

MAYOR OF SUNBURY Says Peru-na Is a Good Medicine.

Hon. C. C. Brooks, Mayor of Sunbury, Ohio, also Attorney for Farmers' Bank and Sunbury Building and Loan Co., writes:

"I have the utmost confidence in the virtue of Peruna. It is a great medicine. I have used it and I have known many of my friends who have obtained beneficial results from its use. I cannot praise Peruna too highly."



HON. C. C. BROOKS.

There are a host of petty ailments which are the direct result of the weather.

This is more true of the excessive heat of summer and the intense cold of winter, but is partly true of all seasons of the year.

Whether it be a cold or a cough, catarrh of the head or bowel complaint, whether the liver be affected or the kidneys, the cause is very liable to be the same.

The weather slightly deranges the mucous membranes of the organs and the result is some functional disease.

Peruna has become a standby in thousands of homes for minor ailments of this sort.

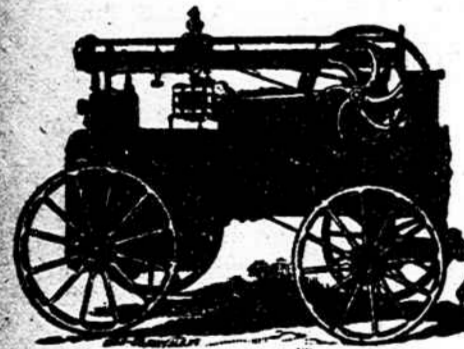
Ask Your Druggist for Free Peruna Almanac For 1907.

Sea Superstition.
All the old seadogs at League Island agree that the new battleship Tennessee is destined to experience some misfortune. When the commission pennant was unfurled on the Tennessee, instead of floating out in a long, narrow steamer, it wrapped itself around the mast, and continued to do so every time it was unwrapped. The sailors say that this happens rarely, but when it does it forebodes evil. When the battleship Missouri, on which the disastrous turret explosion occurred, went into commission her pennant did the same thing.—Philadelphia Record.

FITS, St. Vitus's Dance, Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$3 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. B. Kline, Ltd., 331 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The only time you can afford to get angry is when you haven't anything else to do.

Avery & Company
SUCCESSORS TO
AVERY & McMILLAN,
61-63 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.
—ALL KINDS OF—
MACHINERY



Reliable Frick Engines, Boilers, all Sizes, Wheat Separators.



BEST IMPROVED SAW MILL ON EARTH. Large Engines and Boilers supplied promptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs, Steam Governors, Full line Engines & Mill Supplies. Send for free Catalogue.

Snowdrift
Hogless Lard

None anywhere near so good, so pure, so economical, so satisfactory.
U. S. Government Inspected.

You Feel Well
When your stomach takes proper care of the food you eat.

Parsons' Pills
aid digestion, gently expel all refuse matter from the system—make new rich blood and insure health.
Put up in glass vials.
Price 25 Cents. At all dealers.
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

BRIDGE OF MAHOGANY.

Valuable Wood Used in Mexican Structure for Pedestrians and Teams.

As mahogany is among the most costly woods in the world, it may well be inferred that this tropical material is not very extensively employed in the construction of buildings, etc. A bridge constructed of solid mahogany is certainly a rarity, a curiosity. There is one, claimed to be the only one in the world, built of that material. This structure is located in the Department of Palenque, State of Chiapas, Republic of Mexico. This district lies in the extreme southwestern part of Mexico, near the boundary line of Guatemala.

This mahogany bridge is constructed entirely of that valuable wood except some iron supports, braces and nails that are necessary. The bridge spans the Rio Michol and its total length, including approaches, exceeds 150 feet, while the width is 15 feet. It is used by both teams and pedestrians and, though somewhat rude and primitive in construction, it is very substantial.

None of the timbers of the flooring were sawed for in that region there are no sawmills, but were hewn and split.

In that section of old Mexico there are several very large rubber plantations and mahogany trees are quite common. In clearing away the tropical trees the mahogany growths are also cut down and removed. As this wood is quite abundant, some of it was used in building the bridge.—From the American Inventor.

PECULIARLY FITTED.
"Now," said Flannigan, after the accident, "we'll have to send some man to break the news gradual to the poor man's wife."
"Send Hannigan," suggested Finnegan. "He's just the man to break the news gradual—he stammers so."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Estimates of the country's copper production this year place the output at between 940,000,000 and 970,000,000 pounds. Last year's production was 901,000,000 pounds.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.
The sea-level canal from Marseilles to the Rhone River is to be completed in seven years at a cost of \$13,730,000.

Invigorate the Digestion.
To invigorate the digestion and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels there's nothing so good as that old family remedy, Brandreth's Pills, which has been in use for over a century. They cleanse the blood and impart new vigor to the body. One or two every night for a week will usually be all that is required. For Constipation or Dyspepsia, one or two taken every night will in a short time afford great relief.

Brandreth's Pills are the same fine laxative tonic pill your grandparents used and being purely vegetable are adapted to every system.
Sold in every drug and medicine store, either plain or sugar-coated.

Every time a girl is crossed in love she imagines that her heart is broken, but it only gets a very small dent.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Some people's goodness is probably due to the fact that they are never found out.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion; never fails. Sold by Druggists. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Detchon Med. Co., Crawfordsville, Ind. \$1.

Of all men sailors suffer most from rheumatism.

**RHEUMATISM
AND
NEURALGIA**



ST. JACOBS OIL
The Proved Remedy For Over 50 Years.
Price 25c and 50c

Carolina Cement Co.
ATLANTA, CH. BOSTON, BIRMINGHAM, NEW ORLEANS, LIME, CEMENT, ETC.
Land Plaster, Sulphate Fertilizer. See Catalogue.
"ACME" FLINT COATED ASPHALT ROOFING.
1, 2 and 3 ply, for Barns, Residences, Warehouses. Better, Cheaper than Shingles and other Roofing Samples, prices, address DEPT. G.

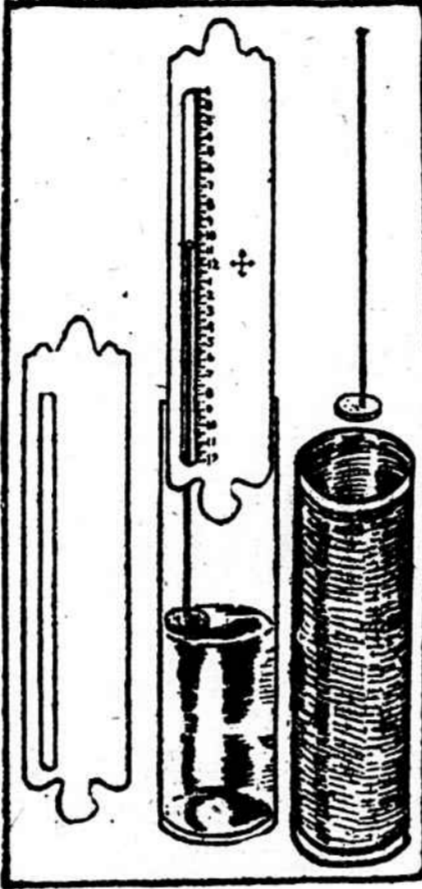
THE MODERN ELECTRIC KITCHEN OUTFIT.



Not only has man utilized electricity in his greatest activities as a manufacturing agent or as a means of transportation, but he has chained down the electric fluid to the more humble but almost equally important task of simplifying the management of his home. An idea of the spread of this use of electricity considerably beyond that possessed by the average housewife is given by H. L. Knowlton in Cassier's Magazine.

A Useful Toy.

Very little difficulty will be encountered in making the water-clock illustrated here; and any boy can manage. All that are needed are a piece of cardboard, a piece of wire, two pieces of cork, some needles and a tin can.



A hole is made in the bottom of the can which shall suffice to let all the water run out in twenty-four hours. The piece of cardboard must be about twenty-six inches long and six inches wide, and is cut out as shown in the diagram. This is set up on the tin can by means of wires.

A stiff wire twenty inches long has a small piece of cork fastened to one end, and a shaving of cork at the other, this last piece of cork to float in the water of the can, which is to be open at the top. The bit of cork at the top, which is to act as a pointer, can also help to steady the wire by having two needles inserted so that they will move up and down in the groove, being fixed crosswise.

One of the needles will thus serve as a pointer; and to mark out the hours on the cardboard one simply lets the water run out for an hour from the opening at the bottom, and going to the card, makes a mark; the other hours are determined in the same way.

What We Drink and Smoke.

Beer, whisky and tobacco have been consumed so freely that the internal revenue for the last fiscal year ran about \$15,000,000 above that of the year before and \$8,000,000 above the estimates made last fall, when one-third of the year had passed. During the first quarter of the current fiscal year the receipts went more than \$4,500,000 above those of the corresponding quarter in the last year, and the Commissioner estimates that, although the tax is about to be removed from alcohol used in the arts, the total internal revenue collections in the present year will rise to \$200,000,000, an increase of \$10,000,000 over the last year.—Philadelphia Record.

Hog of Brilliant Color.

That really beautiful species the Red River hog of West Africa is now well represented in the zoo. In common with other juvenile wild pigs the Red River hog is striped in the early part of its life. When about three months old it loses its markings and the body has a spotted appearance.

The adult is one of the most brilliantly colored mammals in existence, but its bright red hue no doubt harmonizes with its surroundings, the soil in many parts of West Africa being red. It is of an elegant shape and with its tufted tail and long, pencilled ears has considerable pretensions to beauty.

Though it has not the enormous tusks found in many of the wild swine the Red River hog is not devoid of means of defense. Its face is protected by hard callosities on each side, just below the eyes, and there is a bony ridge on each side of the upper jaw. And that these growths are not merely ornamental is proved by the fact that this animal can hold its own with the wild hog, a species provided with formidable upturned tusks.—Westminster Gazette.

Charming Roumanian Costume.



The Roumanian peasants have the most delightful and picturesque costumes of all European peoples. The above shows the national costume with headress.

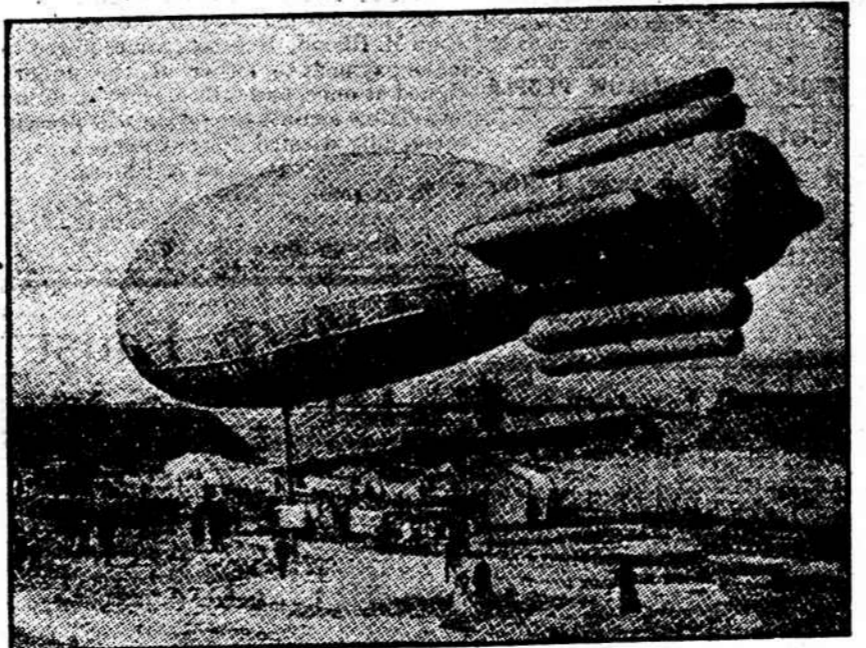
Where England Leads.

The average yield of wheat per acre in England far exceeds that of any other in the world—with perhaps one exception, Denmark.—Milling.

Among men, fifty-one per cent. are stronger in the right arm than in the left. In thirty-three cases the left arm is the stronger; in the rest the two arms are equal.

Kleptomania is the highest type of the art of stealing.

Latest and Largest Dirigible Balloon.



THE NEW DEUTSCH AIRSHIP "VILLE DE PARIS."
The peculiar arrangement of twin, hydrogen-filled cylinders forms a sort of balancing tall. The balloon is 203.42 feet long and 34.45 feet in diameter. It has a capacity of 113,005 cubic feet and requires a seventy-horsepower gasoline motor connected to a 19.68-foot propeller to drive it through the air.

NOW UP TO OLIVER.

Wins Canal Contract Provided He Only Secures Two Independent Partners.

A Washington special says: Following a conference at the White House Sunday night, it was officially announced that the contract for building the Panama canal would be awarded to William J. Oliver, who, with Anson M. Bangs, was the lowest bidder in the recent competition, provided that within the next ten days he associates himself with at least two independent constructors whose skill and experience, combined with his own, shall cover the entire field of work to be performed under the contract.

President Roosevelt took the position that since Mr. Oliver had met all the requirements of the government, it would be unjust to reject his bid of 6.75 per cent for the construction of the canal, or even to require him to submit a new bid for the contract.

Mr. Oliver had informed the president that it was his desire to submit an independent bid for the work and that when the canal commission officials informed him that it would be necessary to form a partnership with some other financially responsible contractor, they even went so far as to suggest that he enter into an agreement with Anson M. Bangs, of New York City.

Mr. Oliver said that after receiving this suggestion from Chairman Shonts, he visited the war department and was informed that Mr. Bangs would be entirely satisfactory to the government. Mr. Oliver told the president with this assurance as to the reliability of Mr. Bangs, he immediately entered into an agreement with the New York contractor.

Powerful influences were brought to bear on the president and Secretary Taft to reject all bids and advertise for new proposals, but the president insisted that Mr. Oliver should be given a reasonable time in which to make a satisfactory arrangement to substitute another contractor, or group of contractors, to take the place of Mr. Bangs.

At the White House conference on Saturday night the friends of MacArthur Gillespie syndicate argued that the contract figures should be increased to 9 per cent of the total cost of construction and that the contract be awarded to Oliver, MacArthur and Gillespie. This suggestion, however, did not meet with the approval of the New York firm, who insisted that they could not undertake the work for less than 12.50 per cent of the total cost, the figure mentioned in their original bid. The president, Secretary Taft and the canal commission officials decided to award the contract to Mr. Oliver, provided he could make satisfactory arrangements with at least two other financially responsible contractors.

Secretary Taft and R. R. Rogers, general counsel to the canal commission, were in conference with the president for two hours Sunday night and the whole matter was again gone over. At the direction of the president Mr. Rogers prepared the official statement for the press.

When informed of the statement by the direction of the president, Mr. Oliver's representative said:

"There is absolutely no doubt about Mr. Oliver being able to fulfill the requirements of the canal commission. There are now at least twenty of the most responsible contractors of the United States who have expressed a willingness to join Mr. Oliver in the work mentioned in his original bids. These names will be submitted to President Roosevelt at once, with proof of their financial ability. Before entering into another arrangement Mr. Oliver wants to know positively that the contractor he chooses will be acceptable to the government."

POISONING CASE UP AGAIN.

Commitment Trial of Merchant Grover Again Awakes Interest.
G. L. Groover, a prominent merchant of Chelsea, Ga., who is now in jail at Summerville, will have his second criminal trial charged with the poisoning of Mrs. Hooks, the wife of R. E. Hooks.

Owing to the standing of all parties concerned a great deal of interest is felt as to the result of the trial. Mr. Groover had his first trial several months ago and he was acquitted.

KNOCKS OUT BUCKET SHOPS.

South Carolina Senate Passes Bill to Do Away With the Evil.
The South Carolina senate has passed a bill providing for the abolishment of bucket shops in the state. The same bill passed the house last year, but was killed in the senate. The vote was more than two to one in favor of the bill.

CHILD LABOR LAW

Of State of Georgia Declared a "Dead Letter."

OPINION OF BEVERIDGE

In Senate Speech, Indianian Makes Assertion, and is Promptly Challenged by Bacon, Carmack and Tillman.

"The child labor law of Georgia is a dead letter. There is no system of mill inspection provided, and no means of enforcing it," said Senator Beveridge, in his discussion of child labor in the senate Monday. When he began to pay attention to conditions in Georgia and other southern states, the southern senators began to be heard from. Among them were Senators Bacon of Georgia, Carmack of Tennessee and Tillman of South Carolina.

Senator Bacon asked that the child labor act, passed by the Georgia legislature, be admitted in the published report of Senator Beveridge's speech, in connection with his remarks dealing with Georgia. This the senator from Indiana declined to allow done, and the senator from Georgia gave notice that, at the conclusion of Senator Beveridge's remarks, he would ask the attention of the senate long enough to call attention to the Georgia child labor act approved August 1, 1906, in order that it might go in the record immediately following the Beveridge address.

Senator Beveridge declared that since this law went into effect, on January 1, forbidding children between 10 and 12 years of age being employed in mills, unless they were orphans or children of indigent parents, more than 3,000 applications for permission to work children in the mills of Fulton county had been received by Ordinary John R. Wilkinson of that county.

"How many have been granted?" asked Mr. Bacon.

"All of them."
Mr. Bacon then explained that the law prohibited children under twelve years of age from working after January 1, 1907.

"Yes," responded Mr. Beveridge, "but there is not an inspector in the state, and no means of enforcing that provision. What good is a measure of that kind?"

Senator Bacon had made the point that the specific instances cited by Senator Beveridge were isolated cases, and not indicative of conditions generally prevailing. In reply the advocate of a national child labor law said that the filing of applications affecting 3,000 children in one county, was not evidence sustaining the scarcity claims of such cases.

Senator Bacon made clear the point that he was heartily in favor of reasonable regulation of child labor, and said that his objection to the Beveridge national child labor law was based upon the ground that it conflicted with state authority.

So far as the evils of child labor were concerned, Senator Bacon admitted that there was probably a great deal of force in the arguments presented, but that Georgia was in the way to correct it, and that conditions would improve since the passage of the state child labor law. He thought state legislative action the only way to deal with the question.

Mr. Beveridge stated that three-fourths of the cotton factories of the south were opposing the bill; that the railroads of the south were opposing it, and that the coal mine operators of the south were opposing it. He presented an illustrative map showing the location of the opposing industries, and said that in anticipation of this weighty opposition he should devote the major portion of his speech to setting forth evidence of the deplorable conditions he had pictured. This evidence, he said, was all sworn to and in the form of affidavits.

MORGAN TO ASSIST OBEAR.

Captain Wheeler Will Not Be Assigned to Georgia Militia as Reported.

Notice has been given by the war department at Washington that Captain J. N. Morgan of the twelfth cavalry, United States army, stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, has been assigned to assist Inspector General W. G. Obeary in the inspection of the Georgia state national guard. Orders were promulgated some days ago saying that Capt. Jos. Wheeler, U. S. A., would be assigned. No reason is given for the change.

OLD VET WAS BEST SHOT.

Aged Ex-Confederate and Young Man Fight Fatal Duel.

Richard Parker, an aged ex-Confederate soldier, shot and killed Arch Mixon, a young farmer, after a desperate shotgun duel in front of Parker's home, in Elba, Ala. The men quarreled over business matters, and Parker was put on notice to expect an armed conflict.