THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

REAPING A HARVEST.

Fresh Trade Figures Show Reciprocity Is Profiting Uncle Sam.

NEW TREATIES IN HAND.

William E. Curtis Recounts the History of the Movement.

GRANT TOOK THE FIRST STEPS

The Story of How Blaine Smashed His flat in a Senate Room.

DUTIES OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS

The following plain statement of fact concerning the reciprocity treaties contains news of interest never heretofore published. It is officially suthentic, having been prepared at the State Department by Mr. Will-ism E. Curtis, Chief of the Bureau of the American Republics, than whom nobody is nearer Mr. Blaine, and having then been submitted to Mr. Blaine in person for his approval. That approval makes it practi-

cally his own utterance: The present endeavor to extend the export trade of the United States in the Latin-American Republics and colonies by means of reciprocity treaties was inaugurated in 1882. Railway communication having been opened with Mexico, it was believed that the geographical and political relations between the two countries, as well as their commercial welfare, justified mutual concessions in customs duties. General Ulysses S. Grant and William Henry Trescott, representing this Government, and Mattas Romero and Enstanislao Canedo, representing the Republic of Mexico, negotiated a treaty under which certain merchandise from the United States was to be admitted free of duties into Mexico and certain products of that country were to be admitted free into the United States. The ratifications were exchanged on May 20, 1884, and formal proclamation of that fact made on June 2 following, but although the limit of time was twice extended by diplomatic negotiations the Congress of the United States failed to enact the legislation necessary to carry it into effect, and the treaty fell valueless upon May 20, 1887:

Two More Treatles Died in the Senate. In 1884 John W. Foster, then Minister to Spain, negotiated a similar treaty with that Government, acting in behalf of its American colonies, Cuba and Puerto Rico. A third treaty was negotiated by Mr. Frelinghuysen, then Secretary of State, with Don Manuel J. Galvan, plenipotentiary appointed for that purpose by the Govern-ment of Santo Domingo. Both of these treaties failed to receive the sanction of the

Senate of the United States.

During the same year (1884), under the authority of Congress, President Arthur ap-pointed a commission "to ascertain the best modes of securing more intimate internstional and commercial relations between the United States and the several countries of of New York, Thomas C. Reynolds, of Missouri, and Solon O. Thacher, of Kansas, with William E. Curtis as Secretary. Mr. Sharpe having resigned in March, 1885, Mr. Curtis was appointed by President Cleve-land to succeed him. This commission visited the several American republics with nstructions (1) to ascertain by inquiry the opinions of merchants actually engaged in trade concerning the most practicable means of promoting commerce with the United States; (2) to confer with the several gov-ernments as to the advisability of holding an international American conference, and obtain their views as to what topics should be discussed at such a gathering, and (3) to initiate reciprocity treaties similar to those already arranged with Mexico and Spain with such of the American republics as desired to enter into negotiations for that

The International Conference.

The commission returned to Washington and made its report. With a single exception the governments visited expressed not only a willingness, but a desire to enter into reciprocal arrangements with the United States, and in several cases a definite understanding was reached and protocols

The commission recommended that an international conference be held at Washing-ton, to which all of the republics visited had consented to send delegates, and a list of topics for consideration was submitted. On the 10th of May, 1888, a bill was passed by Congress to carry out that recommenda-tion. Among the other topics aunounced for discussion was "Measures toward the formation of an American Customs' Union under which the trade of the American nations with each other shall, so far as posmible and profitable, be promoted."

The conference was held, reciprocal trade

relations were proposed and a favorable ex-pression obtained from 15 of 17. Chile and the Argentine insisted that the coarser wools be admitted free, and held out on that account. The public is familiar with the communications incident to the presentation of the reciprocity amendment to the tariff bill, both from President Harrison and Secretary Blaine. It was a positive proposition, making the removal of the sugar duty and the retention of other tropical products upon the free list of our tariff contingent upon the tree list of our tariff contingent upon the granting of equivalent concessions in favor of the products of the United States. This amendment, not having been accepted by the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, was afterward introduced in the Sanata by Mr. Hale of Maine et his Senate by Mr. Hale, of Maine, at the instance of the Secretary of State, and referred to the Committee on Finance, when it re-ceived more favorable consideration.

Secretary Blaine Was Angry. On the 19th of June occurred what was afterward widely advertised as "the hat smashing episode" in the room of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate. Mr. Blaine appeared before the sub-com-mittee in charge of the diplomatic and consular bill for the purpose of explaining the estimates for appropriations required to complete the work and carry out the recommendations of the International American effect—that is, between September 1 and mendations of the International American Conference. There were present Mr. Allison, Mr. Hale, Mr. Blackburn, who composed the sub-committee, and three or four other gentlemen. His business with the committee having been completed. Mr.

other articles of large import, he said, had had been thrown away in a similar manner, when the countries from which they came would have willingly removed the duties they imposed upon our breadstuffs and pro-vision, had they been asked to do so; and now, when he was endeavoring to secure such concessions by diplomatic negotiations, the House of Representatives has passed a bill making it impossible.

The Secretary Crushes His Hat. Mr. Blaine spoke at length and with great feeling, and in the impetuosity of his gest-ures brought his silk hat down upon the table with such force as to smash it into the semblance of an accordion. One of the gen-tlemen present observed that he would like to hear the Secretary repeat his views in the Senate.

the Senate.

"I would give two years of my life for two hours on the floor of the Senate when that bill is under discussion," was the reply.

Mr. Blaine drove from the Capitol to the White House, and within two hours the message of the President and the letter of the Sagratary of State on reciprocity were the Secretary of State on reciprocity were

sent to Congress.

Several amendments to the tariff bill em-Several amendments to the tariff bill em-bodying propositions similar to that sug-gested by Mr. Blaine were introduced in the Senste and received serious considera-tion in the Committee on Finance. One proposed by Mr. Pierce, of North Dakota, which the newspapers reported to have been prepared, or at least inspired by the President, was the reverse of that previously submitted by Mr. Hale. Instead of authorsubmitted by Mr. Hale. Instead of author-izing the President to remove the duties on sugar and other products of Latin America in case reciprocal concessions were made in favor of the products of the United States, it authorized him to restore them if such

Concessions were not made.

While this subject was under discussion on the floor of Congress and in the press the now famous correspondence between Mr. Blaine and Senator Frye was published, including the letter in which the Secretary declared that there was obtained to be seen to recommend the secretary declared that there was obtained to the secretary declared that the secretary declared the secretary declared that the secretary declared the secretary declared that the secretary declared that the secretary declared that the secretary declared the secretary declared that the secretary declared declared that there was nothing in the pend-ing tariff bill "that will open a market for another bushel of wheat or another barrel of pork. If sugar is now placed on the free list," he added, "without exacting im-portant trade concessions in return, we shall close the door forever to a profitable re-ciprocity for ourselves."

Too Limited to Suit Blaine.

With the so-called reciprocity section of the McKinley bill he afterward publicly signified his satisfaction, although he has expressed regret that it is so limited in its scope. This section, prepared by Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, was the result of a compromise between those who favored the absolute and unconditional repeal of the sugar tariff, and those who desired to confer upon the Executive a discretionary power to use that duty in negotiating for new and wider markets for our products.

wider markets for our products.

Immediately upon the passage of the measure diplomatic negotiations that had been interrupted by the tariff agitation in Congress were resumed. It may be said that such negotiations, with special plenipotentiaries from the Emperor of Brazil had been commenced as early as August, 1889, and that upon the establishment of the republic they were immediately rethe republic they were immediately re-newed. It was not long, therefore, before an airangement was concluded under which the Brazilian Government authorized the admission into its ports free of all duties the products of the farms and mines of the United States, all forms of machinery and United States, all forms of machinery and railway supplies, agricultural implements, labor-saving machinery and a considerable number of other articles, and the admission of a long list of other manufactured articles, including wearing apparel, hardware, preserved meats, fruits and vegetables, lard, dairy products, lumber, furniture, wagons and carriages at a rate of duty 25 per cent less than that imposed upon similar articles imported from other countries.

With Spain and Germany.

A similar arrangement was shortly after made by John W. Foster, representing the Secretary of State, with the Government of Spain acting for her American colonies, Cuba and Pueto Rico, and also the Republics Central and South America." This com-of Santo Domingo, Guatemala, Salvador, mission was composed of George H. Sharpe. Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and with Commissioners from the British colonies of Ja-maica, Trinidad, Barbados, Guiana, the Leeward Islands and the Windward Isl-

A treaty was also made with Germany un-der which, in consideration for the free ad-mission of her beet sugar into the United States, the agricultural products from this country are to be admitted into German ports, at largely reduced rates of duty. The discrimination in favor of the products of the United States amounts to 36 per cent on wheat, rye, hops, flour and all other mill products 1721. products; 371/2 per cent on cats; 331/4 per cent on game; 20 per cont on corn and lumber; 25 per cent on pulse, timber and fresh meat; 15 per cent on pork and butter, and corresponding rates upon other articles.

Arrangements of the same character are

in progress and will soon be concluded with other of the American republics and colonies, affording the manufacturers and farm ers of the United States an opportunity to introduce their products into the markets of the Southern zones under advantages that are not enjoyed and cannot be obtained by their rivals in Europe.

May Affect Venezuela Coffee. Early in the new year the President gave official notice to the countries which have not negotiated treaties that unless equivalent concessions were made by them in favor of duties upon merchandise from this coun-try, on the 15th of March he should invoke the authority given him by the McKinley bill and restore the duty upon coffee, hides and other articles of import from them that are now on our free list. This act of retail-ation will chiefly affect Venezuela coffee, which we imported to the value of about \$10,-000,000 last year. The Minister of Vene-suels at Washington made a treaty with the United States nearly a year ago, acting under instructions from his Government but it has not been accepted or ratified.
Although the United States Minister at Caracas has been instructed to accept cer-tain modification thes authorities of that Republic have for reasons not given taken no

It cannot be expected that the full effect of these arrangements will be immediately felt or their importance immediately re-alized; but there has already been a noticealized; but there has already been a notice-able increase in the exports from the United States to the countries with which they have been negotiated. The treaty with Brazil went into force on the 1st of April, 1891, and during the nine months ending December 31—the latest date for which the statistics have been furnished— the exports of domestic merchandise to that country were valued at \$11.555.447. an incountry were valued at \$11,555,447, an in-crease of \$1,483,576, or about 13 per cent above those for the corresponding period of the previous year, and it was participated

in by nearly every agricultural and manufactured product of this country. A Very Satisfactory Showing. The treaties with Santo Domingo, Cuba, and Porto Rico did not go into force until the 1st of September, and there has been little opportunity to judge of their value; but the increase in shipments from the United States to those countries affice that time have been very satisfactors. other gentlemen. His business with the committee having been completed, Mr. Blaine was about to leave, when some one asked him what he expected to accomplish by what is popularly known as "the Pan American movement."

Turning impulsively he declared that nothing could be accomplished if Congress inciding could be accomplished if Congress to the previous year. On the 1st of January the duty on flour imported into Cuba from the Parliament House in London is filled with machinery made at Providence, R. I.

The merchandise imported at Havana alone from the United States during these four months was valued \$4,669,229, as against \$2,187,170 for the corresponding period of the previous year. On the 1st of January the duty on flour imported into Cuba from the United States was abolished. The result shows the benefit of a reciprocity treaty During the month of January, 1891, there were imported into Havana 2,720 bags of flour from the United States and 38,439 bags from Spain. During the month of January, 1892, there were imported into Havana 2,720 bags of four from the United States and 38,439 bags of flour from the United States and 38,439 bags from Spain. During the month of January, 1892, there were imported into Havana 2,720 bags of four from the United States and 38,439 bags from Spain. During the month of January, 1892, there were imported into Havana 2,720 bags of four from the United States and 38,439 bags of flour from the United States and 38,439 bags of flour from the United States and 38,439 bags of flour from the United States and 38,439 bags of flour from the United States and 38,439 bags of flour from the United States and 38,439 bags of flour from the United States and 38,439 bags of flour from the United States and 38,439 bags of flour from the United States and 38,439 bags of flour from the United States and 38,439 bags of flour from the United States and 38,439 bags of flour from the United States and 38,439 bags of flour from the United States and 38,439 bags of flour from the United States and 38,43

States and none from Spain. During the month of January, 1891, there were imported into all the ports of Cuba from the United States 9,234 bags of flour. During the month of January, 1892, 67,478 bags of flour were imported—an increase of more than 700 per cent.

than 700 per cent.

The exports to Porto Rico during the four months since the reciprocity treaty went into effect were valued at \$973,690, an increase over the corresponding period of \$200 1890 of \$285,212.

The Merchants Must Co-Operate. The results sought by and expected from the reciprocity policy cannot, however, be accomplished without the enlistment of the reciprocity policy cannot, however, be accomplished without the enlistment of private enterprise. The Government has obtained advantages for the merchants and manufacturers, which they are able to enjoy at their pleasure; but many serious obstacles to an increase of trade remain, which must be overcome by individual zeal and intelligence. By the arrangements already negotiated a population of more than 17,000,000 of people have been enabled to purchase the products of the United States at prices very largely below what they have hitherto been compelled to pay, but to place those products in their reach is the province of the individual rather than the Government.

The merchants and manufacturers of Europe by a long and careful study of the tastes and requirements of consumers in Central and South America and the West Indies; by the establishment by agencies; by the granting of liberal credits and intelligent advertising, have obtained control of the trade and cannot be expected to retire from a large and lucrative market without resistance. That resistance has been seriously felt in the negotiation of the treaties, and will be encountered in an even greater degree by those who attempt to take advantage of the opportunities secured.

The Drummer Has Gone Forth.

The Drummer Has Gone Forth.

But the fact that the efforts of the Government are appreciated and reinforced by those whose benefit they are intended is fully demonstrated by the postal statistics and the passenger lists of outgoins steamers. Commercial travelers from the United States are now to be found in every city of this hemisphere south of the Gulf of Mexico and the Rio Grande, and the mails forwarded in that direction are laden with catalogues and price lists and circulars intended to bring to the attention of importing merchants the superiority and the cheapness of American goods.

cheapness of American goods.

The total weight of letters sent from the The total weight of letters sent from the United States to the Latin-American countries and colonies during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, was 18,330,410 grams. The weight of letters sent during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, was 25,137,374 grams, an increase of more than 37 per cent. The weight of printed matter sent by post amounted to 236,888,473 grams in 1690, and 315,636,050 grams in 1891, an increase of 78,647,877 grams, or more than 36 per cent. That a Government may do much to increase the trade of its people by legislative and executive acts is not only demonstrated by the commercial history of England, Germany and France, but with equal force by the statistics of our own exports to the the statistics of our own exports to the Latin-American countries since the movement to seek markets in their direction began. In 1885 the exports from the United States to those countries amounted to \$62,-000,000, in 1887 to \$68,000,000, in 1891 to \$91,000,000; and these figures do not include the enormous overland traffic with Mexico since the four railways connecting the two

republics were opened. Has Doubled in Seven Years.

Unfortunately there is no law requiring the collection of statistics of exports from the United States by land, and the reports by the Burean of Statistics only represent the exports by sea. These show an increase from \$7,000,000 to \$13,000,000 during the past five years, while the official returns of the Mexican Government show an increase from \$7,000,000 to \$40,000,000, which bring the total exports to Latin-America in 1891 to nearly \$128,000,000, more than double what they were in 1885.

This is the result of agitation, of adver-

This is the result of agitation, of advermerchants of the United States in markets to which they had frequently been indifferent. Those markets have not been sought by impairing the prices or the quality of our goods. We have sacrificed none of the our goods. We have sacrificed none of the protection that American capital and labor have enjoyed, but have simply asked our neighbors, to whom we have opened our markets, to apply to trade that principle of reciprocity which was pronounced 1,900 years ago by the wisest teacher of economics, philosophy and statesmanship the world has ever known.

In 1870 we took the duty off rubber. In 1872 we took the duty off hides. In 1873 we took the duty off coffee without asking Brazil or Venezuela or any other nation

we took the duty on conee without asking Brazil or Venezuela or any other nation from whence these products came to make us concessions in return. For the last 18 years 87 per cent of the products we purchase in the republics of Central and South America has been admitted free to our cus-America has been admitted free to our cus-tom houses, and when the last Congress re-moved the duty upon sugar but 3 per cent of our entire imports from these nations were referred to in the tariff schedules.

It's Not a Blaine Boom.

The reciprocity policy is not intended to advance the ambition of any man or promote the success of any party. There is no politics in it. It is purely a commercial transaction; a plain, simple and wise proposition, such as every merchant and manufacturer employs in the conduct of his own business; based on ordinary common sense, but so far reaching in its influence that, if it be carried out successfully, its effect will be felt in the income of every farmer, in the profits of every merchant and in the wages of every mechanic and laborer in this land.

It requires no argument to demonstrate that the people of Cuba will consume more flour if the duty on that article is reduced from \$5.78 to 90 cents a barrel, or that the It's Not a Blaine Boom from \$5 78 to 90 cents a barrel, or that the people of Brazil will buy their cotton goods in the United States if they can import them from this country at a duty of 25 per cent less than they must pay on the same articles when imported from Europe. And when one considers that the value of cotton goods. cotton goods imported into the Latin-American countries annually reaches be-yond \$100,000,000, it is a waste of time to discuss the advantage of securing such a

ican countries average \$600,000,000; and of those we have usually furnished about 10 per cent. The annual exports of the Latin-American countries average about \$600,000,-000, and of these we bought last year nearly \$200,000,000, or about 33 per cent. In their commerce with Great Britain these condi-

The American Laborer's Products. There is no country in which labor is so well rewarded as in this, nor where the workingman lives in a better home, wears better clothing, has a wider intelligence, a greater refinement, a more cultivated taste or enjoys greater luxury. It is due to these conditions that the ruins of the ancient conditions that the ruins of the ancient world vibrate with the shricks of a Philadelphia locomotive; that the holy Kremlin at Moscow and the Vatican at Rome are strung with wires that were spun in Pittaburg and are lighted with lamps that were made at Lynn; that the murmur of an American sewing machine is heard in every palace of Europe and Asia; that the King of Siam communicates with his Minister through an American telephone; that the basement of the Parliament House in London is filled with machinery made at Providence, R. L.

Who Write to Gov. Pattison.

FREAK MISSIVES IN THE MAILS.

Premiums for Triplets, Rights of the Hog. Etc., Ably Discussed.

ADVICE ON POLITICS AND RELIGION HARRISBURG, Feb. 27 .- Although Govrnor Pattison has been in office barely year his desk and files are heaped high with the epistles sent him by various branks. It is a rule of the department that every let-ter shall receive a courteous reply, but when a man desires to know why "in all creation the Governor allows malicious spirits to torment him," it requires considerable ingenuity to frame a proper one. Fortunately Governor Pattison's private secretary, Humphrey D. Tate, is a man of ources and tact, and always manages to

say the right thing. Among the letters recently received at the Executive Department is the following: I simply write to you for an advice. There is a man in New York that wants to sell me some counterfeit money. What shall I do? I am poor, and a good Democrat, and wish your advice. He declares it to be just as good as the Government money and offers it

Verily it takes all kinds of people to make a world. Here, however, is a still more unique production:

A Happy Father After Boodle, I have been informed that the State of pennsylvania Pays a Premium on Triplet children and as I am the Father of Triplets Three Giris Born Dec. 12th, 1890, being now Four and a half Months old, all liveing and doing well and I was told by ones that aught to know that we were entitled to a Premium of One Thousand Dollars for each child if they Lived to be three months old and I take the Liberty to write you to learn the Facts if what I have been Told is correct please Inform me how I Shal Proceed to apply for the same.

Here is a touching appeal: Here is a touching appeal:

By a personal interview with Grover Cleveland, he claims he sent me a commission as postmaster, and it was kep: from me. This is mischief on the road, cruelty to animals, breaking of the peace and false pretense. I want you to see into the matter in particulars. I was examined for that office. I was perfectly examined in how to train wild animals, and came out with the highest honor. Try and collect the amount, which is \$5,000. Now, I will give this matter into you hands. Please tend to it and I will give you a reward. I must have the money. Please remit to me, as I want to go to Washington. Write soon—quick.

Now, there is a valuable hint for Mr.

Now, there is a valuable hint for Mr. Now, there is a valuable hint for Mr. Roosevelt. It seems quite appropriate that a candidate for postmaster should be able to train wild animals. On occasions, such knowledge would doubtless stand him in better stead than a thorough comprehension of calculus or differentiated protoplasm. If Mr. Roosevelt will only view the matter in its proper light, he will doubtless enlarge at once the scope of the civil service examination. A Very Solicitous Woman.

Not all of the letters, though, deal with Not all of the letters, though, deal with such commonplace topics as finance. With unvarying regularity appear certain epistles written on fine note paper and in a woman's hand. She asks for no favors, solicits no appointment, but sends her little effusive missives to instruct the Governor in the solemn and responsible duties of his office. This is a sample of her style:

There is a period in a man's history when many a glowing inflection is cast. To dissemble is not wise, yet; the great mind of man is oft as a volcano, singularly eruptive with violent upheavals. Away with trivial methods. There is but little time to pause, secure the momentum of the brain, its adequate poise and venture to dictate as men in the olden period were wont. The hour is rife with discordant measures, and men of every state must once more protest against infamy and wrong. Seriously I write, for my heart is uniquiet with many a destructive throe. Chivalrous men exist no longer; they have bartered their souls for the greed of power.

The "religious" cranks are numerous, and several of them are trying to impress the Governor with a sense of his deep responsibility. That he is a devout and reverent church member is a matter of no import. He is called upon to become aggressive, and if need be, to call the militia of the State to his aid, that the erring sons of men may be nade to see their folly. One sample of this kind will suffice:

One of the Beligious Cranks. By the order of God to men I send you this notice as the last warning. There is but a few days any more for you to recognize the messenger of God, the Son of Man, Acts iii messenger of God, the Son of Man, Acts iii and Malachi iii, also St. Luke xiii, 25, tells you that there remains no chance after the door is closed, and the 26th verse says to you the answer of the Son of Man. If you will not hear him he will not hear you. I left a notice at your house in June, 1883. A friend of yours said he would hand it to you. Consider well. There is a decidedly, pugilistic tone about the next letter, as follows:

the next letter, as follows:

I write to inform you that there will be great trouble at Pittsburg during next May and June, and I warn you to prepare to meet it. The intention is to provoke a war among ourselves while Engisnd and Italy attack us with their navies. We have been invaded by an army under cover of immigration. Be on your guard and keep your eyes wide open. Arm the G. A. R. at once. This is no false alarm. War is coming sure and certain. Don't be caught napping. Watch, watch, watch! All honorably discharged soldiers should have an honorable service pension and be used as a home guard. You vill need them.

Now here is a dissertation on quite

another subject. To come from the conemplation of a foreign war to a dissertation on hogs requires an elastic mind, but probably the Governor was equal to the

I am an humble woman and poor, and wish to ask you if my family can secure the bene-fit of the Pennsylvania law. We have tried to get that law in motion, but cannot pro-cure it. We have never been charged with cure it. We have never been charged with any offense except seeping a hog. My husband, a poor laboring man, was tried and convicted of this charge, and it cost him ever \$200 and imprisonment for five days. Next door to us they keep four or six hogs running at large, yet my husband, who is a naturalized citizen and property owner, is refused the right to keep a hog. I only ask that we, although poor, may have the benefit of the law, which is made for all men in this country. Please excuse me if I have not addressed you in a proper manner, as I feel I am not learned to address you properly. Hoping you will not deem it too much to reply, I remain, etc.

This tale of woe excites one's sympathy, yet the dire suspicion will creep into the mind that "keeping a hog" may be a sort of ambiguous phrase after all, and that perhaps the "hog" which this unfortunate family was not allowed to "keep," may once have belonged to the neighbor whose predilections for keeping swine were never intertered with. It looks very much as if the "naturalized citizen" may not have comprehended the meaning of meum and tuum.

The following is probably supposed to be

The following is probably supposed to be poetry, although the meter and rhythm might well appal even the "Sweet Singer of

respectfully acknowledge the receipt of

I earnestly desire from my present associa-

tion
A speedy separation
I will forward soon a number of references
for your consideration,
for your consideration, Please act with regard to my appeal for signatures of influential mention.

That libraries may receive something worthy for a teacher's protection.

Against unprincipled commended persecution.

Next is a letter of a somewhat different tenor. The writer, for some reason, seems not to appreciate all the advantages of the "land of the free and the home of the brave:" I want to resign my citizenship immediately, as soon as you will give me clear. I want to and will go to Saxony. You have no law here. Yours, etc.

no law here. Yours, etc.

Occasionally it happens that the services of an interpreter are required, for even the erudition of the Executive Department is hardly equal to the translation of the Polish, Welsh and semi-Russian letters often received. The German epistles appear too frequently to cause much comment, while some of the English communications stand as much in need of an interpreter as any of the Polish effusions. Not a few of the letters are dated at some State lunatic ayslum. As a rule, the managers of the asylums allow the letters to be sent to the Governor without interference, as it quiets the patients.

Story of the Western Sister. But it is not only from this State that Governor Pattison receives letters. Here is one from Iowa: Mr. Bob Pattison

DEAR Sm—Please read the enclosed article. You go to Sioux City and take care of your sister or you may be waited upon by the right kind of a committee. This is from one who knows you. This is written and piece sent by an Iowa Justice of the Peace.

sent by an Iowa Justice of the Peace.

The inclosed "piece" to which reference is made is a column article in an Iowa journal relating the story told by a SiouxCity pauper. She claims that she is a step-sister of Governor Pattison. She was married when 16 years old, and soon after the Mexican war broke out. She followed her husband to the storming of Chapultepec, and then "Betty Taylor and I—Betty, you know, was the daughter of General Zach Taylor—agreed that we'd charge too." She gives a graphic account, which heartless historians have forgotten to chronicle, of how the soldiers wavered and began to retreat, and of how she seized the Stars and Stripes, climbed upon the city wall, and by ner patriotism called back the fleeing troops and of now she select the Stars and Stripes, climbed upon the city wall, and by ner patriotism called back the fleeing troops and won the day! Her grievance against the Governor of this Commonwealth is that he kept for himself the \$2,000,000 which was her rightful share of her father's estate. The communication was received only about a fortnight since. As yet the Governor has betrayed no fear of the "committee" which is to visit him.

Annoyed by Mind Readers.

Governor Pattison's reputation must be far-reaching, for a Maryland individual who desires assistance applies to him instead of to Maryland's Chief Executive. He writes: For years I have been annoyed by so-called mind readers; have reported the an-noyance and attempts on my life and liberty to the poice. They were the cause of my mother's death. My business is ruined, and they are gloating and speculating as to the length of time that I will retain my senses. All this in a free and civilized country. Must I calmly sit down and allow these people to drive me crazy? If you cannot do anything will you kindly send this to the State Attorney General? Here is yet another kind:

Allow me to beg pardon for approaching so good a man, but I desire a position as government detective. I was very happy to procure 50 good Republican votes for you during your last campaign. I am a sober and industrious man of middle age. I have made crocks a study for years; figured out a number of dans of counterfeiters. I hope this will meet with your earliest attention. I am a Democrat in principle.

It is singular how many people in the State "made votes" for the Governor. Here is another of the same kind: They have been talking in favor of nine months' school. If they send in a petition let me know, if you please. Then we will

to pay so much tax. Saw you at our town to pay so much tax. Saw you at our town the time you spoke there but I could not get close enough to talk to you. I made a lot of votes for you. My boys didn't want to go to the election, and a good many said that it was no use but I got them in line. If they run you for President I will do all I can for you if you will send me a present.

A Modest New Jersey Lawyer. A lawyer from New Jersey sent Governor A lawyer from New Jersey sent Governor Pattison scores of closely written pages of legal cap, urging him to pardon a client of his "unlawfully convicted of arson and falsely imprisoned at Philadelphia, the birth place of liberty." A courteous reply was sent, stating that even the Chief Executive of Pennsylvania was not omnipotent, and that he had no authority whatever to inter-fere in this matter. This letter acted like fuel to the flame, and the lawyer proceeded to print pamphlet after pamphlet, reviewing the evidence in the case of his client, heap-ing anathemas upon the Governor of New Jersey and claiming that he was involved in an outrageous conspiracy to blast the reputation of an honorable man. He winds up his last pamphlet by insisting that power is vested in Governor Pattison, did he but choose to exert it. At the close of this truly delectable document he has the following paragraph printed in huge letters: AFFER THOUGHT: Is this lawyer a poli-ician, a patriot and a statesman second to none in America? It appears so by his reply to Governor Patrison, of Pennsylvania.

Truly the modesty of the nineteenth century lawyer is overpowering. However, be-fore lapsing into silence, he hurled one more epistle at the long-suffering Executive: Two months ago I wrote the following circular for distribution:

cular for distribution:

"In my humble opinion Robert E. Pattison on, if nominated, carry by a decided majority enough electoral votes to be the next President, and he is a great and good man and a Democrat, the counterpart of that embodiment of Democracy, Samuel J. Tilden. The Democracy of this country do not want to go to the grave of defeat and attempt to resurrect the dead. We want a real, living, breathing, hoping man, and a genuine Democrat, and that man is Robert E. Pattison, and victory will perch upon our banners in November, 1892."

I hardly know, str. whether now to be in

More than one correspondent has some-thing to say about the Presidental chances of Robert E. Pattison, and one writes: Will you please be so kind and do me the great favor to support the Hon. Grover Clevelan in the year '92, if he gets the nomination for our next President. I know that you, sir, have great influences in your own State and can do right smart for him. I am, sir, yours respectfully, etc.

The old soldier occasionally comes to the front with a modest bequest:

Will you please send me a pass for Harris-

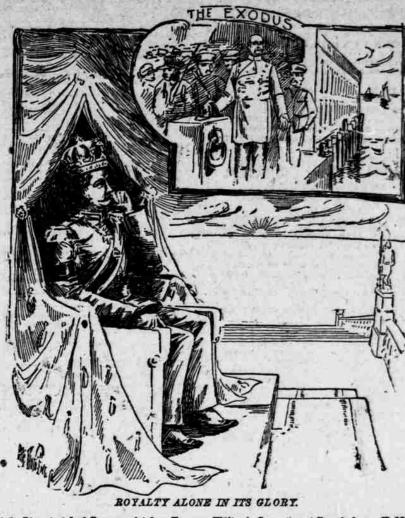
Will you please send me a pass for Harrisburg and return, and also \$5 for expenses for attending the fair, and oblige an OLD SOLDIER.

An admirer sends the Governor the following:

If Grover Cleveland be nominated by the Democratic party, I shall and will, if God spares my health, publicly and openly in American and German denounce his moral character. I never have and never will yote for him. I think his wife is the best man of the two.

There are hundreds of similar letters here, There are hundreds of similar letters here, some fulsome in flattery, others full of uncalled-for abuse, and others containing hypocritical appeals and personal biographies. After all there is much which a private citizen can rejoice is, and one is forced to conclude that all the lunatics in the world are not confined within asylumable.

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If the Discontented of Germany Acted on Emperor William's Suggestion at Brandenburg, He Might Be Left to Rule Over a Desert.

THE LOTTERY HYDRA. How Mr. Wanamaker Proposes to Keep Up His Fight Against It.

PURCHASERS TO BE PROSECUTED.

The Finest Detectives in the World to Collect the Evidence.

TICKETS MAY BE SENT BY EXPRESS

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- The lottery is still regarded as a living menace by the Postoffice Department, as the transfer of its abode to Mexico restores in large measure its opportunities for carrying on its busi-ness in the United States. That business, so far as the mails are concerned, will be conducted by sealed letters and packages, which are inviolable. The Government authorities cannot intercept matter so sent and the management of the gambling con cern will be safe from prosecution outside

the purchasers of tickets in the United States. No legal enactment forbids anyone to buy a ticket, but the law will punish anybody caught using the mails for that

purpose.

If it is ascertained that you have mailed a If it is ascertained that you have mailed a dollar to the lottery company to pay for a share in the gamble, you are liable to \$500 fine and a year's imprisonment. That is the penalty for each offense. Sealed communications being sacred, evidence may be difficult to get; but the Department regularly employs a corps of most skillful detectives in the world and they have means of finding out such things, so that no person who commits this petty crime can feel safe. They are ready with certain methods for "testing" people who may be suspected of this sort of transgression. These "tests" they declare to be very different from "decoys."

It is expected that a few determined pros-ecutions against individuals detected in sending money by post for tickets will frighten peoplo out of using the mails for this purpose. However, that will not pre-vent the gambling concern from dispatching tickets in bulk by express from Mexico to cities and towns all overthe Union, address-ing them under seal to agents, by whom ing them under seal to agents, by whom they can be distributed to purchasers. Thus, notwithstanding all the difficulties placed in its way, the lottery will again reap harvests of millions of dollars annually in profits obtained from the speculatively inclined in this country.

fits obtained from the speculatively inclined in this country.

So it appears that the fright is about to assume a new and more difficult phase. This country will soon be flooded again with fractional tickets, and the new law for punishing the senders by criminal proceedings instituted wherever the speculative securities are received will be useless.

There is but one way to solve the problem. Accordingly the postoffice, when it finds the self unable to attack the lottery directly, proposes to assail patrons of the swindle—

fits obtained from the speculatively inclined in this country.

Making, as it intends, regular special drawings for the United States, other drawings for Mexico, others yet for Great Britain, and possibly others in addition tor other countries, its gains are likely to be far greater in future than hitherto. The lottery company will have no trouble in securing all the privileges it wants in Mexico.

That country is the home of a gambling people and a hotbed of lotteries of every conceivable kind.

AN IRON KING'S PET.

How Braddock Is Profiting by Mr. Carnegie's Lavish Gifts.

THE CLUBHOUSE PLANS GROWING.

His Workmen Now Engaged on Two Very Pretentious Buildings.

FOSTERING A FINE BRASS BAND.

Andrew Carnegie's determination to give Braddock a gymnasium is said to have been caused by the fact that the library he gave the city is not taken advantage of as it should be. He found that the persons he interested himself in particularly did not care to go to the reading room among well-dressed women and children, unless attired on the same scale. So his new scheme took the form of a great clubhouse, in which the workingmen of the town could enjoy alone the privilege of the best productions of great authors and the pleasures of a firstclass gymnasium.

The present library building was made The present library building was made the basis on which to work for the new club house. The Carnegie Co-operative Association, which occupied the entire basement and the whole of the first floor, is to vacate. But Mr. Carnegie was not satisfied, and his plans have grown. There are large lots on the north and west of the building, which are now to be utilized. The building is to be extended over these lots to give the space, and the cost of these changes and improvements will be from \$20,000 to \$30,000. The work on tearing down the north wall of the library building was begun four weeks ago. As for the Carnegie Co-operative Association Mr. Carnegie made this remarkable offer, that if they would find the best building site on Braddock avenue, the main thoroughfare of the town, no other street would do, he would purchase the site and erect a commodious and substantial building for their use thereon. The offer was immediately accepted, and the site of the old frame postoffice was chosen, with another frame building adjoining it. It cost over \$20,000. Immediately work began on the new structure. The building is of iron, stone and pressed brick, three stories high. It is almost completed and will cost about \$18,000, so altogether Mr. Carnegie's club-house scheme will cost him some \$58,000 or \$60,000. the basis on which to work for the new club

scheme will cost him some \$58,000 or

\$60,000.

The auditorium in the rehabilitated library building will be made to seat comfortably 1,500 people, and 2,000 when necessary. While Mr. Carnegie intended the library for the 4,000 employes at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works and the Carnegie blast furnace plant, others may enjoy it on the payment of about 12½ cents per week.

Mr. Carnegie's interest in the "Braddock Electric Cornet Band," is attracting notice. It became his protege with the understand-Electric Cornet Band," is attracting notice. It became his protege with the understanding that the membership of 22 shall be gradually increased to 100. The new musical and added one by one. The band is to have one musical director and two teachers, which Carnegie will appoint himself. One of the new teachers arrived in Braddock from New York city, Tuesday. Mr. Floyd J. St. Clair, has been made leader. The band will hereafter be known as the "Edgar Thomson Steel-Works Cornet Band." It already has about 40 members. Mr. Carnegie presented 12 fine silver instruments to members as a Christmas gift, and added 15 more a couple of weeks ago, at a cost of \$3,000.

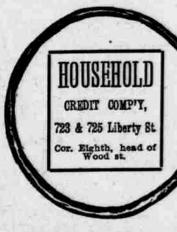
The new band house has been commenced. The rehearsal rooms will be 35x60 feet long, and oval in shape to bring out every sound of music. The cost will be some \$8,000. Braddock will get the benefit in a series of free concerts this summer.

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SEE OUR BARGAIN CHAMBER SUIT AT \$20. SEE OUR BARGAIN WARDROBE AT \$10.



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