

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1891.

TWO CANALS NEEDED

To Provide an Inexhaustible Market for Pittsburgh's Coal Product.

THE DEMAND DIMINISHING, Because of High Freight Rates and Difficult Distribution.

EFFECT ON FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Cheap Coal for Steamboats Would Revive the Merchant Marine.

AN ANALYSIS OF FACTS AND FIGURES

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.)

Where is Pittsburgh coal to find a market? Pittsburgh 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 readiest sale, the best prices and the least competition.

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.

We cannot sell coal west of the Mississippi. That section mines coal extensively, native coals. Underlying the Rocky Mountain region vast coal measures extend from Mexico to Alaska from which were mined in 1888 anthracite, cannel, bituminous and lignite coals nearly 7,000,000 net tons in all.

Underlying the 11 States and Territories between the Mississippi and the 103d meridian are coal measures extending from Mexico to Canada from which were mined in 1888 cannel, bituminous and lignite coals 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 33,000,000 tons, nearly all from the Appalachian coal field, which we ourselves work, and far the greater part from the Southern extension of the Pittsburgh 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, immediately 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 Kanawha, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers have better navigable waters and a longer season of navigation than the upper Ohio.

Alabama can ship coal 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 seems to exist that it should be otherwise. It is constantly being usurped by open sea markets or mine coal mainly for our own use and for cooking. We must turn from Western and Southern trade and look for the future to the North and East; for 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 Pittsburgh seam alone in the counties of Allegheny, Westmoreland, Fayette, Washington and Greene, being estimated to contain 11,000,000,000 tons of coal. Beneath this are other seams, the coal measures being 3,000 feet thick, bearing coal seams aggregated 100 feet in thickness, and upward of 100,000,000,000 tons of one-third of which is easily workable, even with our present crude and wasteful engines of development. These vast deposits, in fact, exceed all the coal measures of the world.

The wonderful 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 markets.

Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Ship Canal will give us our outlet; will give us dollar freight to Chicago and Duluth; will give Pittsburgh coal a decided advantage in the lake trade. It will do more. It will give us a market practically without a limit.

Convenient Access for Pittsburgh. The Erie Canal will be enlarged and improved, and will complete a line of first-class navigable waterways from Duluth to New York City, to which Pittsburgh will have convenient access at a central point. These waterways will give us cheap carriage to interior New York, where 40 manufacturing cities and towns are accessible by water, to which, and to 40 railroads, we can deliver coal for cheaper than it can be obtained from any other source. This region alone uses more coal than we now ship, and a great opportunity, but greater are in store for us.

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 net tons of coal, of which 17,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, nearly 1,000,000 tons of imported coals. The anthracite coals an average of \$1.37 at the mine's mouth, and \$2.75 on delivery on cars at New York. The bituminous coal, which is to be delivered under a pool arrangement, comes as follows:

Cumberland, Pa., 30% per cent rail and water.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 35% per cent rail and water.
New York, N. Y., 10% per cent rail and water.
West Virginia, 7% per cent rail and water.
Ohio, 10% per cent rail and water.
Illinois, 10% per cent rail and water.
Michigan, 10% per cent rail and water.
Indiana, 10% per cent rail and water.
Kentucky, 10% per cent rail and water.
Tennessee, 10% per cent rail and water.
Alabama, 10% per cent rail and water.
Mississippi, 10% per cent rail and water.

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

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

B. & B. Windsor ties—60 dozen extra quality silk, for ladies and children's wear, 15 cents—25 quality.

B. & B. Suede Mosquitoeals. Tans, 75c; worth \$1.25; inner quality black or tan, \$1; worth \$1.50; at Rosenbaum & Co's.

MONTE CARLO'S LOSS.

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GREAT GROWTH OF THE CASINO.

The Downfall of the German Gambling Places the Cause of It.

BAD CHARACTERS ARE NOT TOLERATED

PARIS, March 13.—Yesterday the Monte Carlo bank lost \$200,000, the largest amount lost in any one day for 30 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 of roulette is one of the many indirect consequences of the victory gained by the Prussians at Sedan. Till then the public gaming tables in Germany existed without their proprietors caring for the morrow.

After that event these proprietors rightly felt that their days were numbered, and M. Blanc, the ablest among them, made arrangements in view of the inevitable consequence. He was the founder and chief of the gaming tables at Homburg.

He sought for the site of a new Casino, where he might be free from the interference of any Prussian Parliament or Minister, and he found what he required in the Principality of Monaco. In that small State there is no Parliament, the ruler being as autocratic as the Czar of Russia.

Before M. Blanc appeared on the scene the Prince of Monaco had been driven by his financial necessities to grant a concession to the founders of a gaming house. The venture had not proved so successful as was expected. It is easy enough opening a gaming house, but it is far from easy to keep it filled with players. About the year 1872 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 the attention is now concentrated and concentrated at Monte Carlo. It is the last home of roulette in Europe.

The Great Transformation Effected. The visitor to Monte Carlo who now sees it for the first time cannot conceive the transformation which the spot on which it stands has undergone since M. Blanc founded the Casino. Before he acquired the concession for keeping gaming tables there, similar tables were in operation in the city of Homburg. That city was a very difficult place of access. It was not a pleasant place of abode. One hotel existed for the entertainment of visitors, and those only who can feel at home in a fourth-rate Italian hotel.

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The Advantage of the Bank. The administration, alas, against its customers individually, everyone of whom expects to win, but the administration is quite sure, on the whole, not to lose. The roulette wheel, divided into 37 stalls, of which 18 are colored red, 18 black, numbered one to 36, while zero has no color, and the familiar instrument of apparently fair chances. When the ball is dropped in, from a fixed groove at the outer edge of this plausible top, he hand having touched it, and the wheel begins to revolve horizontally, you may put down your money, calling either "Rouge" or "Noir," and you are lucky to get it, as 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 your stake in the improbable event of the ball resting on the number which you have chosen. When the ball settles in the uncolored receptacle that is designated zero, every player on color forfeits half his stake to the bank.

There are 37 chances in the revolving wheel, it is evident that the bank, in its aggregate of operations, has the advantage of half a chance over the collective players on either color, reckoning 18 for red and 18 for black. It has a chance of 360 to 1 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 regret that the bank will retain its losses by subsequent gains; that by some mysterious law of sequences or alterations the past event may effect a future chance. All such persistent gambling comes from the belief that there can be any statistical ground for a presumption of final victory, or conceit in some fanciful "system" of arithmetical combinations. The fallacy of supposing that there can be any statistical ground for such a system was fully exposed by a recent writer, Mr. Norwood Young, in an article analyzing the results of 37,621 consecutive turns of roulette at Monte Carlo.

It may be regarded as certain, however, that a millionaire playing all day long, every day of his life, against the wheel, would, if he lived long enough, be deprived of his fortune and nobody who determined to play 50, or 60, or 70 turns can reasonably expect to be a gainer.

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FAVORITES FOR '92.

Views of Senators as to the Nominations of the Two Great Parties.

BLAINE AND CLEVELAND AHEAD,

With Some Expressions for Harrison, Alger, Rusk and Hill.

A SECRET POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

As the summer of 1892 draws nearer and nearer, the coming great national event—the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency 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 is 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 thus answering the first question to approximately answer the second also, there was recently proposed to the United States Senators representing 11 of the States, the 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?"

An inquiry was made by a man who is believed to be the most popular 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 48 States and Territories composing the Union. It is, therefore, unquestionably the largest and most influential influence upon the political future of every candidate for national office in this country, though its only object is to carry out the will of the voters, without regard to party, race or creed. The answers received will be found below, and they certainly present a better and more reliable index of the popular feeling on this all important subject than any other of the action of the two great nominating conventions of 1892 than can possibly be obtained in any other way, as their authors are all of 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 the Oregon voters, I believe that the presidential nomination for 1892, I would say that Secretary Blaine has been for many years a favorite candidate upon the Pacific coast. If he were elected President, it would be a calamity to the State of Oregon, and I believe that in 1892 I have but little doubt that a majority of the Republicans in the State I represent would prefer to support Mr. Grover Cleveland, but the expressions of that respect are, I think, largely artificial, and do not represent the true feeling of the people of the Democratic States."

Whom Massachusetts Would Like. Hon. George F. Hear, the senior United States Senator from Massachusetts, contributes the following interesting letter: "I do not think that the action of the voters of Massachusetts among the Republicans of Massachusetts as to their candidate for the next Presidency. The developments of the next year are awaited with great interest and uncertainty. The opinion of the voters of Massachusetts as to the next Presidential candidate is yet to be formed. Massachusetts Democrats have expressed their preference for Mr. Grover Cleveland, but the expressions of that respect are, I think, largely artificial, and do not represent the true feeling of the people of the Democratic States."

Michigan for Alger and Cleveland. Hon. James McMillan, the junior United States Senator from Michigan, writes as follows: "I believe that the Michigan voters would continue to support their favorite Senator Alger, as will be seen from his letter. In reply to your letter inquiring as to the Presidential preferences of Michigan Republicans, I would say that I believe that the Michigan voters would continue to support their favorite Senator Alger, as will be seen from his letter. In reply to your letter inquiring as to the Presidential preferences of Michigan Republicans, I would say that I believe that the Michigan voters would continue to support their favorite Senator Alger, as will be seen from his letter."

Arkansas Wants Cleveland and Blaine. Hon. James K. Jones, United States Senator from Arkansas, first took his Senate seat on March 1, 1885, while his colleague, Hon. James H. Berry, did not do so until March 25 of the same year. Mr. Jones may therefore be ranked as the senior Senator from the good old State of Arkansas, which is popularly believed to pick its teeth with the Bowie knife. He voices the choice of his constituents, and he would be impossible for any man to dispute in his reasons for his preference for Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Blaine. He is a member of the committee, says there is no truth in the report.

Denver Without a Mayor. The sitting Official, Who Has Served a Year, Declared Officially Elected. DENVER, March 13.—This city is without a Mayor. The Supreme Court this morning denied a rehearing in the Mayoralty case. The present Mayor, Wolfe Landoner, 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.

Miss Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the best of all remedies for Children Teething.

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"Feeling better now?"

"I looked up. Joseph Tress was speaking. 'What's the matter? Have I been ill?'"

"You appear to have been in some kind of swoon."

"Tress' tone was peculiar, even a little dry. 'Nor was I, until I smoked that pipe.'"

"I saw it. 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, lethargic sleep—a kind of feeling which I have read of and heard about, but never before experienced."

"Where am I?"

"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 of office to me when I was on the floor."

"Again Tress' tone was distinctly dry. 'How came you here, Joseph?'"

"'Ah, 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 tired?'"

"I was tired, I recovered to enable you to understand a little simple explanation. I stared at him, amazed. He went on stroking his chin. 'The truth is that when I

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