

**The Beacon**  
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ST. ANDREWS, N. B., CANADA.

Saturday, 7th September, 1918.

**PROGRESS OF THE WAR**

[August 29 to September 4]

ON the last day of the week under re-  
view the war entered the fiftieth  
month of its course, and the result of the  
week's hostilities was most satisfactory to  
the cause of the Entente Allies and gave  
rise to the hope that the end of the war  
may be not far off.

Again the Western front was the scene  
of the greatest activity, and again the  
Entente Allies continued effectively their  
steady pressure on the enemy, driving  
him back from positions in which he was  
strongly entrenched and which, for the  
most part, he stubbornly defended with  
all his available power. But over a front  
of nearly 150 miles in extent, from north  
of Ypres to the vicinity of Reims, the  
Teutons were driven from position after  
position, till at the week's close the Ar-  
mentières salient was nearly wiped out,  
Lens was occupied by the British, the  
Allies were within a few miles of Douai  
and Cambrai and near Ham, the French  
and Americans were within sight of Laon  
and had approached close to the western  
end of the Chemin des Dames. All the  
various nationalities of the Entente Allies  
participated in the great drive, though it  
would appear that the British and French  
were the most heavily engaged during the  
week. Among the British the Canadians  
seem to have played a brilliant and most  
successful part and added fresh laurels to  
their crown of glory. So rapid were the  
advances, no detailed results of the pro-  
gress made had been collated; but it is  
known that tremendous losses were in-  
flicted on the enemy in killed and wound-  
ed, many thousands of prisoners were cap-  
tured, and much booty secured. The Teu-  
tons succeeded in saving a larger portion  
of their big guns than in the preceding  
weeks' advances of the Allies, neverthe-  
less they lost not less than 200, besides  
vast numbers of machine guns and great  
quantities of munitions, of which they  
now seem to be greatly in need.

Little was reported during the week  
concerning the Austro-Italian campaign,  
and, apparently, no changes of conse-  
quence were effected.

In the Balkan campaign the French and  
Italians made considerable gains in Al-  
bania; and there was great activity in  
Serbia and Macedonia, the result of which  
was not fully apparent.

News from Russia, as usual, was not  
easy to understand. There seemed to be  
increasing evidence that the opposition to  
the Bolshevik régime was increasing  
rapidly, and that the anti-Bolsheviks of  
every faction were uniting in a common  
cause. All the representatives of the  
Allied Powers who had hitherto remained  
at Petrograd left that city, having secured  
a safe conduct *via* Finland and Sweden;  
but before their departure the British  
embassy was raided and looted and an  
attaché was killed. Anti-Bolsheviks,  
aided by Entente troops, had advanced  
75 miles south of Archangel, and the  
peasantry of the country traversed were  
rallying to their support. In Siberia the  
Czecho-Slovaks, aided by the Japanese  
and other Entente Allies, were gaining  
the upper hand, and had several success-  
ful encounters with the Bolshevik forces  
aided by German and Austrian released  
prisoners. It was said that the whole  
Trans-Siberian Railway, from the Volga  
eastward to Vladivostok, was under the  
control of the Czecho-Slovaks, who were  
rapidly repairing the damaged roadway  
and bridges. Thus the outlook in Russia,  
from an Entente point of view, was con-  
siderably brighter.

Except for the report of successful  
Arab raids on the Hedjaz Railway in  
Palestine, no news was forthcoming dur-  
ing the week of operations in the other  
theatres of the war. This does not mean  
inactivity, it only signifies that news is  
not being given out.

Again aerial operations played a con-  
spicuous part in the week's hostilities and  
contributed a large portion of success for  
the Allied cause. Remote Constantinople  
was raided on four consecutive nights,  
and great damage was inflicted by the  
Entente aviators.

German submarine activity seems to  
have been less in the week under review  
than usual, but it had not ceased, as the  
reports of marine disasters recorded  
under "News of the Sea" clearly indicate.  
We do not indulge in prophecy, but it is  
not possible to refrain from sounding a  
note of hopefulness for the speedy tri-  
umph for the cause of liberty. Another  
winter's campaign may be inevitable, but

if the success which has attended the  
arms of the Entente Allies for the past  
two months can be continued for two  
months more, then battles will be fought  
on German soil, and the horrors of war  
will so be brought home to the German  
people that they will be fain to cry "Hold,  
enough!"

**FINNAN HADDIES AND STEAM  
TRAWLERS**

AS is well known, the Staff of the  
Atlantic Biological Station at St.  
Andrews, at intervals in the past two  
or three years, has conducted experiments  
in curing and smoking Haddocks to pro-  
duce the very palatable Finnan Haddies  
of quality and flavor equal to the Scottish  
product. The experiments showed that  
the same results could be produced in St.  
Andrews as in Fidon, Kincardineshire,  
Scotland. Those who are familiar with  
both the genuine Scottish article and the  
imitation of it usually produced in the  
Maritime Provinces of Canada, know very  
well that the latter is generally inferior.  
There is no reason for this state of affairs,  
as the experiments of the Biological Staff  
have proved.

Then why is it, that, if Finnan Haddies  
of the quality and flavor of the best Scot-  
tish product can be produced here, there  
is not a regular and abundant supply ob-  
tainable? A small quantity only of  
Finnan Haddies is produced locally, and  
they are not usually up to the possible  
standard. An inquiry into the reason for  
the small production of this esteemed  
article of food in this locality elicits the  
information that the certain supply of  
Haddock in the local market is so small  
as to be not nearly sufficient to meet the  
demand for the fish in a fresh state; and  
that before an extensive business in cur-  
ing Finnan Haddies can be undertaken it  
will be necessary to make sure of a larger  
supply of fish.

The only way in which to secure a  
sufficient and constant supply of Haddock  
is to use steam trawlers, for the line fish-  
ermen alone cannot furnish the requisite  
quantity. Steam trawlers cost money,  
but they make money. Probably no in-  
vestment in any legitimate enterprise in  
any country yields better returns than in-  
vestments in steam trawlers. Then why  
is it that the people of St. Andrews, who  
are so largely interested in the fisheries  
in some form or other, have not com-  
bined to build, equip, and employ one or  
more steam trawlers? The only answer  
that can be given is, that no one here will  
take the matter up and do the canvassing  
necessary to bring it to a successful con-  
clusion. So far as a steam trawler is con-  
cerned, we have reason to believe that  
more than one-half the cost of one such  
vessel is ready for the asking, and the  
remainder should surely be easily obtain-  
able as soon as the matter is taken up in  
the right way by the right people.

A steam trawler could be built in St.  
Andrews as well as in any other place on  
the Atlantic seaboard. It is up to the  
people of the place to start the enterprise,  
and beyond doubt there is sufficient  
money available in the community to  
carry the undertaking through to a suc-  
cessful conclusion. We earnestly hope  
the matter will be taken up without delay,  
that the people most concerned will lose  
no time in getting the necessary capital  
subscribed and in arranging all the de-  
tails of the business. If the BEACON can  
be of any assistance in the matter, its  
services are at the disposal of those who  
take the business in hand. We would be  
very glad indeed to have the views of  
those who favor the suggested enterprise.  
The building of a steam trawler in St.  
Andrews would undoubtedly initiate a  
permanent industry of the kind, and it  
would develop a fish-curing business that  
would contribute enormously to the pros-  
perity of the place.

**THE WEEK'S ANNIVERSARIES**

September 7.—St. Evertius. Montreal  
surrendered to the British under Lord  
Amherst, 1760. Copenhagen surrendered,  
1807. Queen Elizabeth of England born,  
1533; James Thomson, Scottish poet,  
born, 1700; Buffon, French naturalist,  
born, 1707; Brazil declared its indepen-  
dence, 1822; Hannah More, English poet-  
ical and ethical writer, died, 1833; Pietro  
Mascagni, Italian composer, born, 1863;  
John Greenleaf Whittier, American poet,  
died, 1892.

September 8.—Nativity B. V. M. Sebastia-  
pol, 1856. Harvard College founded at  
Cambridge, Mass., 1636; New Amsterdam  
surrendered to the British, who named it  
New York, 1664; French Governor De  
Vaudreuil signed capitulation transferring  
Canada to the British, 1760; Coronation  
of William IV of England, 1831; Poles  
defeated at Warsaw by Russians 1831;  
Dr. Raphael Pumpelly, American geolo-  
gist, born, 1837; Garibaldi entered Naples,  
1860; Jan Kubelik, Bohemian violinist,  
born, 1880; Women granted franchise  
in New Zealand, 1893; Destruction of  
Galveston, Texas, by tidal wave, 1900.

September 9.—Flodden, 1513. Titian,  
Italian painter, died, 1575; The name  
"United States" first used by Congress,  
1776; Admiral Sir P. Brooke, British  
naval commander, of the *Shannon*, born,  
1776; Rt. Rev. R. C. Trench, Archbishop  
of Dublin, born, 1807; Count Leo Tolstoy,  
Russian philosopher and writer, born,  
1828; R. W. L. Tibbitts, Deputy Provin-  
cial Secretary of New Brunswick, born,  
1846; California admitted to statehood,

1850; Victor Emmanuel II proclaimed  
King of Italy, 1860; Conviction in France  
of Capt. Dreyfus, 1899.

September 10.—Pinky, 1547. Nova Scotia  
granted to Sir William Alexander, 1621;  
Deportation of the Acadians by the Brit-  
ish, 1755; Mungo Park, Scottish explorer  
in Africa, born, 1771; Elias Howe, Jr.,  
American inventor, patented first sewing  
machine, 1846; Poultney Bigelow, Amer-  
ican traveller and historian, born, 1855;  
Empress Elizabeth of Austria assassinat-  
ed, 1897.

September 11.—Stirling Bridge, 1297.  
Drogheda, 1639. Malplaquet, 1709. Bran-  
dywine, 1777. Marne, 1914. Mohammed,  
founder of Islam, born, 570; David Ricar-  
do, English political economist, died, 1823;  
Revolt in Hungary, 1848; Major-General  
Sir Julian Byng, British military leader,  
born, 1862; Great Fire at New Westmin-  
ster, B. C., 1897.

September 12.—Dr. Richard J. Gatling,  
American, inventor of the gun which  
bears his name, born, 1818; Charles Dud-  
ley Warner, American writer, born, 1829;  
Hon. W. H. Thorne, Canadian Senator,  
born, 1844; Rt. Hon. Herbert H. Asquith,  
former British Prime Minister, born, 1852;  
Sir George H. Perley, acting Agent Gen-  
eral for Canada in London, born, 1857;  
Cornelius Vanderbilt, American railway  
magnate, died, 1899.

September 13.—Capture of Quebec, 1759,  
and death of General Wolfe, 1759. Balti-  
more, 1814. Tel-el Kebir, 1882. Michael  
de Montaigne, French essayist, died, 1562;  
Commodore John Barry, American naval  
commander, died, 1803; Rt. Hon. Charles  
James Fox, British statesman, died, 1806;  
General John Joseph Pershing, command-  
ing American troops in France and Flan-  
ders, born, 1860; Rev. Charles W. Gordon,  
("Ralph Connor") Canadian divine and  
novelist, born, 1860; Canadian Pacific  
Railway lines opened for business, 1886;  
Official annexation of the Transvaal pro-  
claimed by Lord Roberts, 1900.

**A JUDGE OF WINE**

YEARS AND VINTAGE YEARS

ALL other wines are as nothing com-  
pared with this supreme effort of  
the iron-ore formation in the upper  
reaches of the Douro.

My friend who said this is nearly 90,  
and has preserved unimpaired the most  
instructed palate in Western Europe.  
Not a *nuance* can elude him. He has as  
fine an eye for the color of a claret, as  
fine a nose for the perfume, as Disraeli  
himself, but this peculiar subtlety lies in  
the direction of the splendid wine that  
the Alto-Douro has given us in abundance  
for more than two centuries. As he sat  
at the head of his mahogany table on a  
fine evening last week, and held his glass  
against the light, revolving delicately its  
antique pattern, he looked very like his  
stately ancestor hanging on the wall, who  
laid down the exquisite wine that he was  
drinking. It was his penultimate bottle  
of the wondrous wine of 1820.

"I have been," he continued, "in the  
*Quinta* where this wine was grown; a  
wonderful wild spot where one hardly  
meets a man for miles. From there I  
walked on, and at last looked down into  
poor distracted Spain. But the *Quinta*  
of the 1820 wine was the very home of  
peace and quietude. A miraculous wine!  
I am keeping the last bottle to celebrate  
the return of peace and to welcome in the  
new age that I shall not see. But this  
bottle we are drinking to the men of  
Portugal who are in the field."

"My father," he went on, after refilling  
the two glasses, "was with Wellington,  
and learnt to love Portugal and its wines  
even the mighty black green wine that  
the peasants drink in great coarse tumb-  
lers. So he laid down enough and to  
spare of the great vintages. The 'Thirty-  
four' was a fine, an admirable, wine,  
delicate and worthy, but it was not, and  
certainly to-day is not, comparable with  
the rare virtues of the wine of 1820.  
There is only one wine comparable with  
that, of which, if you will be so very good  
as to bear with an old man, I will tell you  
directly. The later wines, in my judg-  
ment, are all inferior. You will hear  
much said about the vintage of 1847. In  
my view that was a wine lacking in all  
the greater aspects of a superb year. It  
was a powerful wine, with a curious and  
almost pungent flavor. It took many  
years to reach its prime, and never at-  
tained to any rare perfection. It still  
retains the defects of its youth. Now,  
the chief virtue of age is that it should  
drop the dross of youth in developing  
fundamental qualities as the result of ex-  
perience. That should be the case with  
man, and is the test of man and wine  
alike. In my humble judgement the vin-  
tage of 1847 never grew up. And what is  
true of that wine is probably true of most  
of the later wines, though I am bound to  
say that the wine of 1851 has still some  
possibilities if it is carefully reworked.

"And talking of corks," he went on as  
he took a final half-glass of the sacred  
wine of 1820, "has it ever occurred to you  
how greatly indebted the world has been  
to that old priest of the Abbey of Haut  
Villers who introduced about the year  
1700 the use of corks? It is true that he  
applied his discovery to what an old  
writer called 'good, old, dry, orthodox  
claret,' but he made the preservation of  
port possible. Blessed be his memory,  
I have often wondered that the late Mr.  
Browning, who noticed that eminent  
Roman ecclesiastics drink excellent wine  
never wrote about Dom Perignon. But  
that is by the way.

"I promised to tell you of an old wine

which perhaps equals, perhaps excels,  
this wine. I do not refer to the rare  
eighteenth-century wines of Madeira,  
wines that will not recur. The wine  
which is in my mind is a blended port of  
the rarest quality. The basis is the not  
inconsiderable vintage of 1815, the Water-  
loo port. To this wine was added, in a  
noble vat, wine from each famous vintage  
that succeeded. A great deal of the wine  
of 1820 was mingled with that of 1815.  
By 1854 there was ample room for a sub-  
stantial addition of that delicate, noble  
wine. In 1847, again, there was room,  
and again in 1851, 1854, and 1870. This  
rare blend combines the virtues of the  
famous years, and has succeeded in neu-  
tralizing their defects. It is a wine in  
which Nature achieved a great purpose,  
for, believe me, the master of my college  
stated in my hearing that no such port  
had ever been known before. He, you  
will admit," said the old gentleman as he  
rose from the table, "ought to have  
known. He was the greatest judge of  
port in Europe. Great as was his reputa-  
tion as a scholar, immortal his worth as a  
theologian, profound as he was as a  
mathematician, acute as he was as a  
moralist, these qualities were entirely  
forgotten at his death in the general  
regret for the dissolution of so supreme a  
critic of old wine.

"But you must remember," he went on  
as he put on his pince-nez, straightened  
himself, and looked at the portrait of his  
father, who had served under Wellington,  
"that a man cannot be a good man, a  
good wine unless he is a good man. The  
qualities which are required are not only  
good qualities, but are qualities which ex-  
hibit a delicacy of mind and a balance of  
judgment which must react in other  
ways on an expectant world. I have  
never been able to achieve my own  
standard of judgement, but there is, I am  
convinced, a philosophy of old wine better  
than that of Omar."—*The Times*.

STOP—LOOK—LISTEN  
I absolutely must—if a possible thing—  
sell my entire stock of Boots, Shoes, Rub-  
bers and Rubber Boots, on or before Dec-  
ember 31st, and in order to do so, I am  
making my prices as low as possible.  
Ladies' High White Canvas \$2. Low  
White Canvas, Rubber Sole, \$1.50. Ladies'  
Blue and Black Velvet Button Shoes, also  
Ladies' Patent Leather Shoes in Button  
and Lace, \$2.50 while they last.  
Ladies' Extra High Tops, latest style and  
colors, in high heels and medium low  
heels, \$5 to \$6. Ladies' Rubbers, all heels,  
\$1.  
Men's Hip Boots \$7, Hip \$6. Boys,  
Boots \$5. Youths' Boots \$4. Children's \$2.  
Men's Rubbers \$1.25 up, Boys' \$1.75 and  
\$1.00. Youths' \$1.75, Girls' \$1.75 and \$1.00,  
Child's \$1.75.  
Men's Canvas Oxfords, Rubber Soles  
and Heels, \$1.25, Ladies' \$1.25.  
Men's Fancy Dress Shoes with Invisi-  
ble Eyelets, Fibre Soles and Heels, new  
Dark Brown or Chocolate Color, \$5.  
Men's and Boys' Fancy Dress Shoes,  
New Tony Red Color, Fibre Soles and  
Heels, \$6.50 per pair.  
I am the only agent and collector for  
Singer Sewing Machines for Eastport,  
Lubec, and vicinity, and machines have  
advanced in price, so if you want a Sewing  
Machine, just get my prices before you  
buy a machine from anyone else for  
my price may be just quite a little bit  
lower. I have a Drop Head Singer Sew-  
ing Machine, in good running order, the  
Cabinet is not very fancy, but the machine  
will work as good as any, and the  
price for cash is only \$22. Another one  
with better looking Cabinet, this is a Sing-  
er also, in first class condition, for cash  
\$30. A few Box Top Machines, different  
makes, in good condition, \$5, \$7 and \$10.  
I keep Shuttles, Bobbins, Belts, Oil, Sides,  
Thread Take Ups, Bobbin Winders, every-  
thing for the Singer right on hand. Need-  
les, Belts, Oil, for any make sewing mach-  
ine, including New Williams and Ray-  
mond.

I keep a good assortment of New Sing-  
er Sewing Machines on hand, and I can  
make you special cash prices on any I  
have.  
Telephone 42-3. 3 ply Roofing \$3.

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Beyond Post Office  
131 WATER STREET EASTPORT, MAINE.

When you come to the  
St. Stephen Fair will be  
your chance to buy your  
**WINTER  
COAT**

at a special price made  
only for Fair week.

A special exhibit of Ladies'  
SILK DRESSES at wholesale  
prices.

Our whole season's purchase  
of Ladies' SWEATERS is now on  
hand. Also BLANKETS, UNDER-  
WEAR, SHAKER FLANNELS.

**C. C. GRANT**  
ST. STEPHEN

**ONLY 30 DAYS**  
We must clear out the balance of our stock before the first of October,  
and are offering astonishing BARGAINS in Men's and Boy's SHOES, Wom-  
en's RUBBERS, Men's SHIRTS and COLLARS, Balbriggan UNDERWEAR,  
in 1 and 2 piece suits, White OVERALLS, HATS and CAPS; a few SUITS  
and RAINCOATS left.  
Money is only worth what it will buy, but in these Bargains it doubles  
its value.  
**R. A. STUART & SON**  
ST. ANDREWS, August 24th, 1918.

We have put on our Counter some special  
bargains in  
**DINNER SETS  
AND TEA SETS**  
These Dinner Sets are \$8.75, 9.75 & 10.00,  
which, at the present prices, are give  
aways.  
Call and See them while they  
last.  
**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 build-  
ing, 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**  
Mr. James  
St. John, was  
Mrs. A. Ro-  
dren, Harry  
Mrs. Harry C.  
Mr. and M.  
Toronto on M.  
Mr. and M.  
Robert, are vi-  
Worrell in St.  
Mr. and M.  
Mr. Victor  
Laconia W. F.  
with Mr. and  
Miss Mollie  
Reed, has retu-  
Miss Ruth  
visiting Mrs.  
to Woodstock.  
Mr. and M.  
been spending  
Andrews at the  
Mrs. Frank  
Stephen, were  
Miss Floren-  
guest of Miss  
turned to her  
Mrs. Charles  
Hibbard and  
spending the s-  
G. F. Hibbard,  
for their home  
Miss Freda  
Miss Elsie Fin-  
Montreal.  
Miss Emma  
visit to St. Ste-  
Mr. Donald S.  
ing his grand-  
Stuart, return-  
night last.  
Mrs. Harold  
turned to Mon-  
The Misses  
Laura Handy  
holiday at their  
Mr. M. N. C.  
on Tuesday.  
Mr. S. B. Cl-  
his vacation w-  
Clarke, return-  
Mrs. Ben Ha-  
in St. John.  
Mr. Roy She-  
who have been  
have returned.  
Mrs. Hazen  
Hospital in Cal-  
Capt. H. P.  
Hospital, Freder-  
in town.  
Mr. Albert  
dinner and card  
Capt. O'Neill.  
Mr. Fred Cou-  
ing friends in to-  
on Sunday.  
Mr. John Don-  
his mother, M.  
Sunday.  
Mrs. M. N. C.  
Miss Margare-  
New River.  
The younger  
Chamcook Lal-  
last.  
Mrs. W. D. F.  
visiting Lady T.  
Miss Bertha Y.  
end in Rolling-  
Mrs. Milton He-  
Mr. Charlie  
end in Frederic-  
Miss Mamie  
Fredericton w-  
Provincial Nor-  
Miss Marie D.  
Douglas spent  
Me.  
Mr. Selwyn C.  
played at Miss F.  
S. O. S. move-  
months, return-  
on Saturday last.  
Mrs. Carl Col-  
father, Mr. Geo.  
Tuesday evening  
ton, Vt.  
Mrs. P. G. Har-  
in Woodstock, N.  
Mrs. J. A.  
Norine Cunning-  
are the guests of  
Mrs. Theodor  
St. Stephen.  
Mr. and Mrs.  
spent the week-  
Mrs. Owen Rigby  
Sgt. Sumner  
is visiting his fam-  
Mr. G. W. Bab-  
Fredericton.  
Mrs. Westwor-  
the guest of her  
Florence O'Hallo-  
Mr. MacMon-  
to take up his du-  
Prince Arthur Sc-  
A son was bor-  
lane, of Bayside,  
Mr. and Mrs.  
their annual visit  
Me.  
Dr. Keistead, to  
Brunswick, who  
Church on Sunda

Advertising Pays---Try a Beacon Adv.