



HAROLD TENNYSON

HAROLD TENNYSON, R. N. The Story of a Young Sailor. Put together by a friend. London: Macmillan. 5s. net.

HAROLD TENNYSON, the third son of the second Lord Tennyson, lost his life in the torpedo-boat destroyer Viking, which struck a mine in the Channel on January 29, 1916. He was still a few months short of twenty years old. Yet many an older man who has lived to know sorrow and self-reproach will lay down this memoir with a feeling of envy for the boy who had twenty such years of life, such a nature to fill and enjoy them with, and such an end as that which he foresaw and desired. We have read no memoir of a young man killed in the war which has conveyed a stronger impression of happiness firm-bounded and fully grasped. The sturdiness that goes with Lincolnshire, the grace and the mischief suggested by his Irish ancestry on the mother's side, seem to have joined in him to make him both "steel-true," as the officer under whom he had served in the Viking called him, and as merry as the midshipmate of tradition. He did not appear to feel called upon to exert himself more than he felt was necessary. "I wrote one who had taught him at Dartmouth; and 'Rules were to be overridden if necessary.' There is a handsome certificate of normality. Yet when he was a cadet on a special service cruise he went stoking for two hours a day in order to get exercise ('it does not seem a popular sport,' he explains); and in his dying letter to his parents a single phrase—"The strain has been awful"—reveals the degree of labor, the responsibility, the boredom, and the danger which he had endured in war.

His short life was full. There was Farrington, and the revered memory of his grandfather. There was the excitement and strangeness of boyhood in Australia, during his father's terms of high office there; and Australia seems to have been a proper field for the adventurous and friendly spirit of this little "character" or "cure" as the nurses of a half century ago would inevitably have called him. Then came the Navy. Harold Tennyson might have developed his gift for writing poetry. In his teens he could already write some very lively descriptive prose. His letters home from the special service cruise in the West Indies and up the St. Lawrence do not just what most sailors' letters do not. They reveal a keen observation, various interest, and a power of vivid and humorous description. Appointed to the Queen Mary as midshipman, he was at Revel, Kronstadt, and at Petograd in the spring of 1914; and, like most of the world, was very busy playing under the impending shadow. Tragedy and comedy are touchingly mingled in this book. The Fleet was visited by the late Tsar and his family, and four midshipmen were selected to "show the girls round."

I showed round Princess Olga, who is extraordinarily pretty, and most amusing. They were the most cheery and pretty quartette I have met for some time, and roared with laughter and made jokes the whole time. We left them for luncheon, as there was not room for everyone, and the Flag-Lieutenant told me they wanted to stop on after luncheon and go round the ship again with the midshipmen. If only they were not Princesses I should not mind getting off with one! The Tsar was in splendid spirits, and the aide-de-camp said he had not seen him like that for months.

That was in June, 1914. The before-the-war midshipmen, the pretty, cheery girl, the monarch in splendid spirits—how poignant all this laughter becomes in the light of what lay before them! But even the war, the battle of Heligoland, the ceaseless strain of the watch, the raids, the alarms; then the transference to the exhausting, dangerous, and unexpecting life in a patrolling destroyer—all this (which is admirably narrated by the young officer) could not rob him of his sense of humor. The description of the Cabinet Ministers' crossing in the Viking to and from France in November, 1915, is irresistibly funny, a brilliant little comic sketch, which shows awkwardness as well as gaiety, and is so perfectly turned that we will not spoil it by quoting it in part.

Many such books as this are of little interest to others than the friends of those whom they commemorate. This book will appeal to a wider circle; partly because it forms, in its modest way, a valuable document on the Navy's doings in the war; chiefly because the compiler and the selected letters present very clearly a peculiarly engaging character. —The Times Literary Supplement.

W H PRESCOTT

AMERICA has great honor in William H. Prescott, author of the histories of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, of Cortes, and of Pizarro, who died on the 28th of January, 1859, at the age of 63. The historical writings of Prescott are among the few finished and classical productions of the kind in our age, which are worthy to rank with those of Gibbon, Hume, and others, in the last century. Fortunate in having the power of devo-

ing himself to those studies in which it was his ambition to excel, this eminent American was just as unfortunate in the deficiency of certain requisites which one would have previously said were indispensable for such a career. He had from an early period of life 'lost in a great measure the use of his eyes. How he contrived by patience and the use of adroit arrangements to overcome this prodigious difficulty, is detailed by himself in a manner extremely interesting.

'Having settled,' he says, 'on a subject for a particular history, I lost no time in collecting the materials, for which I had peculiar advantages. But just before these materials arrived, my eye had experienced so severe a strain that I enjoyed no use of it again for reading for several years. It has, indeed, never since fully recovered its strength, nor have I ever ventured to use it again by candle-light. I will remember the black despair which I felt when my literary treasures arrived from Spain, and I saw the mine of wealth lying around me which I was forbidden to explore. I determined to see what could be done with the eyes of an other. I remembered that Johnson had said, in reference to Milton, that the great poet had abandoned his projected history of England, finding it scarcely possible for a man without eyes to pursue a historical work, requiring reference to various authorities. The remark piqued me to make an attempt.

'I obtained the services of a reader who knew no language but his own. I taught him to pronounce the Castilian in a manner suited, I suspect, much more to my ear than to that of a Spanish; and we began our wearisome journey through Mariana's noble history. I cannot even now call to mind without a smile the tedious hours in which, seated under some old trees in my country residence, we pursued our slow and melancholy way over pages which afforded no glimmering of light to him, and from which the light came dimly struggling to me through a half-intelligible vocabulary. But in a few weeks the light became stronger, and I was cheered by the consciousness of my own improvement; and when we had toiled our way through seven quartos, I found I could understand the book when read about two-thirds, as fast as ordinary English. My reader's office required the more patience; he had not even this result to cheer him in his labor.

'I now felt that the great difficulty could be overcome; and I obtained the services of a reader whose acquaintance with modern and ancient tongues supplied, so far as it could be supplied, the deficiency of eyesight on my part. But though in this way I could examine various authorities, it was not easy to arrange in my mind the results of my reading, drawn from different and often contradictory accounts. To do this I dictated copious notes as I went along; and when I had read enough for a chapter—from thirty to forty and sometimes fifty pages in length—I had a mass of memoranda in my own language, which would easily bring before me at one view the fruits of my researches. Those notes were carefully read to me; and while my recent studies were fresh in my recollection, I ran over the whole of my intended chapter in my mind. This process I repeated at least half-a-dozen times, so that when I finally put my pen to paper it ran off pretty glibly, for it was an effort of memory rather than creation. This method had the advantage of saving me from the perplexity of frequently referring to the scattered passages in the originals, and it enabled me to make the corrections in my own mind which are usually made in the manuscript; and which with my mode of writing—as I shall explain—would have much embarrassed me. Yet I must admit that this method of composition, when the chapter was very long, was somewhat too heavy a strain on the memory to be altogether recommended.

'Writing presented me a difficulty even greater than reading. Thierry, the famous blind historian of the Norman Conquest, advised me to cultivate dictation; but I have usually preferred a substitute that I found in a writing-case made for the blind, which I procured in London forty years since. It is a simple apparatus, often described by me for the benefit of persons whose vision is imperfect. It consists of a frame of the size of a piece of paper, traversed by brass wires as many as lines are wanted on the page, and with a sheet of carbonated paper, such as it is used for getting duplicates, pasted on the reverse side. With an ivory or agate stylus the writer traces his characters between the wires on the carbonated sheet, making indelible marks, which he cannot see, on the white page below. This treadmill operation has its defects; and I have repeatedly supposed I had accomplished a good page, and was proceeding in all the glow of composition to go ahead when I had forgotten to insert a sheet of my writing-paper below, and that my labor had been all thrown away, and that the leaf looked as blank as myself. Notwithstanding these and other whimsical distresses of the kind, I have found my writing-case my best friend in my lonely hours, and with it have written nearly all that I have sent into the world the last forty years.

'The manuscript thus written and deciphered—for it was in the nature of hieroglyphics—by my secretary was then read to me for correction, and copied off in a fair hand for the printer. All this

it may be thought, was rather a slow process, requiring the virtue of patience in all the parties concerned. But in time my eyes improved again. Before I had finished Ferdinand and Isabella, I could use them some hours every day. And thus they have continued till within a few years, though subject to occasional interruptions, sometimes of weeks and sometimes of months, when I could not look at a book. And this circumstance, as well as habit, second nature, has led me to adhere still to my early method of composition. Of late years I have suffered not so much from inability of the eye as dimness of the vision, and the warning comes that—the time is not far distant when I must rely exclusively on the eyes of another for the prosecution of my studies. Perhaps it should be received as a warning that it is time to close them altogether.'—Chambers' Book of Days.

Buy War Savings and Thrift Stamps.

THE WEEK'S ANNIVERSARIES

January 26.—Acadia became part of Massachusetts, 1622; J. R. Bernadotte, King of Sweden, born, 1764; Sir Thomas N. Talford, English Judge, and writer, born, 1795; Napoleon Bonaparte escaped from Elba, 1815; Dr. Edward Jenner, English physician who introduced vaccination, died, 1823; Francis Jeffrey, editor of the Edinburgh Review, died, 1850; Adam G. Oehlenschläger, Danish poet, died, 1850; Louisiana, seceded from the American Union, 1861; Rt. Rev. A. F. Winnington Ingram, Bishop of London, born, 1858; Sir Percy Girouard, British military engineer and colonial administrator, born in Canada, 1867; General Charles George ("Chinese") Gordon, British soldier, killed at Khartoum, 1885.

January 27.—Viscount d'Argenson, became Governor of Canada, 1637; Sir William Temple, English diplomat and author, died, 1699; Admiral Lord Hood, British naval commander, died, 1816; Independence of Greece declared, 1822; Rev. Dr. Andrew Bell, Scottish educator, founder of the Madras system of education, died, 1832; Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, born, 1850; John James Audubon, American naturalist, died, 1851; Commodore Charles Davis, American naval command, died, 1856; Ottawa chosen by Queen Victoria as seat of government for Canada, 1858; Wilhelm II, German Emperor, born, 1859; Geo. J. Desbarats, C. M. G., Canadian Deputy Minister of Naval Service, born, 1861; Hon. James G. Blaine, American statesman, died, 1893; Giuseppe Verdi, Italian composer, died, 1901.

January 28.—Aliwal, 1846. Charlemagne, King of the Franks, died, 814; Henry VIII of England died, 1547; Sir Francis Drake, English naval commander, died, 1547; Sir Thomas Bodley, English diplomat and scholar, founder of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, died, 1612; Peter the Great of Russia died, 1725; Captain Maclure, Scottish Arctic voyager, born, 1807; Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Premier of Canada 1873-1878, born, 1822; Sir William Beechey English painter, died, 1839; Sir Henry M. Stanley, African explorer, born in Wales, 1841; W. H. Prescott, American historian, died, 1859; Nova Scotia joined the Confederation of Canada, 1869; Steamer City of Boston, with 200 passengers, sailed from Halifax, N. S., and was never heard from again, 1870; Paris capitulated to the Prussians after a siege of 131 days, 1871; Marshal Francois Certain Canrobert, French military commander, died, 1895; Hon. J. B. Snowball appointed Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, 1902.

January 29.—Emmanuel Swedenborg Swedish secretary and physiologist, born, 1688; Thomas Paine, American, author of The Age of Reason, born, 1737; George III of England died, 1820; William McKinley, 25th President of the United States, born, 1843; The Victoria Cross instituted, 1866; Paris capitulated, 1871; Duke of Arbusi, Italian geographer and mountaineer, cousin of the King of Italy, born, 1873; King Christian IX of Denmark died, 1906; Duke of Connaught appointed Governor General of Canada, 1911.

January 30.—Sophocles, Greek philosopher, died, 495 B. C.; Charles I. of England beheaded, 1649; Walter Savage Landor, English poet and prose writer, born, 1775; Sir William Jenner, English physician, born, 1815; Lord Elgin, Governor of Canada, arrived at Montreal, 1747; Victoria County established by the New Brunswick Legislature, 1850; Walter Dammrosch, American musical director, born, 1862; Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Navy, born, 1882; Alaska Boundary Treaty signed, 1902; Florence St. John, English actress and vocalist, died, 1912; Sir Clements R. Markham, English geographer, died, 1916.

January 31.—Ben Jonson, English dramatist and poet, born, 1574; Guy Fawkes, English conspirator, executed, 1606; Jacob le Maire, a Hollander, discovered Cape Horn, 1616; Massacre of Glencoe, 1689; Gouverneur Morris, American statesman, born, 1752; Prince Charles Edward Stuart ("The Pretender") died, 1788; James Russell, English comedian, died, 1814; British steamship Great Eastern launched at Deptford, 1858; British training ship Albatula with 280 aboard, sailed from Bermuda and was never heard from

again, 1880; Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, English Baptist preacher, died, 1892; Lord Rayleigh, English physicist, announced the discovery of the element Argon in the air, 1895; Marquess of Queensberry, Scottish sporting peer, died, 1900.

February 1.—La Bassée, 1915. Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice of England, born, 1552; John Philip Kemble, English actor, born, 1757; First session of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, 1785; George Washington elected first President of the United States, 1789; Arthur Henry Hallam, English poet and essayist, born, 1811; Hon. John Costigan, New Brunswick statesman, born, 1835; John Ericsson, American inventor, received his first patent for screw propeller, 1838; Commodore M. F. Maury, American hydrographer, died, 1878; Clara Butt, English singer, born, 1873; Parliament House at Quebec destroyed by fire, 1854; George Cruikshank, English caricaturist, died, 1878; American protectorate over Hawaii established, 1893; King Carlos and Crown Prince of Portugal assassinated, 1908.

THE "THRIFT MAGAZINE" MAKES ITS APPEARANCE

The first number of the Thrift Magazine, published under the direction of the National War Savings Committee, has made its appearance. It is edited by Mr. W. J. Dunlop, B. A., director of the schools section of the W. S. S. organization, who is also editor of The School. The special purpose of this publication is to further the War Savings and Thrift Stamps movement among the schools of the Dominion. The numbers are to be published by June, the intention being to bring them out at fortnightly intervals. The Thrift Magazine is supplied free to every teacher in Canada and may be had on application to the office of publication, 371 Bloor St. West, Toronto. Pupils School inspectors, public libraries, and persons generally interested in thrift education may also receive the Magazine by applying to this address.

WHY REPINE?

WHY, why repine, my pensive friend, At pleasures slight away? Some stern Fates will never lend, And all refuse to stay. I see the rainbow in the sky, The dew upon the grass, I see them, and I ask not why They glimmer or they pass. With folded arms I linger not To call them back; 'twere vain; In this, or in some other spot, I know they'll shine again. WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR (Born January 30, 1775; died September 17, 1864.)

FOR SALE OR RENT—Cottage on Adolphus Street. Apply to, MRS. ARABELLA HENDERSON, ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

FOR SALE—Spruce piling, lengths 20 to 50 ft. Apply to ERNEST FISHER, ST. GEORGE, 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.

LOST The barge scow marked Helen, Eastport, went adrift from Calais, Maine, on Thursday evening, Jan. 9th. All persons are asked to be on the look out and to secure her and notify DEEP COVE MFG. CO. Eastport, Me., or WILLIS R. DRESSER, St. Stephen, N. B. 29-2w

NOTICE A special meeting of the St. John and Charlotte Counties Weir Owners Association will be held in the Imperial Theatre, St. George, N. B., on Thursday, Jan. 30th, at 2 p. m. Matters of great importance will be discussed, and a full attendance is requested. Weir Owners who are not members are cordially invited to join the Association. Representatives of Maine Coast Association are expected to be present at this meeting. GEORGE F. FRAULEY, President. OSCAR HANSON, Secretary.

OUR NEW TERM BEGINS Thursday, January 2nd Send for Catalogue S. Kerr, Principal

The Winter Term of the FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE opens on MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1919. Descriptive literature of our courses of study will be sent to any address on request. FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, Fredericton, N. B. The only school in N. B. affiliated with the Business Educators' Association of Canada.

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MINIATURE ALMANAC

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

PHASES OF THE MOON January New Moon, 2nd 4h. 24m., a.m. First Quarter, 9th 6h. 55m., a.m. Full Moon, 16th 4h. 44m., a.m. Last Quarter, 24th 0h. 22m., a.m. New Moon, 31st 7h. 7m., p.m.

Table with columns for 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 for Place, H.W., L.W.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS. CUSTOMS

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

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

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

R. A. STUART, HIGH SHERIFF. Time of Sittings of Courts in the County of Charlotte. Mr. Justice Crockett: Tuesday, October 7, Mr. Justice Barry. COUNTY COURT: Tuesday, February 4; Tuesday, June 3; and Tuesday, October 28. Judge Carleton.

SHIPPING NEWS

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS Entered Foreign. 16 Stmr. Grand Manan, Hersey, Eastport. 18 Stmr. Grand Manan, Hersey, Eastport. 21 Mt. Schr. Julia & Gertie, Calder, Eastport. 22 Mt. Schr. A. T. Haynes, Ross, Eastport.

Cleared Foreign. 17 Stmr. Grand Manan, Hersey, Eastport. 18 Stmr. Grand Manan, Hersey, Eastport. 21 Mt. Barge Julia & Gertie, Calder, Eastport. 22 Mt. Schr. A. T. Haynes, Ross, Eastport.

Entered Coastwise. 17 Mt. Boat, no name, Zwicker, Grand Harbor. 21 Stmr. Connors Bros., Warnock, Lord's Cove. 23 Mt. Schr. Alma Connors, Barker, Beaver Harbor. 23 Mt. Schr. Tiger, Green, North Head.

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TRAVEL



Grand Manan S. S. Company After June 1, and until further notice, this line will leave Grand Manan, Me., 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 for 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.

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, 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, a. m., Thursday. Agency—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 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 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 opens 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 office 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 Matter 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.