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The Beacon

VOL. XXIX SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1917 NO. 1

NATURE

O NATURE! I do not aspire
To be the highest in thy quire,—
To be a meteor in the sky,
Or comet that may range on high;
Only a zephyr that may blow
Among the reeds by the river low;
Give me thy most privy place
Where to run my airy race.

In some withdrawn, unpublic mead
Let me sigh upon a reed,
Or in the woods, with leafy din,
Whisper the still evening in:
Some still work give me to do,—
Only—be it near to you!
For I'd rather be thy child
And pupil, in the forest wild,
Than be the king of men elsewhere,
And most sovereign slave of care.

HENRY DAVID THOREAU.
(Born July 12, 1817; died May 6, 1862.)

TIMES PAST

MR. McKenna, looking very warm and tired, came in to Mr. Dooley's tavern one night last week, and smote the bar with his fist.

"What's the matter with Hogan?" he said.

"What Hogan?" asked Mr. Dooley. 'Malachy or Matt? Dinnis or Mike? Sarsfield or William Hogan? There's a Hogan f'r ivry block in th' Ar-rchey Road, an' wan to spare. There's nawthin, th' matter with anny iv thim; but, if ye mean Hogan, th' liquor dealer, that r-run f'r aldherman, I'll say to ye he's all right. Mind ye, Jawn, I'm doin' this because ye're me frind; but, by gar, it anny wan else comes in an' asks me that question, I'll kill him, if I have to go to th' bridewell f'r it. I'm no health officer."

Having delivered himself of this tirade, Mr. Dooley scrutinized Mr. McKenna sharply, and continued; "Ye've been out ilictin' some man, Jawn, an' ye needn't deny it. I seen it th' minyit ye come in. Ye'er hat's dinted, an' ye have ye'er neck-tie over ye've ear; an, I see be ye'er hand ye've hit a Dutchman. Jawn, ye know no more about politics thin a mimber iv this here Civic Featheration. Didn't ye have a beer bottle or an ice-pick? Ayther iv thim is good, though, whin I was a young man an' precint captain an' intherested in th' welfare iv th, country, I found a couplin' pin in a stockin' about as handy as annything.

"Thim days is over, though, Jawn, an' between us politics don't intherest me no more. They ain't no liveliness in thim. Whin Andy Duggan r-run f'r alderman against Schwartzmeister, th' big Dutchman,—I was precinct captain then, Jawn,—there was an iliction f'r ye. 'Twas on our precinct they relied to ilict Duggan, f'r the Dutch was sthrong down be th' thrack, an' Schwartzmeister had a band out playin' 'Th' Watch on th' Rhine.' Well, sir, we opened th' polls at six o'clock, an' there was tin Schwartzmeister men there to protect his intherests. At sivin o'clock there was only three, an' wan iv thim was goin' up th' sthreet with Hinnissy kickin' at him. At eight o'clock, be dad,' there was on'y wan; an' he was sittin' on th' roof iv Gavin's blacksmith shop, an' th' la-ads was thryin' to borrow a laddher fr'm th' injine-house f'r to get at him. 'Twas thruck eighteen; an' Hogan, that was captain, wudden't let thim have it. Not ye'er Hogan, Jawn, but th' meanest fir'man in Bridgeport. He got kilt aftherwards. He wudden't let th' la-ads have a laddher, an' th' Dutchman stayed up there; an', whin there was nawthin' to do, we wint over an' thrun bricks at him. 'Twas gr-reat sport.

"About four in th' afthernoon Schwartzmeister's band come up Ar-rchey Road, playin' 'Th' Watch on th' Rhine.' Whin it got near Gavin's, big Peter Nolan tuk a runnin' jump, an' landed feet first in th' big bass dhrum. Th' man with th' dhrum walloped him over th' head with th' dhrum-stick, an' Dorsey Quinn wint over an' tuk a slide trombone away fr'm the musician an' clubbed th' bass dhrum man with it. Thin we all wint over, an' ye niver see th' like in ye'er born days. Th' las' I see iv th' band it was goin' down th' road towards th' slough with a mob behind it, an' all th' polis foorce fr'm Deerin' Sthreet afther th' mob. Th' la-ads collected th' horns an th' dhrums, an' that started th' Ar-rchey Road brass band. Little Mike Doyle larned to play 'Th' Rambler fr'm Clare' beautifully on what they call a pickle-e-o befure they sarved a rayplivin writ on him.

"We cast twinty-wan hundherd votes f'r Duggan, an' they was on'y five hundherd votes in th' precinct. We'd cast more, but th' tickets give out. They was tin votes in th' box f'r Schwartzmeister whin we counted up; an' I felt that mortified I near died, me bein' precinct captain, an' res-sponsible. 'What'll we do with thim? Out th' window,' says I. Just thin Dorsey's nanny-goat that died next year put her head through th' dure. 'Monica,' says Dorsey (he had pretty names for all his goats), 'Monica, are ye hungry,' he says, 'ye poor dear?' Th' goat give him a pleadin' look out iv her big brown eyes. 'Can't I make ye up a nice supper?' says Dorsey. 'Do ye like paper?' he says. 'Would ye like to help desthroy a Dutchman,' he says, 'an' perform a sarvice f'r ye'er counthry?' he says. Thin he wint out in th' next room, an' come back with a bottle iv catsup; an' he poured it on th' Schwartzmeister ballots, an' Monica et thim without winkin'.

"Well, sir, we ilicted Duggan; an' what come iv it? Th' week befure iliction he was in me house ivry night, an' 'twas 'Misther Dooley, this,' an' 'Mr. Dooley, that,' an' 'What 'll ye have, boys?' an' 'Niver mind about th' change.' I niver see hide nor hair iv him f'r a week afther iliction. Thin he come with a plug hat on, an' says he: 'Dooley,' he says, 'give me a shell iv beer,' he says: 'give me a shell iv beer,' he says, layin' down a nickel. 'I suppose ye're on th' sub-scription,' he says. 'What for?' says I. 'F'r to buy me a goold star,' says he. With that I eyes him, an' says I: 'Duggan,' I says, 'I knowed ye whin ye didn't have a coat to ye'er back,' I says, 'an' I'll buy no star f'r ye,' I says. 'But I'll tell ye what I'll buy f'r ye,' I says. 'I'll buy rayqueem masses f'r th' raypose iv ye'er sowl, if ye don't duck out iv this in a minyit.' Whin I seen him last, he was back dhrivin' a dhray an' atin' his dinner out iv a tin can."

—From "Mr. Dooley in the Hearts of his Countrymen," by F. P. Dunne London: Grant Richards, 2s. 6d.

*** Mr. F. P. Dunne was born July 10, 1867.

RECRUITING IN NEW BRUNSWICK

The official report of the result of recruiting in the Province of New Brunswick, for home and overseas service, for the week ending June 30, is as follows:

York County—	
236th Battalion	140
Canadian Engineers	19
No. 2 Forestry Company	40
C. A. S. C.	2
8th Field Ambulance Depôt	47
I. R. F. C.	2
R. C. N. V. R.	2
	—252
Kings County—	
No. 2 Forestry Company	48
	— 48
St. John County—	
8th Field Ambulance Depôt	2
No. 2 Forestry Company	6
I. R. F. C.	3
Divisional Signalling Corps	1
	— 12
Restigouche County—	
No. 2 Forestry Company	8
	— 8
Carleton County—	
No. 2 Forestry Company	3
8th Field Ambulance Depôt	1
	— 4
Westmorland County—	
No. 2 Forestry Company	4
	— 4
Charlotte County—	
No. 2 Forestry Company	2
	— 2
Kent County—	
Home Service	1
	— 1
Northumberland County	0
Albert County	0
Madawaska County	0
Gloucester County	0
Queens and Sunbury Counties	0
Victoria County	0
Total for week	331

N. B.—Of the 252 recruits reported for York County 248 were secured in the United States. Of the 48 recruits reported for Kings County 33 were secured.

THE GOVERNOR ASSUMES OFFICE

On Wednesday afternoon, July 4, Mr. G. W. Ganong, Ex-M. P. for Charlotte County, the newly-appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, was sworn into office in the Assembly Chamber at Fredericton, the several oaths of office being administered by His Honor Judge McKeown, Chief Justice of the King's Bench Division of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick. The new Governor's commission was read by Mr. Rudolph Boudreau, Clerk of the Privy Council, Ottawa, who also brought the Bible used in the ceremony. All the customary forms were observed, including that of handing to the Governor the Great Seal of the Province which was immediately returned by His Honor to the Provincial Secretary for safe custody. A considerable number of spectators gathered to witness the ceremony, among them being Premier Foster and other Cabinet Ministers, Judges of the Supreme Court, and Government officials.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor returned to St. Stephen in the evening, and met with a demonstrative reception from his fellow townspeople, by whom he is held in the highest esteem.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Ganong held a reception in St. Stephen last evening, the particulars of which are not available for this issue.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA

A JUBILEE MESSAGE TO CANADIANS

BY SIR ROBERT BORDEN,
Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada

"AMID the welter and horror of a war which devastates civilization, we pause for a moment to consider the Canada of half a century ago and the Canada of to-day. Much has been added to us; our boundaries have been vastly extended so as to embrace half a continent; our population has nearly trebled; there has been a measurable development of our resources; we have grown enormously in production commerce and wealth; facilities of communication and transportation have been provided beyond all anticipation; the general conditions of life and the standards of living have been conspicuously raised; educational facilities have been greatly enlarged. In all these and many other incidents of the world's progress Canada has more than held her own.

"All this is impressive; but still more inspiring is the thought that during the half century which now draws to a close Canada has come to a fuller knowledge of her heritage and of the responsibility which it entails; to a clearer consciousness of national purpose; to a firmer confidence in her destiny.

"The greatness of any nation rests in the last analysis upon the character of its people as exemplified in their ideals and by their capacity for science and devotion in fulfilling the national purpose. Judged by this unfailing test, Canada stands unashamed before the world. In 1866, the year before our Confederation was born, Prussia snatched from Austria the German states and took her first step along the awful path that has led her to the relentless issue, which she forced upon humanity three years ago. Her challenge to civilization and human freedom is being answered beyond the seas by the free democracies of the world.

"Among them Canada has worthily taken her place and proudly borne her part. Thus would they have wished it who in 1867 laid the foundation of our liberties. Let us with resolute spirit so maintain our purpose and our effort that in this last and greatest chapter of humanity's striving and triumph it shall be recorded of Canada that, as at the first she never hesitated, so to the end she never faltered."

OUTSTANDING DATES SINCE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION

1867—Confederation.

1868—Atlantic cable first laid to Canada.

1868—Lord Lisgar, Governor-General.

1869—Purchase of the Hudson Bay Territory.

1870—Manitoba, the first Province to be added to the Confederation, was formed.

1871—Riel's first rebellion. British Columbia entered Confederation. Washington treaty.

1872—Earl of Dufferin, Governor-General.

1873—Prince Edward Island became a Province of the Dominion. Keewatin was joined to Manitoba for Government. Pacific scandal. The Reformers, led by the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, took office.

1874—Passing of the Ballot act.

1878—Passing of the Scott act, or the Canada Temperance act. Meeting of the Halifax Commission, arranged for by the Washington Treaty. All of Great Britain's representatives were Canadians.

1878—Macdonald returned to power.

1878—Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General.

1879—National policy of protection for Canadian industries introduced by the Conservatives.

1883—Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor-General.

1885—The Dominion Franchise act. Canadian Pacific Railway finished. Riel's second Rebellion.

1887—First Imperial Conference.

1888—Lord Stanley, Governor-General.

1891—Sir John Abbott, Premier of Canada.

1892—Sir John Thompson, Premier of Canada.

1893—Bering Sea dispute settled

1893—Earl of Aberdeen, Governor-General.

1894—Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Premier of Canada.

1896—Sir Charles Tupper, Premier of Canada. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada.

1898—Lord Minto, Governor-General.

1902—First cable message, Canada to Australia.

1905—Alberta and Saskatchewan included in Confederation.

1907—First wireless commercial message sent from Canada to Europe.

1908—Tercentenary of the foundation of Quebec.

1910—Insurance and Currency acts.

1911—Rejection of reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States. Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada. Duke of Connaught, Governor-General. Conclusion of preferential trade treaty with the British West Indies.

1912—Defeat of the Naval bill.

1914—Canada's entrance into the war.

1916—Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Graduation Exercises

The closing exercises of the Charlotte County Grammar School were held in the Assembly Hall of the Prince Arthur School on Friday evening, June 29. The hall was prettily decorated in old rose and white, the colors of the graduating class. The class, consisting of six girls and two boys, gave a very entertaining programme as follows:

Chorus——*Soldiers of Canada*——School
Address——Principal Edna L. Giberson
Class History——Ada Laura Handy
Duet——*Happy Days Gone By*——Edna Catharine Greenlaw, Carl Webber Young
Essay——*Loyalty of The Colonies to Great Britain*——Richard Fraser Keay
Oration——*Zenobia's Defence*——Mary Marjorie Pendlebury
Class Prophecy——Carl Webber Young
Chorus——*Santa Lucia*——School
Essay——*Woman's Part in The War*——Florence Alberta Thompson

PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS
M. N. Cockburn, K.C.

Address to Graduates—Rev. W. M. Fraser
VALEDICTORY—Mary Elizabeth Hannigan
Chorus——*Farewell*——School
God Save the King

Mrs. G. Harold Stickney presided at the piano.

The graduates were:
Elna Catharine Greenlaw
Ada Laura Handy
Mary Elizabeth Hannigan
Richard Fraser Keay
Mary Marjorie Pendlebury
Alice Leota Porter
Florence Alberta Thompson
Carl Webber Young

After the exercises a most enjoyable dance was given for the graduates by the proprietor of the King Street Theatre.

In printing the Honor Roll of the Schools in last week's issue an unfortunate error was made in that of Grade XI, the graduating class.

The correct list is as follows:

Grade XI

Alice Porter	92
Florence Thompson	85
Laura Handy	85
Mary Hannigan	73
Elna Greenlaw	60
Marjorie Pendlebury	60
Carl Young	60
Fraser Keay	55

Grammar School
EDNA L. GIBERSON

TOWN COUNCIL

Tuesday, July 3, 1917.

Council met at 8 o'clock p. m. Present, The Mayor, G. K. Greenlaw, and Aldermen, Caughey, Douglas, Denley, Gillman, Malpass, McFarlane, McLaren. Absent, Aldn. Finigan, (out of Town). Minutes of meeting of June 5, read and confirmed.

The Mayor submitted communication and report of the Chipman Memorial Hospital from J. T. Whitlock, director.

On motion seconded and carried, the communication was laid on the table pending further information promised in the note from Mr. Whitlock.

A communication from the Honorable Gilbert W. Ganong, advising that oath of office as Lieutenant-Governor, of New Brunswick, would be taken by him on Wednesday, also that an at Home would be held on Friday, July 6th inst.

A communication from N. Marks Mills, Esq., (account of Commissioner of Poor of the Town of St. Stephen), advising that Mrs. Ann McKay was a charge of the Commissioner of Poor of the Town of St. Stephen, and requesting to be advised what action would be taken by the Town of St. Andrews in the matter.

After some discussion it was moved, seconded and carried, that the matter be left in the hands of the Poor Committee, to investigate and report.

A communication from Mrs. Nina R. Andrews, President of the Woman's Canadian Club, in re the practice of dumping refuse matter in the immediate vicinity of roads and streets.

After some discussion it was moved, seconded and carried. "That the Street Committee be authorised to clear up the rubbish near the Railway crossing on Prince of Wales Street, and elsewhere about the Town, and that a sign be erected near the Railway track forbidding the deposit of rubbish on Town property, also that a notice be published in the BEACON."

On motion seconded and carried, ordered that a sign be placed at the corner of Queen and Harriet Streets, warning persons driving automobiles, etc.

A communication from the School Board, tabled at last meeting of Council, was taken up. Moved by Aldn. Douglas, seconded by Aldn. Denley, that the communication be referred back to the School Board with a request that they prepare a Resolution covering action thereon, and submit the same to the Town Council at its next monthly meeting. Carried.

A communication from H. W. Chase requesting the Council to reconsider the matter of license fee for social dances.

On motion seconded and carried the application of Mr. Chase was received and tabled for further consideration at the next meeting of Council.

Aldn. McLaren gave notice of submitting a resolution at the next meeting of Council to amend Section 5, of the By-Law, relating to licenses in respect to dances.

On Motion, seconded and unanimously carried. Resolved, that this Council hears with regret of the departure of the Rev. R. W. Weddall and family from Saint Andrews, and that the Clerk be requested to convey our sincere regret at their departure and also to extend our best wishes for their future, wherever their lot may be cast.

The Mayor submitted papers and memo from F. H. Grimmer, Esq., in re Water Bill as passed Capter 19, in the Acts of 1917, and Royal Gazette, page 124, June 27, 1917.

BILLS PASSED

Municipality of Charlotte, viz:—		
School Fund	$552.30	
Contingent Acct.	400.50	
		$952.80
Assessors Fees, 1¼ % on 13547.90		169.35
F. H. Grimmer, Attorney in re Water Bill	$50.00	
Paid House Fee	50.15	
		100.15
Services advising, Poor Com., Fred Mitchell and Parish of St. George		5.00
Parish of St. George in re F. Mitchell, expenses		43.53
F. H. Grimmer. Town-Treas. 3 mos. Salary	$62.50	
Postage and War Tax Stamps	6.00	
		68.50
Jas. Stoop, office rent rent 3 mos.		12.50
H. Greenlaw, Salary 3 mos. Bell		20.00
E. S. Polleys, " " T. Clerk		62.50
do do Postage 6 mos.		.75
W. H. Sinnett, Acct. Salary		70.00
Arthur Thurber, Police		1.00
Mrs. P. Parker, board Poor		24.00
Gutta Percha Rubber Co., Fire		2.00
Dominion Express Co., Fire		.30
Roy Gillman, labor, Con.		2.25
J. D. Grimmer, Supplies, Street		23.78
G. H. Higgins, team "		2.50
Martin Greenlaw, labor "		11.25
Frank Pye, team "		7.00
Robt. Shaw, team "		31.00
W. J. McQuoid, team "		30.00
Jno. Dougherty, team "		18.75
J. T. Ross, labor "		20.25
P. Parker, labor "		3.50
F. Gillman, team etc "		17.48
do do B.-House Bridge "		62.70
do do Bio road " "		36.00
do do Tanks, Fire		.50
		$1,799.34

E. S. POLLEYS,
Town Clerk.

CHINA A MONARCHY AGAIN

Peking, July 1.—According to an edict issued in the name of Hsuan Tung, the young Emperor who was put back on the throne to-day under the protection of General Chang Hsun, President Li Yuan-hung has submitted to the monarchy. The edict follows:

"Li Yuan-hung memorializes us to take over the government, stating that he was forced by the troops during the first revolution to become the nation's head. He bemoans his defects as head of the Republic and asks us to punish him. We recognize his mistakes and also his merits. We hereby appoint him a Duke of the first class."

Peking, July 1.—The Imperial emblem is everywhere displayed, marking the restoration of the Manchu monarchy. There has been no disorder. In a long edict Emperor Hsuan Tung, who was restored to the throne to-day, explains how, being youthful, he was forced to relinguish sovereign power to Yuan Shih-kai, late President of the Chinese Republic and forced to resume it again to save the country.

The edict says: China's future government will be based on the following:

"The country shall be administered according to the constitutional laws promulgated by the late Emperor.

"Expenses of the Imperial household shall remain the same as those fixed by the Republic.

"All foreign treaties and contracts shall remain in force.

"The stamp tax and other petty taxes are abolished.

"The Republican criminal civil code is abolished and that introduced the first year under Hsuan Tung's government is reinstated.

"Political offenders are pardoned.

"The wearing of queues is optional."

Further edicts have been issued making the following appointments:

Grand Secretary (equivalent to Premier)—General Chang Hsun.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Liang-Yun-yen.

Minister of Finance—Chang Chen Fang.

Minister of War—Lei Chen-chun.

Minister of Interior—Chu Chia-pao.

Chief of the General Staff—Wang Shih-scheng.

Guardians of the Emperor—Hsu Shih-chang and Qung Yu-wei.

Chang Shun is appointed Viceroy of Chihli, but must remain in Peking. Feng Kuo-chang is named Viceroy of Kiangsi and Kiangsu, and commander of the southern armies. Lu Yung-ting is named Viceroy of Kwangtung. For all the other provinces military and civil governors similar to those of the Manchu régime are appointed. The edict is dated in the ninth year of Hsuan Tung.

Peking, July 1.—Early to-day Hsuan Tung, the boy Emperor, was taken into the Imperial Palace under the protection of General Chang Hsun and placed on the throne. The legation quarter of the city is under a heavy guard and the troops of Gen. Chang Hsun are intermingling freely with the Peking soldiery.

General Chang Hsun is maintaining the strictest order and no trouble in Peking is feared.

It is expected that President Li Yuan-hung will resign to-morrow.

Tientsin, July 3.—Reports reaching here from Peking say that the Emperor has issued an edict appointing General Chang Hsun Premier and Viceroy of the province of Chihli and that he has named members of the new cabinet including Kang Yu-wei, president of the Progressive party, to which millions of Chinamen belong, and Hsu Shih-Chang, former Secretary of State of China, who will head the ministry. Gen. Chang Hsun sent four delegates to President Li Yuan-hung to demand his resignation but the President paid no attention to them. The Manchus have offered him a grand dukedom.

It is reported that General Chang Hsun has forbidden the appearance of newspapers for three days. Liang Chi, the famous reformer, declares General Chang Hsun's coup suicidal and says it cannot succeed.

*Hsuan Tung, the son of Prince Chun, ascended the throne of China on December, 2, 1908, under the regency of his father. On December 6, 1911, Prince Chun abdicated as Regent, and on February 12, 1912, the youthful Emperor abdicated the throne and the Chinese Republic was established. Since that time the Emperor had virtually been a prisoner of Presidents Yuan and Li. In February of this year it was reported that Hsuan Tung would be brought to the United States to complete his education, and it was said that President Li had approved the plan for the Manchu Emperor to come to the United States. Hsuan Tung was born in 1904. He first bore the title of Prince Pu-yi and took the name of Hsuan Tung when he was enthroned as Emperor in 1908.