

late such unrighteous commands. Emergency funds were established whose contributors were described as "stockholders" in the Underground Railway. Women conducted sewing circles to supply the fugitives with clothes. Even humble negroes, both men and women, gave freely to help them. After the introduction of steam locomotion, railways and steamboats could often be used. The cost of tickets was considerable, yet it was always cheerfully met by sympathetic friends. Generous captains on the Mississippi, Ohio and Illinois rivers often conveyed fugitives as stowaways. Captain William Brown in 1842 conveyed in seven months sixty-nine of them across Lake Erie to Canada. Scows and sailing craft were also employed.

It is remarkable that so seldom were runaways returned to slavery, and that not unfrequently those seized for that purpose were rescued from the slave hunters. Even when on trial and under the very eyes of the judge, they were sometimes smuggled out of the court room, and the marshal and his deputies hustled and prevented re-arresting them.

Many of the friends of the fugitives suffered in their person and in their purse for their humanity. In Michigan three persons were mulcted in fines and costs \$6,000. D. Kauffman, in Pennsylvania, for sheltering a family of slaves in his barn, was fined over \$4,000. For a similar offence R. Sloan, a lawyer of Sandusky, was fined \$3,000. Space would fail to do justice to this noble army of heroes, and some of them martyrs. Professor Siebert gives a list of 3,211. Their obscurity and unknown death have prevented the record of many more. He well remarks: "Considering the kind of labour performed and the danger involved, one is impressed with the unselfish devotion to principle of these emancipators. There was for them, of course, no outward honour, no material recompense, but instead such contumely and seeming disgrace as can now be scarcely comprehended."

Five families in Ohio whom he mentions forwarded over a thousand fugitives to Canada before the year 1817. Daniel Gibbons, of Pennsylvania, in fifty-six years, aided about one thousand, Dr. Nathan M. Thomas, of Michigan, fifteen hundred, and John Fairfield not only hundreds, but thousands. General McIntyre, resident in Ohio, aided over a hundred fugitive slaves. "Of the multitudes," says ex-President Fairchild, "that came to Obelin, not one was ever taken back to bondage." So intense was popular sympathy with the anti-slavery movement, that a sign-post was erected in the form of a fugitive running towards the town. In consequence of this defiance of the law against harbouring slaves, repeated attempts were made to repeal the charter of Oberlin College.

Though the heroes of this great crusade concealed their acts, they did not conceal their principles; indeed, they sought to make converts