

In Memoriam. (MRS. MICHAEL ADAMS)

O God! the darkened shadow's night that comes to me the bitter light of that first night which changed the sky of Eden into sorrow's gloom...

THE LATE REV. MICHAEL McALEER.

The Rev. Michael McAleer, pastor of St. Columba's Roman Catholic Church, in West Twenty-fifth street, died at the pastoral residence, No. 343 West Twenty-fifth street, at half-past five o'clock yesterday morning of bronchial pneumonia.

Father McAleer was the oldest priest in the city in years and ordination. He was born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, on the 4th of March, 1811.

The body lay in state yesterday in the front parlor of the pastoral residence and all afternoon, and until midnight the parishioners were calling to take a last look at the face of him who had so long loved and revered.

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Church of St. Columba the poor will miss the great-hearted man who dispensed it so long and bountifully and who gave much of his time to visiting them.

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she has the stability and force of the single mind. Her ritual is one for all the world—the Pope at Rome and for the Digdig Indian in California.

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WORTHY SENTIMENTS FROM A NON-CATHOLIC.

At the recent banquet of Governor Perkins, in response to the toast "San Francisco," Hon. H. G. Platt, of this city, paid a generous tribute to the Franciscan Fathers, who were the pioneers of the cross in this portion of the Pacific.

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FATHER RASLE, S. J.

A REMINISCENCE OF ANTI-CATHOLIC BIGOTRY.

From the San Francisco Monitor. Hon. George Barstow of this city, in his History of New Hampshire, draws the portrait of the Jesuit missionary, Father Sebastian Rasle. Some of our readers will remember the burning of the Ursuline Convent many years ago, by an armed mob in Charlestown, Mass., and contemporaneously with that, the pulling down, in the night time, by a similar mob, in Maine, of the monument to Father Rasle, which stood on the spot where he was slain by the Indians.

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A VILE ABUSE.

SHOCKING VULGARITY OF CERTAIN AMERICAN WOMEN—A WARNING TO CATHOLIC LADIES.

All first-class dailies have now a society column. It used to be a column; now it is a whole page. It was a melange of the doings and sayings of public men and women; now it is a weekly review of the matrimonial market.

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Advertisement for clothing and goods, including 'BLACK MERES' and 'GOLICITED'.

Advertisement for 'THE CATHOLIC RECORD' and other publications.

Advertisement for 'MR. FROUDE ON CARDINAL NEWMAN'.

Advertisement for 'ARCHDEACON KAVANAGH OF KNOCK'.

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THE CONCERT.

Those who wish to obtain seats for St. Patrick's concert will do well to secure them at once. The probability is there will be a great crowd. It will be a concert surpassing in all its features any we have had in the city for many years. The proceeds will be devoted to the new Cathedral funds. This object, together with the attractive programme, will, we feel sure, be the means of drawing together an immense audience on the evening of the 17th.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

BISHOP ROSCERANS was once asked to open the Legislative proceedings of the Ohio Senators, with prayer. He consented, and kneeling at the President's chair, recited aloud and distinctly, the "Our Father," "Hail Mary," Creed and the acts of faith, hope and charity. He did not compose a rhetorical address to the Throne of Grace, in which should be described according to custom, the different conditions of American politics.

THE REDMAN.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT makes a sickly attempt to be funny at the expense of Parnell, because the latter went to Paris before the Coercion Act was put in force. The point is taken out of the knight's little joke when it is borne in mind that Parnell came back after the net became law. He had business in Paris. When it was transacted he came home. Simply this and nothing more. Parnell is not a coward, and Sir William will have abundant evidence of this fact in the time to come.

THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS will be asked to pass a law against polygamy. What is the difference between polygamy and divorce? Well, we suppose there is some, but very little. You will not be allowed to have a number of women for wives at one and the same time, but you can change them as often as you please, provided you have money enough to satisfy the lawyers. Had it not been for the strong Catholic element of Lower Canada it is not improbable the abominable law would long since have been placed on the statute books of Canada.

The Boers have the sympathy of the world in their gallant struggle against tyranny. We deeply regret that Great Britain, of all other nations, should occupy the attitude of oppressor. You had better be careful, neighbor. The Jingos will set you down as a Fenian. You know the lion and unicorn have a divine right to perambulate about and trample upon everything and everybody, and you must all the while sing "Britannia rules the waves." You may thank Providence you are in Canada instead of Ireland. Such sentiments as those above expressed would have you coerced into Kilmainham jail and you would be entered on the records as a dangerous character.

THE POLLY of attempting by petty persecutions to root out Catholicism in France is recognized by some, at least, of the more thoughtful Republicans, as the following passage from the Nouvelle Revue will indicate: "France is Catholic, because she counts fifteen centuries of Catholicism; because the generation that personifies her at present has been brought up in the Catholic Faith, like all its predecessors; because this doctrine, by being transmitted from father to son, has finished by becoming an integral part of the nation itself, down to the least devote among us; because, in fact, every people must have a religion, and Catholicism is the French religion."

JAMES BERRY BENSEL, a Protestant author of some repute, has published a sketch of John Boyle O'Reilly, in which he says: "It is impossible to be with the poet for any length of time and not feel the element of strength which is stamped so forcibly upon the man, in physique, in mind, in face; lifting one up to his own mental height, and sweeping one along in the rapid flow of ideas, the manly holding of topics, as fired with enthusiasm over some theory or determined purpose, O'Reilly points out, clearer than you have ever been shown before, the right and wrong of some movement, the meanness or grandeur of a deed. If it were in my power, or I felt at liberty to repeat in his own words some of the noble thoughts that have entered my soul from the poet's lips, I should make this sketch a most interesting one. But I must be confined to my own words, my own thoughts of the man who I admire and love, and who if not now known as one of our greatest poets, some time will be, and certainly is our strongest, having as well humanity and sympathy throbbing in every verse as in his warm generous Irish heart."

THE FACT that we live in an age which is justly characterized as one of great self-indulgence, the natural result of the pernicious doctrines regarding the future life which have been so industriously disseminated, ought to be a motive for the strict observance of Lent. The false belief of those around us may not pervert our own, but it often has the effect of lowering our standard of Christian perfection. It is impossible to live in an atmosphere of irreligion without being affected by it, unless we avail ourselves of the means which the Church so abundantly provides as an antidote. We cannot keep from evil except by self-assertion, nor retain our footing on good ground but by constant combating. Many Catholics seem to have no comprehension of the necessity of doing penance, and consequently avoid it at all times. St. Paul's conversion was surely sincere, and yet, he assures us, that he was not without fear for the future; and for this reason he chastised his body to keep it in subjection to the spirit. During Lent especially the Church commands us to use this world as though we used it not, to fix our eyes on the eternal hills, to prove that our hearts are not centred on earthly things by abstaining from their enjoyment.—See Maria.

THE ROME correspondent of the Tablet says: The project on the law of divorce is to be presented to the Chamber before long. It is at present the subject of debate in the Parliament. The Pope feels highly indignant over the whole business. His Holiness is determined, should it pass, to denounce it in an Encyclical addressed to the Italian bishops. The clergy throughout the country will take the cue from the Pontiff and adopt the same course, protesting strongly against the new system, which is looked upon by laymen as well as clerics with the utmost abhorrence. A correspondent says in reference to the Comte de Chambord that he "having asked one of his friends in Rome to sound the Pope as to whether a visit from the Pontiff would be agreeable to His Holiness, the Pontiff replied that though personally it would afford him the greatest pleasure, yet from a political point of view it might not at this moment be deemed quite prudent. It would, therefore, seem that this project is put off until a more opportune season."

THE DUBLIN Nation says that Mr. Redpath, who continues to speak and write almost daily in America on the Irish question, gave, in an interview with the reporter of a Boston paper a week or two since, an illustration of the past attitude of the Orange party in Ireland, which at once exhibits the author in a characteristically humorous vein, and puts the point he desires to make with much force and truth. "These Orangemen," he says, "are like Beecher's dog Noble, that kept barking at a hole he once saw a woodchuck run into—months after the woodchuck had quit doing business there." Certain events of recent date, we are glad to say, must modify Mr. Redpath's opinion, at least as far as a considerable body of the Orangemen are concerned. The Land League agitation has induced many of the brethren to abandon the bad ways of the past for a junction with the rest of their countrymen in a peaceable and constitutional struggle for the attainment of their common rights.

THE National Land League are alive and active. So much so, indeed, that it must be galling to the noble and honorable gentlemen who rule in Downing street. We have received this week from the head offices of the League some pamphlets published by them, setting forth the causes of the present land agitation in a style which will command the attention of thoughtful minds not only in Ireland, but in England and Scotland as well. The most important document is that written by T. M. Healy, M. P., styled "Why there is an Irish Land Question and an Irish Land League." The following periods of Irish history and English misrule are dwelt upon, at length, in the most forcible manner, as showing the cruel and barbarous treatment of the Irish race at the hands of their unfeeling and tyrannical conquerors: "Elizabeth to Cromwell; Cromwell to the Union; the Union to the Devon Commission; the Devon Commission to the land act; the land act to the Land League. The other publications are the brilliant speech of Mr. A. M. Sullivan in defence of Mr. Patrick Egan, at the State trials, together with portraits of the traverser and his counsel. The third and last little book is the grand speech of Mr. Cowen delivered during the debate on the Coercion Bill. We are glad to see the Irishmen at home managing the agitation in such a business-like, and what must prove, effective manner. In former times the conquerors of Ireland had an easy task to bring its people into subjection. It was then pikemen and

impulse. It is now brains and intellectual discussion they will be forced to meet. They are meeting it with the old weapons of cowardly and audacious misrepresentation. But their nefarious tricks are of no avail. Gladstone and his Cabinet are very much like Mark Twain's Heathen Chinee. All their stratagems are promptly met by the well-organized plans of the Leaguers. We fondly hope to see Ireland yet occupy a position similar to Ontario. There is no reason why it should not. Not till then will its people be happy and contented. The noble lords and honorable gentlemen may as well wipe the dust of their spectacles and make up their minds to it at once. We are free and happy and loyal here in Canada. Were the Irish treated as we have been, they, too, would not be the poverty-stricken and discontented people they are, and will be, until a change, and a radical change, is made in the relations of the two countries.

HAMILTON LETTER.

Ecclesiastical Matters.—Improvements at the Cathedral.—Self-Ridiculing Irishmen.—Families.—Fact.—Every man his own Bishop.—Concert in Walkerton.—Man Worship.—Shamrocks for the Seventeenth.

On Sunday last, in St. Mary's Cathedral, His Lordship congratulated the congregation on the great success that had attended the recent Mission, and hoped that its fruits would be lasting. A correspondent also alluded to the improvements made in the Cathedral during the past eight months. The heating apparatus, now in good working order, and of which they might feel proud, cost over \$2500; the new side altars \$625; gaspipes and new fittings \$335; matting for the aisles, choir gallery and vestry \$250; total \$3710. Towards the payment of this there were received the following sums: Voluntary subscriptions about \$1700; from Altar Society \$800; and from His Lordship \$800. His Lordship also announced that it was his intention to have the Cathedral repainted and frescoed, and the organ repaired during the summer. This would involve considerable outlay, for which it is intended to hold a Bazaar, in the arrangements for which he relied upon the good will and co-operation of the congregation generally.

SELF-RIDICULING IRISHMEN. It has been frequently said that the Irishman's characteristics are contradictory; but we doubt if there be a more contradictory point in his nature than that which prompts him to ridicule unwittingly in himself, certain phases of the behavior of which he would indignantly resent had the insult proceeded from another. This is a mournful fact, the existence of which every true-minded Irishman should regret, and for whose extirpation he should labor with might and main, both by word and example. The Irishman should so far forget the honor of his country, the sanctity and glory of his institutions, and the heroism, nobility and generosity of her people, as to hold up to the derision of a heterogeneous multitude the national shortcomings, whether real or imaginary, of his own fellow-countrymen, is truly lamentable. It is well known, however, that such is the case, and that the different modes of doing it are numerous. A travelling minstrel troupe, an immoral theatrical combination, and a humbugging circus, exhibit a *sine qua non* of their entertainments, the noble-hearted children of the Emerald Isle in the most degraded aspect of human nature. They are represented by these worthies to a jeering, scoffing audience, as clowns, drunkards, villains and dunces; their most trifling faults distorted into crimes; their very virtues made to appear as vices; their religion treated with contumely, and their most sacred principles brought forward as if subjects for sneers and contempt. We appeal to all liberal and honest minds if such conduct as this would not be sufficient to arouse an indignant indignation in a people so universally ridiculed in country, religion and nature—everything that is most dear to them.

It is not extraordinary then, that we find Irishmen themselves following the example of the itinerant showman, and prostituting their talents by leveling to the dust the fair name of their beloved country—that country for whose sake they would yield up their last drop of blood! They appear upon the public stage, exhibiting for the gratification of a motley audience the vices or buffoonery of some unfortunate son of Erin, who existed only in the imagination of a "blood-and-thunder" novel writer; they sing songs composed either by enemies or false friends, the purport of which implies that the Irishman's proclivities are drinking, quarrelling, rioting, and debauchery, disguised under a deceptive veil of bogus wit or comicality; they rattle off a series of jokes and puns, in which the Irishman is represented either as a fool or a barbarian, but few degrees removed from the savages of Africa. The audience deports satisfied that the Irishman as just exhibited is a fair average of his race and as such deserving both of pity and contempt! Examples of the foregoing are more frequently seen in private than in public capacities, and as often in the press as on the stage; nevertheless, we make the unqualified assertion that in either case they are extremely reprehensible, and should be frowned down and discontinued on every occasion by all who retain the feeling of patriotism in their bosoms.

The redeeming feature in this self-ridiculing characteristic is that instances are rare, and that it is almost entirely done unknowingly, or through sheer thoughtlessness. We have known really thoughtful persons—men who would rather cut off their right hand than offer an insult to their country, directly or indirectly—actually taking part in or applauding such actions as have been described, and when reproved for doing so, in recently answering that they did not think it any harm; but who instantly acknowledged their error on due explanation being given. Recent events show that their duty is to maintain their

national character in its proper state before the eyes of the world, and to seek its elevation rather than its debasement. The intelligent world knows that the miserable scarecrow exhibited in the plays, songs, and jokes of the degenerate amusement and newspapers of the day, is a false criterion of Ireland, either as it was or as it is. Then why should Irishmen seek to destroy that good opinion by their own thoughtless but culpable acts? Do the conquerors of Clontarf, Benbarb and Fonyon desert to be taken among cowards, knaves and brachials by the composer of "Caulin," "Savourneen Dheisid," and "Meeting of the Waters," merit a classification among the authors of such vilifications as "Finnigan's Wake," "Lannigan's Ball" and "Mickey Magee"? Does the brilliant and elegant style of Sheridan and O'Connell find a fitting comparison in the coarse and vulgar drivellings that constantly assail our ears and eyes under the slender term of Irish humor? An unhesitating negative we assure will be the answer, accompanied with a firm determination never to consent to the name of the morality that which would tend to cast a stigma upon the Irish character. Slander insinuates its poisonous breath with a sadly deteriorating effect in the minds of those who care not to inquire into the truth; let it be our duty to repel its advances, and dissolve the inviolable chain that surrounds it.

LAY BISHOPS. There are some people in the world who, judging by their conduct, would like to be their own priests and bishops. They are very anxious that the priest should "keep his place," yet they will not keep their own. They would feel indignant if he were to tell them how many servants they should employ and what wages they ought to pay, yet they consider it very spirited on his part to tell him what he should do or how he should act in matters peculiarly sacerdotal. They would not dose themselves for a headache without the prescription of a physician, still they know more of the theory and practice of spiritual pharmacy than a priest. In a lawsuit that involved the title to a dollar's worth of property they would not risk the case without the advice of a lawyer; nevertheless they feel themselves competent under almost every circumstance to teach theology to a bishop.

FATHER LENNON'S new position is that of curate to the Rev. P. Barston, M. A., parish priest of Brantford. Previously to his departure from Dundas, the rev. gentleman was presented with a purse containing one hundred dollars, by the members of the sodality. The presentation was made at the House of Providence, Miss Hayes, the Secretary, reading the address, the Misses Marie and Kate Strong, Miss Ella Wisser, the Misses Lizzie and Mary Grover, and Messrs. Alex. Strong and Geo. S. Grover, the last mentioned being well and favorably known to Hamilton audiences. The finest pieces of the evening were a duet by the Misses Strong, another by the Misses Grover and a solo ("The raft") by Mr. Geo. S. Grover. The singing of Miss Mary Grover, only 11 years old, was especially admired, the compass of her voice extending between three and a half octaves and repeatedly reaching the highest of the scale. One of the finest and most successful ever given in that vicinity.

The same issue also contains a small paragraph reading: "Look out for the Shamrock on the 17th. Every Irishman ought to have a Shamrock on St. Patrick's day." Presumably this must be a paper of some kind, because the present state of the weather does not promise a large growth of the green little plant.

LETTER FROM MONTREAL. To the Editor of the London Catholic Record DEAR SIR,—The following serious but paternal reproof was addressed to the Montreal St. Patrick's Congregation on Sunday, the 27th February, on the subject of the Irish Ball, held in this city on the 23rd of the same month.

"My dear Brethren, on this day fortnight I warned you against a crying and sinful disorder which was then announced, and which has since taken place in our midst. The Irish Ball, the evils of which I then thought it my duty to explain to you, has been held. The advice of your pastor, given solemnly from this holy place, and his condemnation, in the name of the church, of a dangerous, extravagant, and immoral public entertainment, have been disregarded by a certain number of this congregation. To-day, as a protest against the scandal that has been given, I have a few words to address to them in your presence. But first I have to offer my sincere thanks to the large number of our influential families, who, so soon as they knew they could not attend the Ball, consistently with their duty as Catholics, at once gave up all idea of taking any part in it. In the circumstances this was no small sacrifice. They were preparing to go, and some were already prepared. The dresses were bought and in some instances made. No matter, they pleased duty and conscience before everything else. They would not eat the forbidden fruit, no matter how tempting its appearance. They would not disobey in order to gratify their appetite for pleasure and vanity. God will bless them; and for the sacrifice they made for His sake, He will

grant them in abundance the lasting and incomparable sweets of a good conscience." The comparatively small number of our congregation who went to the Ball, may be divided into two categories. I have nothing to say to the large number of Protestants, French Canadians, and other strangers who attended. I am charged only with my own flock, so I confine to them whatever I say.

One of the categories may include all the young persons of both sexes—the young men, and the young women. To these young people I have but little to say. When there is question of pleasure and fun, especially when they are to be found in the company of vanity, these young people seem unable to control themselves. I will therefore on this occasion willingly treat them with about the same indulgence as is shown to irresponsible agents. However, I would remark this to the young men who figured on the Committee—that they require something more than the lessons of a dancing master to prepare and fit them to be the guardians of the morality and the morality of the Irish Catholics of Montreal. Poor young men, they made a great mistake, a mistake which, judging from their good conduct in the past, I hope and believe will not be repeated.

The other category of the persons who attended the Ball embraces heads of families and other responsible persons. I cannot speak to them with the like indulgence. Their open disobedience to their pastor, and to the laws of the church, has been a stumbling block to many, and especially to their own children. During the days of preparation for the Ball, how often was it said in our presence—if it were wrong to go to the Ball, such and such would not go to it, or at least, they would not openly encourage it as they are doing. What does this amount to? Do you, then, can have but one meaning, and that meaning is, that the good name and excellent reputation of those thus pointed out, only served to increase the scandal given,—only strengthened and spread wider the evil influence of their example, and consequently aided to the serious injury they incurred before God. I shall say no more; I could not say less without falling in a conscientious duty. I now leave all concerned to examine their conduct before God; and I pray that he may give them grace to repent of their fault, and repair the scandal so openly given.

QUEBEC LETTER.

THE LATE REV. MR. BELANGER. The funeral and interment of this rev. gentleman, formerly a vicar of St. Patrick's, took place at the General Hospital on Thursday morning. The Mass of Requiem was sung by the Rev. Mr. Paradis, president of the sanctuary. The *Lectio de corpore* was performed by the Rev. Mr. Sasseville, of St. Fox, and the *absolve* by Rev. Mr. Paradis. His Grace the Archbishop, Rev. Messrs. Audin, Bonneau, Beaulieu, Hamelin, Vignion, St. J. Plamondon, Sexton and Burke, C. S. S. R., were present in the sanctuary during the service. The St. Patrick's congregation were also well represented on the occasion. The body was interred in the cemetery attached to the Convent.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY INSTITUTE. At the annual general meeting of the Institute, held on Saturday evening last in the Association Hall, the following gentlemen were elected as committee of management for the ensuing year:—Messrs. T. J. Walsh, O. Murphy, R. H. McCreery, L. A. Boisvert, J. Kiley, Chas. McCarroll, L. Lynch, M. O'Leary, M. Hayden. At a subsequent meeting of the Committee the following officers were chosen:—President, R. H. McCreery, Esq.; Vice-President, L. A. Boisvert, Esq.; Treasurer, T. J. Walsh; Secretary, John Kiley.

MISCELLANEOUS. A solemn mass of month's mind was celebrated in St. Patrick's, on Friday morning for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. Watters, by Rev. Father Burke. Rev. Father O'Connor, C. S. S. R., has been removed to Boston. It is said that the clergy of St. Patrick's Church will be shortly transferred to Redemptorist Fathers under the control of the Provincial of Belgium, which province includes the British Islands. The Fathers presently in charge of the parish of St. Andrew belong to the latter; they have already a novitiate partially built. Those now in St. Patrick's belong to the province of Baltimore. The Ursuline nuns are about to establish a branch of their order at Lake St. John. BRANMAGH.

DEATH OF MONSIGNOR CAZEAU.

Resolutions of Regret.

At the meeting on Saturday night the President, Mr. Owen Murphy, said that he was sure that in the essentially representative body which he represented, there would be a response in every heart when he expressed the deep and heartfelt regret with which the news of the death that morning of their good friend and confessor, the venerated Right Rev. Monsignor Cazeau, was received. On many occasions, he said, he had been struck by the noble and elevated in his quiet home at the good shepherd Asylum, he had ample opportunity of knowing the depths of his love for the Irish people. Their welfare was his constant prayer, and his constant pleasure and their reverses and troubles were his own. Mr. Murphy continued in this strain for a short time, but finally acknowledged that his emotion was too great to allow him to do that justice to the matter which its merits deserved. The following resolutions were proposed and adopted:—That the members of the Institute, in the most respectful manner, and unanimously beseech the feelings of the meet Moved by John Giblin, Esq., P. P., seconded by Mr. Matthew F. Walsh. That the members of the St. Patrick's Literary Institute, have learned with the deepest and most heartfelt regret of the death, to enter upon a better life, however, of our dear friend and confessor, Monsignor Cazeau, to His Holiness the Pope, Domestic Prelate to His Holiness the Pope, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Quebec and Toronto, &c. That the Irishmen and as Catholics, we, whilst bowing to the inscrutable decrees of Divine Providence, feel that in his house we have lost a true friend—whose advice, counsel and assistance was never denied to one of our race; but our grief is assuaged by the reflection that our loss is a gain; for he has successfully merited the reward promised to the protector of the widow and the orphan. That we heartily sympathize with our French Canadian fellow-citizens in their loss of a compatriot whose long career as

priest and citizen reflected honor on them. That copies of the foregoing be forwarded to His Grace the Archbishop over the Thomas Lady Superior of the Good Shepherd Asylum and to the members of his family, and that the city papers be requested to publish the same. And that the Institute do attend in a body at the translation of his remains and at his funeral.

LOCAL NEWS.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The registrations for the month of February were as follows: Births, 31; Marriages, 7; Deaths, 21.

ST. PATRICK'S CONCERT.—The tickets for this concert are being sold very fast and we would advise those who intend going to secure their seats at once.

ARREST.—Chief Fowling of St. Thomas, has arrested a man named Walter Jones as being the party who committed the hold robbery at the Malsons Bank last fall.

ASSAULT.—John Shaw, a resident of London East, has left for court unknown, leaving numerous creditors in and about the city to regret his absence.

FATAL RESULT.—We regret to learn that the accident which befel Mr. Haverford at Carling's Brewery a short time ago resulted fatally last Wednesday.

IRISH REFORM SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Irish Reform Society will be held on Friday 14th March, when the nomination and election of officers will take place. We hope to see a large attendance.

NEW BRIDGE.—The contract for the building of a new iron bridge over the Thames at the foot of York Street, has been awarded to the Toronto Bridge Co. The cost of the bridge will be in the neighborhood of \$5000 and will be finished before the 1st of July.

ACCIDENT.—Wm. McKerie, a well known farmer of the township of Westley, met with a serious accident while driving in a cutter near Plewes mill. The horses ran away and Mr. McKerie was thrown out and had several of his ribs broken.

CRIMINAL.—George Bacon was badly wounded on last Wednesday, while conveying cars on the London, Huron & Bruce Railway at Wingham. He was brought to his home in this city, where he lies in a very precarious state.

PRELIMINARY ACCIDENT.—A quantity of bag signals carried by No. 2 express exploded last Tuesday morning, shattering the box and causing general destruction to the things around. The engineer and fireman had a narrow escape with their lives.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. H. S. Woodard of the firm of McBroome & Woodard, was seeing a friend off last Tuesday, and staying too long on the train attempted to jump off at the Richmond street crossing and was thrown with great force to the ground, where he was found in an insensible condition, and conveyed to his home. He was badly hurt but is fast improving.

HEAD STEEL OPEN.—Mr. George Parkinson, of the Gore of London, while chopping wood with another man last week, had the misfortune to get his head split almost completely open. It appears he stooped down and his companion not noticing him struck him on the head with the axe. At last accounts he was improving.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday afternoon a boy was driving with a load of wheat down the hill on the Proof Lane, not far from the city, when the bolt in his double tree came out, and the ground beneath him other in an insensible condition, and conveyed to his home. He was badly hurt but is fast improving.

INCENDIARIES.—A dastardly attempt was made to set fire to Longueville's grocery store about 2:30 on Tuesday morning, by placing paper soaked with kerosene under other combustibles, under the doors on the Market Square end. It was fortunately discovered by Sgt. Major Baskerville, who burst open the door and extinguished the flames, thus preventing what might have proved a very serious conflagration.

LEAVING LONDON.—Mr. E. E. Gibbons took his departure from this city last Wednesday, to fill a responsible position in a large wholesale house in Columbus, Ohio. He was well liked by all who knew him and was Secretary of the Young Men's Liberal Conservative Association. Before leaving, the association presented him with an address and a handsome gold ring, a mark of the high esteem in which he was held by them. We wish Mr. Gibbons success in his new situation.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—An accident of a very painful nature happened at the residence of Mr. Joseph Larkin, on Clarence Street. It appears Mrs. Larkin was going into the woodshed and the door was so heavy that she fell heavily to the ground, breaking one of her arms. A physician was called in, when the fractured limb was set, and we are pleased to learn that Mrs. Larkin is very much improved and doing as well as can be expected.

THE DORSEY MURDER TRIAL.—A very large meeting was held on Saturday, 6th instant, in the Cedar Swamp School house, Biddulph, comprising many of the most prominent men in the Township. The object of the meeting was for the purpose of raising funds to pay the expenses of the prisoners in the late trials. Committees were struck for the different sections, and it is probable there will be a large sum collected in collecting the amount required, some \$1000.

CONFIDENTIAL GUEST.—A young girl named Mary Jones, lately from England, was the victim of a despicable robbery last Tuesday. On her way to Ingersoll she was met by two men and after friendly greetings he persuaded her to have some gold sovereigns changed, saying they would not pass in this country. The girl gave him all she possessed and he left her at the station while he went to get the money changed. He departed, and she then nothing has been heard of him. The poor girl was then left without money or friends, but the G. W. R. authorities saw that she was brought safe to Ingersoll.

AN INFAMOUS PLAY.—A woman named Mitchell, living on South Street, had her husband arrested on the 24th of February last, stating that he was insane and dangerous to be at large. She was booked up by a man who purported to be her brother, but who in reality turned out to be an infamous scoundrel. After Mr. Mitchell was remanded for examination, she sold everything and left with the man, saying she was going to England, but they were seen taking the train in the opposite direction. After Mr. Mitchell was brought before the physicians they decided that nothing was the matter with him, and he was as sane as any man could be. When liberated he went down to where he lived and found that the house was deserted. The whole affair has the appearance of a deep plot and conspiracy, and it is to be regretted that the working of the law assisted in the carrying out of the scheme successfully.

AN EMINENT SCOTCHMAN ON IRISH AFFAIRS.

Mr. Murdoch Tells His Recent Experiences in Ireland.

Mr. John Murdoch, Editor of the Highland newspaper, Inverness, Scotland, who has just come from Ireland, where he was present at the recent State trials, made the following speech at a late public meeting in Philadelphia held for the purpose of expressing sympathy for Ireland. He wore over his shoulders the plaid peculiar to the Highland clan to which he belongs, and thus presented a rarely picturesque appearance.

He said he was well convinced that so sound was the American heart, and so clear the sense of justice in this country, that all that was required was to have a case fairly laid before the public of these great States. The British land system was a great fraud, and the Scotch people, and the Irish people, the Scotch people, and, as a rule, the English people had been reduced to a condition of slavish dependence in which they suffered all kinds of oppression and cruelty—even to the extent of having the houses set fire to over their heads, as in the north of Scotland, on the estates of the Duke of Sutherland. In England, the millions were in suffering, and the land owned by a few thousands.

In Scotland, all the good land had been cleared and the people were only allowed to occupy scraps which the grabbers did not think worth having. So that the chief difference between the case of Ireland and that of Great Britain was that in the latter were manufactures to absorb the evicted people, while Ireland suffered, not merely from the Land Wrong, but from the formal oppression of manufacture by force of English law. It might be mentioned in passing that the enormous number of the churches of the majority in England and Scotland had the effect of putting the great mass of the clergy in those countries in the same boat with the landlords, while the endowment of the Church of the minority in Ireland, left the Irish clergy in the same boat with the Irish people. In Scotland and England, the clergy had been a wet blanket on all land agitation, while in Ireland the people never were without a respectable body of men among the priesthood to protest against landlord oppression.

Thus the Irish people were so far ahead of the people of Scotland and England in demanding redress. Mr. Murdoch said he had just come from Ireland where he had spent the whole of the month of January and he could testify to the constitutional and hopeful character of the agitation now carried on there. The people of Ireland had taken up the question of the land in an open, above board manner, relying upon the justice of their cause and the force of truth. They made no secret of their intention to abolish landlordism, as it had been done in almost all the continental nations of Europe. They and their recognized leaders pointed distinctly to the idea of buying out the landlords, so that there should be a grand social and moral as well as an economic revolution without violence and without spoliation. They set to form public opinion on the subject, as had been done in England on the Corn Laws, and they were met just as Cobden and Bright had been, with charges of communism and spoliation from the landlords and their friends.

He repeated that agitation was carried on in a fine, manly and generous spirit; and one of the results was that the people were learning to rely upon truth and to cherish a hope of redress without recourse to violence. Never before had there been so widespread a movement in Ireland with so little lawlessness. Indeed, that was what excited so much consternation among the landlords. He found Dublin as quiet as Glasgow, and quieter than Manchester. He then went to Connaught, where he found not only peace, but desolation, the lands cleared of the people, and the towns in a state of decay. There was no disturbance as there. He then went to Munster and found that the "disturbance" in Ireland, of which there had been so much made, was a "will-o'-the-wisp," which vanished even as it was approached. There was a grim humor in what an intensely anti-Irish pro-landlord lady in Cork said: "Oh, no! there is no disturbance here; it is all in the North!" In one sentence, there was a constitutional agitation in Ireland, which should command the sympathy of the rest of the world, and it was not tarnished with crime.

Michael Davitt was worth five thousand policemen as a keeper of the peace in Ireland. His clear head and brave heart carried into the minds of the people a real generous trust in truth and light and right; and in this way, it was found that just as the net-work of the Land League spread, and its moral power was felt, crime was decreasing. The people were learning to work and to suffer; and the more they showed of this great effect of the educational work which was going on, the more did the landlords feel it necessary to put down the agitation, and the more unscrupulous did they become as to the means to be employed. Mr. Murdoch stated that about noon, on the 4th, he called at the League office in Sackville St. and bid adieu to the officials and ask what message he was to carry from them across the Atlantic. He shook hands there and then with Messrs. Parnell, Davitt, Brennan and Boyton, and went to prepare for the journey. Later in the day, he went down to where he heard that Davitt had been arrested, and calling on the way at the office, he met Harris, who confirmed the rumor by personal testimony. Never, he would say, were greater blunders committed than the series of criminal blunders which the Government had committed during the past few weeks—and all on the basis of the most barefaced falsehoods. The Government got up a charge of conspiracy against the Land League; but the day was very near at hand when the world would see that the only conspiracy in the case was that of the Irish landlords, together with the Tories and Liberals of England and Scotland—to crush the Irish people. He was glad to see that the League was going to carry the agitation into England; and from innate love of justice and truth which was characteristic of America, he was sure that this country would use all legitimate means to bring the landlord tyranny of Great Britain and Ireland to speedy end.

Chief Justice May's scandalous exhibition, which drew down upon him the contempt and wrath of the English and Scotch press—even the organs of his own party—was but a prelude, and an unimportant and trifling one in comparison with it, to the charge of Judge Fitzgerald, the partisan bitterness of which has been not seldom equalled even on the Irish bench. This memorable divergence, full of details of which your readers have, of course, already had, occupied something like a day and a half, all of which time I had the pleasure of being present, and of hearing the words of wisdom as they fell from his lordship's lips clothed in an English accent which bears every impress of the grossest affectation. Judge Fitzgerald is one of that large and miscellaneous class of legal porcupines who infest Dublin society, and who by dint of bowing and scraping and faithfully performing the duties of his office, has become secure at last as an aristocrat in the landlord set of society. They haunt the lodges, their wives and daughters the drawing rooms, where they are accorded an insolent recognition by their Excellencies, who scorn them as English people do all traitors, though they are disapprovingly referred to as "the English," but do they pay for them? It is doubtful, for the letter of Lady Georgiana Hamilton to Miss Fetherston Haugh still exists, in which she (the daughter of the Tory Vicar, the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Beaconsfield's ally, and a close friend of the Duke's) says: "I try and console the 1-1-1; they will meet only our own friends—none of those dreadful lawyers' wives." A more thorough and candid exhibition of the temper with which the Castle circle regard these social climbers could scarcely be found. Judge Fitzgerald's mother kept a little huckster's shop, and he and his brother worked their way up the ladder of fortune. Talent and industry had undoubtedly a good deal to do with their success, but a certain pliability of the spirit had infinitely more.

JUDGE FITZGERALD.

How He Secured the Foreman of the Jury.

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A HARROWING RECITAL.

IRISH EVICTION SCENES—SAD PICTURES OF IRISH MISERY.

Mr. P. O'Brien, Q. C., in his able defence of the traversers in Dublin, said: I do not intend to indulge in any great excess in referring to the opinions of others; but I will cite for you one statement of Lord Clare's, in order that you may compare it with what took place last year, and I believe the year before. Mr. Macdonough gave in evidence several Acts of Parliament to show the chronic condition of the country, to show how an evil system of land laws led to Insurrection, Acts of Suspension of the Habeas Corpus, led to Coercion Acts, and all the galling incidents and accessories of coercion. When introducing one of those coercion Acts, the Attorney General of the day, afterwards Lord Clare, said, in the House of Commons: "He was well acquainted with the province of Munster, and it was impossible for human wretchedness to exceed that of the peasantry of that province. The unhappy tenantry were ground to powder by relentless landlords. Far from being able to give their own just dues, they had not food and raiment enough for themselves. The landlord grasped the whole. And sorry he was to add that, not satisfied with their present extortions, some landlords had been so base as to investigate the insurgents to rob the clergy of their dues, not in order to alleviate the distress of the tenantry, but that they might have the clergy's share in addition to the cruel rackrents they had been already paying. The poor people of Munster lived in a more abject state of poverty, human nature could be supposed equal to bear." Let me repeat one sentence of the foregoing statement of Lord Clare. The unhappy tenants were ground to powder by their relentless landlords—and let me refer to the maxim of the Attorney-General—"Summum jus, summa injuria"—and ask you, if tried by that maxim, what would be the guilt of those that ground their tenantry to powder? But that is in the last century; let me go on. I give you, gentlemen, the language of an English member of Parliament. He speaks of '48, and here is what

he says: "He had seen on a winter's day the law officers, protected by a squadron of dragoons, before thirty or forty cabins, only fourteen miles from Cork, in a beautiful valley. He had seen the cabins knocked down one after another, and the inmates turned out into the snow and cold. He had seen a young woman fall on her knees before the captain of dragoons and beg that her cabin, which contained a husband sick of fever, might be spared for a little time. He had seen the sick man lifted out into the snow, and he died there. Within five days that woman was found at Ballynecole barracks a maniac, with a dead child in one arm and a dying child in the other. If that happened in England rebellion would have been preached from one end of the country to the other."

FEES OF DOCTORS. The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is \$3.00, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over \$1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the \$1,000, and all the year's sickness.

NO RISK. Thomas' Electric Oil! Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold. Do you know anything of it? If not, it is time you did. Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One dose cures common Sore Throat. One Bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents cures a Cold. One or two bottles cured a Sore of the Eye or Kidney Troubles. Six to Eight applications cure any case of Excoriated Nipples or Inflamed Breast. One bottle has cured Lane Back of eight years' standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield, Tioga County, Pa., says: "I went thirty miles for a bottle of your Oil, which cured a Sore of the Eye of a Crooked Limb, by six applications."—Another who has had Asthma for years, says: "I have half a bottle left, and \$100 would not buy it if I could get no more."—Rufus Robinson, of Nunda, N. Y., writes: "One small bottle of your Electric Oil restored the voice where the person had not spoken above a whisper in five years."—Rev. J. Mallory, of Wyoming, N. Y., writes: "Your Electric Oil cured me of Bronchitis in one week."

It is composed of six of the best Oils that God has given. It is as good for internal as for external use. It is as good for the nervous system as for the lungs, and is immeasurably superior to anything else made. Will save you much suffering and many dollars of expense. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—Ask for Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. See that the signature, S. M. Thomas, is on the wrapper, and that of two of Ayer's Pills, are blown on the bottle, and NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion. HAVE COURAGE.—You may suffer from scrofula or some foul humor, your liver may be congested, your lungs diseased, your kidneys deranged, your joints distorted with rheumatism, you may be almost a walking skeleton, yet despair not. Burdock Blood Bitters has cured others—it may cure you. IF NEVER FAILS.—Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is an unfailing remedy for all kinds of bowel complaint. Purge out the morbid humors of the blood, by a dose or two of Ayer's Pills, and you will have clearer heads as well as healthier bodies. Though the soil of Virginia grows the best tobacco leaf in the world, it does not all grow equal qualities. The production even of adjoining counties is often quite different, and the quality of the leaf, once deteriorated if grown in the soil of the "Myrtle Navy" is the product of the choice sections of the State, which, through some combination of local influences, produce a better quality than any others. This is shown by its always commanding a higher price than any other smoking leaf.

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Locality unrivalled for healthiness, offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed. French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation. The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and instrumental music form a prominent feature. Musical soirees take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensuring self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and economy, with refinement of manners. TERMS to suit the difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution. For further particulars apply to the Superior, or any of the Dioceses.

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USULINE ACADEMY, CHATHAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies. This Institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Railway, 30 miles from Detroit. Its spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been introduced with success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc. The system of education embraces every branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing, fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille, wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge. Board and Tuition per annum, paid semi-annually in advance, \$10; Music, Drawing and Painting, form extra charges. For further particulars address, MOTHER SUPERIOR.

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, ONT.—The Students receive the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms including all ordinary expenses, Canada money, \$10 per annum. For further particulars apply to Rev. Denis O'CONNOR, President, Jos. Bayard, Sarnia.

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All the leading Patent Medicines of the day in full stock. Prescriptions Carefully Compounded. CARRIAGES. LONDON CARRIAGE FACTORY J. CAMPBELL, PROP. All kinds of Coaches, Carriages, Buggies, sleighs and Cutters manufactured, wholesale and retail. ALL WORK WARRANTED. CARRIAGES SHIPPED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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SEEDS My Illustrated Catalogue for 1881 is mailed free to all intending purchasers on application. Farmers wishing to receive a copy, please send name and address to WM. RENNIE, Seedman, Toronto, Canada.

NOTICE--REMOVAL. THE ELECTROPATHIC REMEDIAL INSTITUTE has been REMOVED from 241 Queen's Avenue, to 321 Dundas St., in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Grout, which has lately been fitted up expressly for the purpose of a Medical Institute for the treatment of NERVOUS CHRONIC DISEASES by the various Natural Remedial Agents, viz:—Electricity, in its Various Modifications, Electric Baths, Mollere and Turkish Baths, Swedish Movements, Massage, Compound Oxygen and Hygiene. Specialties in the following:—Diseases of the Chest, Catarrh, Headache, Paralysis, Spinal Diseases, Nervous Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Tumors and Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Female Complaints, Indigestion, Lumbago, Sciatica, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Erysipelas, general Debility, and the various Deformities of the Body, together with diseases of the Eye and Ear, are all treated with uniform success, by the natural remedial agents—the only rational mode of cure.

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DEAR SIR,—I have been troubled with very bad stammering in speech, and was induced to go to the London Institute for treatment, and a very short time was sufficient to cure me. I take great pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of Prof. SUTHERLAND'S treatment. Wm. TORNS, Stratford, Ont.

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HUMOROUS.

A young lady was caressing a pretty spaniel and murmuring: "I do love a nice dog!" "Ah!" sighed a dandy, standing near, "I would I were a dog!" "Never mind," retorted the young lady, sharply, "You'll grow."

"Yes," remarked a musical critic, recently from K. usas, "the fiddlin' was bully, but I tell you, when the fat chap with the big mustache laid hold of that bass fiddle and went for them low notes in the violin-cellar, I just felt as if a buzz-saw was a playin' Yankee Doodle on my back-bone."

Late the other evening a merchant of this city was playing cards with a railroad official, who was rather sleepy at the time. "I pass," said the merchant. The railroad man was awake in an instant. "No road don't," said he, "not on this line. You pay your fare or walk."

A man who never has money enough on hand to pay his bills bought a pair of boots on credit. "How much are they?" "Five dollars, if you buy on credit, as usual, but \$6.00 if you pay cash down." "How is that?" "Well, you see," said the simple-minded shoemaker, "when I sell on credit I know it is a dead loss, so I make de loss so schmall as possible."

An old colored minister, in a sermon on hell, pictured it as a region of ice and snow, where the damned freeze through-out eternity. When privately asked what his object was in representing Gehenna in this way, he said: "I don't dare tell dem people hell is fire. Why, if I was to say hell was warm, some of dem old rheumatic niggers would be wanting to start down dar de berry fast frost."

An old mountaineer visiting Sacramento and unacquainted with street cars, dropped a whole dollar into the box, and was astonished to learn that he could not get it out. The Conductor, who was also putting on his shoes, with the enquiry, "My friend, are you a rich man?" The mountaineer looked astonished, but answered the pleasant-faced, tired-looking gentleman with a "Yes, I'm tolerably rich." A pause occurred and then came another question. "How rich are you?" He answered, "About \$700,000 or \$800,000. Why?" "Well," said the old man, "if I were as rich as you say you are, and snored as loud as I know you do, I would hire a whole sleeper every time I travelled."

"Ah, that's what I like! that's what I like!" chirped old Mr. Whistleblow, as he came carefully down the hill where the boys were exercising the sleds. "If there is anything really lovely, it is to see the boys full of annual spirits, enjoying the wintery sports," and just at that instant a hundred and fifty pounds of animal spirits came dashing down the hill on a double-runner, and caught the unsuspecting Mr. Whistleblow between the heels. There was a sound of sleds by night, and when they picked up the unfortunate gentleman, and had pinned together the ruptured back of his coat, he remarked, in a tone so gentle, that it made him quite black in the face, that the city government who would refuse to pass a law making it a reform school crime to slide on the streets was a set of pusillanimous yahoos.

A Chat with Josh Billings. BY HOWARD PAUL. I was sitting down to lunch one morning with an old friend at "Delmonico's," the famous New York restaurant (it is Bignon's and Tortoni's in one, with a dash of the Maison Doree), when there entered a gunt, tall man with stooping shoulders, a shouling walk, iron-grey hair, and a pair of keen, bright eyes, who deposited himself heavily upon a chair at the nearest vacant table. My friend touched my foot to direct my attention to the newcomer, and softly said: "Do you know who that is?"

"That's Josh Billings," he whispered; "I'll ask him to join us."

My friend arose, went to his table, grasped his hand, and in another instant I was introduced to the author of a vast amount of misspelled wisdom.

"How's every body in your body?" said Josh to my friend; then turning to me, he said, "Glad to see you, sir. Just arised. Bring my cutlet and coffee here;" and he inserted his long, lean legs under our table.

"I've just had a droll experience," remarked Josh. One felt it was no impertinence to call him "Josh" the moment one knew him; his society was so transparent, his cordiality so unaffected. I've been studying the genus Tramp of late on the wharves and quays. He is a different order of being to the loafer of the highways and byways of the country. The City Tramp and the Country Tramp are as wide apart in habits of all kinds as Alpha and Omega."

"That's right," said Josh, "I've been studying the genus Tramp of late on the wharves and quays. He is a different order of being to the loafer of the highways and byways of the country. The City Tramp and the Country Tramp are as wide apart in habits of all kinds as Alpha and Omega."

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monogram of his filthy paw on my sleeve, and in another instant darted into a squalid public house at the corner of the street. I watched till he came out, when I tackled him.

"You impostor," said I, "you told me you were hungry, and that you hadn't tasted lobsters for ten years!"

"And its the Bible-truth, my good sir," replied the fellow, with an exasperating grin. "But just as you gave me the money I remembered I hadn't tasted whiskey for eleven years, and I said to myself, I'll not give lobsters the preference. Then I remembered they were indigestible and couldn't be eaten raw, like oysters and other vegetables. Good morning, sir—good luck to you."

And wiping his great sodden purple lips with the sleeve of his coat, he disappeared. I pass, said the merchant. The railroad man was awake in an instant. "No road don't," said he, "not on this line. You pay your fare or walk."

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