

the Government under Attorney General Jeremiah S. Black, and afterward the great Secretary of War during the War of the Rebellion. After one year spent in Mr. Stanton's office he went to Fayette county, where he was admitted to the bar. But his tastes were in another direction. During his residence at Uniontown he be-

gan writing for the county paper, and de-veloped not only remarkable ability but wonderful facility in this line of labor, and after contributing to various journals and periodicals he became an editorial writer on the New York Sun in 1873, a relation which he maintained until in 1882, when he was elected Lieutenant Governor of the

Mr. Black has always had a fondness for politics, and even before he had reached the age of majority had won a widespread reputation as a political writer. For many years he had been an attendant at State concratic success as have not appeared in State ventions and aided in the drafting of plat-forms and the traming of party doctrines. In view of the situation it is not surpris Ing that the public is watching with deep interest the development of the active, but In 1879 he was a delegate to the State Convention, and in 1880 was one of the dele gates from the Nineteenth Congress district of the State to the Presidental Convention not bitter, struggle which is in progress in the Democratic party for the honor of leadwhich nominated General Hancock for Pres-ident. He voted on the first ballot for his ing it is the ensuing campaign. In all the discussions, private and public, relating to this struggle five names have freely ap-peared, those of ex-United States Senator personal friend, Justice Stephen J. Field, but on the second joined with the other William A, Wallace, ex-Governor Robert members of the Penusylvania delegation in

R. Pattison, Representative Samuel M. Wherry, of Camberland county; ex-Lien-temant Governor Chauncey F. Black, of York, and State Senator Simon P. Wolver-field of usefulass, and he had displayed Wherry, of Cumberland county; ex-Lien-mant Governor Chauncey F. Black, of Governor in 1882 opened up for him a new Governor in 1882 opened up for him a new field of usefulases, and he had displayed such ability in the office that at the expira-tion of his term he was made the candidate,

success.

integrity.

his political views, the State Senate stood during his third session he was elected as an intrenchment for the opposition. Agents of monopoly filled the seats and con-Chairman of the Democratic caucus. Sub-sequently he was elected Chairman of the Congressional National Committee on Or-Agents of monopoly filled the seats and con-trolled the proceedings of the body, and they were vigilant and earnest in the work of their masters. But Governor Pattison set his face against every form of official renality and resisted every step in the di-rection of corporation surpation. It was an irrepressible coeffict, but the archives of the State serve as abundant evidence of his Sequentity ne ach State. He served on the important committees of Finance, App ropriations and Foreign Relations. Atter his retirement from the Senate in 1881. Mr. Wallace resumed the practice of 1887, is characteristic: Banuel McOune Wherry, Cumberland county, was born January 5, 1860, near Shippensburg, Carlinger, Barguel McOune Wherry, Cumberland county, was born January 5, 1860, near Shippensburg, Carlinger, Barguel McOune Wherry, Cumberland county, was born January 5, 1860, near Shippensburg, Part and Tom Princeton Col-pensburg, Par and Part of the Senate in 1881. Mr. Wallace resumed the practice of Vature, 1877-8; all the time a farmer for

Ma Blan

HON. CHAUNCEY F. BLACK'S HOME, YORK.

conclusively the wide range over which his mind runs. He is of a retiring disposition, though always kind and generous in his im-pulses, and takes delight in advancing the interests of his friends, particularly young men, whom he likes to have about him. Representative Samuel M. Wherry has, in an unobtrusive but an unusually credit-able public career, shown all of those qual-ities which should belong to the high office of Governor. His most bitter enemy never accused him of a dishonest act or a dishon-

orable thought, and by common consent he has made the most respected and strongest leader the Democrats ever had in the House of Representatives. The following summary of his career up to the time of his election to the State Legislature, written by himself for Smull'a Hand Book, at the re-quest of the editor, for publication among the biographies of members for the vession of 1987 is abaracteristic.

Ex.Senator Wallace both Houses for United States Senator, and

bestrice's sweet face instead. Here wondered what made her look so sad. Here was al-"What are you going to do this afternoon, Bentrice?" she asked suddenly. She had seen Owen Davies go up and speak to her sister, and though she had not been near

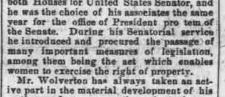
did not mean it.

field Court. He is fond of reading, and his library is a model of excellence, and shows

cured the passage of the arbitration law for the settlement of differences between em-

ployers and employes, and which has been instrumental in averting many strikes since. Mr. Wallace has a pleasant and elegant home in Clearfield, and is a quaint and hospitable gentleman. He has two sons living, both of whom are engaged in business with him, and two daughters, one of whom is the wife of President Judge Krebs, of the Clear-

held by these who knew him. During the two years of his Senatorial service Mr. Wolverton occupied a promi-nent position in the chamber, and ranked as one of the leading lawyers of the body. In 1887 he was nominated by the Democrats of



didacy, and the open declaration of the without his own effort or even suggestion, of Lawrence county convention in invor of er-Governor Pattison's nomination, has vir-



tually added his name to the list of those which will appear in the contest. Mr. Wherry's conspicuous ability and force as a legislative leader, and his service to the party in very recent years have given a substaptial character to the backing of his many friends. Ex-Lieutenant Governor Black has a following which will command profound respect and is bound to be felt, and Senator Wolverton's friends do not propose to let his candidacy lack a vigorous support Most of these gentlemen have been before the public eye for years, but a glance at their careers and surroundings is of especial in terest at this time.

Ex.Governor Pattisot

politics for some years.

In his model home at "Willow Bridges" few men so fully typify in daily life the American scholar and philosopher as Chauncey Forward Black. Surrounded by every comfort and with every convenience



at hand, he is the picture of contentment. His tastes are simple, his habits studious

and his inclinations literary. With a vast capacity for labor and an industrions bent, he is constantly employed among his books, and the product of his efforts is an accumu-

nated for Governor on the first ballot in the convention over ex-Senator Wallace by a vote of 193 to 129. The canvass which followed was unusually spirited. Mr. Black on the stump displayed a surprising capacity for leadership.

Socially, Mr. Black is one of the most genial of men. Plain, practical and com-paniouable, he takes delight in dispensing the hospitalities of his beautiful home. He was married in 1863 to Mary C., youngest daughter of the late John L. Dawson Friendship Hill, Fayette county, who in his time represented his district in Congress several terms, was the author of the homestead law, and was a famous orator.

There are few men of his age who have ntributed as much to the public service of the State as Robert E. Pattison. He was the State as Robert E. Pattion. He was born on the 8th of December, 1850, in Tuan-tico, Somerset county, Md. His father, Rev. Robert H. Pattison, D. D., was a Methodist preacher, and soon after the birth of his son

was transferred to the Philadelphia Conference, where, under the watchful care of a devout and devoted mother, the boy received a careful and conscientious training. In 1870 he graduated from the Central High School with honor. Immediately on the consummation of this event he began the study of law in the office of the late Hon.

Lewis C. Cassidy. It may be justly said of Robert E. Pattison that he never wasted an opportunity. While he was a student at law he was an active member first of the Fire Zouaves and subsequently of the State Fencibles, and in each of these organizations he was con-stantly improving those faculties which subequently won him distinction. He was the pokesman on all social occessions, and made such a reputation as to have succeeded the late Colonel James Page as President of the Fencibles, a distinction which, at the time and considering his age, was not the least of the compliments which have been conferred on him

While Mr. Pattison always took a deep inferest in politics, his first active work in that field of usefulness was in connection with the Reform Association during 1871-2. In September of 1872 he was admitted to the and the product of his efforts is an accumu-lation of useful manuscripts and valuable data on historic and political subjects. Ex-Licutement Governor Black is a model of thodical worker, and his study is a model of alegance and comfort. With three sons, each inhoriting the indimitions to political investigation which was transmitted through him from his distinguished father, his charming and accomplished daughter Louisn, and his wife, a lady of great ac-compliantments and personal beauty, com-

rank among the lawyers of the State. He Governor Pattison retired from office on was concerned in the conspiracy trials in which certain miners were accused of con-

the 18th of January, 1887 and carried with him into private life the confidence and respect of all his fellow citizens. He at once directed himself to the affairs of life, and, like that other illustrious Democrat, Grover Cleveland, glided into professional practice so silently that the transformation was unnoticed. But a man who had shown such marked parts could not remain obscure long, and in 1888 he was appointed by Prevident Gleveland at the head of the commission to investigate the Union Pacific Railroads. His report on this question is among the valuable contributions to the statistical liferature of the country, and won for its author an exalted place in the opinion of the leading statesmen not only of his own party but all others. Upon the completion of his work as the head of the Pacific Railroad Commission Governor Pattison returned to Philadelphia and entered upon a new field of labor, in which his success has been as marked as in either of the others. He was made Presi-dent of the Chestnut Street National Bank and the Chestnut Street Trust Company. Both these concerns have met with phenom-

and conduct of labor unions was up for judi-cial consideration. As counsel for the coal Among the Pennsylvanians whose successful lives exemplify the possibilities of operators he made a strenuous fight against the conspirators and succeeded in convict-ing some of the leaders. Afterward he ap-American youth, William A. Wallace is conspicuous. He was born in Huntingdon on Novem

enal success, and it is not invidious to say

that a considerable portion of the success is

attributable to his administrative ability and

pealed to the Court for leniency to the con-demned, holding that the moral effect of the ber 28, 1827, and eight years later his father, conviction was more potential for the purwho was a lawyer, removed to Clearfield. pose aimed at than the harsh execution of At the age of 16 years he began the study of the law. law, and during the four succeeding years A characteristic incident occurred pend-

Samuel M. Wherry.

spiracy, and the question of organization



divided his time between that employment ing the trial of this justly celebrated case. and performing clerical work in the county offices. He was admitted to the bar in 1847, Mr. Wallace was counsel for the Sheriff of the county as well as attorney for the operatand by painstaking effort and conscientious application he triumphed, and at a compara-

ors. While the case was under consideration the operators applied to the Sheriff for a the operators applied to the Sheriff for a requisition on the Governor for a military contingent to guard their property from an imaginary attack. The Sheriff took them to see Mr. Wallace. After the case was stated he remonstrated against the introduction of martial law or military methods into the county. "We will hold the county responsi-ble for any damage to our property," they said. tively early age had achieved a striking success in his profession. In 1862 Mr. Wallace, having broken his health by assiduous application to profes-sional labor, was nominated for State Sena-

Mr. Wherry was a conspicuous member of the Constitutional Convention, and was

one of the leaders in the debates and proceedings. Of his work during the session, of the Legislature in 1887 the following exfair and not overdrawn picture: "But Mr. Wherry, of Cumberland, was the one con-spicuous member of the House. The job-bers feared him, the honest legislators leaned bers reared nim, the nonest registators leaded upon him. All, except those who blindly hated him, respected him. Even the most powerful Republican leaders were glad to mollify his opposition, although he is a stanch Democrat. Mr. Wherry is a man of sleader build, with a rather thin and mole for and a mat manufacture the most build with a rather thin and build buil

pale face, and a most peculiar voice; he is not a lawyer; that is, he never sought admission to the bar, although a law student; but he knew the law as student; but he knew the law as well as the best lawyer on the floor. He seldom spoke long, and when he did he fired off what he had to say like a succession of sharp ringing pistol shots; but his sen-tences were models of terse perspicuity. He knew what he wanted to say and how to say it is that one more through it is the term it, so that one saw through it as through limpid glass. In the closing hours of the session the honest portion of the House looked to Wherry with an almost childlike

confidence, knowing that he had given hours of study to every bill of importance on the calendar, and that he knew just where to strike a bad bill at its weakest point. He did not disappoint them, and questionable and bad bills went down before his incisive and clear statements like stricken ten-pins." Mr. Wherry never solicited an honor, po-litical or other. At the last State conven-

tion at Harrisburg, while not a member of the convention and therefore not eligible,

Mr. Wherry was made temporary Chairman against his earnest protest. But he never shirks a duty when once assumed. To small things as well as great, while on hand, he gives his best powers. His naturally bright intellect was improved under the wisest and best course of education American schools and colleges could furnish, and has continually developed under constant study and reading. He is a most voracions reader, and is never a moment without a book or paper in his hand. Political economy is his hobby. He has worked hard on the tax problem for the last three years. Mr. Wherry said to a friend once that he has always attributed his success in life to his straightforward and perfectly frank manner of dealing with men and issues. He is as unyielding to friends as to enemies in mat-ters of right and duty. Mr. Wherry lives in the old Wherry

mansion on a beautiful farm near Shippens-burg, and is a prosperous farmer. He has a charming home life, and a wife who would preside with dignity and success over the Executive Mansion at Harrisburg, should the State honor itself by electing him Govrnor.

Simon P. Wolverton, whose name is prominently mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for Governor, was born in Northumherland county on January 23, 1837. His father was a farmer, and his mother a woman of keen intelligence, and great natural ability, who, appreciating the value of education, directed her son's

mind into the channel which has since given him such marked distinction, At the age of 17 years, with such equip-ment as could be obtained from the public schools, young Wolverton began life as a school teacher, and with the money thus se-

quired commenced preparatory instructions to fit himself for college. With this view he entered the academy at Danville, and con-tinued to prosecute his studies there during the summer months, teaching the balance of the year, until 1807, when he was admitte

ble for any damage to our property," they said. "The county is amply competent to pro-tect all the citizens in their rights and prop-erty, and if an application is made to the Governor for troops I will go in person to Harriaburg to assure the Governor on my personal responsibility that there is no coon-

Ive part in the material development of his section, and was among the principal mov-ers in the construction of the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad, and the Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburg Railroad, of which company he is the Pres-ident. He has been counsel for the Philatract from a Harrisburg correspondent, who had watched Mr. Wherry's course with the admiration which it deserved, gives a very for 20 years, and has participated in most of its important suits of late years in his own and surrounding counties.

Mr. Wolverton was married November 29, 1865, to Elizabeth D. Hendricks, daugh-

A Peculiar Japanese Process and a Descrip tion of the Work.

Vick's Illustrated Magazine.] All have heard of the queer practices the Japanese and Chinese in dwarfing various trees and shrubs; but few, however, have a correct knowledge of the extent to which this dwarfing process is carried. The term dwari does not fully express the character of these objects, for they are not only



dwarfed, but so deformed as to be mon strons. Why any people should have de-voted themselves to such a practice, or found a pleasure in it, is inexplicable. These plant monstroaities are interesting as indicating the great vitality of some kinds of vegetation, and showing to what unmatural conditions they can be subjected, and yet lick and lize for more baubjected, and yet live, and live for many decades, and

attain a century and more of age. The illustration shows one variety, called the pinus parviflora, that is about one-eighth its natural size. The original of the picture is said to be 150 years old. The Japanese also dwarf the fruit trees, but they do not try to make monstrosities of them, but merely to enable them to gather the fruit more easily.

The following statements are given as a ummary of the methods employed in dwarf-

ing plants : First-The stems and the branches are twisted artificially in every direction, either in a waving or serpentine form, or coiled as a helix, and this has the effect of greatly di-

minishing their apparent length. Second—The branches are pinched very frequently, and the stems are othen cut down, whereby they become enlarged in such a manner that the trunk forms a thick stump where a new hundres are other aluder whence grow branchas more or less slender Third-The plants are deprived of the tap

Fourth-The roots which replace the tax root go out of the ground for a great length, and are buried in the soil only at their ex-fremities in such a manner that the truck is supported by numerous feet or legs.



WRITING IN THE SAND.

Mr. Davies, who was sitting opposite, the solitary occupant of an enormous pew, and solitary occupant of an enormous pew, and he thought that there was apprehension in her look. But Mr. Davies did not return the glance. To judge from his appearance nothing was troubling his mind. Indeed, Geoffrey, studying him in the

small. Mr. Granger went through the serv-ice with about as much liveliness as a horse

driving a machine. He ground it out-prayers, psalms, litany, lessons-all in the same depressing way, till Geoffrey felt in-clined to go to sleep, and then to watching

Bestrice's sweet face instead. He wondered what made her look so sad. Hers was al-

same way that he instinctively studied everybody whom he met, thought that he bad never seen a man who looked quite so oxlike and absolutely comfortable. And yet he never was more completely at fault. The man seemed stolid and cold indeed, but it was the coldness of a volcano. His heart was afire. All the human forces in him, all

the energies of his sturdy life, had concen-trated themselves in a single passion for the woman who was so near and yet so far from He had never drawn upon the store, had never frittered his heart away. This woman, strange and unusaul as it may seem, was absolutely the first whose glance or voice had ever stirred his blood. His passion for her had grown slowly;

His passion for her had grown slowly; for years it had been growing, ever since the gray-eyed girl on the brink of womanhood had conducted him to his eastle home. It was no fancy, no light desire to pass with the year which brought it. Owen had little imagination, that soil from which loves spring with the rank swiftness of a tropic bloom to fade at the first chill breath of change. His passion was an unalterable fact. It was rooted like an oak on our stiff English soil, its fibers wrapped his heart and shot his being through, and it so strong a gale should rise that it must fall, then he too, would be overthrown.

For years now he had thought of little else than Beatrice. To win her he would have given all his weath, aye, thrige over, if that were possible. To win her, to know her his by right and his alone, ahl that would be heaven! His blood quivered and his mind grew dim when he thought of it. What would it be to see her standing by him as she stood now, and know that she was his wife! There is no form of passion more terrible than this. Its very earthine makes it awful.

terrible than this is the formation dependence of the service wanton. At last Mr. Granger announced that he was going up to the service wanton. At last Mr. Granger announced that he was going up to the service wanton, of which the text was, "But of these three the greatest fa charity." Geoffrey noticed that he bungled over some of the words, then suddenly remembered Beatrice had told him that she had written the sermon, and was all attention. He was not disappointed. Notwithstanding Mr. Granger announced that he might as well, if Effice could come, and, having lit his pipe, they started. Meanwhile Beatrice went to see the granger and, having lit his pipe, they started. Meanwhile Beatrice went to see the granger and that he might as well, if Effice could come, and having lit his pipe, they started. Meanwhile Beatrice went to see the granger and his habit of the house ten minutes the situation developed itself. The cottage stood about two-thirds of the way down a straggling street, which was quite empty, for Bruggling street, which was quite empty.

as sad. Once or twice he saw her glance at enough to catch the words, scented an assignation from star. Beatrice colored alightly, a fact that es-caped neither her sister nor Geoffrey. "I am going to see Jane Llewellyn," she

"I am going to see Jane Lleweilyn, and answered. Jane Lleweilyn was the crazy little girl whose tale had been told. Up to that moment Beatrice had no idea of going to see her, but she knew that Elizabeth would not follow her there, because the child could not endure Elizabeth. "Oh, I thought that perhaps you were

their own, not an altogether agreeable one to judge from her face. Bentrice looked

pale and worried; even Effie's sallies did

not do more than make her smile. As for

Geoffrey himself he was engaged in wonder-ing in an idle sort of way what was going to

happen at 4 o'clock. "You is all very dull," said Effie at last,

You is an very duit, said time at rass, with a charming disregard of grammar. "People ought to be dull on Sunday, Effic," answered Beatrice, with an effort. "At least I suppose so," she added. Elizabeth, who was aggressively religious, frowned at this remark. She knew her sister did act mean it.

going out walking." "I may walk afterward," answered Bea-

trice shortly. "So there is an assignation," thought Elizabeth, and a cold gleam of intelligence passed across her face.

Shortly after dinner Beatrice put on her bonnet and went out. Ten minutes passed, and Elizabeth did the same. Then Mr.



Making Sure of the Meeting,