VENEZ!

Etablissez-vous dans la Virginie de l'Ouest.

Un État Jeune et Riche vous Invite.

Son peuple vous souhaite la bienvenue et vous offre de grandir avec lui.

UN ETAT POUR LE COLON ET LE CAPITALISTE

Un Etat qui n'a pas de Dettes et ne peut en avoir.— Des Eglises de toutes croyances et de Splendides Ecoles gratuites.

Le Pays le plus riche en Charbon et en Forêts.— Sources salines, Sources de Pétrole et de Gaz Naturel.

Les terrains les meilleurs marchés pour pâturages, fermages, la viticulture et la culture maraîchère.— Il y a de la place pour tout homme honnête et industrieux.

Toutes les nationalités sont représentées dans la population actuelle.

Le 29 février 1888, en réponse à un appel de la Chambre de Commerce de Wheeling, mille des principaux citoyens de la Virginie de l'Ouest se réunissaient en Convention et résolvaient d'inviter les gens industrieux du monde entier à venir s'établir dans la Virginie de l'Ouest. Cette Convention créa un Conseil d'Immigration et de Développement de la Virginie de l'Ouest, avec un siège central à Wheeling; M. Chas. Burdett Hart, rédacteur du *Daily Intelligencer*, de Wheeling, fut élu président, et M. B. L. Butcher, autrefois surintendant des Ecoles gratuites de l'Etat, fut nommé secrétaire. Ce Conseil d'Immigration se fera un plaisir de répondre à toutes les questions qui pourraient lui être faites, aidera les colons à s'établir, et enfin se met à la disposition de tous ceux qui désirent un avis amical et désintéressé au sujet de la Virginie de l'Ouest.

Ce Conseil d'Immigration et de Développement se compose de quatorze personnes ne touchant pas d'appointements. Le Conseil n'a pas de terrains à vendre, mais il mettra les acheteurs en rapport avec des personnes qui désirent vendre. Jusqu'à présent ces terrains ont formé de grandes propriétés que l'on désire morceler, de façon à ce que la colonisation, facilitée, vienne grossir la population trop parsemée de cet Etat.

Il y a des milliers et des milliers d'acres de terrains fertiles, à proximité d'excellents marchés, qui n'ont pas encore été touchés par la charrue. On peut en devenir acquéreur à 2 dollars l'acre, selon leur distance d'une ligne de chemin de fer. L'Etat tout entier sera bientôt couvert de voies ferrées.

La Virginie de l'Ouest n'est pas sujette aux cyclones, aux vents froids et destructeurs, ni aux épidémies. C'est le pays le plus sain du monde entier.

L'Honorable S. B. Elkins, ex-membre du Congrès, originaire de l'Ouest, qui a placé une grande partie de sa fortune dans les chemins de fer, mines et autres entreprises de la Virginie de l'Ouest, où il est venu s'établir tout à fait, s'exprima en ces termes devant la Convention qui a formé le Conseil d'Immigration et de Développement de la Virginie de l'Ouest :

Jusqu'à présent on ne s'est pas encore efforcé d'appeler l'attention des Etats-Unis et de l'Europe sur les richesses intrinsèques de la Virginie de l'Ouest. Elle offre des avantages exceptionnels à l'émigrant, qu'il soit ouvrier, fermier, manufacturier, négociant ou capitaliste.

En proportion de son étendue, la Virginie de l'Ouest est l'Etat le plus riche en ressources naturelles des Etats-Unis; le charbon, le minerai et les bois s'y trouvent en profusion, base certaine d'immenses richesses qui contribuent pour une grande part à la prospérité et à la grandeur d'un pays. La Virginie de l'Ouest n'a pas besoin de l'exagération du brasseur d'affaires moderne pour appeler l'attention sur ses ressources, elles sont notoires et frappent l'esprit le moins observateur. Son aspect pittoresque, son heureux climat, ses inépuisables mines de charbon et de minerai, ses forêts des plus beaux bois, et ses charmantes et fertiles vallées n'ont qu'à être connues pour attirer vers elle tout un monde cherchant du travail et à se créer une patrie, ainsi que des négociants, des manufacturiers et des capitalistes désirant faire des placements.

SITUATION ET POSITION AUX ÉTATS-UNIS.

On s'imagine généralement que la Virginie de l'Ouest est un de ces lointains Etats du Sud qui peuvent difficilement s'atteindre par les voies ordinaires. Wheeling, la ville la plus importante, se trouve plus au nord que Philadelphie, et Charleston, la capitale de l'Etat, se trouve presque en ligne directe avec Washington, quoique légèrement plus au sud.

La Virginie s'étend au nord jusqu'à 100 milles du lac Erié, et à l'est jusqu'à 75 milles de Baltimore et à 60 milles de la capitale des Etats-Unis. Les deux tiers de son territoire se trouvent sous la même latitude nord que l'Etat de l'Ohio. La Virginie de l'Ouest est bornée par la Pensylvanie sur une distance de 125 milles, est séparée du Maryland par la rivière Potomac, et par la rivière Ohio de l'Etat de ce nom, pendant environ 200 milles.

On peut se rendre dans la Virginie de l'Ouest en moins d'une heure de Pittsburgh; en deux heures de Baltimore et de Washington; en cinq heures de Philadelphie, Columbus et Cincinnati; en sept heures de New-York, et en quatorze de Chicago. Elle se trouve sur le chemin direct de la vallée du Mississipi à la côte de l'Atlantique. Deux grandes lignes de chemins de fer la traverse de l'est à l'ouest. Pour les voyageurs de la côte de l'Atlantique se rendant de Philadelphie à Richmond, la route naturelle vers l'ouest est au travers de la Virginie de l'Ouest. Située sur les deux côtés de la chaîne de montagnes des Alleghany, elle s'étend à l'est et à l'ouest et divise son commerce entre la vallée du Mississipi et la côte de l'Atlantique. D'un accès facile pour tous les grands centres de population, elle occupe une position au centre du pays qui donne une grande importance à ses marchés.

POPULATION ET ÉTENDUE.

L'Etat est divisé en cinquante-quatre comtés, avec une population d'environ 800,000 habitants. Soixante pour cent de la classe ouvrière, en 1880, appartenaient à l'agriculture.

Son étendue est de 24,780 milles carrés, plus de deux fois la grandeur de l'Etat du Maryland; deux fois et demi aussi grand que le Massachusetts, qui compte 2,000,000 d'habitants, et aussi grand que les Etats du Massachusetts, du New Jersey, du Connecticut et du Rhode Island mis ensemble.

Les royaumes de Belgique et de Hollande ont ensemble une population de 10,000,000 d'habitants. L'étendue de la Virginie de l'Ouest est plus grande que celle de ces deux pays réunis.

RICHESSES ET RESSOURCES.

En 1880, la Virginie possédait 62,694 fermes couvrant 10,225,341 acres de terre. La valeur moyenne des terrains défrichés était de $21.05 l'acre, et pour les terrains boisés, $9.39. Cette année-là, la valeur des foins se monta à $4,000,000, les blés à $6,000,000, et pour les produits manufacturés à plus de $22,000,000.

La Virginie de l'Ouest est traversée du nord au sud, sur une distance d'environ 240 milles, par les montagnes Appalachiennes formant deux ou trois chaînes très distinctes qui s'étendent de l'est à l'ouest sur une largeur de 200 milles au delà de ses frontières.

Des sources et des rivières intarissables s'échappent des flancs de ses montagnes et vont arroser tout son territoire. Les deux tiers de l'Etat contiennent des couches de houille, dont l'étendue est de 16,000 milles plus grande que celles de la Pensylvanie ou de l'Angleterre, et six rivières navigables le parcourent en plusieurs sens.

Des montagnes, des collines et des vallées en coupent la surface, toujours fertile de la base au sommet. Les montagnes et les collines sont couvertes de gras pâturages propices à l'installation de laiteries et fromageries. Les montagnes de l'Alleghany contribueront bientôt pour une large part dans la fourniture des produits lactés aux populations des côtes de l'Atlantique et à l'exportation en Europe.

A 300 milles d'où se fait encore sentir la marée, et à 100 milles de la rivière Ohio, des centaines de mille d'acres d'excellents terrains se vendent depuis $4 à $8 l'acre; les bois qui les recouvrent payeront largement les frais de défrichement et de clôture. Ces terrains recouvrent des couches de houille qui peuvent donner un rendement de 5,000 à 6,000 tonnes par acre, et qui, bientôt, avec les facilités de transport nécessaires, donneront une plue-value au *terrain de 10 pour cent par tonne.*

Une seule Compagnie de chemin de fer — et pas la plus grande des Etats-Unis — consomme annuellement environ 1,000,000 de tonnes de charbon, au prix de près de $3,000,000, pour ses nombreuses locomotives. Dans la Virginie de l'Ouest, le charbon est meilleur marché au sortir du puits qu'en Angleterre, elle offre donc, par ce fait, aux chemins de fer et industriels du pays et du voisinage, le combustible le meilleur marché du monde. En 1885, la Pensylvanie possédait 7,767 milles de chemins de fer, l'Ohio 7,325 milles, la Virginie 2,673 milles, tandis que la Virginie de l'Ouest en avait seulement 1,039 milles. Ainsi entourée d'un réseau de chemins de fer, le temps n'est pas loin où ils passeront sa frontière, lui ouvrant par cela des marchés nouveaux et un écoulement sûr pour une production toujours croissante.

ÉMIGRATION VERS L'OUEST.

Pendant les soixante-dix dernières années les terrains les plus favorables à l'agriculture de l'Ouest sont devenus la propriété des colons, et il devient de plus en plus difficile d'y acheter des terres bien situées à bon marché, soit des particuliers, soit du gouvernement.

Le flot d'immigration qui, pendant trois quarts de siècle, s'est constamment porté vers l'Ouest semble s'apaiser. Arrêté par la grande chaîne des Montagnes Rocheuses et les côtes de l'Océan Pacifique, il se dirige maintenant vers les montagnes des Alleghany, le Sud et le Sud-Ouest. Une infime partie de notre immigration seulement s'établit dans l'Ouest.

Il n'y a plus de frontière dans l'Ouest. La Virginie de l'Ouest et les Etats enclavés dans les montagnes des Alleghany jusque vers le golfe semblent être la frontière. Un des progrès qui s'impose à la nation, c'est l'occupation et le développement de ces Etats; l'appropriation de leurs immenses forêts et l'extraction des richesses que contient leur sol. Ils pourraient facilement absorber le surplus de notre population toujours croissante, en lui fournissant du travail et un foyer.

Les trente années qui viennent de s'écouler ont été, pour le Nord et l'Ouest, une période de prospérité sans égale. C'est au Sud que revient maintenant l'honneur de contribuer à la prospérité nationale.

Les relations commerciales avec les Etats du Nord s'améliorent et s'agrandissent tous les jours. Les voies de transport créées pendant ces quarante dernières années se dirigent presque toutes de l'Est à l'Ouest. Ceci se modifiera à mesure que le Sud prospérera, et reprendra sa place en tant que puissance industrielle dans les Etats-Unis.

De nouvelles routes s'ouvriront du Nord au Sud pour répondre aux demandes croissantes du commerce. Les grandes richesses naturelles du Sud, alliées au travail libre, sont un sûr garant du développement et des progrès à venir. Le Sud non-seulement arrivera à manufacturer tout ce qui lui est nécessaire, mais encore à exporter une grande quantité de ses produits.

PROGRÈS DANS LE SUD.

Plus de $100,000,000 ont été dépensés l'année dernière à la construction et à l'équipement de nouvelles lignes de chemins de fer, ainsi qu'à l'amélioration des anciennes lignes.

Selon un devis, fait avec soin, pour construire dans le Sud la même proportion de chemins de fer qu'il y a dans le reste du pays, il faudrait en ajouter 40,000 milles à ceux déjà existant, et si les rails coûtaient $30 la tonne, il n'en faudrait pas moins de $100,000,000.

Le Sud ne manquera pas de fabriquer une partie de ces rails, ainsi que d'autres matériaux et l'équipement nécessaires à ces 40,000 milles de voie ferrée.

Pendant les quatre-vingts dernières années, plus de 14,000,000 de personnes ont débarqué sur nos côtes, venant d'Europe et d'autres pays, c'est-à-dire plus que la population des trois royaumes de Danemark, de Hollande et de Belgique réunis. L'histoire ne fournit pas d'exemple d'un si grand mouvement d'hommes. On estime que, l'année dernière, le nombre d'émigrants débarqués aux Etats-Unis a été d'environ 650,000. L'augmentation de la population aux Etats-Unis est de 30 pour cent tous les dix ans, ou 3 pour cent par an. A ce taux nous ajoutons environ 2 millions d'âmes par année à notre population, plus de trois fois celle de la Virginie de l'Ouest en 1880. Cette augmentation continuera. Des terres, un foyer et du travail doivent être trouvés pour tous. Les Etats qui ont encore de bons terrains inoccupés, des mines et des forêts, doivent, grâce à ces avantages, largement absorber cette augmentation annuelle.

LES AVANTAGES DE LA VIRGINIE DE L'OUEST.

La Virginie de l'Ouest, bornée par la Pensylvanie et l'Ohio, ayant à peu près le même climat, le même sol et les mêmes rivières, avec ses riches vallées, ses forêts presque vierges remplies des bois les plus variés, ses mines de charbon et de minerai à peine exploitées et d'une étendue plus grande que celles de l'Ohio et de la Pensylvanie, la Virginie de l'Ouest est certaine, dans les conditions normales, d'avoir non seulement sa part, mais de dépasser en prospérité les grands Etats de l'Union Américaine.

Tandis que la nature a beaucoup fait pour elle, l'homme a fort peu fait. "La source originelle des richesses est la générosité de Dieu dans la nature." Avec ses richesses naturelles, la Virginie de l'Ouest possède ce qui rend les Etats forts, grands et prospères, le peuple satisfait et heureux, et cependant elle est à la remorque du progrès et des développements. Elle devrait donc, par tous les moyens possibles, faire connaître les avantages et ressources dont elle dispose. Cela amènera ce dont le pays a le plus besoin : la création de fermes, l'exploitation des mines de houille et de fer, des usines, de l'argent, la construction de villes nouvelles et une population qui atteigne des millions au lieu de centaines de mille.

La Virginie de l'Ouest n'a pas de dettes. Les taxes y sont infimes. Son peuple aime la liberté et respecte les lois. Pour la plupart, ils ont une vie exemplaire; le crime y est rare et promptement puni. Les lois sont justes, libérales et bien appliquées. Par elles, les droits du travailleur sont garantis et le capital amplement protégé.

Tout semble pointer vers le succès, agrandir la confiance, encourager l'espérance et nous réserver un avenir brillant ainsi qu'à la postérité.

KANAWHA VALLEY.

A Region of Growing Industrial Importance.

GLANCE AT ITS WEALTH,

Its Coals, Coke, Timber, Natural Gas and Probable Oil—Splendid Rail and Water Communication With the Great Markets.

BY W. S. EDWARDS.

Charleston, Kanawha county, W. Va.

A RIGHT division of West Virginia divides it into three great watersheds: the eastern slopes draining toward the Atlantic; the northern slopes draining into the Monongahela and upper Ohio, and the southern slopes draining into the Great Kanawha rivers. The greatest river of the State is the Great Kanawha, and with her affluent waters she occupies fully the southern half of the commonwealth, excepting the waters of the Mud and the Guyandotte Rivers, that creep into the Ohio below. The Great Kanawha River properly rises in the lofty mountains of western North Carolina, where it is known as the New River, courses northward many miles in that State, crosses the entire State of Virginia, breaks through the Alleghanies and Cumberland ranges by a great canyon, and, joined by the Gauley river at Kanawha Falls, flows placidly northwestward another hundred miles to the Ohio. For over three hundred miles its waters are borne northward. It is the greatest tributary of the upper Ohio. To within a few miles of Kanawha Falls it is navigable, to the Loup Creek Shoals, six miles below the falls; above that and southward it is a mad but gigantic cascade for one hundred miles or more, till in Virginia and North Carolina it is a broad and placid stream again.

A GREAT HIGHWAY.

The valley of this river was the early thoroughfare of travel for the first settlement of the West from all Virginia and the Carolinas. It is now the passage way of the eastern end of the Southern Pacific Railroad system, the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, (or now the New Port News & Mississippi Valley Company). The Kanawha & Ohio Railway also enters it from the north. The upper portion of the river cuts through all the iron and manganiferous and lead and zinc and copper ore-bearing rocks and limestones of the Silurian formations in North Carolina and Virginia; it then traverses the limestone belt of the subcarboniferous strata which form the rocks of the counties of Mercer, Summers, Monroe, Greenbrier, Pocahontas, stretching north eastward along the western slopes of the Alleghanies, even to Pennsylvania, a fat and productive blue grass grazing region. Thence the river cuts through the coking coal measures of the conglomerate series, along "New River" in Raleigh and Fayette counties, then through the middle coal measures of the upper Kanawha, and at last through the upper, or "Pittsburgh," coal measures of lower Kanawha and Putman counties. It crosses also the notable natural gas and oil belt of the continent in the neighborhood of Charleston-Kanawha, the chief city of Southern West Virginia, of the Great Kanawha Valley, and the Capital of the State.

KANAWHA'S AFFLUENTS.

The chief inflowing streams of New River and Kanawha in this State are the East river on the southern border in Mercer county; the Blue Stone river in Mercer, both from the west; the Greenbrier, traversing Monroe, Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties and catching its first waters from the clouds of Cheat mountain; then the Gauley, its largest tributary, flowing through the counties of Fayette, Nicholas, Greenbrier and Webster and a portion of Randolph, and locked entirely in by vast uncut forest growth, pine and hard wood. Then the Elk and Pocatalico rivers entering at Charleston and Raymond and draining the counties of Kanawha, Clay, Braxton, Roane, Webster and Randolph and even Jackson and Gilmer. These streams, too, flowing through wide reaches of primeval forest as well as extensive meadows and uplands of blue grass and tillage. These from the east. On the west, again, Paint creek and Coal river open out distances of timber and grazing and farming lands still chiefly clothed in the virgin forest. In brief, the Great Kanawha river gathers to it self the waters of seven affluent rivers and one great creek, besides minor streams, and drains some seventeen or eighteen large counties in West Virginia, as well as draining largely western North Carolina and southwestern Virginia, finally entering the Ohio at Point Pleasant. The extensive section of West Virginia drained by the Great Kanawha and its affluents is the portion of the State mildest in climate, for it is the southern half, and it is richest in natural wealth.

FARMING, GRAZING AND TIMBER LANDS.

On the east the counties of Mercer, Summers, Monroe, Greenbrier and Pocahontas lie upon the limestone outcrop of the sub-carboniferous rocks and vespertine and umbral shales. These counties are upland. Lying at an altitude of 1,500 to 2,500 feet above sea level they, generally, occupy a series of greater and lesser valleys bounded by high mountain chains, trending northeastward and southwest. Originally covered with great forests they are now about one-half cleared in their limestone valleys, and yearly raise and fatten increasing herds and flocks of short-horn cattle, horses, mules and sheep. Wherever the sunlight gains among the trees the bluegrass springs up spontaneously, and the fertile soil bears a high average of wheat, of oats, of rye, of corn. The higher portions of these counties are still covered with virgin forest of black spruce on the highest mountain slopes of Cheat and Black Mountains, of white oak, hickory, ash, cherry, birch, white and black walnut, poplar (tulip), lynn, maple (sugar) and beech, and of chestnut on the poorer ridges. The climate of these counties is mild, the air healthful and waters cool and pure.

West of these counties extends the great timber belt of the State, a hilly region broken by the valleys of streams whose general flow is to the northwest, along which water courses are level bottom lands of rich soil, and on whose hill slopes and in whose deep dales and hollows grows the chief hard wood forest, as yet uncut, east of the Mississippi or of the Eastern States. Here are the counties of Randolph, Webster, parts of Pocahontas, Nicholas, parts of Greenbrier, of Braxton, Clay, parts of Fayette, of Raleigh, of Boone, and west of these, on Guyandotte waters, Wyoming, McDowell and Logan, Lincoln and Wayne. These counties are all underlaid with the lower measure and middle measure coals. The land, the most of it, when cleared, springs up in blue grass of spontaneous growth, and cultivated, yields the best wrapper tobacco in market, all the cereals, apples, pears, small fruits and grapes. The forests where thinned become velveted with blue grass and afford fine cattle ranges; and beneath the soil lies abundant coal for the domestic use of the farmer and of value some day for exportation. These coals are high in carbon, 60 per cent; low in ash, 4 and 5 per cent; almost without sulphur, as 47-100 to 31-100 per cent, and where coked along New river yield a coke more excellent than Connellsville, and which fetches 15 to 20 cents per ton higher price in the open Chicago market.

THE SOUTHERN MINING COUNTIES.

Next west of these counties lie the present great mining counties of Fayette, (west) Kanawha and Putnam, where these lower and middle and upper measure coals are mined and coked to considerable and increasing extent, and beyond these again lie the lowland and corn yielding counties of Jackson, Mason and Cabell, with their big farms and rich river bottoms along the Kanawha and Ohio and adjacent streams. In not one of these counties is more than half of the land under cultivation, but the chief part of them is still in primeval timber, while the mining, where begun in Fayette and Kanawha and Putnam, is but a mere earth scratch compared with the very great coal area accessible to water and that may be made accessible by rail.

THE GREAT KANAWHA IMPROVEMENT.

Here in these coal beds has the United States Government for some years perceived the future treasure house and fuel store of the mighty West, and has sought to render this near western coal deposit the more accessible and its transport the cheaper by an elaborate system of permanent and "movable" dams and accompanying locks. Already about two millions of dollars have been expended on this great national work and the improvement contemplates the expenditure of as many millions more, for the Great Kanawha is 300 miles nearer western markets than are the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

Here in this Kanawha Valley were and are still the salt making works so long so famous in the country for the manufacture of "Kanawha Salt," noted for its strength, freedom from lime, and meat curing qualities. For twenty years salt was here made by natural gas, from 1843, to 1864, the first practical application of natural gas to manufacture in the United States, by which fortunes still effective were then built up. Now again is this salt industry reviving under the re-application of this nature's fuel to this industry, and it will not be long before the bulk of the salt trade of the Ohio Valley and adjacent states will again be centred in and controlled in th Great Kanawha Valley.

THE CAPITAL CITY—ADVANTAGES FOR MANUFACTURING.

The chief, indeed only, trade centre of this great region so rich in soil and minerals and timbers, is Charleston-Kanawha, set like a gem amidst the hills of Kanawha at the meeting of Kanawha and Elk waters. It is a growing city of some eleven thousand people and with a wide trade focussed in it reaching out into Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio, besides the twenty or more counties dependent on it it West Virginia.

For sixty miles above the city and south of it extends a ribbon of mining towns and villages bearing a population of some 50,000 miners and artizans who depend largely on this city for supplies and necessaries and who come to it to spend their money in holidays.

Charleston—Kanawha, the capital city of West Virginia, is happily placed. In the midst of a great and fertile valley, watered by a great and navigable river upon one side, laved upon the other by a lesser but important stream, Elk river, flowing from forest counties, which send down their wealth of logs and lumber upon every tide for her wood mills and factories; seated at the doorway of the great coal and coke regions of the State, fast growing with astonishing development, it is the only city of importance in their vicinage.

Located right at the famous Kanawha Salines, where natural gas made cheap the best salt of the west and where natural gas again revives this important industry; having natural gas itself in abundance for the city and her people and their manufactories close at hand; having clays of remarkable excellence about and under her for brick and tiling and pottery; having silicious sandstones for building and the manufacture of glass; having a waterway improved by the skilled hand of a patriotic government which has viewed the Kanawha Valley as perhaps the greatest treasure house of the west and acted accordingly in improving by elaborate public works this thoroughfare; having the Southern Pacific transcontinental railway system passing through the city's borders; the Kanawha & Ohio trunk line entering her doors, and the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Railway systems pushing to her; having all these gifts of God and the most genial climate in the world, what city is securer for fairer fortune!

To Charleston—Kanawha the cheap irons of the South, of North Carolina and of Virginia may be brought. Here the rich irons of the Lakes can be fetched and delivered as cheap as at Pittsburgh, cheaper than at Bridgeport, Steubenville or at Wheeling, and here with the natural gas may iron be manufactured and a cheaper product produced than at Chattanooga, or at Birmingham, or any city of the South, or than even at Pittsburgh or any northern point.

A CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS AND SETTLERS.

Of the extensive coal territory upon the Kanawha and New rivers and adjacent to them, the greater part is still undeveloped and is purchasable, at from $5 to $40 per acre, depending upon locality and ascertained quantity and quality of coal. Of the great limestone farming and grazing belt stil eastward, improved farms may be bought with varying buildings on them at prices ranging from $10 to $50 per acre, while wild, rich-soiled land covered with timber enough to pay for it, may be bought at from $4 to $6 per acre. Of the vast region outlying from the Great Kanawha Valley, both east and west of it, the greater part is still wild land, awaiting the farmer and husbandman, and may be bought at these low prices and usually on easy time.

THE COMING MARKET GARDEN.

For the great valley itself, with its stretches of wide and fertile bottoms winding southward from the Ohio, between continually raising hills and mountains, on whose rich deep soil corn has grown for a hundred successive years in scarcely diminished luxuriance and fruitfulness—these fertile lands though cultivated ever since young George Washington first surveyed and patented them and opened them to settlement in 1757, are still to be bought at fair prices considering what they may return to proper care. Upon their broad acres will yet ripen the market gardens of Chicago and other cities of the North. The warm waters of the southern-sprung river always temper the climate of the Valley and the air is warmer and more humid than that of similar latitudes either east or west.

We have all that God could give but —man, and we ask him to come in and be with us and of us. Our lands are accessible to settlement and we ask for clear heads and sturdy arms. The lands are cheaper than as good lands of the west and more fertile. Our climate is subject to none of the terrible extremes of cold and cyclone and drouth. We have no blizzards freezing the infant to its mother's breast, as in Dakota; no scourges of grasshoppers and locusts devastating the farms and crops, as in Kansas; no sand storms, no drouths, no northers blinding, hothlasting and blighting the pastures, the cattle and the people, as in Texas. No whirling tornadoes to ruin villages and wreck homes. We have a mild and genial and equable climate. The mercury sometimes, but rarely, falls to zero for a few hours; the winters are temperately cold, and there is no suffering, with abundant wood and coal and gas at hand. Our flocks and herds browse in the woods of a winter time and do not suffer, and freely range in summer, needing but little care. Our human stock is fecund, and virile and prolific, showing the breed still vigorous and strong, and in our woodland counties ten and even sixteen children are the proud families of our sturdy matrons. A waxing folk, we are in a rich and fruitful commonwealth and nature's hand has marked us for industrial empire.

WEST VIRGINIA, on her extreme western border, is only a night's journey from New York or Chicago.

USE Onion Cough Syrup.

FIRE CLAY DEPOSITS.

The Basis for the Development of a Great Industry.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

For the Capitalist—The Future Paving for Our Large Cities—The Superior Furnace Brick That Can be Made—Their Cost,

One of the leading industries of West Virginia, if not of the country, which is now on the eve of a very rapid development, will be the utilizing of the rich beds of fire clay, vast deposits of which are found in the coal regions of this State. Fire brick for paving purposes are fase growing in popular favor, and are destined to take the place of all other paving material, several cities having already adopted them. Much of the fire clay found in West Virginia is peculiarly adapted for the manufacture of paving brick, having a sufficient amount of iron in it to produce a hard and lasting brick. The great demand for this class of brick that the near future will witness, the cheapness with which they can be manufactured in this State, as well as the superiority of the product, will conspire to build up in West Virginia a great industry, second only in importance to the coal and coke interests.

FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

It must not be inferred, however, that paving brick is to be the only product of the great fields of West Virginia. There is a quality of clay, existing in inexhaustible quantities, from which the finest furnace brick in the world is made. This great industry, therefore, will not only embrace the manufacture of paving brick, but brick for gas retorts, retorts of zinc works, and other metallurgical purposes, glass pots, stove, coke oven and furnace linings, chemists' and assayer's utensils. All these various qualities of fire clay are found principally in Hancock, Braxton, Marion, Monongalia, Taylor, Preston, Barbour, Fayette, Kanawha, Logan, Wayne and Clay counties, and, in short, in almost all the localities in the coal measures. In Hancock county the clay is most extensively worked. Here twenty firms are engaged in the manufacture of furnace and paving bricks, tiles, sewer pipes, &c., their combined capacity being over 45,000,000 brick per year. Here were manufactured the brick used in paving the city of Wheeling. At Nuzum's Mills, in Marion county, the famous "Glade" property is extensively worked, the factory having a capacity of 10,000 brick per day. At present the company is engaged in making the highly refractory bricks used in coke ovens. Two veins of clay exist in this section, from one of which, containing a fair amount of iron, an excellent paving brick can be made.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT.

A syndicate composed of Grafton gentlemen are also preparing to construct an extensive plant opposite Nuzum's mills, on the Tygarts Valley river, and and other similar enterprises are contemplated. At Thornton, in Taylor county, a vein of fire clay twelve feet thick, underlying several thousand acres of land, will be developed soon. Excellent paving brick will be manufactured. No richer deposit of clay exists in the State than here.

Near Morgantown, on the Fairmont, Morgantown & Pittsburgh road are rich deposits.

In Kanawha county, extensive works supply a splendid quality of furnace brick used in the construction of coke ovens. This industry in the Kanawha region is now comparatively in its infancy, but is destined to be of great importance, the coke business furnishing a heavy demand for the product.

The comparatively small outlay required to erect a plant for the development of the industry, the immense profit in fire brick, and the large and steady demand for the product, all contribute to make investments in the fire clay property of West Virginia most desirable. During the next few years the development of the coke business will furnish a large home market for furnace brick.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

The cost of a plant with a capacity of 10,000 brick per day is about $12,000. The cost of manufacturing fire brick is from $6 to $8 per thousand and their market price is from $13 to $18. No investment gives a larger return, and in view of the demand, none is safer. Thousands of acres of undeveloped coal land in this State contain rich deposits of this clay, and the capitalist who invests is sure to get with his purchase not only coal, but another mineral, which, at a small cost, may be made to yield a handsome profit. In the county articles, appearing elsewhere in to-day's INTELLIGENCER, may be found further mention of fire clay, the localities in which it is found, the extent to which it is operated, &c.

It has been predicted, and not without reason, that West Virginia will at no distant day be as great a fire-clay centre as is New Jersey at present.

POSSIBILITIES.

In order to show the possibilities of this industry, the following extract from a recent report of the United States Geological Survey is quoted:

The uses made of fire clay are best shown by a brief statement of the wares manufactured from them in New Jersey, since this State probably produces three-fourths of the entire amount of such manufactured articles. The largest use of the white clays of New Jersey is in making fire brick and retorts for gas works and zinc works. Refractory clay is also used for making sewer pipe and chimney tops, and the poorer qualities are shipped in enormous quantities to other States, to be used there for sewer and drain pipe. Terra cotta is also made from the poorer grades. Porous brick and terra cotta lumber are made in large quantities, and are used for fire-proof partitions, doors, ceilings, roofs, etc., for safe and refrigerator linings, and for other purposes where non-conducting and fire-proof materials are required. Roofing tiles and hollow brick are also made. These clays are largely used by paper manufacturers in glazing and weighting paper. A considerable quantity is used in the manufacture of alum.

The following analysis of clay from the Spragueville property at Nuzum's Mills, in Marion county, was made by Prof. Edgar Richards, chemist of the U. S. Treasury department, and will afford an idea of the general character of the refractory deposits in the State:

Moisture	1.33
Silica, $S_{i}O_{2}$	50.25
Alumina $Al_{2}O_{3}$	32.26
Undetermined lime, etc	7.16

USE Menthal Liniment.

"No State in the Union surpasses West Virginia in the variety of coals it contains, nor does any contain an equal amount in proportion to the area."—10th United States Census."

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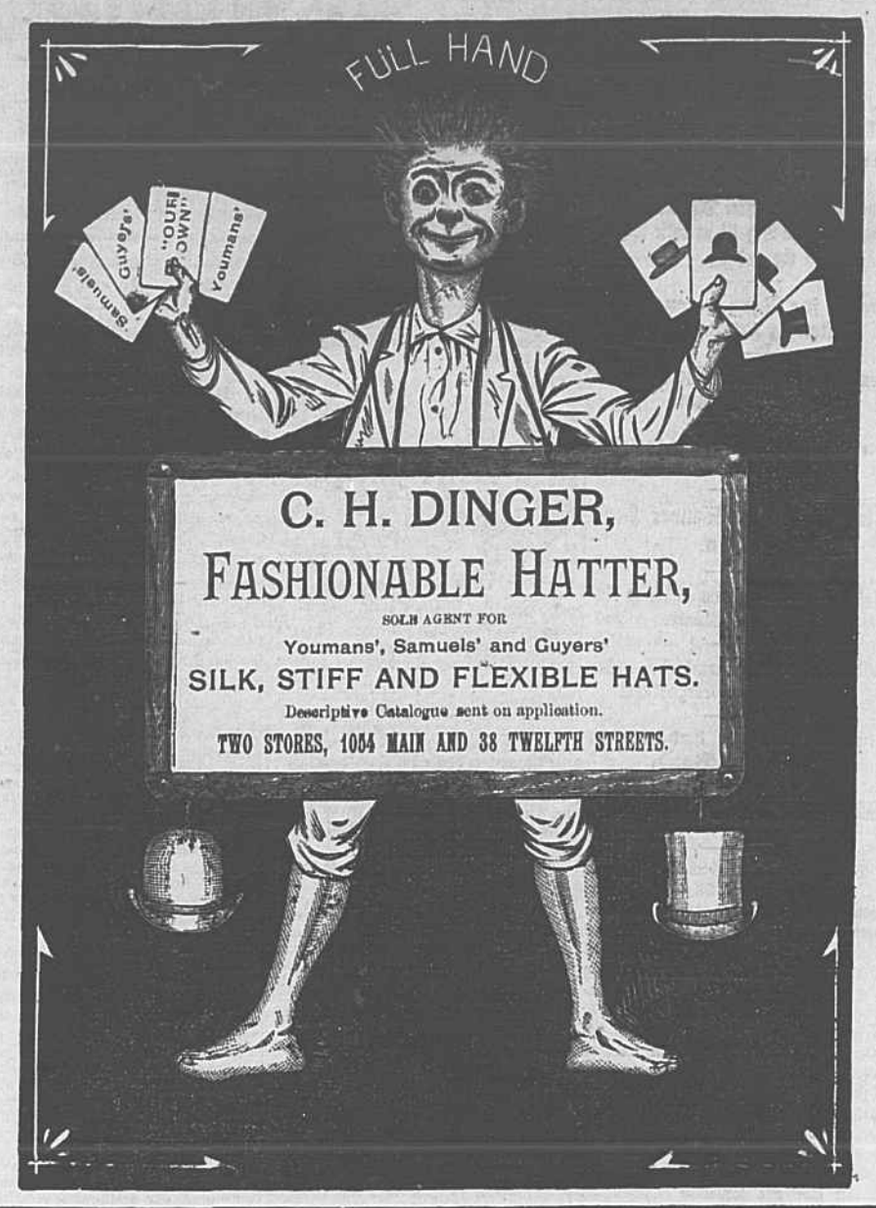

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