veranda inclosure up to rail, stone; first story, clapboards; second story, cables; tower and roof, shingles. Interior Finish — Hard, white plaster;

[WEITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

raw and chilly, and the pleasure seekers who had spent their vacation months enjoying the cool sea breezes had returned to their city homes, leaving the shore bare and deserted. Little Annette thought with a sigh of the long, cold winter which would follow, and wished that her fretful, faultfinding aunt were more kind and loving, or that when her dear mamma died she had been sent to some less desolate place than this humble home on the shore of the great

As the little girl wandered on the for saken beach where many times she had watched with such pleasure the sports of happy children, she spied sitting on a rock not far off the beautiful figure of a woman. Her long golden hair felt like sunshine about her neck and shoulders, and with her white hands clasped around her knees she looked dreamily off over the water. For a ment; then advancing slowly she stood before the lovely image, which said: "How
came you on this lonely shore? Have you
wandered from home, and are you not able few moments Annette gazed with astonish

The long pleasant summer was drawing to her in a more beautiful resting place than a close; already the winds were becoming you could have given her. She sleeps among the sea flowers."

The old man looked with astonishment at

the speaker, who then told of her life among the mermaids. And now the little girl suddenly remembered that she had be-trayed her trust, and had told one of the se-

advancing with an angry countenance.
"Have you been to the surface of the water?" she asked, "and have you betrayed my secrets?"

When Annette had confessed all, the

Queen said: "You can no longer remain with us. Return to me the girdle." Anuette, lorgetting that only while pos-sessing the girdle she could live under the water, did as she was commanded. Then the waves which before had been so warm and gentie, now became cold and rough, and beating fiercely about the little girl, to find your way back?"

to find your way back?"

ter words. Just as she was sinking for the last time, and the water nymphs were about

to carry her lifeless body below, the old man, who had watched the struggles of the child, now advancing in his boat, rescued her, and carried her to his home, where she was the comfort and joy of his old age.

THE CARDS WERE GLUED.

How a Lawyer Saved a Sig Pile of Money

In an Ocean Poker Game.

Senor Cooper, the Mexican onyx king,

but one was a professional gambler in dis-

guise, were engaged in the game. It was

one of those \$5 aute games with no limit. A

one-hundred-dollar bet on a pair of trays or

dences was not uncommon. I knew the lawyer and wanted to tell bim that I sus-

pected he was playing against one sharp at least, but I could not get the opportunity. "On the afternoon of the first day of the

poker game a group of interested spectators

stood around the table. I was behind the

lawyer's chair. The betting was lively and

the lawyer won \$2,000 in ten minutes, and chiefly from the sharper. I saw that the

gambler was losing on purpose to bait the lawyer and make a big winning. The gam-

bler dealt the cards and the lawyer got three

aces. He drew one card and got another

"Only the \$5 antes were up and the law-

ver sat there with four aces in his hand, the biggest hand that could be dealt except a

royal sequence flush, which they had agreed

not to play when they began the game.

The other players passed out and the lawyer carelessly bet \$5. A little hesitancy on the

port of the gambler and he coolly went \$2,500 better. The lawyer suspected trick-ery, but where could it be? He held four

ices, an invincible hand, and yet the gam-

oler evidently knew what he was doing to

"It was a trying situation. No one spoke.

He paused and carefully looked

The lawyer counted out \$2,500 but did not

at his cards again. In an absent-minded way he skinned the five cards through his

hand, when lo! the trick was exposed. The

lawver had been given six cards by the sharp. The sixth card was carefully glued

to the fifth card, and as the cards were made of fine thin linen the double thickness was scarcely noticeable. Any player having over five cards when hands are called loses

or forfeits all of his rights, even it he has put up all of his money. Well, the gam-

bler's four-ace trick was exposed, and the

game closed by the lawyer denouncing him as a blackleg and cheat. It takes nerve to keep from betting four aces. Only a shrewd lawyer would have detected the trick."

A TELEGRAPHIC TRIUMPH

The Claims Made for M. Cassagues' New

System of Transmission,

M. Cassagnes, the inventor of the system

of steno-telegraphy, is a civil engineer. He

single wire manifold reports of speeches

either in short or longhand. The wire with

which be operated at the recent test in

Paris had a length of about two miles and a

half, but M. Cassagnes said that he had

words an hour from Paris to Brussels; of 18,-

The operator sends on a keyboard which is thick with shorthand signs. These are con-

minute. The rate for ordinary writing is

about 120 words a minute.

M. Cassagnes says that by his manifold system he is able to supply simultaneously

with one instrument all the papers of Paris

with Parliamentary reports, M. Floquet was greatly struck with the apparatus, and

congratulated the inventor.

bet so large a sum.



SHE SPIED THE BEAUTIFUL FIGURE OF A WOMAN.

"my home is nearby. And do you also live here?" The lady smiled and replied: "Then you do not know me? I am the queen of the mermaids, and have my palace far beneath the waters. But in the evenings, when the summer visitors are gone, I come to this shore to see the beauties of the sunset.

Having thus spoken she arose and was about to take her departure, when Annette cried: "Oh, please do not go. You are so beautiful; and I am very lonely on this dull shore. Could I not go with you to your palace under the water? I should serve you so faithfully and true."
"You know not what you ask," said the

mermaid: "my people are not like yours. They live only for enjoyment; and often in their pursuit after pleasure, are selfish and oruel. They punish severely any violation of faith made to them; and always resent to the utmost any injury."

well-known lawyer, noted for his scientific way of betting at the poker table, was one of the principals in the game on this steamer.

me with you; you will find me faithful and obedient, and I shall soon win the love of but one was a professional gambler in disyour subjects." "Come, then," said the mermaid, "and

do not forget that you come by you own Loosing a golden girdle from her dress, she gave it to her, saying, "Put on this that you may be known as one of my people.

Vith it you will have power to live under the water and to go where you will. But you must never mount to the surface of the star, nor betray to mankind the secrets of Trustingly Annette placed her hand in

that of the mermaid's and with her apcoached the waves. When they reached the water the setting sun had made a shining path which led down, down, far from the sandy shore even to the bottom of the sen. There, instead of finding darkness and gloom as Annette had leared, it was bright and warm, and the sun shone just the same as on the shore. "Now you are in my kingdom," said the

mermaid, "and hence orth this shall be your Annette looked about with sparkling eyes,

and thought she would never wish to leave this charming spot. In the distance appeared a grove o large trees, whose widespreading branches bore leaves of many "That is my coral park," said the mer-

maid, noting the direction of Annette's glance; "and in the midst stands my palace, whose crystal walls you can see gleaming through the trees."

At that moment hundreds of fairy creatures appeared bowing before their Queen, and bidding her companion welcome. "These are a few of my subjects," said the

mermaid; "and so long as you are faithful to me, they will obey all your commands, and will neglect none of your wishes." The wonders of a mermaid's realm did not end with a crystal palace and a coral park; there were palm groves, brilliant colored flowers, and innumerable shells with their dainty tints. But to Annette, the most beauti ul of all was, when, as the sun was sinking and the shadows of the coral trees began to lengthen, the Queen would bring her golden harp, and sing of the treasures of the sea until the moon arose and

the stars danced merrily on the waves.

One day, while wandering through the grove, Annette discovered a narrow path rich until then had been unknown to her. Following its intricate windings, she came to a wide space grown over with sea weeds and water lilies, and among the flowers and claims to be able to telegraph direct by a grasses, lay men and women, and even little children, all apparently resting quietly and sleeping sweetly. At first Annette was at a lose to understand this strange scene; but as she drew near, and found the bodies stiff and cold, she knew they had been victims of a cruel sea, and perhaps had been carried here by the mermaids while anxious friends words an hour from Paris to Brussels; of 18 were watching for their return. The thought | 000 an hour to Lyons, and of 15,000 au hour ed her with such horror that she wished to Marseilles.
The instrument resembles a typewriter. to flee at once from the spot. But at the same moment a hissing noise sounded through the water and a gigantic monster sped post her. Annette knew this to be the dreaded sea serpent, which always left death and destruction in its path. She screamed with terror as she saw a ship gliding through the tide. Annette could see on the deck of the vessel a young girl and an old man; then a crash followed, and Annette stood as if fixed to the spot. She saw the serpent, having done its dreadful work, continue its way, and the old man carried by brave soldiers to the shore. But the fair young girl sank, was seized by the mer-maids, and was laid among the water lilies.

young girl sank, was maids, and was laid among the water lilies.

Annette was no longer happy in her beautiful home. The secrets of the sea has brought no pleasure. Her constant thought was of the old man and his great sorrow.

"Yes," replied his mamms, "but don't way 'fat,' dear, say 'stout."

At the dinner table next day Harry was the any fat meat. "No, she mounted to the surface of the water, and saw on a rock by the sea the silver-haired man, his head bowed with grief. Annette approached him and said kindly: "Do not stout."

At the dinner table next day Harry was asked if he would take any fat meat. "No, thank you," said Harry, "I'll take some stout."

arrows in the hand of a giant. The first is that they are very formidable weapons, it is crets of the sea. She trembled at the thought of meeting the Queen, and dreaded the punishment which she knew would fol-low. With a sinking heart she started on much better to have them on our side than to have them aimed against us. The second is that the side on which the arrows fight depends upon the giant; he aims them, and her way to the palace, and had gone but a short distance when she saw the mermaid the arrows have nothing to do with that at

Evidently the writer of that sentence meant to emphasize the immense importance for the good or ill of the world, of the aiming of the lives of children, and the immense responsibility which the fathers and mothers have for the direction in which their children's lives are aimed. Christ came as a little child. The value, the importance, the sacredness of childhood are all taught by that truth. This, we may believe, is one of the reasons why God, manifesting Himself in the flesh, chose to begin our life at the beginning, and to be a little child and to be nurtured in a human home, that He might set His blessing upon childhood and hallow the relationships of the family. [We remember how Christ taught us that whatever is done to the least of the little children about us is done to Him. The child who lay in the manger lies in every cradic. The Christ-child dwells in every bousehold. Every mother

THE GIANTS' ARROWS

Were Potent for Good or Evil, Ac-

cording as They Were Aimed.

SO WITH THE LITTLE CHILDREN.

The Duties of Parents in Starting Them in

the Right Direction.

FEAR SHOULD NEVER BE SUGGESTED

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE,)

There are two quite evident facts about

"Like as the arrows in the hand of the

giant, even so are the young children."

has Mary's charge upon her; every father has Joseph's responsibility. My subject is the Training o: Children in Religion. RELIGION IS LIKE HEALTH.

As soon as a child is born into this world As soon as a child is born into this world its father and mother ought to begin to train it in religion. For religion means, as regards the will, the conscience and the heart, just what health means as regards the body. The body is in health when it is in harmony with its physical environment. When the eye sees the light and color of the world, and the ear distinguishes sound, when the hand and the foot get strength from exercise, and food gives firmness to the flesh, then the body is in health. And religion is spiritual health. We want the child from the start to be in right relation with all its spiritual

So I say that the time to begin to train child in religion is when it is one day old. As soon as the child begins to perceive that there is light, and warmth, and food, in this there is light, and warmth, and food, in this new world upon which he opens his bright eyes, he ought to perceive also that there is love in it. And that is the very beginning of religion and the end of it, too. That is the first lesson, and the last. The first glimmering recognitions of God and of duty, are in that initial perception that this is a world of love. Before the little child can speak it counts to be trained in the can speak, it ought to be trained in the religious truth that the father and mother love it. That is a lesson in theology, and a les-

son in morality.

Before the little child can put a noun and a verb together, it ought to be taught that a vero together, it ought to be taught that there is such a thing in this world as will; loving, wise and firm will. That is the second lesson in religion. The child begins daily to understand that there is a wisdom which is above its wisdom, and a rule of right somewhere by which this superior wistells the following poker story occasionally: dom is guided, and that before this right "One time I was going to Europe in a rule all its desires must give way. If the steamer and witnessed a remarkable game of peker. Some men are born cautious and keep cool under trying circumstances. A well-known lawyer, noted for his scientific way of betting at the poker table, was one of second lesson in the religion of the devil. namely, that the rule of right in this world is the child's own will, its own desire. And

that means inevitable trouble.

TWO GREAT PRINCIPLES. A child who has learned that this is world of love and a world of law has learned the essentials of religion. The child may add in after years certain details to these great principles, and may discover more and more of their manifold applications to life, and may recognize more and more what they mean, but the whole of religion, the secret of faith, the ideal or conduct—it is all here in what you may teach a child between its first and second birthdays. The idea of love and the idea of law lead up to the idea of God. As soon as the child begins to understand, it should be taught that all love and all law center in God. Above is One who loves the child more than even the mother loves it. Above is One whose will is law absolutely, who always knows what is best and does what is best. The child comes to see what it is to love God and to keep the will of God But the child is forever asking for things. The relation between the child and the father and mother is largely that of receiver

and giver. The child must be trained to look up in that same way toward God and to ask God. The child is taught be ore be can even understand the meaning of the action in the least, to kneel beside his mother, and told his little hands together and listen while the mother says a prayer. Little by little the meaning of that gets into the child's mind. The child begins to pray. The child has been taught that God loves him, and is his Heavenly Father, and so he prays as naturally as he speaks to his earthly father, and thanks God for his daily blessings and asks Him for all that he wants, for himself and for those who are dear

But the child has been taught that God's will is a wiser will above his own, and so he is not disappointed, nor does he lose his faith when he gets no answer to his prayer. He simply knows that he has asked for something which God knows he cught not to have. He recognizes the fact that God's wisdom is wiser than his wisdom. It is a mistake to teach children to pray for things they want, without teaching them at The Forests There Are Already Showing the same time to pray, "Thy will be done." They may pray that the sun may shine to-They may pray that the sun may shine tomorrow morning, but they ought to be ready
to accept the sight of clouds and rain, trusting God just as much. They ought not to
be allowed to think for a moment that they
can beg, or cry, or tease our Heavenly
Father into doing anything which His wisdom decides is not the best.

In all this the mother and father do not

wait for full understanding on the part of the child. They do not wait for the child to choose for himself. They might as well decide that they will never feed the baby till he is able to spell "milk." They choose for him in spiritual things just as naturally. as reasonably and as necessarily as they do in physical things. They want the child to be in health on all sides of his nected with a telegraphic pen, and come out at the other end of the wire as the neu writes them, and at the rate of about 175 words a minute. The rate for ordinary writing the child into the best relations they what is meant by the baptizing of infants. The child is brought into the church, the blessing of God is spoken over him, and the cross of Christ marked upon his forehead, and the parents and friends bind themselves by a solemn promise to bring up the child in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and to teach him all that a Christian ought and to teach him all that a Christian ought to know to his soul's health. After the child grows up just as he may eat all sorts of things which disagree with his body's health, so he may do all sorts of things which disagree with his soul's health; but he has been started right, anyway.

of the Christian religion. They ought to tell him how God so loved the world that He gave His Son to come down into the midst of men, who were forgetting the love of God, and disobeying the law of God, that He might teach them and help them, and show them how much the Father in heaven loved them, and point out the right way to walk in. They ought to tell him the story of the Christmas angels, and the manger that was used for a cradle, and how the little child grew day by day, and lived the kind child grew day by day, and lived the kind of life which this little child must live. They ought to tell him of the deeds and words of wonder which are written in the gospels. And some Good Friday, when the child get ald the child gets old enough to understand a little, they ought to tell him the story of the cross, and show him what that teacher about God's love for us, and about God's

grief at our sins.

The father and mother ought never to tell the child that God doesn't love bad chil-dren; because that is not true. God loves all His children. When He sees badness in all His children. When He sees badness in them, He is very sorry. God is our Father in heaven, and when we turn from His love and transgress His law He feels as a father must feel. Sin grieves God. That is the best way to put it. The father and mother ought never to tell the child that it he is a bad child he will go to hell. That used to be said to children much more o'ten than it is now. Some of the children's books which were written twenty-five years ago have to be expurgated before we can use them now. Religion has sometimes been made a device for scaring children. It is well to teach the child that when he does wrong God will punish him, because God loves him so much that he wants him to do right, even if he has to learn what right is by lessons of pain. But I think that hell and Satan are best left as entirely out of the theology of childhood, as they are left out of the Apostles' and the Nicene creeds.

SHOULD BE NO CONVERSION. The father and mother ought never to teach the child that there is any doubt as to there is any doubt as to whether he is God's child or not, or that there is any choice to be made, some time in the future, whether or not be will enroll himself among Christ's disciples. The child is God's child, and he began to be a disciple of Christ as soon as he began to think. There cught not to be in the life of any child, brought up by Christian parents, any such era or event as "conversion." Conversion means turning back, and the child ought never to turn so seriously away as to need any sudden and great change in his

From his earliest years the heart of the From his earliest years the heart of the child who is brought up in a Christian way is given to God. He ought to be taught, so soon as he is able to learn, what a solemn vow, promise and profession has been made for him in his baptism. He ought often to be put in mind of it. He ought daily to be helped to bean it. The religious life seit is some. keep it. The religious life, as it is some-times conceived of, is like a long, protracted and painful sickness, out of which the pa-tient emerges by a sudden and miraculous recovery. The true ideal of the religious life is that it is a gradual growth in the knowledge and love of God, step by step and year by year, from childhood on, ever by new strength and new wisdom and wider experience following more closely the blessed steps of Christ's most holy life. It s no impossible ideal. Scores of people whom we know are realizing it. It ought to be a fact in the life of every child. HOME TEACHING COUNTS.

The chie: instruction of children in re-ligion ought to be given at home. As a matter of fact, the instructions in religion which make the most impression upon children are given at home. The teaching may be good or bud, the religion may be of God or of the devil, nevertheless it is a fact that the home lessons are most lastingly learned. The father and the mother ought to be re-ligion embodied. The highest ideal of a boy should be to be like his father and of a girl to be like her mother. In most cases these are actually the ideals of the boys and girls. That is how the father and mother are so responsible for their children, even as the giant is responsible for his arrows. The parents form the children. They set the tone of the children's voices and the spirit of their speech, and the standard of their taste, and the ideal toward which they aim. They shape their opinions and determine their attitude toward the great principles which govern faith and conduct; they practically determine the direction of their lives.

Nobody needs to be so careful in speech, so heedful in look and in act as a father or

a mother. A page of example counts far more in the training of a child than a whole ibrary of advice. GEORGE HODGES. A DARKY THIEF-CATCHER.

His Remarkable Charms and His Very Appropriate End. New York Sun.

Up in the mountains near Asheville there used to be an old darky who had a great reputation, both as a thief-catcher and as a secreter of thieves as well. If a thief went to him for a charm before the crime was committed or after doing it, providing the loser had not previously arrived for one, the old darky would insure safety. On the other hand, if the old fellow had not been bought off by the thie, the loser could get a charm that would capture the thief and recover th property. The charm for capturing the horse's tail, cut to an equal length and placed simultaneously on a hot shovel. When they curled under the heat they would point in the direction of the home of

The thief who wanted to escape used black hairs, and, when they curled, he fled in the direction indicated, unless they shriveled, in which case he remained quietly about his usual haunts. The whites say that the old darky would seldom manipulate the white bairs until at least one day after being informed of the theft, and that there were other indications that he used other than occult powers in finding the thief. The western part of the State was a favorite ground for horse thieves, who found it easy to run good horses through the mountain passes into Tennessee, and it was chiefly in the catching and protection of these that old Abraham Durbill was employed. Eventually be seems to have used his powers so much in got exasperated beyond endurance, for he was found one morning hanging by the neck to the limb of a tree, with the body of Pert Stacy, a well-known thief, hanging

CALIFORNIA CORK TREES.

Good Results.

The available forests of cork trees are already relatively extensive, although hardly sufficient to supply the demands now made on them, or which, as the world grows in prosperity, must be made on them, for there is hardly any end to the uses for oork, and none of the substitutes for it which have yet been tried are very satisfactory or promise to take its place to any great extent.

The latest estimates of existing areas of The latest estimates of existing areas of available cork oak forests make their extent from 3,300,000 to 3,500,000 acres, of which about one-half, including those on its African possessions, belongs to France. The wood of the cork oak is heavy, cross-grained and of a yellow-brown color; it shrinks and warps badly in seasoning, and decays rapidly when exposed to the action of the atmosphere. It has little value in the arts, but furnishes a useful fuel and makes good but furnishes a useful fuel and makes good charcoal. The inner bark is rich in tannin, and trees too old or unfit to produce cork are

ent for the sake of the inner bark.

The cork oak is an interesting tree to Americans, as its cultivation now seems destined to become an important industry in California, where the climate and the soil in many parts of the State are admirably suited to produce it. This is not a mere theory, as trees have been growing now for several years in California, and have aiready produced crops of cork of excellent quality. It is probable that the tree will grow rather more rapidly in California than it does in its native country, although the quality of the soil, the exposure in which the trees are ROMANCE OF THE WAR

Winnie Davis' Wedding and the Famone of them.

RELATED IN A REMARKABLE WAY.

Grandson of One of the Leaders in the Event is the Groom.

ous Rescue of Black Jerry

THE OLD SLAVE IS STILL ALIVE

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.] SYRACUSE, August 2.—The engagement of Miss Winnie Davis, the "Daughter of the Confederacy," to Mr. Alfred Wilkinson, the grandson of the Rev. Samuel J. May, has been announced by the press of the land. The engagement has been fitly called "the crowning act of the Rebellion," for, when consummated, it will unite two families who have been heretofore the most implacable foes, and to whose efforts the erceness and fervor of the great conflict have been largely due.

No incident or event for years has brought to the surface so many eurious and really wonderful facts as the announcement of Miss Winnie's engagement. The preacher, teacher and orator can find in the betrothal material for rhetorical and impassioned discourses, for significant and suggestive lessons, and for Pindarie flights and outbursts of feeling; for Hymen is about to do what Mars could not do, heal the wounds of the North and South through the ministrations

NOVEL AND ROMANTIC. The romancer, too, can find material in the "wooing o' it" for an intensely interest-ing novel. Indeed, the history of the courtship, which covers some five years, reads like a fairy tale. Particularly is this the case with the curious circumstances that led to Miss Winnie's first visit North, She had come to Syracuse to visit the son of her father's dearest friend, who was his chum during college days at West Point. Little did she dream of the fate in store for her, nor of the remote possibility that even in matters of love, as in war, the North might again be the conqueror.

Then, too, the romantic elopement of Jeff

Davis himself with the daughter of Zachary Taylor a half century ago, lends spice to the story, and shows that it was a tradition in the Davis family for matrimony to be reached only through the realms of ro-mance. But the remarkable thing about the whole matter is the recent revelations that have come to light regarding the men and things of the past generation which have made present events possible. This part of the story turns on the far-famed "Jerry Rescue," which has as important a bearing on the early phases of the "Re-bellion" as "John Brown's Raid" bad on the later phases.

STORY OF THE RESCUE The liberation of this slave, it will be re embered, created the greatest sensation through the country, and brought to the front among others the Rev. Samuel J. May, who afterward became one of the brightest stars in the abolition sky. An account in detail here of the "Jerry Rescue" cannot fail to be intensely interesting and instruct-ive, for the affair is not only commemorated in Syracuse by a business block on the site of the rescue known as the "Jerry Rescue" of the rescue, known as the "Jerry Rescue Block," but the anniversary of the historic occasion was celebrated for many years

afterward.

In October, 1850, many of the best citizen of Syracuse publicly declared that the fugi-tive slave law should not be enforced here, and a Vigilance Committee was appointed. A large number of persons made an agree ment to stand by each other in resisting the law, A rendezvous was fixed upon; and it was agreed that any member of the associa-tion who might hear of a person in danger should toll the bell of an adjoining meeting house is a particular manner, and, on hear-ing that signal, all the rest should hasten to the spot. On the 1st day of October, 1851, just as Mr. May was about to rise from din-ner, he heard the signal belt, and hurried to On the way he learned that Jerry McHenry had been arrested as a jugitive slave, and taken to the office of the Commissioner. Proceeding to the courtroom, Mr. May found the prisoner manacled, and not allowed to state his case nor to refute the

estimony of his adversary. PREPARING TO USE FORCE.

Not being very closely guarded, Jerry con slipped out of the room and ran for his liberty. He got off nearly half a mile before he was retaken, and then surrendered only after a turious fight, in which he was eriously injured. He was thrown into a wagon, two policemen sat upon him, and so they rode through the central streets of the city back to the Commissioner's office. The people were very much excited, and told Mr. May that if he would speak the word they would have Jerry out. But he advised them to wait until it became dark

The Chief of Police asked Mr. May to talk with Jerry, who needed to be soothed. In the course of the interview Mr. May managed to make Jerry understand that he had friends who did not mean that he should be taken back to slavery. Mr. May then went to the office of Doctor Herman Hoyt, where he found 20 or 30 picked men, ineluding Gerrit Smith, who happened to be fur town attending a liberty convention. The plan of rescue was discussed, and all the arrangements for it were made with skill and dispatch. Strict injunctions were given not to injure the policemen intentionally, burt in this fray, I hope it may be one of

our party."
What followed is told by one of the par-

ticipants. ATTRACTED GREAT CROWDS. "The affair in the mean time had produced the wildest excitement. The spec-tacle of a bleeding, half-naked man driven through the streets like a hog, worked the populace into a frenzy; all the more so, when became known that Jerry was a negro and, unlike the common run of his class, was educated and a skiliful mechanic. He had some from Georgia by the Underground Railway, and supposing all in the North were his friends, had obtained work in a cooper's shop at Liverpool, a suburb of Syracuse. The news spread through Cen-tral New York like wild-fire. Dispatches began to fly, and horsemen were sent in every direction, carrying the news to the surrounding county that an escaped slave was arrested, and would be taken back to bondage. Plans hurriedly made, though with great foresight, were rapidly executed. Syracuse was in a blaze of excitement.

"Car loads of eager men came into the city from surrounding towns, Oswego, Auburn and Utica furnishing the majority. Speeches were made in the afternoon of a nature not calculated to allay the agitation. An arrangement had been entered into that the signal for the commencement of the res-ene should be throwing a stone through the window of the police station. To mislead the officers the small boys were given leave to throw pebbles at the window from time to time. The center of interest was the station, and the fact that the Commissioner had arrived was passed from mouth to mouth. Buddenly a shrick broke the stillness. A cobble-stone was burled at the window, and six men disguised as negroes beat their way into the prison, rushed to the door of Jerry's place of confinement and broke it open with a plank, which served as a battering ram.

A DISCREET DEPUTY.

"Deputy Marshal Bush, who had locked himself in with his prisoner, met the attack-ing party, and discreetly fired his revolver over their heads; then for his own salety, jumped from the window upon the tow path of the Brie canal, and falling on a barge, broke his arm. In a twinkling Jerry was on the side walk, his irons clanking heavily which disagree with his soul's health; but he has been started right, anyway.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

By and by, the father and the mother ought to tell the child the great revelation of the course, the rapidity with which the bark is developed.

Soil, the exposure in which the trees are placed, local climate and the treatment which the trees receive will influence, of course, the rapidity with which the bark is developed.

Soil, the exposure in which the trees are placed, local climate and the treatment which the trees are placed, local climate and the treatment which the trees are placed, local climate and the treatment which the trees are placed, local climate and the treatment which the trees are placed, local climate and the treatment which the trees are placed, local climate and the treatment which the trees are placed, local climate and the treatment which the trees are placed, local climate and the treatment which the trees are placed, local climate and the treatment which the trees are placed, local climate and the treatment which the trees are placed, local climate and the treatment which the trees are placed, local climate and the treatment which the trees are placed, local climate and the treatment which the trees are placed, local climate and the treatment which the trees are placed. In the case of the cas At this point it was necessary to resort to a ruse, as the officers were receiving reintorcements. Two buggies, exactly alike, were procured and Jerry was slipped into

"The crowd, led by two of the committee, followed, hooting and yelling, after the carriage in which Jerry was—not; while the other carriage was driven to the house of a prominent citizen (the late Caleb Davis), whose political views were entirely different from those of the Government rescuers. The companion of the slave entered the

house.
"'Friend,' said he, 'I have brought you a human being in distress, none the less human for being black. He is a fugitive slave, and the friends of humanity thrown him upon your generosity.'
"'By—!' and the citizen swore a terrible oath, 'whoever takes him out, takes him over my dead body!'

SMUGGLED TO CANADA.

"Those who knew Cale Davis were satis

fied that he would keep his word. A place was arranged in the garret and Jerry inwas arranged in the garret and Jerry installed there, being made as comfortable as his bruised body would permit. From Wednesday until the following Sunday evening he remained in strict seclusion; then, during a furious storm, he was removed in a close carriage by the late Jason Hoyt, to Oswego, 36 miles distant, and put on board a vessel just leaving for Canada."

Then began a series of prosecutions. Eighteen persons were indicted and taken to Auburn. They went, accompanied by nearly a hundred of their fellow-nitizens, including ladies. A convention of citizens luding ladies. A convention of citizens of Onandaga county met and justified the rescue. Some of the public journals denounced Mr. May as the most responsible person in this act of "treason." Mr. May, Gerrit Smith and Charles A. Wheaton published an acknowledgment that they had assisted all they could in the rescue of Jerry; that they were ready for trial; that they would give the Court no trouble as to the fact, and should rest their defense upon the uncostitutionrest their defense upon the uncostitution-ality and extreme weakness of the fugitive slave law. As it was not found expedient to punish the chief persons concerned in the rescue (and it was not creditable to the Government to continue its persecution of obscure offenders while distinguished ones, who avowed their responsibility, were unmolested), and it was impossible to im-panel a jury which would not contain per-sons who had formed an opinion against law, the "Jerry Rescue Causes" were finally abandoned.

From this time on Mr. May was the greatest champion of the abolition cause in this section, and his work stands out grandly and gloriously with that of his abolitionist conferees, Longiellow, Garrison, Emerson and Phillips. "The Jerry Rescue" had started a tide of tremendous energy in the North, which was felt long after the surrender at the Appomattox.

MR. MAT'S GRANDSON.

Now that peace has once more resumed her gentle sway over the North and South, and the air is redolent with the orange blossoms of the approaching Davis-Wilkinson wedding, it seems truly wonderful that the nuptial ceremony should not only be the "crowning act of the great Rebellion," but also should witness the beautiful con-clusion of the "Jerry Rescue," which con-tributed so strange, yet real, an element to this most "passing strange," story this most "passing strange" story.

There was an affinity that shaped the ends of Miss Davis and Mr. Wilkinson, and

there was a divinity that shaped the ends of Jerry McHenry. Jeff Davis passed away little dreaming that a grandson of Mr. May, the arch-abolitionist, would one day wed his daughter. Mr. May died peacefully, little dreaming that his life would be so wonder fully fruitful-firstly, in that his daughter's child should years afterward marry the "Daughter of the Confederacy;" and secondly, that the slave he had liberated should ly, that the slave he had liberated should subsequently bless not only him, but also humanity. After leaving Syracuse, as above stated, Jerry went to Canada, where for many years he kept up a regular correspondence with his friends. After the conclusion of the war he was able to return to his native town in the South, where he found four of his children, two boys and two girls, his wife having died.

BLACK JERRY'S GRANDSON. A letter was received by one of the

participants in the rescue several weeks since, in which was enclosed a clipping from a local paper stating that a colored youth, Thomas Blackhurst, has received a diploma from a Western college entiting him to the degree of M. D. The letter went on to state that the young man was a grandson of Jerry, who was yet alive, though After leaving Canada, he had gone to

Colorado, where, prospering in business, he invested his savings in lands which turned out to be quite valuable. Several letters some unknown reason, they had never been received. When the announcement of the Wilkinson-Davis engagement was made in the press, Jerry determined to make another attempt to reach his friends here and inform them of his own and his grandson's success, and this attempt, fortunately, proved suc-

And when the wedding bells ring out the happy union of the children of the North and the South, it will require no stretch o the imagination to see above the nuptial picture the happy home of Jerry, the slave who has been redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled. Truly did Cowper write:

God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform. F. LEON CHRISMAN.

COINING MONEY.

Some of the Rude Methods Employed in India. t. Louis Globe Democrat.] Captain Temple, in an article on the

"Coins of Modern Punjaub Chiefs" in the new "Indian Antiquary," describes the Patiala Mint and the methods of minting practiced there. The mint, he says, is an ordinary Punjaub court yard, about 20 feet square in the open part, entered by a gateway leading into a small apartment doing duty as an entrance hall, the remainder of the courtyard being surrounded by low sheds opening into it. These buildings, which look like the "rooms" of a serai, are the workshops. The method of coining in this very primitive "mint" is described as follows:

"The silver, after being assayed, is cast into small bars by being run into grooved iron moulds. The meiting is done in the courtyard in very small quantities in little furnaces improvised for each occasion. The thickness of the bars is about the diameter of the rupee, and when cold they are cut up by a hammer and chisel by guesswork into small weights, and weighed in small balances as accurately as hand weighing will permit. These are afterward heated and rounded by hammering into disks, and again weighed by hand and corrected by small additions of silver hammered in cold or by scraping. After this the disk is handed over to the professional weigher, who finally weighs it by hand and passes it. It is then stamped by hammering, being put between two iron dies placed in a strong wooden frame.

"These dies are very much larger than the coins, so that only a portion of the legend can come off, and the coiners are not at all careful as to how much appears on the coin. The only thing they do is to try and make the particular mark of the reigning chief appear. I they do not succeed it does not matter much."

Intelicities of Matrimony. Wife: "Who will mend your clothe when I am dead and gone?" "Nobody. I'll be able to buy new clothes then." Mrs. Cumso: "John, dear. I wish you

wouldn't get your bair cut as short as that?" "Cumso: "Why?" Mrs. Cumso: "It looks like a reflection on my amia-Generous Under Certain Circumstauces. "Is your husband a very generous man?" "Indeed, he is. You remember those nice cigars I gave him for a birthday present? Well, he smoked only one, and gave all the ARCHITECTS CAN PATENT THEIR DESIGNS.

Better Buildings Would Result if They Would Take Out More Patents-A Handsome Home.

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.1 It may be news to a good many people that the Patent Office regards as an inventor the architect who designs a building exterfor of merit and originality, and will grant him letters patent upon application, for the exclusive right to make, use and vend the said invention" for a term of years.

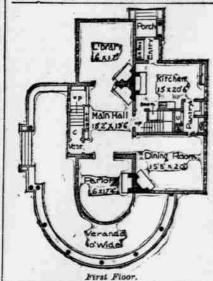
Unlike authors and inventors of machines and new processes, architects have been slow to protect their work, but that they now see the advantages of protection is shown by the fact that a great and increasing number of them are applying for pat-



ents. The salutary effect will be seen in the improved appearance of the architecture of the whole country. Any move that influences or compels the more frequent employment of architects must have that very deschoolmaster is scarcely more apparent than the need of the architect in the commonplace suburbs of many of our cities.

This week is presented, for once, a design suitable for men of ample means. Following will be found a somewhat detailed

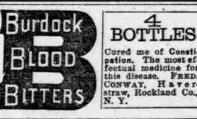
General Dimensions - Width through library, hall, parlor and veranda, 68 feet 6 inches; depth, including veranda, 52 feet 2 inches. Heights of stories: Cellar, 7 feet;



first story, 10 feet; second story, 9 feet; attic Exterior Materials - Foundation and

POWER OF LIGHTNING. A Plash Enters a Crevice of a Ledge and Lifts Fitty Tone of Rock.

New York Tribune.] The power of a flash of lightning was wonderfully demonstrated in the town of Lisbon, Conn., the other day on the tarm of Henry Greist. The bolt entered a crevice of a ledge and lifted more than 50 tons of rock. One slab 12 feet long, 9 feet wide, and 4 feet thick was rent from the front of



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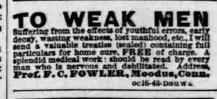
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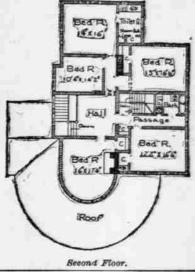
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plaster cornices in parlor, dining room, library and second story hall. Double floors in first and second stories. Finishing floor throughout main part of all stories to be white pine, with white oak border in hall and dining room. Yellow pine floor in kitchen, butler's pantry and second story tollet room. Floor of bathroom tiled with marble. Oak trim in library, main hall and dining room; remainder of and dining room; remainder of house trimmed with white pine. Wainscot in main hall, vestibule, dining room and kitchen, with woodwork corres-ponding with the finish of the room. Bathponding with the finish of the room. Bathroom wainscoted with marble. Main hall
ceiling, open timber finish. Main staircase
oak. All interior woodwork stained to suit
owner and finished in hard oil.
Colors—All clapboards, colonial yellow.
Outside doors, veranda, floor and ceiling,
grain filled and finished in oil. Trim,
sashes and rain conductors, white. Wall
shingles dinned and hunt conductors and rain conductors.

shingles dipped and brush coated colonial yellow. Roof shingles dipped and brush yellow. Roo coated in oil.

Accommocations—The principal rooms and their sizes, closets, etc., are shown by the floor plans. Cellar with concrete floor under whole house. Laundry, servants' water closet, vegetable and fruit cold rooms in cellar. Open cellar for heater parti-tioned off by a brick wall. Two



rooms and a cedar closet finished in the attic; space for three additional rooms if de Dumb waiter from cellar to attic. Open fireplaces in parlor, dining room, li-brary, main hall and one bedroom. In addition to the regular bathroom there is a slop sink in attic, and in the toilet room there is a wash basin, water closet and shower bath; also wash basin in closet off

bedroom over dining room.

Cost—\$8,000, not including mantels, range and heater. The estimate is based on New York prices for materials and labor.

Feasible Modification—Heights of stories, sizes of rooms, materials and colors may be changed. Cellar may be reduced in size. Veranda inclosure may be frame in-stead of stone. Part or all of plumbing, fireplaces, sliding doors, dumb waiter, attio rooms, may be omitted. Veranda may be R. W. SHOPPELL

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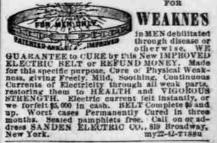
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