

## NOVA SCOTIA BLAZED THE TRAIL IN TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Maritime Provinces Owe Much to Prof. Sexton, Who Has Evolved a Splendid System—The Military Hospital Commission Following Closely His Methods in the Re-establishing of the Disabled Soldiers.

(Staff Correspondent.)

Halifax, May 25.—Since the Nova Scotia government founded the technical college at Halifax and established a system of technical education for the province at large, hardly ten years ago, over 15,000 persons have taken advantage of the courses of instruction thus provided, and latterly the Military Hospitals' Commission, which is charged by the Dominion government with the duty of providing disabled soldiers with vocational re-training, has found the Nova Scotia Technical College of great assistance in carrying on its peculiar and important work. Had it not been for the Nova Scotia experiment in technical education, which has enabled the Military Hospitals' Commission to command the services of Professor Sexton, the commission would have found it difficult to organize and conduct a system of vocational training and re-training in the Maritime Provinces, such as would have served the purpose in view with an efficiency at all comparable with the work being done, say, in Ontario where a system of technical education was inaugurated nearly a generation ago. Principal Sexton's knowledge of industrial conditions in these provinces, his understanding of the needs of their young men, and his experience as an educationalist, have been invaluable in the work of providing intensive training to fit our partially disabled soldiers to find their place in peaceful pursuits.

Mr. B's Disability.

Some 1,200 disabled soldiers of the Maritime Provinces are eligible for vocational training under the scheme which has been worked out by the Military Hospitals' Commission. While undergoing training they are paid a maintenance allowance, and the period of the training may last six or eight months, dependent upon the physical condition of the soldier, or other circumstances. After an intensive course of training in the schools which are operated under the Hospital Commission's auspices, the ex-soldier is sent into shop or factory, where the employer undertakes to provide him with opportunities of acquiring proficiency in his chosen pursuit, and after a few months of shop training he usually slides over on to the payroll. Where possible arrangements are made to provide the soldier with vocational training near his home. In St. John, for instance, those who wish to follow a business career are given instruction in a business school; those who wish to learn a trade are given instruction and training of which Professor Sexton has a high opinion. For some kinds of instruction and training New Brunswick soldiers have to be sent to the Halifax school, a reflection upon the educational facilities of New Brunswick of which the people of the province have no reason to be proud. There is little doubt that the soldiers of Nova Scotia, who have been injured in the war will on the whole be better fitted to resume the battle of life than those of New Brunswick, not because of any fault of the Hospital Commission or its vocational training staff, but because of the more general appreciation of the value of vocational training in the latter province. In Nova Scotia the soldier knows better how vocational training will affect his prospects; he is more amenable to the advice or expert as to the choice of calling for which he is fitted; and he knows better how to take advantage of his opportunities.

Choosing an Occupation.

While the vocational officers advise

the soldier as to the vocation in which he might be successful, the man himself is permitted to make the choice. When disabilities are not such as to make necessary a new occupation the man is kept as closely as possible to his pre-war occupation, in order that his previous training may serve him in good stead. Owing to the specialization of industry it is usually possible to give a man training fitting him for positions where the demand upon his physical powers will be less and his responsibilities and remuneration greater, or to shift him side-wise into a parallel occupation where his physical disabilities will not be a handicap of any consequence.

In most cases, the first part of a man's training, which may cover three to six months, is spent in a technical school or college where he is instructed in the mathematics, science, drawing, shop practice, and theoretical knowledge necessary for proficiency in his occupation," said Professor Sexton, to your correspondent. "Much attention is given to practical work from the outset, for it is a vocational training course and not a technical course in the usual sense that is provided. It might be argued that the period of training is too short in which to adequately learn a trade. But in the case of a boy who enters an apprenticeship at sixteen years, there is usually a period during which he merely orients himself to the trade, sweeping floors, running messengers, etc., and then makes a start with the proper tools. Ordinarily he receives little attention or instruction from the journeyman or foreman; they are too busy meeting the demands upon themselves for production. And the employer in the modern factory has little or no personal relation with an apprentice. Often an apprentice is kept working indefinitely at a machine-tending job, because it pays to keep him there. Except in unusual circumstances the young man must pick up a trade by observation, and often arrives at a journeyman's rating, mainly because he has spent the required time in the trade.

Intensive Training.

"But with the disabled soldier, the conditions are much more favorable. In most instances he is being trained in an industry with which he is familiar. He is used to organized industry. He is an adult and learns faster. He is disabled and knows that he must absorb enough proficiency in a given period to enable him to earn a living for himself, and often for six or seven dependents. He has the most efficient instruction that can be provided. In industry he is given reference, assistance and consideration from both workmen and employer. With the extreme specialization now prevailing he can learn the fundamentals of a trade and then train himself to be a specialist in a shorter time than it takes to learn a whole trade.

"Some of the men show a surprising capacity; at the end of their course not a few are more proficient than the average workmen. The explanation of this is probably the fact that many never before had an opportunity to really learn a trade for which they had an aptitude and into which they could put their hearts. This plan of intensive training has fully justified itself by the results. Nearly all of those who have finished their courses are now in positions where their training counts and a majority are receiving better wages than they did in pre-war days after making allowance for increased prices. Even the

trade unions recognize the value of this training; in some cases disabled soldiers who have been trained under this system are admitted to full membership in unions to which they have not been previously eligible within a year of commencing their education.

"The vocational officers deal with each disabled soldier individually. His general intelligence, knowledge, ambition and physical capacity are considered with relation to his future occupation, and if there are no facilities for training him, or for which he is best fitted, a method of giving him the training needed is worked out. In some trades, such as garment making, upholstering, etc., the theoretical content of the course of instruction is small, and in such cases arrangements are made to apprentice the man in the trade itself for the whole course of training. The vocational officers are careful to see that the soldier is placed with employers who will give him proper attention, and assist him to acquire proficiency in the shortest possible time."

Some idea of the extent and importance of the work of retraining disabled soldiers in the Maritime Provinces may be gathered from the fact that there are over 130 occupations for which instruction and practical training are provided.

Professor Sexton is of the opinion that the lessons learned and experience gained in work of retraining disabled soldiers for peace vocations will be of great value in the future development of the whole system of technical education and vocational training. Not only have the vocational officers learned a lot about the possibilities of this kind of education, but employers and workmen generally have had their interest aroused by what is being done for the soldier, and by what the soldier after taking the courses of instruction is able to do for himself. In these provinces the average employer and workman has been indifferent to the cause of technical and vocational training; only those who have travelled about a bit and had opportunities to see the effect of such education upon industrial progress in other places have realized its value, and these, especially in New Brunswick, have not been able to overcome the inertia of indifference prevailing among the mass of the people. But the interest which the requirements of industrial progress was slow to prompt is now being rapidly engendered by the necessity and duty of training young men disabled in their country's cause to take their places in the reconstruction of civil life.

## W. S. Harkins Tells of the Aviators

Was in Newfoundland While Hawker, Grievs, Raynham and Morgan Were Making Ready for Their "Hop Off."

W. S. Harkins arrived in Moncton with his theatrical company on Friday morning, and was in St. John's, Nfld., filling an engagement during the period that Hawker, Grievs, Raynham and Morgan, the aviators, were getting ready for their "hop off" on the long voyage across the Atlantic. The aviators were frequent visitors to the theatre to enjoy the productions by the Harkins players and had many conversations with the well-known theatrical man.

Speaking to a Moncton Transcript reporter, Mr. Harkins said he one day asked Morgan, "Why do you want to take such a chance in an undertaking such as this?" "If we win the war over the ocean, we also win a place in history and everlasting glory," Morgan replied. "It is 2,000 miles across and only two miles down," the aviator added ironically. The latter Mr. Harkins describes as the most daring of the group, with Hawker a close

## THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA DECIDES MOST IMPORTANT CASE

That of Levi Downey Against Commissioners of Sewers for Parish of Hopewell is Decided in Favor of Defendants—Case of Interest in Albert and Westmorland Counties as it Involved Powers of Boards by Which Large Areas of Marsh Are Administered.

The case of Levi Downey against the commissioners of sewers for the Parish of Hopewell, James C. Wright, William McAlmon, John E. Bishop and Charles N. O'Regan, as defendants representing proprietors of marsh lands in districts Nos. 3, 4 and 5 in that parish, which has just been decided by the Supreme Court of Canada in favor of the defendants, is a case of much interest in the counties of Albert and Westmorland as it involved the powers of the boards by which large areas of marsh are administered. The action was brought in 1915 by the plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all other creditors of the marsh commissioners. The plaintiff claimed that he recovered a balance of \$112.24 upon a note given in December, 1903, for a larger amount. He also claimed \$400.35 for work done and materials supplied in the rebuilding of what is known as the Boyd Dyke in 1909.

Before the commencement of the action the elections of commissioners for the several districts had gone by default and there were no commissioners. Eventually all the districts withdrew from the jurisdiction by permission of the County Council of Albert.

The plaintiff claimed that work done on the Boyd Dyke represented only a portion of the outstanding claims, other workmen and persons who had supplied materials having claims amounting to several thousand dollars. The action was therefore brought for the purpose of contesting the right of this class of persons to recover.

The contention of the defendants was that the Boyd Marsh never formed a district under the jurisdiction of the commissioners and that the meaning of the Marsh Lands Act was that such a district as the Boyd Marsh was not a district under the jurisdiction of the commissioners to the extent that he was asked to do so by the proprietors of the Boyd Marsh from time to time. The commissioners, however, had asserted their right to deal with the Boyd Marsh as within their jurisdiction and in consequence might be considered as having created an abode for the protection of the Boyd Marsh itself and also of other marshes which might be behind it. The defendants contended that this expenditure would have been virtually useless as there were other marshes not under the jurisdiction of the commissioners which had not kept up their dykes and the care of the Boyd Dyke alone would not afford the protection. They also contended that it was a waste of money to unload upon them a portion of the cost of work done for the benefit of other proprietors. Eventually the commissioners failed to make any assessment upon any of the districts.

In 1911, three commissioners were elected, of whom two, Byron Peck and Wm. J. McGorman, were sworn into office. Grievs, he states, was the most thoughtful and seemed to worry over the prospects of success. When he left St. John's, Mr. Harkins said, the aviators were not contemplating a start that day, but the seeming chance because of the let up in the bad weather, and the patriotic desire of all four to beat the Americans, caused them to change their minds suddenly and stake all in an attempt to bridge the Atlantic before the American aviators left the Azores for Portugal on the last lap of their journey to Europe.

While there, Mr. Harkins stated, he one day gave Morgan a gold piece that he had carried around for some years as a token of good luck. The show man added that he felt the piece of gold had brought Morgan good luck, as he had fallen in the sea, and as he had fallen in the sea, it stood, otherwise he would in all probability be at the bottom of the sea by now.

Mr. Harkins speaks highly of the citizens of St. John's. While there he had the honor of being the guest of the Governor to dinner. The following letter, given him by Edwin Cleary, war correspondent for the London Daily Express, who was at St. John's watching for the flight in the interests of his paper, is highly prized, inasmuch as it also contains a testimonial from all four of the aviators who while awaiting the opportunity to get away on their flight, attended the theatre where the Harkins players were billed on numerous occasions:

St. John's, May 7, 1919.

Dear Mr. Harkins—I cannot allow you to leave here without thanking you for the many enjoyable evenings your excellent plays and splendid music have given me. The frequent attendance of Messrs. Grievs, Morgan and Raynham must afford you pleasant evidence of the many happy hours you have contributed during the long wait upon the inclement weather has persistently visited on us. May you everywhere continue to enjoy the great success you enjoyed in St. John's.

EDWIN CLEARY.

CANADIAN CLUB EXECUTIVE.

A number of new members were elected at a meeting of the Canadian Club executive, held on Friday afternoon at the office of Sir James Daugherty. The following are new members: F. M. Keator, C. G. Keator, J. W. Ryan, R. L. Daniel, W. W. Woods, M. M. McPhail, A. F. deForest, T. M. Bell, J. Garson, G. Morris, S. C. Young, H. J. Northing, W. R. White, Rev. E. P. McI. Smith, Rev. George Morris, F. C. Beattie.

The following delegates were appointed to attend the meeting in connection with Vocational Training to be held this evening at the Board of Trade rooms: M. E. Agar, A. M. Belding, Dr. H. S. Bridges, William Bradie, W. F. Burditt, W. S. Fisher, George W. Flemming, John D. Howe, C. Percy Humphrey, Charles McDonald, Louis Simms.

## BROTHER AND SISTER DROWN IN CREEK NEAR SUSSEX

Fateful and Unhappy Ending to a Family's Holiday Recreation.

Special to The Standard.

Sussex, May 25.—Great excitement and sorrow prevailed about Sussex yesterday when it was learned that Clarence Dobson, aged eleven, and Lillian Dobson, aged nine years, son and daughter of Silas Dobson, a carpenter of this place, lost their lives by drowning in Trout Creek, near the outskirts of the town. In company with their father and his housekeeper, Mrs. Kincaid, the little ones were enjoying an outing and fishing trip during the holiday.

About five o'clock in the afternoon the father was fishing the creek some distance from where his son and daughter were. Mrs. Kincaid was made and the children were found by drowning in Trout Creek, near the outskirts of the town. In company with their father and his housekeeper, Mrs. Kincaid, the little ones were enjoying an outing and fishing trip during the holiday.

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The case was heard before Mr. Justice White in October, 1915, and the learned judge delivered a very exhaustive judgment, holding that the defendants were properly made and assessed. He also held that it was within the power of the court to order a receiver to be appointed who would be capable of extending the powers which the commissioners could have exercised under the Act and that such receiver should collect from the proprietors of the Marsh Lands embraced in the districts the assessments which had already been made against them and which remained unpaid. He held that by the judgment of the Supreme Court the question of the Boyd Dyke had already been settled and that it constituted a part of the district under the jurisdiction of the commissioners.

The defendants appealed from this decision to the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, which in June, 1917, dismissed the appeal. Sir Ezekiel MeLeod, C. J. and Judge Grimmer holding that Judge White's decision was correct. Judge Crockett dissented, being of opinion that the rate had not been made by a majority of the commissioners and that this was fatal to the action. Some of the defendants took an appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada, where the case was argued in February last. During the argument the court seemed much impressed with the view taken by Mr. Justice Crockett and decision has lately been given in accordance with that view. The defendants are now successful in all the courts and this protracted litigation has come to an end.

M. G. Teed, K. C. and J. P. H. Teed, represented the plaintiff, and John B. Baxter, K. C. and M. B. Dixon, K. C. the defendants.

REPLIED TO TOAST.

At a banquet recently given by the Young Liberal-Conservative Club at the Queen Hotel in honor of Premier Arsenault the toast to the Maritime Provinces was responded to by Hon. B. F. Smith, Carleton county, N. B.

ST. JOHN'S EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

Monday night, May 26th, Board of Trade rooms, 8:15, Daylight time.

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## FOOD

of good quality, not eaten, is wasted. An unpalatable dish is rejected. Hundreds of tasteless dishes can be made enjoyable by the use of the celebrated

**LEA & PERRINS**  
SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE  
"The World's Greatest Condiment."

## BIG CELEBRATION AT ST. STEPHEN VICTORIA DAY

Military and Civic Parades, Horse Racing, Ball Games and Band Concerts Make up Day's Programme.

and a ball game at the Park in the St. Stephen, May 25.—Victoria Day was very well celebrated in this place with a programme conducted by the G. W. V. A. The Calais City Band furnished music for a concert in the morning and throughout the day. A military and civic parade in the forenoon was followed by horse racing. Special to The Standard.

Principal interest centered in the race between H. R. Hanley's trotter Evelyn B. driven by her owner, and Bert McBride's pacer Suskin, driven by W. N. Pease. Evelyn B. won first heat in 1:11; the others going to Suskin in 1:06, 1:06 1/2 and 1:07, very good time for the first start of the season. They never separated by a full length in any part of any heat.

In Class "C" Monsko won in straight heats from Little Moments. Many Helr and Rose Litzgo, best time 1:11.

Class "B" was won by Nuthin, defeating Ben Bourbon and Todd, Jr.; best time 1:19.

A very snappy and interesting ball game was won by St. Stephen from Milltown, by a score of 4 to 2.

The day closed with a band concert at the Queen Hotel and a dance in Oddfellows' Hall.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS HERE.

C. A. Hayes, vice president and general manager of the C. N. R., accompanied by George Stephen, freight traffic manager at Toronto, and other officials spent Friday in the city looking over the facilities. They were entertained by Mayor Hayes at luncheon at noon. During his visit Mr. Hayes announced their intention of developing trade along the Valley Railway and making that a part of the transcontinental system.

## DEMONSTRATION OF



COME to our store any day this week and learn about Klim and how it can cut your milk costs. See for yourself how convenient it is. Taste and prove its genuineness by its natural unchanged flavor.

Come! You'll acquire a new idea of milk, and learn how to get milk food at lowest cost.

The uses of Klim will be demonstrated here.

**E. R. & H. C. ROBERTSON**  
11-15 Douglas Avenue.  
Phones Main 8461, 3462.

## The Rest Cure

"HOW are you this morning?"  
"I am not very well, and I do not see why I ever came to this place."

"Why, this is a fine place to take the rest cure, and that is what your doctor has prescribed."

"Well, it is no rest for me, for I have too much time to think and to worry. I could not get any sleep last night, and I know I shall never get better here."

"Most people like it here."

"Perhaps they do if there is nothing the matter with them. But if their nerves were in such a condition as mine they would be about as miserable as I am. I wish I had stayed home and used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, that is what some of my friends advised."

"Why not use it here. I know lots of people who have been cured by using it, and the rest will surely help some."

"That sounds to me like a good idea. Now you just get me half a dozen boxes at the drug store and we will try it out. If it will only steady my nerves so I can rest and sleep I am sure that I shall soon be better."

"I know that it will help you, for I have watched so many cases in which it was used and never saw a failure yet."

"And I was told about it often enough before I left home, but thought I had to have more expensive treatment. They will have the joke on me if the Nerve Food cures me, but we will give it a chance, anyway."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.75, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto. On every box of the genuine you will find the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., the famous Receipt Book author.

## Working Success

men who do things learned that it pays to the part; that choosing es that carry the mark access helps the wearer

Century Brand

our other makes are kind; they'll help you the real thing wins time.

waist-steam for young; other models for age man.

our's, 68 King St.

account of soldiers' first outfit

THE WEATHER

o, Ont., May 25.—Pine, decid weather continues through-out, and the temperature has considerably in Western Ontario shows have o-day in eastern Ontario, and in is falling in the Maritime

and maximum tempera-

Rupert, . . . . . 42 62  
Arv., . . . . . 50 54  
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ne—Strong winds and moder-  
at west and northwest; cool;  
at first, then clearing.

STENOGRAPHER WHO  
THE REMINGTON and how  
te it knows that for actual  
all the others in looks  
city.

ne Fraser, J. A. Little, Mgr.,  
Street, St. John, N. B.

BORN.

On May 21, 1919 to Mr. and  
well Smith, a son.

DIED.

Suddenly, in this city, on the  
25th inst., James Thomas Duke, son  
late James and Sarah Duke,  
one brother and three sis-  
ters.

SON—At Grey's Mills, Kings  
ay 25, James Alban, eldest  
Wesley and Ida M. Patterson.

26—In this city, on Satur-  
ay 24, Charles M. Bortwick,  
30th year of his age, leaving  
n, one sister and three  
sons to mourn.

Tuesday afternoon, at 2:30,  
one church.

In this city, on the 25th  
anny Elizabeth, widow of the  
mes Tibbits, of Fredericton,  
funeral hereafter.

On the 24th instant, Annie  
beloved wife of Mr. Chas. Ross  
in, in this city, leaving, be-  
re husband, two daughters,  
and Mildred, to mourn.

From her late residence, 30  
street East, on Tuesday  
ock (daylight time).

Fletcher's

RIA

and which has been  
borne the signature of  
a made under his per-  
sion since its infancy.

Just-as-good" are but  
danger the health of  
against Experiment.

TORIA

Castor Oil, Paregoric,  
pleasant. It contains  
narcotic substance. Its  
an thirty years it has  
constipation, flatulency,  
g Feverishness arising  
mach and Bowels, aids  
thy and natural sleep,  
s Friend.

RIA ALWAYS

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30 Years

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YORK CITY.