## nly Standard Patterns.

atest Styles for each month are d a week or ten days ahead of er pattern in the market, and oubt the designs or styles are perior to any other pattern. t be deceived by buying a so-eap pattern, which is advertised OTHER MAKES. It is not so e inferior in MAKE, STYLE and SEAM ALLOWANCE. Do not run of spoiling a good dress or waist the sake of only 5 or 10 cents, by

## IG W. NICHOLS nt for Standard Patterns.

BUSINESS IMPROVING.

Montreal Gazette: Generally when are asked about the state of trade

are asked about the state of trade are the reporter to the wholesale and this hint was acted upon when ative houses of five different lines were interviewed.

ros., dry goods, said: "The outlook are hopeful just now, and although a some parts of the country not me the payments generally have been nded to. There is a rise in cottons, olens are also stiffer, and people h more apt to buy in the rising han when it is failing. Purchasers ried a good deal from the lessons at depression, and they have become onservative. Things are certainly tter. One of our men has just remon the Northwest and British Colnid he reports a new feeling altogethere, and this seems to be the case."

ave a great deal to be thankful for sountry regarding the present conditrade," began the senior member of of Crathern, Caverhill & Co., hard-Payments have been fairly well and ok much better than last year. Queerhaps in the best condition of all inces, but a large increase in orders Northwest appears to indicate that lave taken fresh courage up there, fact, our advices are in that directions.

faclean & Co., millinery, said: "Payave been well met and we think the buyers this fail will be more etxenin former years. Customers do not re than they can sell, and it is quite hat the country will be in a better n this fail than the city. Quebec is t, although Ontario is not badly off w, and things appears to be all right Ottawa valley. We do not see that hould be any apprehension as to the

e, Martin & Co., groceries, said: ovince of Quebec appears to be in a ondition. Our paper has been well for and the people are certainly getter off. We can see this from the lity of goods that we have so generchased, compared with former years, s being made all over by the dairy, and the rise in the price of hay we a splendid effect in the Three and other districts. It is likewise that people have bank accounts and

TSON, CUTLER & CO.'S MILL.

eat Improvements Made in the In-

nill at Indiantown owned by Stetson, & Co. will, it is expected, be turning ther at the rate of about 100,000 feet in a very short time. A Sun rewho visited the mill yesterday was a that if all went well the machinery e started this afternoon or tomorrow latest.

latest, the first of May last artisans began pon this mill and have been steadily ed ever since. The result is practinew mill. True it is, the exterior of ding has not been very greatly change the inside is almost new. A large of recommendation, here been placed. of new machinery has been placed tion. All the belting and a greater the shafting, the carriages, chains,

iding some 40 feet square has been on the northern or upper side of the building to accommodate the machinil the timber under the sawing floor en renewed. The mill is now provided new log slip, worked by means of bringing the logs into the building tically by means of an endless chain, re delivered on live (revolving) rollers to run either way. These rollers will the log along to a circular butting thich will cut off the ends and reduce to the required length. The log will erolled to the right and delivered on rriage for the gang saws, or to the left e band saw. After being sawed, the will be carried to the edger on live after which, by means of transfer fit will be placed on another series rollers and brought into the hands of rveyor. When he has completed his ement, it will be allowed to roll out ar of the mill into the yard, where will be men to receive it.

ourse a log will become boards or and they will pass through these marvery rapidly when the mill gets runmoothly.

very rapidity when the mill gets funmoothly.

the back dirt, edgings, etc., will be
erred to the furnace room, 160 feet disy an endless chain. Beneath the sawor is a box or trough through which
hain will be kept moving constantly.

If the gang, band saws, lath, clapmachines, etc., are spouts emptying
the larger one, so that the refuse from
se-machines will be carried out of the
entirely, automatically. The edgings
me of the large refuse will be ground
ough to be carried out in this manner
trare known to mill men as hogs. The
st after it leaves the mill will be sepfrom the edgings, etc., and carried to
liers.

said to be the only contrivance of n the province, and is a wonderful ig invention. part of the machinery was supplied him by this firm. Mr. Hendall came

CIGARETTES AND CRIME.

rette smoker need not necessarily rigarette smoker need not necessarily criminal, but the experience of the in charge of the station houses goes we that nearly all criminals are digarmokers. As a rule the first thing that alical sakes for after being locked up is kage of cigarettes, says the Louisville exertal

widows wear crape

## PAGES. ST. JOHN WEEKLY SUN. PAGES.

VOL. 18.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1895.

A LONG SEPARATION.

Brother and Sister Separated for Fifty-five Years.

It is Quite a Romantic Story That Wm. Robinson of Gibson Told a Gleaner Reporter.

He and His Sister Alice Par ed When Children and Knew Not the Whereabouts of Each Other Until Last Winter.

(Fredericton Gleaner.)

in St. John Mrs. Robinson was joined

by her second husband and went with him to Boston, leaving William to be

looked after by the late Martin Le-

ment, father of Wm. Lemont, while

his sister Alice was looked after by her

uncle. One bright summer morning in the year 1840 Mr. Lemont took the

steamer for his home in Hampstead,

bringing his adopted son with him.

William and his sister kissed each oth-

er good-by on the Indiantown wharf, little thinking that they would be lost

to one another for 55 years. Such was the case, however; they neither saw

nor heard of one another for that long

term of years. One day last winter

A. G. Clark, who formerly lived in Aibtrt county, but is now a resident of

Gibson, while in conversation with Mr.

Robinson, suddenly paused, looked at

him, and asked him if he had not a

I used to have," said Mr. Robinson,

"but I was parted from her 55 years ago, and having seen nor heard noth-

ing of her since, cannot say whether

she is in the land of the living or not.

But what makes you ask that question?" he said to Mr. Clarke. That

gentleman then went on to relate how

he lived in Albert county for a number of years quite handy to Henry Han-

had learned that she had been separ-

ated from a brother years ago, and had lost all trace of him since. While

talking to Mr. Robinson the likeness between him and Mrs. Handria recall-

ed her story to him, thus the question as to whether Mr. Robinson did not

HAVE A SISTER ONCE UPON A

TIME.

Mr. Clark went on to relate to Mr.

should write a letter to his niece

Albert county, who lives close to Mrs.

Handria, informing her of all the facts of the case and asking her to relate the circumstances to Mrs. Handria.

The letter was delayed in a large snow

blockade, and no answer was received

to it until three weeks had elapsed. After the lapse of that time Mr. Rob-

dria informing him of all the facts of

their separation on the Indiantown

wharf giving the list of her relatives.

and relating the history of her life af-

ter the separation. The identity was

thus established beyond dispute. Mrs.

Handria wanted much to see her bro-

ther, and asked him if he could not

come to Albert county without delay.

He replied that he would just as soon

as possible. He could not make ar-

rangements to visit her until June last.

On the 27th of that month he started

station on the 28th and asking her to

he was met hy her husband Mr Han-

dria. They live about nine miles from

Albert station. As they neared the

house Mr. Robinson saw a woman

standing on the roadside, shading the

sun from her eyes with her hand and

looking away off in the direction from

which the team was coming. "Is that

band. "Yes." he replied, "that is Alice,

long lost brother." Dismounting at

years ago was vividly recalled to Mr.

HE WAS TOO MUCH OVERCOME

too was visibly affected. Her

William responded by clasp-

to harry his sister with questions.

hand quivered and her voice trem-

bled as she said, "Is that you, Wil-

ing his sister in his arms. First they

sobbed and then they laughed. Their

of that meeting will never be forgot-

other's story and how kindly fate had

dealt with them, Mrs. Handria said,

Well, William, God has been good

Mrs. Handria has been married

forty-two years and is now the moth-

daughters are married and one lives

is dead, another is living in Boston,

at home with her parents. One son

and the third follows a seafaring life.

Mr. Robinson said he was delighted

circumstances. She is well married,

has a cosy home, and is happy and

contented. They will both, however,

finish the balance of their journey through life more happy and content-

ed still, now that communication has

pathways. Children when they last

parted, and both grandparents when

they meet again. It was only by

chance that they met again when

they did, and now that they have

again be broken.

n re-established between their

see his sister in such comfortable

the house, the parting scene of

Robinson's mind, and

said Mr. Robinson to her hus-

her, having notified her be-

"Yes, I have a sister, or at least

Meet Last Week in Annual Session at Fifty-five years ago Wm. Robinson Amherst. of Gibson arrived in St. John from Great Britain with his mother and sisttr. William was then 8 years and his sister 12. Shortly after their arrival

Amherst, Aug. 13 .- The Maritime Grand Council of the Royal Templars of Temperance opened here yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in Royal Templars' hall. The officers and delegates present are G. S., James K. Flemming, Peel, N. B.; P. C., John Bryenton, Moncton; chaplain, E. W. Brownell; secretary, W.L.McLeod, Nashwaaksis, N. B.; trustees, J. W. Taylor, Harvey; L. Reed, Fredericton, and Richard Attridge, Doaktown, and general man-Rev. Dr. D. V. Lucas, Grimsley, Ont. Delegates—Fred Turner, Brookdale Miss Minnie Murphy, Doaktown; Mrs. McFarlane, Nashwaaksis; J. G. Simonson, Centreville; Miss Bettie L. Young, Nashwaak; Miss Ella N. Harrison Peel; Geo. S. Wry, Sackville; W. N. Miner, Mount Whately; A. R. Watt, Amherst; F. D. Hamilton, Fredericton J. Hiram Bradley, Gibson, N. B.; W. S Keith, Rockport; Percy D. Ayer, Moncton; J. W. Mathinson, Thompson, N. S.; Allan Hoben, Gibson; I. J. Shiply, Amherst; F. D. Davidson, Gibson; W. H. McNiven, Moncton; P. G. Porteous Louisville: C. T. F. Craig, Bridgetown C. S. Woodling, Halifax; W. A. Taylor,

Hampstead with Mr. Lemont and

upwards of 20 years without hearing

Those who have separated from

dear friends for a number of years

and have at last met them again can imagine the joy of the meeting be-tween Mr. Robinson and his sister

better than anypody can describe it

ROYAL TEMPLARS

each other up for lost.

ever since.

The reports of the various officers which were read, showed on increase in membership of 1,500 for the past dria, who married a Miss Robinson. In conversation with Mrs. Handria he year, the total membership now being

Thirty-six lodges have been organ ized during the year, and the order in every way had been most progressive. Rev. Dr.Lucas was made an honorary member of the council. W. V. Buchanan spoke on the extension of the order and its progression in the upper provinces. In Nova Scotia it had pro-

gressed beyond his expectations.

In the evening a public meeting,

The speaker of the evening was Rev. Dr. McLeod, who spoke at length on the report of the Royal Commission and upon the report of the minority.

Amherst, Aug. 15.— At yesterday morning's session of the Grand Council of the Royal Templars of Temperance. inson received a letter from Mrs. Han- the select degree committee reported that renewed activity should be urged to further the advancement of that branch of the order. Discussion was taken on the report by Messrs. Buchanan, Law, Fleming, Reed, Huestis McFarlane, Davidson, Simonson and others. It was decided that further deputies be appointed to further push the work. Many additional delegates meeting at the Methodist church in the evening was well attended. Councillor Fleming presided. An efficient choir rendered appropriate music W W Ruchanan in a brief address, eulogized Rev. Dr. Lucas as a man of much travel and experience Rev. Dr. Lucas, the speaker of the evening, delivered a most exhautive address, at times growing very pathetic and at others producing much merriment. Mr. Lucas 's to remain in the provinces for next two months in the interest of the

The next place of meeting was for St. John..

COPPER CAN BE WELDED

IRON. Three Men in Pittsburg Said to Have Discovered the Lost Art.

Pittsburg, Aug. 11.-George Cromley, Cornelius Shay and John Ryan, iron workers, have discovered the lost art of welding copper to iron or steel. They show several samples of the metal perfectly welded. The last record history gives of these metals having been welded was in Scandinavia, 500 B. C. The value of the discovery come in the fact that copper offers greater resistence to the action of salt water than any other metal. The Carnegie company has offered the men a fixed price for the secret, A shop has been fitted up for the men at the Home-

stead plant, where tomorrow the men

propose to weld a plate of copper to an

ingot of nickel steel armorplate. The

Carnegie company hopes to be able to

cover all armor plates for the big bat-

tleships with copper. HIDES OF 100 STEERS FOR ONE

BELT. Hartford, Aug. 13.—The largest helt in the world has recently been made city for the Washburn & Mien Manufacturing Company of Worcester. It is 118 fet long, 78 inches wide, and is four-ply. It took the hides of one hundred steers to make it.

done so, the tie that binds them will Mr. Robinson is an employe at the land for attempted murder was Mar-Canada Eastern station, Gibson. Af- tin Doyle, who was executed at Chester leaving Indiantown he went to ter, on Aug 26, 1861.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

lived with him 17 years, when he mar-ried, and a few years afterwards moved to Gibson, where he has lived The Case of Michael Daley, Who His sister, after the parting, went to live with her uncle, Garrett Ross, near Sussex, a point only 65 miles distant from Hampstead. Yet they were that close to one another for is Elected to the Commons.

Dr. Tanner Complains of the Conduct. of Hon A. J. Baltour. from each other, and finally giving

> Lord Rosebery Speaks in the House of Lords on the Irish Question.

London, Aug. 15 .- After adjournment the house of commons met again at 4 o'clock, and the formal business in condisposed of. Then Sir Richard Webster, conservative M. P. for the Isle of Wight division of Hampshire, and formerly attorney general, moved that a certified copy for the trial and conviction of Michael Daly, the dynamiter, who was recently elected to parlia-ment, representing Limerick, although he was convicted in 1884 of having been engaged in a dynamite conspiracy, be furnished to the house, and that the governor of Portland prison present a certificate to the effect that

Daly is still a prisoner in that prison.

John Redmond, member for Waterford city, Parnellite, protested against the motion and insisted upon a division. Sir Richard Webster's motion was finally carried by a vote of 314 to

Then Dr Tanner, member for the middle division of Cork, anti-Parnellite, created quite a scene. He was intensely excited, and said that before decision in the Daly matter was arrived at he would call the attention of the house to the indecorous behavior of the gentlman who sits beside him (Hon. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury). Continuing, Dr. Tanner remarked that when men stand up and do their best for a poor man who is in prison, there is no reason why the gentlemen sitting on the treasury benches should snigger and sneer in a way unbecoming of gentlemen or of members of the house. Dr. Tanner's remarks were interrupted by loud cries of 'Order."

Thomas Woodhouse Leigh, membe for the southwest division of Lancashire, conservative, moved the reply to the Queen's speech, saying there was not much to criticise in it.

Herbert Robertson, member for Hack-ney, conservative, seconded the motion. Previous to the debate on the Queen's speech, however, consideration of the Daly matter was made the order of the day for Monday.

Mr. Clark went on to relate to Mr. Robinson that Mrs. Handria had been brought up by an uncle named Garrett Ross, and that she had also told him of another uncle, John Robinson. "Yes," said Mr. Robinson, almost overcome by the grant filters, the green of the opposition, congratulation of another uncle, John Robinson. "Yes," said Mr. Robinson, almost overcome by the grant filters, the green of the opposition, congratulation of Mr. Leigh for touching upon Armenia, and said he trusted the question would not be allowed to stop, and that the government would be firm in the grant filters, the government would be firm in the grant filters. The opposition is a sisting upon reform. The opposition is allowed to stop, and the grant filters of indicate the government would be firm in the grant filters. The grant filters in the grant filters of the opposition, congratulation with a sister william Vernon Harcourt, the leader of the opposition, congratulation will be defined by the grant filters of the opposition, congratulation will be defined by the grant filters of the opposition, congratulation will be defined by the grant filters of the opposition, congratulation will be defined by the grant filters of the opposition, congratulation will be defined by the grant filters of the opposition, congratulation will be defined by the grant filters of the opposition, congratulation will be defined by the grant filters of the opposition, congratulation will be defined by the grant filters of the opposition of the definition will be defined by the grant filters of the opposition of the definition will be defined by the grant filters of the opposition of the definition of the defi Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the lenged the government to say it was prepared to extend the boun-daries of the empire without informing

parliament. In regard to Ireland, Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt remarked that the late government unfortunately, was unable to settle the great question in connecon with that country. Ireland, he added, never was more peaceful than now, and was the government wise in adjourning for six months without ex-

Mr. Balfour, the conservative leader agreed with the opposition leader's remarks in regard to Armenia and said the government was doing its best to carry out the policy of the Earl of Kimberly. As to Chitral, Mr. Balfour remarked that the right hor. gentleman's criticisms of the course of the government in this connection were not well founded. The govern-ment had not extended the boundaries of the empire, but, Chitral being within its boundaries. England could not nower in that quarter. In regard to not appear to be any pressing anxiety o bring forward land legislation be-

fore next session.

Mr. Redmond moved an amendment to the address, inviting the government to declare that there would be no delay in the Irish policy. Five-sixth of the electors of Ireland had declared in favor of home rule, and he protest ed that the verdict of the election was government that Ireland could not be satisfactorily governed from Westminster, and that the only remedy for her

ills was national self-government. Timothy Harrington, in the course of some remarks, declared that the liberal party had fled from home rule, whereupon Dr. Charles K. D. Tanner had created a scene in the house earlier in the day, shouted out, "A lie! Loud and indignant cries of "Order" were heard from both sides of the house. Dr. Tanner declining to withdraw the expression, the speaker nam-

The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. secretary of state for the colonies moved that Dr. Tanner be suspended. A division was called for, but Dr. Tanner failed to find a teller, and the speaker declared the motion carried. Dr. Tanner was thereupon requested withdraw, but he arose and addressed the speaker amidst loud cries! order. The sergeant-at-arms walked up the floor of the house to where Dr. Tanner stood. Dr. Tanner then quitted the house, accompanied by the sergeant-at-arms, shouting all the way, "Judas." The house then ad-

It was not noticeable that during the absence of Hon. A. J. Balfour, the government leader in the house, at the moment of the Tanner scene Hon. Joseph Chamberlain assumed the temperary leadership of the house, which prescriptively belonged to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exphequer, or to Hon. J. Goschen, first lord of the admiralty. Dr. Tanner's sus-

pension lasts for one week. In the house of lords, Lord Rosebery,

the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Ripon, Earl Spencer and Baron Tweedmouth, were present when the Duke of Mariboro moved the address in reply to the Queen's speech, approv-ing of its contents. He said he noped Earl Codagon, as lord lieutenant of Ireland, would continue that firm po-licy which was carried out by the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour when the latter was chief secretary of Ireland. He also remarked that he trusted the government, during recess, would consider the question of husbandry and make

tress existing. Baron Amphill, seconded the motion and said he was confident that there would be a master hand at the helm and he was sure the government would

a serious attempt to relieve the dis-

Lord Rosebery congratulated the Duke of Marlboro and Baron Amphill on the able manner in which they had fulfilled their task. Referring to the Queen's speech, he asked what mea-sures were intended respecting Chnia and wanted details as to how the massacre had occurred. The ex-premier also expressed himself as being cer-tain that the Marquis of Salisbury thought it as necessary as the late government to obtain guarantees from the Sultan of Turkey against a recurrence of the atrocities in Armenia. Reviewing the elections just held; Earl Rosebery dwelt upon the fickleness of electoral results. The ex-premier also said that though the policy of the liberals must have altered, their principles were unaltered. He was not prepared to adopt the view that the elections settled the Irish question.

The scism existing among the Irish parties were regrettable, but that would not prevent that the question of self-government for Ireland, which would have to be granted. The government, Lord Rosebery continued, would be forced in time to acknowledge that the best means conducting Irish business is through the Irish. "I am convinced," he concluded, "that you will see home rule extended not only to Ireland, but possibly to Scotland, and I do not even

limit the evolution there."

The Marquis of Salisbury, the prime minister, then rose to reply. He said:
"The noble lord complains of the brevity of the Queen's speech. Where there is not much to be done it is not necssary to spend many words describing what is to be undertaken at this ession. The government holds that the abandonment of Chitral is unwise as a question of moral as well as physical strategy. But when introduce bills touching these matters it would be time enough to discuss

Regarding the massacre of missionaries at Ku Chong Lord Salisbury said: "There is every reason to believe that the Chinese government is sincerely desirous of punishing the perpetrators of the outrage and those who connived at it. Should any lukewarmness become discernable it will become our duty to supply its de-

With respect to Armenia we have be directed to obtaining an edequate guarantee for the carrying out of re-form. We have received the most Russia. The permanence of the sultan's rule is involved in the conduct he pursues. If the cries of misery continue, the sultan must rule to the conduct he pursues. If the cries of misery continue, the sultan must rule to the conduct he pursues and replied: "You shall do it."

Of course Clarkson kept his word, and, of course, there was an awful rule. and the fictitious strength which the powers have given the empire will fail it. The sultan will make a calamitous mistake if he refuses to accept the advice of the European powers relative to the elections"

dress in reply to the royal speech. London, Aug. 16 .- The Times says that when the division was called or Dr. Tanner's expulsion, numerous Irish members and some of the radicals quitted the house. Dr. Tanner may use the lobby, smoking rooms, etc. The scene was warmly discussed especialamong the new members, in the obby.

that Dr. Tanner, on his own responsi-bility, had given notice of two hundred motions to reduce the estim London, Aug. 16.-H. W. Lucey, in his department of scenes in parlia the Daily News, says: "Gerald Balfour presented himself under rarely avorable circumstances. Speaking in pleasant voice, with deliberation, he was upset neither by Dr. Tanner's interjections nor by Mr. Dillon's much nore damaging corrections. He achieved a decided success."

NEVER FLINCHED.

The earthquake a few days ago in dismay, horror and confusion were many humorous incidents, of which the following is a fair speci-

severe shocks took place, an engaged are going to defeat my confirmation. one of the houses on the Battery. The young gentleman, who was of a scientific turn of mind, at once thought of the possibility of a tidal wave. He stepped to the window, opened thrust out his hand, and instantly knew that his worst fears were rea-lized, for his hand went into water

just outside the window. He closed the window, returned to his sweetheart and told her the dreadful truth. As by one impulse clasped their arms round each other and stood in the middle of the room, calmly awaiting their doom.

They stood long, expecting the rush of the engulfing water, but it did not come. The delay was disappointing, for they had made up their minds to a little drama.

At last the delay and suspense became intolerable. The young man again went to the window. A little less hurried examination of the condition of things showed him that he had put his hand into a tub of water which stood just outside.-Exchange.

PRACTICAL POLITICS.

Each Other.

A Characteristic Story of Senator Gorman of Maryland,

Illustrating the Methods of This Consummate Politician, Who Never Forgets a Friend.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Senator Gorman is one of the most interesting men in America. This year he is to have a pretty hard fight to keep his state of Maryland from going over to the republicans, but the chances are he will come out of the struggle victorious. It is also pretty safe to say that President Cleveland will do nothing to encourage his Maryland admirers in their proposed revolt against the Gorman programme. Dan Lamont is the political manager for this administration and no one doubts that he has left enough influence at the White house to keep Mr. Cleve-land's fingers out of the Maryland pie. Of course Gorman is an odious boss, and it would be a good thing for the party to shelve him, but he is not wholly bad, and in the senate he is still a great power. The democratic party must depend a good deal upon Gorman for so shaping things next winter that the republicans shall not have it all there own way in '96. Most of the democrats in the senate are stupidan d lazy, and if Gorman can't hatch up some scheme to make trouble for the enemy no one can. It is about time Cleveland and Gorman were calling quits on their personal quarrel. Each has won a round,

Chicago in 1892, and attempted to get even by defeating repeal of the Sherman law. He would have won the game if Gresham had not come to the front at a critical moment and smashed Mr. Gorman's cleverly contrived compromise programme. Unconditional repeal of the Sherman law was a crusher for the Maryland man, but he bided his time. In the tariff bill he saw his opportunity for revenge, sail- any novelist dared to picture a messed in, and won after a desperate age delivered as this was by means-struggle. Thus Cleveland and Gorman of an ocean current, every reader, and are even, and shrewd Dan Lamont, who has all the time maintained it is time to stop fooling and consider sible actually occurred in Canna.—
the future of the democratic party.

Good Words. A characteristic story of Gorman, il-lustrating the methods of this con-

and it is a good place to call the

game. Gorman never forgave Cleve-

land for winning the nomination at

summate politician, is told here. When Harrison was president Gorman walked one day into the office of the first accepted the policy which our predecessors initiated, and our efforts will

tinue, the sultan must realize that Europe will become weary of appeals Maryland discovered their democratic enemy was controlling the appointment to an important office and they descended on the capital by train loads. They appealed to Wanamaker, Then they went to Harrison. Clarkson was called to the White house. 'Is it possible, Mr. Clarkson, you have promised Senator Gorman this office?" "Yes, it is his home town. He is a United States senator, and some courtesy is due him. Besides, Mr. President, an administration can well ar-

ford to have a friendly senator in the opposition." But Harrison was not appeased. He said it would not do to permit Gorman to control the appointment. "Then you will have to get a new postmaster general," said Clarkson quietly. "Do you mean to say you will re-sign because of a little postmaster-

ship ?" asked Harrison. "No. but I will resign rather than Gorman's man was appointed.

It is strange how one thing leads to another in this world. So it croved in this case. Some time later President Harrison was in distress about the collectorship at New Orleans. He wanted Warmoth to take it and that gentleman demurred. Harrison asked Clarkson to help him out. Clarkson telegraphed for Warmoth and succeeded in coaxing him into acceptance. His name was sent to the senate. That business appeared to be nicely settled. Charleston destroyed much property But it was not. They had forgotten and some lives. But amid the wild John Sherman, the big man with many little revenges to wreak. Late one night Warmoth rushed to

Clarkson's house. His eyes were ablaze and his tongue thick. "I'm ruined," he exclaimed. "They an old score. Defeat will ruin me, disgrace me. It will cost me my home. I will never dare live in Louisiana again. What in God's name shall I

Clarkson calmed Warmoth's fears. "Go to bed and sleep. I promise you you shall be confirmed." Early next morning a messenger from Clarkson was on his way to West Virginia, where Senator Gorman was on business of great importance. The messenger told the senator he was back to Washington the next day, when the judiciary committee was Sherman, Hoar and their friends had all arrangements made for

rejecting Warmoth. "But it is impossible for me to go," Gorman declared. "If I leave here now I will have to sacrifice \$50,000 or \$60,000 and I can't afford it." "Well, Mr. Clarkson will be much disappointed if you don't help him

out, said the messenger, sadly.
"Did Mr. Clarkson send you to me?"

asked Gorman of the messenger.

"Why did not you say so in the first place? That makes quite a difference. You go back and tell Clarkson I'll be Republican and Democrat Help at the committee meeting tomorrow. You tell him for every vote John Sherman gets against Warmoth I'll get two democratic votes for him, and if necessary will throw the whole democratic strength in executive session." Gorman kept his word. He saved the administration from defeat at the hands of revengeful John Sherman, averted the humiliation which Warmoth had bitterly declared would cost him his home, and paid a political debt at very great financial sacrifice

A WHIM OF THE TIDES.

an Incident which Demonstrates that Truth is Stranger than Fiction

In September, 1892, the daughter of the blacksmith in Canna, an island of the Hebrides, was wandering on the shore, gathering driftwood for fuel. distant from her father's house, she picked up a piece of wood, bearing the inscription, cut with a knife, "Lachlan Campbell, Bilbao, March 23, 1892." On taking it to her mother, she became much concerned, as this was the name er in Spain, and as would be the case with most people, certainly with highlanders, she could not get over the superstitions dread that this message from the sea was the harbinger of evil tidings regarding her son. The family of the proprietor did their best to calm her terror, exhorting her to wait for

When writing to her son she told nim of what had happened, and was greatly relieved on receiving a reply assuring her of his well being, but was astonished to learn that he perfectly remembered how, when on a holiday, he had written as described on a piece of wood and idly thrown it into the sea from a rock near Bilbao. We all know the power of ocean currents and need not be surprised at this piece of wood having been carritd about for six months, but the marvelous and, except for undoubted evidence, the incredible circumstance in this case is that this piece of wood, after its long drifting, should have been washed on the writer's mother lived, and that it should have been picked up by one of his own family and taken home. Had certainly every critic, would have depleasant relations with both men, says faith. And yet the apparently imposnounced the outrageous demand on

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assistant postmaster general. "Clarkson," said he, "I want to ask a favor of you. I want to control the appointment of postmaster in my town of Laurel, Md." The audacity of this request, coming from a democrat, astonished Clarkson, but one thoroughist bred like another, and he looked his visitor in the face a moment or two and replied: "You shall do it."

Of course Clarkson kept his word, and, of course, there was an awful row about it. The republicans of Maryland discovered their democrat-

its farmers—not to speak of begg.... actions, priests, conjurors and sailors. We : und its merchant class solice, patient, c. remely, shrewd, well-dressed, pattern shop-depers. We found its gendernen graceful, p.dished, generous and amiable. But the persantry constantly remind us of the country folk of continental Europe outside of Russia.

Theirs was the same simplicity of costume, intelligence and manners. They lived in very much the same little villages of thatched cottages. Theirs was the same awkwardness, shyness, cunning in trade, the same distrust of strangers and of strange things. The sharpest fracture of the comparison was seen in the Chinese farms; for where we were every handful of earth was almost literally bassed through the hands of its cultivators, every leaf was inspected, every inch watered, manured, watched and cared for as a retired Englishman looks after his back garden. The result was a fertility beyond compare, a glory of vegetation, a universality of cultivation that permitted no waste places. It was a system that always included the preparation of a second growth to be transplanted into the place of the main growth when the first reached its harvest. As commared with Japan, one feature of every view was strikingly in favor of the larger country. The dress and behavior of the Chinese will not offend Europeans.

The women of central China are not merely most modest; they are as completely dressed as any women I have ever seen. They are covered from neck to heels in a costume composed of a Jacket and trousers. As Mr. Weldon says: "Their complete freedom of movement is calculated to produce the most perfect nation, physically It is God's providence that his menace to the safety of the worldis offset by their innutritious food and their fordness for the crippling of the worldis offset by their innutritious food and their fordness for the trippling of the worldis offset by their innutritious food and their fordness for the strippling of the worldis offset by their innutritious food and their

of cotton on above her trousers, but I cannot announce a national costume upon that slender basis.

On the other hand, I saw the women at every sort of labor, squatted down upon the river's edge, climbing like boys, wrestling, frolicking, rowing boats with their feet, wading streams, yet never having occasion to regard that jealous modesty which is safeguarded in their dress and in their souls from infancy onward. I never—except in two instances among thousands—raised my eyes to have them meet those of a woman that she did not cast hers down, or turn and run indoors as fast as her 'golden lilies'—goat's feet. Weldon calls them—would carry her. Even in the night resorts of the gentlemen, where the bejewelled sing-song giris ply their service of song and attendance, during the formal dinner of men of means, I never-saw the suggestion of improper behavior on the men's or the women's parts. To be sure these women made bold to rub their hands softly aga'tset my hair (where I kept what I have, in the back ito see how our shorn hair feels. And they fingered my collar and ouffs, and gently touched my plank-like shirt front, and giggled just as children do under similar circumstances at home.

So like little children were they that I could not bear to think them different in any respect—there in that garden where baby girls only fetched a dollar in the Children test.

could not bear to think them different in any respect—there in that garden where baby sirls only fetched a dollar in the market, until the price recently rose in Shanghai, because of the employment of girls in the silk filature factories. Boys are different, of course. Just as I was leaving China an old man who wanted to adopt a son picked out a lively shaver of four years old and set his heart on having him. The fool of a mother did not see that the true price the old man oftered was a comfortable home and the heirdom to his property. She only saw how much the old man wanted her boy. She would not sell him for less than \$80. Therefore the prudent old fellow was obliged to stiffe his budding affections and look for a cheaper child. He got a chubby little urchin for \$80, which was his limit.—Julian Ralph in Harper's Magazine: