

# THE OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA

## Tells How He Escaped the Terrors of Many Winters by Using Pe-ru-na.

Mr. Brock's Age is 115 Years.



MR. ISAAC BROCK, BORN IN BUNCOMBE CO., N. C., MARCH 1, 1788.

His age is 115 years, vouched for by authentic record. He says: "I attribute my extreme old age to the use of Peruna."

Born before the United States was formed. Saw 22 Presidents elected. Pe-ru-na has protected him from all sudden changes. Veteran of four wars. Shot a horse when 99 years old. Always conquered the grip with Peruna. Witness in a land suit at the age of 110 years. Believes Peruna the greatest remedy of the age for catarrhal diseases.

ISAAC BROCK, a citizen of McLennan county, Texas, has lived for 115 years. For many years he resided at Bosque Falls, eighteen miles west of Waco, and now lives with his son-in-law

from the grave of General Andrew Jackson, which has been carried by him ever since. Mr. Brock is a dignified old gentleman, showing few signs of decrepitude. His family Bible is still preserved, and it shows that the date of his birth was written 115 years ago. Surely a few words from this remarkable old gentleman, who has had 115 years of experience to draw from, would be interesting as well as profitable. A lengthy biographical sketch is given of this remarkable old man in the Waco Times-Herald, December 4, 1898. A still more pretentious biography of this, the oldest living man, illustrated with a double column portrait, was given the readers of the Dallas Morning News, dated December 11, 1898, and also the Chicago Times-Herald of same date.

Peruna, having used it many years. In speaking of his good health and extreme old age, Mr. Brock says:

"After a man has lived in the world as long as I have, he ought to have found out a great many things by experience. I think I have done so."

"One of the things I have found out to my entire satisfaction is the proper thing for ailments that are due directly to the effects of the climate. For 115 years I have withstood the changeable climate of the United States."

"I have always been a very healthy man, but of course subject to the little affections which are due to sudden changes in the climate and temperature. During my long life I have known a great many remedies for coughs, colds and diarrhoea."

"As for Dr. Hartman's remedy Peruna, I have found it to be the best, if not the only, reliable remedy for these affections. It has been my standby for many years, and I attribute my good health and extreme old age to this remedy."

"It exactly meets all my requirements. It protects me from the evil effects of sudden changes; it keeps me in good appetite; it gives me strength; it keeps my blood in good circulation. I have come to rely upon it almost entirely for the many little things for which I need medicine."

"When epidemics of the grippe first began to make their appearance in this country I was a sufferer from this disease."

"I had several long sieges with the grip. At first I did not know that Peruna was a remedy for this disease. When I heard that the grippe was epidemic catarrh, I tried Peruna for la grippe and found it to be just the thing."

In a letter dated January 31, 1903, Mr. Brock writes:

"I am well and feeling as well as I have for years. The only thing that bothers me is my sight. If I could see better I could walk all over the farm and it would do me good. I would not be without Peruna."

Yours truly,  
Isaac Brock.

For a free book on catarrh, address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

### STORE TO BE ENLARGED

(From The Sun of Thursday.) In or about the first of March Salisbury will have another mercantile establishment second to none in the State.

The enterprising firm of Gorman & Green, who already have one of the finest stores in North Carolina, carry a stock of jewelry, silverware, cut glass, etc., seldom found in this size of Salisbury, will open in addition the same size as their present place of business, giving them double their floor space now in use. The adjoining premises now occupied by Mr. Swicegood will soon be vacated. Mr. Swicegood finding another location, and Gorman & Green will use that part of the building for a saleroom for the finest grades of china, making a specialty of full dinner-sets, as well as single pieces, toilet-sets and the other articles of that nature that do so much to beautify the home.

In addition to the finer grades, such as Limoges, Haviland, and the other famous makes, the stock will also cater to the tastes of those whose purses are not so well lined.

The enlarged store promises to be of exceptional beauty. The two sides will be connected by an archway toward the front and toward the rear there will be uninterrupted passage room around a horseshoe counter. Mr. Gorman said this morning that he expected his partner, Mr. Green, to reach Salisbury Saturday and more detailed plans will then be adopted and contracts let for the renovation and enlargement, which will transform the two stores into one spacious and beautiful establishment.

### CHINA GROVE NEWS

Miss Etta Ketchie Becomes Wife of Charles Lyerly

China Grove, Jan. 11 — Miss Etta Ketchie and Charles Lyerly, both of China Grove, were united in marriage Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, the Rev. C. B. Miller, pastor of the Lutheran church performed the ceremony. The happy couple will live with the bride's people, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Ketchie, for the present.

James Gaither has left China Grove for Rockdale, Texas, where he will enter a mercantile establishment with his brothers, John and Ed. Gaither. Mrs. Gaither will not leave much before spring to join Mr. Gaither.

The Concord telephone company is setting up its poles, and within a few days the business portion, and quite a number of houses will be supplied with telephone exchange.

### THE RAINY DAY

Day—Des rain away, Day—Des green grass come ter me, Day—Des ain's no use ter growl," he say, "Folks makes de green grass come ter hay:— So de rainy day, He rain away.

De rainy day don't ease my pain, Kaze de lil' boy's out dar—in de rain. An' de Chris'mus come—but de white folks see Dat de lil' boy don't come ter me. Oh, de rainy day— He rain away.

You reckon de Lawd up dar will know 'Bout de lil' boy in de col'—col' snow? An' how, w'en de Chris'mus come once mo' He knock at my heart—so ol' en po'? Oh, de rainy day— It rain away. —Exchange.

### ARRESTED FOR ARSON

Suffolk, Va., Jan. 12—Accused of arson in Onslow county, N. C., an aged white man, Furney Jarman, was arrested here Wednesday afternoon. Shortly after Jarman's arrival at a local hotel, he was followed by two detectives, but Police Chief Brankley preceded them with an arrest. Sheriff Middleton of Onslow county wired Brinkley to hold Jarman, saying there was \$200 reward for his capture and conviction. Jarman told the local police that he fled for fear of lynching.

### FIRST VISIT IN 27 YEARS

D. F. Webb Comes Back to North Carolina. First Time Since 1877

(From The Sun of Friday.) David Franklin Webb, a Rowan county man now living in Guadalupe county, Texas, is here for the first visit since he left North Carolina in 1877. Mr. Webb came here Saturday before Christmas and will return to Luling, his home, next Sunday. Like many other North Carolinians who left the state years ago, Mr. Webb has made his fortune and has great stock interests in Texas and is one of the most prominent men in his section of the state. He is too modest to speak of his success, but his standing in the community is known to be high and his interests are large. Speaking of North Carolinians who are now migrating to Texas, Mr. Webb says they have much rougher sailing now than they did in his days. It takes money to make a start there now.

Mr. Webb says he is still wedded to North Carolina. In that respect he is much like so many others who have had to gain a divorce on the grounds of incompatibility and non-support.

### BRITISH STEAMER AGROUND

Ship Loaded With Sugar Runs Ashore—Bad Storm Brewing

New York, Jan. 12—During a dense fog this morning the British steamer Indus, from Cardenas bound for New York, ran ashore on the Fire Island bar, a short distance from where the Drumel Islet met with disaster a few weeks ago. She has a cargo of sugar. A strong wind is blowing from the southeast and it looks as if a bad storm were brewing. The Indus is a vessel of twenty-one hundred and ten tons.

### MONUMENT TO POWHATAN

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 13—A well defined movement has been inaugurated by the Order of Red Men at Petersburg, Va., for the erection of a suitable monument to Chief Powhatan, the great Indian and his noble daughter, Princess Pocahontas.

### STRINGENT FEATURES OF CHILD LABOR

Col. Cunningham's Measure Contains Educational Qualifications as Well as Age Limit—Also Provides for Factory Inspection.

(From The Sun of Friday.)

The text of the bill introduced in the house by Col. Cunningham to prescribe certain educational qualifications and other regulations for children working in manufacturing establishments is as follows, omitting Section 5, which is merely the form for the age and schooling certificate:

"The general assembly of North Carolina do enact:

"That Chapter 473 of the public laws of 1908 be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. That no male child under twelve years of age and no female child under fourteen years of age, shall be employed or work in any factory or manufacturing establishment; and no child under sixteen years of age shall be employed or work in mines in this state.

"Sec. 2. No male child under fourteen years of age shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in any factory or manufacturing establishment unless he can read and write as hereinafter prescribed, and unless the person or corporation employing him procures and keeps on file and accessible to the commissioner of labor and printing and to the county superintendent of schools, an approved age and schooling certificate as hereinafter prescribed, and keeps two lists of all such children employed therein, one on file and one conspicuously posted near the principal entrance of the building in which such children are employed, and furnishes a third list to the county superintendent of schools.

"Sec. 3. The age and schooling certificate required by Section 2 of this act may be approved only by the superintendent of schools of the county wherein the factory or manufacturing establishment in which the child is to be employed is situated, or by the principal of some school in said county appointed for this purpose by such superintendent; and the said superintendent of schools for his appointment, as aforesaid, shall have the authority to administer the oath necessary for said certificate, but no fee shall be charged therefor.

"Sec. 4. No age and schooling certificate shall be approved unless satisfactory evidence is furnished by the last school census, the duly attested transcript of the certificate of birth or baptism of the child, or other religious record, or by such other specific facts as the said county superintendent or his appointee as aforesaid in his discretion may require as proof of the age stated by said certificate and upon the approval of every such certificate, the superintendent (or his appointee) approving shall take a duplicate thereof, and said duplicate shall be filed in the office of said superintendent of schools.

"Sec. 6. That not exceeding sixty-six hours shall constitute a week's work in all factories and manufacturing establishments of the state, and no person under eighteen years of age shall be required to work in such factories or establishments a longer period than sixty-six hours in one week; and no person under fourteen years of age shall be allowed to work in such factories or establishments between the hours of seven p. m. and five a. m.; Provided, that this section shall not apply to engineers, firemen, machinists, superintendents, overseers, section and yard hands, office men watchmen or repairers of breakdowns.

"Sec. 7. Any parent or person standing in the relation of parent to any child or children that may be employed by any factory or manufacturing establishment, who shall willfully misstate the age of such child or children in the age and schooling certificate above provided for, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished at the discretion of the court. Any mill owner, superintendent or other person acting in behalf of a factory or manuf-

acturing establishment, who shall knowingly or willfully violate the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished at the discretion of the court and the employing in the factory or manufacturing establishment if any male child under the age of twelve, or any female child under the age of fourteen, or the employing in mines of any child under the age of sixteen, shall be prima facie evidence of guilt under this act.

"Sec. 8. The commissioner of labor and printing shall have the power and it shall be his duty, to make periodical inspection, either personally or by his duly authorized agent, of the factories and manufacturing establishments within the state, with a view to ascertaining the age of the employees to be found therein, and shall make a biennial report of the factories inspected, and, if in any case he should reasonably believe that there has been a violation of this act, it shall be his duty to bring such case to the attention of the solicitor of the judicial district in which the case arises.

"Sec. 10. This act shall be in force from and after September 1, 1905."

### A HORRIBLE DEATH

A Colored Man Meets His Death While Out Hunting

(From The Sun of Thursday.)

The telephone message to this city yesterday afternoon which conveyed the intelligence of Sherman Hood's horrible death was verified by Walter Squires of Providence, who was interviewed by a representative of the News. Hood had gone to the plantation of Frank McGinnis with some of his companions to spend the day in hunting. The party came to a dead tree in the woods where they scented game. A pole was leaned against a tree and Hood was deputized to ascend. In some way the pole slipped from its place and the negro fell to the ground with terrific force. His body struck a stump with a sharp point, which penetrated the man's side, killing him almost instantly. The unfortunate negro was about 30 years old and survived by a wife and child.—Charlotte News.

(From The Sun of Friday.)

IN A NEW ROLE

Engineer Brown Writes Ads for The Sun While the Engine Waits

(From The Sun of Friday.)

Rev. Tom Brown, who fires The Sun's engine, when he isn't running from it, appears in a new role. Smarting under the charge that he fled from danger, he evidently tried to even up things and smuggled this advertisement for old papers. We take it as original copy.

NOTICE

Old papers for sale at The Sun office, opposite of the court house. Dar am no reason why de col folk shod let de win blo dem put er de house when dar am plenty of paper here to berry yo an all of yo kind folk at a low price

FRANCE WILL SEEK PEACE

But Does so in Quiet Manner—Will be no Intervention

Birmingham, England, Jan. 12—The Past hears that the French government recently sent Russia a statement having a most important bearing on peace in the far east. The statement was considered at Monday's meeting of the Russian state council and a long reply was sent to Paris. Though France is not considering the intervention of the French ambassador at St. Petersburg will exert all his powers in a quiet manner for peace.

ENFORCE THE EXISTING LAWS

(Pittsburg Dispatch)

Senators and congressmen still stick to the theory that a new bill will cure anything. Does it never occur to them that it is not the mustard plaster a man makes, but the one he puts on, that cures him?

## SORES AND ULCERS

SIX years ago I became afflicted with a severe sore leg which continued to grow worse, gradually, until the entire leg from the knee to the foot was one solid sore, which was very offensive. I spent over \$1,000.00 on two trips to Hot Springs, and various local physicians treated me to no purpose. I had about come to the conclusion to have my leg amputated when a friend induced me to try S. S. S., saying if I would take it constantly for a year and it did not benefit me he would pay for the medicine. I began to take your medicine, and in the short space of seven months it completely and thoroughly cured me. I consider S. S. S. the greatest medicine the world has ever known. My leg is a witness today as to what S. S. S. will do when taken regularly.

J. B. TALBERT.  
Box 245, Winona, Miss.

VALDOSTA, GA., September, 1900.  
Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
Dear Sirs—I want to tell you about my case and the good S. S. S. has done me. Something like a rising came on my instep, very small at first, not at all painful, and I could wear my shoe without any trouble. But as it grew larger and began to pain me I consulted a doctor, but in spite of all he could do the sore got worse and began to discharge; then other sores came until the whole top of my foot was one large mass of sores and I could not walk. Then my husband, who had been cured of Scrofula by the use of S. S. S., said he believed it would cure me. I began taking it and eight bottles cured me; my foot healed up nicely. I believe I would have been a cripple for life but for S. S. S.

Mrs. C. H. KING.

A great running sore, or deep offensive ulcer may develop from a slight scratch, bruise or pimple—a harmless looking little boil or slightly swollen gland may soon be an ulcerating mass that will develop into a cancerous ulcer, dangerous and destructive. Middle-aged and old people are the most frequent sufferers from old sores and chronic ulcers, but the young, even children, who have inherited weak constitutions or had them contaminated and tainted by Malaria, or other sickness, are afflicted in the same way. These chronic sores and ulcers are a constant drain on the system, sapping the vitality and strength. They depress the energy with their foul pollution, and are sure signs that the blood is charged with poisonous matters which in its weak, sluggish condition it is unable to throw off. Salves, washes, powders, etc., can never be of any permanent service in the treatment of sores and ulcers, because the trouble is not on the outside, but in the blood, and as long as it circulates through the body in its impoverished and poisoned condition the trouble will grow worse. The need is a remedy that will cleanse the blood of all poisons and impurities, build it up from its weakened state, increase its vigor and strengthen the whole system. S. S. S. does this, and is the only blood purifier that does. Rich blood is carried to the diseased parts, which forms new tissues and allows the sore or ulcer to heal. It works with nature because of its vegetable properties, and tones up every organ while effecting the cure. It brings a safe as well as a permanent cure, and is guaranteed entirely vegetable. Send for our special book on Sores and Ulcers, and write for any advice you wish. We make no charge for this. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

### DIAMONDS OF BRAZIL BEST

Worth Fifty Per Cent. More Than the Stones From the Cape

The diamond districts of Brazil are attracting more and more attention in this country as well as in Europe. It was but recently that a drilling company was organized in New York for the purpose of exploiting diamond mines in the famous districts around the city of Diamantina. As the diamond centre of the world, it is the largest and one of the most prominent diamond fields in South America.

Diamantina is 650 miles from Rio de Janeiro and has a population of 10,000 souls. The city is destined to become in the near future a second Kimberley. It was founded in the last years of the seventeenth century as a gold mining camp, and as far back as 1729 diamonds were taken from the ground.

Four distinct kinds of diamond mining are practiced in the Diamantina district. The first is the most ancient and simplest. Near the top of the hills the small streams are step in their descent and have precipitous rocky sides. Their beds are filled with bowlders, and in the interstices the diamond-bearing gravel is found. This gravel is called the "formacao," and is easily recognized by an experienced miner, for the reason that it contains certain minerals whose presence indicates the diamond.

Washed When Rains Come

The "formacao" is prospected for in the dry season, and as soon as found is dug out and piled near by the water. When the rains interrupt the digging the miners work up the gravel. The operation is simple. The gravel is first washed in a "baeu," an excavation a yard wide and a yard and a half long on the bank of a pond or a stream. Its lip is a few inches above the surface of the water and it deepens slightly to the rear. A cubic foot or more of the gravel is placed in the back end and the workmen dashes water against it out of a large concave wooden plate, giving it a peculiar rotary fling. This rapidly separates the lighter and larger stones from the smaller and heavier ones. When concentration by this rough and easy method is as complete as possible the gravel is worked with the "batae."

This unique instrument is a wooden dish about thirty inches in diameter, with a sort of a pit at the bottom. Filling the "batae" with the concentrate and water, the workman agitates the contents, whirling and shaking them, meanwhile pouring and scraping the lighter gravel from the top as fast as he separates it. The operation is similar to the old-fashioned

gold panning, but it requires even greater skill on account of the danger of losing diamonds. At the end of the process the diamonds are simply picked out by hand from the remaining minerals. The native Diamantina miners know no better method.

### Sent Mostly to Europe

The rough diamonds are usually sold by the small miners to buyers from Diamantina, who frequent the hamlets and camps near the mines. The prices of these diamonds differ much. Seventy milreis (\$70) a carat is an approximate average. Practically all the stones which do not remain in Brazil are sent to London, Paris and Amsterdam. Although the United States is the greatest diamond-consuming market in the world, taking about one-half of the south African production, few Brazilian stones are imported directly, and yet, Brazilian diamonds are worth, on an average, nearly 50 per cent more than the Cape stones, being, as a rule, much whiter.

Until about thirty years ago there was no diamond-cutting in the district. It is now carried on extensively in Diamantina and the neighboring villages. The quaint little mills are supplied with power by overhead water wheels. The process of cutting does not differ from that employed in Europe. The machinery is all imported from Amsterdam.

### Product Falls Off Greatly.

Previous to 1869 Brazilian mines produced nine-tenths of all the diamonds in the world. Up to 1871 the output of diamonds in Brazil averaged 164,000 carats per annum. From 1780 to 1896 the State of Minas Gerases (the State of Mines) yielded \$390,000,000 worth of diamonds and gold. In 1872 the slaves were freed and following upon this most of the mines were abandoned. Thus for years no work was done in Brazil and in the meantime the De Beers mines were opened and exploited.

Brazil has not yet produced many large diamonds; among the paragons one may cite the Star of the South, weighing 2555 carats rough and 125 when cut, which was found at Bagagem in 1853, and the Dresden diamond, discovered in the same locality in 1857. Both stones belong at present to an Indian prince and were sold, the first for \$200,000 and the second for \$100,000. Last year Brazil ex-

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Galt*