

EATON BOY SEEKS RECREANT PARENTS

Father and Mother Who Left Him in Orphans' Home Are Forgiven.

FAMILY DRIFTED APART

YOUNG MAN LOCATES THREE SISTERS, BUT A SEARCH THROUGH MISSOURI FAILED TO FIND THE MISSING FATHER.

Eaton, O., July 11.—Love of his parents, by whom he was abandoned when but a small child, has spurred on the efforts of Charles Scherr to locate the whereabouts of Louis and Mary Scherr, his mother and father.

Previous to 1897 they lived at Hamilton, O., and were surrounded by a family of five little tots, care free and exceptionally bright. The children were four sisters, Lulu, Lizzie, Maude and Ethel, and Charles. The father was an energetic man and made good wages, and was prospering. He fell a victim to drink, and the habit gradually grew upon him, until most of his earnings were exhausted. The amount used for the support of his family gradually lessened, and differences between the father and mother arose, bringing occasional clashes.

One day the father came home in an intoxicated condition, and a row followed that resulted in the mother causing the arrest of her husband. In police court he was given a fine, and because his money was all gone, he was sent to jail.

During his incarceration, all the children, with the exception of Ethel the youngest, were placed in a foundling home in that city, and the mother is said to have eloped with a man named Jacob Haffner of Middletown, Ohio.

After Louis Scherr had been released from prison, he looked up his children and took them from the home, placing them in a boarding house. Here they were cared for until he again was bested by drink, and their return to the home was necessitated.

In the course of a few years each of the children was placed in a private home by the home officials. During a few years following all became separated and none knew the location of the others.

About six years ago Charles, now 22 years of age, took upon himself the difficult task of locating his sisters, and as a result succeeded in finding the three eldest. Lizzie and Maude were found in good homes in Cincinnati, and Lulu was found similarly situated in the little town of Berry, Kentucky.

The task of locating the father and mother has proven more difficult, and a search of several years by the boy has been in vain. The last communication from the father received by one of the girls was written in November, 1906, dated at St. Louis, Mo. Charles made a trip to that city and a tour over the entire state, but did not succeed in gaining the slightest clew. No communication of any kind has ever been received from the mother, but the father in the above-mentioned letter states that she is still living with Haffner, and has the youngest child, Ethel, who now is about 12 years of age.

Charles is of the opinion that his father has become a tramp and is roaming about the country and is just as liable to be in one state as in another. The boy came to Eaton a year ago and since has been employed in the Indianapolis Glove factory, where he receives good wages.

His desire to once more re-unite the family is his chief aim. He and the other children have forgiven and forgotten the unkindly treatment of their parents; the thoughts of the past years have been overshadowed by the happy picture of the pleasures to be gained in a reconciliation of the parents.

Trademarks. About 5,200 trademarks are registered during the course of the year at the patent office.

Catarrh Germs Move Out When Hyomei Moves In

No stomach dosing, Hyomei is made chiefly of oil of eucalyptus and eucalyptol taken from the eucalyptus forests of inland Australia, and combined with the excellent antiseptics employed in the Listerian system.

In inland Australia the atmosphere is so impregnated with balsam thrown out by the eucalyptus trees that germs cannot live, and in consequence catarrh and consumption are unknown.

Breathe Hyomei and get the same pleasant germ killing air as you would get in the eucalyptus forests.

Hyomei is sold by druggists everywhere and by L. H. Flie at \$1.00 a complete outfit.

An outfit consists of a bottle of Hyomei, a hard rubber pocket inhaler and full instructions for use. The inhaler lasts a lifetime, but if you need another bottle of Hyomei you can get it at druggists for only 50c at any time. Guaranteed to cure catarrh, croup and throat troubles or money back. Booth's Hyomei Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

MI-O-NA Cures Indigestion

It relieves stomach misery, sour stomach, belching, and cures all stomach diseases, or money back. Large box of tablets, 50 cents. Druggists in all towns.

Estes Park in Colorado, a Natural Beauty Spot

Residents of Rocky Mountain State Making Effort to Have Place Where Kit Carson Hunted Grizzlies Made a National Park and Game Reserve.



The top photograph gives a view of the automobile road in Estes Park. Below, on the left is a view of Continental Divide, from Horseshoe Ranch, Estes Park. On the right is shown one of the many glaciers in Estes Park.

By ARVINE W. SOWERS.

Washington, July 11.—Wild in many places as when Kit Carson and his band of trappers scaled the sides of its lofty mountains in quest of grizzly hides and beaver skins, its rugged scenic grandeur rivaling the most famous sections of the Alps, Estes Park in Colorado is just now very much in the national limelight by reason of the movement inaugurated in Denver to have it made a national park and game preserve by congress.

Located fifty miles northwest of Denver in the Rocky mountains Estes park is nearly in the geographical center of the United States. The park's boundary is twelve miles long and from one to three miles wide. The proposed area of the new park is forty-two miles east and west by twenty-four miles north and south.

The new area is principally mountainous. Aside from the desire to include this wonderful mountain scenery an extensive area is necessary for the protection of the animals and birds that move up and down and across the mountains in a wide range of territory. Such animals as the mountain sheep and mountain goat are becoming extinct and can be found now only in the highest and most inaccessible altitudes where the foot of man rarely tread. With proper protection these animals would undoubtedly become as numerous as in the days when the western boundary of civilization was along the eastern edge of the great plains.

Peaks in the Snow.

No part of this region is below an altitude of 7,000 feet and many of the peaks are from 11,000 to more than 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. Long's peak, one of the most famous mountains on the American continent whose snow covered crest rises to an altitude of 14,276 feet, is the commanding giant of all of the other peaks in the park.

Upwards of a thousand varieties of wild flowers are found in the park and birds of brilliant plumage as well as many species of sweet throated songsters have their habitat in this wonderful region created by the artistic hand of nature.

Wander or climb where you will, the beautiful wild flowers greet you. The orchid, tiger lily, blazing star, silver and blue columbine, buttercup, Mariposa lily and wild red rose are only a few of the vast number of floral beauties. At times the park is a veritable flower garden.

Deer are frequently but elk and bear are scarce. The coyote, fox, beaver, mink, porcupine, chipmunk, cotton tail and snowshoe rabbit are numerous.

Would Prohibit Hunting.

At present hunting is permitted under the state laws. Under government supervision hunting would be absolutely prohibited and such animals as deer and elk would not be at the mercy of the hunter, even for a short period as now, and would be given a chance to multiply in great numbers. Predatory animals would be slaughtered by federal hunters as a protection to the stock belonging to settlers whose lands are within or adjoining the park.

The streams are alive with speckled and rainbow trout and they are kept well stocked from the fish hatchery which the state maintains in the park. More than a million small trout are placed in these streams annually.

Lakes upon which ice floats in massive cakes in midsummer are among

the unique attractions, but they are common compared with the immense glaciers. Great masses of ice and snow are these glaciers, some of them a mile long and 500 feet tall and more ancient than the relics of past ages in the old world. How many thousands of years they have been moving from their starting point at a pace slower than a small is beyond the knowledge of man. They are remnants of mammoth ice fields upon which the traveler may gaze and marvel.

Is Easy of Access.

Estes park is easy of access. Two railroads run to points within a few miles of the entrance. A ride of about twenty-two miles from either point takes the traveler to Estes Park post-office which is situated well within the park. Both of these roads are ideal for automobiles.

What strange contrasts are presented on an automobile trip from Denver to Estes park. The route out of Colorado's capital city lies through the great northern Colorado farming district, one of the largest irrigated sections in the world, embracing more than nine thousand acres. There are half a dozen prosperous cities in this district and the area is under a high state of cultivation. Nine of the sixteen beet sugar factories of Colorado are located in this section.

The efforts being made to have Estes park established as a national preserve are in the interest of the whole nation. Colorado is becoming settled rapidly. Irrigation is reclaiming the vast acreage of the plains, the valleys and the mesas. Huge reservoirs are being constructed to store the flood waters of the mountain streams. In the midst of all this industrial activity lies Estes park and the surrounding mountains—grand, sublime, inspiring. It is truly nature's own playground.

Real Alpine Scenery.

After leaving the open country and plunging into the foothills, the approach to the park is through deep, rocky canyons and up steep, winding roadways. Arriving at the entrance to the park an irregular depression stretches away before the vision. The surrounding mountains are covered with pine and spruce trees while here and there rocky points and cliffs protrude upward in picturesque relief. On the west the continental divide forms a foreground to the great snowy range, the lofty peaks of which rise majestically into the clouds.

This is only a vista and does not reveal the hidden canyons and gorges, beautiful waterfalls, cold silent lakes, lying in the shadows of the bleak precipices in high altitudes, ice fields, colored cliffs, wild cataracts and boulder fields that are found in this enchanted region.

Such is Estes park. Weird, sublime, picturesque, beautiful—a composite picture that only a hand stretched out from limitless space could create.

In establishing the new national park no property is to be bought or sold, but considerable government land will enter into the making.

Mining and prospecting may continue as at present, the cutting of timber may continue under forest service regulations and grazing is to be permitted but restricted to local stock. In other words the park is to continue as it is today, but its primitive glory is to be preserved for the enjoyment of posterity and its harmless animals and beautiful strange birds protected from wanton destruction.

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May It Do.

"As much fun as a basket of chips, eh? That's a bum saying. Now, what fun could possibly attach to a basket of chips?"

"Maybe the saying had reference to an assortment of poker chips."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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