HE TAMED ERICSSON.

How Ole Bull Conquered the Iron Heart with the Charm of His Music. A very interesting incident is told of Ole Bull and John Eriesson, each of no little fame to the Scandinavian countries in which they were born. Acquainted in their early life and good friends for years, they had somehow been separated and had not met again until both had carned world-wide fame. Bull once visited Ericsson and invited him to his concert. Ericsson refused pleaded no time.

"If you don't come to hear me once," said Bull during one of his visits, "I two-inch iron pipe and smaller sizes. you right here in your workshop,'

"If you bring your violin here I'll answer.

Nothing daunted Bull. He was bound to try what effect his music, that | and strength from 80 to 90 amperes. had entertained so many, would have upon such an earnest and practical man as Ericsson, who had been cooped up all his life, one might say, in his workshop. One bright day Bull went violin, but not without some misgiings as to how his visit would termiinventor's workshop he was greeted in any thing but a friendly manner. was noted, upon the violin's construcasked Ericsson his opinion as to the best sounding woods for the manufacturing of violins. This was followed properties of the violin. To illus- welding. trate one of his opinions, Bull drew the bow across the strings of his violin. From one chord into a lengthened melody. workmen laid aside their tools and listened with Ericsson to the grand master of the violin. All stood spellbound. Bull became enamored of his own playing and made his violin utter ting lost in his own emotions, with process is clean, neat, beautiful. tears coursing down his cheeks, cried

"Go on! Go on! For the first time life."-Minneapolis Journal.

BOGUS DIAMONDS.

Gems That Are as Numerous as the Sands by the Sea-Shore.

Of late years jewelry, and female jewelry in particular, as it were, has become very numerous and ostentatious, so to speak. Formerly the possession of a pair of diamond ear-rings enveloped the happy female in a halo of affluence that caused her to be regarded as a modified female Count de Monte Cristo.

A minstrel troupe, whose performance we attended not long since, made a pointed allusion at the increased cheapness of gems. The interlocutor in conversation with the genial end man, congratulated that dusky humorist because he had been seen on tion only. Then there is the sudden the streets accompanied by a beautiful young lady. The happy end man inquires if the interlocutor had observed result of a complete union of the metthe elegant seal-skin cloak worn by the lady. The interlocutor had noticed it. With reversed thumb the end man intimates that he had bestowed it on the attractive female.

"It must have cost you quite a large sum of money," replies the interlocutor, who for some inexplicable reason ignores the negro dialect.

"Yes, sah, five hundred dollars, and did ye see dem ar torches?"

"Those what?"

"Dem torches. I means dem lamps, hanging in her yeahs."

"Oh, you mean those large solitaire ear-ring ? Yes, I saw them. They must have cost you at least fifteen hundred dollars.

"Thirty cents," replies the end man, reaching down for his bones, or rather the bones with which he makes discord.

The shabbily-dressed, poorly-paid shop-girt wears gems that flash in a dozen different colors, while the 1869, feeling the country too small for young boy who gets four dollars a his soiled hand a diamond ring that might be a prince's ransom in olden times if it were real.

Yet jewelry, which was formerly supposed to be expensive, is now worn so generally as to create a suspicion that the coal deposits are being subjected to an alarming drain.

Not everybody knows that it takes an experienced jeweler to detect the real from the bogus diamond; hence it frequently happens that grown-up persons undergo a similar experience to that of the little girl who complained to her grandmother:

"Ma told me it was a diamond, but I have found out that it was nothing

but a grindstone."

A member of the famous "poker Begislature" of Texas once said that tion of cartoonists and a fortune to its the most expensive diamonds were those that staid in the pack when he had four of them in his own hand. -Texas Siftings.

-The library of the British Museum will not hereafter supply novels to readers until five years after publica-

WELDING BY ELECTRICITY.

A Successful Exhibition of This Novel Pro-

cess Given at Boston. In response to invitations of Mr. H. A. Royce, general manager of the whom have contributed by their lives Thomson Electric Welding Company of this city, about fifty gentlemen assembled at the station of the Malden Electric Company, in Malden, to witness the novel process of weiding metals by electric current.

There were three welding machines, one small and the other two much larger. The first is called the inchon the ground that he had no time for | iron machine, for the reason that it has such folly. Each time Bull came to a capacity of welding from a quarter to New York he visited his old friend and an inch bar iron. It will also weld never forgot to invite him to his con- copper from one-eighth to one-half inch certs. His invitations were many in diameter, and brass of some shat times refused because the inventor lawer size. One of the larger machines is snown as the two-inch pipe machine. as it has the capacity of welding heavy will take my violin along and play for The third is called the two-inch iron machine, and will weld a solld bar of iron of that size, as well as smaller smash it to bits," was Ericsson's only sizes. These machines are supplied with current by a dynamo having a " nstant potential of about 300 volts,

The exhibition of welding was begun on the small machine, when several pieces of iron brass and copper were successfully welded, much to the surprise and gratification of those present, to Ericsson's house with his precious the work on this machine being closed by the welding of a bar of iron an inch in diameter. nate, for he knew that Ericsson was a The principle of this process is so determined man and generally meant simple and so direct that the wonder what he said. When he entered the is nobody thought of it before. It is based on the incandescence of the carbons in the arc light. In these latter Without allowing E lesson an oppor- the carbons are placed by the trimmer tunity to blow off his wrath on him so as to touch, and when the current is Bull opened the conversation in the established in the circuit and goes easy, fascinating way for which he through them they are drawn slightly apart by proper mechanism in the lamp. tion, what it lacked, etc., and finally The electric current encountering great esistance from the air, produces great hent, which, acting on the carbons, gives a white incandescence—hence the by quite a discussion as to the acoustic are light. This principle is utilized in The ends of metals to be welded are brought in close contact; then the current is run through them. and when it is established these ends he went to another until he broke are separated slightly, when the elec-The trie are is formed between them and heat ensues, which, by a skillful arrangement of the machine, is gradually intensified until the d sired welding heat is obtained. At this juncture the current is shut off by the operator, and tones that it had never been called on the machine manipulated so as to press before to emit. After awhile he ceased the heated ends together, when the to play. Eriesson, who had been sit- weld is at once completed. The whole

In the weldings done on the small machine the file show the homogeneity of the metal at the point of junction, I know what has been lacking in my and to show how strong this weld was Mr. Lemp twisted one of the joined bars until the metal broke, but the

break was not at the weld. Next an exhibition was given of welding two-inch pipe on the machine lesigned for that purpose. This was as readily and as easily effected as in the case of the smaller bars in the first machine, the weld being rerfect, and leaving but a little ridge on the inside. Then on the third machine bars of solid two-inch iron were welded with the greatest ease and in the most perfeet manner. The metal at first assumes at the junction a dull reddish color. This color gradually extends on each side about one inch or so, but while it is spreading there is a change to a white heat where the metals meet. Borax is used to prevent outside oxidashutting off of the current, a forcing together of the heated ends, with the als. The whole process is one of marvelous simplicity and at the same time wonderful completeness. - Bo ton Herald.

CARTOONIST KEPPLER.

The Early Struggles and Later Successes of the Famous Artist.

Joseph Keppler, the great cartoonist. who is inseparably associated with the growth of caricature in America, was born in Vienna about fifty years ago. His father was a fancy baker, and the boy fostered a love of art from ornamenting wedding and birthday cakes with quaint and curious designs. He then made copies of fine costume plates. which he offered for sale, and subsequently drew for the comic German papers. Finding this did not pay, he joined a dramatic troupe and assumed it will the role of tragedian and comsilian. The company foundered, and he became a prestidigitateur, doing the accomplice and assistant act. About him, he came to America, settling in week in a button factory carries on St. Louis. Most of his time was spent in making designs for lithographers, but he was too ambitious for that work. and induced some friends to aid him in establishing the German Puck. St. Louis was a poor city for such a paper, and the venture lived but a few months. Thwarted but not discouraged, Keppler came to New York in 1872. His genius was at once recognized, and he and Matt Morgan drew cartoons on Leslie's in opposition to Nast on Harper's. He remained with Leslie until 1876, when, in company with A. Schwartzman, he revived the German Puck, the English edition of which appeared the following March. Keppler was not mistaken. and the paper was an assured success almost from the start. Puck has been a father to the whole younger genera-

> Personally Mr. Keppler impresses one as a dashing, brilliant man. He is five feet ten inches in height, of millitary bearing, with mustache and goatee. Great masses of hair seem to float on top of his head. His temperament is very genial. His home is in Inwoodon-the-Hadson, where he has a beautiful house. - Chicago News.

MEDICAL SUPERSTITIONS.

Some Remarkably Queer French Vagaries of the Olden Times.

A French writer named Challamel has recently issued a book entitled "A Bird's-Eye View of France in the Middle Ages," in which he relates a number of medical superstitions current in France in the middle ages, most of which are said to prevail at the present time also. In those days the French seem to have had unlimited faith in preservatives against diseases and infallible means of cure, and it may be added that they were not alone in their trustfulness. The following are some of the supertitious practices mentioned:

To cure fever they abstained from both flesh and eggs on Easter and on other high festivals; they caused a cabbage stolen for the purpose from a neighboring garden to be dried on a pot-hook; they wore one of a dead man's bones as an amulet; they inclosed a green frog in a bag and hung it to the sick person's neck; they ate the first Easter daisy that they found, and they received the benediction in three different parishes on the same Sunday. While telling their beads they searched for a mullein-stalk and threw it to the winds; they passed through the eleft of a tree; they caused a horse to drink a bucketful of water, and then drank after him; they crossed a procession be: ween the cross and the banner; they drank holy water on Easter eve or on the eve of Pentecost; they twined the hem of a shroud about their arms or necks, and they drank three times of a mixture of water from three wells in a new pot. The people of Provence had their fisheries blessed on a certain saint's day. On Assumption day the people of Perigord went before sunrise, walking backward, to gather nine sprigs of centaury, which they fastened to a feverish person's neck, after which they gave him an infusion of the herb to drink. A tond choked to death on the even of St. John's day had the same virtue. It was common for a feverish patient to rise early in the morning and walk backward in a meadow, plucking a handful of herbs without turning or looking at them, then throw them behind him and keep on in his course without turning back; the result of this was that the fever attacked the devil. Another practice was for the fevered person to drop a piece of money in a public place, with some mummery; whoever picked up the coin took the

The wa'ers of several fountains cured fevers, and in particular the fountains De Krignac triumphed over tertians. To overcome fear one had only to stick pins in a dead man's shoe, carry a wolf's tooth or eye about, or ride a boar. To banish rheumatism the sick person caused a miller or his wife to strike three blows with the hammer. saying: "In nomine Patris," etc. Bathing the painful parts with the water of the fountain of Montes caused the pain to cease. In Landes rheumatics and paralytics were cured of ills by getting into certain openings, called etrines, in the pillars of a church. In Britany a child was protected against all diseases by having his shirt put on damp. The people of Perigord carefully preserved the ashes and embers of the guay and the Argentine in 1868, where Montagne-Noire a white-handled knife was an infallible remedy for colic. Epi epsy was cured by attaching a crucifix nail to the patient's arm, or by causing him to wear a silver ring or a medal bearing the names Gaspar, Melchoir, and Balthasar. For warts there was a very simple specific-rubbing them with a wad of hair or of broom, and wrapping chick-peas or pebbles in a rag, which the person was to throw with a dead person's tooth. - London

Standard.

Renovating Steel Rails. Some success appears to have attended the recently devised process of making old steel rails new, it having been found, after various experiments, that pieces of steel may, at a proper heat, be perfectly and easily welded together after being coated with a solution of silicate of soda, or other solution in which silica is contained. Very satisfactory results have been obtained by dipping the pieces of steel to be welded into the silicate solution, or by pouring it upon them, then bunching together the pieces to be welded, heating them to an ordinary heat, and passing them through rolls. This is the process followed in the case of large articles, but those of smaller description can be welded under the hammer when treated previously with the solution. Not only is this method found applicable for reworking old steal rails and other heavy pieces, but it thus renders certain kinds of steel scrap highly serviceable which formerly were almost worthless; and the establishment of an important industry is regarded as practicable, namely, the treatment of masses of steel with the silicate solution, on a large scale, placing them in the heating furnace, and then passing them through the rolls, thus, it is claimed, turning old rails into new ones as good as the first product of the steel ingot.--N. Y. Sun.

A Delicate Chicago Foot.

Fashionable shoe store.

"What size do you wear, madame?" "Number four." Clerk-Take a seat. I think I can

fit you. * * * Madame, I find that you require a number eight, at least. "Number eight! Well, that's a four, isn't it four for each foot?"-Chicage

THE ANDAMAN PIGMIES.

Ton Piercest Little Suvages in the World at Last Won by Kindness.

In the Bay of Bengal is a chain of slands known as the Andamans, whose inhabitants have long been famous for their extreme ferocity, their diminutive stature and the utter failure of missionaries who have labored among them for twenty years without making and even Spain. Fish products in enda single convert. It has been almost certain death for a stranger to set foot on some of these islands, and it may now be said for the first time that through the exercises of long and patient kindnesses these little folks have. been infused with some measure of confidence in the outer world. A large part of their coasts may now be visited without inviting the tragedies of which we have often read as occurring there.

The Indian Government has long maintained a penal colony on South Andaman. The white officers in charge of it resolved to try upon the fierce dwarfs of Little Andaman the policy that had won for them the good will of many other islanders. A while ago an landed with arrows and battle axes. took three women and six men prisonmiles away to Fort Blair. They were treated with the utmost kindness, and after a while began to think they were were restored to their island loaded Upon the next visit of the whites the dren fearless y visited the camp, and launch. Some of them have since visited the white settlement on South Anare still required to deal with them, it c ews will be able to land on Little An- take off the scales and fins. daman with perfect safety.

As far as we know, the Andamanese are one of the smallest races of men dreds of women are employed. There that ever existed. The average height is no mechanical process yet invented of the men, Prof. Flower tells us. is ! which will fill the tins, and so fingers feet 9 inches, that of the women 4 feet must be used. In France, sardine cans 6 inches. They are about the same are packed so close with fish that not size as the South Africau Bushmen, and another one can be put in. The reawe know no people smaller than the son for this is not because the French Bushmen except the Akka of Central cannor is a generous man, but for the Africa. Evidently of Negrito stock, the good reason that olive oil is worth iso ation resu ting from their fier eness more than the sardines. In Eastport has kept them a pure and primitive factories the greatest cleanliness is race, still in the stone age, forming used, and the rooms are constantly neir huts of boughs and leaves, and washed down. As fast as the fish have presenting to othnologists a most inter- been cleaned and gutted they are esting field of study.

has thus far proved wholly untamable. oughly cooked before being put into the The Jarawas of Great Andaman keep tins; then the cans are warmed anew their arrows sharpened for any whites and soldered. Certain factories cook who pass their way. Some of them the product directly in the tins. It rehave been taken captive, honored with quires a great deal of skill to give the the kindest attention, and finally sent herring their proper flavorings. If home loaded with presents, but the there is the least blunder in the mehatred they cherished for the white chanical part of the work, the spoil- will be under Methodist government, race is still as fierce and vindictive as ing of the product is the result. ever. - N. Y. Sun.

THE HOT-AIR CURE.

Something About the Simple Diet of the South American Cowboys.

When in the Republics of the Uru-

yule log, which cures the maladies of | 1 met Captain Burton, I found that the both man and beast. In some districts tea of Paraguay (mate) as a hot infuthe butter made in May was kept as a sion used by Englishmen "in the vulnerary. Among the peasants of the camp" did, with mutton, all that is claimed by your correspondent. The fellows in the distant camp were often six and eight weeks without any thing but mate and their sheep, and to my horror I found that each at a meal could eat a merely sodden shoulder of mutton, which for an hour had been toasted from a wooden stake over a fire of dry cow dung. The mutton so prepared was often perforce eaten without bread, salt or pepper, and then it was always relbehind him on a road. Whoever had ished for its own sake, but washed toothache touched the aching tooth down with mate-why, it was living like a fighting-cock! Still, I am bound to confess that when the fellows from the distant camp visited Buenos Ayres or Monte Video, they made straight for a confectioner's shop, and "hobbling" their horses in the street, they gorged themselves with cake like so many schoolboys. Yet the Repubof South America confirm the statements of your correspondent, with this qualification, that the hot water may be infused mate, and that be generally known that if a steel trap if fat and sinew are liked they may be is left visible in one of his runs he will caten freely. The dwellers in the camp are the leanest, the most enduring, if it is so artfully covered with snow or and the healthiest men living, sixty leaves that he steps on it unwarily, he miles on horseback before breakfast being as little thought of as the walk of a Londoner from the bank to the stock a steel trap will hold a beaver, and then exchange. It should be added that children begotten in the camp inherit himself free. I once caught a beaver's these qualities, with intelligence be- foot in this way, and some weeks afteryond their years from an English point of view. The boy or girl of eight or ten years may be trusted to climb up the fore leg of a horse that he or she skin and eventually brought it to Lonmay chase sheep running before a storm, to be headed homeward to a corral. One word more: a simple finger | vest." cut on the pampas practically involves lockjaw; and it may therefore be asked whether this follows from a diet of hot water and meat without vegetable or mineral accompaniment.-P. Barry, in Pall Mall Budget.

-A well-known Chinaman has started an evening school in New York to teach the English language to his own countrymen. A good-sized class began recently, and it was great fun. All of the pupils could speak a little "pigeon" English, and they made it a rule to speak no Chinese while in the school; but the teacher's greatest difficulty was words properly.

-A man of settled convictions is one in a penitentiary. -N. O. Picayune.

THE HERRING INDUSTRY.

How "Sardines" are Canned in the Factories of Eastport, Me.

American art was not the only thing which received an impetus at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876. It became evident that we had to learn a great deal about the food preparations derivable from France, Norway, Sweden, less variety, all excellent, made no inconsiderable portion of the foreign exhibits. It might take years of labor before we could rival the Sevres porcelain, but there could not be any such in adversity. trouble in regard to the preparation of sardines. As there always has been a great deal of enterprise in New England, it struck those interested in fishery products that there were ways of preparing herring other than simply salting or smoking them, and at once, dinavian fashion, a new industry had its birth in Maine.

The center of the canning of herrings is found at Eastport, Maine, and here the world for Christ. -Dr. F. A. Noble. at certain seasons a very large business expedition, assailed as usual when it is done. The herrings are caught in vast quantities by means of seines, and the smacks bring the fish into port. As ers and curried them nearly a hundred herrings are perishable, quick-sailing vessels are necessary, so as to hurry the catch into port. A considerable portion of the catch is put in barrels among friends. In two months they for convenience in handling. As soon as the fish are landed they are at once with all the presents, they could carry, dumped on long tables, where they are picked and cleaned. If the fish are released captives came to see them, and for canning, pains are taken that all the in a few days men, women and chil- herring shall be of a size. There are particular seasons when the young hereven ventured on board the steam ring run, and these are best adapted for canning. Hands become very expert, and a great number of fish can be daman, and, though tact and caution picked and cleaned in the briefest period of time. Sometimes mechanical is believed that soon shipwrecked adjuncts of a simple kind are used to in some of the largest of these estab-

lishments, when fish are plenty, hun-

brought into the canning-rooms. In Only one tribe of these wild people some canneries the fish are first thoras immediately decomposition takes place. A great many herrings are the methods employed for cod, boneless herrings are made. These are put on the market in glass boxes. There that he dreams; old, one is poor in all are, however, some ways of putting up the past he regrets. the herring which England seems to have the secret of. We have not yet succeeded in converting American smoked herring into the Yarmouth dette. bloater. Off the coast of California the Clupea sagax is found, and this is the true European sardine. So far, no advantage has been taken of the sardine in American waters, but in the time to come, when the olive-tree shall become more plentiful in California, the sardine will find its proper accompaniment, which is olive oil, and not

> cotton-seed oil. Herring enter very largely into human consumption, though to a less degree in the United States than in other countries. As nearly as can be estimated, 43.000,000 pounds of herring are taken off the North American coast. The aggregate catch in European waters is 250,000,000 pounds. -Harper's Weekly.

Intelligence of Beavers.

"The intelligence of the beaver is proverbial," says a correspondent of the St. James Gazette, "but it may not deliberately spring it with a stick; but will twist round and round till the limb is severed. It is only under water that because he drowns before he can twist ward another trapper caught a threefooted animal in a dead-fall. This was evidently my beaver, so I bought his don, where it was sold, to be converted -so I was informed-into a seal-skin

Georgia papers tells of the first ap- Week. pearance of a colored lawyer in Atlanta. It was when Aaron to whom she can be an inspiration, Alpeoria Bradley went to the State making him toil easily and happily for mulatto, a sharp fellow, too, and when sphere. The instincts of every woman he rose unexpectedly in the court-room lead her to seek this; whatever else one day to defend a case the lawyer on women seek is probably sought because the other side was so indignant at his they have been denied or disappointed impudence that he immediately forgot in finding this .- Rural New Yorker, every thing he knew. The mulatto -The probability in the case of every and made a motion to dismiss upon in his character. would not open his mouth.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

-Fifty colored men we lately studying for the priesthood in Rome. -Every civilized country in the

world is represented by students at the University of Berlin.

-More college students come from Connecticut in proportion to the population than from any other State. She sends one to every 549 persons. - Useful knowledge can have no en-

emics except the ignorant; it cherishes

youth, delights the aged, is an ornament in prosperity, and yields comfort -Every generation enjoys the use of a vast hoard (of knowledge) bequeathed to it by antiquity, and transmits that

to future ages. - Lord Macauley. -Creeds may be over-emphasized; but it is a significant fact that the men copying in a certain measure the Sean- who do the most to gemonstrate how little there is in creeds, and how much they hinder the progress of truth, are the men who do the least to conquer

hoard, augmented by fresh acquisitions.

-It is just one hundred years since the introduction of Methodism into New England. Jesse Lee had the distinction of having been the first circuitpreacher, and a bronze equestrian statue on the sight of the old apple tree at Norwalk, where he held his first meeting, is proposed.

-The sum of \$70,000 has been expended by the trustees of the Peabody fund within the last twelve months, distributed pretty evenly among the Southern States. During the last twenty years this fund has supplied resources amounting to \$1,727,650 for the extension of educational work in the

-In Summerville, Mass., a recent religious census shows that there are 2.226 children and youth from 4 to 20 years old, and all but 154 are in some Sunday-school. That does not look as if the church need ask the State to make the free schools religious. The church can attend to her own business if she will. -Independent.

There are 1.248 Young Men's Christian Associations in America, 622 in England, Ireland and Scotland, 1,-392 in Germany, Holland and Switzerland, 200 in Japan and 553 in 18 other countries. It is an interesting fact that there is an organization at Nazaroth, where Christ lived for thirty years, and at Jerusalem, where he was crucified.

-The Ocean Bay Society, a corporation recently organized, proposes to buy the immense hotel with 1,200 rooms. which cost \$1,750,000 and has been so long idle, at Rockaway Beach, together with an adjacent plot of ground containing about twenty-five acres. It will be converted into a large religious seaside resort similar to Ocean Grove, and although it will be non-sectarian

WIT AND WISDOM.

-No man ever did a designed injury smoked at Eastport, and following to another without doing a greater to himself.-Henry Homa.

-Young, one is rich in all the future -If you are a diamond, be sure that

you will be found out. Cheek, brass or gall never gets ahead of merit. -Bur--Not what the world says we may

do, but what we know we ought to do, is the standard of duty for us in our daily conduct. -If you would construct a true and

lasting character you must choose the right things in the very beginning of life. - Dr. Gregg. -When bad men combine, the good

must associate; or else they will fall, one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle -- Edmund Burke.

-We are all of us bound to make blunders in this life. Most of our troubles come from trying to uphold them after they are made .- Somerville Jour--Hard work is the cost of all attain-

ment that is worth having; yet, while everybody wants the attainment, only now and then one is willing to do the hard work that is essential to its secur--There is no bright future for the

young man who is shirking every responsibility, ignoring industry, and glories in being an idler. Good luck will never come to him, and it never should.

There is a burden of care in getting riches - fear in keeping them; temptation in using them; guilt in abusing them; sorrow in losing them; and a burden of account at last to be given up concerning them. - M. Henry.

-The influences of outward nature, of circumstances, of our occupations, of our fellow-men, are always pressing upon us, but the results of this pressure upon our welfare, our character and our life will always depend upon the nature of the inward forces with which -A paragraph going the rounds of we meet it and respond to it. -Once a

- The woman who has found a man Senate. Bradley was a kind-hearted her sake, her found the widest possible

lawyer called for the papers in the case, man is that he will finally die as he looked at them through his eye-glasses lived, without any essential change to get them to pronounce the English some technicality. The court granted hoping to rectify life's mistakes by a the motion, and Bradley, with an ag- death-bed repentance, are almost cergravating twist of his mustache, swag- tain to be mistaken in this respect. In gered off, leaving the white lawyer so most cases the repentance will not come, who has been sentenced to life service full of rage and mortification that he and they will go to the bar of God without it - Independent