

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1924

PREMIER'S BUDGET SPEECH

The delivery of the budget speech has always been an event of outstanding interest in the legislature. Last night's delivery was no exception to the rule. The Assembly's room was well filled, many ladies gracing the occasion with their presence.

Premier Stewart in his usually clear, concise and business-like manner briefly reviewed the political history of the province since 1911, dealing effectively and convincingly with the oft repeated Liberal charge that the Conservative party was largely responsible for the present indebtedness of the province.

This charge he refuted, quoting the External Auditor's reports of the indebtedness under the respective administrations.

The year 1919 when the Liberal party came into office was the only one in many years when no external audit was made. He here took up the report of the 1923 External Auditor, Mr. Blanchet, to whose undoubted qualification for the task assigned him he made fitting reference.

The Premier treated the financial situation in a dignified, serious tone. He indulged in no rhetorical recrimination against his predecessors simply stating the facts as given in the report and letting them speak for themselves.

And in his straightforward presentation the facts certainly spoke eloquently and forcefully. The situation had no redeeming features. For four years the people had been led to believe, and many of them did believe, that the late government was making ends meet year by year and coming through every session with a surplus. They now realized that year after year the province was being plunged deeper and deeper into debt until the indebtedness had increased during these four years by nearly half a million dollars.

Mr. Stewart briefly outlined the government's policy with respect to the different services. Taxation would not be increased, but he hoped that by a more equitable administration a larger revenue would be derived. An experimental patrol system would be introduced in connection with the roads, a large proportion of the cost to be met by a tax on gasoline. Education and other matters were taken up and dealt with in a businesslike manner. The Premier spoke for an hour and forty-five minutes and concluded with an optimistic peroration on the advantages and opportunities enjoyed in this province, predicting for it a prosperous future.

Mr. A. C. Saunders, Leader of the Opposition followed and in his few opening sentences effectively spoiled what otherwise might have developed into a passable speech. With gesticulations which were entirely out of proportion to his revelations he declared he was "going to show" up the extravaganza of the present government. He was "going to show" how the present government was lavishing patronage on its friends! And he did! One of these was the startling duplication of the Tax Act in order to give The Guardian the job of printing the two! The Stewart Government also paid a doctor for an operation performed on a poor boy who had been in jail in Summerside which the Bell government had refused to pay!

Mr. Saunders left the impression that he was a little man, at the head of a little party and dealing with little things. After the serious manner in which Premier Stewart had dealt with the serious problems before the country at present, Mr. Saunders was a cruel disappointment if not a joke. He didn't finish.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Word comes from Ottawa that 96 per cent of the postal employees threaten to go on strike! They have held a mass meeting and so decided. The strike they threaten, we are told, will be national in its character, that is extending throughout the Dominion. They have given their ultimatum to the Government. Their demand is, "Higher salaries, or on April 14 we will go on strike." There are thousands of these men, in the administrative and accounting offices at Ottawa, in the city postoffices, on the railway trains, the river, lake and ocean steamships, in the carrier service in cities and throughout the country. A first thought is that they have challenged the Government to a trial of strength.

This is a new thing in our Canadian Israel. We must look into it. These men voluntarily sought for places in the postal service of the country. They were not conscripted and forced to serve as many brave Canadian soldier boys were, to serve for scant pay at peril of life and limb. The soldier boy did not go on strike for more pay, or refuse to do his duty. Had he so struck or refused he would have been shot at daylight. Yet both soldier and the postal men were much pleased to be appointed to the places they hold. There was no peril to life or limb involved. The pay was also better than in the trenches. Moreover for every office in the postal service there were ten men seeking the place, about as well qualified to fill it and disappointed that they had failed to get it.

Note that the strike emanates from the head quarters on Parliament Hill. The leaders saw the situation and the opportunity at a glance. A weak timid, vacillating government made the situation and they created the opportunity. As for the Opposition, well they rather enjoy seeing the government embarrassed, let the trouble come from whatever quarter it may. And let us not forget that while some, we may say hundreds, in the lower grades of the Postal Service are indifferently paid as compared with the Civil Service at large, this is not true of the higher ranks in the department where the strike conspiracy began.

They are wise in their generation, these strike leaders. It would be a vain thing for one official, or ten to strike. They would be told by their superiors to "Go-get you gone!" The strike must be general to be effective. So we have 96 per cent of the members of the Postal Service claiming the right to say how much they shall be paid! And if they succeed—need we use the "if"?—what will be the effect of such a brilliant example upon the other seventeen Departments? And, remember, it is not Premier King and his Honorable Colleagues who are to pay these striking officials. It is you, Mr. Taxpayer, and millions like you from Sydney to Vancouver who must pay the score. The money must be paid in taxes and you must find it. You cannot go on strike.

The Taxpayer cannot go on strike and for that reason we sympathize with him. For that reason we are inclined to look at this matter from the taxpayer's standpoint. An issue is raised in Canada that has been unheard of and undreamed of heretofore. The question is, Who shall bear rule in Canada, the Government chosen by the people or an irresponsible and pampered Civil Service that openly threatens to usurp control. What hope is there for the taxpayers when this issue is to be settled by a government whose Ministers have already corruptly bargained with another party to keep themselves in office? The King government when in difficulty has always chosen the line of least resistance. This betokens a quick surrender when the loaded revolver is prodded against the ministerial breast.

What will be the attitude of our Solid Four toward this matter? What but to yield to any compromise however humiliating that the government may agree to. To yield such opinions, or wills as they may hold or have to the will of the King government as if it were all-wise and divine, to stay and vote, or to run away, as they did last year when the vote for eleven hundred miles of new railways in other valleys and left!



That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

A NEW TREATMENT

There was an interesting article in the papers recently, that should make us all do a little thinking.

The superintendent of one of the New York Hospitals for the Insane, had a theatrical company give a performance for his mental depressives.

These are the melancholy cases, without hope, sullen, and self-centred.

The effect was remarkable. There was no restlessness on the part of the audience. In fact, the performers stated that they had never had a more attentive or appreciative audience.

The inmates enjoyed the thing immensely.

The superintendent was pleased but not surprised.

He has been working along the line of taking these people out of themselves as often as possible, and this performance gave an opportunity for some wholesale treatment, as these were hundreds of patients in attendance.

What is the superintendent's idea beneath all this?

That these people reached their present unsettled state of mind in just one way.

They ran along in a groove for too long a period.

This does not mean that they kept themselves in their homes, in their offices, or at other employment that was depressing. Some of the inmates were actually members of the theatrical profession, even comedians.

So that the kind of work or even play is not always the vital thing. But a man works at his particular trade, profession, or even hobby until it actually possesses him. He thinks of nothing else. It is with him in all his working and often in his sleeping hours.

You can understand that this hobby of his could also be actual dissipation, night and day, until it likewise possessed him.

And so these folks are exhausted mentally and physically, and sit around communing with themselves.

This performance took them out of themselves, and their minds working in a new channel, and in a channel that was bright and hopeful.

This brightness and hopefulness of mind will be reflected in their bodies. They will move around more, which will mean exercise for their bodies also. Their mouth and stomach juices will be invigorated by the invigorated minds.

These superintendents do not sit down any more, and feel that they have just so many incurable cases on their hands, and decide to treat them decently, but with no thought of cure. That day has gone by. Everywhere now a determined and successful effort is being made to bring these people back to be an asset instead of a liability to the community.

Lest We Forget

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2 MIRABEAU

(Compte de Gabriel Honore Riou) French orator, one of the greatest forces of the French Revolution, died at Paris on April 2, 1791. He was involved in many intrigues before he gained his political power in the convention of the States-General in 1789. His death, hastened by his manner of life, occurred before France was proclaimed a republic.

HANS CHRIS IAN ANDERSEN Danish novelist and poet, best known as a writer of fairy tales, was born at Odense, Denmark on April 2, 1805. After going to Copenhagen a poor boy, he was enabled by the generosity of friends to attend the university. Shortly thereafter his first important work appeared.

RICHARD COBDEN Celebrated English statesman, noted for his advocacy of free trade and peace, and as the chief supporter of the Anti-Corn Law League, died April 2, 1865. In his political life he was associated with John Bright.

SAMUEL F. B. MORSE American inventor and artist, the inventor of the telegraph, died at New York on April 2nd, 1872. After studying art under Benjamin West, he opened a studio in New York, and was the first president of the National Academy of Design.

Your Birthday

APRIL 2.—You are kind, loving, sweet-tempered, and patient, but often to be imposed upon. Your home and your immediate family fills your heart, although you will have hosts of friends. You like to be out of doors, and are passionately fond of flowers. You will travel a great deal. Be careful in your diet, and never give way to jealousy.

Your birth-stone is a diamond, which means innocence. Your flower is a daisy. Your lucky colors are red and yellow.

Provinces was to be quickly noted through the House. We can fancy the scene. Just a whisper from the Premier—"There's nothing in this for you, boys. If you stay and vote it might make trouble. Better go home!" And they cashed their cheques, packed their trunks, and left!

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion expressed by its correspondents.

CHURCH UNION BILL

Sir,—May I request the Rev. Wm. Orr Mulligan to inform the public by what authority the ACTUAL UNION of 1,245 pastoral charges (about 3,500 local congregations) was consummated if the Supreme Courts of all the negotiating Churches "have no authority."

I am Sir, etc., ROBERT M. BRODIE

POTATO GROWERS' ORIGIN

Sir,—As there has been quite a lot of correspondence going on lately in regard to the first organization of the Potato Growers' Association, and the Board of Trade and the Rotary Club and the late Government have all claimed to be the first movers in this organization, I thought you might be interested in knowing the facts of the case.

About eleven years ago, the committee of the Seed Fair at Summerside through Prof. Moore of Truro, offered a prize of \$5.00 for the best essay on the growing, cultivation and shipping of potatoes.

McFadyen and I met several times and talked the matter over. He asked me to call a meeting to start a shipping club, but I was somewhat timid about doing so as no one appeared to be interested. In the second week of the first session of the Bell government, Mr. McFadyen came to Charlottetown, and we talked the matter over again, and he asked me to call a meeting that night as he was staying overnight in town. As we had no place to meet, I went to see Mr. Miller of the C. B. C., and asked him if we could meet in the Board of Trade rooms that night. He said he would do anything he could in the interests of the farmers. I asked Mr. Boulter of the Dept. of Agriculture if he would act as secretary for us which he kindly consented to do, and the success of the Association since, is largely due to the efficient work of Mr. Boulter. At that meeting we appointed three directors from each county to help on the organization. Afterwards the meetings were held in the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, and I am pleased to say that the Association of which I am a charter member, has grown beyond our expectations at that time.

I am, Sir, etc., PETER BRODIE, York, P. E. I., March 31st, 1924.

P. S.—The Potato Growers' Association, the Egg Circle, the Butter and Cheese Associations show what the farmers can do by co-operating. I am of the opinion that if we had a shipping agent who would devote his whole time to finding the best markets for our farm products, and by keeping in touch with the various farm organizations, we would be able to place our products at a better advantage to our farmers.

NOTES OF A JOURNEY

Sir,—Here we are in Fort William at the head of Lake Superior. Here the great long trains are arriving, forty cars to the train, loaded down with golden grain from the wheat fields of the west to be shipped by lake and canal to Montreal in the open season, where it goes into great ocean freighters, bound for the Old Country. Here I go to the R. R. Station platform and get into conversation with a policeman, who gives me the following information. There are about forty elevators here, all of which are working day and night, and through which there passed 185,000,000 bushels of wheat in three months last fall.

No other port in the world can handle, mix, grade and ship such quantities of wheat in the same time. These elevators have been so handled, that there has been no congestion during the season. Since navigation has closed, the output goes by R. R. to the different ports in Canada and the U. S.

Here we turn our time back one hour, being the second time since leaving home, all aboard! Good bye Lake Superior, the largest lake in the world, and away to the west; toward evening we are nearing the boundary line between Ontario and Manitoba, suddenly we notice the snow is most all gone. Arriving in Winnipeg at 8.45 p. m. we stop here almost two hours. Here is the grandest R. R. station I have seen, Howard who had been ill for a

brilliantly lighted, it is a city within itself. I make good use of my time in the restaurant, barber's shop, and telegraph office, where I wire to my son C. T. McCabe in Edmonton that I am due to arrive there on Monday morning, and here I set my time back again, one hour, being the third time since leaving home. We are now well out on the prairie, we will be two nights and one day between here and Edmonton.

Describe the prairie? Well it is a great, level country, in places slightly undulating no forests, but here and there a small growth of shrubs and poplars. Some low places, called sloughs, around which grows a heavy growth of native grass, where numberless flocks of Prairie chickens, (a bird a little larger than our partridge) rise in flocks as the train approaches, and flutter away for a short distance. Looking in any direction one can see no bounds to the prairie, it is hundreds of miles west to the Rockies, and my folder tells me that when I reach Edmonton, I will have travelled 1,000 miles in the wheat land, and that there are still hundreds of miles ahead. All is wheat stubble where ever one looks, very little ploughing has been done, owing to the big crop which had to be taken care of over winter set in. Great stacks of wheat-straw in every direction, many stacks of wheat unthreshed, and not a few fields, still in stook. There is very little snow on the ground, and autos have been running all winter.

The soil appears to be a deep, black loam. I see some flocks of sheep, and cattle are out feeding. There are good roads, (fenced with wire) regularly laid out like streets in a city. There seems to be telephone wires to most of the farms. The dwelling houses are mostly small, single cottages, but there are still many log houses, and sometimes small shanties. The barns are often made of logs, and the roof of straw where occasionally we see a flock of hens scratching and once I caught sight of a sly coyote trying to sneak up on a Jack rabbit, which however spies his enemy, and goes off taking about fourteen feet at each leap, leaving a disgusted coyote to look for his dinner elsewhere.

Arriving in Edmonton, where I am met by my sons S. T. McCabe and Alvah, and taken to Sylvin's house, which is to be my home during my stay of three weeks. Edmonton is a fine city, covering a large area, of 60,000 people. Its streets and side-walks are well paved. It is built on both sides of the North Saskatchewan River, surrounded by a rich country, occupied by thrifty farmers. Its climate is bracing and healthful. Its resources of coal, splendid soil, fine climate, and last, but not least, its democratic, liberal minded people are assets which bespeak for this part of the west, a great future. Here I have met many P. E. Islanders, who are all succeeding; some of them holding, and filling with credit high places of honor and distinction. I have visited many interesting places, such as the Government house, the Parliament buildings, Public Library, Y. M. C. A., the great Hudsons Bay Co. store, where I ascended by elevator and winding stairway to the Tower, at a great elevation, where is a magnificent view of the city and surrounding country, with the river, now covered with ice, like a great silver ribbon, winding its way into Lake Winnipeg, where its waters finally have an outlet by the Nelson River into Hudson's Bay. Here one can see many Indians (crees) and half-breeds, the latter being the offspring of the pioneer Squaw man.

In the event of my death, confusion might arise, so I suggested and named as co-trustee the Rev. James Ross. Mr. Montgomery acceded to this suggestion, but said,

"Pitch" is an Anglo-Saxon word with a multiplicity of meanings. It is a noun and a verb. It is one of the most elastic words in the language. It may be used in terms of mining, music, engineering, architecture, shipbuilding—in fact the word is common in every pursuit of life.

"Pitch," as applied to certain undulations in Prince Edward Island, winter roads is what may be termed a provincialism in the literal sense of the word. The writer is not familiar with the name applied to those road humps in other countries where sleighs are used. Stanley and Livingstone discovered that some South African natives had no word signifying "thanks,"—hence the conclusion that "thanks" was an unknown quantity. It may be the same with "pitch" in other countries. "Pitch," as a transitive verb, means to throw, to cast, to hurl, to toss to project generally with some definite object; as to pitch quoits, to pitch hay.

"Pitch" as a substantive is "singular"—when it is not on our winter roads. On the road from Chisholm's corner to Albany it is denominated "pitch" according to the

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MR. RETAILER ON THE SPOT. Philosophy that teaches to "Buy at Home." 1. You are in business for one purpose only "TO MAKE MONEY." 2. You do not make One Cent on your goods until you sell them. 3. The more rapidly you increase your turnover, the more money you make. 4. Losses invariably come from buying too heavy and carrying goods on your shelves too long. The greatest possible advantage in buying awaits you nothing if you cannot dispose of your goods within a minimum time. Our Service gives wide variety—Rapid Turnover—Season's Datings, etc. Permits you to carry on the points mentioned above, which diverts buying from the Manufacturer, with the large quantity necessary, Freight and Express, difficulty in replacing wanted items quickly and a heavy stock of slow moving goods. This will generally work out very much to your disadvantage, in spite of a small saving in first cost you may make buying direct. Buy our Lines AT HOME. We know the MARKET. Buy from US. Preferred. That's why we ADVERTISE. But in any case "THE MARITIME FIRST" BAIRD—THOMAS—SCOTT, LTD. Truro, N. S. SERVICE AND SATISFACTION

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long time, and is not improving any, and Miss Oudine Wood, who is training to be a nurse at the Royal Alexandra Hospital; she has been sick for five weeks, but is now recovering from Pneumonia.

I am Sir, etc., Layton McCabe. (To be Continued)

CHURCH UNION

Sir,—In view of the fact that the Church Union bill is to come up in the local legislature I trust you will be able to find space for the enclosed statement by my friend and successor the Rev. Frank Baird, M. A., of Bedford, N. S., who is also back of our Maritime Synod. It deals with one phase of the bill about which so many of its promoters keep a discreet silence.

I am Sir, etc., WILLIAM ORR MULLIGAN, St. James Manse, Charlottetown, March 31st, 1924.

CHURCH UNION and the Montgomery Home Mission Trust Fund, of \$78,000. An important Statement by Rev. Frank Baird, of Bedford, N. S.

THE STATEMENT. In the month of December, 1913, Mr. Hugh Montgomery, of Woodstock, N. B., where I was then minister of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, spoke to me about the settlement of his estate. He intimated that he had decided to donate or leave a considerable sum for religious purposes. He spoke first of sending the money to the Church in Ireland, but after conferring with the Rev. R. J. Miller, then minister at MacKenzie Corner, and myself, he decided to give all that he was not going to leave to his relatives to the Church in Canada.

After several conferences, and after placing me under the most solemn obligations to carry out his wishes both during his lifetime, and after his death, he said he was prepared to hand over to me the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars on the following conditions:

1. That the money be used for Home Missions in the Presbyterian Church in Canada, Eastern Section, the money to be kept by itself and not put in the Consolidated Fund, and to be used, interest and Principal, for the preaching of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, according to the Standards of the Presbyterian Church, wherever, in the judgment of the Home Mission Committee, it was considered most necessary.

2. That none of the money be used in an attempt to convert Roman Catholics to the Protestant Faith.

3. That none of the money be lost and none of it wasted.

4. That I be sole Trustee of the Fund.

In connection with the last and fourth condition I pointed out that in the event of my death, confusion might arise, so I suggested and named as co-trustee the Rev. James Ross. Mr. Montgomery acceded to this suggestion, but said,

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"Pitch," as applied to certain undulations in Prince Edward Island, winter roads is what may be termed a provincialism in the literal sense of the word. The writer is not familiar with the name applied to those road humps in other countries where sleighs are used. Stanley and Livingstone discovered that some South African natives had no word signifying "thanks,"—hence the conclusion that "thanks" was an unknown quantity. It may be the same with "pitch" in other countries. "Pitch," as a transitive verb, means to throw, to cast, to hurl, to toss to project generally with some definite object; as to pitch quoits, to pitch hay.

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(Continued on Page Six)

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(Continued on Page Six)

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MR. RETAILER ON THE SPOT

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Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

IN NO STRANGE LAND (Francis Thompson). O world invisible, we view thee, O world intangible, we touch thee, O world unknowable, we know thee, Inapprehensible, we clutch thee! Does it sigh so to find the eagle plunge to find the star? That we ask of the stars in motion If they have rumor of thee there? Not where the wheeling systems darken, And our benumbed conceiving soars! The drift of pinions, would we hearken, Beats at our own clay-shuttered doors. The angels keep their ancient places; Turn but a stone, and start a wing! 'Tis ye, tis your estranged faces, That miss the many-splendored thing. But (when so sad thou canst not sadder) Cry,—and upon thy so sore loss Shall shine the traffic of Jacob's ladder Pitched between Heaven and Charing Cross. Yes, in the night, my Soul, my daughter, Cry,—clinging Heaven by the hem; And lo, Christ walking on the water; Not of Genesaret, but Thames!

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, SCALDS, WOUNDS, DIABETES, GRAVEL, GOUT, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, COLIC, CONSTIPATION, HEMORRHOIDS, PILES, CATARRH, BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, PARALYSIS, STROKES, EPILEPSY, AND ALL NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

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