



HENRY CAVENDISH

CAVENDISH has been called the Newton of chemistry, but we must allow that the title is somewhat hyperbolic. Cavendish did not write much; a few papers in the Philosophical Transactions, between 1766 and 1800, comprise his publications, but these were composed with such exquisite care, that it has been said each sentence might endure microscopic examination. Sir Humphry Davy, in a lecture delivered shortly after the death of Cavendish, observes, "his processes were all of a finished nature, perfected by the hand of a master; they required no correction; and though many of them were performed in the very infancy of chemical science, yet their accuracy and beauty have remained unimpaired amidst the progress of discovery." When Cavendish began his researches, pneumatic chemistry hardly existed. Different gases were recognized, but they were considered to be mere modifications or admixtures of the common air. One by one cautiously and firmly, he fixed truth after truth beyond dispute. His most notable achievement was his demonstration, in 1781, of the composition of water. Over this discovery there has been considerable controversy, some claiming priority for James Watt; but the fact seems to be, that both Cavendish and Watt reached the same conclusion about the same time by different routes. The Honorable Henry Cavendish was born in 1731, at Nice, whither his mother, Lady Anne Cavendish, had repaired for the sake of her health, and she died ere her son was two years old. Cavendish was educated at a private school at Hackney, whence he proceeded to Cambridge. In early life his tastes were directed to scientific pursuits, to the ultimate exclusion of politics, and all else in which ordinary men take interest. He became an excellent mathematician, electrician, astronomer, meteorologist, geologist, and as a chemist shot far ahead of his contemporaries. Up to his fortieth year, his income was moderate, perhaps not more than £500 a year, but in 1773 an uncle died and left him an enormous fortune. This accession of wealth did little to change his habits, which had become irrevocably established as those of a methodic recluse. His shyness, his love of solitude, and aversion to society, bordered on disease. To be looked at or addressed by a stranger seemed to give him positive pain, and when approached abruptly, he would start away with a cry or ejaculation as if scared or hurt. At Sir Joseph Banks' soirees he would stand for a long time on the landing, afraid to open the door and face the company, nor would he open it till he heard some one ascending the stairs and then to escape the terror behind faced that in front. At one of these parties Dr. Ingenhousz recited the titles and qualifications of Cavendish in a pompous and formal manner, and introduced to him an Austrian gentleman. The Austrian thereon launched out into compliments, saying his chief reason for coming to London was to see and converse with one of the greatest ornaments of the age, and one of the most illustrious philosophers that ever existed. To this high-flown verbiage Cavendish answered not a word, but stood with his eyes cast down, abashed and in misery. At last spying an opening in the crowd, he flew to the door, nor did he stop till he reached his carriage, and drove directly home. Any attempt to draw him into conversation was almost certain to fail, and Dr. Wollaston's recipe for treating with him usually answered best: "The way to talk to Cavendish is never to look at him, but to talk as if it were into vacancy, and then it is not unlikely you may set him going." Professor Playfair, who visited London in 1782, and was frequently at the meetings of the Royal Society Club, remarks: "Mr. Cavendish is a member of this meeting. He is of an awkward appearance, an has not much of the look of a man of rank. He speaks likewise with great difficulty and hesitation, and very seldom. But the gleams of genius break often through this unpromising exterior. He never speaks at all, but it is exceedingly to the purpose, and either brings some excellent information, or draws some important conclusion. Cavendish's town-house was near the British Museum, at the corner of Gower Street and Montague Place. Few visitors were admitted, and some who were permitted to cross his threshold reported that books and apparatus were his chief furniture. He collected a large library of scientific literature, and willing to have it made useful, but not to be troubled with readers or borrowers, he hired a house for its reception in Dean Street, Soho, and kept a librarian. When he wanted one of his own books, he went there as to a circulating library, and left a formal receipt for whatever he took away. His favorite residence was a beautiful villa at Clapham, nearly the whole of which was occupied as workshops. The upper rooms were an observatory; the drawing-room was a laboratory; and in an ante-room was a forge. On the lawn was a wooden stage, from which access could be had to a large tree, to the top of which Cavendish, in the course of his astronomical, meteorological, and electrical experiments,

occasionally ascended. For beauty he seemed quite indifferent. His apparatus, always exact and accurate so far as essential, was constructed of the cheapest material, and without any regard for symmetry. "His few guests were treated on all occasions to the same fare—a leg of mutton, and nothing else. Four scientific men were to dine with him one day, and what was to be got for dinner, he said a leg of mutton. 'Sir,' said she, 'that will not be enough for five.' Well, then, get two,' was his reply. His heir, Lord George Cavendish, visited him once a year, and was allowed an audience of but half-an-hour. His great income was allowed to accumulate without attention. The bankers where he kept his account found they had a balance of £80,000 on hand, and sent a messenger to confer with him regarding it. The messenger was announcing, and Cavendish, in great agitation, desired him to be sent up, and as he entered the room, cried: 'What do you come here for? What do you want with me?' 'Sir, I thought it proper to wait upon you, as we have a very large balance in hand of yours, and we wish your orders respecting it.' 'If it is any trouble to you, I will take it out of your hands. Do not come here to plague me!' 'Not the least trouble to us, sir, not the least; but we thought you might like some of it to be invested.' 'Well, well. What do you want to do?' 'Perhaps you would like £40,000 invested.' 'Do so, do so! and don't come here to trouble me, or I'll remove it.' If men were a trouble to him, women were his abhorrence. With his housekeeper he generally communicated by notes deposited on the hall-table. He would never see a female servant, and if an unlucky maid showed herself, she was instantly dismissed. To prevent inevitable encounters, it is said he had a second staircase erected in his Clapham villa. In all his habits he was punctiliously regular, even to hanging his hat on one peg. From an unvarying walk he was, however, driven by being gazed at. Two ladies led a gentleman on his track, in order that he might obtain a sight of the philosopher. As he was getting over a stile, he saw to his horror that he was watched, and he never appeared in that path again. That he was not quite merciless to the sex, was proved by his saving a lady from the pursuit of a mad cow. The fashion of his dress he never changed, and his appearance was consequently old and antique, and provoked the attention he so much disliked. The villagers beheld him with awe, and thought him a wizard. His complexion was fair, his temper nervous, and his voice squeaking. Of course, he would never allow his portrait to be taken, and the only memorial we have of his appearance is a hasty and surreptitious sketch. He died on the 24th of February 1810, aged upwards of seventy-eight. At the time of his death, he was the largest holder of bank-stock in England. He owned £1,157,000 in different public funds, the value of which was estimated at £700,000, and had besides freehold property of £8000 a year, and canal and other personal property. £50,000 lay to his credit at the bankers. Dr. George Wilson, the biographer of Cavendish, sums up his character in saying: "There was nothing earnest, enthusiastic, heroic, or chivalrous in the nature of Cavendish, and as little was there anything mean, grovelling, or ignominious. He was almost passionless. All that needed for his apprehension more than pure intellect, or required the exercise of fancy, imagination, affection, or faith, was distasteful to Cavendish. An intellectual head thinking, a pair of wonderful acute eyes observing, and a pair of very skilful hands experimenting or recording, are all that I realize in reading his memorials."—Chambers' Book of Days.

Schenectady, N. Y., March 28, 1847, was graduated from Harvard in 1868, from the Columbia Law School in 1870, and received the degree of A. M. from Harvard in 1872. After practising law for some years he retired to devote himself to his passion as a bibliophile. He was a trustee of the New York Public Library and had long served as chairman of the library committee on prints. He was also one of the committee chosen to build the Widener memorial at Harvard University, and was also on the library committee of the New York Tennis and Racquet Club. He was a member of the Union, University, Brook, Grolier, Harvard, Tuxedo, and New York Athletic Club, and the St. Nicholas Society. His wife died ten years ago and he had no children. Dr. Halsey's library was one of the finest private collections in this country, and was sold in 1915 to Henry E. Huntington, and added to that great collection. It contained many thousand volumes, and was especially rich in first editions of American and English authors. On the field of prints, Dr. Halsey had a remarkable knowledge. A typical collector, who collected not only for rarity, but with aesthetic discrimination. He knew processes of print-production and enjoyed working over the prints himself, listing and mounting them, and compiled the authoritative catalogue, long out of print and hard to get, of the works of the Italian engraver, Raphael Morghen. His collection of prints, sold during 1917 and 1918, has already filled eleven catalogues, and the sale is not yet finished. Besides numerous examples of the French portrait school of engraving of the seventeenth century and of the French figure engravings of the eighteenth century, he had a particularly noteworthy collection of French eighteenth century color-prints. This last named was unequalled in any public print-room abroad, even in France, and there was only one private collection (and that in France) that was as complete. He appeared to have an unerring collector's 'flair', and a remarkably acute sense of artistic values, with a catholicity of taste extending from the incunabula of engraving to the most recent products of the etcher's art. As chairman of the committee on prints of the New York Public Library, his advice, continually sought, was of the greatest value. His services as trustee of the library, as well as in other such positions, which he honored, were distinguished. A man of the world, with a deep insight, into and knowledge of humanity and of affairs, much travelled, he had also a remarkable facility in speaking foreign languages. French and German he used with unctious and evident pleasure, in a voice that lent itself easily to the modulations of the race in question.—The New York Evening Post.

October 5.—Dundalk, 1318. First English Bible printed, 1532; New Calendar adopted by Pope Gregory XIII, 1582; Jonathan Edwards, American Calvinistic divine, born 1703; Marquess of Cornwallis, British military commander and colonial administrator, died 1805; Chester A. Arthur, 21st President of the United States, born, 1830; T. P. O'Connor, Irish M. P. and journalist, born, 1848; Sir Frederic Macmillan, London publisher, born, 1851; Marquess of Lorne appointed Governor-General of Canada, 1878. October 6.—St. Faith, Dr. John Key, founder of Caius College, Cambridge, born, 1510; Dr. Nevil Maskelyne, English Astronomer-Royal, born, 1732; James McGill, founder of McGill University, Montreal, born, 1744; Proclamation of Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and the United States, 1783; Jenny Lind, Swedish singer, born, 1820; Santa Anna proclaimed himself President of Mexico, 1841; Rt. Hon. Baron Shaftesbury, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, born, 1853; Lord Lisgar, former Governor-General of Canada, died, 1876; Charles Stewart Parnell, Irish parliamentary leader, died, 1891; Alfred Lord Tennyson, English Poet-Laureate, died, 1892; Austro-Hungary annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1908. October 7.—Lepanto, 1571. William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, died, 1573; George Gascoigne, English poet and dramatist, died, 1577; Cape Breton annexed to Nova Scotia, 1763; Boundary Line between Quebec and New Brunswick defined by proclamation, 1763; First Congress of American Colonies met at New York, 1765; Great Fire at Mirimachi, 1825; King Nicholas I of Montenegro born, 1841; D. Pottinger, I. S. O., Canadian railway manager, born, 1843; Edgar Allan Poe, American poet and author, died, 1849; Louis Napoleon Bonaparte proclaimed Emperor of the French as Napoleon III, 1852; James Whitcomb Riley, American poet, born, 1853; General Christian DeWet, Boer military leader, born, 1853; Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, American poet, author, and scientist, died, 1894; Laurier Cabinet resigned, 1911; Prof. W. W. Skeat, English philologist, died, 1912. October 8.—Cola di Rienzi, Roman patriot, last of the Tribunes, assassinated, 1354; Henry Fielding, English novelist, died, 1754; John Hancock, American revolutionary leader, died, 1793; Vittorio Alfieri, Italian dramatist, died, 1803; Expulsion of the Jesuits from England, 1829; Col. John Hay, American soldier, statesman, diplomatist, poet, and author, born, 1833; Judge Elbert H. Gary, head of U. S. Steel Corporation, born, 1846; Alaska formally transferred to the United States, 1867; Lieut. Col. J. L. McAvity, born in St. John, N. B., 1867; Franklin Pierce, 14th President of the United States, died, 1869; Great Fire in Chicago, 1871; Owens College, Manchester, England, founded, 1873; George Du Maurier, "Punch" artist and author, died, 1896; Montenegro declared war against Turkey, 1912. October 9.—St. Denis. Miguel de Cervantes-Saavedra, Spanish poet, novelist, and dramatist, born, 1547; Seminary of Quebec founded, 1688; Charter granted to Yale College, New Haven, Conn., 1701; Lord Durham resigned office of Governor-General of Canada, 1838; Russia transferred Alaska to the United States, 1867; Rome incorporated with Italy, 1870; President Kruger's ultimatum to Great Britain, 1899; Eighth Parliament of Canada dissolved, 1900; Fall of Antwerp, 1914. October 10.—John, Duke of Arzlay, born, 1680; Henry Cavendish, English chemist, born, 1731; Benjamin West, English painter, born, 1738; Father Theobald Mathew, temperance apostle in Ireland, born, 1790; Edinburgh Review first published, 1802; U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., opened, 1845; Hon. George J. Clark, LL. D., former Premier of New Brunswick, born, 1857; Rufus Daniel, Earl Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, born, 1860; Fridtjof Nansen, Norwegian Arctic explorer, born, 1861; Cardinal Merry del Val, Italian R. C. prelate, born, 1865; Two-cent postage went into effect in United States, 1883; Cardinal McCloskey, first American cardinal, died, 1885; Soulanges Canal opened, 1899; Revolution broke out in China, 1911; California adopted Women Suffrage, 1911; Panama Canal completed, 1913; King Carol of Rumania died, 1914. October 11.—Camperdown, 1797. Order of the Bath instituted, 1399; Columbus discovered the Bahamas Islands, his first discovery of land, 1492; Thomas Wyatt the Elder, English poet and statesman, died, 1542; First number of Royal Gazette, first weekly newspaper in New Brunswick, printed in St. John, 1785; Destructive hurricane at Havana, 1846; Louise, Queen of the Belgians, died, 1850; Dr. Harry A. Garfield, American Fuel Controller, born, 1863; Fenian Raid into Canada under General O'Neill, 1871; Dr. Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury, died, 1896; Accession of Ferdinand, King of Rumania, 1914. October 12.—Columbus discovered the Continent of America, 1492; Frontenac arrived in Quebec, 1689; Hugh Miller, Scottish geologist, born, 1802; Independence of Brazil proclaimed, 1822; Hon. W. W. Wedderburn, former N. B. County Court Judge, born, 1814; Hon. R. J. Ritchie, Police Magistrate at St. John, N. B., born, 1843; Myne Helena Modjeska, American actress, born in Poland, 1844; George Washington Cable, American writer, born, 1844; Robert Stephenson, English engineer, died, 1859; General Robert E. Lee, American Confederate military commander and statesman, died, 1870; Edith Cavell, English nurse, executed by Germans in Belgium 1915. LOST.—Knights Templar watch charm. Finder kindly leave at the BEACON OFFICE. LOST.—a small Boston Fountain Pen. The finder will please leave at the BEACON office. FOR SALE.—The Homestead premises of the late Miss Wade. Apply at once to M. N. COCKBURN, St. Andrews, 12-14. FOR SALE.—20-hogshead boat "Aero plane," 45 ft. long, 11 ft. beam, 16 h. p. engine. Five year old. Apply to ALVER L. STUART, Lamberville, Deer Island, N. B. 14-4wp. FOR SALE.—1 Driving Horse; 2 Work Horses; 1 Double Sloven, crank axle; 1 Cushion-tire two-seated Top Surrey; 1 Brass-mounted Double Driving Harness; 2 sets Single Driving Harness. Apply to Wm. J. McQuinn, St. Andrews, N. B. Phone 29, 49-4f. 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 THOS. R. WREN, St. Andrews, N. B. 44-4f. AMUSEMENT TAX ORDER All persons promoting or directing entertainments of whatever sort or description are requested to observe carefully the following addition to the rules and regulations passed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council with regard to the collection of the Amusement Tax: "No entertainment of whatever sort or description to which an admission fee is charged and the proceeds of which are not wholly for patriotic, church or charitable purposes, shall be held without a permit allowing the said entertainment to be held and providing at the same time for a supply of amusement tax tickets necessary in connection therewith. If such entertainment is held without a permit from the Amusement Tax Inspector, the promoters of the same shall be liable to the penalties provided for in the 11th section of the Theatres and Cinematographs Act." Applications for Amusement Tax Tickets, Receipts, and Permits for entertainments to be held should be made to WILLIAM H. McQUADE, Provincial Tax Inspector, P. O. Box 684, St. John, N. B. 13-5w.

MINIATURE ALMANAC ATLANTIC DAYLIGHT TIME PHASES OF THE MOON

October			
New Moon, 5th	0h. 5m. a.m.		
First Quarter, 13th	2h. 0m. a.m.		
Full Moon, 19th	6h. 35m. p.m.		
Last Quarter, 26th	5h. 35m. p.m.		

Day of Month: Sun, Moon, Water, L. Water

Day of Month	Sun	Moon	Water	L. Water		
5 Sat	7:35	6:58	0:50	1:08	7:08	7:28
6 Sun	7:36	6:56	1:08	1:24	7:40	8:02
7 Mon	7:38	6:54	1:46	1:59	8:13	8:36
8 Tue	7:39	6:53	2:25	2:36	8:48	9:12
9 Wed	7:41	6:51	3:05	3:15	9:25	9:51
10 Thur	7:42	6:49	3:47	3:57	10:05	10:33
11 Fri	7:43	6:48	4:32	4:43	10:40	11:19
12 Sat	7:44	6:47	5:22	5:36	11:40	0:08

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:

Place	H.W.	L.W.
Grand Harbor, G. M.	18 min.	30 min.
Seal Cove	"	"
Fish Head	"	"
Welspool, Campo.	6 min.	8 min.
Eastport, Me.	8 min.	10 min.
Le Grand Harbor	7 min.	13 min.
Leopold Bay	9 min.	15 min.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS. CUSTOMS

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

OUTPOSTS

Officer	Position
H. D. Chaffey	Sub. Collector
W. Hazen Carson	Sub. Collector
Charles Dixon	Sub. Collector
T. L. Trearthen	Sub. Collector
D. I. W. McLaughlin	Prev. Officer
J. A. Newman	Prev. Officer

SHIPPING NEWS

The publication of the usual shipping news in this column is suspended for the time being, in patriotic compliance with the request issued to all papers by the Admiralty.

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

The Fall Term of The FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE WILL OPEN ON Monday, August 26, 1918. There is a greater demand for our graduates than ever. Get particulars regarding our courses of study, tuition rates, etc., and prepare to enter on our opening date. Descriptive pamphlet on request. Address: W. J. OSBORNE, Prin., Fredericton, N. B.

THE FIRST WEEK IN SEPTEMBER

Is the beginning of our busy season, but students can enter at any time, and it is well to get the "Ice Broken" before the rush begins. Tuition Rates and full information mailed to any address.

S. Kerr, Principal

TIMBER SALE

The Lands which were advertised for sale on the 5th of September, 1918, and postponed, will now be held at the Crown Land Office, Fredericton, on THURSDAY, the THIRTH day of October, 1918, commencing at 12 o'clock noon under the following conditions, viz:— Berths to be sold on a straight stumpage bid rate per thousand superficial feet, the upset rate of which will be announced at the time of sale, conveying the right to cut and carry away the merchantable lumber as advertised for the term ending August 1st, 1919. Ten per cent. of the bid stumpage price on the estimated quantity of merchantable lumber standing on the berth to be paid as each berth is sold. The lands to be sold embraces in all about four hundred square miles as advertised in the Royal Gazette September 18th, 1918. For further particulars, printed estimates of the timber on each block, plans, etc., apply to the Deputy Minister, Crown Land Office, Fredericton, N. B. E. A. SMITH, Minister of Lands and Mines. Crown Land Office, Fredericton, N. B., September 11th, 1918. 13-2w.

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, Campbell, and Eastport. Leave Grand Manan Thursday, 7 a. m., for St. Stephen, returning Friday, 7 a. m. Both ways via Campbell, Eastport, Cummings Cove, and St. Andrews. Leave Grand Manan Saturday for St. Andrews, 7 a. m., returning 1:30 p. m. Both ways via Campbell, Eastport, and Cummings Cove.

Atlantic Daylight Time. SCOTT D. GUPILL, Manager.

MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. TIME TABLE

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, Letite 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 at 7:30 p. m. Bayside every Sunday afternoon at 3 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. Subscriptions for residents 25 cents, for two books for three months. Non-residents \$1.00 for four months. Books for the summer season of 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 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 to other countries. The two-cent cards 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 Campbell—Daily. Arrives: 12 m. Closes: 1:30 p.m. All Matter for Registration must be Posted half an hour previous to the Closing of Delivery 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. The work of many of the afternoon laborers. The st...