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The Pittsburg Dispatch.

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FORTY-FIFTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1890. THREE CENTS.

MILLIONS LOST

To the United States on Account of Limited Facilities for

TRADE IN THE SOUTH.

A Pittsburger Learns From the Citizens of Our Sister Republics Why

THEY DEAL WITH EUROPE.

Products of This Country and of This City Particularly in Great Demand

BUT ARE NOT TO BE OBTAINED

While Great Britain Has Steamships Running Regularly to All Important Ports

NO AMERICAN FLAGS ARE TO BE SEEN.

Even a Letter or a Cable Message Must be Sent Across the Ocean and Back to Its Destination.

RECIPROCITY AND SUBSIDIES SUGGESTED

A Pittsburg gentleman who visited South America for the sole purpose of learning the opportunities for trade with the South Atlantic coast, has returned and given to THE DISPATCH the result of his investigations. He finds a great demand for the products of the United States, in spite of which Europe gets the bulk of the trade. Limited shipping facilities and the absence of a satisfactory mail and cable service place this country at a great disadvantage.

Four months ago Charles Abel, of this city, went to South America on a tour of commercial investigation. He went as the representative of six large manufacturing companies in this city, and THE DISPATCH, his object being to secure information in regard to the increase of trade between the United States and the South American Republics. He wished to learn about the facilities of communication, what machines and other productions of this country would find a market there, in what shape they must be shipped, and what credit must be given. He returned home last Friday, and in the course of a talk with a reporter for THE DISPATCH, detailed the general results of his inquiry.

He visited Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine Republic. After a few months' rest at home he will again depart, and will visit the Pacific coast, giving special attention to Peru and Chili.

America at a Disadvantage.

He went down by a coastwise steamer, the voyage occupying a month. After stopping at Rio de Janeiro and Para in Brazil, he sailed for the River La Plata, and was there detained several days at quarantine, as are all voyagers who go to Argentine from Brazilian ports. Mr. Abel put himself into communication with the United States consuls in the larger cities and obtained written opinions from them, as well as from English and native merchants in the Southern marts.

His inquiries quickly showed him, he says, that *the United States is at a great disadvantage in attempting to compete with European nations for trade with the Atlantic coast of South America. The chief difficulty, in his opinion, is the lack of quick steamship transportation between the United States and that coast, while with all European ports there are frequent and regular steamers by many lines.*

Poor Facilities for Travel.

In returning home Mr. Abel found it convenient to come by way of England, finding that he could make the voyage in that roundabout way as quickly, because of the regularity and promptitude of the service, as by an uncertain vessel working its slow way directly up the American coast.

There is only one regular line of vessels, the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company, running between New York and any Atlantic port of South America. This company operates three vessels, two of 2,600 tons and one of 3,000 tons, and is building two more of 3,500 tons. These are small and slow compared with the steamships of English and other European lines. They sail every 21 days from New York, and go as far only as Santos, Brazil, 208 miles beyond Rio de Janeiro. The latter city has a population of 400,000, but is now exceeded in size and commercial importance by Buenos Aires, the capital of Argentine, which has a population, Mr. Abel says, of over 500,000.

Argentine Shipping Facilities.

Goods shipped from New York by the Brazilian line must be unloaded at Santos and reshipped whenever a vessel can be caught. It is better generally to ship from New York to England, and thence by a regular line direct to Buenos Aires.

Mr. Abel gives the following figures concerning the shipping facilities of Buenos Aires, the figures coming from Consul Baker, who has for 16 years represented the United States at the chief city of South America, and is the best authority on commercial statistics in the South. During 1887, 5,694 sailing vessels and 6,607 steamers arrived at Buenos Ayres. Of the steamers which are relied upon for the certainty of trade between Argentine and foreign lands, 363 were from Great Britain, 172 from France, 151 from Germany, 130 from Belgium, 43 from Spain, 99 from Italy and *only 7 from the United States.*

Our Flag is Not Carried.

But of the 7 from this country not *one bore the flag of the United States Government.* They were foreign vessels trading between the ports of this country and South America. Moreover, they did not average 1,000 tons, while the vessels from Great Britain averaged 2,000 tons each. Mr. Abel says that during his visit he saw the flag of the United States only four times in South American waters, on the flagship Richmond, at Montevideo and on three small vessels at Rio de Janeiro. Buenos Aires is connected with Europe by 17 different steamship companies, controlling 23 lines. It is connected with the United States by one. The steamers to and from European ports are regular and speedy. The few to and from the United States are what are called "tramps," running irregularly, wherever and whenever they can secure or discharge cargo.

The trade of the Argentine Republic has recently grown to great proportions. During 1888 that country imported the products of foreign countries to the following amounts:

From England	$83,700,000
From Germany	29,155,000
From France	27,781,000
From Belgium	11,177,000
From United States	9,034,000
From Italy	7,732,000

They Want to Deal With Us.

Mr. Abel said: "I am well satisfied that the people of Argentine and Uruguay would rather deal with the United States than with any other country. They look upon our nation as the mother of the American republics, and prefer our goods as they like our people. But at present it is highly impracticable for them to deal with us. It requires so long a time to send a letter here and get a reply, that business cannot wait on such slow communication. I met a few men who believed that if trade were worked up the shipping facilities will follow in natural course, but my own observations lead me to agree with most of the men whom I consulted, that WE CANNOT HAVE ANY TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA UNTIL WE HAVE QUICKER TELEGRAPHIC AND MAIL FACILITIES AND REGULAR LINES OF BIG AND FAST SHIPS TO CARRY MERCHANDISE TO AND FRO.

"We must have the ships first, and we are not likely to get them until our Government pays subsidies as the governments of Europe do. Before I went to South America I was not a believer in subsidies. Now, I am.

An Argument for Subsidies.

"I see that the grants of land to railroads are merely subsidies, and that but for them our railroad system would not be the immense thing it is. England has been for years paying large subsidies and premiums to its ship owners, and in that way has built up her immense commerce. During the last ten years she has paid over $5,000,000 in subsidies to the lines trading with Central and South America. Similar subsidies are paid by France, Spain, Germany and the Netherlands. Now, from the port of Buenos Aires there are every month 12 steamers departing regularly for England, 2 for Germany, 9 for Belgium, 12 for France, 12 for Portugal, 6 for Spain and 4 for Italy.

"Our mail goes to the Argentine Republic by way of England. A gentleman, a citizen of the United States, living in Buenos Aires, did not receive his March number of the *Century*, and he asked me to get one on my return to this country and send it to him.

Hearing From New York via Europe.

"He charged me carefully to direct it 'via England,' as he felt sure that he would receive it more promptly in that way. The newspapers of Buenos Aires and Montevideo have daily cablegrams from Europe, but none from the United States. A telegram from New York to Buenos Aires would go by way of Spain. In every way the countries of Europe seem much nearer to them, although they are not.

"While I was in Rio a friend of mine had occasion to send a cable message to Montreal, and in ten days, up to the time I left there, he had received no answer. Now it takes a month to go by steamer from New York to the La Plata river. The voyage ought to be made in half that time."

STUDYING THE TRADE.

OTHER POINTS ON WHICH EUROPEAN MERCHANTS EXCEL.

They Send Keen Agents, Exhibit Numerous Samples, Make Goods Expressly for South Americans, Watch the Markets Very Closely and Give Long Credits.

"Leaving the question of shipping and mail facilities aside, there are other reasons why Europe controls the trade of South America. Their merchants and manufacturers seek for it in an enterprising manner. They send capable agents to Spanish America and pay them well. The agents are able to speak French and Spanish, which is essential, and at the same time they are men thoroughly devoted to their own countries. Some of the agents of American firms whom I met there were more Germans and Italians than they were agents of the United States, and often could not speak a word of Spanish. OUR PEOPLE MUST SEND MEN OF INTELLIGENCE AND COMMERCIAL ABILITY, AND THEY MUST BE THOROUGH AMERICANS IN THEIR IDEAS. THE PEOPLE OF THOSE COUNTRIES MUST BE MADE BETTER ACQUAINTED WITH US. THEY MUST BE SHOWN WHAT WE MAKE, AS WELL AS WE MUST LEARN WHAT THEY NEED. Most of the people there know little or nothing about the United States. The Pan-American Congress may have much good effect in making the countries better acquainted, North and South. *If we had fast steamers to their ports their merchants would come here.* As it is now, they go to Spain, France and England and make their purchases and contracts.

Heavy English Investments.

"In the Argentine Republic a great deal of English capital is invested, and the returns are enormous. The European traders understand how to wait for the profits which their enterprise is sure to bring. They are not anxious for immediate returns, as our merchants seem to be. Long credits must be given there, and no one can get the trade who will not give such credits. All things move slowly in South America. One of the first things I had to learn was patience. Merchants cannot turn their stock over rapidly, as they do here. Transportation is slow and returns tardy.

"In Buenos Aires a great banking house desired to have a vault safe built. The work would amount to $25,000. They preferred a safe made in the United States, because our safes are vastly superior to those made anywhere else in the world. They first corresponded with one of our leading manufacturers. He wanted cash down. An agent of an English house heard of the chance, offered three years' credit, and got the contract. The English manufacturer not only received his pay promptly, although the time was long as we view it, but he took stock in the bank, which is paying a high dividend.

"The European merchants and manufacturers have branch houses and agencies in South America, where they keep large stocks of goods. Naturally the people of those countries will either buy what is there ready at hand or give orders from the samples which they see before them.

Foreigners Get the Business.

"Our manufacturers have little or none of this enterprise, and the circulars which they send down there, describing their goods, are unsatisfactory because they rarely give prices. Our agents are few; European agents are many. They are in every port and city, alert for every opportunity to let the South Americans know what they have to sell.

"Moreover, the English, French and Germans closely study the wants of the people. They not only make what the South Americans want, but they ship it to them in the shape in which they want it. One illustration will show what I mean. Our people can make the best textile fabrics in the world, and in that line can compete successfully with all other countries. Not long ago a large shipment of calico was sent from the United States to Buenos Aires. The patterns were very pleasing to the Southern eyes, suiting them better than anything they had ever seen, and the goods were of splendid texture. Unfortunately, in a very essential feature, the goods were unsuited to the South American demands. The calicoes were very heavy, as they are made for use in our cold climate. Their weight not only made them unsuitable for wear in that country, but added greatly to the customs duties at the port of entry and to the transportation charges. Now, what did the English do? Some of their agents got hold of samples of these calicoes and sent them home. There they copied the patterns, but manufactured goods of not over half the weight, and found a great sale with them in South America.

Trade Marks Counterfeited.

"Goods are brought into Argentine with United States marks on them, which are not made in this country at all but in Europe. *The people prefer our goods all the time, if they can get them as cheaply and quickly as they get goods from Europe.* The European manufacturers know this and take every advantage of it.

"Some of the branch stores in South America established by Europeans are marvels. In Buenos Aires I visited an art store. Five or six of our largest houses in that line, where the finest art works, bric-a-brac and bijouterie are sold, would hardly equal that one house. Their jewelry shops also are famous, and the largest and most costly gems are displayed. The South Americans are great people for luxuries of all kinds, and while close and careful in their business dealings, will freely expend large sums for fine dresses, jewels and house decorations."

SHIPS OR TRADE FIRST?

AMERICAN EDITORS AND CONSULS IN SOUTH AMERICA

Express Their Opinions Concerning the Means to be Employed to Extend the Trade of the United States in the Countries of the Southern Hemisphere.

An excellent letter secured by Mr. Abel is that from A. J. Lamoureux, editor of the Rio *News*. Mr. Lamoureux is a Huguenot, a native of Michigan and a resident of Rio de Janeiro for nearly 20 years. Mr. Abel does not agree with him that trade must be opened before steamships are secured, but values Mr. Lamoureux's observations on the disadvantages under which the United States suffers. The following is the letter of the Brazilian editor:

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 16, 1890.

Mr. Abel, Dear Sir:

In reply to your inquiries of the 10th instant, regarding American commerce with Brazil, I have to say, briefly: The facilities of communication with the United States are very limited as compared with those of Europe; but for this there is ample reason in the character and direction of trade. The bulk of the imports here is from Europe, the principal importers are Europeans, the immigration is from Europe, and the courses of travel here to and from Europe. The capital employed in South America, together with the great majority of the contractors, engineers and investors, come from Europe; consequently the material employed and subsequent supplies come from the same source. All these contribute to the maintenance of direct and frequent communication with Europe through several lines of ocean steamships. The absence of these conditions in the intercourse with the United States is ample reason for the lack of similar steamship facilities. When American manufactured products become staple articles of consumption in South America, then the demand for transportation will unquestionably give us all the vessels required. This, however, depends entirely on mercantile initiative and enterprise, consequently the American merchant and manufacturer must do much well-directed and persistent pioneer work before the question of steamship lines becomes urgent.

Few American Importers.

Mr. Lamoureux says that United States merchants have not tried much to get trade with South America. In Brazil the distinctively American importing houses can be counted on the fingers of one hand. There are coffee, sugar and rubber buyers for the United States, and several small commission houses. "The staple imports from the United States," says the writer, "are received principally through foreign houses, and your principal manufacturing establishments who sell their products here are represented by foreigners." He concludes:

"The Americans must send their merchants and goods here, establish mercantile houses, study the market, give the customary credits, and manufacture and pack goods as required."

Edward J. Hill, who has just left the consulate at Montevidio, Uruguay, after a service of two and a half years there, writes to Mr. Abel on the general subject of inquiry. He believes that there is a good chance for large trade between the United States and Uruguay. To secure this trade American industries must send representatives who are capacitated to make a proper display of their goods. They must speak Spanish and French and be thorough Americans. "Steamers are necessary," Mr. Hill thinks, "before much trade can be expected. The United States trade with the Plate countries has been on the decrease." Edward J. Hill has been succeeded at Montevideo by Frank D. Hill, who has been for some years consul in Paraguay. The latter Mr. Hill is also a thorough believer that there must be ships from this country before there can be much trade, and holds that the Government of the United States should pay liberal subsidies to encourage the establishment of steamship lines.

A Lamentable Lack.

An interesting and instructive letter was received by Mr. Abel from Consul-General O. H. Dockery, of Rio de Janeiro. Under date of April 17, 1890, he writes:

"From an eight months' experience in the Consular office of this beautiful and rapidly developing city, I feel keenly the want of proper appreciation of the situation by our governmental authorities in the United States. The world, in its past career of thousands of years, has not presented for any nation a more favorable outlook than does the whole of South America toward our own great and happy country. The resources of Brazil and adjoining republics are simply immensely wonderful. Brazil furnishes almost a monopoly of two very important elements of traffic, almost essential to man's comfort and well being, if not existence itself. The coffee of Brazil goes mainly to the United States, the books of this Consulate showing shipments of coffee from this office alone amounting to $13,000,000 for quarter ending March 31. The rubber trade of Para, a very great and growing industry, is likewise mainly shipped to our country. Yet, shame on our Government! a very large percentage is transported by vessels of other nationalities; while in shipments to other nations our vessels are literally unknown. Scarcely a day passes but steamships of other nations are seen in this bay—all pushed and subsidized by their respective Governments, enabling them in cheapness of transportation of passengers and freights to control this trade, even to our own ports."

Closer Relations Desired.

Mr. Dockery continues, saying that the people of South America crave closer relations with the United States. He says: "A growing disposition to trade with us and exchange, on fair terms, the products of each country, is rapidly manifesting itself. Yet much feeling is elicited at our indifference to their wishes and interests. The complaints is heard: Wherein is the

Continued on Sixth Page.

ALL THREE CLAIM IT.

Delamater, Hastings and Stone Say They Are Sure of Victory.

PROSPECTS OF A COMBINATION.

Each Candidate Eager to Have Montooth for a Running Mate.

THE CLANS ALREADY OUT IN FORCE.

A Large Delegation Leaves Philadelphia for the Scene of Action.

All the leading candidates for Governor, except the Allegheny man, are at Harrisburg, and all of them are anxious to make a combination with that man. Hastings says that Montooth will not run with Delamater, but might take second place if the Adjutant General secured the nomination. Stone professes to believe that he will win if the contest is prolonged.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, June 22.—General Hastings and Senator Delamater reached here from Philadelphia this afternoon on the same train. On his arrival the Senator from Crawford established himself at his headquarters at the Lochiel Hotel, where a considerable number of his friends called on and congratulated him on his prospects for the Gubernatorial nomination. During the afternoon he had a protracted consultation with Major John C Delaney, who was recently appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Oklahoma.

This talk is supposed to have had reference to delegates to the Republican State Convention with whom the old Senate Librarian has influence. Later in the day Senator Delamater cordially shook hands with Secretary Stone, who was in conversation with General Hastings on Market street, and inquired how the administration was progressing.

STONE AND HASTINGS CONFER.

After a few pleasantries Mr. Delamater separated from the two other candidates for Governor, and Stone and Hastings continued their talk, which was largely confined to the Gubernatorial situation. Delamater had previously been seen by THE DISPATCH correspondent and asked as to his chances for the Republican nomination and answered that he had never felt better in his life and was absolutely certain of success.

This information was modestly conveyed to General Hastings, who stated with much apparent earnestness that he was also confident of carrying the convention. Secretary Stone was in turn interrogated as to his prospects and promptly answered: "Equally confident." In 10 minutes three persons had been seen who declared their belief that they would lead the Republican State ticket.

Delamater also remarked that he did not care a particle whether Wallace or Pattison was nominated as his opponent, and Major Delaney indorsed the sentiment and added that he would rather see Pattison chosen by the Democrats as Wallace was too good a man to defeat at the polls.

ANXIOUS FOR A COMBINATION.

It is rumored to-night that an organized effort is being made by the friends of General Hastings, Secretary Stone and Major Montooth to form a combination to defeat Senator Delamater, who on the surface has the call for the Republican nomination. The suggested combination involves Hastings' nomination for Governor and Montooth's for Lieutenant Governor, and the appointment of Stone to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, which he has filled the past four years, a place which is worth more financially than the office of Governor and has lesser responsibilities.

General Hastings seems to attach little or no importance to the report that Major Montooth might be induced to accept the nomination for Lieutenant Governor on a ticket with Delamater for Governor, as he has received assurance from warm friends of the Allegheny county candidate that he wouldn't agree to such an arrangement under any circumstances. General Hastings, Secretary Stone, Major Montooth and General Osborne, all candidates for Governor, have engaged rooms at the Lochiel, but Delamater is the only man who has formally opened headquarters in the interest of his candidacy. The others will doubtless follow his example to-morrow, when most of the delegates will arrive. All the rooms are close together.

GROOMS OF THE RACERS.

Lawrence Brown, Chairman of the Center County Republican Committee, will have principal charge of Hastings' headquarters. Senator Delamater has among his friends here Mr. Andrews, of Meadville, brother of the State Chairman; ex-Representative Nichols, Mr. Priest and other residents of Crawford County. Two of Stone's brothers are here to help him all they can, in addition to Senator Allen, of Warren, and Representative Thompson and ex-Representative Brace, of the same county. E. K. Martin, Lancaster county's candidate for Lieutenant Governor, spent several hours in this city to-day to inquire into his prospects.

He says he has traveled over a good portion of the State, and unless a combination is formed by any of the candidates for Governor putting Montooth on the ticket for Lieutenant Governor, he believes he will have an excellent chance of success. He seems to have no fear of the candidacy of Senator Watres, Senator John B. Robinson, of Delaware, or J. A. M. Passmore, of Schuylkill.

In the opinion of Mr. Martin, Delamater will be nominated for Governor, as Quay is likely not to turn from the support of the Crawford county candidate. He did not think Quay would make an open fight for his friend, but if he kept hands off his action would be construed as meaning that the National Republican Chairman wanted him nominated and would doubtless result in his success. Senator Allen, of Warren, also inclines to the belief that Delamater has the best chance for the nomination, but in the event of a hot battle between Delamater and Hastings he thinks there would be a good prospect for Stone, who, he says, would make an excellent Governor.

CLUBS OUT FOR HASTINGS.

General Hastings will likely have the strongest club support of any of the candidates for Governor. Clubs with a membership of 400 persons will arrive here on Tuesday from Center, Clinton, Clearfield and Blair counties, and four bands will furnish the music for them. York and Chester will send clubs composed of 200 members each, and Hanover, York county, will be represented here by one consisting of nearly 100 members. Clubs will also be here in the General's interest from Norristown and Lebanon. Philadelphia will contribute the Edwin H. Fitler Association to the political pageant. Colonel Carter, of Titusville, an extensive dealer in petroleum and at one time President of the Narrow Gauge Railroad system in the oil regions, will probably present the name of Senator Delamater to the convention.

Considerable difficulty is expected to be experienced in framing a platform because of the chaotic condition of tariff and silver legislation in Congress and the demands made for recognition by different people. The trade and labor councils of Reading are said to have in view the sending of a delegation to Harrisburg to urge the adoption of resolutions favoring Australian ballot reform and the passage of a law requiring the State to furnish text books to schools free. It is generally believed by the Republican leaders that the convention will be able to complete its labors in a day unless the contest between the several candidates for Governor should be more desperate than now appears.

Chairman Andrews arrived from Washington after 12 o'clock to-night, accompanied by Frank Willing Leech. Senator Delamater had a short conversation with Andrews and soon after retired.

FLINN AND BROWN

ARE HOLDING MYSTERIOUS CONFERENCES IN THE EAST.

It is Not Believed in Philadelphia That Montooth Will Take Second Place—Mayor Fitler's Confidential Representative at the Harrisburg Convention.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—When the sun sets to-morrow evening there will be but a few Republican leaders of high or low degree except Mayor Fitler and James McManes left in the city. They are all going to Harrisburg to assist in nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs. A small batch of delegates and shouters will leave to-morrow morning, and then the Wallace and Pattison men will have the city to themselves. Chairman Charles A. Porter and Collector of Internal Revenue David Martin will make a start at noon to-day. On the train with them will be William R. Leeds, David H. Lane, Samuel F. Houseman, Harry Hunter, John Mundell, Amos M. Slack, Joseph L. Nobre, Joseph J. Klemmer, Magistrate Ahern, Jacob Wildemore, Port Physician Rand, Magistrate South, Naval Officer Thomas J. Powers, Representative Horatio P. Connell, William Pollock and many other party men of local prominence.

Mayor Fitler will not dignify the convention with his presence, but, while not there in person, he will be there in spirit and by proxy. Private Secretary Lewis R. Beitler will represent the Chief Executive. Mr. Beitler is the Mayor's most trusted henchman. He was sent to Chicago in 1888 in special charge of the Fitler boom for President and the Fitler portrait which was to be displayed to the national convention if the nomination had come the Fitler way. The boom was clogged and the portrait was not unpacked. Secretary Beitler kept tab on the boys at Chicago and he will be found on Wednesday morning on the convention stage with pencil and roster keeping tab on the 39 delegates from Philadelphia. Before leaving this morning General Hastings had a long and private conference with Mayor Fitler at the municipal residence. They talked over the situation at length and the candidate was told of what promises had been made to the Mayor. The candidate was cheerful and the Mayor hopeful, and they parted after Secretary Beitler had been assigned to the position of confidential adviser.

J. O. Brown and William Flinn, the leaders of the Allegheny county delegation, reached the city this morning and went through to Atlantic City. It is supposed their mission is to consult with C. L. Magee and Major E. A. Montooth in relation to the latter's acceptance of the second place on the ticket. Magee and Montooth are in New York, but are expected to arrive here to-morrow morning, when they will have a talk with Brown and Flinn before going to Harrisburg. The thought in Philadelphia is that Montooth will not go on the ticket except at its head. Flinn and Brown met General Hastings at the Broad street station, and told him that the Allegheny delegation had held a caucus. The decision reached was that the delegation of 16 would stand by Montooth until the last.

ONE NEGRO DEMOCRAT

Who is Endeavoring to Convert the Entire Race to That Belief.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., June 22.—Charles H. J. Taylor, a negro lawyer of Atlanta, who was Minister to Liberia during the Cleveland administration, proposes to take the colored voters of the United States over to the Democratic party in a body. Taylor has perfected a plan for a convention, to be held in Atlanta next month, to be composed of one colored delegate from each State in the Union. The purpose of the convention, as announced by Taylor, is to decide upon the best plan of preparing figures to prove to the negroes of the country that they have never received any favors from the Republican party and never will receive any. In an interview with THE DISPATCH correspondent to-day Taylor stated that he has visited a number of States, North and South, in the interest of his plan, and everywhere finds most of the educated and intelligent negroes in full sympathy with the movement.

They begin to realize, he says, that they can never hope to be more than machines to be voted while they remain with the Republican party, and that their real friends are the Democrats. Taylor thinks fully 1,000,000 negro voters will vote the Democratic ticket in the next national election.

HANDICAPPED BY DELAMATER.

One of His Legislative Friends Very Nearly Beaten in Blair County.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ALTOONA, June 22.—Unusual interest was taken in the Republican primaries held throughout Blair county Saturday evening, fully 3,000 votes being polled. The fight for Assembly between T. P. Macdonald and E. H. Aimes, of Altoona; A. S. Strayer, of Roaring Springs; H. W. Cutler, of Tyrone, and T. F. Johnston, of Hollidaysburg, was an exceedingly bitter one. Every effort was made to defeat Macdonald because of his supposed allegiance to Delamater. He fared badly in Altoona, but the county rallied to his support, and the ticket will be Macdonald and Strayer on first ballot, each having 90 delegates, only 78 being necessary to nominate at Tuesday's convention.

J. A. Crawford will be unanimously renominated for Director of the Poor, and E. M. Coleman and C. R. Stiffler as Auditors. J. K. Patterson and G. G. Morris are the delegates to the State convention, elected at the special convention held a month since and instructed for Hastings.

CLOSE CONTEST IN CLARION.

Pattison Has the Delegates, but Congress is Still in Doubt.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CLARION, June 22.—The storms of to-day have broken communications, but the Congressional race between G. F. Kribbs and W. W. Greenland is neck and neck, with the chances in favor of Kribbs at this hour, with one-third of the county to hear from. Senator Wilson is evidently safe for election over Neely. The two old Assemblymen, Smiley and Brinker, seem to be beaten by Dr. Hess and J. L. Kribbs.

Pattison delegates and instructions will win at the convention to-morrow sure.

That Virginia Democratic Convention.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WHEELING, June 22.—The Democratic State Executive Committee has issued a call for the State Convention to assemble at Grafton, Taylor county, August 15, to nominate a Judge of the Supreme Court to fill a vacancy to which J. B. Lucas was temporarily appointed by Governor Fleming.

By the Usual Majority.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.—Hon. Worth Dickerson was yesterday chosen by the usual majority to succeed John G. Carlisle as the Representative in Congress of the Sixth Kentucky district.

CULBERTSON KICKING

He Cannot Get the Appointment of Four Important Postmasters.

A BITTER FACTIONAL QUARREL

Which is Now Causing the Administration No End of Trouble.

THE JEANNETTE CASE COMES UP TO-DAY

E. V. McCandless Will Collect Pittsburg Manufacturing Statistics.

Congressman Culbertson claims that he cannot secure postoffice appointments promised him some time ago. Since his defeat for renomination protests and charges have been entered against the candidates named by him. The result may be similar to the McKeesport trouble.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Congressman Culbertson is not having plain sailing in the appointing of postmasters in the leading towns of his district. A week ago he was informed by the Postmaster-General that his recommendations would be at once considered in a Cabinet meeting, and Mr. Culbertson felt assured that the persons named by him would be promptly nominated to the Senate.

Whether the names have been considered, not even Mr. Culbertson knows. It is certain that no nominations have been made. The postoffices at Union City and Corry, in Erie county, and at Meadville and Titusville, in Crawford county, are still under Democratic control, though the terms of all the incumbents have expired. Mr. Culbertson has recommended Mr. Block for Union City, Mr. Button for Corry, Mr. Hollister for Meadville and Mr. Gilmore for Titusville.

A SCHEME THAT FAILED.

In fact he recommended all of these gentlemen months ago, but they met with so much opposition that the Congressman cutely concluded it would be good politics to "hold up" the recommendations till after the meeting of the convention, which he expected would renominate him. Of course all these gentlemen worked valiantly for the Congressman's renomination, and of course could fairly do nothing else but urge their appointment after his defeat. But the very fact that the four would-be postmasters flew the Culbertson flag so boldly at the masthead bids fair to put a serious obstacle in their way of their nomination.

The publication in THE DISPATCH a week ago of an interview with Mr. Culbertson in which the honorable gentleman declared his belief that all of his recommendations would be indorsed, has caused a flood of telegrams and letters to swoop down on the Postmaster General, telling him that the persons recommended are mere tools of Culbertson, that their appointment is simply a reward for their work for him, and that it is not wanted by the people at all.

ANY AMOUNT OF OPPOSITION.

In Hollister's case serious charges accompany the protests, and some of the foremost business men of Meadville have written personally opposing his appointment. The Corry *Herald*, a strong Republican paper referring to the Culbertson interview in THE DISPATCH declares that the recommendation of the four aspirants is a reward for crooked work at the primaries, and that their appointment will be a serious blow at the interests of the Republican party in the cities concerned. Another argument presented to the President and Mr. Wanamaker is that a man who stands repudiated by his district after one term in Congress, and who has only a few months to serve, should not be permitted to place his political hustlers in the best offices within the gift of the Government in four of the leading towns of his district to remain there and work for the interests of the repudiated faction for four full years.

All of these things are making Mr. Culbertson feel very uncomfortable, and every day the appointment of his men is delayed the fight against them grows more bitter. Coming simultaneously in four such thrifty, lively and important cities as Union City, Corry, Meadville and Titusville, two counties of Western Pennsylvania are just now claiming a good deal of the concern of the administration. LIGHTNER.

MONEY MEASURES BEHIND.

Only Two of the Appropriation Bills Have Been Signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—All except 1 of the 14 regular appropriation bills have been acted on in one or both Houses of Congress. But 2 of the 13, however—the army and Military Academy bills—have passed both Houses and been approved by the President and are now laws. The condition of the remaining 11 is as follows:

The naval, District of Columbia and the pension appropriation bills have passed both Houses and are now in conference; the legislative, executive and judicial and the fortifications bills have passed both Houses and are ready for conference, although the conference committees have not yet been appointed; the postoffice, consular, and diplomatic and river and harbor bills have passed the House, been reported to the Senate with amendments by the Senate committees having them in charge, and are now awaiting action by that body; the agricultural, sundry civil and Indian bills have passed the House, and are now being considered by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

The general deficiency appropriation bill is the only one that has not yet been considered by either body, it not having been reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

DALZELL'S REASONS

For Not Attending the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The determination of Congressman Dalzell not to attend the Republican Convention at Harrisburg on Wednesday is not a surprise. His well known attitude on the Governorship question naturally places it beyond his power to support Delamater. He is for Montooth, but thinks he can better subserve the interests of the latter by remaining away.

He has therefore concluded to attend the commencement at Yale College and the reunion of his class, which will occur on Tuesday next. He leaves for New Haven to-morrow morning, where he will join Mrs. and Miss Dalzell, who left on Friday last.

PUSHING AN INVESTIGATION.

The Jeannette Case May be Before the House Labor Committee To-Day.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, June 22.—It is probable that a meeting of the Committee on Labor will be held to-morrow, as the chairman of the committee has returned after an absence of some days. If so, it is expected Congressman Kerr will be given a hearing to explain why he wants from the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice, all the papers, opinions and correspondence in the matter of the Government against the Jeannette glass factory people.

If it appears that the purpose is merely to get another whack at Campbell, it is not probable the committee will report Mr. Kerr's resolution favorably.

ENOUGH PROTECTION.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE AMENDED TARIFF BILL.

Very Few Reasons Given for the Three Hundred Changes in the Measure—The Probable Effect of the Reductions in the Various Schedules.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The statement of the effects upon the customs receipts of the provisions of the tariff bill as reported by the Senate Finance Committee has been completed, and, together with the reasons of the committee for recommending its proposed changes in the bill as it passed the House, will probably be submitted to the Senate to-morrow. Counting each paragraph stricken out of the House bill as a change, there were just 300 changes made by the Senate Finance Committee. The reasons given generally are brief, and consist of the statement that the rate proposed is believed to afford sufficient protection. There are exceptions, of course, in the cases of changes of importance, where the motives that actuated the committee are given at some length.

The tables accompying the statement showing the estimated revenues under the proposed rates, together with comparisons with existing rates and those proposed in the House bill, were prepared by Mr. Evans, the Treasury expert, and Mr. Durfee, the committee's Clerk. These show that the amount of duties collected in 1889 upon the importation of all articles made dutiable in the House bill and the amendments proposed by the Senate, assessed under the existing law, was $161,408,846. The duties estimated under the House bill amount to $206,349,977; under the bill as amended by the Senate $201,689,907. The equivalent ad valorem rate under the House bill is 52.80 per cent; under the Senate bill 51.97 per cent.

The reduction of revenue by the transfer of articles to the free list in the House bill (including $16,327,878 reduction of internal revenue taxes, stricken out by the Senate Finance Committee) is estimated at $71,064,774; by transfer of articles to the free list in the Senate bill the reduction of revenue is estimated at $60,599,343. A foot note to recapitulation says:

These tables are prepared upon the plan and theory usually followed, the estimates are largely conjectural and more or less unreliable and misleading. They are based upon the assumption that if the bill should become a law, merchandise of like quantity and values would be imported as was imported during the fiscal year of 1889. This basis can only be accepted as reliable where changes in rates are not of such a character as to necessarily cause increased or diminished importation. The reduction above given of $71,064,774 by the House bill, and $60,599,343 by the Senate bill appears to be certain, but if the imports should be the same as last year under the new rates, the reduction would amount, under the House bill, to $26,128,642; under the Senate, to $20,318,283.

A CUTE DEMOCRATIC DEPUTY

Manipulated Pairs to Party Advantage During the Silver Battle.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Said a prominent Republican Congressman this evening: "We were badly caught last week in the House by the Democrats who had pairs with our men. They swapped pairs and traded off with men who were present, and as the silver bill came up unexpectedly, many Democrats, who were paired on other matters and did not know whether to pair on the silver question, in the absence of any express understanding, gave themselves the benefit of the doubt and thus we lost a number of votes. Flower and Ketcham, of New York, were actually paired on the silver bill when they were both for the measure. The Democratic deputy Sergeant at Arms, Ike Hill, is a shrewd fellow, and manipulates pairs to suit the exigencies of his own party. Hereafter the Republicans will arrange their own pairs personally, and not trust this important matter to a second party."

LYMAN ASKED TO RESIGN.

The Civil Service Commissioner to Suffer for His Relatives' Sins.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, June 22.—It is stated that an intimation has been made to Commissioner Lyman, of the Civil Service Commission, that his resignation would be acceptable, and that in the event of his not taking the hint a successor would be named without the formality of a written request for his resignation. Mr. Lyman is the unfortunate gentleman who had too many relatives, one of whom, in a moment of weakness, he put into an office.

The relative turned out badly, and Mr. Lyman, who has been a hard-working official of the Civil Service Commission ever since its foundation, and really the moving spirit of the concern, is likely to find his official days cut short.

IMPORTANT APPOINTMENT.

E. V. McCandless Will Collect the Pittsburg Manufacturing Statistics.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, June 22.—An important appointment will be made this week by the Superintendent of the Census in the person of E. V. McCandless, of Pittsburg, as special agent for the collection of manufacturing statistics. He has been recommended by Mr. William Oliver and Congressman Dalzell.

There was a large number of applicants for the place, but the weight of influence seemed to be in support of Mr. McCandless, and he was therefore indorsed by the Congressman and Supervisor Oliver.

ANKLES AND WRISTS TIED.

A Young Invoice Clerk Very Determined to Commit Suicide.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

TRENTON, June 22.—The body of Hewitt Van Marter, 20 years old, was found in the Trenton water reservoir this morning. His left wrist was fastened with a string to both his ankles. He was an invoice clerk at the Mercer pottery. He disappeared last Wednesday. On the back of a torn envelope he had written that he was unworthy of burial and asked that his remains be not interred. In another note found upon his person he directed that $25 be paid as a reward to the finder of his body. Coroner Bower is in possession of a sealed letter, also found on the suicide, addressed to Miss Minetta Heidweiller, a typewriter in the office of Knight & Guichtel, stenographers. She was absent when the Coroner called at her house to-day.

As no reason for the suicide is known the Coroner thinks that probably the letter to Miss Heidweiler may