

SOME RECENT DIAMOND FINDS

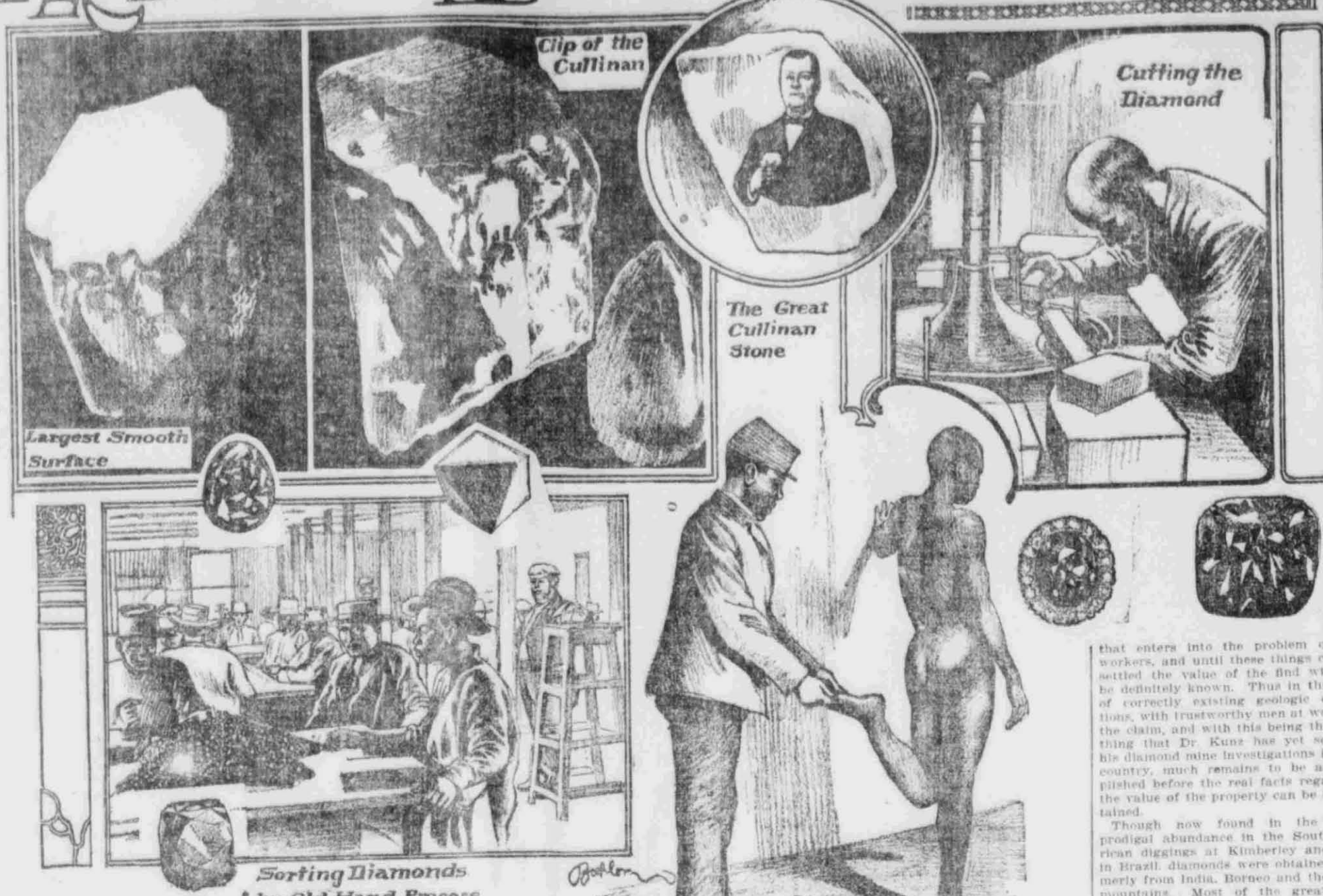
One of the
Most Promising
New Fields
Seems to be
Located in
Arkansas

AND now it is the well balanced and rather conservative state of Arkansas that has abandoned itself to a spasm of excitement—all on account of a diamond find within its borders. Every prospector of a rocky piece of land in the hill districts has been looking for the possibility of finding himself the owner of a diamond mine that may rival the wonderful South African deposits.

It seems to be an established fact that the precious crystals have been found in at least one locality in Arkansas, in Murfreesboro, Pike county. That this find is authentic should be made certain by the following report issued by the United States geological survey relative to the matter:

"Although diamonds have been found in at least thirty places in the United States, the only locality where they occur in place has recently been discovered, and has been investigated by George F. Kunz, the gem expert, and Dr. H. S. Washington, petrographer. They occur in an igneous rock, similar to that in the South African Murfreesboro, Pike county, Ark. The first two stones were found Aug. 1, 1906, and since then many of them have been picked up, the total number found at last report being 130. Many are white and of good water, others are yellow and some are of brown tint. The two largest stones weigh six and one-half carats, one being exceedingly fine white and the other brown. They are found on the surface as well as within the greenish, friable, decomposed peridotite, a rock somewhat like the famous blue ground of Kimberley. The property is being actively prospected and developed."

In Kentucky Also.
It is also interesting to learn that at the time of the Arkansas discovery a party of South African prospectors under the direction of General Samuel Pearson, formerly of the Boer army, was digging feverishly for traces of the coveted gem in the barren hills of eastern Kentucky. It seems that a South African geologist who was sent by the late Paul Kruger to America to explore the Hudson bay country predicted that diamonds would be found



eventually in paying quantities in Kentucky. Influenced by this opinion the party under General Pearson has been making test excavations in the so-called "blue ground" region of the state. There is certainly a marked similarity between the soil in the Kimberley diamond district and that of the field in Kentucky. Dr. George F. Kunz, the competent expert of the geological survey, has declared that these fields are identical in a geological sense. He is also the man who has pronounced the Arkansas diamonds to be gems of genuine worth.

A Gem Expert.
According to Dr. Kunz, it was in his capacity as an expert on gems and soil constituency that he was asked to go to Arkansas a short time after a number of stones of varying sizes had been found by men on the estates adjacent to the one where the first stones had been discovered. On his arrival at the supposed diamond field he made care-

ful tests and investigations, and these proved the ground to be friable decomposed peridotite, a substance in which diamonds are often found and identical with the famous "blue earth" of Kimberley, South Africa. Several weeks were spent on the place by the expert, and in this time it was viewed in the light of all its possibilities.

Since his return two months ago a number of other stones have been found, but despite the prospective possibilities of the place Dr. Kunz will only give the most conservative opinion regarding it. He does not wish to be the projector of a diamond "boom," nor does he desire to circulate the idea of an American diamond field's existence until matters are more certain regarding the present find. Certain it is that the stones discovered are genuine, but "salted" mines are not things unknown in a country where, according to one of the closest students of human nature, "the people like to be humbugged."

Yet from all appearances the finds thus far have been genuine, according to Dr. Kunz, and the men who own the land and are working the ground are of good repute throughout the state. They are considering the possibility that the end to be accomplished may not justify the means necessary to extract the stones, if they are few and far between, yet they are also living in the belief that they have discovered a real diamond field and that the pains they are taking will result in further and better finds. The men who own the land are drilling and doing their utmost to prove the value of their discovery, and in a short time the truth should be known. In the neighborhood where their property is there are three rail-

roads near at hand, there are water, coal and lumber, so that the place does not lack for natural advantages in case the find yields anything like relative values in exchange for the labor expended.

Dr. Kunz says that there are several problems remaining to be solved before the value of the find may be accurately computed. It is necessary to ascertain what percentage of diamonds will be yielded by a ton of dirt and rock, for even in mines that pay the yield must be at least one-half carat to every 1,000 pounds of waste. Again, it must be known approximately to what extent the rocks contain diamonds. The cost of extracting the gems from the rocks is another factor

that enters into the problem of the workers, and until these things can be settled the value of the find will not be definitely known. Thus in the face of correctly existing geologic conditions, with trustworthy men at work on the claim, and with this being the best thing that Dr. Kunz has yet seen in his diamond mine investigations in this country, much remains to be accomplished before the real facts regarding the value of the property can be ascertained.

Though now found in the most prodigious abundance in the South African diggings at Kimberley and also in Brazil, diamonds were obtained formerly from India, Borneo and the Ural mountains. Most of the great historical stones have come originally from the South African diggings. Several of the famous diamonds have surpassed all former finds both in size and in quality. One of these latter day masters, the famous Cullinan diamond, measures four and a half by two and a quarter inches and has a weight of a pound and three-quarters. When it was shipped to London an insurance of \$2,500,000 was taken out for it, but its value has decreased greatly in recent years. Last month the Transvaal assembly voted \$1,000,000 to purchase and present the gem to King Edward as a token of the loyalty and appreciation of the Boers. These apparently reconciled people were moved to this spasm of generosity by the new constitution which General Kruger has secured for them.

It is also a fact that diamonds have come to light occasionally in various parts of Uncle Sam's wide domain. The Piedmont plateau, at the southeastern base of the Appalachians, has produced, in the region between south-

ern Virginia and Georgia, some ten or twelve stones of varying quality, one of them the so-called "Dewey," weighing twenty-three carats. A few years ago the great lake region developed a diamond find of large proportions. Within a short period no less than seven stones of fair quality were found in the clays and gravels of that part of the country, and the excitement rose to fever heat.

Were Only Immigrants.

The scientists, however, called a halt. They demonstrated with convincing readiness that the findings of diamonds in limited numbers was quite likely to happen at almost any time and in any place. They explained that the stones were not indigenous to the soil, but had migrated during the glacial period from some far distant locality. This very plausible solution cannot be made to apply to the Arkansas find, for the reason is several hundred miles from the extreme southern limit of the great glacial moraine once deposited over part of this continent. There is no known geological quibble that will account for the presence of diamonds in Pike county, and in the absence of definite knowledge to the contrary the find must be accepted as such. According to the opinion of an enthusiastic journalist, it must be acknowledged that Arkansas, long known as the state of whetstones, razorback hogs and agriculture, has at last started its own gem-contender by coming to the fore with a real diamond mine. Neither a "salted" mine nor a rose to boom real estate is this, nor yet a fabrication constructed to fill space in the newspapers in the peaceful season of summer, but a bona fide, bedrock, expert inspected, bona fide ground with real green peridotite, igneous rock and all of the other earmarks of a prosperous diamond field, most important of which is a number of the stones, of which the largest weighs six and a half carats.

A Lucky Accident.

The present discovery was made through accident by a Pike county man who was on a different quest from that of hunting diamonds. Having just patches of green dirt and rock on his farm, he thought that possibly his property might hold some deposits of value, and to this end he began making investigations of a careless character.

One morning while walking across one of these green patches the Arkansas man kicked up a peculiar looking pebble, which possessed an unusual luster. Knowing that small diamonds had been found in that part of the state, he picked up the diamond, a bit of rock, and after examining it slipped it into his pocket. Some time later he showed it to a friend who had a slight knowledge of geology, and after examining it under a glass the latter advised him to send it to an expert. The stone traveled to Little Rock, thence to New York city, where its value as a real diamond was ascertained. On learning that his diamond was genuine, and thinking that there were probably more on the ground where this was found, the finder went quietly to work, and in a few months he had collected a number of the stones.

The diamond region in the Blue Grass State lies between Isom and Crockett creeks, in east Kentucky, where there are centers, or pipes, precisely like those of South Africa. These are filled with the peculiar geological formation now called "kimberlite," which is a diamond producing soil of South Africa. General Pearson claims to have located a pipe about as large as the famous De Beers, and his party is sinking shafts and making test drills. The old Boer leader is confident that plenty of diamonds will be found where the plant is ready for operation.

G. A. CHAMBERLAIN.

AMBULATORY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

B. H. Ridgely, consul-general at Barcelona, furnishes the following chapter on the new agricultural movement in Spain:
The general agricultural movement in Spain—a movement which goes slowly but surely—is expressed by a recent government order establishing an ambulatory school for teaching agricultural farming in the remote agricultural districts of the country. The measure, which may have a certain commercial significance in the United States, shows that the government is desirous of better agricultural implements and machines than those now in use. The government order referred to provides for a course of experimental and practical instruction to be given every year to itinerant lecturers selected from

among the agricultural engineers at the district schools of agriculture. In the months of January and February of each year the directors of these schools are required to report to the department of agriculture at Madrid, giving the program of lectures intended to be given during the ensuing 12 months, with an estimate of the cost, including traveling expenses and remuneration of the teachers and transport of the agricultural machinery or appliances which it may be considered advisable to carry to those remote villages where the practical instruction is to be given.
So far only the schools of agriculture at Zaragoza, Jaen, Valencia, Badajoz and Barcelona and the two stations at Huesca and Villafraña del Penedes are referred to in this order, but it is thought to be extended and must lead to a wider use of modern farming appliances in Spain.



GIRL PICKETS HELP STRIKING TELEGRAPHERS.

The girl members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America are having a picnic during the telegraph strike. Few of them are dependent upon their own exertions for a living and they are helping in every way to arouse public sympathy for their cause. There are more of them in New York than elsewhere and their proselyting work is there most conspicuous.

New York Churches Now Have Press Agents.

ALL the Brooklyn newspaper offices yesterday received a contribution which is alleged to have borne the endorsement of the press department connected with the Church of the Resurrection, says the New York American. The article submitted by the press agent follows:

"Telephone bells tinkled merrily in the Bedford section yesterday morning and afternoon, and householders, upon lifting the receivers of their phones, were surprised to hear this question asked:
"Are you going to the Resurrection Church of the Resurrection tomorrow? This is one of the members of the church, and we are having big services there. In the morning the pastor, the Rev. Charles H. Cook, has a subject of special interest to all. In the evening not only will he preach, but there will be a splendid musical service, at which the Quimby Ladies' quartet will be heard."

"Well, of all things," was the general comment of householders. "Why, I never heard of such a plan to get people to church!"

"Thank you for your attention, madam," the church member added politely before proceeding to attach some other residents of the Bedford section, and then added, "You will hear of some other strange things from us for we are planning a novel crusade. Good-bye."

The ecclesiastical press agent's article continues:
"Now in the history of Brooklyn's churches has there been a church whose members have joined in such a novel crusade to fill the pews. A new factor is in charge. He has been here since last November and has succeeded already in building up the membership to double its former

size. He is the Rev. Dr. Charles Hambleton Cook, and he came here after a year's study in the largest Episcopal congregation in the country. He found conditions here very discouraging, but began work with the determination to make the Resurrection parish one of the strongest in Brooklyn.
"One of his earliest plans was to form a church society that now numbers over 1,000 members. This society has suspended work for the summer, but will meet again early in the fall. Any one is eligible for membership between the ages of 16 and 18 and 18. The fee limit will be raised if necessary, but so far this has not been asked.
"The press committee is the latest feature. Some of the members are experienced press agents and they are up to all the tricks of the trade. So look out for something more besides the telephone scheme."
According to the press agent, more than 500 persons were called up on the telephone, and replies in the affirmative were received from nearly 400. A list of 250 names will be called up early this morning.

Healthful kidneys filter the impurities from the blood, and unless they do this good health is impossible. Foley's Kidney Cure cures weak kidneys and will positively cure all forms of kidney and bladder troubles. It strengthens the whole system. For sale by F. J. Hill Drug Co., The New York Substitutes.

Wreath Mailed to Grace.
"I had a queer job yesterday," said a letter carrier, as he warmed his old, shabby hands. "I delivered a wreath to a grave."
"It was a small wreath of immortelles in a cardboard box. The address was, 'Grave of James Love, Woodlawn Cemetery, West 124 to Right of Smith Monument.'"
"Thousands of times I had passed that

cemetery on my rounds, but I never thought to make a delivery to one of the tomb.

"Going in, I found the Love grave empty. I brushed the snow off the mound with my bag, and taking the wreath from its

box, I laid it on the bright green grass. I consider that the strangest episode of my 14 years' service."

What is Castoria.

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. F. Gerald Blattner, of Buffalo, N. Y., says: "Your Castoria is good for children and I frequently prescribe it, always obtaining the desired results."

Dr. Gustave A. Elsengraeber, of St. Paul, Minn., says: "I have used your Castoria repeatedly in my practice with good results, and can recommend it as an excellent, mild and harmless remedy for children."

Dr. E. J. Dennis, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have used and prescribed your Castoria in my sanitarium and outside practice for a number of years and find it to be an excellent remedy for children."

Dr. S. A. Buchanan, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used your Castoria in the case of my own baby and find it pleasant to take, and have obtained excellent results from its use."

Dr. J. E. Simpson, of Chicago, Ill., says: "I have used your Castoria in cases of colic in children and have found it the best medicine of its kind on the market."

Dr. R. E. Eckelmann, of Omaha, Neb., says: "I find your Castoria to be a standard family remedy. It is the best thing for infants and children I have ever known and I recommend it."

Dr. L. R. Robinson, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Your Castoria certainly has merit. Is not its age, its continued use by mothers through all these years, and the many attempts to imitate it, sufficient recommendation? What can a physician add? Leave it to the mothers."

Dr. Edwin F. Pardee, of New York City, says: "For several years I have recommended your Castoria and shall always continue to do so, as it has invariably produced beneficial results."

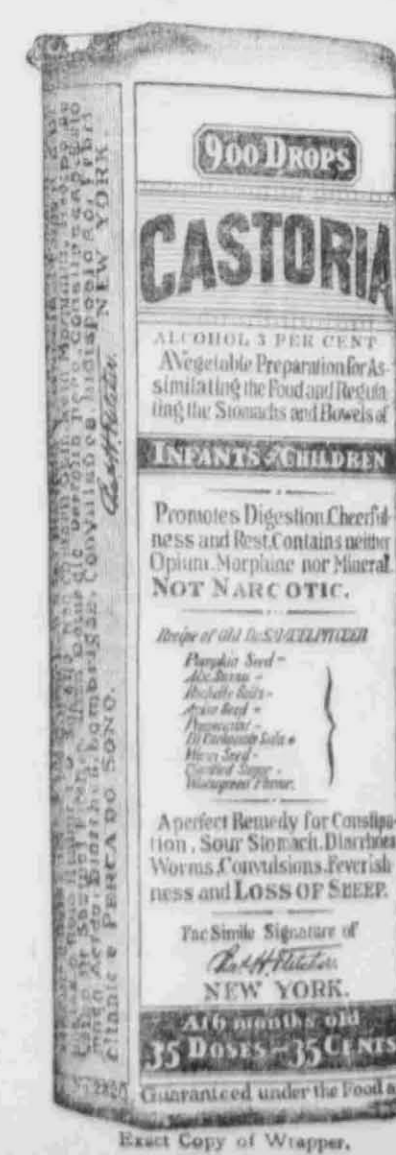
Dr. N. B. Sizer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I object to what are called patent medicines, where maker alone knows what ingredients are put in them, but I know the formula of your Castoria and advise its use."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.



MEN ADMIRE

a pretty face, a good figure, but sooner or later learn that the healthy, happy, contented woman is most of all to be admired. Women troubled with fainting spells, irregularities, nervous irritability, backache, the "blues," and those dreadful dragging sensations, cannot hope to be happy or popular, and advancement in either home, business or social life is impossible. The cause of these troubles, however, yields quickly to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made from native roots and herbs. It acts at once upon the organ afflicted and the nerve centers, dispelling effectually all those distressing symptoms. No other medicine in the country has received such unqualified endorsement or has such a record of cures of female ills as has



MISS EMMA RUNTZLER

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Miss Emma Runtzler, of 631 State St., Schenectady, N. Y., writes: "For a long time I was troubled with a weakness which seemed to drain all my strength away. I had dull headaches, was nervous, irritable, and all worn out. Changing to read one of your advertisements of a case similar to mine cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I decided to try it and I cannot express my gratitude for the benefit received. I am entirely well and feel like a new person."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most successful remedy for all forms of Female Complaints, Weak Back, Failing and Displacement, Inflammation and Obstruction, and is invaluable in preparing for childbirth and the Change of Life.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women
Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free and always helpful.

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