# TO A REAL TREASURY

A Railroad Running South From Pittsburg Would Cost lut Little, and

RAPIDLY PAY FOR ITSELF.

Great Desirability of a Direct Route to the Carolinas.

MEASURES THAT ARE NECESSARY.

Col. T. P. Roberts Ixplains Fome Features of the Situation.

THE RESOURCES OF WEST VIEGINIA

The staff correspondence of THE DIS-PATCH from various points in West Virginia showing the mutual desirability of closer connection with Pittsburg by rail and water has aroused considerable local interest in the subject. The benefits of improved transportation facilities are everywhere conceded. The pressing question is one of ways and means.

Colonel T. P. Roberts, the well-known civil engineer, is an authority on West Virginia as upon most sections of the broad area of which Pittsburg is the center. As long ago as 1875 Mr. Roberts made a survey for the Government showing the work necessary to continue the slackwater in the Monongahela above Fairmont. In con-versation yesterday he said: "There can be no doubt as to the great need of Pittsburg for more direct communication with South. This city is due north of Charleston, S. C. Yet when 1 wanted to go there a year or so ago I had to first travel 200 or 300 miles either East or West to Washington or Cincinnati. The Cincinnati people got together and buit a road at a cost of \$20,000,000, surmounting great engineering difficulties, that has been the making of their Southern trade.

There Are No Natural Obstacles.

"From Pittsburg south through the center of West Virginia," continued Mr. Roberts," there are no engineering difficulties whatever. I surveyed a road from here to Grafton some years ago. The best plan, though, would be to follow the Monongabela until the section of West Virginia which is practically a glade is reached. Here the country is so level that you could hardly tell which way the grades would run. The ides would be to connect with the Chesapeake and Ohio or Norfolk and Western. Either one of those systems would be very willing to provide a connection for Pittsburg to the seaboard. This would make a direct line clear to the Carolinas, not only for Pittsburg, but for such points to the north as Buffalo, Cleveland and the intermediate places.

There being no natural obstacles such a road could be constructed for \$12,000 to \$15,000 a mile, and it would pay for itself nearly as fast as it was built. Pittsburg's building interests are positively suffering for the lack of such a lumber supply as the West Virginia forests can furnish. The coal freights, of course, would be a great feature, and of that the supply is inexhaustible. West Virginia is certain to be developed. If Pittsburg assists in the work it will share in the benefits. It we stand sloof we may create a hostile and dangerous rival.

A Difficulty to Be Met. "One trouble with Pittsburg," said Mr. Roberts, "is that it has little ground for expecting much from the management of the railroads that now secure such a great business here. This is the most important point on the Pennsylvania system, yet none of the chief officials live here. They make an annual tour of inspection, but the facts called to their attention then do not linger in their memories throughout the year. Pittsburg people must take the initiative in this work themselves. There are plenty of persons in West Virginia who would readily join hands in the enterprise if the proper encouragement was extended."

Upon the subject of the further improvement of the Monongahela, Colonel Roberts referred to his official report. This recommended the construction of six masonry locks and dams, similar to the work at Hoard's Bocks, at a probable cost of \$650 .-900. But as prices have fallen since then the cost for such construction would be sonsiderably less than the estimates of

Mr. Roberts, in describing the course o the Monongahela from Fairmont to Morgantown, a distance of 27 miles, states that the fall in that distance is only 55 feet. which is an average of about two feet per mile, and that much the greater portion of the fall occurs in the lower half. Each of the two upper dams proposed has a lift of 10 feet and ponds back the river for a distance of nine miles. This flat place on the river is a marked and important feature. From Morgantown to Pittsburg, a distance of 102 miles, the course of the river is almost due north and the fall in this distance is 93

An Ample Supply of Water.

In seasons of drought the sole reliance for water is Tygart's Valley and West Fork rivers, and at such periods there is always more water at Fairmont than at Morgantown, thus giving an ample supply for slackwater purposes. On this point Mr. Roberts says: "As there need be no rush of business at any time at the locks, the dams will remain full, and a 6-foot naviga-ble depth can be maintained in the Upper Monongahela at all times, save when the

river may be closed by ice."
Prof. I. C. White, of Morgantown, is recognized as a geological authority throughout the United States. He speaks with pardonable enthusiasm of the mineral resources of West Virginia. In discussing the subject he says: "West Virginia has been damaged somewhat by those who have claimed too much for her resources. There is no need for such harmful exaggeration. In view of these facts it is necessary for the benefit of our own people as well as for the information of others, that a list of things we do not have should be given. Those who would seek gold, silver, copper, tin, sine, lead, or any other of the rare or precious metals should give West Virginia a wide berth. She has some of these. Traces there may be of all, but not in quantity sufficient to render mining profitable, and hence it can be truthfully said, these things are not among our possessions.

Can Afford to Be Frank. "We have so much of natural wealth in other things that we can afford to be perfeetly trank about all those matters to we can make no honest pretensions. Bountifal nature has given to West Virginia neither precious minerals nor precious stones, but she has lavished upon us sach an infinite wealth of common minerals and common stones, and other common things, that our heritage is vastly richer than that

of the people who can number the precious metals among their inheritances. "What we do have are these: Coal in greater quantity and variety than any other State in the Union; fire and pottery clays

unexcelled; limestone in great abundance and purity; building stones of most excellent quality, and inexhaustible quantity; petroleum and natural gas, the modern fuel; iron ores we have in considerable quantity, and glass sands in great plenty. These, with some manganese, and one or two others of small importance, make up the list of our available minerals.

"Few realize the immense value of the

of our available minerals.

"Few realize the immeuse value of the coal fields in our State. Goal is such a common and abundant mineral that most people when thinking of valuable minerals. generally do not count it at all. But a short time since, and many people supposed that coal was soon to be a thing of the past; that natural gas would entirely supplant it, and render coal lands valueless. No greater minutes could be read. mistake could be made.

Largest Coal Field in the World. "To the largest and most valuable coal field in the world, geologists have given the name Appaiachian. It covers an area of nearly 60,000 square miles, and beginning near the northern line of Pennsylvania, exnear the northern line of Pennsylvania, extends southward across the State, and, taking nearly the whole of West Virginia, and a broad strip from the southern part of Ohio, passes on through Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee to end in Alabama, nearly 900 miles from its northern terminus. The shape of this great field is roughly that of a canoe, and West Virginia lies within the zone of its broadest and richest portion. In only four of the fifty-four counties in West Virginia is it impossible to find bituminous coal, viz: Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan and Mouroe.

"This coal series enters West Virginia

"This coal series enters West Virginia from Pennsylvania in Monongalia and Preston counties, with a thickness of 250 to 300 feet, and contains two valuable coal beds, the upper France was two valuable coal beds, the upper Freeport and the lower Kittan-ning, the latter locally known as the "Austin coking" coal and the latter as the "New-burg shaft" seam on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. These two beds are sep-arated by an interval of shales and sandstones 100 to 180 feet thick, and they are both easily accessible over a very large

area. Excellence of the Product.

"The universal excellence of this coal for all purposes of fuel, gas, coke and every other use to which coal can be put, renders the field in question one of the most valu-able in the country, or in the world for that matter, and the railroad that first opens it up to market will have a monopoly of good things in the coal traffic for a long time.

"It was formerly supposed that this coal would not make merchantable coke, but

the successful working of nearly 200 ovens at Montana, on the Fairmont, Morgantown and Pittsburg Railroad, together with the successful plants at Fairmont, Clarksburg. Tyrconnell, Mononga, etc., have set this question happily at rest and proven that the coal in question will make a coke but duestion happily at rest and proven that the coal in question will make a coke but little inferior, if any at all, to that from the celebrated Connellsville region, of which the Monongahela country is simply a southward extension. The West Virginia coal field is one, and a half times larger than that of Great Britain, the production of whose mineral series and a series of the coal series of the coal series and a series of the coal series of the c of whose mines are now nearly two hundred million tons annually."

A local Baltimore and Ohio official yes

terday stated that the contracts for the remainder of the Morgantown-Uniontown link had been let, including the bridge at Port Marien, and that the work would be Port Marion, and that the work pushed as rapidly as possible.

#### THE COLUMBIAN POSTAGE.

Government Series of Stamps for the Four Hundredth Anniversary.

The special series of postage stamps to be issued by the Government in commemora tion of the discovery of Columbus will be ready for use on the 1st of January. The stamps will be sold during 1893, and will then be retired for the regular issues. The series consists of 15 stamps, as follows:

One-cent-"Columbus in Sight of Land," after the painting by Wil'iam H. Powell. On the left is an Indian woman with her child, and on the right an Indian man with besd dress and feathers. The figures are in a sitting posture. Color, antwerp blue. Two-cent-"Landing of Columbus." after

the painting by Vanderlyn in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. Color, pur-Three-cent—"Flagship of Columbus," the Santa Maria in mid-ocean, from a Spanish engraving. Color, medium shade of green. Four-cent-"Fleet of Columbus."

three caravals-Santa Maria, Pinta and Nina-in mid-ocean, from a Spanish en-Five-cent-"Columbus Soliciting Aid From Isabella," after the painting by Brozik in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Color, chocolate brown.
Six-cent—"Columbus Welcomed at Barce-

Six-cent—"Columbus welcomed at Barce-lona," from one of the panels of the bronze doors in the Capitol at Washington, by Randolph Rogers. On each side is a niche, in one of which is a statue of Ferdinand and in the other a statue of Boabdilla.

and in the other a statue of Boabdilla.
Color, royal purple.

Ten-cent—"Columbus Presenting Natives," after the painting by Luigi Gregori at the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind. Color, vandyke brown.

Fifteen-cent—"Columbus Announcing His Discovery," after the painting by R. Balaea, now in Madrid. Color, dark green.

Thirty-cent—"Columbus at La Rabida,", after the painting by R. Maso. Color, sienna brown.

sienna brown.
Fifty-cent-"Recall of Columbus," after the painting by A. G. Heaton, now in the Capitol at Washington. Color, carbon blue. One-dollar—"Isabella Pledging Her Jewels," after the painting by Munoz Degrain, now in Madrid. Color, rose salmon. Two-dollar—"Columbus in Chains," after the painting by Lentze, now in Providence, R. I. Color, toned mineral red. R. L. Color, toned mineral red.

Three-dollar—'Columbus Describing His
Third Voyage," after the painting by Francisco Jover. Color, light vellow green.

Four-dollar—Portraits in circles of Isa-

bella and Columbus, the portrait of Isabella after the well-known painting in Madrid, and that of Columbus after the Lotto painting. Color, carmine.

Five-dollar—Profile of the head of Columbus, after a cast provided by the Treasury Department for the souvenir 50-cent silver piece. The profile is in a circle, on the right of which is the figure of America represented by a female Indian with a crown

### both figures being in a sitting posture. Color, black. USE OF THE NAPKIN.

of feathers, on the left a figure of Liberty,

It Was First Employed Only by Children and Scorned by Elders,

Boston Globe.] Curiously enough, that article, now considered almost indispensable, the table napkin, was first used only by children, and was only adopted by elder members of the family about the middle of the fifteenth century. In etiquette books of an earlier date than this, among other sage pieces of advice for children, are instructions about wiping the fingers and lips with their napkins.

It seems that the tablecloth was long enough to reach the floor, and served the grown people in place of napkins. When they did begin to use napkins they placed them first on the shoulder, then on the left arm, and finally tied them about the neck. A French writer, who evidently was con-servative and did not welcome the napkin

kindly, records with scorn:
"The napkin is placed under the chin and fastened in the back, as if one were going to be shaved. A person told me that he wore his this way that he might not soil his beautiful frills." Napkins became popular in France sooner

than in England. At one time it was cus-tomary at great English dinners to change the mapkins at every course, to perfume them with rose water, and to have them folded a different way for each guest.

Profits Thrown to the Winds. Take your pick of any ulster in the house irrespective whether they are marked \$30, \$25, \$25 or \$20 for the uniform price of \$15. This is the most sweeping cut ever made on sensonable garments. Read our big ad. for particulars.

Schonox & Ruber, Smithfield and Diamond streets.

## WAS 'STILLED HERE

Another Authority Is Heard on the First Barrel of Crude Oil.

COALPORT, OHIO, PRODUCED IT.

The Oil Was Plugged Off Because It Hurt the Salt Water Flow.

LETTERS QUOTED ON THE NEW THEORY

"In 1851 oil was first discovered in flowing quantities in this country," said Mr. L. O. Cameron, who has been in the oil business here for the past 45 years, while in conversation with a reporter for THE DIS-PATCH yesterday. "It was in Coalport, O., it was first found. Most of the people of this great State will pitch into me for saying this, as all seem to think that the credit is due this State. But that cannot be helped. I am an old resident of Penusylvania, but I have proof of the matter.

"I have read with great pleasure the interesting statements of Judge Mellon and others in the Sunday DISPATCH as to the first use of petroleum. Most of the gentlemen I am and was personally acquainted with. I am one of the oldest oil men here, and permit me to give my experience as to the first distilling of the oil. In doing so I would not detract one iota of justice due A. M. Kier. To him alone as a man the world owes universal praise for his interesting effort to harness petroleum and make it universally helping to mankind." Mr. Cameron's story was told as follows:

His Story of the Finding. In 1851, while boring for salt at Coalport, Meigs county., O., near Pomroy, the Coalport Salt Company struck petroleum, or rock oil as it was then called. The first oil ever disas it was then called. The first on ever dis-tilled for light was from that oil, in 1851, at 620 Liberty street, third floor. The oil flowed in great quantities, and run from the wells into the Ohio river, which was quite a dis-tance, and as they had no use for the stuff, they hardly knew what disposition to make

they hardly knew what disposition to make o' it.

They soon learned that fMr. Samuel Kier, of this city, was using oil as a medicine and they sent him a can of it see if he could make any use of it. It was very light in gravity, black in color, and very combustible. He could do nothing with it. At that time I had a contract to manufacture stove ware for Messrs. Pennock & Mitchell, at No. 620 Liberty street, on the third floor. I had spent years of extra time trying to improve light, as int and lard lamps were the only things used at that time. The lamps that Mr. kier used were of my make. In 1844 I carried on the business in Freeport. Pa., making lamps there for miners in which to burn oil that was taken from the wells above that place. While at Pennock's, I made a still to distill resin, hoping to get a light from that, but it was not a success for illuminating.

illuminating.
Samuel Wickline worked for Mr. Kler at the time the oil was sent to him, and Wickline told me of the circumstance. I told him to ask Mr. Kler to let me have it, and the next evening he brought it to me. I used a large cannon stove to heat my room, which extended from Liberty street to Vir-

The Oil Promptly Exploded. I prepared my still to test the oil and placed it on the stove. It soon began to make a loud rumbling noise. I went to the rear of the room, but upon hearing an explo-

rear of the room, but upon hearing an explosion, looked around and saw the oil had seattered over the floor and walls and was all on fire. I did not want to raise an alarm, so ran back, took my coat from the wall and commenced battering it around and around, until I became exhausted. By that time the oil had spent its rore and died out. Had I known the nature of it I would have let it alone, as it will burn off and do no harm. Not finding that effort a success, I mude a still on the principle of a farina boiler, and put that in operation. It soon began to run a clear liquid, as carbon oil, and it astonished me. I took some of the liquid and what I called the sediment in bottles down stairs, to show it to Messrs. Pennock and Mitchell. I asked them what it was. They pronounced one clear water and the other tar. I told them to dip a piece of paper into it and hold it to the fire. They did so, and it blazed up beautifully. They became excited and asked me what it was. I brought them a sample of the crude oil and told them where it came from. They asked me to go to Pomroy, O., on the first boat and secure it. I took samples in bottles, went to the salt company's office in Pomroy and to the salt company's office in Pomroy and showed my samples to Mr. Horton, then manager of the salt company. He was de-lighted with it, and we went down to Conllighted with it, and we went down to Coni-port to the wells, but they had plugged it off the day before, having no use for it, as it spoiled the salt water. Mr. Kier heard of my success, and came to me, examined the oil and consulted with me as to the process and the making of his new still. He had a small still, but it was stolen while he was moving. It was after this that Mr. Kier made his developments.

He Had the Proofs. "I have here the copy of a letter," said Mr. Cameron, "which I wrote to the postmaster

"I have here the copy of a letter," said Mr. Cameron, "which I wrote to the postmaster at Pomoy, O., on August 17th, in order to get proof of my statement." It reads as follows:

lardon me, a stranger, for troubling you with these lines. There is a controversy now as to who stilled the first petroleum, and where it came from. Away back in the forties oil was struck in quantities in one of the oil (salt) wells, owned by a salt company in your place. The well, I think, was located below your town, at a pisce called Coalport. It was managed by an old gentleman, Mr. Horton, and I think the office was in your town. Some of the oil was at that time sent to me at Pittsburg and I stilled it, taking some of the product to Mr. Horton. He was delighted with it. We went to the wells, but on account of it spoiling the salt, and having no use for it, it was plugged off. Is Mr. Horton living yet—he was a fine gentleman? If so, ask him if he remembers the circumstances or if he can give me the late of the striking of that oil. It was in the late of the striking of that oil. It was in the late of the till in the late in the late in the late. date of the striking of that oil. It was in the '40's. That will enable me to settle one point in 'stilling. If Mr. Horton is not living, perhaps some one of the company can give the information desired as to the striking of the oil, at or about what time. Any information you can gather for me, or having someone correspond with me as regards to it or on the subject will be a great favor.

Respectfully,
L. O. CAMEBON.

Another Interesting Document. Mr. Cameron then handed the reporter a copy of the answer he received, which was from Edward Turnbull, to whom the postmaster had handed the letter. The letter

POMEROY. MEIGS COUNTY, O., POMEROY. MEIGS COUNTY. O., 2

My DEAR SIR—Yours of the 17th instant handed me yesterday by our postmaster. In regard to your inquiry, 1 will try and give you the answer. The first salt well bored at the Coalport Salt Company's works was in the summer of 1851 In boring the same they got oil, which flowed in such quantity as to run into the Obio river, continuing for some time. This was prior to my being engaged with the salt company in the winter of 1851-52. The second talt well was bored, but no oil was found in boring the same. In June, 1852, I'put the pump into salt well No. 2 and on June 16 started to pump the suit well. After pumping the same for an hour or so the oil came very profusely. To stop the oil, as there was no demand for the same, I took the pump out of the well, put a flat seed bag on the pump at the depth of 220 feet and slut out the oil. Oil was round in some of the salt wells on the Kanawha river in the '40's, but it was not very plentiful. What I have stated I know from my own experience at both places.

Mr. F. B. Horton has been dead too several very pientiful. What I have stated I know from my own experience at both places. Mr. F. B. Horton has been dead for several years. I do not know of but one person living now besides myself that had any business with the works at that time. I was engaged as their manager in January, 1852. The first sait well alluded to of the Cosiport Sait formany person showed says in the light of the cosiport sait well alluded to of the Cosiport Sait Company never showed any sign of oil after starting to pump salt water.

But Found No Oil. I had a hole bored only three feet from the original to the depth of \$50 feet, but never got any oil. I was with the said company until May, 1854. If you wish any further testimony in regard to my standing, call on the firm of Messrs. C. G. Hussey & Co., No. 49 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. I think I have all the important points you wish to know. Trusting the foregoing will be satis-factory, I remain Yours most respectfully.

On receiving this letter Mr. Cameron immediately wrote in regard to some other points and received the following reply: Mr. L. O. Cameron: POMEROY, Dec. 39, 1892.

Mr. L. O. Cameron:

My Dean Sin—Yours of the 26th received on the 27th at 3 r. m. and contents fully noted. I would have replied forthwith, but my health has been so very poor for the pass flew days, hence the delay. I am not very for particulars.

robust, having passed my 72d milestone and may not pass another. I will my and comply with your request, as you say the oil was very light in gravity but very dark in color. Correct. One person I know mixed it with paint and painted two cottages. The oil evaporated and the balance penetrated into the wood so that the white lead all peated off, leaving the wood as before. I will send you your original letter, also a copy of same, as I have no use that I know of to wish to keep the same. I did not make any copy of my reply to you, thinking I would never hear from it again. Yes, I know something about slavery times. I lived six years in the Kanawina Salines. I was surerintending the works known at the time as the Cowey Furnace, now known as the Daniel Boone.

Away Back in the '40's.

The well was put down that got the oil in

The well was put down that got the oil in 1847, a little back from the river and near to the pike, but on the bottom between river the pike, but on the bottom between fiver and pike. The K. & O. R. R. runs close past same on the north side of the well. We gathered the oil by using blankets from the top of salt water in the reservoir, then using the oil out of blanket. Should you come to Pomeroy soon shall be glad to see you. I remain yours most respectfully, EDWARD TURNBULL.

Mr. Cameron is confident that the above the first distiller of erude petroleum oil. He remembers hearing of oil being reported at Kanawha, and he footed it to that town, a distance of 61 miles. This was during the slave days, and he was arrested three times on the way as a suspicious three times on the way as a suspicious character. When the cholera visited this locality in the '40's he says he had it very badly. Mr. Cameron lives at Bellevue with his wife. He has four children and a large number of grandchildren.
"What is your age, Mr. Cameron?" the

reporter asked.
"What do you think it is?" The reporter thought the gentleman must be much older than he looked, and put the

figures at 70. 'I was born in 1818," said Mr. Cameron "and I can beat you running yet," he added, with a laugh and a slap on the knee.
Mr. Cameron does not look or act a day over 60, his step being light and his mauner much younger than of most men 74 years of age.

#### THE OVIDE MUSIN CONCERT.

Two Highly Successful Entertainment Given at the Old City Hall,

It is not often that so many artists of equal skill assist at a concert, where a wellknown star appears, as was the case at Old City Hall yesterday when the Ovide Musin Company was the recipient of one of the most enthusiastic welcomes ever accorded any body of performers.

Mr. Eduard Scharf opened the matines programme with Saint Saens' arrangement of "The Kermesse," from Gounod's "Faust." It is a very brilliant piece of music, with many technical difficulties that all satisfactorily surmounted by the player's rare power of execution.

Mr. Scharf is not only a very able accompanist, but a soloist of considerable merit, which heidemonstrated in the render-ing of Liszt's intricate "Rhapsodie No. 12." Mr. Pier Delasco, the basso, was last heard here with the Minnie Hauk Opera Company and sustained favorably the impres-sion he created at that time. His voice is not very powerful, notably in the low tones, but his singing is so sympathetic and his

general appearance so impressive that it is to be regretted he has left the stage for the concert platform. Miss Inez Parmater is without doubt one of the best ballad singers that has been heard of late in this city. Her mezzo soprano is remarkably clear and full and her phrasing carried out in the minutest detail. Her rendering of Reginald de Koven's simple song, "Oh, Promise Me," captivated the sympathies of the audience more than did any of the other higher-classed numbers.
Miss Annie Louise Tanner-Musin dis-

played a voice of uncommon range and purity. Her high notes are delivered with an case and precision that are positively comfortable; the roulades are exquisite and comfortable; the roundes are exquisite and shaded with periect grace, while her singing throughout is so thoroughly artistic, scholarly and finished, without suffering from any conventionality, that her place rightly is among the very best concert singers before the American public to-day. With due ican public to-day. With due respects to the well known name of Mr. Musin, it is a serious question whether his wife does not surpass nim as a perfect ar-He has, of course, still the same command of his instrument that carried his fame across the Atlantic; his playing is brilliant and glittering, his execution mar-velous to a degree, and his technique as

magnificent as can be acquired with industry and firm intent of purpose. But Mr. Ovide Musin is no longer a young man. The enthusiasm that filled his soul when younger is to some extent lost; he is heard to-day with the true admiration due to a musical genius, but a genius that knows its own worth and is satisfied with the victories already won. There are no new fields to conquer for him and no new honors to be obtained; his violin does not sing with the exuberant feeling of a youth nor talk with a man's convincing power. While his technical force is the same his sympathetic power has lost some of its charm, and sym-

pathy is as necessary to music as aroma to flower. For that reason Mrs. Musin was a bigger favorite with a greater part of the audience than the famous violinist himself. Withal, he still possesses his old time popularity. His reception in the evening cuiminated in a demand for six encores, which were readily given. For once Pittsburg's lukewarm audiences melted before the genuine musical charm of all the artists, and every number at both the mati-nee and evening concerts was vigorously applauded and followed by encores.

#### BETTER THAN THE AUSTRIANS. The Australian Mounted Police Break All

Records in Riding.

In Australia, where population is sparse and distances are great, some remarkable teats of endurance in horse riding are credited to the mounted police, feats more remarkable in some instances, taking into account all the circumstances, than those accomplished by the winners in the military ride between Vienna and Berlin.
Trooper Power, in February, 1880, undertook an arduous journey across a most inhospitable country in pursuit of a horse stealer named John Smith. This zealous officer traveled 766 miles in 26 days without changing horses. For one stage of 80 miles he was wholly without water, and the country was in such a bad state for 130 miles that his two horses had nothing to eat. His powers of endurance may be judged from the statement that be did 30 miles day on worn out horses, along long dry stages, and with bad water or no water at all to drink. Trooper Willshire, on another occasion, rode 85 miles in 20 hours on one horse. This was on May 28, 1887, two days after the native had "stuck up" Eri-

duna station.

The same man traveled 200 miles in four days when he heard that a comrade named Shirley had died of thirst. He did not have the macadamized roads and plenty of fresh water like German officers, but he had a broiling sun to endure, sand hills to climb, "mulga" scrub to penetrate, and was sometimes compelled to take dead animals out of native wells before he could use the

Ex-Votos From Palos.

In the old church of Palos there are a number of small ex-votos of beaten silver. representing arms, hands, a man, a nun, the eyes, etc., hanging over the altar. Some of these objects are said to be of great an-tiquity. A recent visitor found a shop at Huelva where they are still made and sold, and purchased for the Museum of the University a set of these interesting objects identical with those in the church where

Columbus worshiped. Solomon & Ruben's Generous Offer. CROOKED DISTILLERS

Greatly Interested in the Movement for a Higher Whisky Tax.

IT WOULD BOOM THEIR TRADE And Also Force Uncle Fam to Double the

Revenue Force.

SOME LIGHT ON THIS INDUSTRY The report that Congressman Owen Scott, of Illinois, is collecting information with a view to securing the passage of a

measure increasing the internal revenue tax on whisky has created more interest in the mountainous districts of Southern Kentucky and Northern Tennessee than any proposed legislation since the days of reconstruction, says a correspondent writing from Glasgow, Ky., to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The very suggestion of an in-crease of 40 per cent in the tax on distilled spirits has been sufficient to cause hundreds of people of the "moonshine" element in this section of the country to begin figuring on the price of stills, and to induce a number of the small army of revenue de-

tectives who frequent this territory to send

in their resignations in anticipation of too much hard work. The opinion of an expert alone can determine just how much of an impetus the suc-

sess of Owen Scott's scheme will give to the business of moonshining. Colonel Tom Wells, the veteran revenue officer, is generally regarded as authority on this subject throughout several States of the South. He has seen twenty-one years of this service. Most of that time he has spent roving through the mountainous districts of Kentucky and Tennessee in search of illicit stills and their desperate owners. During this time he has received numerous wounds and has frequently escaped death miraculously where other men equally brave lost their lives. His nerve is never ques-tioned by those familiar with the desperate fights in which he has figured with moon-shiners. In a moment of confidence Tom Wells once admitted that he had killed seven men at different periods of his life who insisted on distilling liquor without the ordinary formalities prescribed by the Government.

A Determined "Revenooer." Withal Colonel Wells is a modest fellow. When he is quietly resting at his home in Bowling Grean he rather resembles a pro-fessional man. When he is in the saddle in a locality in which his favorite game is known to exist he undergoes a wonderful change. His orders are given to the posse in a quick, nervous tone. He knows the nature of the half-savage men he deals with and the danger of being assassinated at every turn in the road. If the moonshiners fight from behind protection they are sure to find Wells and his men doing likewise.

A tew days ago Colonel Wells was in Glasgow with two prisoners from the hills south of this place. When questioned on the which of the proposition to increase. the subject of the proposition to increase the tax on distilled spirits he was at once

interested.
"Of course the plan will largely increase
the revenue of the Government from the
source," remarked Colonel Wells, "but I
am satisfied the force of men now required
to even keep the moonshiners in check will
have to be more than doubled. When the have to be more than doubled. When the present enormous profit of the moonshiners is considered, with the small investments necessary, and the slight chance of detection they run, it is really a mystery to me how the Government is able to handle the offenders. None but those in the business can know the enormous profits the industry pays. These big distillers who form the trust think they have a great advantage over the moonshiner in their modern methods and costly machinery, but my experiaverage moonshiner with more admiration

A Splendid Sample Secu "Now, observe that sample," said the Colonel, holding up to the sunlight a quart of as finely colored liquor as ever graced a sideboard. "I secured that in a raid several days ago. It is as fine whisky as I ever drank, and the still in which it was manufactured did not cost \$10. The beautiful golden color of that liquor is not the tinge of old age, either. It is not a year old. It was made by an artist. He knew too much to carry distillation to the farthest point. That produces jusei oil. That is what gives the average product of moonshine stills the very white appearance and bitter, biting taste. Too many moonshiners, in their anxiety to secure the greatest possible quantity of alcohol, earry the distillation too far, thus increasing the quantity of fusil oil and producing liquor that can always be recognized by an expert as the product of an illicit still, because the modern ma-chinery avoids this trouble.

"The wholesale distiller, with modern machinery, produces his liquor at a cost of about 13 cents per galion. He places it on the market at a cost of about \$1 15 per gallon. The difference represents the internal revenue tax and shipping. The moonshiner avoids all expenses except the original cost of distillation, and this is less than in the case of the legitimate.

The Hilicit Still Is Chenp. "The illicit still is simply constructed. A kettle fixed in a small rock furnace, in which the mash is boiled; a copper worm, similar to a piece of water pipe, through which the distillation may be conducted through a vessel of water, in which the vapor may be cooled, and a tub to hold the product, is all the average monshiner requires to make hundreds of gallons of good liquor annually and give employment to several posses of revenue officers. He raises all his product for the still. This is another way in which he has an advantage over the distillers of the cities. In the preparation of an article as fine as any bourbon whisky that the Government ever collected a tax of 90c per gallon on, the moonshiner will use 50 to 60 per cent of corn with 40 or 50 per cent of small grain." One hundred pounds of this mixture wills produce 40 pounds of fine whisky, 25 per cent alcohol. If the distillation is not carried too far the result of the "run" will be a superb drink. If it is boiled too much and fusel oil is developed it may be redis-tilled by adding more water, and the fiery taste thus done away with, but this is seldom done because of the time required. Big Profits in Moonshining.

"With the internal revenue tax at 90 cents, as at present, the profit of the moon-shiner is \$1 where the trust makes 10 cents on a gallon of whisky. And with the revenue officers in all these hills stills are being operated night and day. In 1875 more than 61,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits were manufactured in this country, on which the Government tax was pail. I estimate that the moonshiners made and sold for the same period one-third as much. At the same time there were more than 3,000 high-salaried detectives operating in these Southern hills to suppress the illicit traffic. It can't be done. The penalty when a conviction is secured is from one to five years, and this is nothing compared to the chances in the business to make a fortune. I know a number of fellows who have retired from the business after a few years with big fortunes. The mar-ket is inexhaustible and the income is certain. They are so well protected and so desperate that the efforts of the secret service annoy them about as much as a fiv does a cow. Very seldom can they be con-victed of murdering the officers. They do their fighting from ambush, though they do
their fighting from ambush, though they do
not lack courage, as I have frequently noticed, and in the excitement of flying bullets it is impossible to identify the men who
are doing the fighting even if they are ever
caught. Their instincts and surroundings teach them that they have a right to make and sell whisky without the payment of any kind of a tax. Their fathers before them moonshined and fought revenue officers, and

they take a pride in following in the pater-

The Chief of the Moonshiners "The acknowledged chief of the moon-"The acknowledged chief of the moon-shiners of this entire section of the country is Joe Bowman. There is a remarkable fellow and it is a pity he is so wedded to his lawless ways. I am not certain that these illicit distillers are banded together in a secret manner, but if they are Joe Bowman is at the head of the organization. He is a brainy fellow and with more nerve under trying circumstances than any man I ever trying circumstances than any man I ever trying circumstances than any man I ever saw. For more than ten years his head-quarters have been near the Kentucky line in the southeast portion of the State. There in the southeast portion of the State. There is a great mystery surrounding the fellow. He has no family and, though he has made thousands of gallons of fine whisky annually and put it on the market, I am told he is a poor man to-day. A whole army of revenue officers could not arrest Bowman, because all who knew him liked him for his liberal ways. He must have given away all his ways. He must have given away all his money to the people he knows. We have tried repeatedly to catch him in the past ten years, but it is impossible. He seldom leaves his mountain fastness except to attend to business, and then he appears scared to death until he gets back to his native wilds. I have always thought Bowmsn was wanted somewhere for some serious offense. wanted somewhere for some serious offense, on account of the mystery with which he surrounds all his movements. He is one of the few moonshiners the money of the detectives has been unable to reach. In most cases someone can be found to give informa-tion about this class of outlaws, but it is not

Quick With Shooting Irons "I met Bowman once. It was three years ago. I was hunting him. I was accompanied by Andy Bashford, one of the best revenue detectives in this State. We found Bowman and he shot us from our horses single handed before we could pull a gun. It was in the western part of Johnson county. We knew Bowman was in that locality, as Andy had followed him from the southern part of the State the day before. We were on horseback. Neither had seen the noted moonshiner, but knew him by reputation, as he had killed a mutual friend the summer before in a regular duel near his mountain home.
"It was about noon when we turned into

a by-path to eat a lunch we carried. I was opening my saddlebags when I heard the report of a gun a long distance away, and at the same moment my companion threw up his hands with a scream of agony and tell from his horse. My horse sprang back into the road we had abandoned and before I could cast myself from my saddle I felt a bullet tear through my shoulder, and a second later I heard the report of the secsecond later I heard the report of the second shot. Again my horse jumped and I was thrown to the ground. I was scared terribly, because I could see no one. The suspense was awful. The possibility that I was liable to be shot to pieces from ambush was more than I could think of without a shudder. From the ground I could see nothing, and I crawled to my companion's side. His face was covered with blood from a big hole in his head. I thought he was dead as I could distinguish no signs of ife. I covered his face with his coat and hen examined myself. A Winchester ife. I covered his face with his coat and hen examined myself. A Winchester bullet had torn a terrible wound in my shoulder, from which blood was pouring. I bound it up the best I could and crawled through the woods to a could and crawled through the woods to a creek we had crossed a few minutes before the shooting. I carried my revolver, determined to get a shot at our assailants if possible. I saw nothing till I was returning, when I observed a man crawling toward me from the way I had just come. I was getting ready to shoot him when he raised his face, and I recognized Andy. The ball had only produced a flesh wound, and he was coming down to get a drink of water was coming down to get a drink of water

when I met him. "We remained in the woods till night and "We remained in the woods till night and then reached a cabin where we were as-sisted out of the neighborhood. I afterward heard that Bowman and done the shooting from almost half a mile away. He said he shot just to try his rifle, and knew that, while he had hit us both, we were not killed, because the gun was not fatal that far. He could easily have waited and killed us both. No. I am not anxious to meet him again, though if I do one of us will get killed." us both. No. I am not anxious to meet him

## POTTERY WORKERS IN EGYPT.

They Produce in Ceramic Dainty Articles de Luxe, Jewelers' Chronicle.1

Some very interesting particulars respecting the home industries of Egypt are given in a recent report which the Austrian Consul at Cairo made to his Government. The greater part of the goods manufactured find a sale principally among tourists and foreigners visiting the country. Speaking generally, the Egyptian industries of to-day may be divided into three groups: The minor or "house" industry, agriculture, and the factory industry. Of the first group, one of the oldest is the ceramic industry, which is carried on in pottery works Some very interesting particulars respectdustry, which is carried on in pottery works dustry, which is carried on in pottery works Huff, Hazelwood & Imhoff sold 25 head, on the river sides in Cairo, Alexandria and Rossetta. The chief articles of this class produced are the porous bottle-shaped class produced class produced are the porous bottle-shaped class produced the name of Alkaraza, as well as filters known as Sir, the latter chiefly made at Keneh. The finer classes of goods, such as ornamental vases, lamps, and ornamental articles generally, come from Assiout and

Upper Egypt.
Cairo is the chief center of the metal industry. Articles of gold and silver are manufactured in small quantities indeed and chiefly for the peasant population and tourists. They mostly consist of massive silver rings for decorating the arms and article tribited bands chains and fillings. ankles, twisted bands, chains and filigree work of fine gold and silver. There are several lapidaries in Cairo and Alexandria, several lapidaries in Cairo and Alexandria, chiefly engaged in cutting turquoises.

The wood industry, besides employing a large number of joiners engaged in producing ordinary European furniture, includes also some establishments in Cairo and Alexandria, where art furniture in the Arabian style is turged out. This mainly consists in wall screens, presses, chairs, fauteuils, small tables, so-called Koran stands, mirror and picture frames, pier tables, etc., generally inlaid with mother-of-pearl, bone or metal. The principal purchasers of these articles, too, are foreigners, either settled in or journeying through the country. Assiout does an export trade in articles of ebony of finer workmanship in-

laid with ivory . Custom of Raising the Hat. The custom of raising the hat to a woman

arose in the days of chivalry and knight errantry during the period between the eleventh and fourteenth centuries, when a youth's great object was to be admitted to the order of knighthood, one of the qualifi-cations for which position was tenderness and gallantry toward women. Each woman in those days had her chosen knight, prepared to do battle on her behalf, who on entering the lists, would raise to her his helmet as a mark of respect and obedience mark of respect and deference to raise the

Robbers in Northern China. In many districts of Northern China organized robbery is the regular winter employment of so large a proportion of the people that travelers are forced to avoid these regions, it is said. Robbers prey upon the people of the country as well as upon travelers. In many places families night with a light to discourage the thieves from attack, but the robbers are so well or-ganized that in many instances they bese and overpower the watchers.

For a sore throat there is nothing better than a flannel bandage dampened with Cham-berlain's Pain Balm. It will nearly always effect a cure in one night's time. This remedy is also a favorite for rheumatism and has cured many very severe cases. 50 cent. botOIL WELLS SHUT DOWN.

Operators and Drillers Taking Two Days' Vacation-Miles of Pipe Lines Frozen Up-Theory Regarding the Change of

Ohio Dusters to Producers. There was scarcely a string of tools running vesterday in the southwestern oil fields. The drilling wells were shut down Saturday night, and will not be started up until to-day or to-morrow. There was ne change reported in the flowing wells.

The People's Gas Company expects to get in one well on the Wallace farm and a couple on the Dixon this week. They are located in the Gordon sand district, below Willow Grove.

There were only one or two pipe line pump stations running yesterday, and the majority of the field men spent Christmas in Pittsburg. The pipe line people in the McCurdy field are having trouble with the lines on account of the cold weather. The statement was made that there were four miles of pipe in that region which were elogged up. No statement of the runs and shipments of the various lines were sent out last evening.

Theory in Regard to Ohio Wells. The following theory in regard to a pecu-liarity of the Northera Ohio fields appeared as an editorial in a recent issue of the New

as an editorial in a recent issue of the New York Morning Advertiser:

Press dispatches state that an oil well flowing 2,000 barrels an hour was "struck" the other day in Portage township, Hancock county, O., some two or three miles outside the city limits of Findlay. The peculiar thing about this is that a number of wells were drilled in Portage township four and five years ago, and they all "came in dusters," showing neither oil nor gas. About 2% years ago oil was found in spots in good paying quantities.

About 2% years ago oil was found in spots in good paying quantities.

The puzzle has been to account for the fact that whereas there was no oil in this locality a few years ago it is now found there in great abundance. The most plausible theory is that the escape of the gas from the great field north and east of Portage township which supplies Detroit, Toledo. Findlay, Fremont, Sandusky, Norwalk, Postoria, Tiffin, Kenton, Perrysburg, Bowling Green and 100 smaller towns, besides the majority of the farmers living adjacent to the pipe lines, creates such a suction as to draw the oil in from remote territory where it lies in pools and reservoirs tory where it lies in pools and reservoirs connected with the Findlay field by crevices

tory where it lies in pools and reservoirs connected with the Findlay field by crevices in the earth which serve as conduits through which it may flow.

Indeed, this seems to be the only reasonable theory. The force of the suction may be estimated when it is stated that in the hundreds, perhaps thousands, of gas wells in Hancock and Wood counties the pressure is from 250 to 500 rounds to the square inch. There are various other points in the Findlay field which held neither oil nor gas a few years ago in which fortunes have recently been made from abundant flows of oil, but the increase has been especially noticeable in Portage, and the indications are that the field will always remain a good one. The Ohio oil does not command so good a price as the Pennsylvania product, but it pays well enough to have already yielded a great many fortunes to skillful and fortunate operators, and will probably continue to do so. The farmers in that field are exceptionally lucky, as the soil is very rich,

to do so. The farmers in that held are ex-ceptionally lucky, as the soil is very rich, yielding splendid crops, while their royal-ties from oil are so large that in many cases the amount received for agricultural prod-ucts cuts but a small figure in their yearly necess.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Higher, Hogs Barely Steady and

Sheep Lower. MONDAY, Dec. 28. The supply of stock on sale at the opening of the markets at the Central Drove Yards this morning was unusually light, particuarly with respect to cattle, but it was mainly because a train or two had become stalled west of Pittsburg. They were expected in during the day, but had not arrived when the market closed at 12 M.

East Liberty. Receipts at the opening: Cattle, 29 loads; hogs, 23 double-deck loads; sheep, 15 double-deck loads; Cattle, 99 loads; hogs, 25 double-deck loads; sheep, 29 double-deck loads.

CATTLE

Owing principally to the very light supply the market opened 10@150 per cwt nigher on common and medium grades, and 20@25c on top grades. Some of the early transactions are suppended:

William Holmes & Co. sold 19 head, weighing 26,050 lb. at \$45: 19 head, 22,650 lb. at \$4 35: 15 blull, 1,730 lb. \$3 55.

Lafferty Bres. & Hadden sold 16 head, weighing 15,000 lb. at \$3 55: 8 six head, 6,240 lb. \$4 25; eight head, 7,720 lb. \$3 40; one cox, 970 lb. \$2 55.

Drum, Dyer & Co. sold 18 head, weighing 20,890 lb. \$4 35: 15 head, 10,770 lb. \$5 00: 15 head, 17,000 lb. \$4 25; eight head, 10,770 lb. \$5 00: 15 head, 17,000 lb. \$4 25; 1 heifer, 870 lb. \$2 75.

John Heaket & Co. sold 19 head, weighing

The supply was light—about 19 double-deck loads, but the market was slow and a sindle lower, as follows: Extra, 93 to 169 lb, \$5 00@5 25; good. 85 to 30 lb, \$4 40@4 75; fair, 70 to 90 lb, \$3 25@3 20; common, \$1 00@5 00; yearlings, \$3 00@5 00; good to prime lambs, 65 to 80 lb, \$5 80@6 25; common to fair lambs, 83 00@4 50.

The offerings were fairly large numerically and fully up to the average in quality, but the market was slow and barely steady, on the basis of 65 75@ 33 for best Philadelphias and 36 50@6 79 for best Yorkers.

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