

GOOD ROADS

The Annual Mud Tax.

A careful study of the road problem in detail reveals some important and significant features. While good road stone is found in a very few places in this country, good clays are found in nearly every locality.

"If these abundant clays," Mr. Dodge argues, "can be used economically to build good roads they will greatly assist in meeting the important problem of how to construct our country roads."

"Again, as all loads are hauled over very narrow portions of roads through wheel contact, railroad cars for example, it follows that if such narrow parts of our roads are cheaply constructed to properly resist the weight and grind of the wagon-wheels, new and important results will be attained."

"At a cost of construction of say \$300 a mile, brick track roads for the entire country would cost less than four times the \$650,000,000 loss which it is estimated we are now sustaining each year on account of our bad roads."

"In other words, we are now paying for the pleasure of using our present deplorable roads an annual mud tax which in less than four years would build the finest and best roads in the world throughout the entire country, and which would effect a saving of nearly \$7 each year for every man, woman and child in this country, to say nothing of the pleasure, the satisfaction and the moral benefits of driving over good hard roads every day of the year instead of through a series of mud holes or a cloud of dust."

"To the rapid and economical extension of rural mail delivery only one obstacle worthy of consideration presents itself, but that obstacle is of such a nature as to greatly affect its practicability and economy. This is the present condition of our country roads."

"Without question, one of the first great movements toward the economical free rural delivery of the mails should be the construction of passable roads. This is already evident from the fact that some of the mail delivery routes have had to be abandoned on account of bad roads."

"The circumstance that over six million dollars was appropriated by our last Congress largely to be buried in our muddy roads in the delivery of our rural mails, while only the small sum of \$20,000 was last year devoted to meeting the road problem, indicates the great need of education regarding the present necessity and demand for vigorous and intelligent road work."

"As much of these large appropriations for rural mail delivery could be saved if we had good roads, it is obvious that an amount equal to a considerable portion of these sums could be spent to good advantage in educating the people in the work of improving our country roads and thus forever close a large drain on our national cash box."

"In view of these facts, could not a million or more be spent to the best possible advantage by the national government in constructing a section of brick track road near each county seat throughout the country as an object lesson in each county in the most advanced methods of road construction?"

Narrow Tires Road Killers.

The town of Plymouth has been in the list of towns that have improved highways under State aid. We have built nearly two miles of macadam road. These sections were put in six or seven years ago, and have proved satisfactory, and at the present time are in good condition. This kind of road needs repaving by top dressing with three-fourth inch trap rock twice a year, and when the roads commence to unravel or pick up they must be repaired at once to prevent serious injury to the roads. Cost of repairs, should say \$40 to \$50 per mile per year. We have also done several miles of grading and graveling during the last two years, greatly improving the highways thus treated. Our gravel section would have done much better service if wide tires had been on heavy wagons; narrow tires on heavy wagons are "road killers," and their use cannot but be most strongly condemned. I fully believe the cost of repairing our highways is thirty per cent more by reason of narrow and well worn tires on heavy team wagons.—Henry E. Hinman, Chairman of Selectmen, Terryville, Conn., in Good Roads Magazine.

Nothing More Expensive.

There is nothing more expensive to the farmer or merchant or other business man than impassable roads, which prevent the farmers from marketing their products or from procuring the articles they need in farming operations. The burden of the tax is heavy. The Agricultural Department puts the cost of transporting goods in wagons over Southern dirt roads at \$6.05 per ton, while in the Northeastern States it is but \$1.50 per ton, a difference in favor of good roads of \$4.55 per ton. The

weight of the average load in the East is 2216 pounds, whereas the weight of the average load in the South is but 1397 pounds.—Good Roads Magazine.

Indiana in the Van.

It is said that Indiana will be the first State to have complete rural mail delivery, as a result of the law passed by the last Legislature under which counties are required to keep in good repair roads on which rural mail routes have been established.—Good Roads Magazine.

Quick Action.

The leading miller of Eganville, Ont., on the completion of a stretch of stone road there instructed his drivers that they were to increase their loads by 300 pounds each, and that they were to make an extra trip a day.

REMARKABLE MAIL CARRIER.

The Romantic Career of a Frontiersman Who Carried Uncle Sam's Mail.

Robert L. Athy, who has just been appointed mail carrier between Camp-ton and Spradlin, Wolfe County, has the most remarkable record of any man in this part of the country. His unusual record began at his birth, when he weighed only two and one-half pounds, and he could be put in a coffee pot easily. He grew up, however, to medium size.

Athy has been a mail carrier in different sections of the mountains for nearly twelve years and in that time has made a great reputation as a hunter, having killed several bears, a large number of wildcats and almost a thousand squirrels, besides a number of rattlesnakes. Several times in his career Athy has been compelled to leave his horse at the bank of some swollen stream and to place his mail sack in his teeth and swim across. In all his twelve years of service the mail has never once been delayed. Once Athy narrowly escaped being killed by a landslide which swept down a mountainside and completely obliterated the road just in front of Athy.

Athy is also a preacher of the gospel. Each day at one or two points along the trail he finds a crowd awaiting him, and there he gives five or ten minute talks on the methods of getting in and staying in the straight and narrow path. Many have been converted by his teachings. Athy also acts as messenger boy for that entire mountain district, and when any one wants a bundle brought from the store he never hesitates to ask Athy to bring it for him.

Athy states that he has been engaged to be married twenty-eight times and has never been "in earnest" yet. Athy has educated himself and is well read for a citizen of that part of the mountains. He is always well dressed and polite, and is undoubtedly one of the most popular of Uncle Sam's mail carriers.

Athy is thirty-seven years old. He has ridden one horse all the time that he has been mail carrier, and it is estimated that they have covered nearly 12,000 miles together.—Correspondence of the Washington Star, Owingsville, Ky.

Frog Culture by Millions.

The cultivation of frogs is a new industry, but it can be made profitable, as there are thousands of acres of swampland in Pennsylvania, worthless, which could be utilized. About 2,000,000 will be distributed in the State. Some of the applications received by the departments are very amusing, and they will be stored away among the State archives. A New Bedford applicant wants to know if the frogs "will flourish and do well in ponds that have been constructed for fish, but abandoned, or ponds that are made to cut ice off, as they are fed with clean water." A Breadsville, Bucks County, farmer asks for from 10,000 to 50,000 frogs with which to stock Neshaminy Creek, which, he says, "seems to be run out of fish, so let us have some bullfrogs." A Tullytown man writes for a supply to stock "our millponds with" as they are excellent ponds for that purpose." A Philadelphia man writes to know if the frogs are green, and "if they will keep babies awake nights by their croakings." A Clearfield County man asks if the frogs are "good eating," and whether they are "real frogs or only hoptoads."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Tele-graph.

A Case of Pronouns.

Tommy Mulligan, of the Seventh Grade, was absent from the class room for one entire day. It would appear that he had played truant, for unknown to Tommy, his teacher had spied him trudging homeward with pockets bulging suspiciously when she, too, was homeward bound that afternoon.

But Tommy brought a note of excuse the next morning, which, of course, would prove that he had been detained at home legitimately. The writing was hardly that of a feminine hand, and the note appeared to have been written laboriously and with much blotting; furthermore, the penmanship seemed strangely familiar to his teacher. The note read as follows: "Dear teacher—Please excuse Tommy for not coming to school yesterday, he could not come. I tore my pants. Mrs. Mulligan."—Sunday Magazine.

SOUTH'S LARGEST GAIN.

It Has Been in Controlling and Driving Out the Whisky Traffic.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

FOR a decade a remarkable change has been going on in the South. The manifestations have been local, but the results bear the semblance of a great movement. After the war the South had almost as many drinking places as it had stores. To-day more than one-half of the counties below Mason and Dixon's line prohibit the sale of liquor.

For instance, almost sixty per cent. of Texas, nearly eighty per cent. of Georgia, ninety per cent. of Mississippi and all of Tennessee except eight cities have voted out the saloon, while even in Kentucky thirty-seven counties are under prohibition rule.

There is nothing of particular political importance in these facts, but there is in them a vast deal of social and personal significance. In literature pretending to represent the life of the South the mint julep figures as conspicuously as the genial sunshine or the climbing roses, when, as a matter of fact, ice water or lemonade might be more realistic. The Southern "majah, sah!" with some of his old manners, still hangs on; but the Southern man of to-day is quite another kind of person. This may be a loss to romance, for, even to the abstainer, there is fragrance in the mention of mint which lemonade fails to suggest, and the major with his large manner and contempt for statistics fills more of the atmosphere than the quiet, agile worker who thinks of crops, cotton mills and stock quotations instead of the lost cause and its battles.

But the same qualities of grit, endurance, fidelity and cheerfulness which made splendid records in war are bravely at work solving the problems of peace. In most cases the liquor question has been handled as a plain business proposition. The saloon bailed enterprise, reduced the labor supply, increased lawlessness and kept communities poor; worse still, it played havoc with the individual. In more than four hundred counties the good citizenship of all parties arose and banished it.

Behold the benefits! This year the South has made more money than it has ever known, more money for spending; so much of it, in fact, that three of the great cities of the North have formed special business organizations to secure Southern trade, while the cities of the West have met the competition by the most alluring inducements. But the larger gain is in the general uplift of the population. Despite the occasional outbreaks of crime—in most cases where the saloons still exist—the whole trend of the South is steadily toward wise and safe conservatism, and the evolution of Southern personality is producing brain-minded Americans, who live clean lives, do good work and carry no chips on their shoulders.

It has been said that had it not been for whiskey there would have been no Civil War. Hard drinking, both North and South, inflamed the passions engendered by slavery. It follows as a hopeful fact that in the consideration of the race question, which lingers long after the abolition of human bondage, the work of conciliation and adjustment will be done by men of temperate habits and temperate minds. In the new conditions being wrought by the South itself there must come higher character and achievement than its oldest and finest chivalry could show.

Doing His Best.

"Yes, we're going to move," she said to the agent. "We simply can't stand it."

"Have patience, madam," he argued. "Patience has ceased to be a virtue," she retorted. "We complained twice of that woman in the flat above us who pounds the piano and sings both day and night, and you said you would get her out. Instead of doing that you have calmly let the fat next to her to a man who plays the cornet."

"But that's part of the scheme," he protested. "We put him there on purpose. His instructions are to make so much noise she can't hear herself sing. She has a lease, you know, and the only way to get her out is to discourage her."—Birmingham (Eng.) Post.

The Turkey and the Boll Weevil.

It has been demonstrated that the turkey is a fine destroyer of the boll weevil, the tobacco worm and the tomato worm. They get fat on that sort of diet and keep so with a bit of grain thrown in once in a while and attention to their sleeping quarters. The boll weevil gets busy in the spring, and so do the young turkeys. The tomato worms are about the fields at the time the young birds are most zealous in satisfying an appetite that has no bounds. The boll weevil and the worms go into hibernation in the fall just about the time that there is a demand for fat turkeys that can't be satiated.—Houston Post.

CAUGHT BY THE GRIP-- RELEASED BY PE-RU-NA.



La Grippe is Epidemic Catarrh.

It spares no class or nationality. The cultured and the ignorant, the aristocrat and the pauper, the masses and the classes are alike subject to la grippe. None are exempt—all are liable.

Grippe is well named. The original French term, la grippe, has been shortened by the busy American to read "grip."

Without intending to do so, a new word has been coined that exactly describes the case. As if some hideous giant with awful grip had clutched us in its fatal clasp.

Men, women, children, whole towns and cities are caught in the baneful grip of a terrible monster.

Have you the grip? Or, rather, has the grip got you? If so, read the following letters.

These testimonials speak for themselves as to the efficacy of Peruna in cases of la grippe or its after-effects:

A Southern Judge Cured.
Judge Horatio J. Goss, Hartwell, Ga., writes:
"Some five or six years ago I had a very severe spell of grip which left me with systemic catarrh."

Richest American Soil.

Something frequently happens that goes to prove the fertility of the soil in the Salt River valley. It is nothing unusual to hear of cutting several crops off one field in one season; grapes frequently bear two crops and so do figs. The latest, however, is reported by James Goodwin. He has in his yard a tree that to the casual observer is only an ordinary pear tree. It was nothing more than this to Mr. Goodwin until this year. He had always noticed that it was of an early variety, and this season along in May a crop of pears was picked. A little later his interest was aroused by noticing the tree in full bloom again. What is still more interesting is that at the present time the tree has another fully matured crop of pears on it which are now ripening as well as did the first crop.

Better Fruits—Better Profits
Better peaches, apples, pears and berries are produced when Potash is liberally applied to the soil. To insure a full crop, of choicest quality, use a fertilizer containing not less than 10 per cent. actual Potash.

Send for our practical books of information; they are not advertising pamphlets, becoming special fertilizers, but are authoritative treatises. Sent free for the asking.
GERMAN KALI WORKS
New York—91 Nassau St., or
Atlanta, Ga.—22 1/2 South Broad Street.

John White & Co.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Established 1837.
Wholesale market prices
lowest rates.

FURS and Hides.
Weed on Commission.

Thompson's Eye Water
WANTED—In each State, Salesmen to sell large line Tobacco: permanent position.
CENTRAL TOBACCO WORKS CO., Camden, N. J.

"A friend advised me to try your Peruna, which I did, and was immediately benefited and cured. The third bottle completed the cure."—H. J. Goss.

Cured in a Few Weeks.
Miss Jean Cowgill, Griswold Opera House, Troy, N. Y., is the leading lady with the Aubrey Stock Co. She writes the following:
"During the past winter of 1901, I suffered for several weeks from a severe attack of grip, which left a serious catarrhal condition of the throat and head."
"Some one suggested Peruna. As a last resort, after wasting much time and money on physicians, I tried the remedy faithfully, and in a few weeks was as well as ever."—Jean Cowgill.

Saved by Pe-ru-na.
Hon. James R. Guill is one of the oldest and most esteemed men of Omaha, Neb. He has done much to make it what it is, serving on public boards a number of times. He endorses Peruna in the following words:
"I am 68 years old, am hale and hearty and Peruna has helped me attain it. Two years ago I had la grippe—my life was despaired of. Peruna saved me."—J. R. Guill.

BAD BLOOD

"I had trouble with my bowels, which made my blood impure. My face was covered with pimples, which no external remedy could remove. I tried your Cascarets and great was my joy when the pimples disappeared after a month's steady use. I have recommended them to all my friends and quite a few have found relief."
C. J. Fusch, 50 Park Ave., New York City, N. Y.

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CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP.

Pleasant, Palatable, Painless, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sickens, Weakens or Grips, 10c. 25c. 50c. Sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C.C.C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.
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1000 Early, Middle and Late Cabbages,
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Above seven packages contain sufficient seed to grow 10,000 plants, making bushels of berries, flowers and lots and lots of vegetables, together with one containing, telling all about Potash, Small Fruits, etc.
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