THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1891.

would follow the one class or the other-the supporters of Biaine or the followers of Har-FAVORITES FOR '92.

Kansas on the Fence.

Hon. P. B. Plumb, junior United States Sen-ator from Kansas, writes thusly: "At the presator from Kansas, writes thusly: "At the pres-ent time I hardly think there has been mani-fested by either party in the State of Kansas a preference for a Presidental candidate for 1892 sufficiently strong to last until the assembling of the Remubligan and Democratic conven ions in the summer of that year. Blaine and Har-rison have many admirers among the Repub-licans and Cleveland and Hill among the Dem-ocrats. Whether the Republican delegates will vote for either of the two former, whether the Democratic delegates will vote for either of the two latter, or whether either or both will favor some 'dark horse' at is now impos-sible to tell. Personally I have no opinion of my own to express as to who will be nominated or who might with propriety be nominated by either party."

Senator George Gray Speaks.

Hon. George Gray, the senior United States Senator from Delaware, is now in his seventh year in the Upper National House, he having year in the Upper National House, he having been elected to fill the unexpired term of Sen-ator Bayard when that gentleman was called to Cleveland's Cabinet in 1885, and having been re-elected in 1887. As he is one of the pollitical masters of the Democratic party in his State, his views, as expressed in the appended com-munication, may be regarded as oracular. "In reply to yours I would say that at the present time the overwheiming choice of the Democrats of the State I represent for Presi-dent in 1892 would be the Hon. Grover Cleve-land. As to who is the most popular man among the Delaware Republicans, I would say that I believe that his name is James G.

Connecticut Wants Cleveland or Hill. Hon. Orville H. Platt has sat for Connecticut

in the United States Senate since March 18, 1879, and in point of service is the senior repre-sentative of his State in that body, Senator sentative of his State in that body, Senator Hawley having first taken his seat on March 4, 1881, but in point of age the latter is nearly one year the senior of Mr. Platt, who sends the subjoined epistle: "In their choice of the next Democratic nominee for President I think the Democratic of Connecticut are prety evenly divided between Hon. Grover Cleveland and Hon, David B. Hull. Which, if either, has the preponderance of the popular sentiment in his favor it would be hard to say. Whether or not the recent election of Governor Hill to the United States Senate has affected or will affect the feeling in his favor it is difficult to tell. I do not think that the question of who shall be the next Republican nominee for the Presi-dency has as yet been much sgitated among the Republicans of Connecticut. Both Blaine and Harrison have many admirers in the State."

Hon. James F. Wilson, junior United States Senator from Iowa, speaks for his State:

That no shrewder politician or one more fa-Chairman of the National Republican Com-mittee, that gentleman has bimself abundantly demonstrated. He therefore speaks with some authority in the appended letter: "I believe that Blaine is the Presidential candidate de-sired by the Republicans of my State for 1890, and that Cleveland occupies the same position among the Democrats. If it were left to the Democratic rank and file Cleveland would be nominated. But despite his popularity with the masses I believe he would be casier beaten than any other Democrat. He has made too many enemies among the Democratic leaders. Sens-tor Gorman, of Maryland, is now talked of by the Democrats. He would be a strong man. I believe we would fair better with a Southern Democrat for President-in the event of such a calamity as the election of a Democratic Chief Magistrate-than a Northern one. The Democrats of the South are more liberal minded and cleaner than those of the North."

perched upon the bowl, writhe and twist. I saw it lift itself bodily from the meer-

PAGES 9 TO 12.

II.

"Swoon! I never was guilty of such a thing in my life."

thing in my life." "Nor was I, until I smoked that pipe." I sat up. The act of sitting up made me conscious of the fact that I had been lying down. Conscious, too, that I was feeling more than a little dazed. It seemed as though I was waking out of some strange, letharzic sleep—a kind of feeling which I have read ot and heard about, but never before experienced. before experienced.

"Where am 1?" "You're on the couch in your own room. You were on the floor; but I thought it would be better to pick you up and place you on the couch-though no one performed the same kind office to me when I was on the

floor." Again Tress' tone was distinctly dry. "How came you here?" "Ab, that's the question." He rubbed his chin-a habit of his which has annoyed me more than once before. "Do you think you're sufficiently recovered to enable you to understand a little simple explanation? ing. But then, of course, one doesn't smoke I stared at him, amszed. He went on strok-a pipe like that. There are pipes in my ing his chin. "The truth is that when I



collection which I should as soon think of sent you the pipe I made a slight omission." smoking as I should of eating. Ask a china "Au omissio maniae to let you have atternoon tea out of "I omitted to advise you not to smoke it." his old Chelsea, and you will learn some

"And why?"

"Because-well, I've reason to believe the

TWO CANALS NEEDED five-eighths of the bituminous coal comes from Chesapeake Bay and its watershed, and costs 90 cents to \$1 at the mine-about the same as Western Pennsylvania coals. The Pittsburg and Lake Eric and improved Erie ship canals will enable us to come into New York with freight charges not much over half as high as freights from the Cum-berland and Pocahontas coal mines. To Provide an Inexhaustible Market for Pittsburg's Must Drive Anthracite Out of Use. What will this mean to us? What will this mean to New York and New England? To us it will mean freight rates less than \$1 to New York. It will mean to run our mines to the limit; that Pittsburg coal will Coal Product. THE DEMAND DIMINISHING, drive anthracite out of use as a steam coal. It will mean that we can carry Pittsburg coal by water to 70 manufacturing cities and towns and to nearly 100 railroads and their terminals in New England; that we can place coal on all sides of New England,

and about 20 cents higher alongside. About

and in each city and town within her bor-ders. To New England it will mean salva-

tion. To many of her languishing indus-tries it will insure profits; and enterprises now profitable will extend business and in-

Because of High Freight Rates and Difficult Distribution.

SECOND PART

EFFECT ON FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Cheap Coal for Steamboats Would Revive the Merchant Marine.

AN ANALYSIS OF FACTS AND FIGURES

WHITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

Where is Pittsburg coal to find a market? Pittsburg coal is the best coal; it must go to the best market by the best means. If our coal trade is to grow with our growth we must have first-class water transportation to New York; there our coal will find the most extended use, the readlest sale, the best prices and the least competition. Fortunately two comparatively economical measures will enable Western Pennsylvania to place coal in the New York market at prices to defy competition. These two measures are (1) the construction of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Ship Canal; and (2) the enlargement and improvement of the Erie Canal.

We must get an Eastern outlet and Eastern trade, for the Western and Southern trade is being fought for by Western and Southern coals, which have material advantages in every point save excellence.

A Few Facts Clearly Stated. Underlying the 11 States and Territories between the Mississippi and the 103d meridian are coal measures extending from exico to Canada from which were mined 1888 cannel, bituminous and lignite oals nearly 12,000,000 tons in all,

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan mined in 1888 nearly 29,000,000 tons from the central field. West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama mined in 1888 a trifle less than 13,000,000 tons, nearly all from the Appalachian coal field, which we ourselves work, and far the greater part from the Southern extension of the Pittsburg seam.

The facts carry their own argument. The operators of the Western and Rocky Mountain fields can and do supply the trade west of the Mississippi, and can carry an effective competition to Gulf ports. The operators of the central field, im-

mediately west of us, can maintain a keen competition in the lake trade. The southern miners in the Appalachian field have advantages in lower Mississippi trade. The



Entering the Carino.

our Government to so develop internal transportation routes that this coal can be laid alongside the vessel at a reduction of \$1 per

After that event these proprietors rightly felt that their days were numbered, and M. Blanc, the ablest among them, made ar rangements in view of the inevitable consein manufactured shape, then as raw matequences. He was the found and chief o ials. It certain the people who beg for subsidies and bounthe gaming tables at Hombu g He sought for the site of a new Casino, ties (that foreign trade may be stimulated) to help us get cheap transportation, that we where he might be free from the interference f any Prussian Parliament or Minister. may deliver goods so cheaply that a natura trade will develop, bounties or no bounties. and he found what he required in the Prin cipality of Monaco. In that small State there is no Parliament, the ruler being an THE CHILEAN REBELLION. autocratic as the Czar of Russia. Befor M. Blanc appeared on the scene the Prince of Monnco had been driven by his financial GOVERNMENT TROOPS WIN A BLOODY VIC-

gaming tables, but no respectably dressed stranger was excluded from the casinos. Now, the company to which the Casino at Monte Carlo belongs claims and exercises the right to admit and exclude whom it pleases. There is little difficulty in obtain-ing a ticket of admission, yet tickets are not granted as a matter of course. The natives of the Principality are not permitted to lose their money at play. Sometimes foreigners gain admission who would be excluded if they gave a correct description of them-MONTE CARLO'S LOSS. English Players Struck the Bank for GREAT GROWTH OF THE CASINO.

The Downfall of the German Gambling Places the Cause of It. BAD CHARACTERS ARE NOT TOLERATED

of roulette is one

of the many indi-

\$200,000 the Other Day.

PARIS, March 13 .- Yesterday the Monte

Carlo bank lost \$200,000, the largest amount lost in any one day for 20 years. The winners were English players, but others of that nationality can be relied upon to soon return the wealth to the bank's coffers. The existence of Monte Carlo as the home

now profitable will extend business and in-crease profits. In fact, New York and New England will be the principal gainers. They will save \$10 where we make \$1. The Eastern anthracite coal combination and other disreputable schemes of like nature fleece Eastern people of a fabulous amount every year, certainly \$50,000,000, probably more. If New York and New England defrayed the entire expenses of making 20 feet of water to the Great Lakes and the Ohio, their savings on coal bills. and the Ohio, their savings on coal bills, freights and incidentals dependent on fuel would pay interest and maintenance and leave enough to pay the expenses of the Government of those States.

A Great Effect on Foreign Trade. The construction of these waterways will have a great effect on foreign trade. When they are completed Pittsburg coal can be delivered in New York cheaper than English

coal can be delivered in English coal can be delivered in English ports. This will cause the use of our coal in coastwise, West Indian and South American steam-ships; in all trans-Atlantic steamers for the eastward voyage, and in many as the sole fuel. It will cause our coal to be a standard fuel in Southern Europe and Mediterranean ports; in South Africa and

bama shuts us out. Warrior coal is to be our chief competitor in foreign trade, with the exception of anthracite.

vantages in every point save excellence. We cannot sell coal west of the Mississippi. That section mines most extensive native deposits. Underlying the Bocky Mountain region vast coal measures extend from Mer-ico to Alaska from which were mined in 1888 anthracite, cannel, bituminious and lignito coals nearly 7,900,000 net tons in all.

of dividers strike a circle through New York from Para, as a center, and at the same time consider the advantage which the trade winds, ocean currents and free navigation give shipping from the Northern port. It will be seen at a glance that New York is our objective—is natural-ly and inevitably the port of Pittsburg. All our energies should be devoted to obtaining theap first-class water routes to that point cheap first-class water routes to that point. Ten times greater is the advantage to the East of a cheap route to us.

Coal for Our Commerce.

In this connection a few reflections on foreign trade will not be out of place. Our Government is solicited to grant subsidies and bounties to steamships engaged in foreign trade. A first class steamship, car-rying net 5,000 tons of freight, running 500 miles a day, uses 500 tons of coal daily. For

ton is a very practical way to give a bonnty of \$500 a day every day the steamship is under way. Bounties, subsidies and reciprocal trade arrangements will not alter the facts. Nearly all the commodities of trade must originate in the Mississippi Valley; if not



dowa. Till then all the year round, and in the winter season

the public gaming tables in Germany existed without for the morrowided for them in the Casino, and

their proprietors caring for the morrow. | for this they have nothing to pay. It doubt-

ess happens that the crowds which fill the oncert room afterward flock into the gam-ug rooms and help to fill the coffers of the ank. For those who abstain from play a arge supply of newspapers is provided, and he Casino is made as pleasant a possible to those who frequent it. The sums which change hands in it are enormous. Last year the gross receipts were 20,000,000 france; the expenses were 14,000,000, leaving a sum for distribution among the share holders of 6,000,000.

BLAINE AND CLEVELAND AHEAD, With Some Expressions for Harrison, Alger, Rusk and Hill. A SECRET POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Views of Senators as to the Nomi-

nees of the Two Great Parties.

As the summer of 1892 draws nearer and learer, the coming great national eventthe nomination of a candidate for the Presi-

dency of these United States by the two prominent political parties-already begins to cast its shadow before. "Whom do you want in '92?'' is the question that each man is asking of his neighbor, and to which he s eagerly waiting a reply. This query is followed up immediately by another: "Whom do you think the Democrats and Republicans will nominate in '92?" With a view to ascertaining the preferences of a large number of voters, and by thus answering the first question to approximately answer the second also, there was recently propounded to the United States Senators rep-

resenting 11 different States, this following query: "Who, according to the best of your knowledge and belief, would be the most congenial Republican nominee to the Republicans of your State for President in 1892, and who would be the most congenial Democratic nominee to the Democrats of the same section?" This inquiry was made by a man who is

the head of the most powerful and most secret order ever organized for political purposes. Its very name is a mystery and it already has a large membership in every one of the 49 States and Territories compos-ing the Union. It is, therefore, unques-tionably destined to exercise a powerful in-fluence upon the political future of fluence upon the political future of every eandidate for national office in this country, though its only object is to carry out the will of the majority of the whole people, The

irrespective of party, race or creed. The answers received will be found below, and they certainly present a better and more re-liable report of the popular feeling on this all important subject and a better forecast of the action of the two great nominating conventions of 1892 than can possibly be ob-tained in any other way, as their authors are of all others the best qualified to write on these subjects.

Whom Oregon Wants.

Hon. Joseph N. Dolph, the senior United States Senator from Oregon, writes as follows: "I am just in receipt of your letter. In reply to your question with regard to the preferences of rolling and the preferences of political parties in Oregon as to the Presi-dental nominations for 1892, I would say that Secretary Blaine has been for many years a fa-vorite candidate upon the Pacific coast. If he were to be a candidate for the Presidental nom-ination in 1882 I have but little doubt that a majority of the Republicans in the State I rep-resent would very strongly favor his nomina-tion. Governor David E. Hill, of New York, has some warm admirers among Democrats in the State of Oregon, but now that he is wholly out of the Presidential race by his acceptance of the United States Senatorship from New York, I think, from all the expressions I have heard in regard to the matter from the Demo-crats of my State, that at present a majority of the Democratic party would favor the nom-ination of ex-President Cleveland." Secretary Blaine has been for many years a fa-

Whom Massachusetts Would Like, Hon. George F. Hoar, the senior United

States Senator from Massachusetts, contrib-utes the following interesting letter: "I do not think there is as yet any marked feeling of preference among the Republicans of Massachusetts as to their candidate for the pext Presidency. The developments of the next year are awaited with great interest and uncertainty in my State, and the opinion which will determine the next Republican candidate is yet to be formed. Massachusetts Democrats teel a good deal of respect for Mr. Grover Cleveland, but the expressions of that respect are, I think, largely artificial, and do not repre-sent a very deep-seated popular feeling among the Democratic masses. Some of the agricultural papers of my State recently undertook to obtain the views of the farmers throughout the country on certain practical, economic and political questions, and also desired them to name the men whom they desired to see nominated for the Presidency by both the Democratis and Republicans. Thousands of answers were received, and when the votes were counted it was found that the ballot for a Republican nominee for President tainty in my State, and the opinion which will ballot for a Republican nominee for Presiden gave Blaine 39.209 votes; Harrison, 81.013; Sec gave Blaine 39.749 voles: Harrison, 81,013; Sec-retary Rusk, 20,746, while 16.903 were scatter-ing. The vote for Democratic candidates showed 71,787 for Cleveland; 17.118 for Hill, 11,082 for Congressman William H. Hatch, of Missouri, Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, and 8,803 scattering. In the New England States alone the result was as follows: Republican candidates For was as follows: Republican candidates-For Blaine, 11,656; for Harrison, 10,924; for Secre-tary Rusk, 7,024; scattering, 4,837. Democratic candidates - Cloveland, 23,625; Hill, 3,484; Hatch, 4,706; scattering, 2,031." Maine for Blaine and Cleveland Hon. William P. Frye may be called the unior United States Senator from Maine by just 14 days, having first taken his seat in the Senate on March 18, 1881, while Eugene Hale, the other Maine Senator, had first taken his on March 4, of the same year. He gives the news from the Pine Tree State in the following words; "In reply to yours of the other day I words; "In reply to yours of the other day i would say, that in my opinion the administra-tion of President Harrison has in every regard commended itself to the Republicans of Maine. But they are very loyal to Mr. Blaine, and would probably prefer his candidacy to that of any other man in the country. "I believe the Democratic preference would be decidedly for Mr. Cleveland."

"RANDOLPH CRESCENT, N. W. "My Dear Pugh-I hope you will like the pipe which I send with this. It is rather a curious example of a certain school of Indian carving. And is a present from

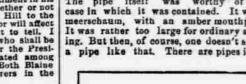
It was really very handsome of Tress-very handsome! The more especially as I

was aware that to give presents was not exactly in Tress' line. The truth is that when I saw what manner of pipe it was I was amazed. It was contained in a sandalwood box, which was itself illustrated with some remarkable specimens of carving. I use the word "remarkable" advisedly, be-

cause although the workmanship was un-

doubtedly, in its way, artistic, the result could not be described as beautiful. The carver had thought proper to ornament the box with some of the ugliest figures I remember to have seen. They appeared to

me to be devils. Or perhaps, they were intended to represent deities appertaining to some mythological system with which, thank goodness, I am unacquainted. The pipe itself was worthy of the case in which it was contained. It was of meerschaum, with an amber mouthpiece. It was rather too large for ordinary smok-

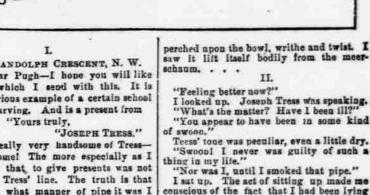


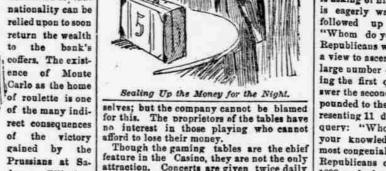
Iowa Is Non-Committal

"There has been very little discussion in Iowa as to possible or probable candidates for the Pres-idency in 1892 by either Democrats or Repub-heans. Blaine and Harrison, Cleveland and licans. Blaine and Harrison, Cleveland and Hill are the names most frequently mentioned, and each one of those gentlemen has, no doubt, a considerable following; but it is impossible for me to say at present who is leading in the popular favor of their respective parties or what will be the action of the Lowa delegation at the nominating conventions of the Repub-licans and Democrats in 1892. Public sentiment among both parties seems greatly divided at the present time."

A Letter From Chairman Quay.

niliar with the political complexion of his own State and the country at large ever figured in American politics than Matthew S. Quay, Chairman of the National Republican Com-





Kanawha, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers have better navigable waters and a longer season of navigation than the upper Ohio. Alabama can shin cosl down the Warrior

river and supply the Gulf and East Indian trades so cheaply as to monopolize them. In all Western and Southern trade we are under disadvantages which only the certainty and volume of our output and the excellence of our coal enable us to overcome at all.

Our Proportion of Trade Diminishing.

In the past few years our proportion of this trade has steadily diminished; and no reason serms to exist that it should be otherwise. It appears that we must either open new markets or mine coal mainly for our own use and for coking. We must turn from Western and Southern trade and look for the future to the North and East; from markets where other operators can place coals cheaper than we to markets where we will have the advantage, and exchange a relatively narrow and ever-narrowing market for one practically limitless.

We have an inexhaustible supply. The Pittsburg seam alone, in the counties of Alleghenv, Westmoreland, Favette, Washington and Greene, being estimated to contain 11 000 000 000 tons of coal Beneath this are other seams, the coal measures being 3,800 feet thick, bearing coal seams aggre-going 100 feet in thickness, and upward of 100,000,000,000 tons of coal, one-third of which is coslly workable, even with our present crude and wasteful engines of de velopment. These vast deposits, in fact, nearly all the countless millions of tons of coal in the coal-bearing counties of Western Pennsylvania are most advantageously located upon the natural road lines, being adjacent or convenient to the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers and their principal telbutaries, which render easily practicable the development of first-class water transportation for the products of all this region. The wonderfal ramifications of the river

system, the nearness of the great lakes and the ease of access to them point unerringly the best methods to convey the best coal to the best minrket.

The Pittsburg and Lake Erie Ship Canal will be our outlet; will give us dollar freights to Chicago and Duluth; will give tsburg coal a decided advantage in the late trade. It will do more: It will give us a market far wider and more absorbenta market practically without a limit.

Convenient Access for Pittsburg.

The Eric Canal will be enlarged and improved, and will complete a line of firstclass navigable waterways, from Duluth to New York City, to which Pittsburg will have convenient access at a central point. These waterways will give us chean carriage to interior New York, where 40 manufacturing cities and towns are accessible by water, to which, and to 50 railroads, we can deliver coal for chesper than it can be obtained from any other source. This region ! alone uses more coal than we now ship. This is a great opportunity, but greater are

New York City is the great objective-the center of the Eastern coal trade. Last year the New York market handled nearly 31,-000,000 met tous of authracite, nearly 17,000,. or tous of bituminous and caunci coals and iy 1,000,000 tons of imported coals. The authracite costs an average of \$1 37 at the mine's month, and \$3 75674 00 delivered on cars at New York. The bituminous coal, which is to be delivered under a pool arrunnement, comes as follows:

Commerland, Mid., 30% per cent rail and ets.

¹. arfield, Pa., 30% per cent rail, cationtas, Va., 14% per cent rail and water, w fliver, W. Va., 11 per cent rail and

ater. Beech Urech, Pa., 7½ per cent rall, West Virginia Central Railroad, 5½ per cent rall. Reynoldsville, Pa., 132 per cent rail and water.

The imported coal was all by water from Cope Baeton and Nova Scotia, brought in | Tans, 75c, worth \$1 25; ther quality black moder a duty of 75 cents per to-Dinuminous coal sold for \$3(03 25 on cars, Co's.

TORY AT PISAGUA.

Coronel, Which the Insurgents Bombarded and Captured-Two Hundred People Buried Beneath Falling Walls.

NEW YORK, March 13 .- The report that President Balmaceda, of Chile, has been murdered, is as yet unconfirmed. The condition of affairs in Chile is so desperate, however, that no occurrence there will surprise those well informed on the situation. A bloody battle has been fought at

40 killed and 34 wounded. The Government continues to exile all persons who are in any way inclined toward the rebels. Several German and English merchants have been given 36 hours in which to leave have been given so boars in entruitie, to the country forever. A perfect surprise, to say the least, has been the decree of the Government expelling from the country the representative of a foreign nation-the Con-sul of Austria at Valparaiso. The Consul, seems, was very much inclined toward the rebels, and in an unguarded moment stated his feelings and opinion of Balmaceda to a triend. The Government prisons are filled to overflowing with prisoners-not the scum of society, but revolutionists who are considered worthy of imprisonment by Balmaceda, who is styled by the revolutionists "The Modern Despot." Confiscation on a grand scale is being resorted to by the Gov-

the afternoon when the Esmeralda appeared in the barbor and demanded the surrender of the town. This was refused. A perfect shower of grape and canister was followed

continued, amid the screaming of women and children and the imprecations of men. when suddenly a shot struck the railroad station. This was followed by several others, and before anybody could escape the roof and the next wall fell in, burying over 200 men, women and children in the ruins. The firing continued, and this, added to the cries of the dying, caused the commander to surrender to the cruiser. As soon as word was sent to the cruiser, the surgeons of the ship, with a detachment of marines, were sent to clear up the wreek and lend assist ance to the wounded. Sixty-seven dead bodies were taken out, and about 100 persons were more or less injured. The block

visions are scarce and expensive. The two cruisers which are now blockading the port keep up an incessant vigilance and nothing can get in or out.

some stories of the South Sea cannibals in THE DISPATCH to-morrow. This is the fourth letter on the Isles of the Pacific.

B. & E.

silk, for ladies and children's wear, 15 cents -25e quality. BOGGS & BUHL.

or tan, \$1, worth \$1 50, at Rosenbaum & ThS

It Is Offset by a Terrible Disaster at Port

one gaming house after another in Germany closed its doors forever. All that is special in the life of a place where play is the chief subject of talk and attraction is now con-tinued and concentrated at Monte Carlo. It is the last home of roulette in Europe.

had not

Pisagua. The rebels were defeated, having can feel at home in a fourth-rate Italian ho tel could feel at home there. It accurred to him that a fine site for a Casino, a hotel and to Monaco, which is now the suburb of and close to it he built an hotel, which ha long been one of the best on the Riviera. M. Blanc had appealed to the public for

ernment, A most terrible disaster took place at Port Coronel. It was about 3 o'clock in

by solid abot. The people fled to the heights for safety, while some took refuge in the railroad station. The bombardment

ade of Valparaiso is beginning to tell. Pro-

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON will tell

ACHES and pains don't stay long where Salvation Oil is kept handy. Price but 25

Windsor ties-66 dozens extra quality

8-B. Suede Mosquetaires,

The Advantage of the Bank.

The administration pla ... against its customers individually, everyone of whom exnecessities to grant a concession to the pects to win, but the administration is founders of a gaming house. The venture | quite sure, on the whole, not to lose. The roulette wheel, divided into 37 stalls, of which 18 are colored red, 18 black, numproved so successful as was expected. It is easy enough opening a gaming house, but it is far from easy to keep it bared one to 36, while zero has no color, is the familiar instrument of apparently fair filled with players. About the year 1872

The Great Transformation Effected. The visitor to Monte Carlo who now see it for the first time cannot conceive the transformation which the spot on which it stands has undergoue since M. Blanc tounded the Casino. Before he acquired the concession for keeping gaming tables there, similar tables were in operation in the city Monaco. That city was then very difficult of access. It was not a pleasant place of abode. One hotel existed for the entertainment of visitors, and those only who villas, existed on the promonotory opposite Monte Carlo. He built a Casino, which has been nearly quadrupled in size since then.

Supplied Free of Charge.

the money wherewith to carry out his plans, chances. When the ball is dropped in, from having formed a company under the name of "Suciete des Bains de Mer et Cercle

a fixed groove at the outer edge of this plausible toy, no hand having touched it, and the wheel begins to revolve horizontally, you may put down your money, calling either "Rouge" or "Noire," and you think it as likely as not that the ball will stop in a stall of the color you have named. In that case the bank will pay you equal to the money you have staked, and you are lucky to get it, wise if you put it in your pocket and walk away. If you have chosen to bet on one of the numbers, instead of the colors, the bank will pay you 35 times you stake in the improbable event of the ball resting in the stall marked with your number. When the ball settles in the uncolored receptacle that is designated zero, every player on color forfeits half his stake to the

As there are 37 chances in the revolving wheel, it is evident that the bank, in its aggregate of operations, hus the advantage of half a chance over the collective players on either color, reckoning 18 for red and 18 for black, while it has a chance of 1 in 37 against each of the players on numbers. In the long run, the total of zeros is more than twice the excess of either color above the other color. We do not see any cause to complain of this advantage over the public; but it makes the business of the administrades Etrangers," with a capital of 15,000,000 tion financially safe.

francs. The response was but slight, not The mischief done to the player begins more than a fourth of the shares being apwith speculating on a series of ventures, imagining that he will retrive his first losses plied for. M. Blane and his friends took the rest, and the original shareholders have by subsequent gains; that by some myster ous law of sequences or alterations the pas had no reason to complain of their venture, as the shares are at upwards of 200 per cent. ous law of sequences or alterations the past event may effect a future chance. All such premium, and the dividends on the original persistent gambling comes from the conceit capital have been at least 30 per cent. Monte of being too cunning, either in blind reliance Carlo had the advantage over the German on a presentiment of final victory, or belief in some fanciful "system" of arithmetical combinations. The fallacy of supposing towns in which there were public gaming tables in possessing a fine climate in winter. At Homburg the Casino was kept open dur-ing the winter, but the climate of Homburg that there can be any statistical ground for such a system was ably exposed by a recent writer, Mr. Norwood Young, in an in winter is much less balmy than that along article analyzing the results of 37,691 con-secutive turns of roulette at Monte Carlo.

Everybody Not Allowed to Play. Perhaps it may be well to correct a com-It may be regarded as certain, however, that a millionaire playing all day long, mon misapprehension about the Casino at Monte Carlo. It is spoken of as one which day of his life, against the wheel every the public can enter just as the public could enter those at Homburg, Wiesbaden and Baden-Baden. The inhabitants of the Ger-to play 50, or 500, or 5000 turns can reasonwould, if he lived long enough, be deprived of his last franc; and nobody who determines man towns were forbidden to play at the ably expect to be a gainer.

60

12

Counting His Winnings in the Hall.

the Riviers.

Michlgan for Alger and Cleveland.

Hon. James McMillan, the junior United States Senator from Michigan, thinks that his State will continue loyal to her favorite son, Governor Alger, as will be seen from his letter. "In reply to your letter inquiring as to the Presidental preferences of Michigan Republicans and Democrats for 1892, I would say that the delegates from my State to the Chicago Convention in 1888 gave their united and mest hearty support to our former Governor, Gen-eral R. A. Aiger, and I firmly believe that the delegates to the next Republican Convention to the sense of 1995 cold. in the summer of 1892 will repeat that action. In the summer of 1892 will repeat that action, At the St. Louis Convention of 1889 the vote of the delegation from the State 1 represent was cast for the Hon, Grover Cleveland, and I think that there is no doubt that our Demo-cratic ex-President will continue to be the favorite with the Michigan representatives of the Democratic party at the Democratic nomi-wather convention in the summer of 1892 " nating convention in the summer of 1892. Little Delaware's Choice.

Hon. Anthony Higgins, is the junior United

States Senator from Delaware. He thus gives voice to the Presidental desires of his State. "With regard to the choice of the Democrats of of Delaware, of a standard bearer for their party in the approaching Presidental contest of 1892, I would say that the Delaware faction of the Democratic party controlled by ex-Secre-tary of State Thomas F. Bayard and United Senator George Gray, have the mastery of their party in my State now, and I believe they are heartily for Grover Cleveland in 1892. With regard to the choice of the Republicans of Delaware for a Presidental candidate in 1892. 1 think common heart set tables definite above. think opinion has not yet taken definite shape. No preference, either popular or otherwise, has as yet been expressed."

Arkansas Wants Cleveland and Blaine. Hon. James K. Jones, United States Senator from Arkansas, first took his Senate seat on March 4, 1885, while his colleague, Hon, James H. Berry, did not do so until March 25 of the same year. Mr. Jones may therefore take rank some year. Mr. Jones may therefore take rank as the senior Senator irom the good old State which is popularly believed to pick its teeth with the Howie knife. He voices the choice of his people for '92 as follows: "Your favor is received, and while it would be impossible for me to give you in detail all the reasons for my belief, there is no doubt in my mind that Mr. Cleveland is by all odds, at this time, the most popular Democrat amount the people of popular Democrat among the people of Arkansas, and I am inclined to think that Mr. Arasans, and I am included to think that Mr. Blaine is the most popular among the few in-telligent Republicans in that State, but the fact that Mr. Harrison is President would give him a strong support, and as the rank and file of the Republicans in the State have no optilon of their own and I have no doubt they A Kentucky Senator Talks.

Hon. Joseph C. S. Blackburn, Kentucky's sonior Senator, has thus given his sentiments: "However popular Mr. Cleveland may have been with Democrats generally, I think him no longer available as a candidate by reason of his letter on the silver question. Personally, I have not the slightest objection to him, but I believe any man opposing free silver coinage would be defeated for President in '92."

since had reason to believe that it was some almost unique member of the lizard tribe. The creature was repre-CABLE LETTERS covering Europe cometely make the Sunday issue of THE DIS-PATCH a welcome caller at all homes who nave relatives abroad.

ONE MARRIAGE A TRAGIC FAILURE.

Young Wife of Five Months Ends Her Troubles With a Pistol.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 13,-Last October Kate Weaver, daughter of prominent people of this city, married Leon E. Rhineh, a young lawyer with a good practice. They settled in their own cozy home, and life seemed full of promise for the young couple. Lately, however, the neighbors have shaken their heads ominously, and intimated that

creature was of a peculiarly ghastly green. The more I examined the pipe the more all was not well with the couple. At 10 o'clock last night pedestrians pass-ing the Rhinehold house heard a pistol shot amozed I was at Tress' generosity. He and I are rival collectors. I am not going to within. An entrance was forced, and Mrs. say, in so many words, that his collection of Rhinehold was found dving from a wound pines contains nothing but rubbish, because, in the breast. She had taken her own life s a matter of fact, he has two or three while alone in her home. The following rather decent specimens. But to compare letter, written by her just be ore firing the fatal shot, tells the story: "When this his collection to mine would be absurd. Tress is conscious of this, and he resents it. reaches you I will be out of this world. I He resents it to such an extent that he has could not stand it. I had a bad, low husbeen known at least on one occasion to de-clare that one single pipe of his-I believe band, who beat and cursed me and tried to make me believe I was unfaithful. I could not stand it, and took my own life." he alluded to the Brummagem relic prepos-terously attributed to Sir Walter Raleigh-

WILL REMOVE LEGAL OBSTACLES. The True Title to the Cherokee Strip Will Be Tested in Court.

ST. LOUIS, March 13 .- Advices from the Indian Territory are that, although the civilized tribes are willing that further negotiations with a view to the sale of the Cherokee Strip should be had, some con-tend that nothing will be done toward nego-it me! I had misjudged the man. I tend that nothing will be done toward perotiations until the case of Jordon and Bushy Head versus the United States for damages done them by being removed from the Cher-okee Strip, where they held a lease from the

The more I looked at it, the more my nation to quarry stone, is decided. This will settle the title to the Outlet, and amazement grew. The beast perched upon the edge of the bowl was so like life. Its the Cherokees are looking forward to the two bend-like eyes seemed to gleam at me decision with much interest. comes up in Guthrie, March 20. The case with positively human intelligence. The pipe fascinated me to such an extent that I

WOODRUFF'S SHORTAGE GROWING.

I filled it with Perique. Ordinarily I use Rumors of Other Defalcatious by the Ex Birdseye, but on those very rare occasions on which I use a specimen I smoke Perique. State Treasurer Flying Fast. on whiten I use a spectra small sensation of ex-I lit up with quite a small sensation of ex-citement. As I did so I kept my eyes fixed upon the beast. The

LITTLE ROCK, March 13 .- Rumors of an additional shortage in the accounts of additional shortage in the accounts of Treasurer Woodruff are again flying fast and furious. It is said he is short more directly at me. As I inhaled

than \$600,000 in serip. Members of the joint committee investigating the office refuse to talk at all on the subject, and it is impossible to learn anyfront of the window, yet to such an exten thing authentic. Senator G. Tillman, a was I affected that it seemed to me that the rof the committee, says there is no truth in the report.

DENVER WITHOUT A MAYOR.

The sitting Official, Who Has Served a Year toward the tip of my nose. So impressed was I by this idea that I took the pipe out Declared Illegally Elected. of my mouth and minutely examined the

DENVER, March 13 .- This city is with out a Mayor. The Supreme Court this morning denied a re-hearing in the Mayorality case. The present Mayor, Wolte Lon-doner, was a few weeks ago declared to be illegally elected, after holding his office

nearly a year. D. C. Packard, President of the Board of Supervisors, will probably act as Mayor until after the city election next month,

MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup is the of all remedies for Children Teething.

home truths as to the durability of human friendships. The glory of the pipe, as Tress had suggested, lay in its earving. Not that I claim that it was beautiful, any more "Or poisoned." than I make such a claim for the on the box, but, as Tress said in his note, it was eurious.

The stem and the bowl were quite plain,

but on the edge of the bowl was perchet

some kind af lizard. I told myself it was an octopus when I first saw it, but I have

sented as climbing over the edge of the bowl down toward the stem, and its

legs, or ieelers, or tentacula, or whatever the things are called, were, if I may use a

particularly horrible one, was uplifted in

your nose, Not the least agreeable feature about the

but some coloring matter must have been

when envious passions get the better of our nobler nature, even of a Joseph Tress, it is

the sort of person from whom I expected to

actually resolved to-smoke til

incanniness. I could only hope had no orig-

nal in nature.

"Poisoned!" I was wide awake enough then. 1 jumped off the couch with a celerity which proved it

"It is this way. I became its owner in rather a singular manner." He paused, as if for me to make a remark; but I was silent. "It is not often that I smoke a specimen. but, for some reason, I did smoke this. commenced to smoke it, that is. How long I continued to smoke it is more than I can say. It had on me the same peculiar effect which it appears to have had on you. When I recovered consciousness I was lying on the

vulgarism, sprawled about "all over the place." For instance, two or three of them were twined about the bowl, two or three of them were twisted round the stem, and one, "On the floor?"

"On the floor. In about as uncomfortable position as you can easily conceive. I was lying face downward, with my legs bent the sir, so that if you put the pipe in your mouth the thing was pointing straight at under me. I was never so surprised in my life as I was when I found myself where was. At first I supposed that I had had a stroke. But by degrees it dawned upon me reature was that it was hideously lifelike. t appeared to have been carved in amber, that I didn't feel as though I had had a stroke." Tress, by the way, had been an army surgeon. "I was conscious of distinct nausea. Looking about, I saw the pipe. With me it had fallen onto the floor. I introduced, for inside the amber the took it for granted, considering the delicaoy of the carving, that the fall had broken it. But when I picked it up I found it quite un-injured. While I was examining it a thought flashed to my brain. Might it not be answerable for what had happened to mer Suppose, for instance, it was drugged? I had heard of such things. Besides, in my case were present all the symptoms of drugpoisoning, though what drug had been used I couldn't in the least conceive. I resolved that I would give the pipe another trial."

"On yourself? or on another party, meanwas worth the whole of my collection put ing me?" together. Although I have forgiven this, as I hope I always shall forgive remarks made "On myself, my dear Pugh-on myself

At that point of my investigations I had not begun to think of you. I lit up and had another smoke." "With what result?"

not to be supposed that I have forgotten it. He was, therefore, not at all "Well, that depends on the standpoint from which you regard the thing. From one receive a present. And such a present! I do not believe that he himself had a finer point of view the result was wholly satis-factory-I proved that the thing was drugged, and more."

"Did you have another fall?" wondered where he had got it from. I had

"I did. And something else besides." "On that account, I presume, you resolved

seen his pipes; I knew them off by heart-and some nice trumpery he has among them, to pass the treasure on to me! too!-but I had never seen that pipe before. "Partly on that account, and partly on another.

"On my word, I appreciate your gen erosity. You might have labeled the thing as poison

"Exactly. But then you must remember how often you have told me that you never smoke your specimens."

"That was no reason why you shouldn's have given me a hint that the thing was more dangerous than dynamite."

"That did occur to me afterward. Therefore I called to supply the slight omission. "Slight omission, you call it! I wouder what you would have called it if you had found me dead."

the pungent tobacco that tentacle impressed "If I had known that you intended smoking it I should not have been at all surprised if I had." me with a feeling of actual uncanniness. It was broad daylight, and I was smoking in

"Really, Tress, I appreciate your kindness more and more! And where is this ex-ample of your splendid benevolence? Have tentacle was not only vibrating, which, owing to the peculiarity of its position, was you pocketed it, regretting your lapse into the unaccustomed paths of generosity? Or quite within the range of possibility, but actually moving, elongating-stretching forward, that is, further toward me, and is it smashed to atoms?"

"Neither the one nor the other. You will find the pipe upon the table. I neither desire its restoration nor is it in any way in-jured. It is merely an expression of per-sonal opinion when I say that I don't believe benst. Really, the delusion was ex-cusable. So cunningly had the artist wrought that he had succeeded in it could be injured. Of course, having dis-covered its deleterious properties, you will not want to smoke it again. You will thereproducing a creature which, such was its fore be able to enjoy the consciousness of being the possessor of what I honestly be-lieve to be the most remarkable pipe in ex-

Replacing the pipe between my lips I took several whiffs. Never had smoking had istence. Good-day, Pugh." He was gone before I could say a word. I uch an effect on me before. Either the pipe, or the creature on 11, exercised some immediately concluded, from the precipi-tancy of his flight, that the pipe was injured. singular ascination. I seemed, without an instant's waraing, to be passing into some But when I subjected it to close examination land of dreams. I saw the beast, which was I I could discover no signs of damage, While