

Ayer's

This falling of your hair! Stop it, or you will soon be bald. Give your hair some Ayer's Hair Vigor. The falling will stop, the hair will grow, and the scalp will be clean and healthy. Why be satisfied with poor hair when you can make it rich?

Thick Hair

Enforced Peace.

NEW DIAMOND FIELDS.
British Guiana Produces an Enormous Quantity of Sparklers.

It may safely be asserted that no more important event has happened in British Guiana than the discovery of diamonds. The beneficial effects of the discovery are apparent to-day in every corner of British Guiana, and it is claimed by many that diamond mining will soon be a prominent factor in the productive element of this colony. It is already spreading new life and energy throughout the country, which, a couple of years ago, was in a languishing and impoverished condition, and will no doubt in a few years convert some of the most desolate possessions into sources of revenue to the mother country, as well as provide fields of ever-widening enterprise for her sons.

Among the results which have followed the discovery of diamonds are the increase of importations and trade generally; the greater employment of native labor; the progress of developing work; the general but gradual dissemination of wealth throughout all classes of the community; the greater spreading powers of the people and last, but not least, the steady advance of civilization into hitherto unexplored regions. Before diamonds and gold were discovered, the wealth of the country was derived almost exclusively from sugar. But for the twelve months ending June 30, 1902, 122,977 diamonds have been declared at the department of mines. One of the largest shipments was made by the Royal Mail Steamship Company in September, and one of the largest individual shipments from the mines, of 18,000 stones, was made in June. The British Guiana Diamond Syndicate has made the very latest shipment of 18,705 stones (as from March to September, 1901). One of the encouraging signs has been the discovery quite lately of stones larger than the ordinary run, the first stones discovered being very small in size. Out of the 122,977 diamonds declared in British Guiana for the past twelve months ending June 30, 1902, 122,550 were taken from the Mazon district.

There was £70,000,000 sterling realized from diamonds found at Kimberley during the first twenty years of its discovery, which has benefited all the sections of the population and enriched the whole of South Africa, and it is predicted that British Guiana will feel a proportionate advantage from the development of diamond mining within the territory. But for the discovery of diamonds the Mazon or diamondiferous area of British Guiana, would probably still have remained in almost undisturbed possession of the original Indian or native—Jewellers' Circular.

The Press Office

Is prepared to do any kind of ordinary Job Printing: Cards, Posters, Booklets, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Statements, Note Heads, Letter Heads, Or whatever you may need. THE STOCK is of good quality, THE WORKMANSHIP neat, and the PRICE IS RIGHT. We respectfully solicit a trial order and will then leave you to judge of our claims.

IF - YOU

are the proprietor of a hotel or boarding-house your chief interest is to

Fill Your Rooms

There is a larger field for guests in Brooklyn-New York than in any other city in America. Right in the heart of that city the

Brooklyn Daily Eagle

maintains two large Information Bureaus that distribute literature and give free advice regarding hotels, etc.

An ad. in the

"Eagle"

in connection with this free Bureau service will result in

Filling Your House

Send at once for rates

ADDRESS: EAGLE INFORMATION BUREAU, BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE, BROOKLYN-NEW YORK

HARDY PLANTS.

Caution to Those Who Purchase of Nurserymen.

One of the favorite means of attracting attention adopted by nurserymen in advertising new and wonderful trees and plants is the setting forth of their characteristics as hardy plants; that is, their ability to withstand cold. As a matter of fact, what the grower wants is a plant that is best adapted to withstand hardship, and is, in that general sense, hardy. While a Jersey cow if turned loose near the north pole would not prove hardy neither would a polar bear if turned loose on the equator. The bear could no more withstand the hardship to which he would find himself exposed than could the poor cow. The heat would use him up as quickly as the absence of heat would demoralize the cow. We often hear the Snyder blackberry recommended as a hardy plant, yet it is the first to "throw up the sponge" when the weather is a little too warm and a little too dry. If some disseminator of plants will send out a blackberry that is as large and good as the best we now have, and that sends its roots down to everlasting moisture and lifts up its head and laughs at a three months' drought, with the thermometer at 100 degrees in the shade, he may well claim to have the champion plant. Growers will not ask him to guarantee its cold resisting ability. The cold of winter has no terror for the Michigan blackberry grower. A point tree that withstands 10 degrees below zero, but which dries up and dies on the approach of the first hot wave, is worthless in a country subject to hot waves. In the light of past experience it is difficult to understand how nurserymen can persist in advertising as "hardy" now things that cannot successfully resist the summer's heat without knowing that they are perpetrating a deception on innocent and unsuspecting farmers.

Lifting Plants for Winter.

Taking up and potting geraniums and other bedding plants which farmers' wives and other amateurs wish to preserve, should be done before the advent of cool, frosty weather, in order that some root growth can be made before winter. As generally managed, the work is deferred to the latest possible moment, and then the plants are kept in a hall-way or on the porch until the snows of early November alarm the owner, and they are taken in. This treatment gives little or no opportunity for the plants to make any progress in their new position. The cold soil keeps the temperature of the soil in the pots much lower than it should be. Newly-potted plants require to be kept, for at least two weeks after potting, in a room where the temperature is above 55 degrees. How to get a geranium with roots sixteen inches long into an eight or nine-inch pot is often a puzzle to the amateur, but is easy when one learns how. First pot in an inch or broken crock for drainage and then cover with a little coarse earth. Take the plant in the right hand with roots hanging down, insert the roots in the pot so the ends of most of the longest ones rest on the earth, give the plant a twist, lowering it a little at the same time, shake in some fine soil with the left hand, and repeat the operation until the roots are all in. The turning of the plant distributes the roots and "takes up the slack" or surplus length. After a few trials the experimenter will be able to do it nicely without cramping or crowding the roots. Do not keep newly potted plants too wet.

A Tin Scarecrow.

Our illustration, from a sketch by Alonso Sparrow, of Beaverfoot Co., N. C., shows a very cheaply made scarecrow. An old fruit can is prepared by punching a hole in the center of the bottom, through which is thrust from the inside a stout string, to the end of which is tied a large nail or spike. This is hung from the top of a pole or stake, driven into the ground in leaning position. As it sways in the wind the spike acts as a clapper in tolling this improvised bell, while the glint of the sunshine upon the tin has some terror for the wary marauders, by suggesting the dash of a gun.

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THE FIRST IRON FURNACE

A Great Impetus to The Prosperity of Alabama.

ITS INTERESTING RUINS

Beginnings of the Southern Iron Industry.

Probably few persons know that there was an iron furnace in Alabama as early as 1812, and that it was located in Franklin County.

Prof. G. W. Duncan, formerly of Auburn, who was in Montgomery yesterday, has recently visited this old furnace. He talked interestingly about it to a representative of the Advertiser.

Professor Duncan is now traveling for a book house, and he has been over the State, recently. He is a close observer, and takes notes of many interesting and historic things as he goes along. Among the things that interested Professor Duncan is this old furnace.

"The first iron-smelting furnace in Alabama was in Franklin County," said Professor Duncan. "It was on Cedar Creek, five miles south of Tusculum, and was in operation as early as 1812. The furnace was constructed of limestone, lined inside with fire brick, and is shaped like a hornet's nest, base down, like a cone. It is about fifteen feet high, and the diameter at the base is about twenty feet. The main furnace is standing to-day, covered with gray moss, and all around for several acres the ground is covered with slag and other waste products.

"There is a bend in Cedar Creek. The entire distance around the curve is about three miles, and at the point where the furnace is located it is not over 200 yards across the narrow strip of land separating the points at the curve of the bend. A race was cut across at these points and a large waterwheel was placed at the lower point of the curve, and this furnished the power to operate this primitive furnace. The shaft or blast and a large hammer weighing over 500 pounds for winding the iron into bars and beating it to make it uniform in proportion.

"Kettles, stoves and many other useful domestic articles were moulded there, as is shown by the pieces found in the fields around.

"Charcoal was used as fuel and old charcoal beds are found in the fields for miles around. These old hills are distinct now, and when the farmers plough the fields, the black soil and clumpers indicate clearly where the old beds were.

"The second growth of timber on the mountain sides shows that most of the original forests were cut down to furnish fuel for this old furnace. The pits and holes are quite large and indicate where the ore was found; most of these being on the side of the mountain south and within a radius of three or four miles.

"The nearest shipping point at the time this furnace was in operation was the Tennessee River, twenty-five miles north, and the products of the furnace had to be hauled to this point on wagons. There is standing now, a long wall of masonry very thick and some eight to ten feet high, extending quite a distance along the bank of the creek and opposite the furnace proper. The channel of the old race is distinct, but the age of it is indicated by the large trees which are standing near, some of them several feet in diameter. There are oak, hickberry, sycamore, and other varieties which bear the marks of age in the decaying branches.

"The ruins of this ancient furnace are interesting, and are well worth a visit by any one who is interested in the industrial progress of the State. They are in marked contrast to a modern smelting plant."

Alabama is now one of the chief iron-making States of the country, and it will no doubt surprise some of the operators of furnaces to know that iron was smelted in Alabama nearly 100 years ago.—Montgomery Advertiser.

THE MILLION STAMPS STORY.

As to the value of used postage stamps, a correspondent writes: "A year or two ago a firm of stamp dealers in Queen Victoria street used to buy them at £2 per million. This works out to more than 4,000 stamps a penny, but the firm declined to receive less quantities than 100,000 at a time. But for the last forty years there has been a constantly recurring fable as to the collection of a million stamps. It is the story of a hard-headed guardian and a beautiful ward. As the price of her betrothal he stipulated the collection of a million stamps, and she was to be married either by rolling or treading in with the feet, and it must be in such quantity that its swelling and germination will force away the soil and allow the little plant to come to the light and air. Hence of all such seeds we sow many times more than should be allowed to grow, but they are given vigorous thinning.

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CLIMBING IZTACIQUATL.

Only Six Parties Have Sealed Mexico's Famous Mountain.

There is a fascination about Popocatepetl and Iztacihuatl, twin whitened mountains overlooking the picturesque capital of Mexico, which seems to cast a spell upon all visitors to this Land of the Sun. Popocatepetl is kindly to the climber, and is frequently ascended, but the sides of Iztacihuatl are steep and covered with ice. Huge crevasses, partially covered with snow, seem the face of the mountain. They are lurking deathtraps to the unwary, says Mr. G. E. Towle, in "Modern Mexico."

But six parties are known to have succeeded in scaling the perilous heights of Iztacihuatl. The last of these was headed by Ernest Deed, a hardy and experienced Swiss mountain-climber and an enthusiastic member of the Swiss Alpine Club. He declares that the scaling of Iztacihuatl was the most difficult feat of mountain-climbing which he has ever undertaken.

"My party numbered six," says Mr. Deed, "and each of us had a guide. The guides had emphatically declared that they knew the way, but at the foot of the first glacier they confessed that they had never been there before, and were as ignorant of the way as were we. Their scanty clothes and sandals clad feet incapacitated them for the work of chopping out steps from the solid ice with hatchets, and putting them to the rear, we proceeded on our own resources.

"We went slowly, cutting steps for every foot of the way in the low on which there was a slight layer of snow. Many times we came upon yawning crevasses, some of them so deep that chunks of ice thrown into their depths seemed to find no bottom.

"I have scaled many mountains, but I have never before made a trip fraught with so much toil and discomfort. The positions of our hearts swayed 15 minutes. Our heads seemed to be hurting and our eyes to be falling from their sockets. We moved slowly and with the greatest care, that no sudden motion might cause a greater fall upon our already sorely tried hearts. The sun burned down upon us five flames shooting from a blast furnace. Its rays, reflected from the ice at our feet, leaped into our faces like fire from the bottomless pit. The site reeled from our faces and hands, our lips cracked and blood trickled from our ears and nostrils. We reached the summit through exhausted and dizzy.

"The view was so grand that we were more than repaid for what we had undergone. On Iztacihuatl man is on one of the high places of the earth. He is in the sky among the clouds. The earth seems to have fallen miles away from him, leaving him suspended. There is no living thing below, not even a bird a-wing. He looks down at his feet, and he seems to have come to the end of the earth. Almost straight down, in such a sheer descent that it nearly takes away his breath, lies the world in miniature, a beautiful panorama remarkably distinct and clear cut.

"On our return we coasted down the mountain ascending each man as the mountain to the others by a rope, and in three hours had reached the cave where we had set forth in the early morning."

Veteran M. P.'s.

It is rather interesting to note that only two members of the present House of Commons entered that assembly prior to King Edward's wedding, the fourth anniversary of which was recently celebrated. The two M. P.'s are Sir James Fergusson, the member for the northeast Manchester, who was elected for Ayrshire in 1854, and Sir Francis Powell, the member of Wigton, who was first elected as the representative of the constituency in 1857.—London Tit-Bits.

DELICIOUS PLANTS.

Delicious plants for the winter.

There are several matters to be considered in sowing the seeds of root crops. The seed must be brought in close contact with the moist earth, either by rolling or treading in with the feet, and it must be in such quantity that its swelling and germination will force away the soil and allow the little plant to come to the light and air. Hence of all such seeds we sow many times more than should be allowed to grow, but they are given vigorous thinning.

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"BEST OF ALL FLOUR."

FEED, MEAL, BRAN, OATS, and HAY.

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The New York Tribune Farmer

is a national illustrated agricultural weekly for farmers and their families, and stands at the head of the agricultural press. It is a practical paper for practical farmers, helping them to secure the largest possible profit from the farm through practical methods.

It is entertaining, instructive and practically useful to the farmer's wife, sons and daughters, whose interests it covers in an attractive manner.

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Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Lumber, Contractors and Builders. Estimates made; personal attention given and work guaranteed

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Delaware Valley R.R.

Corrected to Date

STATIONS	8 A.M.	10 A.M.	12 M.	2 P.M.	4 P.M.	6 P.M.	8 P.M.
East Stroudsburg	8:00	10:00	12:00	2:00	4:00	6:00	8:00
Delaware Valley Junction	8:15	10:15	12:15	2:15	4:15	6:15	8:15
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Delaware Valley	5:30	7:30	9:30	11:30	1:30	3:30	5:30
Delaware Valley	5:45	7:45	9:45	11:45	1:45	3:45	5:45
Delaware Valley	6:00	8:00	10:00	12:00	2:00	4:00	6:00
Delaware Valley	6:15	8:15	10:15	12:15	2:15	4:15	6:15
Delaware Valley	6:30	8:30	10:30	12:30	2:30	4:30	6:30
Delaware Valley	6:45	8:45	10:45	12:45	2:45	4:45	6:45
Delaware Valley	7:00	9:00	11:00	1:00	3:00	5:00	7:00
Delaware Valley	7:15	9:15	11:15	1:15	3:15	5:15	7:15
Delaware Valley	7:30	9:30	11:30	1:30	3:30	5:30	7:30
Delaware Valley	7:45	9:45	11:45	1:45	3:45	5:45	7:45
Delaware Valley	8:00	10:00	12:00	2:00	4:00	6:00	8:00
Delaware Valley	8:15						