

The Beacon

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NO. 21

GRACE DARLING

ONE of the most pleasing incidents in the humble life, within the nineteenth century, was the heroic achievement of Grace Darling. Her very pretty name, too, had something to do with the popularity which she acquired; for, without attaching over-importance to the matter, there can be little doubt that lovable actions become more fixed in the public mind when connected with such gentle and pleasant names as Grace Darling and Florence Nightingale.

Grace Darling, born November 24, 1815, was the daughter of William Darling, keeper of the light-house on the Longstone, one of the Farne Islands, off the coast of Northumberland. They are scarcely islands, indeed, being little more than barren and desolate rocks, in most parts very precipitous, and inhabited by little besides sea-fowl. The sea rushes between the islands with great violence, and the spot is so dangerous to ships passing near, that a light-house has long been maintained there. Almost shut out from the world in such a spot, Grace Darling saw very little society; yet her parents managed to give her a fair education for a girl in her station. She was described as being remarkable for a retiring and somewhat reserved disposition, gentle in aspect, and mild and benevolent in character; of a fair complexion and comely countenance, with nothing masculine in her appearance.

It was on the 6th of September 1838, when Grace was about twenty-two years of age, that the event took place which has given her celebrity. The *Forfarshire*, a steamer of about 300 tons, John Humble, master, was on her way from Hull to Dundee. She had a valuable cargo, and sixty-three persons on board—the master and his wife, a crew of twenty men, and forty-one passengers. A slight leak, patched up before her departure, broke out afresh when off Flamborough Head, and rendered it difficult to maintain the fires for the engine. She passed between the Farne Islands and the mainland about six in the evening of the 5th, and then began to encounter a high sea and a strong north wind. The leak increasing, the engine-fires gradually went out; and although the sails were then used they could not prevent the vessel from being driven southward. Wind, rain, fog, and a heavy sea, all beset the hapless vessel at once. About four o'clock on the morning of the 6th, she struck bows foremost on a precipitous part of one of the rocky islands. Some of the crew and one of the passengers left the ship in one of the boats; two other passengers perished in the attempt to throw themselves into the sea. The females on board clustered round the master shrieking, and imploring aid which he could not afford them. A heavy wave, striking the vessel on the quarter, raised her from the rock, and then caused her to fall violently on it again; she encountered a sharp ledge which cut her in twain about midships; the forepart remained on the rock, while the hinder part was carried off by a rapid current through a channel called the Pifagut. In this fearful plight the remainder of the passengers and crew awaited the arrival of daylight, no one knowing how soon the waves might destroy them altogether. At daybreak, William Darling described them from Longstone, about a mile distant; and it soon became known at Bamfborough that a ship had been wrecked. So fearfully did the waves beat against the rock, that the boatman at Bamfborough refused to push on; and Darling, accustomed to scenes of danger as he was, shrank from the peril of putting off to the wreck in a boat. Not so his gentle but heroic daughter. She could see, by the aid of the glass, the sufferers clinging to the wreck; and, agonized at the sight, she entreated him to let her go with him in a boat to endeavor to rescue them. At last he yielded; the mother helped to launch the boat into the water, and the father and daughter each took an oar. And so they rowed this fearful mile, at each instant in danger of being swamped by the waves. They reached the wreck, and found nine survivors. One of them, a weaver's wife, was found in the fore-cabin, exposed to the intrusion of the sea, and two children lay stiffened corpses in her arms. The whole nine went with Darling and his daughter into the boat, and safely reached the light-house, where, owing to the severity of the weather, they were forced to remain two days, kindly attended to by the three inmates.

When the news of this exploit reached the coast, all Northumberland was filled with admiration; and speedily the whole kingdom was similarly affected. Grace Darling's name became everywhere known, and she herself received attentions from all quarters. Tourists came from all parts to see the Longstone light-house, and, still more, to see Grace herself. The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland invited her and her father to Alnwick

Castle, and gave her a gold watch; the silver medal of the Shipwreck Institution was awarded to her; and testimonials came from various public bodies. A purse of £700 was presented to her by public subscription. Portraits of her were eagerly sought for and purchased; and a speculating manager of a London theatre even offered a large sum to her, if she would merely sit in a boat on the stage for a few minutes, during the performance of a piece written for the occasion. But her modest and retiring disposition revolted from this last-named notoriety; she rejected the offer; and throughout the whole of this novel and tempting career, she never once departed from her gentle, womanly demeanor. Lovers, of course, she had plenty, but she accepted none of them; she continued to reside with her father and mother at the light-house. And there she died of consumption, on the 20th of October, 1842, at the early age of twenty-seven, about four years after the event which had given her fame. Long before her death, she had the means of seeing how literature was invoked in her honor; for memoirs, tales, and poems relating to her were issued from the press—such as *Grace Darling, the Heroine of the Farne Islands; Grace Darling, the Maid of the Isle*; and so forth. One biographer managed to fill 480 octavo pages with an account of her life and of the shipwreck!—*Chambers' Book of Days*.

VINTAGE TIME IN WARRING ITALY

TUSCANY, October 20.—It is the vintage time, and one tries to forget that half of Christendom is plunged in a great war. Leaving the fighting line, I wandered about in the lovely freedom of the hill-country of Tuscany, past villas which are surmized rather than seen through long vistas of grave, still cypresses, and around smiling, silver-green olive slopes from whose summits beacons dignified palace-fortresses of the Medicis or sterner and more aged ivy-decked towers. Finally I reached the road of my morning's quest and stopped where a high wall, after many turns and twists, suddenly opened to a vision of green terraces. It was the gate to the *podere* upon which Tonino and his forbears have labored for the last century and a half—the family "going with the land" not as serfs but as willing servants of the soil.

Entering the terraced farm, I skirted a stout wall with ivy spreading lovingly over its gray stones; a hedge of winter roses followed me in fragrant companionship all the way to Tonino's farmhouse, a structure poised bravely over a precipitous ledge of rocks.

The house itself might be called an architectural slant of walls, chimneys, stone-floors, and steps running off and down in all directions till they seem to merge with vines and the olive tree and the green sod. I lingered a moment, then followed in the wake of a primitive ox-cart, painted bright red, on which the empty grape-vats rumbled sonorously as the plodding beasts dragged their draft over the stony road.

It was a pagan—almost Bacchanalian—picture, as those huge cattle, white and big-horned, moved slowly and processionally down the way, flanked by grape vines in endless, festive wreaths and festoons strung from tree to tree.

At the lower terrace a host of neighbours were busily at work cutting the dew-moist grapes, dropping the luscious bunches in picturesque baskets lying all about. The sun played in glad, shifting shadows in an out of the vines and olive trees, while the damp soil, drinking in the solar warmth, exuded a moisture heavily odorous with the abounding vitality of Mother Earth.

THE POPLAR FIELD

THE poplars are fell'd, farewell to the shade
And the whispering sound of the cool colonnade:
The winds play no longer and sing in the leaves,
Nor Ouse on his bosom their image receives.

Twelve years have elapsed since I first took a view
Of my favorite field, and the bank where they grew;
And now in the grass behind they are laid,
And the tree is my seat that once lent me a shade.

The blackbird has fled to another retreat
Where the hazels afford him a screen from the heat;
And the scene where his mellow charm'd me before
Resounds with his sweet-flowing ditty no more.

My fugitive years are all hastening away
And I must ere long lie as lowly as they,
With a turf on my breast and a stone at my head,
Ere another such grove shall arise in its stead.

'Tis a sight to engage me, if anything can,
To muse on the perishing pleasures of man;
Short-lived as we are, our enjoyments, I see,
Have a still shorter date, and die sooner than we.

—WILLIAM COWPER.
(Born November 26, 1731; died April 25, 1800.)

ters—twenty-four men, women, and children.

A warm, soothing, "natural" odor of oxen and stable came thinly and not unpleasantly into the feast chamber which had that dignity of proportion and fine simplicity of lines which speak of Tuscan taste, even in these humble quarters. A light hung from the centre of the ceiling threw a rather dim illumination over the festive board, but amply sufficient for us to see all the good things which awaited our impending attack. First soup was served from huge bowls into deep, capacious dishes; next came a rich and satisfying *fritto misto*, and then large platters burdened with *pasta redolent* with an herb-savored sauce. There was plenty of honest wine to wash down the huge slashes of war bread served out generously to all of us.

After the pleasant business of eating was over the men started talking about the war. It was a simple, rather objective discussion, without bitterness or hatred, of something unpleasant which had to be done, but which all must wish that it should be ended and laid aside as soon as possible. Then the conversation waxed warm in the more direct and personal realities of the year's crops, and the promise of the coming seasons. One by one the little children snuggled closer to their mothers' sides and childish heads bent sleepily over the table or fell, relaxed and safe, on arms soft and solicitous with maternal care. The drowsiness of a hard day's labor crept irresistibly upon the men, urging them to well-earned and refreshing sleep.

We said good night and started homeward; the little oil lamp by the door had flickered out, but a faint moonlight was bathing the landscape in a soft, mystical indistinctness; far away the domes and towers of Florence rose skyward like dream symbols of hopes and darings, of love and faith.

I sat in contemplation, watching the moonlight wax stronger and brighter, making more real and definite the picture of peace on earth spread so wondrously before me, till my thoughts wandered away to another harvest scene, far removed, among sterner but no less peaceful mountains, a harvest scene of battle wherein men much like those with whom I had gathered grapes to-day were the protagonists.

We have been told of the thrill of a gallant assault and the stirring emotions of a brave defence; but what of the harvest after the decisive fighting is over and one walks over the fields ploughed by the merciless strillery and harrowed by the struggles and the sufferings of men? What of the fruitage of battle, not alone of the dead and the wounded we have been told so often, but of all the other indescribably sad things which the eye and the heart of the harvester gathers?

Look! A once flourishing little town, with not a single one of its houses unscathed, and most of them horribly rent asunder, showing the debris of what had once been the privacy and the sanctity of peaceful hearts. In the partial shelter of these shells of homes along the main street of the town, countless men are sitting or crouching, in full fighting equipment, waiting for orders to proceed to the front trenches, where a battle has just been fought and won.

Let us walk to the battlefield; it is reached through a pine wood still smoking resinously from the fires which the bursting shells have started. The road is wholly exposed to the range of the enemy's artillery, but thousands of men have gallantly crossed it in order to reach their comrades in the trenches beyond. You can see what the harvest has been here! There are fragments of shrapnel and un-

NEWS OF THE SEA

—London, Nov. 14.—The Admiralty has issued a statement confirming the loss of the battle-ship *Audacious*, October 27, 1914.

The battleship *Audacious* was built in 1913, and had a displacement of 24,000 tons, draft 27½ feet, and 27,000 horse-power. Her armament consisted of 10 13.5-inch and 16 6-inch guns. Her vital parts were protected by 12-inch armor plate. Her complement of men was 900.

—Baltimore, Md., Nov. 15.—Although no official report of the sinking of H. M. S. *Catina* has been made by the British admiralty, news of it was received here to-day in a cablegram from Lieut. G. F. Sanderson, of the British Navy, to his parents. He also stated that some of the men went down with the ship.

—New York, Nov. 15.—In a collision between the United States destroyer *Shaw* and the British liner *Aquitania* in European waters on October 9 the naval vessel was set squarely in two thirty-five feet aft of the bow, and the forward section caught fire. This was learned here to-day with the arrival of the *Melita*, carrying away twenty-five survivors of the *Shaw*.

Other destroyers steamed to the scene and when they took the burning section in tow the inrush of water quenched the flames.

The Navy Department's announcement at the time said fifteen lives were lost. The *Aquitania* continued on her course. Apparently she was not damaged by the collision. Because of the possible presence of U-boats the fleet steamed ahead with the exception of the destroyers, which went to the *Shaw's* rescue.

—Berne, Nov. 16.—The German war-ship *Wiesbaden* refused to surrender to the revolutionists and tried to escape to neutral waters. It was pursued and torpedoed by revolutionary battleships, and the entire crew of 330 men, including many cadets, perished, according to the *Lokal Anzeiger* of Berlin.

The *Wiesbaden*, which is mentioned in the foregoing dispatch, was supposed to have been sunk during the Jutland battle, May 31-June 1, 1915. She was a light cruiser of 4,900 tons, and was built in 1914.

—Ottawa, Nov. 15.—More than 55,000 Canadian soldiers have laid down their lives in the war, according to official figures just issued here. Total casualties received here to November 15 are given at 213,268, an aggregate which will likely be increased owing to the fact that the troops of the Dominion were engaged in heavy fighting at Mons up to the last minute of the fighting, and reports of the latest casualties are still being received at Ottawa.

THE DETAILS
The official figures follow:—
Died in action 35,128
Died of wounds 12,048
Died of disease 3,409

Total known deaths 50,585
Presumed dead 4,620
Missing 842

Wounded 154,361
Prisoners of war 2,880

Total casualties 213,268

HEAD OF MORMON CHURCH DEAD

Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 19.—Joseph F. Smith, president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormon), died at his home here early to-day after a long illness. Death was due indirectly to a paralytic stroke suffered last April. Notwithstanding his illness President Smith attended the recent semi-annual conference of the church, held the first week of October, and spoke strongly against polygamous marriages, which, it was rumored, had been surreptitiously performed during the last few years.

Joseph Fielding Smith was 80 years old. His father, Hyman Smith, and his uncle, the original Prophet Joseph, were shot to death by a mob which stormed the jail in Carthage, Mo., where the two were confined shortly after they began to preach plurality of wives.

DROVE AN OX TEAM
When his mother, with the rest of the Mormons, was driven from Nauvoo, Ill., the eight-year-old Joseph Fielding Smith drove an ox team across the plains into Utah and became a herd boy, and then a missionary, when in 1853 Brigham Young established the headquarters of the Mormon sect at Salt Lake City, Utah. He was sent on a mission to Hawaii when only fifteen years old. He entered the army which Young dispatched to intercept the United States troops which were about to invade Utah, and performed active service as a scout, harassing the federal expedition until the president's proclamation ended the "Mormon war."

Joseph Fielding Smith was an avowed polygamist. According to his own testimony in the United States Senate inquiry, into the case of Reed Smoot, United States Senator from Utah, Smith had five wives. It is said his children numbered 43. President Smith directed vast business enterprises in connection with his adminis-

tration of church affairs. His private fortune was also reputed to be large. Aside from his religious activities, Smith was several times a member of the Utah State Legislature and of the city council of Salt Lake City. He was a widely travelled man, having made many trips to Europe. In 1874 he was sent to England as a missionary and was so active with the Mormon propaganda that his work attracted wide attention.

KEEPING ROOTS IN PITS OVER THE WINTER

(Experimental Farms Note)
If roots are to keep satisfactorily in pits outside, it is of primary importance that, when steady cold weather sets in, they are in such a condition that they can stand being covered heavily and tightly and yet not heat. In other words, the roots should be given every chance to sweat thoroughly before the pits are covered over permanently.

In view of this it is not as a rule advisable to cover the pit completely immediately after the roots have been piled up. A layer of coarse and perfectly dry straw to a thickness of from four to six inches may be put all over the pit, but the following layer of earth, amounting to about six inches, should at first not be put over the top of the pit itself. In fact, it is essential that the top of the pit be left open as long as this can possibly be done without exposing the roots to danger of freezing, so that as much as possible of the moisture caused by the sweating of the roots be let out before it is necessary to cover the pit permanently.

In case of wet weather, the open top of the pit should be protected so as to prevent rain from soaking down through the roots. This can be done, for instance, by placing along the top two boards nailed together in the form of a "V".

When the weather begins to get so cold that there is danger of the roots freezing, the top of the pit should be covered like the rest of it. Later on, when steady cold weather sets in, it may be necessary to put on another cover of straw and on top of that a second layer of earth. The thickness of these two covers will depend entirely on local conditions. It should be so chosen that the roots are protected against frost.

In order to enable adequate regulation of the temperature during the winter when the pit is all closed in, some sort of ventilation system should be installed when the pit is being built. Perhaps one of the best systems is one using vertical shafts, reaching from the bottom to the top of the last cover of the pit, and placed at intervals of anywhere from six to ten feet. These shafts may be plugged at the top in case very severe cold makes it necessary.

The advantage of using vertical ventilating shafts is several. One of the most obvious is that the temperature in the pit can be taken at any time, thereby of course making it possible to ascertain whether the temperature is suitable. The temperature should not be allowed to drop below 32°; nor should it be allowed to rise over 40°. In case the temperature in the pit shows a tendency to go too low more cover should promptly be put on; and in case the temperature rises too high, the pit should equally promptly be opened for a short while so as to allow it to cool off.

HOW ANOTHER GALLANT CANADIAN WON THE VICTORIA CROSS

No 28930 Pte. (Piper) James Richardson, late Manitoba R.

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty when, prior to attack, he obtained permission from his Commanding Officer to play his company "over the top." As the company approached the objective it was held up by very strong wire, and came under intense fire, which caused heavy casualties and demoralized the formation for the moment. Realizing the situation, Piper Richardson strode up and down outside the wire, playing his pipes with the greatest coolness. The effect was instantaneous. Inspired by his splendid example, the company rushed the wire with such fury and determination that the obstacle was overcome and the position captured.

Later, after participating in bombing operations, he was detailed to take back a wounded comrade and prisoners. After proceeding about 200 yards Piper Richardson remembered that he had left his pipes behind. Although strongly urged not to do so, he insisted on returning to recover his pipes. He has never been seen since, and death has been presumed accordingly owing to lapse of time.

"Did Bill inherit his father's brains?" "If he did they must be held in trust by somebody."—*Boston Transcript*.

GERMANS KILLED IN THE WAR

Copenhagen, Nov. 20.—Up to October 31, 1,580,000 German soldiers were killed and the fate of 260,000 was not known, says the *Vorwaerts* of Berlin.

Four million soldiers had been wounded, some several times. The newspaper adds that there were 490,000 German prisoners in the hostile countries.

KING OF THE BELGIAN ENTERS ANTWERP

Antwerp, Nov. 19.—King Albert made his entry into Antwerp to-day. His progress into and about the city was enthusiastically cheered everywhere.

A Te Deum at the cathedral was attended by the King, who afterwards rode in an automobile to the various sections of the town. He left at four o'clock in the afternoon.

The citizens of Antwerp gave up the day to rejoicing over their liberation, and the return of their monarch. No signs of war were apparent. The shops of the city were open and apparently well stocked with goods.

Teacher—"Where is Ostend, Tommy Tucker?" Bright Pupil—"It's in good hands again."—*Buffalo Express*.

You May Dream Dreams

and see Visions, but to make your Dreams come true—and your Visions materialize—generally means having a little capital to start with.

The way to get capital is to save a part of what you now earn.

Decide, now, to let us help you to save. Interest paid every six months.

THE Bank of Nova Scotia

Paid-up Capital \$ 6,500,000
Reserve Fund 12,000,000
Resources 190,000,000

G. W. RABBITT
Manager
St. Andrews Branch

CUMMINGS' COVE, D. I.

Nov. 18.
Mr. and Mrs. Onso Haney and family, and Miss Mildred Cummings called on their friends at Indian Island on Friday afternoon last.

Mrs. Edgar Cummings spent the week-end with her son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Cummings, at Eastport.

Miss Annie M. Holt, one of our former and highly esteemed teachers, spent the week-end with friends here.

Our school re-opened to-day, with Miss Nina Field as teacher.

Miss Alma Chaffey and her brother, Milton Chaffey, of Eastport, spent the week-end here with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Chaffey.

Mrs. Elsmore Fountain and Mrs. Edgar Chaffey, who have been on the sick-list, are improving in health.

Mrs. Jack Thompson, who has been ill for the last few weeks, was on Saturday last removed to the Calais Hospital for treatment. Her many friends hope that she may fully recover her health.

We were pleased to have the U. B. church at Chocolate Cove open again after being closed for several weeks.

Miss Lillian Calder, of Fair Haven, and her cousin, Miss Olive Mitchell, of Welshpool, called on friends here on Saturday last.

A Basket Social and Entertainment, in connexion with the Women's Institute of Chocolate Cove, is to be held in Moss Rose Hall on Saturday evening, Nov. 23.

We were very sorry to hear that Mr. Frank Appleby, who is employed at North Lubec, Me., is ill again.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Haney and son, Norman, leave on Thursday for a week's visit with relatives in St. Stephen.

Harland Haney has resumed his old business, driving his meat cart, which is quite a convenience to the different communities.

LORD'S COVE, D. I.

Nov. 20
Miss Annie Dines, of Letite visited Miss Ida Greenlaw over Sunday.

Mrs. Minnie Jones and her baby, of Portland, Me., are visiting her father, Mr. William Mitchell, for two weeks.

The Stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Cammic on Sunday, the 17th, and left a baby girl.

Deep sympathy is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Arch. Lambert, of Lambertville, in the loss of their bright young son, Marshall, who passed away on Monday morning.

Mr. Prescott Dines, of Letite, visited Mr. and Mrs. Frank Greenlaw on Sunday.

Mrs. James Carr and children are visiting Mr. Howard Cook for a few days.

Mrs. Harry Leonard visited friends in Stuart Town on Tuesday.

Mrs. James B. Cline visited friends in Lord's Cove on Friday.

A Quick Relief for Headache

A headache is frequently caused by badly digested food; the gases and acids resulting therefrom are absorbed by the blood which in turn irritates the nerves and causes painful symptoms called headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. 15 to 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup will correct faulty digestion and afford relief.

cause for gratitude; for while there were so very many sick from the disease, only four died.

Mrs. Guilford Babcock and daughters, Mary, Kate, and Agnes, have gone to Boston for the winter months.

ST. GEORGE, N. B.

Nov. 20.
On Tuesday the highest tide in years covered the new public wharf with water and truckmen had a merry time salvaging the freight stored in the warehouse and just landed from the *Connors Bros.* Oil barrels were dancing over the wharf and men were hustling here and there. A few bags of sugar and salt got a little water. Old residents declare it was the highest tide ever.

The Flu continues a visitor, skipping about the town without fear or favor. Perhaps because the disease has not been of a very malignant type our people do not regard it in a serious light and take very few precautions indeed to prevent its spread.

The Masonic Temple on Carleton street is about ready for the masons, Contractor Spear finished the carpenter work this week and Contractor Allen began plastering.

At the last regular meeting of the Town Council, the Light Committee reported that five new lights of the same make as the one at Portage Square would be placed at different sections of the town. This will be much appreciated by those who have occasion to use the streets at night. It is a problem on certain evenings when the movies are not in commission, making progress.

Word was received this week of the serious illness with pneumonia of Alfred Thome, overseas. The young man has been at the front for over two years and has been in many serious engagements. He is a member of the famous 26th.

Relatives here have been notified that Julian Southworth, of Whitman, Mass., had been killed at the front on Oct. 15, while fighting with the American troops. He leaves a widow who was Miss M. Perry, of St. George. Mrs. Southworth spent the summer here, leaving for home only a short time ago. Friends will deeply sympathize with her in her great loss.

Mrs. D. Gillmor left for Montreal on Tuesday.
C. Hazen McGee is spending the week at home.
Miss Annie O'Neil visited the Border Towns on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis McGrattan are rejoicing over the arrival of a young son.
Mr. James O'Brien is recovering from his recent illness.

Mr. Abe Goss of the C. P. R., is home.
The Gregory Lumber Company will saw considerable hard wood at Bonny River this winter.

BOCABEC COVE, N. B.

Nov. 19
Miss Josephine Whittier returned to her home in New Hampshire last week, after spending the greater part of the summer and fall here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Holt and family, who spent the autumn season here on account of the prevailing epidemic, moved to St. Andrews last week for the winter.

A number from here were in St. Andrews last Tuesday and helped to celebrate the Dawn of Peace.

Miss Annie Holt spent last week the guest of friends at Indian Island and Deer Island, returning on Saturday and resuming her school duties at Chamcook on Monday.

Mrs. Arthur McCullough is enjoying a visit from her mother, Mrs. Fraser, of Letite.

Mrs. Harold Mitchell, Master Arnold Mitchell, and Miss Bernice Mitchell were Sunday guests of Mrs. Jas. Holt. Miss Bernice returned from Boston on Tuesday, and her many friends are glad to know her health is much improved.

Mrs. George Holt and children spent last week with Mrs. Holt's parents at Indian Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Pendlebury and little daughter, of St. Andrews, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew McCullough.

Mrs. Thompson and her son, Lorne, left on Tuesday last for Vancouver, B. C.

Miss Gladys Lowery, of Upper Bocabec accompanied by her guest, Miss Katie McCarroll, of St. Andrews, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew McCullough.

BEAVER HARBOR, N. B.

Nov. 19.
A severe gale swept over this place on Monday night. Some vessels and boats dragged their moorings but no damage was done.

Mr. Seaward Cross, an aged resident, has been very ill, but is improving.

Mrs. Torry, of Boston, formerly Miss Hutton, of this place, has been visiting at the home of her father, Mr. George Hutton. A few days ago she received the sad news that her husband had been killed in

Mirard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

"THE SONG OF THE CHEECHAS" WINS POETRY PRIZE

Chicago, October 31.—The Helen Haire Levinson prize of \$200, founded in 1914 by B. O. Levinson, of Chicago, has been awarded this year to the following Serbian war poem by John Curtis Underwood, now living in New Mexico, author of "War Flames" and other books of verse.

THE SONG OF THE CHEECHAS

The Cheechas defended Chachak.
The grandfathers of Serbia's fourth line held her third capital;
For a man is a grandfather here at forty, and a fighter at eighty until he dies,
And the Germans found it out and flinched and fled from them.
They had no uniform but their gray hair and needed none.
They had no rations but half a pound of dry bread a day, and it sufficed them.
They were armed with rifles as old and battered as themselves, and they battered the Germans back.
Three times they drove them back, and took that shattered and exploding capital away from them.
Then in the fourth attack, when four in every five of them were down,
The rest of the oldest men who had seen free Serbia born and were seeing her die—
So they believed with the rest—went away muttering, "What do I care for myself, what do I count for?"
Three million people lost, nothing else matters, three million people lost, three million lost."
And many of them died by the way, where hundreds were lying starving and freezing—
Lying on high Montenegrin mountains in the wind and the snow that grew sleet,
So gray icicles grew on their beards and the sleet cut cold skin on their faces.
And the wind cut their song into shreds, the song they were singing when they died;
The Suabas are building houses, the Serbs shall live in them.
The Suabas are planting corn, the Serbs shall eat it up,
The Suabas are pressing wine, the Serbs shall drink of it.
And they drank to their fill of the war that the Huns and their helots had brewed
But the Serbs and their brothers shall finish it.

BRITISH CASUALTIES IN THE LAST WEEK OF THE WAR

London, Nov. 14.—Casualties in the British ranks reported in the week ended to-day total 30,535 officers and men, divided as follows:
Officers—Killed or died of wounds, 387; wounded or missing, 1,049; total, 1,436.
Men—Killed or died of wounds, 6,237; wounded or missing, 22,862; total, 20,099.

LAMENT FOR ST. ANDREWS

AN INTERESTING LETTER

St. Stephen, N. B., Nov. 17,
Editor BEACON,
Sir:

In your issue of yesterday appear some verses entitled "The Boom that never came," recently unearthed by our mutual friend, Dr. D. Arnold Fox, of St. John, and which refer to St. Andrews in 1888-1898; also a suggestion from the eminent musician that someone bring the subject matter up to 1918.

As these periodical spasms of hopefulness, or despair, seem to seize some inhabitant of the "brave auld town" at about the eighth year of each passing decade, it might not be uninteresting to some of your numerous readers to hear reference made in verse, recently unearthed, to a period two decades previous, or 1868.

The subject of the verses, which I enclose, was one Thomas Hipswell, a Scotsman, and at the time a retired conductor of the old St. Andrews and Quebec Railway, and probably one of the first ones on the old line. He and the author of the enclosed verses were intimate friends, as the gentleman author was one of the early patrons of that Railway, the first in New Brunswick. The verses express the despair caused in the old town by the entry of the first branch railway to St. Stephen, which event occurred about a

action in France. Mrs. Torry expects to leave for Boston in a few days.

Maurice Eldridge has been confined to his home for some time suffering from quinsy.

B. L. Paul, Mrs. G. W. McKay, Mrs. Sidney Munro, and Mrs. Bernard Eldridge motored to St. Stephen on Saturday.

Mrs. Alfred Wadlin received word that her son, Lieut. L. N. Wadlin, was seriously ill with pneumonia in France.

Mrs. Ross Porter has returned from a visit with friends in Maine.

Mrs. Edgar Wadlin spent a few days in St. John recently.

OAK BAY N. B.

Nov. 16
Mr. William Nixon, of Oak Bay is threshing in this neighbourhood, and reports the grain crop good.

Mrs. Charles Gilman, who has been suffering from an attack of rheumatism, is recovering.

Mrs. Alden Murray has returned to her home after a visit with friends in Elmsville.

Our school, which has been closed for five weeks, will reopen on Monday.

BOCABEC, RED CROSS SOCIETY

ANNUAL REPORT

Bal. on hand Sept. 30th 1917 \$25.94
Cash received during the year 284.00
\$309.94

EXPENDED

For supplies \$150.30
The British Red Cross 25.08
Halifax Relief 40.00
\$215.38

Bal. on hand Sept. 30, 1918 \$94.56
During the year the Red Cross Society sent to headquarters 217 pairs of Socks, 29 suits of Pyjamas.

Mrs. JOHN McMILLAN,
Secy. Treasurer,
Bocabec, N. B.

MME. BRESHKOVSKY'S VISIT

A. J. Sack, director of the Russian Information Bureau, said this morning that Mme. Catherine Breshkovsky, supposed to be on her way to this country from Russia, could not be expected to arrive for three or four weeks, as she undoubtedly was coming by way of Japan.

The news of Mme. Breshkovsky's departure from Russia was contained in a cable message received yesterday by the Russian Embassy in Washington from the All-Russian Provisional Government at Omsk. She is said to be coming on the invitation of friends in Boston.

Reports that Mme. Breshkovsky was executed by the Bolsheviks on October 27 must be considered as untrue in the light of the new cablegram, Mr. Sack said. They had never been confirmed. The Russian leader probably escaped in the disguise of a peasant or soldier, as many persons have succeeded in doing during the last few months.—*The New York Evening Post*, Nov. 14.

* * * Last week we printed a biographical sketch of Madame Breshkovsky. It is to be hoped that the above announcement is true, that she was not executed on October 27, but is alive and on her way to America. But news from Russia is most unreliable these days.

"Was I full last night?" "No, I wouldn't say that." "Tell me the truth. What was I doing?" "Well, you were writing with a lead pencil and blotting things carefully as you went along."—*Kansas City Journal*.

year previously, and are entitled "Hipswell's Lament for St. Andrews."

I also desire most heartily to endorse Dr. Fox's complimentary references to the BEACON, and further to say that the BEACON is a most welcome addition to Sunday home reading.

With all good wishes, I remain,
Yours truly,
D. F. MAXWELL.

HIPSWELL'S LAMENT FOR ST. ANDREWS

OCH dear! Och dear!, bad luck the day
That ever we became a prey
To that St. Stephen Branch Railway!
And not a word—
But all our freight gaun doon that way—
It's d—d absurd!

I mind the day when I was boss,
Though people sometimes ca'd me cross,
But yet we never suffered loss
About the Town
Till yon St. Stephen Iron Hoss
Came thundering doon.

But now all things hae gaun astray,
And man and freight gaun doon that way,
And we hae not a word to say—
E'en here or there;
But let them blaze as hard away
As they can tear.

There's Mac 'n' Murchie up the line,
They think St. Stephen is sae fine.
They send down all their spruce and pine
To that mud hole,
Where ships can lie scarce seven by nine,
It is sae shoal.

There's Kelly Brothers at Deer Lake,
These five veches are wide awake.
For not one stick they ever take
Where water's deep,
But ford across the muddy creek
While Flint's 'n' asleep!

The brave auld Toun is growing meek;
We've seven Sundays in a week
Unless, perchance, we get a streak
O' better luck.
We'll fash nae mair, but haud our cheek,
And own we're stuck.

Aiblins, St. Andrews yet may thrive,
And shaw the world she is alive;
Wi' all our stores well stocked belyve
Wi' rum and gin,
We'll let the Yankee Railways drive
Through thick and thin!

Hon. John McAdam,
Collector of Customs at Calais.

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY

Rome, Monday, November 11—Heavy earth shocks, accompanied by property damage and loss of life, occurred Sunday in the province of Florence and Forli.
The villages of Santa Sofia, Bagnodi, Romagna, and Modano particularly suffered. At Santa Sofia, a church collapsed, eight persons being killed and several injured.

AN ILL-CHOSEN MOMENT

When Mr. Gap Johnson, of Rumpus Ridge, Ark., entered the crossroads store he found the proprietor thereof, old Wess Pucker, sitting at ease on the small of his back and smoking contemplatively.

"Howdy, Uncle Wess!" saluted the customer. "Have you got any axle-grease yur?"
"Well, I hain't paid no pertickler 'tention lately, but I reckon likely I have," was the reply. "But, say, Gap, could't you just as well have come around some time wheu I was—vaw-w-w-w—standing up?"—*Judge*.



Pull and Haul—strain and stretch—it's all the same to Atlantic Underwear.

And men who work hard know that they get their full money's worth of warmth, wear and comfort, when they buy this famous brand.

ATLANTIC UNDERWEAR

Made of tough Nova Scotia wool, knitted into perfect garments—elastic and unshrinkable—in the right spots to keep a man warm.

Ask for the Atlantic Underwear, and look for the Atlantic Trademark on every garment, it guarantees long wear.
ATLANTIC UNDERWEAR LIMITED
MONCTON, N.B.



Par

JOSE

Copyright

OR

Miss Prissy's

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Partners of the Tide

JOSEPH C. LINCOLN

Author of "Cap'n Titcomb"

CHAPTER V

FOR a moment Miss Prissy made no reply to her sister's speech. Instead she sat there with her eyes fixed upon Miss Prissy's face and her thin fingers picking nervously at her dress.

"Have'n't got any money?" she repeated after a pause. "Have'n't got any money left? Why, then—why, then, we'll have to take it out of the savings bank up to Boston. Of course, Bradley must go to college. You know he must, Prissy."

But Miss Prissy shook her head. "You don't understand, Tempy," she said. "I ought to have talked with you about it long ago. I can see now that I ought to; but, oh, dear, father always said you was too delicate to bother with money matters, and I've been used to takin' all the care myself, and so I've just gone on and on, worryin' and plannin' and layin' awake nights until I can't go on any further. Oh, Tempy," she cried, and the tears rolled down her cheeks, "you don't understand. The money in the Boston bank has all gone too. We haven't got more than \$500 left in the world, and when that's gone—"

She waved her hands despairingly. "But still Miss Tempy did not comprehend. "Why, all of it can't be gone!" she said. "All of the insurance money and everything! Why, it was \$5,000!" She mentioned the sum reverently and in an awestruck whisper.

"Yes," said Miss Prissy, trying hard not to be impatient; "yes, 'twas \$5,000, and father died over ten years ago, and we've been livin' on it ever since." "But \$5,000, Prissy! Five thousand!"

"Oh, my soul and body! Anybody'd think 'twas a million. Jest think, now; jest think! We've lived on it for pretty nigh eleven years; paid for our clothes and livin' and havin' the house painted six years ago, and—"

"But it needn't paintin'!" "Needn't it! I should think it did! But it cost more'n we ought to spend, jest the same. Oh, it's more'n my fault than anybody's. Long's father lived the place was kept up, and you and me was used to havin' things as good as our neighbors, and I went on and on, never thinkin' we was too extravagant until all at once the money that we first put in the Harniss bank was used up. And then it come home to me, as you might say, and I realized what we'd been doin'! Oh, I've tried and tried; scrimp'd here and pinch'd there. What do you s'pose I sold the wood lot for? And then the cran'berry swamp?"

"Why, you said we couldn't need 'em, and it was too much trouble to run 'em." "Said! Oh, I don't doubt I said all sorts of things to keep you from knowin'. But I sold 'em to help pay the bills. And then you was took down with the typhoid, and there was that big doctor's bill, and then Bradley came, and he had to have clothes and a little money to spend, like the other boys. And now!"

Miss Prissy choked, tried to go on, and then broke down and cried heartily and without restraint. In all the years since the death of Captain Allen Miss Tempy had never seen her common sense, practical sister give way like this. The slight alarm of her much more than the story of the financial situation had so far done. She didn't fully understand the latter yet, but every one of Miss Prissy's sobs was to her a call for help that needed an immediate answer.

thought and thought till my poor head is nearly worn through. We might sell the place here, but 'twould be like sellin' our everlastin' souls—if 'tain't unreligious to say it—and, besides, property at Orham is so low now that we'd only get ha'f what it's worth, and when that money's spent there wouldn't be anything left."

"Sell the place! Father's place! Why, Prissy Allen, how can you talk so! Where would we live?" "Well, we might hire a little house down at South Orham or somewheres."

"South Orham! Where all those Portuguese and things live? I'd rather die!" And it was Miss Tempy's turn to cry.

"You needn't cry for that, Tempy. We won't sell yet awhile, and we won't have nothin' left. But we can't have the barn shingled, and as for Bradley's goin' to college, that I'm afraid, is out of the question."

"Oh, dear, dear! And the barn looks awful, Melissa Busted was sayin' only last week that folks was wonderin' when we was goin' to have it fixed. And poor Bradley! My heart was set on his bein' a minister. I don't know but I'd live in the poorhouse to make him one. They say Mr. Otis keeps a real nice poorhouse, too."

Miss Prissy smiled, delectfully. "It hasn't got to the poorhouse yet," she said, "and I hope we can send Bradley through high school anyhow. But we'll have to scrip some money. I was talkin' to Abigail Mullett at the church fair last August, and she spoke about those aprons and one thing another that I made and said she never saw such hemmin' and tuckin'." She said she'd give anything if she could get somebody to do such work for her in the dressmakin' season. I've been thinkin' maybe she'd put out some of her work to me if I asked her to. She does more dressmakin' than anybody around; has customers 'way over to Ostable and keeps three girls sometimes. And you know how the summer folks bought those knit shawls of yours, Tempy. Well, I don't doubt you could get orders for lots more. We'll try, and we'll let Bradley start at high school and see how we make it go."

So Miss Tempy brightened up, and in a few minutes she had in her mind sold so many shawls and Miss Prissy had done so well with her hemming and tuckin' that she saw them putting money in the bank instead of taking it out. In fact she was getting rich so fast in her dreams that her sister didn't have the heart to throw more cold water at this time. And even Miss Prissy herself felt unwarrantably hopeful. She had borne the family burdens so long that to share the knowledge of them with another was a great relief. They discussed ways and means for a half hour longer, and then Miss Tempy insisted on getting that "pepper tea."

"I honestly believe," she said, "that if I hadn't took pepper tea steady for the last four or five years I shouldn't be here now. That and Blaisdell's emulsion has given me strength to bear most anything, even the prospects of the poorhouse. Thank goodness, I've got a new bottle of emulsion, and pepper tea's cheap, so I shan't have to give that up even if we are poorer'n Job's turkey."

"All right," sighed Miss Prissy. "I'll make you feel any better to par'bill my insides with hot water and pepper, fetch it along. Don't say anything to Bradley about what we've been sayin'. 'Twon't do any good and will only make the poor child feel bad."

But Bradley was not in the dining room. The book he had been reading was turned face downward on the table, but he was gone, and so was his hat. "Why, I never!" exclaimed Miss Tempy. "He never went out an evenin' before without sayin' anything to me or you. What do you s'pose is the matter?"

"You don't think he heard what we said, do you?" anxiously asked her sister. "I thought I shut the door."

"You did shut it, but, now you speak of it, seems to me I remember it was not latched when I come out jest now. I hope he didn't hear. He's such a sensitive boy, jest like all the Allens."

The "pepper tea" was prepared a double dose this time, and the sisters sat sipping it. Miss Prissy with many coughs and grimaces and Miss Tempy with the appreciation of a connoisseur. After a moment's silence she said:

"Prissy, do you know what I've been thinkin'? I've been thinkin' what a blessin' 'twould be if we had Cap'n Titcomb to go to for advice now."

"Humph! If I've thought that once I've thought it a million times in the last year," was the decided answer. It was after 10 o'clock, and only Bradley's absence had prevented the ladies from going up to bed, when the outside door of the dining room opened, and the missing boy came in.

"Bradley Nickerson, where've you been?" exclaimed Miss Tempy, running to meet him. "We've been pretty nigh worried to death. Why don't you shut the door? Who's that out there? Why—why, Cap'n Titcomb!"

"What's that?" cried Miss Prissy, hurrying in. "You don't mean—well! Good evenin', Cap'n Titcomb. Won't you step in?"

The captain accepted the invitation. He was as much embarrassed as the old maids, even more so than Miss Prissy, who immediately after a swift sidelong glance of disapproval at her agitated sister, assumed an air of dignified calmness.

"How d'ye do, Prissy?" stammered the captain. "Tempy, I hope you're well. Yes, I'm feelin' fair to middlin'. No, thanks, I ain't goin' to stop long. It's pretty late for calls. Fact is, Bradley's got somethin' to say."

The boy, too, was embarrassed, but the two looked at him expectantly he fidgeted with a button on his jacket and said:

"Miss Prissy, I didn't mean to listen, but the door wasn't shut tight, and I couldn't help hearing what you and Miss Tempy were sayin' a little while ago."

"There!" exclaimed Miss Tempy. "I was afraid of that door. You remember I said so, Prissy."

That night Bradley slept in the second mate's room of the cabin, but it was understood that hereafter he was to bunk forward with the crew. The next morning the captain took him up to a store on Commercial street, where a sailor's bag was purchased, for so the skipper said, nobody but a land-lubber took a trunk to sea. It must be either a chest or a bag, and the chest would come later on. Bradley transferred such of his belongings as the captain deemed necessary from the trunk to the bag, and the trunk itself was stored in the wardroom's office until its owner should call for it some time in the future.

The second mate, a thin young man with hair and face both a flaming red, came on board in the morning, and the crew were already there. Then a tug pulled her out of the dock and around to another wharf, where she was to receive her cargo of lumber. And from the moment when the tug's hawser was attached Bradley began to realize what Captain Titcomb had meant by some advice which he gave the previous night.

It was "Here, boy, stand by to take a hand with that rope," or "You, boy—what's your name—git a bucket and swab up that mess on the deck. Live! D'you hear?" The cook was a little Portuguese, and he delighted to haze his new assistant, so when, at 9 o'clock or so, Bradley tumbled into his bunk in the smoke reeking fo'castle he was tired enough to drop asleep even in the midst of yams and profanity.

The lumber, in the hold and on the decks, was at last on board, and one morning the schooner, with all sail set, passed Minot's Light, bound for New York. The afternoon of that day was a dismal experience for Bradley.

The Thomas Doane was heavily loaded, and she swashed and wallowed through the good sized waves with a motion so entirely different from that of the catboats which the boy had been used to that he was most heartily and miserably seasick.

But seasickness and homesickness were forgotten on the day of the wonderful sail through Long Island sound. They passed schooners of all shapes and sizes, loaded till the decks were scarcely above water or running light and high in ballast. Sharp nosed schooners, with lines like those of a yacht, and clumsy old tubs, with dirty sails, with patches varying from new white to a dingy gray plastered all over them.

(To be continued)

Canada's War Exports. In the twelve months ending September 1918, Canada exported \$163,183,382 worth of animal products and \$440,742,430 worth of agricultural products, a total of \$604,230,792. In addition to the farm products she exported over \$33,000,000 worth of fish. In the first 37 months of the war Canada exported \$1,674,701,900 worth of foodstuffs. This effort has helped to maintain the Allies, and it has helped Canada maintain her war efforts. The call to Canada is still for production, and by increased production Canada can easily pay her billion dollar war debt and maintain Canadian prosperity.

Empire Verse Added to National Anthem. London, Nov. 15.—Four hundred competitors sent in verses to the Royal Colonial Institute, which invited suggestions for an "Empire Verse to the National Anthem." The adjudicators, Sir Herbert Warren, Sir Edmund Gosse, and Mr. Lawrence Binyon, decided in favor of the following verse:

Wide o'er the linking seas, Polar and tropic breeze, Our song shall ring, Brothers of each domain Bound but by Freedom's chain, Shout, as your sires, again— "God Save the King!"

Municipalities have now the power to appoint Fair Price Committees in publishing lists of food commodities in their municipality and also for fuel, clothing, boots and shoes, and other items of common household expenditure.

LINEN WAR PRICES TO HOLD

If the expectations of linen goods importers and manufacturers' representatives are borne out, the housewife will be obliged to continue paying high prices for her household linens as well as for fancy fabrics—the dress goods varieties for some little time to come.

The linen market in New York sees no possibility of a decline to lower price levels for the present. Opinions as to when more reasonable prices are likely to make their appearance vary from six to nine months to a year, and even longer.

The primary cause for maintaining present prices is said to be the flax situation. Flax is reported to be scarce in every producing country and has been practically unobtainable for manufacture into civilian goods since the war brought about such a need and heavy demand for goods manufactured from this commodity.

The labor situation in the British Isles, in France, and Belgium, or wherever linens are produced, is another important cause which makes, the trade said, for maintenance of high prices and for a temporary continuance of the scarcity of linen merchandise.

In addition, the British Government is expected to control the price of flax in Britain, for at least a year to come, which in itself is sufficient to keep prices at high levels, merchants contended. There are practically no stocks of linens abroad, and England has been taking in the neighbourhood of 80 per cent of the goods her mills could turn out (for war purposes) which had left a bare 20 per cent for the remainder of the world.

It is estimated that it will be at least six months before supplies of manufactured goods can begin to come into this country in anything like appreciable quantities. Irish linen shipments are expected to be the first to reappear in anything like quantity consignments. France will probably be second in resuming her exports, while it is thought that Belgium will probably not be able to restore her damaged plants and install the necessary new machinery for the next year or two.

While the war needs of England will not be so strongly felt in the linen manufacturing markets, now that the war is over, yet importers believe Britain will, of necessity, require linen goods for so long as her army remains mobilized. Only lately England placed contracts for several million yards of linen tent duck, which is proof, the trade holds, that her linen needs are not yet satisfied.

A Belfast linen manufacturer, discussing the situation, said that it would be six to nine months before American importers would begin to notice any trend toward lower prices.

The flax situation, which furnishes the strong argument for present price levels, is an interesting one. None of the dealers cared to hazard a guess as to what supplies might be made available by the Government in England or Ireland, now that the war was virtually over. Nor was it possible, they said, to estimate with any degree of accuracy how much flax had been raised in Russia, the greatest flax-producing country, this past year. It was true that several small shipments had come out from Archangel within the past three or four months, but this was immediately taken in charge by the British Government for war purposes. Reports which the trade had received concerning the flax yield of the British Isles have not been encouraging, it was said. The production was stimulated by the Government, but, on the other hand, the civilian trade did not benefit by a possibly larger yield, because all of it, and more, was needed by Great Britain for war uses.

It is possible, of course, that linens may be offered before long in this country somewhat under the prices that are asked to-day, the trade said. This would, however, not be indicative of a lower trend of the market as a whole, but should it come about, it was said, it would be merely the result of some holder who, having grown nervous, or perhaps unable to carry the goods any longer, was inclined to let them out 10 or 15 cents a yard under the market. The importers, however, cannot even imagine such a case.

Wisdom Whispers "A DOCTOR'S PRESCRIPTION, FAMOUS FOR MORE THAN 100 YEARS" JOHNSON'S Anodyne LINIMENT (Internal as well as External use) This wonderful old family medicine quickly conquers Colds, Grippe, Sore Throat, Cramps, Chills, Sprains, Strains, and many other common ills. Soothes, heals, and Stops Suffering

une satisfaction and pleasure than at Farnborough, the little village in Surrey where the Ex-Empress Eugenie has made her home since 1881. Since the commencement of the war the one-time Empress of the French, whose title and position were lost to the Germans in the war of the early '70s, has followed every detail of the conflict with an interest that at times became so intense as to rouse anxiety among the members of her household, who feared that the daily poring over of newspapers and maps might have an injurious effect on the health of the aged Empress, who is now past her 90th year. When news reached her that the Americans had captured Sedan, the surrender of which city to the Germans in the 1870 resulted in the overthrow of her husband's throne, Eugenie is said to have indulged in indescribable rejoicing. Upon learning of the complete victory of the French and their allies, of the surrender of the Germans and the flight of the imperial family, she is said to have remarked with deepest emotion that the moment for which she had waited so many years had now arrived and that she could die happy in the knowledge that France had been revenged.

SPAIN NOW JOINS IN

London, Nov. 16.—Enthusiastic manifestations are taking place throughout Spain in celebration of the triumph of the Allies. Victory meetings are being held everywhere and the King and Government have sent telegrams of congratulations to the heads of the Allied Governments.

THE C. P. R. AND THE VICTORY LOAN

The C. P. R. has always supported national and imperial movements; but in buying \$17,000,000 worth of Victory Bonds, it gave an immense filip to the good cause. That action synchronized with the advent to the supreme place of a young man, who has the courage of the hopeful and inspiring years. Of course, there was no more thought of that sort in the mind, but it was fine that the new president should do that notable thing—give a distinction to the C. P. R. in the connexion. There was a certain psychology in it, though possibly unconscious. Lord Shaugnessy bought a big Atlantic fleet over-night, and gave the transportation world a thrill. He also created the ready-made farm idea in the West, and favorably influenced immigration thereby. There was the dramatic sense in these things, just as there was the dramatic sense in Mr. Beatty, for the company, subscribing \$17,000,000 to the loan. These things give certain distinction and prestige. They are big. They bulk in the regard. They create a favorable impression.—Journal of Commerce.

Peace does not alter the food demands upon Canada and the United States, but in fact increases the load and the demand for economy.

LOOK FOR EDDY'S NAME ON THE BOX Whenever you buy matches, see that the name "EDDY" is on the box. It is your best guarantee of safety and satisfaction. More than sixty years of manufacturing experience is back of it. EDDY'S MATCHES keep the fires burning in millions of Canadian homes. There is a match for every purpose among the 30 to 40 different Eddy brands. Now that the tax on matches practically doubles their cost, it is more than ever a real economy to see that Eddy's name is on the box. The E. B. Eddy Co. Limited Hull, Canada Also Makers of Industrial Fibreware and Paper Specialties

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A Weekly Newspaper. Established 1889.
Published every Saturday by
BEACON PRESS COMPANY
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To all parts of Canada, per annum \$1.50
To United States and Postal Union
Countries, per annum \$2.00
If payment is made strictly in advance a discount of 50 cents will be allowed in the rate of annual subscription.

The best advertising medium in Charlotte County. Rates furnished on application to the Publishers.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., CANADA.

Saturday, 23rd November, 1918.

THE PROGRESS OF PEACE

SINCE the Armistice came in force on November 11 the march of events has been steady, and in many instances dramatic. Steadily the German troops have been evacuating Belgium and France, the latter being now quite free of the armed enemy, and the former will soon be in a similar condition. As the Germans retire, the Allies occupy the vacated territory. The Germans have also nearly completed the evacuation of Alsace and Lorraine, which are now practically reunited to France. Metz has been occupied by French and American troops, and Strassburg was soon to be similarly occupied. The retreat of the Germans appears to be as orderly as could be expected.

The Allied fleet has passed the Dardanelles and Bosphorus and entered the Black Sea. The Gallipoli Peninsula was being occupied by troops of the Allies, who were also garrisoning the forts on both sides of the Dardanelles.

The last German troops have quit Bulgaria; and Rumania is practically free from the same unwelcome visitors.

The only fighting reported during the past week was in unhappy Russia; but it is incredible that that country can be allowed to remain longer in such a state of anarchy as exists where the Bolsheviks are in nominal control. From all accounts there is greater distress in Russia than in any other part of the world; but its regeneration, with all available assistance the Allies can render, will certainly soon begin. It may yet be possible that the hope of Kerensky becoming the savior and leader of the Russian people will be realized. His recent doings have not been chronicled, which gives weight to the belief that he is preparing for a greater work than any he has yet accomplished.

A number of German submarines have been surrendered to the British and have been taken to ports in Suffolk. No definite official announcement has been made of the surrender of the surface ships of the German navy, though an unofficial account has been published.

The abdication of the Kaiser, who is now a refugee in Holland, has prepared the way for a transformation in the government of Germany, and an almost bloodless revolution has been in progress there; but what the precise outcome of it will be, it is not possible to forecast; nor is it possible accurately to conjecture what is to be the fate of the misguided Kaiser, the arch-foe of the bloody war which is now ended, not to be resumed.

Versailles is being prepared for the reception of the Peace delegates, who are expected to assemble there early in December. It is announced that President Wilson, though not a delegate, will be present at the opening of the Conference, and will be at hand to give prompt decisions and useful counsel as occasion requires in the course of the deliberations. His executive powers, as President of the United States, are much greater than those of any other state head, whether sovereign or president.

A British Imperial Peace Conference will be held in London immediately, may now be in session—most of the Dominion and Colonial Premiers, together with other leading Ministers of the several governments, are now in London for that purpose. It may, or may not, be unfortunate that a general election in the British Isles has been called for December 20; but before then important decisions will have been reached by the Imperial Conference in London, and it is within the bounds of possibility that Peace terms may be agreed to by that date by the Peace Conference at Versailles—the most important and fateful conference ever assembled in the world's history.

ST. ANDREWS TRUE TO REPUTATION

THOSE who witnessed the patriotic demonstration in St. Andrews on Tuesday of last week, had at the week's close a further confirmation of the patriotic spirit of the people when the sale of Victory Bonds was concluded and the total of the contribution from St. Andrews and district was announced. The amount subscribed was \$134,000. Where did all this money come from? The answer may be a surprise to the uninitiated. It did not come from the reputed wealthy people, "the leading citizens," as they like to be called, but it

VICTORY LOAN 1918

St. Stephen, N. B., Nov. 20, 1918

Editor BEACON Sir:

I am handing you enclosed a statement showing the exact subscriptions to the Victory Loan, from the different districts, also showing those winning the Honor Flag and the number of crowns to be attached thereto. The foot-notes will show the total amount subscribed, for in the county, which, I am sure you will agree with me, is a most wonderful showing; and I hope that you will lay stress on this fact, not overlooking the per-capita amount of something over \$73.00 for every man, woman and child in the county, which, with the exception of St. John City, will be way ahead of any other county.

I think I am safe in making the statement that everything considered, no county in the province has made as good a showing as that of good old Charlotte County, and she has only added one more jewel to her crown, she always being to the front in all Patriotic movements.

Your town of St. Andrews certainly deserves great praise for the splendid showing made by them, and I can assure you that same is greatly appreciated by Senator Todd and myself. We are proud to know that she won her Honor Flag, and doubly proud of the fact that the county has won hers, and that it will fly from the Court House in your town.

Yours truly,
J. M. FLEWELLING,
Secretary, Charlotte County
Victory Loan Committee.

St. Stephen	\$680,150	winning Honor Flag and 2 Crowns
Milltown	190,450	" " " " " 2 "
St. Andrews	134,000	" " " " " 1 "
Deer Island	129,000	" " " " " 2 "
Grand Manan	101,800	" " " " " "
St. George	53,150	" " " " " "
Campobello	49,500	" " " " " 3 "
Lepreau	36,050	" " " " " "
St. James	33,550	" " " " " 2 "
Pennfield	30,700	" " " " " "
St. Patrick	30,450	" " " " " "
St. David	23,200	" " " " " 5 "
Dumbarton	21,450	" " " " " "
Dufferin	20,950	" " " " " 6 "
Parish of St. Stephen	13,500	" " " " " 6 "
St. Croix	2,950	" " " " " "
Clarendon	100	" " " " " "
Charlotte County	\$1,550,850.	winning Honor Flag and 1 Crown.
Total number of applications received 2499.		
\$73 for every man, woman, and child in the county.		

was subscribed mainly by working people of moderate means, people who by economy and thrift have accumulated little by little the money they were proud to place at the disposal of their country when called upon to do so.

As St. Andrews goes, so goes the County, and the County and the Shire Town have "gone over the top" in fine style, and have fully vindicated their reputation for loyalty, patriotism, and good common-sense.

PROVINCIAL PREMIERS MEET

During the week the Premiers of the several Provinces of the Dominion, each accompanied by one or more of the provincial Ministers were in session in Ottawa. The principal discussion has been the question of land settlement by returned soldiers; and the ultimate disposal of lands in the Western Provinces now controlled by the Federal Government. The taking over by the Dominion of the Valley Railway is being strongly urged by Premier Foster, of New Brunswick, and in this he will have the sympathy and support of the entire electorate of the Province. The Conference is certain to have results of a far-reaching kind.

THE WEATHER

This has been a week of wet weather, heavy rain, violent winds, and high tides. Our several correspondents from other places make reference to the gale on Monday night, and the high tide which accompanied it. The tide was even higher on Tuesday, and at St. Andrews reached a point higher than for many years before. We have not heard of much destruction caused locally by Monday night's gale, though some fences and trees were blown down. The weather, fortunately, has not been cold for this season of the year.

THE WEEK'S ANNIVERSARIES

November 24.—John Knox, Scottish reformer, died, 1572; Tasmania discovered, 1642; Laurence Sterne, Irish novelist and humorist, born, 1713; John Bacon, English sculptor, born, 1740; Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh, Pa.) evacuated and destroyed by the French, 1758; Grace Darling, Northumbrian heroine, born, 1815; Treaty of Ghent signed, 1817; Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, German musical composer, died, 1847; Hon. W. S. Fielding, Canadian statesman and journalist, born, 1848; William Lamb, Viscount Melbourne, British statesman and Prime Minister, died, 1848; Frances Hodgson Burnett, American writer, born, 1849; General Sir Henry Havelock, British military commander, hero of Lucknow, India, died, 1857; Opening of Victoria Bridge, Montreal, 1859; Rev. Dr. George Croly, English poet and romance writer, died, 1860; Prof. Benjamin Silliman, American chemist, died, 1864; U. S. Sloop-of-War *Huron* wrecked off coast of North Carolina, 1877; Edward Robert Bulwer, Earl Lytton, ("Owen Meredith"), English statesman, diplomatist, and poet, died, 1891.

November 25.—St. Catherine. Lopez de la Vega, Spanish dramatist, born, 1562; Edward Alleyn, English actor, founder of Dulwich College, died, 1626; Dr. Isaac Watts, English divine, poet, and hymn-writer, died, 1748; Richard Glover, English poet, died, 1785; Andrew Carnegie, American capitalist and philanthropist, born in Dunfermline, Scotland, 1835; Sir Francis Chantrey, English sculptor, died, 1841; John Gibson Lockhart, Scottish lawyer and author, son-in-law and biographer of Sir Walter Scott, died, 1854;

GALE IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Curling, Nfld., Nov. 16.—A southeast hurricane, blowing ninety-five miles an hour and accompanied by a tidal wave, swept the west coast of Newfoundland

to-day, causing heavy losses. Virtually all the waterside property in this vicinity, including that occupied by the Gerton Pew Fisheries Company of Gloucester, Mass., was swept away. Huge seas swept over Channel Headlight House, blinding the light 100 feet above the sea level. At Grand Bay the railway tracks were torn away. The damage is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars.

BRITISH WAR LOSSES IN KILLED

London, Nov. 19.—The total of British losses in killed on all fronts during the war was 658,665, Mr. James Ian MacPherson, Parliamentary Secretary for the War Office, announced in the House of Commons to-day.

Of these 37,836 were officers and 620,829 were men.

BRITISH SHIPPING LOSSES

London, Nov. 20.—The Admiralty announces that British merchant shipping losses in October totalled \$4,000 tons gross. Allied and neutral losses combined amounted to 63,000 tons. Sailings of steamships exceeding 500 tons gross between the United Kingdom and overseas ports excluding cross channel traffic, exceeded 7,500,000 tons.

ALABAMA MOB LYNCHES NEGRO

Sheffield, Ala., November 12.—George Whiteside, a negro, was taken from jail by a mob early to-day and hanged to a tree near the spot where he is alleged to

have murdered John Graham, a policeman. George Bird, another negro charged with complicity in the crime, was lynched two days ago.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

TO WEIR OWNERS

If you need any WEIR STOCK for next season I will be able to fill a few orders at reasonable prices, if I can get the orders before the snow gets deep.

Address,
ANDREW DEPOW,
Canterbury, N. B.
21-6w.

PEACE with VICTORY

The welcome news has gone around the world. Soon our boys will be coming home. You will want to look your best.

Dress up in one of our COATS or WAISTS. The price is a Victory price. The value none can touch. We prepared for the news to give you the best.

The Coat Store

C. C. GRANT

St. Stephen, N. B.



JOB PRINTING TO SUIT YOU

WEDDING INVITATIONS, DANCE PROGRAMMES, VISITING CARDS AND ALL KINDS OF SOCIETY, COMMERCIAL, LODGE AND LEGAL PRINTING Done by OUR JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT. :: :: ::

Beacon Press Co.

SEND ALL ORDERS TO THE BUSINESS OFFICE

Stevenson Block

Next Door to Custom House

WE HAVE A STORE FULL OF GOODS OF ALL KINDS

And can supply you with everything that is useful or ornamental. We have just received some Doulton Salad Sets which are suitable for Wedding Presents, also a large stock of Jardinieres, all sizes and prices.

We have some splendid values in Dinner Sets bought before the last advance, and we are selling them at the old price. Prices are not likely to drop, so now is the time to secure a bargain.

R. D. Ross & Co.

Near Post Office, St. Stephen, N. B.

SPRING GOODS

PAINTS:—Now is the time to do your painting. Paint beautifies and preserves the home, enhances the beauty of the town we dwell in. We have a good stock of Ramsay's Mixed Paints, Varnishes, Brushes, Oils, etc. Ask for Color Cards.

WALL PAPERS:—We have a splendid stock of the latest goods in this line; prices are reasonable too. New stock 13c. per roll, up. We also have an assortment of other wall Papers which we are selling at 8c. up. Call early before the best is sold out.

You will soon be needing some **GARDEN TOOLS** to help increase the Food Production. Better get your Rakes, Hoes, Spading Forks and other utensils now. We sell Steele Briggs' **GARDEN SEEDS**.

Buy a **BICYCLE** and enjoy good health. It saves you many a step and a lot of time. Call and see the "CLEVELAND." We will be pleased to quote you on Accessories or any repair work you may contemplate.

Columbia Batteries, Rope, Spikes, Nails, etc. for Weir building, and a full line of general household Hardware.

J. A. SHIRLEY

Now is the Time to Fight the FLIES by Getting Your

SCREENS

On Your DOORS and WINDOWS

We have a full stock of Window Screens and Screen Doors in several sizes.

Also WIRE NETTING

28 in. Wide
30 " "
32 " "
36 " "

GASOLINE and OILS

White Rose Gasoline is the best Gasoline on the market, Auto owners claim. It is cleaner and lasts longer.

We carry Motor Oil, Machine Oil, and Separator Oil.

G. K. GREENLAW

SAINT ANDREWS

(Canada Food Board License No. 8-1160)

Social

Mrs. Thompson, pneumonia, at Cal

Mr. and Mrs. visiting their Robinson, at F

Misses Fer Thompson ret day evening, to the Business C

Miss Phyllis evening, to St. cepted a posit

Messrs. R. Boone, and Fra John to resume ness College.

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Her parents recei from the Supt. of assuring them th enough in the cou sent to the Nyack Hudson River, fo

Mr. Hayter Re week. He left he train.

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Mr. and Mrs. James McCormic town on Friday. was the guest of McCurdy.

Mrs. E. Cecil De completely recover attack of influenza

Mrs. Peter Rog ing her home wit on Goose and Pag

Miss Belva Dag Bayside, spent th Robert Slater.

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Mr. Fred Gowar for the winter.

Miss Hazel Mc parents, Mr. and

Mr. Warren S end hunting at St.

Owing to the G Grand Manan did draws on Thursda until Friday when and returned to-d

Mrs. Frank Wen er home in Deer

Feeding milling poultry is forbid Board.

Social and Personal

Mrs. Thompson, wife of Mr. Jack Thompson, who has been critically ill of pneumonia, following an attack of influenza, at Calais hospital, is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. James McDowell are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Stanley Robinson, at Brownville.

Misses Fern McDowell and Florence Thompson returned to St. John, on Monday evening, to resume their studies at the Business College.

Miss Phyllis Cockburn went on Monday evening, to St. John, where she has accepted a position.

Messrs. Robert Cockburn, Teddy Boone, and Fraser Keay returned to St. John to resume their studies at the Business College.

A meeting of the vestry of All Saints Church was held in the school room on Monday evening. Mr. Hayter Reed was elected vestryman and warden in place of the late Mr. Hazen Burton. An increase of \$200 in the Rector's salary was voted, the increase to date from last September.

Rev. G. H. Elliot and family are occupying "Cosy Cottage" for the winter.

Miss Bessie Malloch has returned to her school duties at Moncton.

The evening Bridge Club met with Mrs. Warren Stinson on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Stinson was the holder of the highest score.

Miss Sara McCaffrey has gone to Buctouche to resume her school duties.

Rev. C. H. Elliot is spending his vacation in Boston.

Mr. Chas. Hornsnel received word from Ottawa that his son, Herbert, had been wounded in the foot.

Capt. H. P. O'Neill, who spent the week-end at his home here, returned to Fredericton on Tuesday night.

Mr. Daniel Hanson, of the Customs, is on a hunting trip.

Miss Helen Hudson, of New York, spent the week-end, the guest of the Misses O'Neill.

Mr. MacDonagie, principal of Prince Arthur School, has returned from his home in Fredericton.

Mr. Arthur has returned from Winnipeg.

Mrs. Kate Williamson received word that her son, Sgt. Guy Williamson, had been recommended for his commission and was now in England qualifying for it.

Relatives and friends of Miss Alice Chase of St. George N. B., now nurse-in-training at Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City, will be glad to know that she is rapidly recovering from a serious illness of influenza and typhoid-pneumonia. Her parents received a letter this week from the Supt. of nurses at Mount Sinai, assuring them that she would be strong enough in the course of a few days to be sent to the Nyack Country Club, on the Hudson-River, for her convalescence.

Mr. Hayter Reed is in Montreal this week. He left here by Monday evening's train.

Rev. W. M. Fraser, B. Sc., has been in Halifax this week.

Miss Maud Greenlaw is visiting in Fredericton.

Messrs. Wm. Gaynor and Henry Storr have gone to Toronto.

Miss Emma Odell has returned from a visit to St. Stephen.

Mr. Arthur Calder and family are occupying Capt. Lowery's house.

Mr. Durrell Pendleton has moved his family into the house he recently purchased on Montague Street.

Miss Mary Burten has returned to Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Walt Howe and Mr. James McCormick, of Calais, were in town on Friday. While here Mrs. Howe was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. R. C. McCurdy.

Mrs. E. Cecil DeWolfe has now almost completely recovered from a very severe attack of influenza and bronchitis.

Mrs. Peter Rogan, of Bayside, is making her home with Mrs. Alex McMullon on Goose and Pagan Streets.

Miss Belya Daggett, school teacher, of Bayside, spent the week-end with Mrs. Robert Slater.

Miss Olive Hartford, of Calais, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. David Johnson.

Mr. Fred Gowan has gone to Toronto for the winter.

Miss Hazel McFarlane is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John McFarlane.

Mr. Warren Stinson spent the week-end hunting at St. Stephen.

Owing to the bad storm, the steamer Grand Manan did not arrive in St. Andrews on Thursday as usual, but waited until Friday when she went to St. Stephen, and returned to-day.

Mrs. Frank Wentworth has returned to her home in Deer Island.

Feeding milling wheat to live stock or poultry is forbidden by the Canada Food Board.

Local and General

Sunday, December 1, has been appointed a Day of Thanksgiving throughout Canada for the victories of the Allied Armies and for the Armistice that has been signed.

A splendid new photoplay that William Fox has made, will appear at King St. Theatre to-night, Friday and Saturday, "The Kingdom of Love," presenting the beautiful attractive new star Jewel Carmen. Few movie pictures have caused as much popular interest as this production.

Monday will be "Eagle's Eye" night when four reels of Series Supreme will be shown. Each of these episodes tells its own story; to miss seeing these would be a matter of regret. 8 p. m.

Parish Library will be open through the winter on Friday afternoon from 3 to 4.

In all the churches on Sunday morning special services of thanksgiving were held.

In the casualty lists last week was the name of G. Haughn, of St. Andrews, as wounded.

A Thanksgiving and Patriotic Service was held in the Methodist Church on Sunday evening last, the pastor, Rev. Thomas Hicks, taking as his subject "Canada's cause for Thanksgiving." The church was artistically decorated with flags and potted plants. Music suited to the occasion was rendered by the choir.

The Khaki Club wishes to thank the following ladies and gentlemen who helped make their play "Brass Buttons," such a success—Mesdames Rollins, Mason, Odell, and Stickney—Misses Bessie Grimmer, and Gladys McFarlane, and Messrs. Worrell and Newton, LeRoy. Amount raised by play \$85.

A memorial Service for Pte. Wm. Anning, Pte. Wm. Key, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Burton and Miss Doris Johnson was held in All Saints Church on Sunday evening. The Church was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The flowers on the altar were the gift of the Misses Storr in memory of their niece, Miss Doris Johnson. The hymns for the occasion were "For All the Saints," "Hark, Hark My soul," "Onward Christian Soldiers," "When on the day of life."

Mr. Robert Cockburn has presented the School library of Grades VII and VIII with over thirty volumes of boys' books. This gift is greatly appreciated by the teacher and the pupils.

On Friday the members of the G.W.P.A. packed and sent ninety Christmas parcels to Overseas soldiers. Each box contained chocolates, gum, candy, cigarettes, pipe, tobacco, two cans of Both Fishers' sardines, and a pair of socks.

The Canadian Club held a mass meeting in Andraeleo Hall on Thursday evening. The speakers were Judge Byron Mr. Goodwill Douglas, Rev. Thos. Hicks and Dr. J. F. Worrell, who spoke on different phases of German life and customs. The chorus club sang several selections. Mrs. Percy Odell sang "Rule Britannia" while Mrs. A. B. O'Neill posed for the tableau. The St. Andrews band was also in attendance and rendered some charming selections.

The "flu" seems to have broken out again, at least five families have members suffering from it. In two cases the whole family are down with it. At St. Andrews North it is very prevalent. To try to help, the people of St. Andrews have been sending out cooked food for many homes where there has been no one to help.

MARRIED

GUTHRIE—WILLIAMSON—On Nov. 12th, 1918, at St. Paul's Church, Lachine, by the Rev. W. P. R. Lewis, Florence Myrtle Williamson, St. Andrews, N. B., to Clyndon Guthrie, of Mystic, Que., late of the 19th Canadians, B. E. F.

SEELYE'S COVE, N. B.

Nov. 20
Another son of Thos. Carter, of Seelye's Cove, has succumbed to the influenza. The first taken away was John, aged 23, and now Isaiah, aged 23. Three of the girls are very ill at present and one recovering. The funeral of Isaiah was made more painful by the fact of Mr. S. Goodill, of Chamcook, bringing the remains of his only boy to be buried at the same time at Christ Church, Penfield graveyard. The people of Seelye's Cove have been sorely chastened. In one family a young man and his bride of a week were taken away, besides a daughter, who died in St. John and was brought to Penfield for burial.

Thos. Carter had 12 children, the youngest now nine years of age, and up to last summer the family had never called a doctor to treat any of them; now there are ten, six girls, four boys, one in France in khaki, one on a training vessel between U. S. A. and France, and two at home who are fishermen. This is the hardest family case in the County of Charlotte. The sympathy of the whole community goes out to the afflicted and sorrowing family.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. John Ross wish to thank their friends and neighbours for the kindness shown to them in their recent illness.

Up-River Doings

St. Stephen, N. B. Nov. 20
The St. Stephen Public Schools opened on Monday after being closed for six weeks, owing to the epidemic of influenza.

Mr. C. C. Grant, who was quite ill for two weeks, is now able to attend to his business as usual.

Dr. Everett Gray was in York County recently on professional business.

Mrs. Mary Drinon, of Calais, has gone to Dorchester, Mass., to spend the winter.

On Sunday just before morning service in Trinity Church the rector, Rev. Percy Cotton, baptized the little daughter of Councillor and Mrs. Frederick Graham giving her the name of Christine Love.

Miss Jean Flewelling is reported to be much better this week and has passed the danger of the influenza.

Miss Sarah Matilda Lowell, of Calais, has been appointed and has accepted the position as dietician at the Tewkesbury, Mass., Almshouse.

Mrs. Lewis Dexter, of Manchester, N. H., is in Milltown, the guest of Senator and Mrs. Todd. Mrs. Dexter came to St. Stephen to attend the funeral of her brother, the late Mr. Frederick C. Todd, whose remains were brought from Baltimore, Md., for interment in the St. Stephen Rural Cemetery.

Miss Esther McFarlane has returned to Campbellton, to resume her teaching in that Public Schools in that town.

The different societies in St. Stephen, and especially those belonging to the churches, are busy preparing Christmas boxes to go overseas to the soldier lads, for even if the fighting is over the brave soldier boys must have their Christmas boxes from home.

The very high tide on Tuesday caused some trouble and inconvenience on Water Street, St. Stephen. The cellars of several stores on Water Street were filled with water, and it rose to the very doors of the Soap Factory; and a horse standing near the C. P. R. depot, sunk into an opening made by the rising water, was with difficulty raised up by the aid of ropes and chains. The water also came up to Prince William Street, near the residence of Mr. Benjamin Shorten. It has been several years since such a volume of water has filled the St. Croix River.

The Woman's Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church enjoyed a useful and pleasant evening at the home of Mrs. John Jones on Tuesday.

Mr. Fred S. White has gone to Boston on a business trip.

The large brilliant Arc lights which were on the top and at the foot of Church Hill, Duke's Ward, St. Stephen, have been removed and two small incandescent lights put in their place. It cannot be said to be an improvement.

Miss Alice DeWolfe has returned to her teaching duties in Fairville, St. John.

Mrs. E. M. Ganong and Mrs. Gates Murchie left this morning for Riverside, where they will visit friends.

Thanksgiving services were held on Sunday in all the churches, which were open for the first time in six weeks. The services were a special thanksgiving for the passing of the epidemic, and for the cessation of hostilities after four long years of fighting. All of the services were well attended. In the evening at Christ Church a handsome service flag, a gift from the Bible Class of the church, was unveiled. Special sermons were preached and special patriotic music was provided in all the churches.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Greenlaw, lately returned from Dover, N. H., have decided to make their home in Machias, Me. during the winter, where Mr. Greenlaw will engage in ship building.

GERMANS IN EAST AFRICA SURRENDER

London, Nov. 16.—In compliance with the terms of the armistice, the German forces in East Africa under General Von Lettow-Vorbeck, surrendered on November 14 on the Chambesi River, south of Kasama, northeastern Rhodesia. This official announcement is made tonight.

NEW HUNGARIAN REPUBLIC

Copenhagen, Nov. 19.—Formal proclamation of the Hungarian republic was made on Sunday, according to a Budapest despatch received here. Archduke Joseph took the oath of allegiance to the new government after Count Michael Karolyi, president of the Hungarian national council, had made a speech. He declared that personally he had great sympathy with the people's government.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Gentlemen:—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of La-Grippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.

Yours,
W. A. HUTCHINSON.

The Minister of Agriculture in Quebec advises farmers of that province that only hogs weighing at least 150 pounds and not more than 250 pounds be marketed and only oxen weighing 500 pounds.



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 27th December, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, 12 times per week on the route St. George to C. P. Ry. Station, commencing at the pleasure of the Postmaster General.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of St. George and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

H. W. WOODS,
Post Office Inspector.
St. John, N. B., November 13th, 1918.
21-3w.

THE NEW RED SHOE STORE IS NOW OPEN

The new Shoe Store is now opened in the corner store formerly occupied by Bucknam & Colwell. It is right at the head of the Public Slip or landing place, and right at the head of Ferry Wharf, so for out-of-town customers in a hurry it is the nearest place. It has always been my policy to make prices very low and I expect to do enough more business in the new red store to make it possible to quote even lower prices. Following are a few specials:—

- Ladies' Rubbers, all styles, 75c.
- Ladies' 12 Button Gaiters, \$1.25.
- Ladies' 9 Button Gaiters, \$1.00.
- Ladies' Extra High Cut Shoes, Brown, Black, and other colors, \$5.
- Ladies' Extra High Cut Cloth Top Shoes, Browns, and Grays, \$4.
- Men's Dark Brown Shoes, Fibre or Leather soles, \$5.
- Men's Heavy Work Shoes, \$2.50 up.
- Extra High Cut Shoes with Straps and Buckles, for Men and Boys.

Needles, Belts, Oil, and new parts for any Sewing Machine.

Only agent for Singer Sewing Machines. Keep a large supply on hand, and make extra specially low prices for cash. Any make Sewing Machine repaired. Three Ply Roofing, \$3.25. Two Ply, \$3.00. Plenty on hand.

Remember the color of my new store is bright red, can't miss it, and don't forget that I am making special prices on goods to introduce my new store to the public.

THE RED STORE IS THE STORE

EDGAR HOLMES

52 WATER STREET EASTPORT, MAINE.
Open Evenings

\$5.00 REWARD!

I will pay the above reward for information that will enable me to prosecute the mechanically inclined thief who entered my garage and stole therefrom a vise. Vise is a Machinist's model, adjustable jaws, and Service base, made by the Prentiss Co. Information, which will be considered confidential, may be sent to the Marshall, W. H. Sinnett, St. Andrews.
C. S. SMALL.

21-2w.

Serve Tapioca

Whole 20c. per lb.
Minute and Quick
14c. per package.

H. J. BURTON & CO.

(Canada Food Board Licence No. 8-1606)

AFTER THE GRIPPE

You who have had the grippe know how long it takes to recover. You know that for two or three weeks, perhaps longer, your strength does not return in full. Now is the time for a bracing tonic. We recommend these tonics. They have all been tried and have proved good in many cases.

WAMPOLE'S EMULSION
NYAL'S COD LIVER COMPOUND
NYAL'S EMULSION
SCOTT'S EMULSION
HYPOPHOSPHITES

Possibly you have a special tonic you have tried before and found good. Come in and tell us about it. We will procure it for you if possible.

THE WREN DRUG STORE

A Timely Word

Cold weather will soon be here. Better let us look over that FURNACE or HEATER. Perhaps it may need some repairs.

Stove Pipe, Elbows, Dampers, Collars, Stove Boards, and Sheet Iron Heaters for wood, always on hand.

Book orders for repair work now and have it done early.

Roy A. Gillman

Market Sq. Phone 16-61

H. O'NEILL



Dealer in Meats, Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Etc.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

(Canada Food Board License No. 8-18231)

BREAK UP A COLD WITH NATIONAL BROMIDE QUININE TABLETS

CURES A COLD IN A FEW HOURS!
25 CTS.

WE HAVE THERMOGEN WADDING IN STOCK

ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE

COCKBURN BROS., Props.
Cor. Water and King Streets

A. E. O'NEILL'S

FOR MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS

Water St. ST. ANDREWS

Stinson's Cafe AND Bowling Alley

LUNCHES SERVED AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE
ICE-CREAM

A Fresh Supply of Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Oranges, Grapes, Cigars and Tobacco always on hand

IRA STINSON
ST. ANDREWS
(Canada Food Board License No. 10-1207)

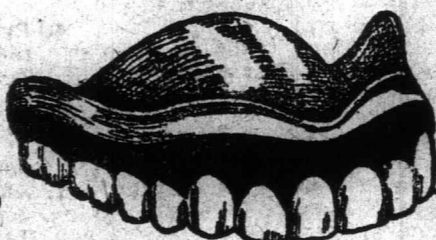
Try a Beacon Ad For Results

Closed on Saturdays

Dr. Worrell has opened a BRANCH OFFICE at McADAM, which will necessitate the closing of his St. Andrews office every Saturday.

TRUBYTE TEETH

GUARANTEED FOR TWENTY YEARS



DR. J. F. WORRELL DENTIST

OFFICE IN RESIDENCE
Cor. Montague and Princess Royal Streets, St. Andrews, N. B.

A FULL STOCK OF GROCERIES

PROVISIONS

Always on Hand

J. D. GRIMMER

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

(Canada Food Board License No. 8-5739)

STORY OF WAR TOLD IN BRIEF

Important Dates in Great World Struggle

THE FALL OF AUTOCRACY

Close Study of the Past Four Years Shows That Democracy Won the Victory Because the Foes of Civilization Were Never Able to Drive Home a Blow at a Vital Spot.

DURING the first two weeks of last July, the Allies were facing the darkest days of the war, and the German war lords were proclaiming triumphantly that they were about to achieve the victory that would bring them the world domination, which was the Kaiser's ambition.

The effect of the Great War on Canada has already made itself apparent. Our Dominion entered the conflict as soon as the Germans threw down the challenge of battle.

Now that the war has become history, it is interesting to look back at the important dates of the past four years and to trace the gradual growth of the oncoming great world war.

Some persons may ask what names history will remember most distinctly in connection with the great war. The name of the Kaiser and his chief tools will be remembered with loathing.

Looking back over the important incidents of the war, it will be noted that the victories of the Germans were all of secondary importance. The war lords were never able to deliver a vital blow that would have given them a peace based on pan-German ambitions.

Even though the Central Powers could not score a decisive victory, they were able to win spectacular campaigns enough to buoy their people up with hopes of final triumph.

In the autumn of that year little Serbia was completely crushed; in the autumn of 1916, Roumania was smashed in a swift and cruel campaign; and then followed the Russian revolution and the melting away of the empire.

Last October, the Germans used

- 1. The troops secured from Russia in an effort to knock Italy out of the war. For a week it looked as though the story of Roumania and Serbia would be repeated, but the crisis passed, and Italy more than retrieved herself in the two great battles of the present year.

- 2. Austrians capture Belgrade from Serbians. 3. British fleet under Admiral Sturdee defeats German fleet under Admiral von Spee. Four German vessels sunk.

- 4. British defeat German fleet in North Sea. 5. Turks routed in attack on Suez Canal.

- 6. British capture Neuve Chapelle, one of the most costly victories of the war. 7. German raider "Dresden" sunk by British.

- 8. Russian advance into Carpathians comes to an end. This was the high tide of Russian successes. 9. Lusitania torpedoed by German submarine ten miles from Kinshasa Head, 1,154 persons were drowned.

- 10. Bryce report of Belgian atrocities discloses true character of German fighting men. 11. Gen. Botha captures Windhoek, capital of German South Africa. 12. Italy declares war on Austria.

- 13. Austro-German troops re-capture Przemyśl. 14. William Jennings Bryan, most mealy-mouthed of American pacifists, resigns from President Wilson's Cabinet.

- 15. German war lords, headed by the Kaiser, met at Potsdam and decided to take pretext to launch world war. 16. Austrian ultimatum served on Serbia.

- 17. Serbia accepted ultimatum with one reservation. 18. Austria declares war on Serbia. 19. Germany declares war on Russia.

- 20. German army invades France and violates neutrality of Belgium. 21. Great Britain declares war on Germany.

- 22. Lord Kitchener appointed Secretary of War. 23. Montenegro declares war on Austria. 24. First British expeditionary force lands on continent.

- 25. Great Britain declares war on Austria. 26. Germans reach Brussels. 27. Battle of Mons begins. Japan declares war on Germany.

- 28. German sack and burn Louvain. 29. Germany defeat Russians at Allenstein.

- 30. French Government moved from Paris to Bordeaux. 31. Germans occupy Rheims. 32. Russians take Lemberg. 33. Battle of Marne develops.

- 34. Battle of Marne ends in great French victory, thus ending first German rush, and civilization is saved. 35. Australians seize Solomon Islands from Germans.

- 36. Russian troops that invaded Eastern Prussia completely crushed by Germans. 37. Russians drive Austrians over San. 38. First Canadian contingent of 32,000 men sail for England.

- 39. Japanese invest Tsing Tan. 40. Russians win battle of Augustow. 41. Germans take Antwerp.

- 42. Germans enter Ghent. 43. Belgian Government moved to Havre, France. 44. Allies re-capture Ypres. 45. Gen. Botha takes the field in South Africa.

- 46. Beginning of First Battle of Ypres. 47. Turkey attacks Russia in Crimea. 48. Col. Maritz, the rebel, is driven out of Cape Colony.

- 49. Admiral von Spee defeats British squadron off Coronel, Chile. The Good Hope and the Monmouth are sunk.

- 50. Great Britain and France declare war on Turkey. 51. Gen. Tanaka surrenders to Japanese and British forces.

- 52. Russians besiege Przemyśl. 53. British win First Battle of Ypres. Turkey proclaims Holy War. Col. Maritz defeated in South Africa.

- 54. De Wet captured by Gen. Botha's troops and South African rebellion ended. 55. British War Office announces abandonment of Dardanelles campaign and withdrawal from Gallipoli.

- 56. Last Germans in Kamerun surrender to British. 57. British War Office announces abandonment of Dardanelles campaign and withdrawal from Gallipoli.

- 58. Turkish troops shattered in retreat from Kut. 59. Gen. Haig takes over portion of French line to Ancre river.

- 60. British troops retreat near Cambrai. 61. Hostilities between Germany and Russia suspended.

- 62. Secretary Zimmerman of Germany admits plot to have Japan and Mexico attack United States. 63. Count Zeppelin dies.

- 64. Bagdad taken by the British under Gen. Maude. 65. Russian revolution commences. 66. China severs diplomatic relations with Germany.

- 67. Russian Provisional Government pledges vigorous conduct of war. 68. Duke Michael decides to refuse to become czar.

- 69. Ribot forms new Cabinet in France. 70. German retreat ends at the Hindenburg line.

- 71. British rout the Turkish armies near Gaza. 72. President Wilson asks Congress to declare that Germany has been making war on United States.

- 73. Joint resolution passed by the Congress and Senate of United States, declaring war on Germany. 74. Austro-Hungary breaks diplomatic relations with United States.

- 75. Italy Ridge was captured by the Canadians. 76. Russia attempts to obtain separate peace with Germany.

- 77. Brazil severs relations with Germany. 78. Congress of Council of Workmen and Soldiers delegates assume control of Russia.

- 79. British commission, headed by Mr. Balfour, arrives in the United States. 80. Guatemala severs relations with Germany.

- 81. Gen. Petain appointed Chief of Staff in French armies. 82. Canadians fight terrible battle at Fresnoy, recapturing all ground taken by Germans a few days previous.

- 83. Gen. Pershing appointed to command the first American Expeditionary force to be sent to France. 84. Premier Lloyd George announces plans for Irish convention to allow Irishmen to draw up plans for future government of Ireland.

- 85. Of course, they failed to agree. 86. Austrians make unsuccessful drive into Italy. 87. British cruiser Hampshire sunk by mine. Lord Kitchener and his entire staff drowned.

- 88. Russians undertake successful offensive against Austrians. 89. British start great offensive known as the Battle of the Somme.

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YEARS OF THE MODERN

YEARS of the modern! years of the unperform'd!
Your horizon rises—I see it parting away for more august dramas.
I see not America only—I see not only Liberty's nation, but other nations preparing;
I see tremendous entrances and exits—I see new combinations—I see the solidarity of races;
I see that force advancing with irresistible power on the world's stage;
(Have the old forces, the old wars, played their parts? are the acts suitable to them closed?)
I see Freedom, completely arm'd and victorious, and very haughty, with Law on one side, and Peace on the other;
A stupendous Trio, all issuing forth against the idea of caste;
—What historic dénouements are these we so rapidly approach?
I see men marching and countermarching by swift millions;
I see the frontiers and boundaries of the old aristocracies broken;
I see the landmarks of European kings removed;
I see this day the People beginning their landmarks (all others give way);
—Never were such sharp questions ask'd as this day;
Never was average man, his soul, more energetic, more like a God;
Lo! how he urges and urges, leaving the masses no rest;
His daring foot is on land and sea everywhere—he colonizes the Pacific, the archipelagoes;
With the steamship, the electric telegraph, the newspaper, the wholesale engines of war,
With these, and the world-spreading factories, he interlinks all geography, all lands—
—What whispers are these, O lands, running ahead of you, passing under the seas?
Are all nations communing? is there going to be but one heart to the globe?
Is humanity forming, en-masse?—for lo! tyrants tremble, crowns grow dim;
The earth, restive, confronts a general divine war;
No one knows what will happen next—such portents fill the days and nights;
Years prophetic! the space ahead as I walk, as I vainly try to pierce it, is full of phantoms;
Unborn deeds, things soon to be, project their shapes around me;
This incredible rush and heat—this strange ecstatic fever of dreams, O years!
Your dreams, O year, how they penetrate through me! (I know not whether I sleep or wake!)
The perform'd America and Europe grow dim, retiring in shadow behind me,
The unperform'd, more gigantic than ever, advance, advance upon me.

WALT WHITMAN
(1819-1892)

FEW GOLFERS CAN SLICE OR PULL SHOT AT WILL

IT is practically every golfer's ambition, to be expert or duffer, to control the flight of the ball in greater or lesser degree, as he so pleases. It is true that there are few, if any, golfers on this mortal coil who could pass such an exacting test at this, although there are exponents of the game who do not find any great degree of difficulty in making the ball come round in its flight from right to left, or from left to right, as the case may be. On the other hand, those who rely on bringing off this class of shot are very few and far between.

There are many golfers who are quite adept at either the slice or pull, but who cannot quite master both. This is because their natural methods and style of play tend toward bringing the ball in its flight from right to left, or from left to right, as the case may be, and on account of this natural inclination they consequently find the greatest difficulty in ever attaining even a comparative mastery over the other form of stroke, which is strange to their natural methods. One well-known golfer, who has the reputation of seldom playing a straightforward game with his wooden clubs says in a sense it is a reputation well deserved, as he cannot resist the temptation of trying experiments with his wooden shots, and if he had to play every tee shot in a stereotyped manner, attempting to hit it so that it flew straight down the middle of the course, without deviating in any way from the correct line, he should certainly find that the game was losing a great degree of its charm. Woodenclub play and its possibilities are, to his mind far the most interesting and fascinating phase of golf.

It may be good and beneficial to know how to play these scientific wooden-club shots, but whether the advantage gained in playing them altogether compensates for the possibilities of disaster, is a question which, in the mind of many keen critics, is much open to doubt, and a goodly number of players are prone to spoil their game by too slavish adherence to what they consider the scientific method of playing strokes. Pulling at will and selling at will are all very well in their way, but little harm can come to the ball of the man who can consistently hit it down the centre of the course.

But when talking of scientific wooden-

club play, one must naturally assume that before attempting the intricacies of guiding the ball in its flight, the player has been through the rudiments of learning how to hit a ball straight down the middle of the course with at least a fair degree of accuracy, as unless he had he would be attempting the feat of running before he could even walk, and a goodly number of just average golfers have this failing.

If, however, the theory of pulling and slicing at will is not carried to too extreme lengths, they are useful adjuncts to one's repertoire of golfing strokes, as occasions do arise when the knowledge of the art is of considerable aid. The worst part about learning to play for a pull is the fact that it eventually becomes a habit so firmly ingrained into the golfer's system that he will find he cannot play a tee shot with a wooden club without trying for that pull. Such a method becomes as second nature to him, and he loses the art of being able to play a wooden shot any other way than by attempting to bring the ball in its flight from the right hand to the left-hand side of the course, and there are many occasions when it is extremely inadvisable to play the tee shot this way.

If not curbed within reason, therefore, the gift of being able to pull a wooden-club shot at will is on occasion an extremely useful possession, as well as a dangerous one. Many younger players, in their efforts to attain length, are apt to carry the cult to extremes, to the detriment of the other classes of strokes which have to be played with wooden implements.

There are those who believe that it is more beneficial for a golfer to know how deliberately to slice a shot than to know how to pull, as more occasions present themselves when a slice is of benefit than when the pull would be of service. The advantage of a slice arrives when a hazard has to be crossed and the hole is so close on the other side that there is little room on which to land.

Again there are numberless occasions when it is necessary that a wooden-club shot should be played in such a manner that the flight of the ball is high and the drop at the end of that flight more or less vertical. With the aid of an ideal stamp of lie for the playing of this shot, it is possible to play it in many ways, even with a pull, but if the lie is at all of a hanging variety, there is only one way in which the stroke may be successfully played, and that is by using a deliberate slice, as the ball must be made to rise quickly, and one cannot get the sphere to do this by playing with a pull.

Therefore, if a man is bent on mastering one or the other of the scientific wooden-club shots played respectively with a pull or a slice, let him learn the shot which comes round from left to right, as for every occasion on which it is beneficial to play with a pull, five or six opportunities are presented where it is advantageous to know how to use a slice.

The great art in the playing of these shots is really to know when it is advisable to attempt to make use of the knowledge, as there are really not so many times when it is absolutely necessary for anything but a straightforward shot. The majority of first-class golfers seldom attempt to play freak strokes, but they all have their own fancy methods, perhaps natural to their style.—The New York Evening Post.

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CONTROL OF WEED SEED IN CLOVER

While there are only a few kinds of weed seeds which are commonly found in red clover seed in quantities sufficient to cause it to be prohibited from sale under "The Seed Control Act," it is yet very necessary that the seed for sowing be as pure as possible. It is not easy to say how much damage to soil, and injury to live stock, may be caused by impurities in red clover seed. For this reason "Pamphlet S-2" prepared by the Dominion Seed Analyst, and just issued by the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, is one that should command wide and general attention from farmers. "The Seed Control Act" prohibits the sale of red clover seed if it contains more than 80 seeds of noxious weeds or 400 of all kinds of weed seeds per ounce. The pamphlet referred to, which can be had free on application to the Publications Branch, Ottawa, tells of the maximum number of weed seeds per ounce that are permitted in the different crops of timothy, red clover, alfalfa, and alsike, and describes with exactitude, the steps that are necessary to purify the seed. Information is given of the relative prevalence of weed seeds; of the method of eradication of weeds, as regards testing, and instructions for taking and sending to the Branch to be tested. A series of exact illustrations of the commonest weed seeds and of sieves necessary for their removal are given in the pamphlet.

PEACE—BUT NOT PLENTY

The end of the war has come, but Canada must not relax her efforts to increase the production of food. In addition to the Allies, whose productive powers have been hampered by the war and who need imports from this continent to build up a reserve, the people of the neutral nations must also be considered. Canada Food Board calls attention to the fact, also, that countries of the defeated enemy nations have also to be considered as in some cases millions of helpless people are facing starvation. Counting Russia, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria, the neutral countries, and France, Belgium, Italy, and Great Britain, a grand total of 250,000,000 people are short of food.

Canada will have a hungry market for her agricultural produce, and our greatest possible effort to maintain and increase production will be none too great.

PLANTS THAT POISON STOCK

It is impossible to say with exactitude how much damage results from cattle and live stock generally, eating poisonous plants. It is, however, certain that the waste thus caused amounts to serious proportions annually. Cattle, sheep, and swine are taken ill, and frequently die from trouble attributable to the consumption of poisonous plants when other things are supposed to have been the cause. If it were the custom in all cases of this kind to call in a veterinary surgeon to investigate it would be discovered in many instances that the consumption of poisonous plants was at the foundation. Some of these plants are common to every province in the Dominion, others are only to be found in sections of the country. The *Agricultural Gazette of Canada*, in the September and October numbers, deals with this matter in a very lucid way and supplies accounts of the most troublesome of these weeds in seven out of the nine provinces.

In the Maritime Provinces it is found that the plant known as Stinking Willie (*Senecio Jacobaea*), is the most dangerous and is known to have been the cause of the "Pictou County Cattle Disease." The injury resulting is not, however, from pasture but is caused from eating hay containing the plant. There are many other plants known to be, or supposed to be, poisonous to live stock; among them is the Fly Toad Stool (*Amanita Muscaria*) which is dangerous to pigs and cattle. Nature has given live stock the instinct to leave alone the majority of these poisonous plants, and when they are consumed it is usually because of the scarcity of other foods and intense hunger of the animals. Consequently it is apparent that more often than not, when live stock are disastrously affected by consuming any of these plants, the poison has come to them through feed supplied.

In Quebec the commonest of these poisonous plants is Wild Barley (*Hordeum jubatum*), Common Horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*), Ergot (*Claviceps purpurea*), and the aforementioned Stinking Willie. In *The Gazette* a long list of the objectionable plants is given with particulars of the locality where reported and the kind of stock affected.

Tommy, in the trenches—"Done much travelling in your day, Yank?" "Yankee—" "Quite some." "Tommy—" "Ever been to Berlin?" "Yankee—" "Not yet."—Yankee's Statesman.

FLAVOR-FULL

Undoubtedly there are degrees of flavor. Take Fruit for instance—you select an orange, and on eating it you find it to be flavory, certainly, but sharp—acid; choose another, a riper more matured fruit, and it is luscious, the flavor is mellowed and rounded—it is FLAVOR-FULL. Nature made a better job of the second orange. Exactly the same is true of Teas. Nature is not equally kind to all. It requires expert knowledge and continual care to select and combine FLAVOR-FULL Teas to produce the delicious cup obtained from KING COLE Orange Pekoe. If you love your cup of Tea, unusual pleasure awaits you in KING COLE Orange Pekoe.

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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 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 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 of arms."

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 Gaoler 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 debonaire 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 Waad." 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 brings 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."

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 will 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 Skelkov, 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."

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

Day of Week	Day of Month	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	H. Water a.m.	H. Water p.m.	L. Water a.m.	L. Water p.m.
Nov.	24 Sun	7:42	4:47	0:19	12:32	7:25	7:42
	25 Mon	7:44	4:46	1:16	1:28	8:26	8:38
	26 Tue	7:45	4:46	2:14	2:26	9:23	9:29
	27 Wed	7:46	4:45	3:12	3:28	10:14	10:18
	28 Thur	7:48	4:45	4:08	4:33	11:00	11:04
	29 Fri	7:49	4:44	4:59	5:29	11:43	11:46
	30 Sat	7:50	4:43	5:54	6:17	0:18	12:23

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	11 min.	11 min.
Fish Head	6 min.	8 min.
Wellsport, Campobello	8 min.	10 min.
Eastport, Me.	7 min.	13 min.
L'Etang Harbor	7 min.	13 min.
Lepreau Bay	9 min.	15 min.

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
CAMPBELL.
W. Hazen Carson, Sub Collector
NORTH HEAD.
Charles Dixon, Sub Collector
LORD'S COVE.
T. L. Treacart, Sub Collector
GRAND HARBOR.
D. I. W. McLaughlin, Prev. Officer
WILSON'S BEACH.
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

Following the removal of the ban against public gatherings by the Provincial Health Department, classes will be resumed at the
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.

The Board of Health Permits 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. GUPPILL,
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 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 Mail 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.

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