SALISBURY, N C., THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 21, 1893.1

What is

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Orium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Picasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea -the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adepted to children that | Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, I recoins and it as superior to any prescription bac a to me." H. A. Ancuez, M. D., 111 bo Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The nor " Castoria" is so universal and se profes a well known that it seems a work of movement on to endorso it. Few are the istellined femines who do not keep Castoria with a city reach." Carlos Marten, D. D.,

12th Street and 7th Ave., New York City

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MUPLAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY

STARTLING-INCREASE!

Insanity Last Yoar.

The increase of insanity last year over the esling year was startling! Think of it or from pervous troubles, such sek sal nervous ne duche, nervousness, mentilain, apoplexy, dy-pap-in, ser etc. Tay outlook would certainly ... for you were there intenents the of the subject difficulties. more are alvente someton of chetted or the dame of attacks overcomes

Temy cutting. Precommendall on Nation ration, and he too, received wonderful benefit lilled tempetics are readed and a temperature urhote,"-W.S.Co have fer ien. Mich. I a ber free guarantee or he Dr. Milerieftle or exclusives for \$5, express prepaid. It a from all orders and dangerous ica bates, \$1.00 Mailed anywhere. Free

For some my all I raggists. CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T

book at druggists, or by mail.

Can You Read The Future?

Do you know what your condition will be 20 years hence? Will your earning capacity be equal to the support of yourself and family? This is a serious question, yet, you could confidently answer "yes" if you had a twentyyears Tontine Policy in the

Equitable Life

A method which guarantees all the protection furnished by any kind of life insurance, and in addition the largest cash returns to those policyholders whose lives are prolonged, and who then need money rather than assurance. For facts and figures, address

W. J. RODDEY, Manager, For the Carolinas, ROCK HILL, S. C.





Castoria.

Ellis Worms, gives sleep, and promotes di

"For governl years I have recommended

your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to

do so as it has invariably produced beneficia

Lowist F. Pasone, M. D.,

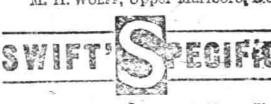
Sour Storaach, Diarrhosa, Eruciation,

Without it jurious medication.

B. J. P. ISLUBICIONA 2 79. Localisable, Ex-JAPANEST nd as permanent cure, and characters, why and un Da 710 Al Cured, Files Privenice by apanete iver Police the Child Sinal, mild and pleasant to the Pills. Sinal, mild and pleasant to the dapted for challengue, a colours

IDWA CUTLINIA. Samera V. C

CRATCHED TEN ECNTHS A troublesome skin disease caused me to scratch for ten months, and has been cured by a few days' use of M. H. Wolff, Upper Marlboro, Md.



I was cured several years ago of white swelling in my leg by using and have had no symptoms of re turn of the discase. Many prominent physicians attended me and all failed, but S. S. S. did the work. PAUL W. KIRKPATRICK, Johnson City, Tenn.

Treatise on Dicod and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Atlanta, Ga.

THREE DOLLARS A WEEK FOR LIFE. TERE IS A SNAP FOR BRAINS PEOPLE-THE

LATEST TRING OFT. In order o introduce The Caradian Ayricuthrisk into was nones, the publishers have decided there it is guidenally attractive feward and a correct the guidenal formy liberary struction of the surface in 150, which coses term I. The rave a toroid the a written agreement to par arough the Julges all their war soffered be ow HOW TO SECURE A HEWARD-Those who be one absents scancoln on free of cautge. All the what the works at or that of one or ignorable gas verils, a worse's Committee Exposition, the that cals of the u.y. Senter in the largest (so will tearly \$2 per for hit; and \$1 and \$2 per for hit; and \$1 and \$2 per for his \$2 p in days expenses, three organs, hodes and its also stands and the wateres savertees rates, amond these actions to be other rewards, mang ail againer the mo I voluge e prize list ever ofred to any publisher, sent for printed list of

RULES -1. For e.g. 10 " sheat to first and pound-2. Letters on not be used offener than they
2. Letters on not be used offener than they
bear in the words "works to union h Exposibear in the words works to union he exposibear in the control of the local of the car
we words the "L. Names of prissus his prod 4 Nochura for parking or sorp 1 2, bu z. wie ers while ex extra to help us lock sign tion. 5, A'l lots cost many over 0 r ci words will receive a special reward, will Gas. The following weighbown govern consent to in act as judges and will see that the state of their values in Commo for each inc on I for Calcitt's the of Steamers). Poteria il, and Mr. of coperson, President Places Pri . Agreement. Peterborouge.

Agreement and Ten-We pay at this per day sulars no come is ten) to men women, these and girls with to noth the s. Register all money letters willows, Ad-Tultus sr Pub. Co. (Cid); Peterbur-

Keeding a tonic, or children who want build-ing up, should take EROWN'S IRON BITTERS. it is present; cures Malaria, Indigestion,

Biliousness Liver Complaints and Neursleia.

I'll Cand .

He Does Not Altogether Agree With Bishop Keener.

DEALING IN FUTURES IS GAMBLING.

But He Does Not Think It Affects the People to the Degree that the Bishop Asserts It Boes-The Getting of Riches.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

Let us tote fair with the figures. Bishop Keener says in the Nashville Christian Advocate that "the mercantile world in the south is now controlled by the wholesale gambling and massive frauds of cotton futures; that the centers of New York, Liverpool and New Orleans have yielded to this colossal scheme of hazzard until the production of the staple has no effect upon its market value."

He says that "during the past three months there have been sold in New York and elsewhere 56,000,000 bales of cotton. This would be 224,000,000 bales for the year's crop. All of this, he says, "is purely imaginary value except the 8,000,000 bales that were raised, and this ideal cetton that was net made would yield \$7.840,000,000, and this is the figuring against which the planter has to make headway. All the gambling dens in this country and in the Eaden-Badens of Europe are child's play compared with this huge monster that envelopes in its coils the fortunes and even the lives of myriads." Gambling in futures is a sin. Betting on anything is a sin, for it is a mode of getting something for nothing. It is demoralizing in the extreme, and results in ruin to thousands of those who engage in it, but I cannot see how dealing in futures affects the price of cotton, for in its analysis it is betting whether it will go up or down. There are no 56,000,000 bales bought or sold, neither real nor ideal. The speculator says to the bucket shop. 'I'll bet you that cotton will go up within thirty days, and I will put up a margin on 250 bales." "All right," says the bucket shop, "put up \$500 and I'll take the bet." Cotton drops instead of rising and the \$500 goes up the spout and the speculator is a sadder but not a wiser man. Another speculator bet the other way, perhaps, and won, and of course he tries it again. The shop will bet either way, and like the dealer in a fare bank, always comes out about in the erel. The shop has no interest to builfor bear the cotton. The shop knows its consumers and the average of all the bets and can

Now that he is any I understand it. His to perting up a corner on cotton. It is slaught beeining a man's judgment with his money. That \$500 was the rates and while it represented 250 bales, it was zoney the value of only fift en bales. This solution would reduce the bishop's figures from 56,000,. our bales to 3,400,000 bales as the amount lest or won in three months. What it has to do with flxing the price I cannot see. Liverpool still tixes the price, and has the India crop to loop fix it, and it seems to be unifor tally fixed every year in proportion. It is the tarmers really who fix the pit . when they fix the acreage to the er A. It aland-America agents still example carefully and cautiously into the crep condition of every county in the sentu. England knows the extent and condition of the crop in Bartow county better today than any farmer in it. for she does not rely upon one source of information but on several. There is not a buyer or dealer in Georgia who does not rely upon the last reports sent him from some great house in New York that is connected with English or New England mills. I cannot see where the bucket shops come in or how they can influence the price. Millionaires like the Inmans put large moneys in cotton every year and make money, for it is their business, and they understand it, but they run no bucket shops, nor do they make colossal fortunes by speculation. They back their julgment with their money and are able to hold their purchases until there is a profit. I remember a Charleston coffee merchant by the name of Samuel Farrar who made in thirty years a million dollars by dealing in coffee. He had a large map in his private office, and it was checked off in years and months and days, and the price of coffee for every day was marked, and a green line marked the ups and downs, the rise and fall, and it was a very crocked line. Then

was short he made allowances for it, and raised the red line according to his best judgment and his most reliable information. ,'I buy." said he, "when the price is below that line. I sell when it is above." Just so it is with shrewd men everywhere. I believe there is too much odium heaped upon rich men-too much malignant abuse of mone" kings and millionaires. I reckon 'e would all get rich if we could-even the preachers. It grieves me to hear some of these politicians trying to array the poor against the rich, and to stir up strife and bitterness among the people. It did not use to be that way. Men who prospered were respected in my young days - respected by everybody. Riches were not considered a sin. The scriptures speak approvingly of Abraham and Job and bolomon, and tell us of their great wealth, and how the Lord blessed them. I believe that there are good men now who are rich, and they do good with their money. If they did not I don't know what would become of the poor and the suffering when

there was a straight red line that split

the difference and showed the average

price for the year. Brazil was the

market where he bought. If the crop

pestilence or famine or storms afflict But there seems to be a feeling of unrest and bitterness among certain rlasses all over the country. Somebody is making the working people believe that they are imposed upon by

the rich and by the government. I see

in a Rome paper that they have organized in Chalis district, in Floyd county, "a bread brigade," and have 400 members and they have signs and grips and passwords, and have sworn that they "will have 10 cents a pound for their cotton, debt or no debt, and they will hold it at the muzzle of a Winchester." Surely that can't be so. Is it possible that the spirit of anarchy and communism is taking hold of our people? Bread brigade! Why, there is not a farmer in Floyd county who is suffering for bread. There is none in this county. Corn is abundant everywhere. It used to roll in here from the west by the carload, but it don't come now. There are hundreds of farmers in Bartow who will have corn and fodder and ment to sell. Our farmers are better off today than any other class in the community. They come and go when they please. They have health and strength and good water and are never visited by storms or pestilence, such as have come upon the coast. They have cattle and hogs and chickens and eggs and "garden sass" and the schoolhouse and the church are not far away-what a pity they cannot for a little while look in upon the poor of Europe and have their hearts touched with gratitude that they live in this blessed land. Labor is too hard upon capital-too threatening-too exacting. These may seem strange words for me to use, but they are true. I am as hostile to monopolies and trusts and combines as anybody, but when I read of these great strikes in a time like this, it shocks my sympathy. What are these organizations anyhow, but monopolies. The watchword of most of them is 'if you don't pay so much, we will quit and when we quit nobody else shall take our places. That did not use to be the law and how it comes to be the law now i cannot under-

But we are gratified to see such kind relations between Mr. Thomas and his employees on our road from Atlanta and Nashville. That is all right and we hope it will continue. The mystery is how a railroad can pay its men paralyzed. There is hardly enough freight business now to pay for the axle grease. One day last week there were only seven loaded cars going north over this great read, so I was told. Below Atlanta there is nothing to load and yet the lease of the Western and Atlantic co. ts & 120 a day. Railroads and factories have their troubles, and but few make a fair rate of interest on their cost. The wonder is that any sane man will invest in them where stril , and violence proved.

Now, I do not wish to be misunderstood. I have respect for all these organizations where they respect the rights of other people, but when those employed on one road say to their cuployers you shall not carry any freight that comes over another road where there is a strike, their demand shocks the judgment and the common sense of mankind. When the strikers assault and intimidate others who would glaily work, or when they allow violence to be done and the track torn up and the lecomotives disabled it is simply an outrage on the law of the land, and if persisted in, will surely brisg this government into a monarchy like those of Europe, where it takes a standing army of half a million soldiers to protect the citizens and their property. The very class who are now importunate for the government ownership of railroads should remember that strikes are not tolerated among government employes, neither in the army or naval or public works or the rullway mail service. Strikers do not dare now to stop the locomotive and the car that carries the United States mail.

Well, of course, these brotherhoods have an answer to all this, and I have read it all. l'apers and periodicals come to me weekly that breathe out enmity to capital and are tainted with communistic principles and in my opinion these publications are doing a world of harm. They are educating the working people to the idea that there should be a division-a division. In the awful days of the French revolution three communists went into the Bank of Rothschilds and cried "liberty, equality, fraternity -we have come for our money." The Jew said 'all right;" I have 60,000,000 francs in the bank. There are 60,000,000 people in France: here are yours," and he threw three

francs upon the counter. "Now go tell the rest to come get their's," said he. But we have not come to that, and I hope we never will. It becomes all our considerate people, whether poor or rich, whether employers or emploved, to be reasonable and tolerant, and to respect the rights of others and teach others so to do.

FACID modil cive count Russia ilas More Horses Tima Ang Other Country.

The most populous horse country in the world is Enesia, in Europe. It has 20,000,600 of Lorses, The United States comes next, with a horse poptlation of more than 16,043,000. In pro portion to t' - number of inhabitants the United Plates is for richer in herses then Russia. But in that proportion the United States is in turn far surpassed by the Argentine Republie, where, according to the latest nocessible figures, there are a few more horses than people. The countries of western and southern Europe are thirty populated with horse-compared with the American continent and Ruscia. Italy, with a human population of more than 20,000,000, has only 720,000 horses, but it las almost twice as many under and donkers as horses. Spain has only a few more than 500,009 horses, or about one horse to every sixty people. Most of the "eavaliers" of Spain ride on donkeys. The United Kingdom of Great Eritain and Ireland has only about 2.030,000 horses.

The United States is the most populous male country in the world. It is also, by many millions, the most populous pig country, postersing over 40. 000,000 swine. There is also a larger proportion of pigs to the human popuinches then in any other country-

Children Cry for Pitcher's Posteria.

larger even than in Ireland, a country which is popularly but mistakenly supposed to be the Utopia of the pig. The country of the sheep, par excellence, is Australia. On that continent there are a few more than 3.000,000 people, but there are 62,000,000 sheep; that is to say, twenty sheep to every man, woman and child. In the United States we have only about 47,000,000 sheep, which, though a larger sheep population than that of any other country except Australia and the Argentine hepublic, is not proportionately so great a number as several other countries possess. British India has more cattle than any other country, but the United States has nearly as manyupwards of 52,000,000. However, the Argentine Republic again leads in the number of eattle in proportion to human boings. If the cattle in Argentina were divided equally among all the people, every man, woman and child would have five cattle to take care of. and there would be enough left to give one additional critter cach to almost a million of the people. Considered from the point of view of farm animals, the Argentine Republic is probably the most important country in the world.

IN THE GOOD GLD TIMES.

When an Establishment with Thirty-Six Servacts Cost \$7,300 a Year. The following extracts from an ancient account book give an idea of the style of living in Paris, at the end of

the 17th century: The household of a grand seigneur, says the Boston Globe, consisted of ca intendent, un almoner, a secretagy, an ceuyer, two valets, a junitor, a steward, an officer of the butler's pantry, a cook, a butler's pantryman, two kitchen attendants, a birchen maid, two pages, six or four lackeys, two coachmen, two post itons, two carriage attendants, four stable boys, a "Swiss" or porter, an intendent's valet, an almoner's valet, a secretary's valet, an equiver's valet, and a steward's valet.

The almoner's salary was \$10, the ecuyer's \$50, the steward's \$100, the penditure in wages of 36 persons for one year amounting to 9802. The entire expenditure in food,

drink, fuel and light of 50 persons for one year amounted to 31,007.50. The grand seigneur's table, served for 19 persons twice a day, and kitchen, laundry, fuel and light, cost in all, per year, \$2,376.15.

The grand seigneur had 14 horses for his carriages, and to saidle horses, and their entire cost in food and treatment was, per year, 92,117. Thus the maintenance of a well-reg-

ulated household, comprising 26 servants and 10 horses, cost in Paris in 1.700, at the most liberal estimate shout

If the grand seigneur were married the lady had at her service an ecuyer, a maid, whose function was to do honor to her and be her constant companion; a chambermaid who combed and dressed her hair, washed and ironed her fine linen and repaired her laces; a valet, who was a man milliner; a page, a steward, a cook, a butler, a kitchen maid, four lackeys, a concliman, a postilion, a coachman's boy, seven carriage horses and four saddle horses.

governess, a nurse, a preceptor, a valet, two lackeys, a servant for the nurse, and the additional expenditure in wages amounted to only \$493. A gentleman who lived in an inn and

If there were children there were a

was content with one valet, two lackeys and a hired coach, if he lived luxuriously, spent 2064 a year.

GERMAN COLONY AT JAFFA. Hardships of a Cellgious Sect That Set-

tled in l'alestine. The Gartenlaube tells the story of a religious enterprise which has all tho romance of the strange episode of Mormonism without any of its repulsive features, says the Manchester Guardian. About the middle of the present century a Swabian percant farmer - Christoph Hoffmann-eonceived the notion that he was divinely called to build at Jerusalem a temple In readiness for the approaching millengina. By degrees this sturdy fanatie gained considerable influence over his countrymen-en influence which may be estimated by the fact that he successfully contected the sent for Ludwigsburg, in the German parliament, in the year 1843, though the famous David Strauss, himself a native

of the town, was his opponent. After spending some years in proselytizing and collecting the necessary funds Hoffmann made some overtures to the Turkish government for the acquisition of land, but the episods of the Crimean war indefinitely postponed any chances which he might have had of success. In 1958 three members of the sect were sent out to the promised land as pioneers. By and by these were followed by others, who traveled over the country literally from Dan to Beersheba. Binny died from fever and hardship, but a nucleus still rem ined. These were joined at last by Hadmann himself in 1860 and a colory was definitely founded at Jalla, which iloffmann administered till his death in

Whatever this country may have been in uncient times, the Symblan peasants did not find it a land flowing with milk and honey." They carned their bread at a greater cost of effort than they would have incurred in their native constry, and they were, be ides, exposed to the hatred of their Mokemmedan neighbors. Yet, line the Mormono, they showed how much can be done by a community moved by a strong faith, however deln ive: they prewistentily in numbers and wealth. Last year the colony transact fitteen hundred souls and editored no less than three thousand hectoliters of wine It is not a little due to their persistent activities that a railway has just Leen opened between Joffa and Jerusalina Tako can say how farreaching ray he the results both of the colony and the milway?

IF YOUR DACK ACHES. Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is present debit to Transmitter or and the state of the at will care you comme your liver, and give Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WASHINGTON LEITER.

From our regular correspondent.

It seems difficult for the republicans to understand that the democrats in Congress intend to redeem the promises made in the Chicago platform. They actually seemed to think that it was possible to cajule the democrats into letting the McKinley tariff law, which was denounced from every democratic stump and in the columns of every democratic found themselves confounded when newspaper in the land during the last campaign, remain on the statute books, for awhile anyway. And their mistake vinced that the democrats on that comin the tariff business, which is now very mittee are much betted posted on the plam to them, taught them nothing. They are now engaged in the useless business of trying to frighten the democrats out of the notion of repealing the Reed continues to play the role of Federal election laws, laws which made the notorious John I. Davenport a possibility and which in the hands of an uascrupulous administration have in the past (and may in the future, if allowed to stand) surrounded the voting places of American citizens with bayonets in the hands of soldiers.

The number of democra's who can be frightend by repudican twaddle is small, and, as Representative Mc. Millim said early in the session, "let those democrats who feel timid about carrying out the Chicago platform go to the rear; there will be enough left in front to do the fighting The Tucker bill for the repeal of all law providing for Federal supervisors of elcetions has been reported to the Honse and will be given the right of way until passed. how long it will take to pass it depends largely upon circumstances. The democrats are perfectly willing that it shall be fully debated, and no attempt will be made to force a vo'e until legitimate debate has been exhausted, but no fillibustering will be

Everything indicates that the debate on the Vorhees repeat bill is drawing near its end in the Seaute and that the long contest of personal endurance by means of a continuous session of the Senate with a quorum always present or within call will soon begin; Another attempt, in fact, several of them, were made this week to get president Cleveland's consent to some sort of a compromise that would secure an immediate vote and avoid the hard feelings between Senators which always follow prolonged session, but Mr. Cleveland was inflexible. ¿ A number of the democratic Senators who will vote for the Vorkees bill are personally withing to agree to a compromise that would in some shape recognize silver, but having promised Mr. Cleveland that they would vote for unconditional repeal they do not feel at liberty to do so without his consent.

The Honse committee on Foreign Affairs will report unti-Chinese law. The bill introduched by Representative Everett, Massachuserts, is now being considered 3by the committee and will probably b favorably reporteb, with slight modifications suggestel by Representative Geary, of California. So many sensational statements have recently peen made concerning the intentions of the administration that Attorney General Othey gave out an official statement this week that the deary law would not be enforced unii Congress acts, and that the Govern nent does not acquiesce in the enterpretation given the law by citizens to begin proceedings against the Chinese and cati upon the gory-11 ment to pro-

g de for their deportation. No one can call at the White House vithout becoming aware of the satisaction that is felt from the President down to the humblest employe ov rabe good fortune that has followed Mrs. Teveland and her baby grl. Congradu a ions are slid pouring in by and from all sec ... of the ountry and from all classes of

Jerry Simpson's refus I to engage in frant d inde with Congression Marbuil ("Carione Jim"), of Varinia, when they were both speaking at the ...me Virginia town the other day, ha-

been the cause of Jerry's getting a lo of chaffing from his college es in House. Jerry comes from a cycle. country and he knows the danger to he expected from them, and wisely declines to knowingly par himself in the path of one.

The tariff harangues before the House Ways and Mears committee have times been quite interesting this week and several manufacturers' agents who they presented the stock protection arguments went away throughly conpractical workings of the present tariff than the newspapers generally have given them credit for being. Tom

The Southport Leader comes out for Senator Hill, of New York, for President next time and for Senator Vance, of North Carolina, for Vice President.

COALING STATIONS.

The English Opinion of Their Importance in the Navy

While Not Essential to the Maintenance of Naval Power These Stations Are Fortified Against the thins of Foreign Nations.

Sailing ships could, and did/remain at sea for many months at a time. Lord Brassy writes in the Nineteenth Century. Their power to remain at sea was only limited by the amount of wa ter that they carried. The positel due ing which a modern ship of war can remain at sea is determined mainly by her coal endurance, and to a great extent by the necessity of effecting repairs in port to delicate machi er-The coal endurance of modern shing s war is even more limited than of, ia: figures, so far as any are available, lead us to suppose; and when Lord. Salisbury placed the limit of the striking distance of a ship of war at two thousand miles-viz., the tance at which she could deliblow and return to her porttainly did not underestimate her pos-

ers. The country which possesses tas most numerous conling stations and the best situated as regards trade-route. will have a great advantage in a future war. In this respect the British pire is without a rival.

While a navy depends for its poof operating in distant waters ver largely on coaling stations, the cence of the latter depends abser on the power of the fleet to product them. No local defense, whether in fortifications or men, will preserve them to a power which has lost t' command of the sea The history Malta during the great war a a imirable lastance of the dence of fleets and confin stations though it must be admitted that the lesson to be drawn is to so . c extent weakened by the need of modern ships

Many people consider that the pos-session of Malta is indispendible if the maintenance of British In the Mediterranean. How for this is true may be judged from the fact that Nelson won the battle of the "illa when Malta was in the hands of the French, and that Malta fell into our hands, though not for some time re the direct consequence of that battle which gave us the command of the Mediterranean. Capt. Mahan summarizes the conclusions, which should be drawn in these words: "Its rate when in the hands of France warning that the fleet depends less upon Malta than Malia on the fleet." If this be true of Malta, it is still more true of other coaling stations which do not lie in such proximity to the ports of foreign countries.

We have acted wisely in giving to our coaling stations sufficient defense against one or two hostile cruisers. More than this is not required. As long as our navy is maintained at its proper strength and is efficiently officered and manned, it should not be possible for a serious expedition to leave the enemy's port without a British fleet being immediately in pursuit.

Ingenious Paris Dealers.

Some ingenious Paris dealers are reported to have invented a way of enhancing the market value of their wares. It is said that they color ordinary oranges a deep red, making them look like mandarins, which fetch much higher prices. They also tint pineapples to make them look more attractive, and dye the common white strawberries a levely red. Melous are being treated in a similar way and tinted a fine orange, their flavor being increased by injecting an essence of lemon. The latest development of this business is in connection with pears, which are dyed red for a third of their size, and blue below, thus presenting the national colors when pecked. These are said to be in some demand for destert fruit on account of their novelty.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria