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ENOCH PRATT BALTO.

NEWSY LOCAL PARAGRAPHS.

Items of Interest Culled From Our Neighboring Towns.

WHAT IS HAPPENING DAILY

Items That Will Interest Most of Our Readers.

The tuberculosis dispensary at Milford has twenty patients.

Fred Reed, of Milton, has sold his pacing horse, Buck Taylor, to H. V. Hall, of Millsboro.

Judge Henry C. Conrad has been selected as the commencement orator of the Georgetown High School.

Chestertown Town Council has sold a second installment of $10,000 dollars worth of water bonds for $10,-044.

The State Bankers' Association will hold its annual meeting at the Blue Mountain House June 21 to 23.

Former Mayor C. C. Pusey, of Havre de Grace, has been reappointed United States Sub-Treasurer for Baltimore.

Dr. Marshall, who was transferred from the Marine Hospital at Lewes to a station in Honolulu, left for his new post on Friday last.

Striking the barn on the farm of Mrs. Lennox Birckhead, of Anneslie, lightning tore a hole in the roof and knocked down a horse and a cow.

While pulling tacks from a carpet at her home in Elkton, Mrs. John Conway was struck in the eye by one of them and painfully injured.

Falling twenty feet from a scaffold while working on a new house at Ford's Landing, Ashley Taylor escaped with a sprained ankle and a number of bruises.

The largest wooden sea-tug ever built in Delaware was launched at Milford on Thursday last. She was built of Delaware white oak, 100 feet long and 21 feet beam.

Smyrna, Del., is to have a Federal building to cost $25,000. Provision for this is made in a bill reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

With a warning from Georgetown Town Council not to open stores, none were open Sunday, except the drug stores, and ice cream, soda and other Sunday supplies were not to be had by the thirsty ones.

Foley's Kidney Remedy may be given to children with admirable results. It does away with bed-wetting, and is also recommended for use after measles and scarlet fever. For sale at C. H. Redden's Denton, Md.

Mayor Jones of Milton, has declared his intention of enforcing the ordinances against firing of guns and firecrackers in Milton on July 4, and has warned the merchants against laying in a stock of the noisemakers.

The jury in the case of the Marine Bank of Crisfield against William F. Horsey, late cashier of the bank, for $15,000 damages for allowing overdrafts and other irregularities in its management, which has been on trial in the Circuit Court at Easton last week, on Friday rendered a verdict for the defendant.

A gymnasium and playhouse for the children of the parish was the plan adopted at a congregational meeting of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, as a means of taking care of the growing young girls and boys during the winter nights. The new edifice will cost about $3,-000 and will be built as an auditorium, with a stage where amateur theatricals can be given.

Arising from the ashes of the fire which destroyed the business section of Milton, four handsome buildings have been erected on the main business street, one occupied as a general store, another as a hardware store, the third as a clothing store, the fourth as the post office, until the completion of a Federal building. Six other buildings are under way, one three stories high of concrete block, and another row of six houses.

Although Milton is not a manufacturing town, having only canning factories and a shirt factory, it is the only town in that section that has its workers organized and who receive union wages. The Milton Progressive Union Workers was organized last January and already has nearly every person employed in factories members of the organization. The manufacturers agreed to the change and after several months of organization are delighted with the work being done by the union, saying the workers are steadier and do more work for them under the new organization.

WORLD'S S. S. CONVENTION.

The Most Cosmopolitan Gathering Ever Held on the Continent.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS FOR PARADE

5,000 Men in Bible Class Procession Down Pennsylvania Avenue.—President Taft Makes Speech and Mrs. Taft Gets Ovation.—Spectacular Features.

Unprecedented for its cosmopolitanism, unequaled in the magnitude of its constituency, and unsurpassed as a spectacle, the World's Sixth Sunday School Convention in Washington, D. C., May 19-24, 1910, marks an event in religious history.

President Taft was not alone in expressing amazement over the size and character of the Convention. He looked out over a sea of six thousand faces on the opening night, while outside the Convention Hall a still larger number of persons congregated, unable to enter. Nearly twenty-five hundred of the official delegates wore red ribbon badges with the legend "North America." Some five hundred others wore blue badges bearing the names of more than fifty different nations, as remote as China and South America, Turkey and Australia. In addition to these three thousand official and representative delegates from every State and province in the United States and Canada and from foreign lands, there were about seven thousand unofficial delegates or visitors. Sometimes three or four simultaneous Convention sessions were inadequate to hold the throngs.

It was a spectacular Convention. The great Men's Bible Class Parade on the afternoon of May 20 opened the eyes of Washington to the virility and masculinity of modern religion. In order that some members of Congress might march in the parade, as they did, and that others might witness it, Congress adjourned early on the day of demonstration. Torrential rains immediately preceded and followed the parade, largely reducing the ranks; nevertheless five thousand men in a bannered procession a mile long marched down Pennsylvania Avenue, and were reviewed at the Capitol by a throng of ten thousand persons.

All these marching men belong to the Sunday School, and the thought uppermost in the minds of many of the spectators who lined the sidewalks was expressed on one banner, "Where the men lead the boys will follow." A huge mass-meeting for men, with ringing speeches by Rev. Dr. Homer C. Stuntz and Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, followed the parade. At the same time two big meetings of women delegates were is session.

Another spectacular feature of the Convention was a great open-air gathering on the east steps of the Capital, when a multitude of people joined in the singing of Christian hymns.

The demonstration accorded President and Mrs. Taft—whom the former introduced to the cheering throng as "the real President"—stirred the nation's Chief Executive greatly. He declared his belief in the fundamental importance of religious training of the youth of the nation through the Sunday School.

The Convention sat with a monster map of the world before its eyes. The official button showed the globe with a red cross superimposed thereupon. Part of each day was given to a "Roll Call of Nations." The ends of the earth came together at Washington.

Strikingly, the note of international peace resounded from session to session; the depth of conviction upon this subject which possessed the delegates made the gathering worthy to rank among the great peace conferences.

On the closing night of the Convention there was a tableau of seventy-five children reproducing the picture which this Convention has made famous: "The Twentieth Century Crusaders." The children of many nations gathered under the Sunday School flag. At the same time delegates from many lands—Korea, China, India, Japan Mexico, Brazil, Turkey, etc.—gathered on the front of the platform and all sang together to the one tune, but each in his own tongue, one of the familiar hymns that is sung the world around.

The statistics of the Convention were presented at this time, the flag of each nation being added to a display stand as the figures from that land were given. The total showing is 27,888,479 members, of whom above 16,000,000 are found in the United States and Canada. This includes 2,500,000 officers and teachers; the number of schools reported being 285,842. All ages from octogenarians and other adults by the million to infants on the cradle roll and in the kindergarten department are now found in the Sunday School. This vast company is scattered over the habitable globe, the increase in non-Christian lands being especially noteworthy.

Various factors combined to make the Convention a missionary occasion. Many distinctive missionary addresses were made. The presence of several hundred missionaries helped. So did the Missionary and Educational Exhibit. The realization that the agency which deals with childhood is the most potent evangelizing force contributed powerfully.

The wide-spread observance of World's Sunday School Day, in more than two hundred languages and dialects, as reported to the Convention by cables from various lands, was a real missionary factor. Literally thousands of sermons upon religious training of youth seem to have been preached upon that day.

For the first time in its history the World's Association tried to raise a budget for the expenses of the ensuing triennium. The sum asked for, $75,000, was secured in a few hours. This will be used largely in placing field workers in foreign lands to develop the Sunday School idea and organization.

The Convention sessions were too numerous to be mentioned in detail. On Sunday afternoon there were twenty-five and on Sunday night over a hundred, all with regularly appointed speakers from a wide area. Convention Hall holds six thousand persons and it was packed mornings as well as evenings, and the simultaneous sessions often overflowed also. Frequently the Convention broke up into sectional conferences. Especially notable among the speeches were those of President Taft, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, of Brooklyn; Hon. John Wanamaker, Rev. S. M. Zwemer, of Arabia; Bishop J. C. Hartzell, of Africa; Mr. Robert E. Speer, and Dr. J. Wilber Chapman. Rev. Dr. F. B. Meyer, of London, who presided, had a profound influence upon the Convention.

The retiring Chairman of the Executive Committee, Dr. George W. Bailey, was elected President for the next three years, and Mr. E. K. Warren, of Three Oaks, Mich., Executive Chairman.

Because of its size and representative capacity, and because the delegates were for the most part middle-aged leaders in Christian work, and also because of the new notes of world peace, world Christianization, and verile allegiance to the Bible, the Convention will doubtless exert an extraordinary influence over the immediate future of all the churches.

GLAD TO RECOMMEND THEM

Mr. E. Weahley, Kokomo, Ind., says: "After taking Foley Kidney Pills, the severe backache left me my kidneys became stronger, the secretions natural and my bladder no longer pained me. I am glad to recommend Foley Kidney Pills. In a yellow package,k at C. H. Redden's, Denton, Md.

Paradise Point.

In the early part of the seventeenth century a vessel of the carival order was seen passing the capes of Delaware and standing up the bay, to cast anchor before what is now known as Thorn Point, on the shore of Sussex in Delaware. This vessel had for months been battling with the waves and storms of the Atlantic. They had left an ice-bound harbor in far away Sweden in the preceding autumn, and it was now May, when they came to anchor along the lovely shores of the Delaware. Since leaving the snows and ice of barren Sweden and the last vestige of their native coast had sunk below the horizon, they had seen no land, until they had sighted the capes of the Delaware. The birds were singing and the air was fragrant with the perfume of magnolias and wild flowers, the grass was green and the foliage of the forest was beautiful. This was the lovely scene that suddenly broke upon the vision of these sea-worn, storm-tossed emigrants from far away Sweden; when they first beheld the shores of the Delaware. So magnificent and lovely was this spot of Delaware to their tired souls that they called it Paradise Point.

KEPT THE KING AT HOME

"For the past year we have kept the King of all laxatives — Dr. King's New Life Pills—in our home and they have proved a blessing to all our family," writes Paul Mathulka, of Buffalo, N. Y. Easy, but sure remedy for all Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles. Only 25c at C. H. Redden's, Denton, A. L. Duffy's, Hillsboro, Md.

MARYLAND DELAWARE.

Interesting News Notes in Towns Of Both States.

THINGS YOU WANT TO KNOW.

Short Items Arranged For Busy People With Little Leisure

The new Maryland Automobile Law went into effect yesterday.

Children's Day exercises were held at the Elkton Presbyterian Church Sunday.

The baccalaureate sermon to the Allegany County High School graduates was delivered on Sunday in St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Cumberland.

Chestertown Town Council has granted a gas fanchise to Dr. Homer J. Smith, vice president of the National Light and Power Company, of Cleveland.

The residents of Rehoboth have taken steps with the postal authorities at Washington, to have the name of the post office changed to Rehoboth Beach.

Garfield Post, G. A. R., of Rising Sun, attended Ebenezer Methodist Church at Greenhurst on Sunday, and on Monday held services in Rosebank Cemetery, Calvert.

Rev. Dr. D. W. Martin, who has been filling the pulpit of the Methodist Church at Laurel, has been appointed to the pastorate of the First Methodist Church of Frostburg.

On the basis of a percentage of the ministers' salaries in the Dover District of the Wilmington M. E. Conference, the new District Superintendent, Rev. R. K. Stephenson, will receive a salary of nearly $2,000.

In order to be more centrally located the Superintendent of Sussex county schools, E. J. Hardesty, will make his home in Georgetown. He has rented a suite of rooms in the Moore building at the corner of Race and Market Streets.

Grant Post, G. A. R., of Cherry Hill, attended services in Leeds Methodist Church on Sunday, and on Monday decorated the graves of comrades in Cherry Hill Cemetery and conducted services in the Methodist Church.

James H. Hughes and Arley B. Magee purchased of former Chancellor John R. Nicholson, of Dover, two farms near Leipsic, one of 280 acres and the other 180 acres, and two storehouses on South State Street, Dover, for $21,000.

Simeon Pennewill, father of Governor Simeon S. Pennewill and of Chief Justice James Pennewill, died at his home, near Greenwood, Thursday night last. He was 85 years old, and leaves four sons and one daughter. The deceased was "the happiest man in the world," when at the age of 84, on the centre of the stage of the Dover Opera House, he saw his youngest son, Simeon, his namesake, sworn in as Governor of his State, with his son James administering the oath of office. The funeral took place on Monday afternoon and interment was at Bridgeville.

There have recently been made 42 arrests of suspects by detectives of the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Wilmington and Cape Charles in a search for three yeggmen who blew open the safe in the post office at Greensboro, Md. The force of Inspector Gorman, of the railroad, is aiding Postal Inspector Plummer in and endeavor to round up the cracksmen. All the suspects were taken from freight trains. They were rigidly searched and some were sent to prison for trespass but nothing connecting them with the robbery was found.

The Little Creek Navigation Company has contracted with the Richards Dredging Company, of Camden, N. J., for the digging of the deep water channel to the Delaware Bay from Little Creek. The work calls for two cuts to be made, one 500 feet in length and another 350 feet long. The cuts will save one and a-quarter miles of channel travel. This will enable large vessels to go in and out of the creek with cargoes, making the trip in twenty minutes from the landing to Delaware Bay, and thus insuring daily traffic to Philadelphia and Jersey ports.

WHAT A SUMMER COLD MAY DO

A summer cold if neglected is just as apt to develope into bronchitis or pneumonia as at any other season. Do not neglect it. Take Foley's Honey and Tar promptly. It loosens the cough soothes and heals the inflamed air passages, and expels the cold from the system. For sale at C. H. Redden's Denton, Md.

FORTY YEARS OF PENINSULA METHODISM.

By Rev. William C. Poole.

So frequently have misguided friends and unkind critics tried to give the impression that Methodism was a thing of the past, and that some one should be preparing its eulogy, that at no small trouble, I have collected and prepared the facts and figures of its 40 years of history in the Wilmington Conference, which territory is the small section of our country covered by Delaware, the Eastern Shore of Maryland and the two Eastern Shore counties of Virginia

These facts have been obtained from the official records of the Census Bureau and the Wilmington Conference. As I began collecting the data in 1909, the facts and figures of the reports for the church are those of 1869, '79, '89, '99, '09. The census statistics are for those of the following years. The study is given in ten year periods.

Let it be remembered that this territory in which Methodism is working is old and settled. It has had, outside of Wilmington, a comparatively small growth in population. Take for example Kent Co. Delaware: In 1870 its population was 29,804, and 30 years later, in 1900, the census report shows only 32,762, or a gain of less than 3,000; while in 20 years, from 1880 to 1900, the population of Kent County, Del decreased from 32,874 to32,762. In 30 years, from 1870 to 1900 Cecil Co., Maryland, decreased in population from 25,874 to 24,662, or over 1,000. These statistics are from the Census Bureau of our government and should be borne in mind when we expect some great growth in any institution on this Peninsula. As this phase of the question will be again dealt with, no more need be said at present. Of course some of the territory has had a larger increase of population, but it must be remembered that this section is one of the oldest in America and was well settled when the Wilmington Conference was set apart from the Philadelphia Conference,in 1866.

In 1869 the first session of the Wilmington Annual Conference was held in Asbury M. E. Church, Wilmington, Bishop Matthew Simpson presiding. This was 103 years after the beginning of Methodism in America. Until that time the Wilmington Conference had been a part of the Philadelphia Conference. Only 84 preaching appointments made the new conference. The number of ministers by decades named above has been 84, 106, 155, 175, 183. That is, instead of 84 preachers as in 1869, there were in 1908 183, an increase of 99, or over 125 per cent in 40 years.

The growth in number of churches gives to-day 391 instead of 299 40 years ago, notwithstanding the fact that we have united many small and weak churches, so as to make self-supporting ones, and some have been abandoned; yet enough new congregations have been organized and new churches built to make a gain of 92 churches and congregations after deducting all losses.

Their value has been for each decade as follows: $910,150; $1,171-125, $1,387,358, $1 541,470. $1 927 650 showing an increase in value of over $1,000,000, or a gain of over 100 per cent.

The parsonages have increased from 42 at our first session to 154 or nearly four-fold. Their gain in value is about three-fold, or from $116,000 to $347,000. This value by decades has been $116,000, $120,000, $216,000, $265,000, $347 000.

At the first session no Sunday School scholars were reported. In 1879 they numbered 27,726; in 1889, 40,067; 1899, 43,248; in 1909 their number was 49,997. While the number of scholars has nearly doubled in only 30 years the effectiveness of Sunday School work has increased far more.

But what about the communicants? Has their number increased in proportion to the increase in number of preachers and churches? Too often we hear complaints from those who give little or nothing, that the church is increasing in preachers and wealth but not in members.

No part of our growth shows greater cause for encouragement than in members. In dealing with this important part of our growth I will not count probationers but only full members reported. It might be said however that if probationers were counted the growth would be over two thousand greater owing to the fact that in 1869 there were only 3,369 probationers as compared with 5,844, 40 years years later in 1909. That is, the total membership including probationers in 1869 was 23,057, and in 1909, 45,990. But Methodists are very strict in counting their members. Their adherents number from five to ten times their membership.

Not counting the probationers, the number of full members for each decade of the four named in the history of the Conference, is: 19,688; 26734; 28,861; 37,122; 40,146. This shows a gain of over 100 per cent. That is, the membership has more than doubled in a territory where the population, outside of a city increased by foreign immigration, has had but small increase and in some cases decrease. The census population of Delaware in 1870, outside of Wilmington, was 94,174. Thirty years later in 1900 it was only 108,227, or an increase of only 14,00 or about 15 per cent. My reason for excluding Wilmington at this point is that the growth in population of Delaware outside of Wilmington is estimated to be about the same as the Nine Eastern Shore Counties in Maryland and the two counties in Virginia. Moreover Wilmington will be considered separately. As compared with population of Delaware outside of Wilmington there was one church member in the Wilmington Conference in 1870 for every 4.23 persons, in Delaware only. Thirty years later there was one for every 2.9 persons. This compares membership of entire Conference territory with the population of Delaware outside of Wilmington at both periods.

Let us count Wilmington, if you wish, with about 30,000 for eign immigrants coming into it since 1870. And still we are gaining.

As compared with the entire population of the State of Delaware, including Wilmington, in 1870, there was one member for every 6.3 of the population, and in 1900 so great had been the gain of Methodism that there was one member in one entire Conference territory for every 4.9 persons in Delaware. Acting on these figures we would have about one Methodist church member for every ten persons in the territory of the Wilmington Conference. This does not include the Methodist Protestant, Methodist Episcopal South or the colored M. E. churches. Only members of churches in the Wilmington Conference are counted.

Ministers vs. Members.

The number of members for each minister at each decade was as follows: 1869, 233; 1879, 263; 1889, 186; 1899, 212; 1909, 209. That is, we have one minister for every 209 members, as compared with one for every 233, forty years ago. This phase of the question is important in that it shows:

1. That while the number of preachers and appointments has more than doubled, yet in proportion to the number of communicants it is only about the same as forty years ago. It shows that if there are too many preachers and churches, as some would claim, a fact I do not admit, they must be some other denomination and not Methodist. Every Methodist pastor on the Peninsula has an average membership about the same as forty years age, while each one to-day has an average of 23 more members to care for than twenty years ago, in 1889, when the average membership for each pastor was lowest, or 186 members per pastor.

It should also be remembered that the duties of a pastor to-day are more than double those of 40 years ago. In those so-called "good old times" under the senior and junior preacher plan of two preachers for each circuit, a preacher seldom preached to the same congregation more than once in two weeks, often only once a month, and could not stay at an appointment more than two years. Epworth Leagues, and Ladies' Aids and missionary societies and social duties as we have them to-day were unknown and the pastor had not half the duties and calls upon him which he has to-day. With a stock of 24 sermons (for in those days the preacher preached the same sermon all around his appointment), the pastor could start out and preach for a whole year without a new one. In those days college-bred men were few in the congregations. To-day almost every congregation can fill several pews with them and the preacher must face them 104 times a year (besides prayer meetings, revival services and other extra occasions) not for one year or two years, but for five and six years and sometimes longer. In Wilmington, many clan; as much about law as a lawpastors find it necessary to make over 2,000 pastoral calls per year to properly care for their work, while some have made over 3,000, and on Sunday face a congregation, where the preacher, to be at his best,, must know as much about medicine as a practicing physiyer; as much about labor conditions as a labor union man; and if he is to ably face the evils ofmodern conditions in high finance, as much about its methods, evil though they be, as a Wall street broker; and if he would not make some terrible and unpardonable mistake in his conversation with the ladies of his parish, he must devote some time to the styles of "Merry Widow" and "peach basket" hats. The preacher to-day who would "succeed" and "bring things to pass" must keep in perfect touch with every detail in his congregation.

If new and better methods come twice a year, he must know them and try to get his, perhaps, out of date, antiquated official board to adopt them. These are some of the side-lights on the work of preachers to-day as compared with those of 40 years ago.

(continued next week.)

SCARED INTO SOUND HEALTH

Mr. B. F. Kelley, Springfield, Ill., writes: "A year ago I began to be troubled with my kidneys and bladder, which grew worse until I became alarmed at my condition. I suffered also with dull headaches and the action of my bladder was annoying and painful. I read of Foley Kidney Pills and after taking them a few weeks the headaches left me, the action of my bladder was again normal, and I was free of all distress." For sale by C. H. Redden, Denton, Md.

Annual Teachers' Examinat'n

Office of the School Board,
Denton, Md., May 17, 1910.

Examinations for first and second grade teachers' certificates will be held at the High School, Denton, beginning at 9 a. m. on Thursday. June 9, 1910.

The examination for the second grade certificate includes the following subjects: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, U. S. History, History of Maryland, English Grammar, Constitutions of United States and Maryland, Alegbra (to Quadratics), Theory and Practice of Teaching, Physiology and the By-Laws of the Public School System of Maryland.

Candidates for first grade certificates will be examined in all the subjects required for second grade certificates, excepting Maryland History, and in addition the following subjects: General History, Bookkeeping Algebra (completed), Natural Philosophy and plane Geometry (4 books).

All persons who contemplate teaching and not otherwise eligible are expected to take this examination. Candidates will provide themselves with foolscap paper and pencils.

By order,
E. M. NOBLE, County Supt.

How To Cure Rheumatism.

The cause of Rheumatism and kindred diseases is an excess of uric acid in the blood. To cure this terrible disease this acid must be expelled and the system so regulated that no more acid will be formed in excessive quantities. Rheumatism is an internal disease and requires an internal remedy. Rubbing with Oils and Liniments will not cure, affords only temporary relief at best, causes you to delay the proper treatment, and allows the malady to get a firmer hold on you. Liniments may ease the pain, but they will no more cure Rheumatism than paint will change the fibre of rotten wood.

Science has at last discovered a perfect and complete cure, which is called "Rheumacide." Tested in hundreds of cases, it has effected the most marvelous cures; we believe it will cure you. Rheumacide "gets at the joints from the inside" sweeps the poisons out of the system, tones up the stomach, regulates the liver and kidneys, and makes you well all over. Rheumacide "strikes the roots of the disease and removes its cause." This splendid remedy is sold by druggists and dealers generally at 50c and $1.00 a bottle. In tablet form at 25c and 50c a package. Trial bottle of tablets sent by mail on receipt of price 25c. Booklet free. Write to Bobbitt Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

For sale at Duffey's Pharmacy Denton, Md., and Hillsboro, Md.

Feb. 3 20t.

Sweet Potato Plants.

I have fine plants for immediate sale. Gold Skins, Big Stems and Up Rivers.
FRANK MITCHELL,
5-26,2t] Hobbs, Md.

QUEENSTOWN-LOVE POINT LINE

The Palatial Steamer
"DREAMLAND"
the largest and fastest Excursion Steamer out of Baltimore, will sail from Queenstown and Love Point daily, for Baltimore.

Leave Queenstown at 7.30 p. m.
Leave Love Point at 8.15 p. m.
Leave Baltimore 3.00 p. m.
Arrive Queenstown 5.50 p. m.
Arrive Love Point 5. m.

Monday, leave Queenstown at 7.30 p. m. and Love Point at 8.15 p. m.

Round Trip, good for Two Days, 50c.
Round Trip, good for Ten Days, 75c.

Round Trip to Annapolis, good 5 days, $1.00
Round Trip to Philadelphia via Ericsson Line good 10 days, day boat, $2.75; night boat, $3.

Weather and conditions permitting.

JOHN C. BOSLEY,
Commercial Wharf, Baltimore, SUPT.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

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