



THE TOWER FROM WITHIN

THE TOWER FROM WITHIN. By Major-General Sir George Younghusband, K. C. M. G., K. C. I. E., C. B. Illustrated, London: Herbert Jenkins. 10s. 6d. net.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE YOUNGHUSBAND writes of The Tower from Within. He is Keeper of the Jewels, and has his official residence in St. Thomas's Tower. The reader, entranced as he cannot fail to be by the story here unfolded to him, will put a more intimate interpretation upon the last words of the title. The writer seems not only to dwell within the precincts of the Tower, but to have entered, as it were, into its memory. It is not too much to say that some of his chapters create an illusion that he has actually seen the events he records. The reader shivers with him upon Tower Green, enjoys the company of the distinguished prisoners who met and dined in the "Lieutenant's Lodgings" three hundred years ago, and enters with bated breath the tragic and sacred precincts of St. Peter's and Vincula.

The Tower of London was, our author maintains, "the heart of England," where in joy, romance, and tragedy held sway. There were dungeons and torture-chambers within its walls, but "here too Kings feasted and held high revelry, and hence set forth for their Coronation at Westminster; here too in days of stress they stood behind the rampart and the moat." The "Mint for the coins of the realm, the treasure, and the regalia" were all within the precincts of the Tower, "and here stood the chief armory and place d'armes."

The tragedy of the place is, however, more enthralling than its revelry or its glory. The student of its history must come in along with many innocent men and heroes at the Traitors' Gate. How splendidly they all died, these men and women of the past, who had strength to walk to their trial at Westminster or Whitehall behind the Yeoman Goler carrying the axe pointed away from them, and strength to come back on foot with the axe pointed towards them. The world was more histrionic then than now, and men threw themselves into their parts with amazing fervor. They "played the man" in the presence of the block, and there is but one recorded instance among these historic executions of a man or a woman who showed either fear or resistance. They each behave in character, but all well. Each Boleyn was debonair almost to the last, but how wonderfully touching is the little verse she wrote just before her execution, even if the words "very guiltless" do not describe her spiritual condition accurately.

"Oh Death! rock me to sleep, Bring on my quiet rest, Let pass my very guiltless ghost Out of my careful breast."

Raleigh made a fine and touching speech full of literary effects, bearing himself with as little perturbation as before any other of his "long journeys." The old Bishop of Rochester simply repeated the Te Deum and "without more ado, lay down and so entered into Heaven." The Duke of Monmouth, true son of his father, went light-heartedly to his death, the name of his mistress upon his lips. We see Lady Jane Grey going calmly to her fate in all the dignity of grave youth and true religion. There is a coldness, however, about her which keeps the tears out of the reader's eyes. But many State prisoners of course were never executed, and some never expected to be. They made themselves as comfortable as they could, in fact, judging by the accounts which have been preserved, they and their servants ate and drank of the best. First and last, Raleigh was thirteen years in the Tower. During part at least of the time he must have regarded it as a sort of home. Sometimes the resident Governor was very kind to him, though he hated "that beast Wad." He had his laboratory, wherein he discovered how to make salt water fresh and invented a "patent wine" whose secret had been lost, but which had—according to tradition—an incredibly large sale. One would like very much to know what it tasted like, or whether it was supposed to possess medicinal value.

Cruel as was the treatment of certain prisoners, and frequent as was the (always illegal) application of torture, the relation of prisoner and gaoler was sometimes a very humane one. The following story is curiously illustrative of the spirit of an early time with its strange admixture of fierceness of action and tenderness of heart:—

"The Earl of Arundel complained bitterly of the severity of his treatment by Sir Michael [Sir M. Blount, Lieutenant of the Tower, 1582 to 1592]; but on his death-bed, when the Lieutenant expressed his sorrow and asked for forgiveness, he frankly gave it. The Earl, however, took occasion to add: 'When a prisoner comes hither to this Tower, he bringeth sorrow with him; then do not add affliction to affliction. Your commission is only to keep with safety, not to kill with severity.' We read

that the Lieutenant went out of the chamber weeping."

It is a remarkable fact that the practice of torture in England was put an end to by a trenchant sentence. Felton, who murdered "Steenie," Duke of Buckingham, was threatened with the rack by Archbishop Laud. He replied: "If I am racked, my Lord, I may happen in my agony to accuse your Lordship." The Archbishop saw that the sentence undermined the whole principle of torture. He referred the matter to Judicial Bench, who decided that the practice must cease.

The chapter in which Sir George Younghusband deals with the armor collected in the Tower contains some facts and some inferences which will, we think, strike the public with surprise. "The popular impression," we read, "is that fighting men in the days of armor carried prodigious weights." This notion is, however, erroneous, as has frequently been pointed out in the Spectator. There exists in the Tower Armory a particularly large and perfect suit of armor which belonged to a man considerably over six feet in height. "This giant, fully equipped, only carried about 66 lbs., whereas every British soldier in battle in this year of grace carries from 75 to 90 lbs. of dead weight." The horses, also, are called upon at present to carry more than the thickly made horses of the past. "Our cavalry horses, though they do not carry armor, carry in dead weight considerably more than the equivalent."

A menagerie has always been one of the sights of London. We are all apt to forget, however, how new among the sights of London are our present Zoological Gardens. Till the beginning of the nineteenth century "uncommon beasts" were kept for show at the Tower, and had been from time immemorial. In the time of Edward VI, who built the Lion Tower, we hear of allowances of money for the beasts' feed. Fournace a day is to be expended upon "a white bear and his keeper." An iron chain is provided "to hold the said bear out of the water," and "a long cord to hold the said bear the time it was fishing in the Thames." More attractive to the imagination even than "uncommon beasts" are uncommon jewels. The eyes of all men have always turned toward these bright points of light—the jewels have, and always must have, an entirely unreasonable value. The history of the chief gems of the regalia is here set forth, and is full of romance, a romance which takes us up to the present day. Only a short time ago the Timur ruby, which appears in history about the same time as the celebrated ruby of the Black Prince, was found among the treasures of Buckingham Palace by Sir James Dunlop-Smith after having been lost for years and searched for by the jewellers of the world. But somehow when jewels lie in glass cases for the public to gaze upon they forfeit their romantic lustre. In the old days they were constantly worn in the Council Chamber, on the battlefield, at banquets, wherever they could add to the splendor of the Royal costume. It was a romantic world which they embellished, a dead world of which the Tower of London is one of the great memorials.—The Spectator.

THE MYSTERY OF THE SOVIETS

(Continued from last week.)

WE may recall how, immediately after the outbreak of the Revolution, Petrograd was overrun by soldiers and workmen, who acknowledged no authority but their own Petrograd Soviet, an irresponsible section of which had already issued the notorious "Order No. 1," with its devastating effect upon the discipline of the Army. On May 1 Milyukov published his Note to the Allies, emphasizing "the nation's determination to bring the world war to a decisive victory" and the Provisional Government's "strict regard for its agreements with the Allies." Immediately a hostile demonstration took place, which by evening, however, so fickle was the mob, had been transformed into a demonstration of support for the Provisional Government. The Petrograd Soviet met on May 4 to discuss the Note, and passed a vote of confidence in the Provisional Government by the small majority of only 35 out of 2,500. Guchkov meanwhile felt himself unable to set the Army in order and resigned on May 13, followed a few days later by Milyukov. During this first serious crisis in the Provisional Government the leaders of the Soviets were attempting to get the mob under control. On May 14 Chheidze, the President of the Petrograd Soviet, announced its call for an International Socialist Conference, at the same time appealing in its name to the soldiers at the front to stand firm in the ranks. Two days before a party of delegates from the front had been met by Tseretelli on behalf of the Petrograd Soviet and urged to preserve the fighting front. With regard to the Petrograd Soviet's relations with the Provisional Government, Tseretelli said:—

We well realize the necessity of having a strong power in Russia; however, the strength of this power must rely on its progressive and revolutionary policy. The Provisional Government is on the right road. The Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Deputies, and together with it, all the responsible and organized elements of the democracy, support the Govern-

ment with all the power and authority at their disposal. Our control is the foundation of the power of the Provisional Government. By supervising the Government we lend it extraordinary strength and firmness.

After patriotic speeches by Plehanov and other veterans of the Revolutionary movement, the delegates from the front adopted a resolution in which they expressed the hope that the Petrograd Soviet would soon become an All-Russian Soviet of Workmen, Soldiers' and Peasants' Delegates, and welcomed the Soviet's support of the Provisional Government. The pacifist-Bolshevik element in the Petrograd Soviet was small at this time, although it occupied about a quarter of the places upon the Executive Committee.

On May 17 the first All-Russian Congress of Peasants' Delegates was opened. Like the workmen's councils, the Peasants' Soviets were revivals of 1905, when all classes of the community—peasants, workmen, advocates, doctors, even journalists—had formed political associations on an occupational basis. The importance of this Peasants' Congress was obvious, seeing that four-fifths of the population of Russia are peasants, including the greater part of the Army. The Congress consisted of over a thousand delegates from all parts of Russia and from the troops at the front. Chernov, the head of the Socialist Revolutionaries, was elected chairman and addressed the Congress. The same evening the Provisional Government was reconstituted, following the resignations of Guchkov and Milyukov, and Chernov became Minister for Agriculture. Kerensky, who had become Minister of War and Marine, addressed the Congress on the second day and announced that he intended "to establish an iron discipline in the Army." The Congress passed two resolutions calling for the nationalization of land without compensation to the previous owners, and elected an Executive Committee.

The question now arose whether the Soviet leaders would take power in the Provisional Government and, if so, on what terms. Chernov, Tereshchanko, Tseretelli, and Skobolev were the chosen representatives. At a meeting about this time of the Duma, which still met occasionally in private session under the presidency of Rodzianko, some of the members regretted that the Soviets were taking the place in the Provisional Government which might have been occupied by the Duma, but Milyukov pointed out that the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates, enjoys the full confidence of the rank and file of the soldiers. Naturally, a Ministry comprising representatives of parties supported by the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates can achieve this aim.

The Executive Committee of the Petrograd Soviet decided by forty-one votes to nineteen to enter a Coalition Government; the latter promptly issued a manifesto in which it declared its agreement with the Soviets' principle of "no annexations and no indemnities" and its intention to strengthen the fighting capacity of the Army. This declaration was made public on May 18 at a special meeting of the Petrograd Soviet, which was asked to ratify the decisions of the Executive Committee in authorizing its members to join the Government. In spite of the opposition of Trotsky, who had arrived in Russia, on the previous day and lost no time in putting the Bolshevik case before the Soviet, the following resolution was carried by acclamation:—

Acknowledging that the declaration of the Provisional Government, which has been reconstructed and fortified by the entrance of representatives of the Revolutionary Democracy, conforms to the idea and purpose of strengthening the achievements of the Revolution and its further development, the Soviet of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates has determined that:—

(1) Representatives of the Soviet of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates must enter into the Provisional Government.

(2) These representatives of the Soviet of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates who join the Government must, until the creation of an All-Russian organ of the Soviet of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates, consider themselves responsible to the Petrograd Soviet of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates, and must pledge themselves to give account of all their activities to the Soviet.

(3) The Soviet of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates expresses its full confidence in the new Provisional Government and urges all friends of democracy to give this Government active assistance, which would assure it the full measure of power necessary for the safety of the Revolution's gains and for its further development.

Meanwhile the movement for centralizing and stabilizing the Soviets was progressing; the Petrograd Soviet was already looking forward to an All-Russian Congress, and in Moscow and other towns the Workmen's Soviets and Soldiers' Soviets, which had in most cases been separate at the beginning, now began to combine. On May 27 the Declaration of Soldiers' Rights was issued by the Government in the vain hope of satisfying the soldiers' demands and so bringing them also to a realization of their duties. On the following day an All-Russian Congress of Officers' Delegates from the Army and

Navy met at Petrograd and was addressed by Kerensky, the War Minister, Shidlovsky on behalf of the Duma, and Stekllov, representing the Petrograd Soviet of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates. The Congress adopted a resolution which states in its preamble that, "owing to causes deep rooted in the conditions of life in the pre-revolutionary period and to the inevitable shocks of the stormy course of the great Russian Revolution, the Army has been brought into a state of painful disorganization," and demanded, among other measures, the "strict limitation of the activities of the Army Committees, within well-defined boundaries, to economic, social, and educational questions." The position in the middle of May seems to have been that the most important Soviets were being brought into contact with each other and with the Provisional Government, and that their leaders were realizing the instant necessity of restoring discipline and order throughout the country. But, unfortunately, about this period the factory committees and regimental committees appear to have tended to come under political influence and to be neglecting their narrower advisory and disciplinary spheres for the pleasanter prospects of political action. In a word, the Bolsheviks, disappointed with the course of events at the top, were beginning to work "from below."

In the middle of June the long-awaited All-Russian Congress of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates met; 1,090 delegates were present, representing 305 local Soviets of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates. The Bolshevik delegates were about one-tenth of the whole. Trotsky and Kamenev, however, put their case against the patriotic programme of the Provisional Government and the participation of Soviet representatives in it, but they were successfully replied to by Tseretelli. The Congress decided that:—

(1) Under the conditions created as a result of the first Ministerial crisis, the passing over of all power to the bourgeois elements would deal a blow at the cause of the Revolution.

(2) The transfer of all power to the Soviets of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates, at the present moment of the Russian Revolution, would greatly weaken its powers.

A long resolution concluded with a call to "the whole Revolutionary Democracy of Russia to consolidate its forces still more closely around the Soviets of Workmen, Soldiers' and Peasants' Delegates; to support energetically the Provisional Government in all its activities to strengthen and broaden the conquest of the Revolution." On June 22 Lenin and Kerensky had a fierce argument at the Congress, the latter appealing to it to authorize the Provisional Government "to use every means at our command in order to prevent our enemies on the Right from triumphing through the anarchy on the Left." On the same day the Congress issued a proclamation against the Bolsheviks, accusing them of disregarding the authority of the Soviets, and attempting to organize disorder in the streets. The Congress also resolved to aid in every way the reorganization of the Army, and declared that the question of a forthcoming offensive by the Russian troops should be decided by purely military considerations. On June 27 the All-Russian Cossacks' Congress passed a resolution of confidence in the war policy of the Provisional Government, as the Duma also had done some days before. The Provisional Government thus had the support of all the representative bodies of the people when the offensive at the front began on July 1; and even a fortnight later the joint Executive Committee of the All-Russian Congress of Peasants' Delegates—evidently the two congresses had joined forces in the meantime—issued a patriotic manifesto to the Army, under the title of the "All-Russian Soviet of Workmen, Soldier and Peasants' Delegates."

(To be continued)

THIS CHRISTMAS

must count as no Christmas of recent years has counted. The spirit of Christmas must be kept up. Only sensible, wisely selected things can be given, and one gift should provide for many. Here it is—an ideal gift, for one and the whole family are sure to be delighted with it. The Youth's Companion fills the bill completely, coming all new 52 times a year. Stories, Articles, Receipts, Special Pages and more in quantity for all ages than any monthly magazine gives in a year. A distinct benefit to all hands. You give cheer, uplift, inspiration and entertainment—an actual need of these times. The Companion is still only \$2.25 a year. Don't miss Grace Richmond's great serial, Anne Exeter, 10 chapters, beginning December 12.

The following special offer is made to new subscribers: 1. The Youth's Companion—52 issues of 1919. 2. All the remaining weekly issues of 1918. 3. The Companion Home Calendar for 1919. All the above for only 2.25 or you may include 4. McCall's Magazine—12 fashion numbers. All for only 3.25. The two magazines may be sent to separate addresses if desired.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Commonwealth Ave. & St. Paul St., Boston, Mass. New Subscriptions Received at this Office.

MINIATURE ALMANAC

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME PHASES OF THE MOON

Table with columns: Day of Month, Day of Week, Sun Rises, Sun Sets, H. Water a.m., H. Water p.m., L. Water a.m., L. Water p.m.

The Tide Tables given above are for the Port of St. Andrews. For the following places the time of tides can be found by applying the correction indicated, which is to be subtracted in each case:

Table with columns: Place, H.W., L.W., Grand Harbor, Seal Cove, Fish Head, Welshpool, Eastport, L'Etang Harbor, Lepreau Bay.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS, CUSTOMS

Thos. R. Wren, Collector; D. C. Rollins, Prev. Officer; D. G. Hanson, Prev. Officer; Office hours 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturdays, 9 to 1.

OUTPOSTS

INDIAN ISLAND, H. D. Chaffey, Sub Collector; NORTH HEAD, W. Hazen Carson, Sub Collector; LORD'S COVE, Charles Dixon, Sub Collector; GRAND HARBOR, T. L. Treacarten, Sub Collector; WILSON'S BEACH, D. I. W. McLaughlin, Prev. Officer; J. A. Newman, Prev. Officer.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

George F. Hibbard, Registrar; Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., Daily. Sundays and Holidays excepted.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

R. A. STUART, HIGH SHERIFF; Time of Sittings of Courts in the County of Charlotte; CIRCUIT COURT: Second Tuesday in May and October; COUNTY COURT: First Tuesday in February and June, and the Fourth Tuesday in October in each year. Judge Carleton.

FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE

Fredericton, N. B. on NOVEMBER 20, 1918. We trust that all our old students will be able to return on that date. Information regarding our courses of study will be furnished on request.

Schools to Re-open Monday, Nov. 18th.

St. John has escaped very lightly compared with most other places. We have had a good long rest and will welcome old and new students on the 18th, or as soon after that date as they can come.

S. Kerr, Principal

Notice Re Dog Licenses 1918-1919.

All persons residing in that part of the Town of St. Andrews known as the First District who own, keep, or harbor, within said district a dog or dogs are notified to pay to the Town Clerk the license fee fixed by Town By-law. Formal receipts will be delivered by the Town Clerk upon payment of the license fees. Male dogs, \$1.00; female dogs, \$2.00. E. S. POLLEYS, Town Clerk.

FOUND. Adrift at the south, east of White Head, Grand Manan, a boat. Owners can have same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply to WEBSTER COSSABOOM.

TO LET—House to let after Dec 1. Apply to MRS. ROBERT SHAW.

FOR Weir Stakes apply early to—OSCAR WILKINS Canterbury Station, N. B.

FOR SALE—Desirable property, known as the Bradford property, situated on the harbour side of Water St., St. Andrews, consisting of house, ell, and barn. House contains store, seven rooms, and large attic. Easy terms of payment may be arranged. Apply to THOS R. WREN, St. Andrews, N. B.

TRAVEL



Grand Manan S. S. Company

After June 1, and until further notice, boats of this line will leave Grand Manan, Mon. 7 a. m. for St. John, arriving about 2.30 p. m.; returning Wed., 10 a. m., arriving Grand Manan about 5 p. m. Both ways via Wilson's Beach, Campobello, and Eastport. Leave Grand Manan Thursday, 7 a. m., for St. Stephen, returning Friday, 7 a. m. Both ways via Campobello, Eastport, Cummings Cove, and St. Andrews. Leave Grand Manan Saturday (Voy. St. Andrews, 7 a. m., returning 1.30 p. m. Both ways via Campobello, Eastport, and Cummings Cove.

Atlantic Daylight Time. SCOTT D. GUPTILL, Manager.

MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

On and after June 1st, 1918, a steamer of this company leaves St. John every Saturday, 7.30 a. m., for Black's Harbor, calling at Dipper Harbor and Beaver Harbor. Leaves Black's Harbor Monday, two hours of high water, for St. Andrews, calling at Lord's Cove, Richardson, Lettice or Back Bay. Leaves St. Andrews Monday evening or Tuesday morning, according to the tide, for St. George, Back Bay, and Black's Harbor. Leaves Black's Harbor Wednesday on the tide for Dipper Harbor, calling at Beaver Harbor. Leaves Dipper Harbor for St. John, 8 a. m., Thursday. Agent—Thorne Wharf and Warehousing Co., Ltd., Phone, 2581. Mgr., Lewis Connors. This company will not be responsible for any debts contracted after this date without a written order from the company or captain of the steamer.

CHURCH SERVICES

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Fraser, B. Sc., Pastor. Services every Sunday, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. (7.30 p. m. during July and August.) Sunday School, 2.30 p. m. Prayer services Friday evening at 7.30.

METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Thomas Hicks, Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School 12.00 p. m. Prayer service, Friday evening at 7.30.

ST. ANDREW CHURCH—Rev. Father O'Keefe, Pastor. Services Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH—Rev. Geo. H. Elliott, B. A., Rector. Services Holy Communion Sundays 8.00 a. m. 1st Sunday at 11 a. m. Morning Prayer and Sermon on Sundays 11 a. m. Evenings: Prayer and Sermon on Sundays at 7.00 p. m. Fridays, Evening Prayer Service 7.30.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. William Amos, Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School after the morning service. Prayer Service, Wednesday evening at 7.30. Service at Bayside every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock except the last Sunday in the month when it is held at 7 in the evening.

The Parish Library in All Saints' Sunday school Room open every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon from 3 to 4. Subscription rates to residents 25 cents for two books for three months. Non-residents \$1.00 for four books for the summer season or 50 cents for four books for one month or a shorter period. Books may be changed weekly.

ST. ANDREWS POSTAL GUIDE

ALBERT THOMPSON, Postmaster; Office Hours from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Money Orders and Savings Bank Business transacted during open hours. Letters within the Dominion and to the United States and Mexico, Great Britain, Egypt and all parts of the British Empire, 2 cents per ounce or fraction thereof. In addition to the postage necessary, each such letter must have affixed a one-cent "War Tax" stamp. To other countries, 5 cents for the first ounce, and 3 cents for each additional ounce. Letters to which the 5 cent rate applies do not require the "War Tax" stamp.

Post Cards one cent each to any address in Canada, United States and Mexico. One cent post cards must have a one-cent "War Stamp" affixed, or a two-cent card can be used. Post cards two cents each do not require the "War Tax" stamp. Newspapers and periodicals, to any address in Canada, United States and Mexico, one cent per four ounces.

Arrives: 1.30 p.m. Closes: 4.50 p.m. Mails for Deer Island, Indian Island, and Campobello—Daily. Arrives: 12 m. Closes: 1.30 p.m. All Mails for Registration must be posted half an hour previous to the Closing of Ordinary Mail.

Readers who appreciate this paper may give their friends the opportunity of seeing a copy. A specimen number of THE BEACON will be sent to any address in any part of the world on application to the Beacon Press Company, St. Andrews, N. B. Canada.

VOL.

THE FA

THE lawn (Here t... The lonely foot... Led over hi...

Benighted wa... And fearful... To gain the va... And hail its...

Her footsteps... But followed... And echoed to... That whisp...

Where clamor... ed, Bespoke a pe... And many a w... And hovering...

The dappled b... That sought... Now started fr... And gave the...

Darker it grew... Came o'er her... When now a sh... Come patting...

She turned; it... she see... Upon the glo... But as she stro... She heard th...

Now terror seiz... For, where th... The trotting Gh... She muttered...

Yet once again... She tried wh... When through... night, A monster st...

Regardless of w... It followed do... She owned her... And aid her...

Then on the spe... The white pat... Which passing... That Ghost ar...

Loud fell the ga... Her heart-strit... For much she fe... Would leap up...

Still on, pat, pat... As it had done... Her strength and... She fainted at...

Out came her hu... Out came her... Good-natured so... Of what they...

The candle's gle... night, Some short dis... And there the lit... Distinctly mig...

An ass's foal had... Within the spe... And simple as th... Had followed a...

No goblin he; ne... No crimes had... They took the st... And reared hin...

His little hoofs w... Upon the cotta... The matron lea... That frightened...

A favorite the Gh... And 'twas his f... And long he lived... And kept the jo...

For many a laugh... And some con... Each thought som... Perhaps, was ju...

(Born Decembe... 19, 1823.) TW... TILL last night... Jock McM... very best o' pals... and me's been... 'ospital, and we'... fags and visitors... yesterday some o'... things can erer b... What would yo... an' scares you... wits, an' then g... laughin'-stock fo... asks you. But I'll tell you you to judge for me. Yesterday din... finishing our bro...