the work of organizing the

development company and succeeded

in selling all the shares at this meet

raise the remaining half.

Chinese city. These men petitioned

taken at the banquet.

cite with the rest of the pupils."

"As to how I pursued my studies in

cember, 1907.

"When I was a youngster and ready

great pride in touring the country.

MINE COAL IN RIVER

FROM BARGES SUNK IN 1895.

Thousands of Tons of Fuel, Exposed by the Low Stage of the Stream,
Start a New Industry at Hickman.

Hickman, Ky.—Kentuckians are mining coal in the Ohio river. Protruding above the water, on account of the present low stage, may be seen off this town several barges which were wrecked during a terrible storm in January, 1895. This is the first time since the barges sank that they have been visible, and being loaded with Pittsburg coal, tons and tons, of the fuel are now being recovered. The coal is practically as good as the day it sank.

The steamers Tom Rees and The Mariner were en route from Pitisburg to points on the lower Mississippi with 22 barges of coal in tow at the time of the accident. About sunset they would have passed Hickman had it not been for fear of an approaching storm. On this account the Rees, being ahead of the Mariner, put to land opposite town and was soon followed by the latter. Both tied up for the night at the place where the barges may now be seen.

The twilight deepened into the blackest night, and with it came the storm, increasing in fury until about 11 o'clock, when the waves began running over the decks of the steamers and breaking over into the barges.

Pumps were kept busy until the crews finally deserted both boats, with the exception of the chief engineer and captain on the Rees, who stayed and kept her from going to pieces.

When morning, dawned the entire

tow of both boats had gone down. With the barges about 14,000 tons of Pittaburg coal was lost, valued in the neighborhood of \$60,000. Dredging boats were sent to Hickman for the purpose of raising what coal they could, which was probably a fourth or \$15,000 worth. The remainder, with about \$45,000, still lies under the

Should the liver continue to fall thousands of dollars' worth of coal may be taken from the old wrecks. It is costing about three dollars a ton to get it out but that is cheap.

"AD" GIVES WIFE HYSTERICS. Letter to Husband in Feminine Hand Boosts Patent Medicine.

Washington. Protest has been made to the United States government by an angry father in the middle west who would have certain forms of advertising new in use in that part of the United States condemned and ferbidden the mails.

His complaint states that his son in law is traveling in the far west. Recently a letter came for him addressed in a feminine hand, Opening it his wife read. "Dearest: After you left me vesterday I remembered that I had forgotten to tell you to..."

After reading this far the wife went into hysterics, and has not yet recovered her normal condition. Had she continued she would have found that the letter was an advertisement and that it told of the merits of a certain that it medicine. The government can appear to remedy.

TREES ARE EARNOUS

FROM FORT DEARBORN.

Carefully Guarded for Three Generations, Will Now Be Sold to Divide Estate—Probably Will Be Cut Down Soon.

Chicago.—Soon to be divided in Rogers Park is a little estate, the story of which would interest readers not only in Chicago, but in hundreds of homes in other states.

On this property stand seven honey-locust trees that were grown from seed produced by the parent tree inside the stockade at Fort Dearborn. The seed was gathered and the trees nurtured and guarded by three women of three different generations of the same family, one of whom, with her family, is still living under their shade

The estate is known as the Kyle property. There was a house and a remnant of a tract of 160 acres of land that was bought from the government for \$1.25 an acre. The land is now worth about \$2,000 an acre.

In the early history of Cook county, Mrs. Sarah Marshall, who was born in Nottingham. England, in 1788, came to Illinois and settled on the ridgel about ten miles north of the mouth of the Chicago river. Shortly afterwards she obtained several of the pods that grew on a honey-locust tree on the site of Fort Dearborn. The beanlike seeds were extracted and planted. When the young locusts were large enough they were set out in different places about the farm, and later were dug up and replanted.

These trees produced seeds that were given to many friends in different parts of this country, and from the trees that grew from it other seeds were produced until the distribution has assumed the proportions of a problem in arithmetical progression.

Long before Mrs. Marshall died the care of the Fort Dearborn locusts, as they always have been called, was transferred to her daughter. Mrs. Ann Kyle, whose hushand was the master of a vessel on Lake Michigan, and therefore spent most of his time away from home.

When the town authorities threatened to cut down six of the trees because they stood on the roadway, Mrs. Kyle stood guard over them, armed with a shotgun, and threatened to shoot the first man to sink an ax

in one of them.

When Mrs. Kyle died the care of the trees passed to her heirs, chief among them being her daughter. Mrs. Maxwell, who is the present guardian of the trees that have produced the seed for shade for probably a thousand homes, scattered over a big section of the United States.

BAVES FAWN FROM HOUND.

Now the Rescuer Dare Not Bring It to

Allentown. Pa.—A bit of a Jersey deer, a spotted fawn, two months old, had a thrilling time of it at the Delaware Water Gap the other day. Zadok Decker was fishing in a boat fust below Danfield, when he heard the howling of a hound over in the Jersey brush, and suddenly saw the fawn bound into the river. Behind came a big hound, plunging into the stream.

Then the race was on—the fawn swimming for life toward the Pennsylvania shore, with the hound in close pursuit. Mr. Decker hastened to the rescue, and the fawn seemed to recognize in him a friend and swam toward the boat as he approached. He reached out, grabbed the fawn and placed it in his boat just as the dog was on the point of snapping it.

But after Decker had rescued the panting little thing he did not know what to do with it. He could not take it to the Pennsylvania side and take chances of a \$50 fine. So he concluded to take it back to Jersey.

Just then two brothers, 'named Kitchen, appeared on the Jersey shore It'was their hound that had chased the deer, and Decker turned the fawn over to them, and they started home with it. They said they would pen it up and keep it awhile for safety.

MUSEUM GETS COURT SCEPTER.

Exceedingly Rare Chinese Curio Is Obtained by American Directors.

New York.—Dr. Herman C. Bumpus, director of the American Museum of Natural History, has, announced that the museum has acquired an exceedingly rare Chinese curlo from Klo Ching, the forbidden city of Pekin. It is called a "judge's staff of scepter," is fashioned of lacquered wood more than a century old, and its end is sharpened to a point. The other end is fashioned like the head of a winged

dragon.

After a judge has heard the evidence in the case of a prisoner charged with a capital offense, he takes up the scepter. If he points the dragon's head at the prisoner the latter goes free, but if the prisoner is confronted with the sharpened end he must be beheaded.

This is said to be the only specimen of its kind ever obtained from the forbidden city and brought to this country.

Locks Her Jaw on a Pear.

Allentown, Pa.—Biting a pear at lunch in the Wilbacher silk mill, Miss Helen Maitk dislocated her jaw. A physician had a real job replacing the

Recent Outbreak at Georgetown 1s.
Traced to Woman Milker.

Washington.—One of the most remarkable discoveries in medical his tory in connection with the source of the spread of typhoid fever has just been brought to light as the result of

the spread of typhoid fever has just been brought to light as the result of an investigation made by officers of the public health and marine hospital service into a recent outbreak of that disease in Georgetown, or West Washington, D. C.

The investigation disclosed the fact

The investigation disclosed the fact that a woman milker at a neighboring dairy who had had typhoid fever 18 years ago still throws off in her dejecta virile typhoid fever bacilli and was the responsible agent in spreading the disease. With one exception this is the first considerable outbreak of typhoid fever in the United States traced through virile to such a car-

A peculiar phase in connection with the case in the examination developed large number of bacilli in the dejects of the woman, although she apparently is enjoying good health. Surgeon General Wyman says an important source of the disease has been developed and one which heretofore has not been duly recognized.

The case just discovered is deemed of special interest to hearth officers in tracing sources of typhoid fever outbreaks. Gen. Wyman states that this case establishes the fact that at least two per cent of all recovered cases of typhoid fever become bacilli carriers for a longer or shorter period, even while otherwise enjoying good health.

BABY HAS MANY ANCESTORS.

Fifty-Eight Living Great, Greater and Greatest Grandparents.

McGregor, Ia.—The distinction of possessing more grandparents than any other one of the 10,000,000 babies in the union is believed to rest with Agnes Naomi Reah Gulley, two and a half months old. She is the first born of the sixth generation.

While she coos in the arms of her great-great-great-grandmother, who does the family cooking at 95, she is learning to differentiate 58 grand, great, greater, and greatest grandpatricial the following order:

Her parents parents, four; their parents, eight; their parents, 16; their parents, 32, less two deceased; total, 58 grandparents for her tiny self.

Her greatest grandmother, Mrs. Lydia Shrake, has rival claims to distinction which she jealously guards. With her ten children, 41 grandchildren, 85 great-grandchildren, 30 great-great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild, making a total of 167 descendants, she rightfully demands attention. Whether it is more honorable to count down to a posterity of 167 or reckon up an ancestry of 58, is a mooted question in the com-

munity.

Mrs. Shrake has to her credit the additional facts that she sent five soldier sons to the army in 1861 and is the widow of a soldier of the war of

EARN \$15 OR AVOID MARRIAGE.

Harvard Expert Says Family Cannot Be Brought Up on Less in Cities.

Boston.—Thomas Nixon Carver, prefessor of economics at Harvard university, in an article printed here says it is not in the interest of society or the laboring classes—that men who cannot earn \$15 a week should try to marry and bring up a family in a place like Boston.

When persons who cannot earn \$15 a week bring children into the world, the chances are that the children will be like them, he says. There will thus be a large supply of unskilled laborers to crowd the market and make conditions worse for the superior laborers. He advocates the adjustment of the labor question and the exclusion of the ever-increasing stream of unskilled

That the standard of living among the less skilled laborers should be raised is the belief of Prof. Carver, but he also adde that under existing laws such reform would be almost impossible. "As long as we allow unrestricted immigration to overcrowd the market," says Prof. Carver, "it will be futile to try to alleviate poverty or improve conditions."

USES \$5 BILL AS A LIGHTER.

As Result of Blunder Man Had to Go

Long Island City, N. L.—Casmus Valchi of Bayside had to go to the county jail because the man who was sent to the Flushing police court to pay his fine of five dollars used the money for lighting a cigarette.

William Hewlett, a negro, was sent to Flushing by John Casmus of Bayside to pay Valchi's fine. In order not to lose the money Hewlett rolled the bill in a piece of paper and put it in his vest pocket. On the way to the courthouse Hewlett stopped at a blacksmith shop, and, taking a piece, of paper from his pocket, lighted his

cigarette.

When he reached his destination he looked for the money, but it was not where he had put it, and he then remembered having lighted his cigarette with a piece of paper taken from his pocket. He ran back to the blacksmith snop, and there, in the furnace, was the five-dollar bill smoldering on the hot coals. The remains of the bill were picked out, but were not sufficient to pay Valchi's fine, and he had to go to jail.

LAKE-HOLDS-BONES

ASPHALT POOL IN SALT LAKE

Relics of Past Times in Form of Claws, Teeth and Skulls Found—Investigation Draws Scientists and Tourists.

Sherman, Utah.—The crowd of curious visitors to the asphalt pool in the Salt Lake oil district grows in proportions from day to day, as investigation progresses. The find of bones that were weighted with the age of centuries when Christ and the apostles were husy with affairs in Galilee has aroused the attention of scientists, as well as laymen. Already there is a well-worn trail from Rosemary to the pool of mystery.

The persons who would view the wonders has but to trek eastward from Rosemary along La Brea boulevard as far as Fourth street and north along that theroughfare for a distance of 1,500 feet. The pool is there, with the natural gas constantly bubbling from below. The chance visitor might suspect the bubblings to be caused by frogs or fish a, but upon near approach to the lake he discovers that what at first had the appearance of water is a combination of water and the several oil products.

The lake occupies a deep impression in the swale. Its banks are of dried asphalt and in appearance is not unlike that of a roughly paved asphalt street. This is the sink from which years and years ago this dried petroleum product, known as la bres. was dug and transported to San Francisco: where it was employed in the construction of pavements and sidewalks. Bones were found a plenty in the brea at that time, but as they tell not under the eye of persons versed in the records of the past, the presumption was that the find was nothing more than that of horses or cattle that had become mired in the asphalt when it was in a liquid state. In the early days this la brea was hauled by wagon to Santa Monica, where by lighter it was transported to ships that stood off shore and was taken to San Francisco. This was before the building of the first pier at Santa Monica. The industry flourished for a time, until the percentage of bone matter was found to be so great as to render the otherwise desirable material unserviceable. That was the first and only endeavor to turn the petroleum product to commercial advantage, although the derricks of flowing oil wells surround the pool.

Quite recently it became known that these bones had no counterpart in the animals that are found to-day in this part of the state, and with a view to determining the scientific value of the discovery systematic investigation has been arrempted. The result is that college. professors and osteologists have succeeded in finding portions of giant sloths, saber-tooth tigers, elk, deer, immense wolves and other rare and curiours animals that must have been incased for centuries in nature's oil prese vative. Claws, teeth, skulls-all portions of the great beasts—are found. When one of the explorers had reached a depth from which the air had been excluded for acons there was the distinct scent of putrified flesh. Blow flies berzzed, and the next stroke of the prospector's pick exposed to view a bundle of bones from which oozed a slime that must at one ifme have been flesh.

However, the explorers say the work is rather fascinating than otherwise. They never know what wonder the next blow of the hammer will expose to view. The bones are so thickly studded in the asphalt that their separation and classification becomes a matter of extreme difficulty. Nowhere thus far have there been found any evidences of sea life--po shells or pobbles—and the question arises, where on earth was this asphalt death trap of the age during the time when the mountains of the Santa Monica range were being uplifted, as they evidently were, since near their summits are found great fossil turtles, clams, tishes and other products of the ocean-

WANT BITS OF KING'S OAK.

Many Applications for Pieces of Historic Central Park Tree.

New York.—Many applications have been received by the park authorities for pieces of the King's oak that was cut down in Central park a few weeks ago because of its decayed condition. When the tree was cut down the chips and small branches were burned as usual, but the trunk and larger branches were taken to the store

room where they now are.

The large number of applications for bits of the tree showed that there was much interest in the English oak planted by King Edward VIII., when as the prince of Wales he visited this

country.

So many requests were not anticipated by the park-authorities and for the most part have to be refused. It has not yet been decided what to do with the remains of the tree.

Hub Shows Marriage Slump.

Boston.—There have been so few marriages issued this year from the city register's office as to cause comment. To date there have been about 750 fewer applications than for the same time last year. It is also a matter of record that the average age of the applicants is greater than tem years ago. Young men, it is said, are not anxious to wed because they are timid, as their salaries may not meet with the approval of their sweethearts.

FIVE-CENT PLACE UP NOS UTIS.

Big Prices for Chine Capacide at at at Auction in New York.

New York—An instrument booking little piece of silver minted in 1502 and for which the treasury officials in Washington will give only a nickel, was sold at auction here for \$715. The purchaser was H. O. Granburg of Oshkosh, Wis., the most noted coin collector in the northwest. He got his prize at the sale of the blg coin collection of the late James B. Wilson of this city.

The coin is a half-dime and, all though 106 years old, retains its original luster, and is the finest specimen of the 1802 half-dime in existence. There are only 15 other similar coins known, and when this numismatic prize was bought by Mr. Wilson in 18%4 it cost him \$390.

The price paid is a new high record for half-dimes, and records for quarters and cents were also smashed. A quarter dollar of 1827, on which the date has been pressed over the numerals 23, brought \$355, the largest sum ever paid for a coin of this denomination. It was bought by B. M. Brand, a coin collector and dealer of Chicago.

The top notch price for cents was realized for a wreath coin of 1793 in perfect condition. A cent of 1795, made valuable by the figure five merging in the bust, brought \$57.50, another of 1793 with an endless chain of 15 links, instead of a wreath on the face, was bid in at \$56.50, while an identical coin of the same date which had a minute nick in the edge, was sold for \$2.50 less...

Other high prices for cents not so rare were \$28 for a 1793 wreath cent like the one bringing \$81, except for an edge dent, \$36.50 for one minted in 1794; \$40 for a 1799 cent, and \$25 for one made two years later in 1801. There was lively bidding for one of the coins on which the date 1798 lit finally was sold for \$50

FIND GOLD IN DAM PIT.

Several Nuggets of Yellow Metal

Cincinnati.—People living in down the river villages are wild with excitement over the discovery at the government down at Fern Bank of a veta of what is thought to be pure gold.

Supt. Rathbone of the company that

is engaged in building the dam was superintending the excavations inside a cofferdam on the Kentucky side of the river, when he noticed a small jump of something bright in the pit. Rathbone picked up the shiny bit of metal and was surprised to find that it resembled gold. After a brief search he found several more of the nug gets and showed them to President Sheridam of the contract company Sheridan agreed with Rathbone in his belief that the metal was gold, and a chemical test soon justified their belief. Homer Nelson, a laborer, employed on the works, also found several small nuggets and had hidden them in his tent, but acknowledged the find when Rathbone's discovery

became public.

It is impossible to tell at present whether there is any more of the precious metal in the pit, but investigations will be made to find out.

As all the earth taken out from the pit has been thrown, into the channel of the river a great deal of the pocket.

THOUGHT TROPICS MOVED.

Gunners Mistook Host of Salamanders

Milton, Del.—Discovering a hole on the Robbins farm filled with little animals like alligators, the Rev. G. B. McCready and J. B. Welch were convinced that in some way an old alligued had found her way to this secrice until the village oracle, Dave Contor, charged them to the idea that the little wriggling things were salamanders.

The two men were gunning when they made the discovery, and, telling their story in town, many persons gore at once convinced that they were young alligators, as it was remembered that a Milton young man had received some alligator eggs as a present last March.

But Connor stepped forward, and, with a hook on natural history, convinced them that they were wrong.

SCHOOL FOR ONE BOY.

Taxpayers Employ Teacher for Only
Pupil in District.

Spokane, Wash.—Johnny Jergensen, 11 years oid, occupies a peculiar position under the public school system in the United States. He is the only child of school age in the district near Kettle Falls, Ferry county, Wash., and has a teacher all to himself.

has a teacher all to himself.

The instructor is M. R. Honeyman, formerly of Spokane, who took charge of the school early this nionth. There were three pupils at the beginning of the term, soon after which the parents of two of them moved out of the dis-

trict, taking their children with them.

The district is regularly organized,
and has a school board, with chair,
man, secretary and treasurer. It also
has ample funds to its credit.

Fish Stop the Spigots.

Pottsville, Pa.—Thousands of small fish, because of the low water in the reservoirs of the Pottsville Water Company, have been sucked into the mains at this place. They got into the reservoir service pipes and plumbers were kept busy removing them from spigots, which they blocked to such an extent as to cut off the water from many residences.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

""raad on Lanissan of faan tone loof Birling fan Bare 587 mebliefte utre done fan fan deut en stantenen; exceptionnele. Exiz on l'absence une fant les Caoulainnes film.

Edition inchience des avanteurs : 88,88.