

EXILED FROM WORLD BECAUSE OF DISEASE



JOHN EARLY, WIFE AND BABY.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, June 8.—For over a year John Early, his wife and baby have lived the lives of outcasts in the very heart of the country. Early had a varied career before he was condemned to the life of a leper under the direction of the Washington board of health. He at one time worked in a pulp mill in North Carolina. Then he enlisted as a soldier, and when discovered to be a leper, as the authorities then thought and still maintain, he was in the Salvation army. Early has never believed that he had leprosy, and though frequent examinations have always been to the same effect he has never given up the hope that at some time he would be free from his solitary existence and be allowed to mingle with his fellow men.

Closely Guarded.

Last Sunday night an eminent New York leper specialist, Dr. Bulkeley, paid Early a visit privately and without the permission of the board of health, although a constant guard is maintained over Early. He gave Early a thorough examination and took a culture from the patient's forehead. Early has placed great confidence in the decision of this eminent specialist, who, while refusing to state definitely that he did not have leprosy until he should have tested the culture, still extended unusual hope to John Early. Dr. Fowler, who has charge of the contagious disease branch of the health department, is just as certain today as he was when Early was placed in quarantine that the former Salvationist and soldier has leprosy, but if he had not the disease, Dr. Fowler asserted, he would only be too glad to have him released from his present abode. Both the health officers and Dr. Fowler think the specialist who took the culture found that Early had leprosy, but that otherwise a favorable prognosis would have been reported here today, the culture having been taken last Sunday.

Discredits Report.

Before going to the leper house, Dr. Fowler was inclined to discredit the report of a specialist having been at Early's house last Sunday, but upon reaching the house Early did not hesitate to say that he had been visited, and gave the name of the New York physician as the man who had paid the visit. Dr. Fowler admitted that he thought Early looked much better than he did when he was placed in quarantine, but he also contended the evidences of leprosy are still there. "Early has been seen by several health officers since his arrival in camp," stated Dr. Fowler, "and they reported that he had a typical case of the disease. They were men who had seen cases of leprosy." Early was found in front of his house this morning when Dr. Fowler and a reporter called to see him. With him was Harry O. Brown, one of the three watchmen employed to prevent him from coming in contact with other persons, while a short distance away were the members of Early's family. Early did not hesitate to furnish the name of the specialist and to say that the latter was in his quarters long enough to make an examination of him and to take a culture from his forehead. That Early believes he is not afflicted with leprosy was made plain to the reporter, who visited the camp and conversed with him.

From Acid.

"I believe," he said, "that the reddish brown blotches on my arms from working in the pulp mill in North Carolina. There was a strong acid used there in powdered form, and I believe it is responsible for all my troubles. I am satisfied that it is not leprosy." Asked about his condition, Early said he felt perfectly well, his only ailment being a touch of malaria, which he attributed to the marshes and damp soil near his house. Mosquitoes were more than plentiful about his house last evening, and he thought they might possibly carry disease. He had used no medicine since November, he said, adding that medicine given him when he was placed in quarantine upset his stomach so much that he knew he could not ward off any disease. He would not discuss the visit of the specialist any more than to say he was an eminent man in his profession. He felt that the result of his investigation would show that he was not afflicted with leprosy. It was stated that a report from the special-

ist was expected in the near future, and it was thought that he would probably pay Early another visit soon.

Works in Garden.

Early works in his garden and about the lawn, and also looks after his chickens. A watchman is on duty about the vicinity of his house at all hours, and persons who call are permitted to converse with him at a safe distance. Early never misses an opportunity to discuss religious matters with his callers, saying he believes his mission on earth is to save souls and do good. His house is but a short distance from the water, where its occupants have a good view of the Anacostia river and freight tracks of the Pennsylvania railway. He hopes he will not have to remain there much longer.

MYSTIC SHRINE MEN IN SESSION

MOST REMARKABLE PAGEANT IN HISTORY OF SHRINEDOM IS WITNESSED.

Louisville, Ky., June 8.—Drilling and marching in heat that was relieved by rain only a little at dusk occupied the time of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine today at the 34th annual session. The imperial council held an important session at which James W. Hamilton, D. D., president of Ziyra temple, Uruu, N. Y., was made a member emeritus ad vitam, an honor conferred on only four other men in the history of the shrine. Tonight the most remarkable pageant in the history of Shrinedom was held. All the leading patrols were in line. It was declared tonight that George K. Street of Richmond, Va., may not, as is the custom, move up from imperial deputy potentate to imperial potentate. There are other candidates. If the custom is followed, it is likely that Ellis Lewis of Tacoma, Wash., may be imperial outer guard.

WATER UNUSUALLY HIGH.

Hamilton, June 8.—The water in Lake Como is 21 feet higher than the normal level of the lake. Ground that in previous years was high and dry is now completely covered with water. Trees standing near the edge of the water are almost entirely submerged. The appearance of the lake is so changed that one would scarcely recognize it as the same body of water. Work on the dam is progressing rapidly and it is thought that October will witness its completion.

FIGHT BLOODY DUEL.

San Antonio, Texas, June 8.—Locked in a room where they had fought a bloody duel with knives, Joe Salinas and Carlos Saura, prominent young Spaniards, were chained in each others' arms, lying on the floor which was covered with blood, when the door was burst open by the police here today. Salinas had a cut over the heart and may die. Both men are covered with stab wounds.

CARNEGIE FATHERED NUMEROUS LIBRARIES

New York, June 8.—Andrew Carnegie has founded 1599 public libraries, representing donations aggregating \$51,598,963, according to his own statement in the current number of Collier's Weekly. Up to December 31, 1908, the philanthropist says he erected in the United States 959 library buildings with 308 branches at a cost of \$34,853,747. England and Wales come second with 329 buildings and 59 branches at a cost of \$7,819,559. Mr. Carnegie thinks that, considering the population of the two countries, he has done almost as much for Canada as the United States, having erected there 86 buildings and established five branches at an outlay of \$2,959,415. He says he is satisfied with the results of his expenditures in the library line.

SEEKING TO PREVENT DISASTERS

APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR EXPERIMENTS TO SAVE LOSS OF MANY LIVES.

In the early months of 1908 congress appropriated \$150,000,000 with which to carry on experiments and investigations for the purpose of ascertaining the causes of, and means to prevent, such terrible loss of life, but at best this can result only in lessening the number and extent of fatalities.

It has been proposed by the American Mining congress, which held its session at Pittsburgh, Pa., last December, where the subject of coal mine accidents was fully discussed, that in order to mitigate the disastrous results, and to lighten the burden which at times falls heavily upon the distressed family of the dead or injured miner, that a small tax be levied upon all coal produced, to create a fund which should be equitably disbursed among those distressed by the accident. A tax of one-half cent per ton, it is thought, would be ample, and would be of great relief to the families of dependents of the unfortunate victims.

Congressman J. C. McHenry of Pennsylvania, who was a delegate to the mining congress, is the author of a resolution recommending that the legislatures of the coal mining states pass appropriate laws putting this plan into effect. It has been endorsed by many of the large coal operators of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and West Virginia; by John Mitchell, ex-president and by Thos. L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers.

A Committee.

The mining congress has appointed a committee to determine upon a suitable statute and present the same to the legislatures. Congressman J. C. McHenry of Pennsylvania, chairman; ex-Governor A. B. Fleming of West Virginia; Glenn W. Trear, ex-president of the Illinois Coal Operators' association; Alexander Deppister of the Monongahela River Coal & Coke Co. of Pittsburgh, and Thomas L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, of Indianapolis, Ind. Meanwhile the mining congress, the coal operators, and miners' organizations, etc., are urging congress to create a bureau of mines to collect data and devise methods of economical mining and prevention of wastes, to continue the search into the causes of coal mining disasters and means for their prevention, and to increase the annual appropriations of congress for this kind of work.

It is expected that a basis will be reached so that definite action may be taken by the mining congress at its next annual session, which convenes at Goldfield, Nev., September 27, when the matter will be further discussed.

PROTESTS ARE MADE BY REDUCED EMPLOYEES

New York, June 8.—Protest against the action of Collector of the Port William Loeb, Jr., in reducing 75 customs inspectors from positions paying salaries of \$1,160 and \$1,825 a year to the rank of watchmen was made today by several prominent politicians who endeavored to obtain a reversal of the order. Mr. Loeb refused to restore any of the inspectors. The fight, it is understood, will be carried to Washington, where the intervention of President Taft will be invoked.

CABINS ARE FLOODED.

San Francisco, June 8.—The bursting of a valve in the ice plant of the Pacific Mail steamship China, as the vessel was nearing this port from the Orient yesterday, flooded the first-class cabins with ammonia and several passengers narrowly escaped suffocation. Mrs. C. R. Rosenstock, wife of a former editor of the Manila Bulletin, and the youngest of her four children were taken out unconscious by officers of the ship.

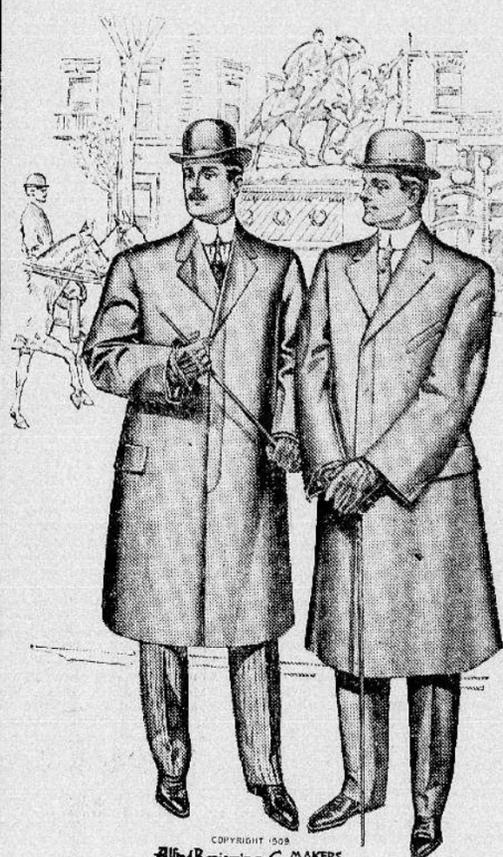
SETTLEMENT REACHED.

New York, June 8.—A settlement in the suit of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining company for \$30,000,000 damages from the American Sugar Refining company was reached by attorneys representing the companies late today. The terms of the settlement were not made public.

CANYON CHINA
VICTORIA HONG KONG
MACAO PORTUGUESE
CHINA SEA

KING OF PORTUGAL AND DISPUTED ISLAND OF MACAO.

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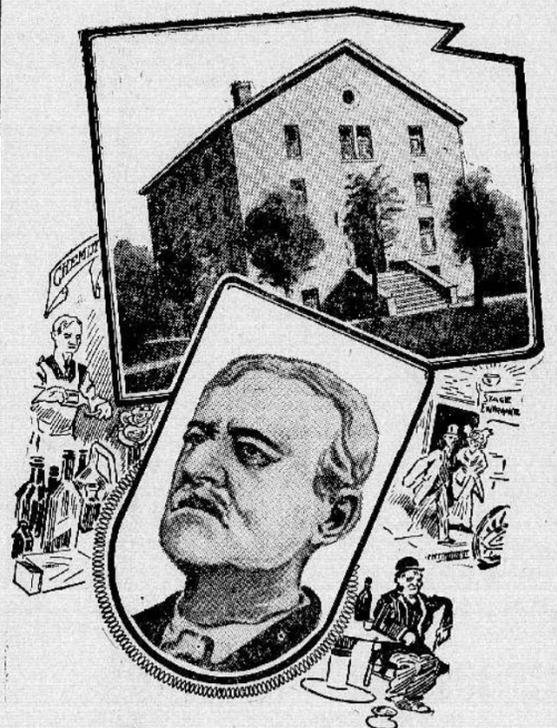
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A FAMOUS CHEMIST WHO IS DESTITUTE



PROFESSOR D. H. BASHFORD.

Special Correspondence.
Havana, Ill., June 8.—"When I think of the misery and ruin I have wrought upon my fellow men I am stricken with remorse. I have caused millions to suffer from the adulterations I have concocted and have caused thousands to die premature deaths. I have made fortunes at it but suffered untold agony, and many times have almost taken my life because of it."
Such are the admissions of Professor Duke H. Bashford at the Kane county poor house today. Sorrowing and depressed the aged chemist, who at one time enjoyed honor and wealth, sits today at the Kane county poor house waiting and hoping for the end.
Professor Bashford is one of the world's most noted chemists. At one time he held the chair of applied chemistry in the London Polytechnic college.
Rare Genius.
Endowed with one of the rarest chemical geniuses of the age, he turned it against the interests of humanity, and instead of helping his fellow men he brought ruin upon

and Julia Marlowe. He married her in London in 1898, but their married life was unhappy, though he idolized her. He had wealth at his command, but was a man of science, and the joy of his life was the chemical laboratory. She liked gaiety and the swirl of society, drives and pleasure trips abroad. He lavished money upon her, but she tired of him, and one day, two years after their marriage, she deserted him, leaving London and placing the children in the care of a

relative. Then began the search over London and America, lasting for several years. Several times Professor Bashford was arrested for abducting women at the theater in his hunt for his wife. Now he has abandoned the search and is heart-broken, with added misery piled upon his children, one named after him and one named after his wife. In his plight Professor Bashford is filled with remorse, but believes that he is getting only his just compensation for his past.



Mark It for Market

and market it in the market place of the Munnimakers. Somebody wants it more than you want it. And the quickest way to find that somebody is to stay at home and let a little classified ad in The Missoulian do the hunting for you. Every progressive, enterprising reader of The Missoulian looks closely through the market place of the Munnimakers every day. Haven't YOU something you are willing to part with for money? Some reader of The Missoulian is willing to part with money to get it. And a Missoulian classified ad will bring you together.

ANOTHER CASE OF IMMEDIATE RESULTS.

The same day the following class ad appeared in the class columns of The Missoulian the cow was sold.

A COW FOR SALE. CURRY, 432 North Second east.

Big returns for little money is one meaning for the class ad. Quick returns is another. Try one.