

# Democratic Watchman

Terms, \$2.00 a Year, in Advance.

Bellefonte, Pa., April 25, 1890.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor.

The contest between the supporters of DELAMATER and HASTINGS in Blair county was very bitter, and up until it closed last Saturday was obstinately conducted. The former were confident of securing the delegates, relying no doubt upon the tactics that won them an easy victory in Cambria county, and their defeat has left them in a bad humor.

The belief is expressed by Republican papers that the Democratic vote in the 3d congress district will suffer a great shrinkage since Mr. RANDALL is gone. There's where they are going to be fooled. It is more likely to be increased by the votes of Republicans who have become disgusted with the sham protection of a monopoly tariff.

The season's base ball battle for the championship began last Saturday when the Players' League and the National League crossed bats, and it will go on with a spirited if not an acrimonious rivalry until the short and cold days of Autumn shall put an end to the contention. The admirers of the national game look forward to the coming season as the most interesting and important in the annals of base-ball playing, and the vicissitudes of the struggle for the championship will be keenly watched.

We can not agree with an esteemed contemporary in its opinion that the failure of DELAMATER to disprove the serious public charges made against him by ex-Senator EMBRY and others is likely to interfere with his nomination. When was a Republican convention ever known to be affected even by positive knowledge that a candidate favored by the machine managers was unfit to occupy an official position? Ordinarily such a reputation strengthens a candidate's hold on the favor of "the grand old party."

The interviewer connected with city journalism is proving to be a very unreliable purveyor of news. The World admits that the person who furnished it with the Cleveland interview deliberately lied in stating what he represented the ex-President as having said, and EDWIN BOOTH takes the New York Tribune to task for a lying interview published in that paper about him. Metropolitan journalism is greatly in need of reform in this department of its service.

The silver question presents some difficult points for the executive and legislative authorities to solve. Secretary WINOON'S policy in regard to this important metal is inclined to be conservative, which does not meet the views of those who are interested in having the government make heavier purchases of silver. While it might be well to increase the amount of silver money, it is questionable whether all the good that is claimed for it would result from an enlarged volume of that kind of circulating medium.

The remains of ex-Governor POLLOCK were buried in the cemetery of his native town, Milton, last Tuesday, and were followed to the grave by hundreds of his old friends and neighbors. The body after being brought from Lock Haven, was placed in the Presbyterian church, where it was viewed by the people who for years had known him and held him in high esteem for his many excellent personal qualities. The deceased ex-Governor will not be classed among the strong public characters that the State has produced, but he will ever be remembered as a man whose every act was prompted by the purest motives.

## The Seal Skin Crookedness.

There has always been a suspicion of crookedness in the contracts between the government and the parties that have been favored with the privilege of catching seals in Alaskan waters. It is very profitable business, and as it is prosecuted in a region far removed from public observation, the opportunity for a pecuniary understanding between government officers and the seal catchers is all that could be wished for by the contracting parties. We are therefore not surprised that there are rumors that Secretary WINOON and at least one other member of the cabinet have received a handsome consideration from the parties who have recently had their contract renewed. Republican officials have always been noted for their thrift.

## A Wild Scheme.

It should not be a cause of surprise that in their present financial troubles the western farmers should conceive some very wild schemes for the relief of their embarrassed situation. One of the wildest of these has originated with the Farmers' Alliance which wants the government to receive deposits of grain and other agricultural products as security for loans of money at a low rate of interest. Government warehouses are to be established at convenient points to which the hardup farmer can haul his produce and upon the security of his deposited crop shall receive government notes to the value of such deposit, which notes shall be a legal tender for all debts public and private.

There are many evils arising from having too much money in the treasury, but as great an evil as any is the tendency of a surplus to engender such wild schemes for its depletion.

The New York Sun was guilty of characteristic skulking when, as a counterfoil to its abuse of Mr. CLEVELAND, it published complimentary notices of Mr. CLEVELAND'S wife. Those who understand DANA'S motive and can read between his lines, have no difficulty in detecting a malicious purpose even in his compliments to Mrs. CLEVELAND, which made them impertinent and offensive to the lady whose husband was being persistently and systematically subjected to his backward vituperation.

## Not Likely to Interfere.

A Washington dispatch to a leading Republican journal says that "President HARRISON is keeping vigilant watch on Congress concerning the prodigal manner in which it is appropriating money."

If the President should interfere in this matter he would get himself into trouble, but he is not likely to interfere very earnestly. Both he and the members of Congress who constitute the majority, were elected upon promises that there would be prodigal expenditures.

In no direction were these promises made more liberally than to those who want pensions. In fact everybody was promised a share of the surplus in case of the success of the Republican ticket. One of the strongest arguments of the campaign was the representation that the best way of getting rid of the superfluous cash in the treasury was to get it out among the people. Congress is trying to shovel it out according to promise, and Mr. HARRISON can't consistently interfere.

HARRISON has so far lost the respect of Republican members of congress that he is made the object of their ridicule. "The little man in the White House" is the expression they commonly use in speaking of him. The contempt for the entire executive establishment is humorously expressed in the following lines, which are quoted with suggestive levity by Republican congressmen:

"Wanamaker runs a Sunday school, Levi runs a bar, The baby runs the White House, and I—here we are."

## Don't Depend on Democratic Quarrels.

From the Erie Dispatch, Rep. There are a great many Republican newspapers in Pennsylvania and in bordering States that are apparently working hard to persuade themselves and their readers into the belief that a quarrel is on foot between William L. Scott and William A. Wallace, and that the Republican nominee for Governor this year is going to have a walk-over on the day of election. It is true that for many years the rivalry of prominent Democrats in Pennsylvania and the consequent disorganization of that party has resulted in phenomenal Republican majorities, but when the Democrats have been united they have invariably pressed the Republicans closely and occasionally have won a victory. There is the best of evidence that this year will be one of Democratic harmony, and Republican leaders and Republican newspapers had best realize the situation before frittering away any advantages. Mr. Scott's first choice for Governor was apparently Pattison, but the opposition of the Wallace people and other considerations led to the abandonment of the ex-Governor and the substitution of Wallace himself, between whom and Scott all differences have been buried out of sight for the purpose of making a desperate struggle for the Governorship and the control of the Legislature in the hope of carrying Pennsylvania into the Democratic column for Cleveland in 1892.

## The Lies About Cleveland's Increasing Weight.

"Yes, I saw Mr. Cleveland," said a Washington Democrat who returned Saturday from a pilgrimage to New York, "and all these stories about his increasing obesity are the merest gossip. He looks just about as he did when he left Washington. If anything, in better physical health. He is a very hard worker, and his time is fully occupied with important law cases. He takes more exercise, however, than he did when he was here, and does not work so hard at night as he thought necessary to do when in public office. I think the change has done him good, and am sure that his estimable wife, who is to-day the most popular woman in New York, enjoys the domestic life they now lead much more than she did the engrossing duties of the lady of the White House."

## Free Raw Materials.

An Interesting Interview With Congressman Kerr.

Although the McKinley committee has backed out of the arrangement with the Chicago cattle ring, and under the pressure of public sentiment have allowed hides to remain on the free list, the following views of Congressman KERR concerning the proposed hide tax, as expressed to a correspondent of the Pittsburg Post, will be found interesting and instructive:

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Representative Kerr, of Clearfield, Pa., who represents one of the greatest leather and tanning constituencies in the country, gives some interesting data on the subject of a tax on hides. Every day Mr. Kerr is receiving protests from constituents, Republicans as well as Democrats, urging that hides should be kept on the free list. Your correspondent has had an interesting interview with Mr. Kerr on the subject.

"How will your district be affected if a tax of 14 cents per pound, as contemplated by the McKinley bill, is put upon hides?" was asked.

"It will seriously cripple the tanning industry in Central Pennsylvania, and will affect many contingent interests if the bill should become a law," replied Mr. Kerr.

"Is the tanning industry pretty large in the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania district?"

"Yes sir. The value of the products of tanneries in Clearfield, Centre, Clinton, Forest and Elk counties, for the year 1889, was a little over \$6,000,000."

"In what way will this industry be affected by a tax on hides?"

"My dear sir, that is a question covering considerable ground. The tax on hides, as contemplated by this Republican tariff measure, will impose an annual burden of \$200,000 on the tanneries in my district, and will reduce the wages of the large number of men and boys employed therein. In the counties of Elk, Forest, Clearfield, McKean, Cameron, and, in fact, all that section bordering on the Allegheny mountains from New York to the Maryland line, a large number of men are employed in stripping hemlock bark every season, to be used in the tanning of leather. The wages of these people will be decreased more or less and the price of the leather member will be affected by this tax to a certain extent. We expect mischief will be caused by this change of policy concerning hides."

"Has the leather business been profitable in the past without this tax?"

"How THE INDUSTRY HAS GROWN."

"It is only since hides have come into the free list of duty that the shoe and leather business has assumed such magnificent proportions. We exported nearly \$12,000,000 worth of leather last year, and many millions worth of boots and shoes, giving employment to many thousands of people in this country at fair wages. One striking fact that would be a good study for those who contend that in taxing one class of citizens for the benefit of another class both classes are helped, is this: Better wages and more regular employment is given to the employes and operators in the boot and shoe factories and the tanneries than is given to the employes in the woolen factories of this country. Yet wool is taxed."

"If the shoe and leather industry is to be crippled by a hide tax, do you understand why they are determined to insist upon it?"

"THE POOR MAN SUFFERS."

"Yes, they put this burden on every poor man who stands in shoe leather in obedience to the demand made by the cattle syndicates of the West. The cattle ring under the promise of protection helped to elect Harrison and gave success to the Republican party. This is their reward."

"But the supporters of the McKinley tariff bill say it will help the farmers?"

"That is a ruse. Did you ever know of any tax helping farmers? The present Ways and Means committee is not organized in the interest of the farmer. The average farmer will pay out for shoes many times the amount he will receive for hides during the year, consequently this tax is another burden. Protection to all classes is impossible, and it would amount to nothing. Protection must come to a few at the expense of the many."

A DELIBERATE PURPOSE.

"These Republicans, when they began this system, selected the classes they wished to help, and these they have been fostering at the expense of the farmers and laborers of this country. The one class has become rich, the other poor. The protected class is seeking more protection, and each new session of congress finds them clamoring for more. If this system prevails much longer this country will cease to be a government of the people, by the people, for the people. It will soon be a government of the classes, by the classes, for the classes."

I am in favor of free raw materials and unrestricted trade with Canada and the Americas. All we want is an opportunity for our manufactured products in this country. Such a condition will revive our drooping industries and bring prosperity. But with the Republican party in power, in control of every branch of the Federal government, it will probably enact more legislation in the interest of capital, neglecting the interest of labor, but not without my protest.

## A Distressing Scarcity of Friends.

Senator Ingalls recently called upon Secretary Noble and solicitedly urged the appointment of a Kansas friend to the position in that State. Secretary Noble stated that he appreciated the situation, writes the correspondent of the Kansas City Times, "but," said he, "the difficulty is that the President wants to appoint a friend of his own to that position." "Ah, indeed?" replied Mr. Ingalls; "will you please tell me his name?" "I am not at liberty to give his name," courteously replied the Secretary. "I would like very much to learn his name," retorted the Kansas Senator; "Kansas gave Harrison 80,000 majority; but if he has a friend in Kansas now I certainly am not acquainted with him." At which sally there was a tableau in Secretary Noble's office.

## An Embarrassed Boss.

Philadelphia Times.

No man can better understand than Quay the gravity of the sudden eruption of crystallized Republican sentiment against Delamater as Quay's gubernatorial candidate. He knows the ability and fighting qualities of such men as Emory and Lee; he knows their purpose and their power; he knows the peril of advancing in face of such a fire, and the peril of retreating when it involves the confession of defeat in leadership; and he will doubtless take a horizontal view of the thorny cross-roads and decide promptly which to choose. Herebefore Delamater has been accepted as Quay's candidate, made so by passive rather than active assent, but now he must either accept battle with the challenging opposition by declaring for Delamater or he must silence the hostile batteries by distinctly separating himself from the Delamater cause.

There are serious embarrassments which now confront Quay. He has been conceded the power to name the candidate for Governor, and if he should fail to assert that power, he must confess defeat and dethronement in leadership. If he halts in asserting his supremacy, his own lines would be hopelessly broken and his enemies would leap to the front and take the command he practically surrenders. Quay is nothing if not heroic, and there is little doubt that he will be in the fight to the end, and that he will either boldly unfurl the Delamater flag or negotiate Delamater's retirement and name another as his candidate.

The cross-roads have been reached by Quay with unexpected suddenness, and it is not likely that those who have so defiantly challenged him will long be left in doubt as to his purpose. Whether the nominee for Governor shall be Delamater or another, he will be the choice of Quay, and that choice will soon be known to all, whether publicly proclaimed by Quay or not.

## The Irrepressible Conflict in Kentucky.

Thirty Outlaws Are Besieged in an Old Barn by the Military.

HARLAN COURT HOUSE, Ky., April 18.—A deadly fight occurred this morning at 1.20 o'clock, seventeen miles east of here, up in the Black mountains, between a detail of state troops, consisting of sixteen privates, Lieutenant Milton and Sergeant Pullin, and about thirty outlaws who were fortified in an old barn.

Five of the soldiers were wounded. It is not known how many of the outlaws were killed, as they still have possession of the barn. Corporal Blanton was sent after reinforcements, but he left immediately after the firing began. The troops have the barn surrounded, and it will be impossible for those on the inside to make their escape. The only two roads which run from the place of action are guarded by pickets, who are instructed to allow no one to pass toward town, as it was thought best to keep the news of the conflict from the people about here until after the reinforcements had reached the place.

The particulars, as well as can be learned at this hour, are as follows: Yesterday afternoon Captain Gaither, who is the commanding officer, was informed that a body of lawless men, some of whom had been indicted for various offenses, were fortified at the above mentioned locality, and had refused to surrender to the civil authorities. He was asked for a detail of his men to go out with some of the civil officers for the purpose of arresting them, and he at once sent sixteen privates in charge of Lieutenant Milton, Sergeant Pullin and Corporal Blanton. They reached the place last evening, expecting to find the men they were pursuing in a private house, about 600 yards beyond the barn from which they were fired upon.

The attack was not looked for at that point, and came so unexpectedly that it demoralized the soldiers for a moment or two, but they soon rallied, surrounded the barn and began firing into it from every direction when it was thought best to cease action and hold the fort until the reinforcements arrived with more ammunition.

It is believed that a severe fight will take place as soon as the additional troops reach the place, for the outlaws are fortified, well armed with Winchester rifles, and swear that they will not surrender, and the soldiers are determined and want revenge for those who have been shot down. It is impossible to hear anything further at this writing, and it will be impossible to get further particulars before late tonight.

## An English View of the Pennsylvania Limited.

The London Railway Times says: The railway journey between New York and Chicago is somewhat less than one thousand miles. One train each way makes the run over the Pennsylvania Railroad's lines in twenty-four hours, and that is practically the fastest railway traveling known in the United States. But while speed is not remarkably high, there are various comforts of an unusual character which may tend to whittle away the tedium of the trip. A traveler sends this description of the luxuries enjoyed, and he did not write it himself, but dictated it to an official whose services are at command on the train: "A stenographer using a typewriter is the latest addition to this wonderful train. A ladies' waiting maid preceded him. We may now consider it about complete. Of course you know there is a barber, and lighting by electricity. In the observation car we are supplied with the leading daily papers, and with the Government Weather Bureau reports. Financial quotations of the market are brought in as we proceed. These are indispensable to the ordinary American. He does not wish to be many minutes out of the reach of the markets during business hours." The observation car is in the rear of the train, but it seems to be less used for sight-seeing than as a reading-room. About a century hence a train de luxe of this description may be heard of on the continent making the journey from Paris to Pekin. Journeys in this country are too short to warrant our companies venturing upon the experiment rashly.

## A Mother and Child Burned to Death.

Westover, Clearfield County, Pa., April 22.—On last Saturday afternoon a horrible accident occurred about three miles from this place. The victims were Mrs. Pentico, aged 33 years, and daughter, aged 5. As no person witnessed the accident except the unfortunate mother and a 2-year-old babe, the details have to be guessed by the surrounding circumstances.

It appears that Mrs. Pentico had gone out in the woods to procure kindling to light the fire, leaving the little girl and babe in the house. Shortly after she had left she heard screaming, and upon running to the house found the little girl enveloped in flames. Seeing her mother the child immediately ran and caught around her, thus setting her on fire. As their shanty is situated in the woods quite a distance from any neighbor, no one knew of the accident until a little girl went there on an errand, which is supposed to have been an hour after the sad occurrence. She immediately summoned help, but the child was dying when the nearest neighbor reached the dreadful scene, and it was plainly seen that the mother could not live more than a couple of hours. At 9 o'clock she had breathed her last.

The funeral took place yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The writer personally visited the shanty on Sunday and viewed the remains. The mother's flesh was so burned that it came loose from her ribs and the little girl's face was charred into a hard crisp. Of that family there remains the grief-stricken husband and one child. The people were very poor and have the sympathy of the entire community.

## Another Bloody Battle.

One Gang of Outlaws Kills Another from Ambush in Kentucky.

CATLETTSBURG, Ky., April 22.—Three brothers, John, Smith and William Baisden, three desperadoes known throughout this section, were shot by a gang headed by Jim Brewer, on Pigeon Creek eighty miles from here Friday. The trouble which led to the killing dates back several years, when Brewer forced John Baisden from his bed and made him run for his life. Since then Baisden has been on a still hunt. Friday Brewer gathered a party of friends and waited for the outlaws in ambush. Firing was not begun until the three brothers were in close gunshot, John and Smith being killed outright and William being wounded. He is not expected to survive, but was placed in jail at Logan Court House. Further trouble is expected between the two factions. For several years the Baisdens have been branded as outlaws and a reward of \$2,000 has been set on their heads.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 22.—Additional details have been received regarding the ambushing of soldiers by outlaws at Black Mountain. Members of the militia were ambushed there. It is now certain that four soldiers were killed on Saturday.

## The Issue Broadly Defined.

Philadelphia Record.

Without the living principle of Tariff Reform to inspire the Democratic party it would be, like its political rival, a mere organized appetite for spoils. When Cleveland was defeated because he had the courage and patriotism to go before the country upon his great issue he was exultantly predicted that the Democracy would retreat in dismay from their high ground; yet never were the Democrats more united nor more determined on any question than they now are in regard to the issue of Tariff Reform. On the other hand, the Republican politicians, emboldened by their victory of 1888 and stimulated by the monopolists whose fat they tried out in that campaign, are resolved to push the policy of Tariff Spoilation to the extreme, as the bill of the Ways and Means Committee clearly indicates. Thus the issue between the two great parties has been broadly defined. There is no standing ground between the camps of Tariff Reform and Tariff Spoilation.

## Slaughter on the Railroad Track.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., April 16.—This morning shortly after 6 o'clock three Polanders, who were walking on the Pennsylvania railroad track near Union Furnace, were struck by an eastbound freight and two of the men were instantly killed, the third escaping with very serious injuries. Yesterday an unknown tramp was killed at the same place in a precisely similar manner. The names of the two Polanders who were killed to day were Joseph Rusnoskie, age 25 years, of Plymouth, Luzerne county, and Antoin Akelaitis, of Shenandoah.

On the body of the former was found a miner's certificate dated December 28, 1889, given by the board of miners' examiners of the Third Luzerne district. Both men were frightfully mutilated. Rusnoskie's skull was fractured, his left leg broken and his right foot entirely off.

Akelaitis' head was crushed in, his neck broken and his legs fractured. The bodies of both were covered with contusions. The men were cleanly and comfortably dressed. Word was received this afternoon from a brother and sister of Rusnoskie, who live in Plymouth, and provision will be made by them to have both bodies sent on to Luzerne county for interment.

The name and character of the injuries of the unfortunate men's companion could not be ascertained here. He was taken back to Spruce Creek. The accident occurred on a sharp curve as the men were stepping from the north track out of the way of a west-bound train to the south track.

## Grand Army Meeting This Year.

The Grand Army of the Republic will meet in Boston this year, and the citizens are stirring themselves to make the meeting all the veterans could desire and in all respects all it should be. Nothing is to be done by halves. The State will contribute \$50,000, the city \$25,000, and the citizens will put up \$100,000 more to cover deficiencies. A Boston paper says: "Massachusetts will be disappointed if the coming encampment fails to attain unexampled dimensions."

## Greed Suppressing Truth.

Philadelphia Times.

The whole atmosphere in Washington is so poisoned by the exaltations of greed in the desperate struggle of monopoly combines to increase taxes systematically suppressed and often intelligent and honest aims are imposed upon. The combined forces of inordinate greed are heard everywhere in Washington; in the White House, in the Senate, in the House, in committees, in the lobbies, in the hotels, on the streets, while the people, those who must pay the taxes, are unheard in the national capital.

Even so intelligent and reliable a correspondent as Mr. Carson, of the Public Ledger, has been so far imposed upon by the inventions and pervasions which are thick in the atmosphere of Washington as to grossly misrepresent the great industries of the country which use tin-plate as their chief raw material. His statement disputes the fruit and vegetable canners in the claim that they produce \$12,000,000 of canned goods per annum, because, as he says, the total importation of tin is only about 21,000,000 pounds, valued at \$7,279,460. The official table of imports for the last fiscal year shows over 717,000,000 pounds of tin-plate imported, valued at over \$21,000,000, upon which the tariff duty alone—or the direct tax imposed upon our tin-plate workers, now numbering nearly 800,000—was \$7,279,459.72, or a tax of 34.60 per cent. Another error of the same correspondent puts the present tariff tax upon the iron sheet used for tin at 23 cents when it is only 14 cents. It is now proposed to increase this tax upon our vast tin industries and upon the whole people as consumers 120 per cent. This would make the tariff tax on tin-plate about 73 per cent., and impose upon our small farmers, consumers of canned fruits and vegetables, and other users of tin, an annual tax of over \$15,000,000, and for what? Simply to enable one tin-plate combine to manufacture the article and extort so many millions from the industries of the country.

The plate was always admitted free until 1842 when it was taxed 23 per cent., and that increased to 15 per cent. in 1846 to increase revenue. In 1859 it was reduced to 8 per cent., and it was increased to 10 per cent. in 1861 and again increased in 1862 to 25 per cent. as a war measure, and reduced to 15 per cent. in 1872. In 1875 the duty was made specific at 1.1 cent per pound. In 1882 the tin-plate combine was formed that is now demanding the monstrous tax of over \$16,000,000 per annum on the people for the benefit of a few monopolists, and it then appealed to Congress to increase the duty to 23 cents per pound. There was such a popular revolution against it that Congress was compelled not only to reduce the demand of the extortionate combine but to reduce the tax to 1 cent per pound, and it has remained at that figure until now.

If tin-plate cannot be manufactured in this country with a tax of 34 1/2 per cent. on consumers, it should not be manufactured at all. In fact it could be made here now at a fair profit, but that industry has been delayed solely to compel such increased taxes upon the people as would establish a complete tin-plate monopoly; and the whole battle now is for monopoly and greed against the hundreds of thousands of farmers who grow vegetables and fruits for canning and are general consumers of tin and the nearly 800,000 of American workmen now employed in the tin industries. There is only one side to the question outside of Washington among the people who pay the taxes, but the national capital is besieged by greed and powerful monopoly, and the truth is seldom heard, and truth should be mightiest in the cause of the sovereign people of the Republic.

## Quay Tempts Wanamaker.

The Republican Boss Takes the Postmaster General Up on a High Mountain.

WASHINGTON Correspondent of Pittsburg Post. HUNTINGDON, Pa., April 20.—The interest here in the Pennsylvania governorship fight is increasing. The comment is not confined to any one party or any one set of men. The very fact that there is a chance of knocking out Quay puts all Democrats on the qui vive and a goodly number of Republicans as well. The fact is there is a very healthy contingent of Republican senators and representatives who would secretly rejoice at the downfall of the party boss. Quay has too much of a pull at the White House to suit them, while it is notorious fact that the great majority of senatorial requests have met with nothing but chilly rebuff.

An interesting bit of gossip about the Pennsylvania situation floating about the lobbies to-day is that Quay, on his return from Florida, found such a dissonance in the camp that he made up his mind to drop Delamater. The question then arose who to lead the ticket with. It is said a friend of Wanamaker's suggested that the postmaster general's name, and that Quay clasped his hands and ejaculated: "Just the thing; why didn't that occur to me?" The story runs that a conference was held between the postmaster general and Quay, at which the former's private secretary was present and the postmaster general declined.

Further, that at a subsequent meeting at the postmaster general's house it was suggested to him by Quay that if he would run he (Quay) would insure his election as governor, and put him on the ticket as vice president with a Western man, giving him first the vote of Pennsylvania in the convention for President.

This is said to have staggered the postmaster general, who saw in it a possible blow at Harrison, which he was willing to make, provided always he were sure of being elected governor and of Quay's good faith in carrying out the program. It is further said Mr. Quay was quite indignant over the postmaster general's hesitation, and left him abruptly, saying: "The deal is off."

This story can not be verified to-night. Naturally the postmaster general's private secretary declines to talk, and Mr. Wanamaker is out of town.