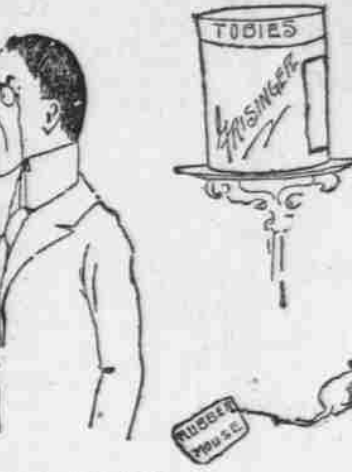
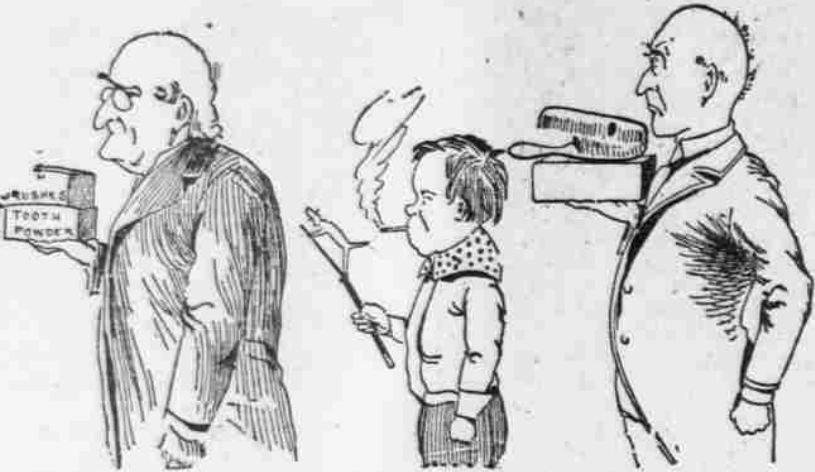


PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1892.



WHY SOME PEOPLE ARE NOT GLAD ON THIS MERRY CHRISTMAS MORNING.

THE CROP OF COAL

In West Virginia Is Only Rivalled by the Great Lumber Supply.

GROWTH OF A FEW YEARS.

The Immense Region Which Should Be Tributary to Pittsburg.

EFFORTS OF COMPETING CITIES.

Territory to Be Thrown Open by the Morgantown-Uniontown Line.

THE FUTURE OF THE FARTHER SOUTH

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMDEN-ON-GAULEY, W. VA., Dec. 24.—This place is representative of the great region with which it is so desirable for Pittsburg to open up reciprocal trade.

Now Camden-on-Gauley, as it has been named, is at the terminus of the Camden Railway system, so far as it is in operation.

Camden-on-Gauley now has a lumber plant employing 600 men, with a capacity for sawing 50,000,000 feet a year.

Almost a Direct Line. The accompanying map shows that Camden-on-Gauley is almost on a straight line south of Pittsburg, and will be easy of access when the Baltimore and Ohio branch from Morgantown to Uniontown is completed.

some hundred miles or more farther South, as it must eventually, another remarkable region will be in communication with Pittsburg.

The only line now running through this section is the Norfolk and Western extension. The country is so wild as to be a description. The railroad follows what is known as the Flat-top coal vein, and the only settlements are around the collieries.

The only crop is coal, but that the supply is inexhaustible. The development has practically only commenced, and so far the railroad company, which owns and leases most of the land, has averaged a profit of \$900 an acre.



LOADING ON THE NEW RIVER.

That the West Virginians do not exaggerate their coal claims is proved by such an authority as Major Jed Hotchkiss, of Staunton, Va.

Can Be Measured a Thousand Times. After a moment's reflection, the Major continued: "Once asked Governor Fleming how much the assessed value of West Virginia's 22,000 square miles of land was, he said it was \$120,000,000.

therefore exorable. When Concellville coke is hauled to Chicago for making Bessemer steel, in every 100 carloads there are hauled 10 carloads of ash.

There is gas coal enough to supply all the leading cities in the country. Fourteen thousand cubic feet of 18 candle power gas can be made from every ton, and when in many places the natural gas gives out 60,000 feet of gas can be made from a ton of this coal, better, too, than the natural gas it will supplant."

In speaking of the Pittsburg vein Mr. Hotchkiss said: "There is no other known bed of such continuity in thickness and in character as this which has given such a reputation to Pittsburg. West Virginia has 6,000 miles of this into which she has

RELICS OF BIG VALUE.

The Archaeological Collection of Thos. Harper, of Allegheny

WILL BE IN CARNEGIE LIBRARY

If the Councils Provide Suitable Cases for Its Reception.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE WONDERS

There are pipes of all possible sizes and shapes taken from graves, and some of these are beautiful. One, grotesque and blackened with use, is the image in miniature of a grizzly bear with staring eyes and a face rudely sketched on it.

One such man is Mr. Thomas Harper, of Allegheny. While engaged in carriage making he has become well versed in archaeology and anthropology, has made a special study of the mound builders, and has one of the finest collections of relics taken from their graves in this part of the State.

They Made Good Pottery. Marking the advancement of this people toward civilization, their pottery, of which a varied assortment was seen, a large round-bottomed pot of modern shape, used for cooking, is from a mound in Arkansas.

Of great interest were some curious looking copper implements found under a huge stump in Michigan, together with bones and stone implements. This grave had been used by a tribe of Indians, and the bones had taken root. All were beaten out of the copper, as the art of smelting was unknown.

At the request of Librarian Stevenson, Mr. Harper has generously offered to place his collection in the Carnegie building as a loan, provided Councils supply cases for its reception. The matter now rests with a committee.

A view of it is instructive and interesting. Arranged artistically on the shelves of a revolving case, he has arrow heads and spear points ranging from the merest point to the spear point six inches in length. They are of obsidian, flint, jasper and amethyst, and are many colored. Knives and wicked-looking daggers look formidable even in these days of steel weapons.

There is a large assortment of stone battle axes, which vary from 14 to 24 pounds in weight. They are principally made from syenite, grooved for a handle, and are polished by use. Weapons of this class were made by hand, and the holes for the handle are perfectly drilled out as if the material were wood and the method modern. This work was done with the little sharp-pointed drills made of flint, and of these there was a number of various sizes.

Mr. Harper has one, the like of which is in the Smithsonian collection, and he believes it to be the only known one of its kind. He has noted the singular fact that certain of his ceremonial relics represent the different phases of the moon, from new to full.

Gas Turned on at Parkersburg. The Happy, Deluded Peoples Swallow a Promise of Lower Rates to Come. PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Dec. 24.—[Special.]—Natural gas was turned on here today, and Parkersburg has high hopes that the new fuel will help to boom the business.

WORKINGMEN AND POLICE. A Labor Demonstration in England Which Was Feared by the Authorities. BRISTOL, ENGLAND, Dec. 24.—A great demonstration, in which thousands of gasworkers and dockmen took part, was held in this city to-night.

TOO COUNT ENEMIES SLAIN. A number of oddly shaped relics are supposed to be pendants and amulets. In all are holes through which things have evidently been hung, and on certain sides in uneven fashion—perhaps to keep count of enemies slain—was not even an attempt at ornamentation.

The edge describes a perfect circle. Pestles and mortars taken from mounds in the West show fine workmanship. The mortars are perfectly symmetrical, bowl-shaped, and the pestles are made from the hardest stone, some of the latter being highly polished.

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THE TERRIBLE RIDE OF A MAN WHO WAS STRUCK BY A LIMITED TRAIN. CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Charles Griggs, a druggist, was taken to his home in Keokuk, Ia., last night, suffering from the nervous shock of a hair-breadth escape. He was struck by the Milwaukee limited on the Northwestern Railroad, traveling at the rate of 45 miles an hour, and carried six miles into Evanston on the pilot of the locomotive.

HER TRIUMPHAL MARCH. favorite countess to be stepped on. You would have supposed they were all litterateurs, if you hadn't pushed in among them and heard the expressions used. But occasionally you noticed the careful book buyer, who examined closely the print and binding, and was particular in the selection of his authors.

WHERE THE TREES WERE SOLD. But the crowning event of Christmas is the Christmas tree, and to the center of their supply the Christmas buyer gravitates. Across the Sixth street bridge and up Federal street to the Diamond square, in Allegheny, the tree-buyer wended his way. The vacant space in the square was a North of Maine pine woods; the hardly seller the woodsman. Here was the market of Yuletide greens. Spruce, hemlock, pines, mistletoe, hollies, laurels, bewitching masses of greens, packed closely into intertwining labyrinths.

A LONG BALLOON JOURNEY. The recent balloon journey of M. Mallet, the French aeronaut, lasted 36 1/2 hours, and would have been the longest on record if he had not landed for a time in the middle of it. He left Villefrance on October 23, at 6 p. m., and next morning landed at Alaise, to clear the snow from the balloon. At the end of 24 minutes he started again, and landed near Coblenz at 3 p. m. As four and a half hours he landed once more in a valley of the Tarna Mountains, and finally, on October 23, at 6 a. m., at Walhen, in Hesse.

AMONG XMAS BUYERS.

A Busy Time in the Pittsburg Headquarters for St. Nicholas.

FUNNY SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

A Few Hours in One of the Fig Mercantile Establishments.

THE DISPLAY OF CHRISTMAS TREES

"What are you stuck?" I asked, looking at the pile of papers under his arm. There were only three, and it was early in the afternoon.

It was, in two days, THE DISPATCH found me out to find Christmas cheer. I sent it at the very door. A little later I was carried by the current of a crowd into the doors of an immense establishment, where people



Give me the Infant's Department.

surged to and fro, pushing and crowded. It was like the grinding of a handmill of wheat between the burrs, when you tried to stop. The in-groers pushed you ahead, while the outgoers shoved you the other way, pummeling your side and arms with their

Somehow I landed in a crowd of women and a sprinkling of men, around several tables, on which was a mixed-up mass of cheap books. Dickens', bound in cloth, at \$3 75 a set; Longfellow's poems, Owen Meredith's "Lucille," Scott's "Marmion," each bound in leather, at \$1; "Seven Lectures on Representative Men," by Emerson, at 47 cents; a pocket edition of Shakespeare, in a handsome case, ranging from \$3 67 to \$11 34, according to binding; E. P. Hoop's novels, at 50 cents apiece; "Scottish Chiefs," "Dona Thomas," "Callie's Travels" and "Arabian Nights," at 47 cents apiece; books ranged from 4 cents upward.

And such a scramble! Men and women pushed and crowded, trampled on toes and snarled angrily at each other whenever



Her Triumphal March.

And I did look at that conglomerated product of the work of weary brains, and those myriads of fingers diving into the pile, and fled wildly up the stairs, until I collided with a man, who was going my way, a smile on his face as broad as your hand, exclaiming: "Give me the infant's department."

And not stopping for an answer, he turned and walked down stairs. On I went through the different departments. Everywhere there was the same pushing crowd, cash girls running hither and thither their arms piled high with the purchases of bargain-getters and Christmas-buyers. The most unhappy individual I saw was the saleslady, who had worked hard all the year to build up a trade. A crowd of women, pressed around her counter, refusing to be accommodated by the other ladies, clamoring in a chorus for Miss Jones to wait on them, while poor "Miss

Jones" was tired enough to drop in her own tracks.

Buying for the Opposite Sex.

It is amusing to note how women were found in men's furnishings and other stores at which articles masculine are found, and how men, on the other hand, were to be seen absently parading drygoods and fancy stores, with a vague purpose of procuring something that would please the girls, but with no idea of the best way to accomplish their object. It is a question whether the man or the woman is more at a loss in stores with which they are not acquainted.

A man seen in a drygoods store, trying to buy lace handkerchiefs, was a pitiable object. He was told that this lace was "gentleman's choice," and he saw a little square no larger than his hand, the price of which was calmly quoted at \$20, accompanied by the information that the lady was sure to consider the gift. When he was told that the lady is always "dying to possess a duchesse lace handkerchief," he determined to buy it, no matter how had a bargain it appeared to him.

But a woman in a gentleman's furnishing store was no better off than the man among lace handkerchiefs. She went in to purchase a pair of suspenders, that being considered the correct thing to present a gentleman this year. There they were, bejeweled, embroidered in the daintiest of floral patterns, with gold and silver buckles, and crossed buckles at such dainty designs and of such beautiful materials that they seemed almost too nice for men to use as an article of dress.

Smithfield street and Fifth avenue were all humming with the grinding of the mill. The directions, with constant friction of the "rub" "rub" of sleeves, up one side and down the other, with jutting branches into the streets, big and little. Every street car arriving from the different parts of Pittsburg and Allegheny increased the flow. It is estimated that the Citizens' line carried about 40,000 passengers each on the big days of the week; the Pleasant Valley, Manchester and Central lines at least 20,000 each. The railroads handled at least 25,000.

In the jewelry stores small fortunes were expended on diamonds, silver sets, bric-a-brac, etc., for Christmas presents. One music house reported that they were selling on an average 16 and 17 pianos a day, most of them to be delivered last night.

What the Postoffice Did. At the Postoffice yesterday and each of the three days preceding over 300,000 letters and 300,000 packages were handled. The business of the express companies increased to their full capacity. The crowds on the streets were greatly increased on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Children, young men, young couples, were turned loose for the holiday season.

A turn in the market showed stalls piled high with turkeys, chickens and ducks, great barrels filled with cranberries and hickory nuts. Bunches of calderas as white and crisp as a snowy morning, and apples as red as the cheeks of children, were produced everywhere. Wreaths and festoons marked the aisles, little pigs with lemons in their mouths looked not a bit unhappy over their untimely fate, but ornamented by a bunch of brilliant berries, seemed rather to enjoy the prospect of taking part in the general feasting. Turkeys sold for 18 to 21 cents a pound; chickens, 15 to 18 cents a pound; ducks, 17 to 20 cents a pound; geese, 15 to 16 cents a pound; rabbits, 20 to 25 cents a pair; venison, 20 to 22 cents a pound; mutton, 15 to 18 cents a pound; beef, 12 to 15 cents a pound; mutton, 15 to 18 cents a pound; squirels, 25c to 30c a pair. So you could get a dinner at almost any price you wished.

Somehow a lone "possum had strayed in and hung himself up in a corner, in among the rabbits and the turkeys and the ducks. A funny little old colored man had allowed up through the crowd and was "dat 'possum," as he expressed it, smacking his lips and sticking out his tongue as if he rolled there a piece of "possum and fat." His tattered hat was in his hand, but he seemed unconscious of the cold, although only a little tuft of woolly white adorned his copper-colored pate, as he exclaimed: "Gimme de best 'possum for dat 'possum am in de gibbin' pan."

Where the Trees Were Sold. But the crowning event of Christmas is the Christmas tree, and to the center of their supply the Christmas buyer gravitates. Across the Sixth street bridge and up Federal street to the Diamond square, in Allegheny, the tree-buyer wended his way. The vacant space in the square was a North of Maine pine woods; the hardly seller the woodsman. Here was the market of Yuletide greens. Spruce, hemlock, pines, mistletoe, hollies, laurels, bewitching masses of greens, packed closely into intertwining labyrinths. With night-fall the scene became weird and wondrous, if you gazed only at the scene and turned not your eyes to the right, where loomed the white walls of the Carnegie library and the city building, or upward where the electric lanterns on the towers spangled the darkness of the night.

Solution of beef (or, rather, part of it), starchy mixtures and even milk, which constitute the diet of patients with influenza and other fevers, cannot supply these elements, and atrophy at the roots and falling out of hair result. The color and strength of hair in young mammals is not attained so long as milk is the sole food. As to drugs, iron has prompt influence. The foods which most abundantly contain the above named elements are: wheat, oatmeal, rye, corn, and the cereals; all of which contain 22 per cent of silica.

I have often found a dietary largely composed of oatmeal and brown bread to greatly promote the growth of hair, especially when the baldness was preceded by constipation and sluggish capillary circulation. These rations of men who consume most meat are the most fruitful.

Five diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, opals and other precious stones, set in all the latest styles, at M. H. Cohen's, 25 Fifth avenue. We set all our own goods and save you jobbers' profits.

MODEST JIM SEWARD.

The Only Ohio Democrat Since 1852 to Cast an Electoral Vote

AND THE ONLY OHIO DEMOCRAT

Who Refuses Positively to Have His Picture in the Papers.

NOT SO RETIRING AS TO OFFICES

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.) MANSFIELD, O., Dec. 24.—James P. Seward, who has the honor of being the first Democrat since 1852 to represent Ohio in the electoral college, is one of the best known men in this part of the State, and is known all over the Union, as he never misses a National convention. He began attending conventions in 1837. As a result he has met and is known by the leading politicians of the country. It has been a good school for him, and he has become one of the best managers on the Democratic side of Ohio political life.

Mr. Seward is always in office in this county, and sometimes holds several. He has been prosecuting attorney, member of school board, Children's Home manager, and has filled various other offices commanding more honor than fees. He has the Democratic organization of Richland county somewhere in the vicinity of his vest pocket, and has been known as "Boss" Seward for years. No one here attempts to deny that he and a few others parcel out offices to themselves, their brothers and friends in honor as they see fit. Mr. Seward has been at the head of the County Executive and Central committees three times each, and is always a member of one or the other. He is a hustler on election day, and no one controls more Richland county votes than he.

But for some reason Mr. Seward has not been in the political whirl for a couple years. He tried, as usual, to pick winners, but mostly failed. He was not a Campbell man, never liked Colonel Brice, and next to himself, was heart and soul for Senator Hill. Jim wants the boys to get at the offices, and Mr. Cleveland's slow execution was not at all to his liking. So Seward rested on his oars the last campaign, and his strong lungs did not expand in deep declarations of patriotic "I am a Democrat" utterances.

But there is another reason Seward's voice was not heard at the county Democratic gatherings. He gave to the county Hon. Michael D. Harter, and at present he is not especially satisfied with himself for having done so. In the convention two years ago, Seward held 42 of the 53 votes of the Richland county delegation. At the close of the first day Seward had 35 votes—the highest cast for any candidate at that time. There had been 77 ballots, and all the candidates felt sure of the victory. Balloting continued the second day, and 151 were taken with no greater prospect of a choice than at the start. At this point Mr. Harter made a deal with Seward that he was to have the vote of the Ashland county delegation for three ballots, and if he failed of a nomination, he was to withdraw in favor of Seward. Mr. Harter gained a little strength in the picture, but in the end he and Seward had votes to spare.

Why Seward Led the Ticket. Seward has not fully recovered from his surprise and did not feel like helping his opponent in the election, though he would undoubtedly have been sorry to have him defeated. Seward is always a fair fighter, and when he is defeated at the primaries or in convention, he keeps his followers in the picture, but he never allows himself to be a great noise in doing it as some might think becoming. Mr. Seward's name was placed at the head of the ticket because he was the first elector-at-large named on the convention, and it was simply a matter of courtesy. He claimed a chance of election from the first and based his claim on just what did happen, the blundering of voters.

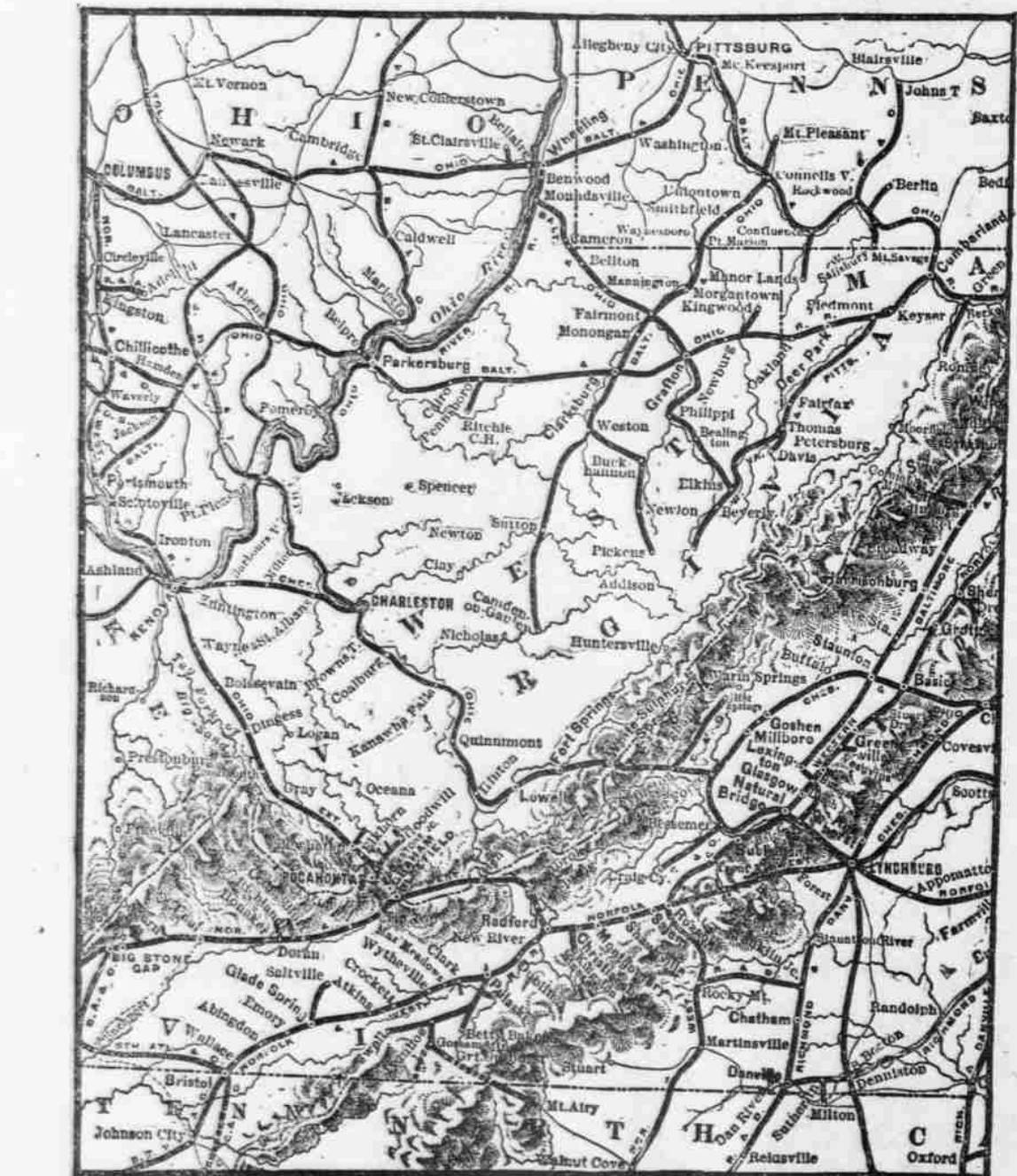
Mr. Seward is now 42 years old, is last he was just two years of age when his last Democratic elector before him voted for President. He was born in Knox county, this State, in 1850. One characteristic of "Boss" Seward is his modesty. He always positively refuses to allow the picture to appear in any newspaper. It may be an ambition to be the only modest politician on record; if so, he may feel that it is satisfied.

F. A. PARKER. THE GROWTH OF THE HAIR. The Peculiar Way Certain Kinds of Diet Act Upon the Hair's Growth. Washington Star. The influence of diet upon the growth of hair is the subject of a paper in which the writer says: "Several cases of shedding of hair after influenza has confirmed my opinion that diet has much to do with the production of hair, and with the cure of sympathetic alopecia. Hair contains five per cent of sulphur, and its ash 20 per cent of silica and ten per cent of iron manganese.

Solution of beef (or, rather, part of it), starchy mixtures and even milk, which constitute the diet of patients with influenza and other fevers, cannot supply these elements, and atrophy at the roots and falling out of hair result. The color and strength of hair in young mammals is not attained so long as milk is the sole food. As to drugs, iron has prompt influence. The foods which most abundantly contain the above named elements are: wheat, oatmeal, rye, corn, and the cereals; all of which contain 22 per cent of silica.

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built along the stream running from Sutton to Charleston known as Elk river. Among other features which Camden-on-Gauley boasts, though only two years old, is a \$50,000 hotel, and the pioneers of the place are confident that it will be the leading city of Central West Virginia in the near future.

measure has been passed. Just think of it! Three thousand feet of coal measures. They are not all alike. We have here what no other portion of the United States has—a coking coal field 90 miles long and 15 broad. Maps of other States show fields of this coal 15 miles long and 1 broad and they are considered large. They have 25,000 acres of coking coal; we have a million acres. That is the comparison we can make.

Details of the Natural Wealth. "To go into particulars," continued Major Hotchkiss, "there is a mine in the Pocahontas field that is well nigh as high as this ceiling, where you could drive a coach and four through and never touch their heads. In that price of coal fields—the coking coal made from the coal of this district commands a higher price than the Concellville article, and is claimed to be the best in the world.

der them. On this basis we could multiply the real estate assessed a thousand times and still not touch it. You can hardly dream of such enormous wealth of resources. Cincinnati is making a great effort to secure the trade of this section of the State, and convince the people that the city most noted for pork and beer is their proper headquarters. To a certain extent the work has been successful, but there is everywhere a most friendly feeling for Pittsburg, which only needs acquaintance and cultivation.

December 24th, 25th, 26th and 31st, 1892, and January 1st and 2nd, 1893, excursion tickets at low round trip rates will be sold from stations on the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg to points on those lines in West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and West Virginia. Return coupons valid until January 3rd.