TOYS TEACH HOUSEKEEPING.

nati Institution Proves Specres.

The teaching of little girls how to heep house by means of toys is the nevel plan just instituted at the Union Bethel, Cincinnati, O. The name applied to the new scheme, "kitchen gardening," may be misleading. The litthe "kitchen gardeners" are a class of tiny girls, who are being taught how to make beds, set tables, sweep rooms, clust and place things in order in a wery quaint manner. The children meet every Thursday. Little sets of doll dishes are given the children and bittle doll tables are in evidence. The little children are shown how to set the doll tables and place the knives and forks properly at each plate. They mee taught the proper way to hold a broom and how to sweep. They are laught, with the use of a doll's house and tov furniture in it, how artistically to arrange the furniture in & woom and how to hang pictures. The more advanced pupils are unexpectedly given a room in the Union Bethelsome afternoon and are requested to see that it is properly made clean and neat. The Anowledge which they have been given with the dolls' furniture then comes into play. They know how to make up big beds from learning how to make up small dolls' beds. In two weeks' time the kitchen gardening class has become one of the most popular of the Union Bethel. The children like to Bearn because the dolls' furniture interests them and the mothers say that a child who is learning in the class is of the greatest assistance about the house, since interest in housekeeping is aroused.

WOULD EXPLORE TURKESTAN.

Professor Pumpelly, American Geologist, Hopes to Acquire Much Valuable Information.

Prof. Raphael Pumpelly, the geologist and author, who is now in London, will start in a few days for Russia, whence he hopes to visit Turkestan, though it is not certain that Russia will permit him to go there. Speaking shout his proposed trip, Prof. Pumpelly said:

"There have been great physical geographical changes operating through many thousands of years toward rendering central Asia more or less a desert country. These changes have produced gradual depopulation of countries that were once largely peopled with different degrees of civilization dating back several thousand years. The object of my trip is to see whether the region offers a promising field for the study of the relation between measurable physical geographical changes, and economic, social and ethnographic change, and for archaeologcical research in connection therewith.

"The journey is taken under the au-Expices of the Carnegie Institute for Original Research at Washington- It is something I have been intending to do for 40 years, but I have never pre-

riously had time." Prof. Pumpelly, who is accompanied by his son, expects to be absent the remainder of the year.

PROPOSES TO DEEPEN THAMES

British Parliament Is Asked to Expend Millions in Improvement of River.

The president of the London board. of trade, Gerald Balfour, has introduced a bill in the house of commons establishing port and dock authority Jor London. The bill follows the reccommendations of the royal commission in regard to the acquisition of docks, and proposes the expenditure of \$12,500,000 for deepening the river Thames and the establishment of a board of control, consisting of 26 elected and 14 nominated members. Ship owners, shippers, and wharfingers will be represented among the cleeted members, and the London county council, the admiralty (the lighthouse, light vessels, buoys, and removal of dangerous wrecks department). will be represented among the mominated members.

The board will be empowered to spurchase docks and warehouses, and The London county council will guarantee the interest on the money bor-Fowed for this purpose.

ANOTHER CHANGE AT YALE.

Bleetive Course Now Thrown Open to the Members of the Freshman Classes.

Mercafter all four years of the college course at Vale are to be elective character. By a new rule eight harourses will be opened to the freshmen, and this rule will make it poswible for a freshman to drop Greek, Latin and mathematics on his entrance to college. It will also lead to the saropping of Greek from the examina-Lions for admission to Yale.

Yale began changing from required . to elective courses about 18 years ago, when the seniors were given practical-By all optional work. The juniors' stud-Bes were made optional six years later. Sophomore and freshman work remained required antil President Had-Tey was elected, when the sophomores. were allowed electives.

African Babies Turn Black. In a contribution to the Revue Eneyelopedique a German physician who bad spent several years at Klein-Popo, ir the African Togoland, says that the stages of color through which negro babies pass in the equatorial regions are as follows: At birth they are the same color as European infants. Aftertwo or three months the skin turns & Blac color. Ten days later it is a light chestnut shade; and it is only at the and of three or four months that the /akin becomes completely black.

INVITES WRONG MAN.

German Emperor Annoyed and Perplexed by Amusing Mistake.

Professor Plied with Hard Questions by the Royal Host Which He Cannot Answer and Bluuder in Discovered.

A very amusing incident is reported to have occurred lately at the Berlin court. A renowned professor of mathematical chemistry there was most astonished one day to be called suddenly home through the telephone. When he arrived there he found a royal messenger, who handed him an invitation to dinner at the royal cautle. The learned man jumped into his dress clothes and drove off proudly to the castle. He was conducted to his seat at the royal table, and all seemed to be

going on well. After the second course, the kaiser turned suddenly to the professor and said: "I should like to hear something from you about the cause of phosphorescence on the sea." The poor professor almost choked with fright and stammered: "Your majesty, I don't know more about it than any other layman; that is not within my province." More courses were brought out, and the professor began to recover when all at once Prince Henry fixed his eye upon the miserable chemist, and said: "Professor, would you kindly expound to me the latest, theory about phosphorescence." Again the learned man felt more dead than alive, and in piteous accents he answered: "Your royal highness, I know very little about it. It is not within my prov-

ince." The dinner was finished, then a circle was held, and one of the princes walked up to the silept guest and amiably said: "Might I request you to instruct me about the origin of phosphorescence." The unfortunate man's knees began to shake. "Your royal highness," he said, "I must beg you to excuse me. I am a mathematical chemist, and have never occupied myself with phosphorescence." "But," said the prince, "one of your pupils recently published a celebrated book about this scientific question." "Certainly," said the professor, feeling very small, "but the author is not my pupil, but one of a professor who bears almost the same name as I do.". Tab-

LONDONERS ASTONISHED.

American Energy is a Never-Pailing Source of Amasement in England.

James C. Stewart, who first made the British workmen hustle in building the great Westinghouse works at Manchester, is now giving London contractors an object lesson in lightning methods of construction at the great electric power works for the Metropolitan railway. The tallest chimney stack in London is growing up at such a rate as to make English rivals gasp with amazement. It is to be finished in two months, while under an English contractor it would take nearly eight. Mr. Stewart says: "It is all done by kindness and good wages for good work."

Charles T. Yerkes has just opened seven miles more of his extramuralelectric street railway system, conneeting London with Hampton court, and running through one of the prettiest parts of London's environs. Mr. Yerkes' company has 30 miles open, with 70 more under construction. "I have been around the world a great deal." Mr. Yerkes said, "and I have found that London is the most backward in transportation of any city I have seen. I am doing my best to remedy that state of affairs, and in three years I hope to have 100 miles of tramways in operation."

Mr. Speyer says half the capital for these projects has been raised in America, because England would not pro-

Birmingham university, whose principal, Sir Oliver Lodge, is an eminent scientist, has adopted the American system of education, holding that the metallurgical engineer and not the metallurgical chemist is the man of the future. This armouncement was made at a meeting of the British Iron Trade association, at which the leading topic of discussion was how to keep from falling further behind in the race with the United States.

Shooting Wild Geese at Night. In Salina the other night a man was awakened by the honking of wildgeese. He took his gun and went out and found a big gander walking along the street, while the air was filled with others flying in every direction. This item, says the Kansas City Journal. may sound fishy to those not familiar with an annual occurrence in Kansas. Every spring the wild geese going north are attracted by the electric lights kept burning in most of the towns. When they get within the radius of the lights they become confused and fly aimlessly about and often large numbers of them are killed by sportsmen. Perhaps nowhere else in the world can wild goese be shot by night in the midst of large towns and villages.

Spots Appear on the Sus. French astronomers are much exercised at the appearance of large spots on the sun. Abbe Moreux, a wellknown savant, who has been observing the heavers closely, says one spot is 20,000 miles in diameter, and a second spot, which has just appeared, is nearly as large. French astronomers agree that unusual solar energy is reprisented by this phenomenon, which will react on meteorelogical conditions on the earth and more or less seriously affeet the weather.

THE REWARD OF VIRTUE.

TE THILL REMITKABLE P. SCROT PTO the Awful Pate That Befell Bad Jack Phelps.

"Y' can always reckon on it, it pays t' be good," said Urcle Bill, according to the New York Sun. "Virtue beats vice in every race, an in addition t' bein' its own reward it usually pulls in a few of th' outside bets of life

along with it. "Take th' case of poor old Jake Phelps, for example. How's that? Y' never heerd tell of what happened t' Jake? Well, then, y' better listen

now. It'll be a good lesson fur ye. "Jake was a bad man clear through. He drank an' cuseed an' Lor' knows what he didn't do. He'd steal th' dinner bag off a blind horse if he thought there wus oats in it.

"As fur me, on th' other hand, I've always lived a good Christian life an' never done no critter harm, as anyone who ever knew me 'll tell ve. I knew Jake's old man an' felt sorry ter see th' boy goin' wrong. Why, I've talked t' him with tears in my eves as big as horse chestnuts tryin' t' get him t' change his ways an' walk th' path of righteousitess. Little good it did, though, as you'll see.

"Twus on as likely a spring Sunday as v' ever seed that Jake met his end We wuz walkin' through th' woods leadin' t' Morton's Drop. Everything wuz peaceable. Th' bees wuz hummin' 'round th' wild flowers along th' roadway, an' th' little birds wuz a-titterin' in th' trees, all so joyful-like that it seemed it ought t' soften any man's beart.

"I pleaded with Jake durin' that walk as I'd never pleaded before. By th' time I'd finished talkin' we'd reached th' end of th' walk an' stood on th' end of th' precipice, a-lookin' at th' calm lake that lies below.

"Suddenly Jake wheeled 'round, facin' me. A strange look came into his eyes an' I drewback skeered-like. "'Gol durn you, Bill.' he growled.

'What th' 'ell right have you got t' be talkin' t' me th' way y' have, y' old varmint, ye. Why, I've half a mind t' heave y' off inter-'

"With that he sprung at me like a wildeat.

"Help!' I hollered, but he grabbed hold my throat an' shut me off. There we fought like two hyenas, he a-tryin' t' throw me off, an' me a-tryin' not to let him:

"Back an' forth, back an' forth we swayed. But he wus younger 'n I wus, an' finally his strength began t' tell. He gave one final push an over I went. I made a clatch at him an he came, too.

"Down, down, down! "Poor Jake met a just but awful

death in th' placid lake below. "Me? Oh, jest as we struck th' water I woke up an' found 'twas nothin' but a dream with me. But poor Jake, he never woke up. All of which goes t' show th' truth of what I said about virtue in th' first place."

ELEMENTS OF GREATNESS. 1

The Nobility of George Washington Analyzed by a Massachusetts

Byron, who died fighting a battle of sentiment for Greek liberty, paid the highest tribute of any European to Washington in "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," Byron was a republican and citizen of the world because of his sincere devotion to the classical literature and the classical spirit which had their highest manifestation in the Athenian commonwealth. Byron saw, clearly in his day that Washington was the greatest and noblest figure in history, says the Rochester Democrat. The poet pronounced his eulogy in heroic terms befitting a geat poem.

It has remained for the senior senator from Massachusetts. George Frisbie Hoar, to analyze the greatness of Washington in a few words addressed to his countrymen. The senator said at Chicago: "Washington has but one lesson for us; one lesson for the country; one lesson for each of his countrymen. It is the old lesson, older than history, old as creation. That is, that justice, veracity, unselfishness, character, lie at the foundation of all national and all individual greatness. It is to this the story of George Washington is a perpetual witness to his countrymen. It will be their fault if they do not make their country its perpetual wit-9 ness to mankind.'

The masses of the American people are true to the ideals that Washington exemplified. Exceptions there are, but their influence must be transitory. The bad man, however rich and powerful, has no immortality in the highest sense. the immortality of reverent regard from his countrymen.

Fogs Prevent Disease.

It is rarely that suspended matter in the air or water fails at length to subside, but the process may be slow or it may be rapid. In either case, the act of subsidence effects purification. The condition of city streets after a persistent dense fog is well knownthe pavements are covered with greasy grime, the impurities of the air, oily soot and tarry bituminous particles combining to make a slippery pasty mass. This mass possesses a remarkable and objectionable bacteriofogy, as well as chemistry, which, during the existence of the fog, belonged to the air. In this manner a fog may exercise a distinctly purifying effect upon the air. A fine rain produces, a similar result, and when the shower is ended the air is freshened and clean .--London Lancet.

What Your Head Is For. Ret your head be a workroom rather than a storeroom. Chicago Journal.

TO START A PHEASANTRY. Contrary to General Opinion, These Pretty Birds Can Be Raised

in Small Places.

The impression has prevailed for many years that the benutiful pheasants of the old world would not thrive in a small place, and that it was difficult in this country to breed them even on a large estate, but in recent years this theory has been disproved. Pheasants of the most beautiful type have been raised on village lots which formerly were considered essential to their welfare,

says the Chicago Record-Herald. In starting a pheasantry on a country place only the breeds which have proved that they can be easily reared should be purchased at first. A pheasantry must be supplied with outdoor and indoor quarters for the birds. A yard 40 by 50 feet for a pair of the birds and a warm house 15 feet square should be ample, although the larger the roaming ground the better the birds will enjoy it. The outdoor inclosure must have a fence ten to twenty feet in height to prevent the birds from hopping over it, and a top covering of wire should be provided as a pre-

Many of the ordinary varieties of pheasants are no more difficult to raise than fancy breeds of chickens. Their quarters are about the same and their food not much different. A home pheasantry and pigeon loft combined furnish a greater amount of profit and pleasure than where either one is built separately. The upper part of the house for the winter quarters should be built with pigeon lofts where only the fancy the fancy pigeons are kept.

The combination of the two in near by but separate inclosures yields no end of gratification. The pigeons often will fly through the wires of the pheasantry and invade the quarters of the beautiful wild fowls, but neither will in any way interfere with or injure the other. Their' nesting and indoor winter quarters. however, must be partitioned off, so that they can never disturb each other's peaceful home life.

SOME RAILROAD FRAUDS.

Different Kinds of Deadheats That Conductors Have to Contend With.

"Oh, no," said the conductor, according to the Detroit Free Press, "I knew you were all right. Ticket punch a liftle old? Well, yes, but you didn't have the air to make me think there was anything wrong about it. No, it wasn't because you looked as though you had money. No one without it tries to steal a ride.

"I can size up the frauds pretty well. How? Well, I don't know as I can tell you how." Here the conductor clasped his hands about his knees and looked back meditaively.

"I think they're poor actors, amaeurish. A fraud that is a high-class actor can do a bigger business than dodging railroad fare. The amateur is liable to overdo; he'll tear a passion to tatters, to very rags. The railroad fraud as a rule is very much interested in something, or wholly indifferent to everything. He isn't sharp enough to get on the safe middle ground.

"The other day a fellow with a big face and a brassy one, too, got on the train back here at the junction. Three minutes afterward, when I came through he was stretched out on a seat fast asleep with his shoes off and a newspaper over his face. He must have unlaced his shoes before he got on. I could hardly believe this was the same man. Just then he commenced to breathe deep. That settled it; he had overacted. I shook him. He pulled out a pass-book and a fat pock-

et-book with it. "Last week I came across a good specimen of the indifferent one. I was going past him, when I noticed that he was altogether too easy to be natural. He was lopped away over, and his head and one thumb kept bobbing.

"I never have any trouble with drummers. They want all the courtesy the road can give, and they are willing to pay for it."

. The Age of System. A wholesale oyster dealer was siz-

ing up a new invoice the other day. There are some old fellows in that lot," he said, as he shoved to one side some abnormally large ones. He picked out one and measured it. The shell was eight inches long. "The age of an syster has absolutely no effect upon its quality," he said. "It doesn't get tough with age, like the higher order of animals. How long does an eyster live? Well, I couldn't say exactly. I have known Maurice river oystermen to claim that an oyster undisturbed in a neglecteff cove would live for 25 years before it finally died of old age. And an oyster of the Maurice river type keeps on growing all the time. I have seen some myself that measured nearly a foot in length."-Philadelphia Record.

Women Slaves to Tca. A Boston physician profests against the use of tea by women. He says

that 60,000 women in the Hub areaddicted to the use of the beverage, and that at least 20,000 of them are slaves to it. "The habit." he declares, "has apread to high school girls, and it is raining not only their complexions but their health, digestion and brain power."

Beetles as Saws. Some large beetles seize a branch or twig with their deeply toothed jaws, and whirl round and round until the twig is sawn off. They have been known to saw a twig as thick as a walking stick in this manner.- Nat-

LEAPS INTO THE PEERAGE.

Tricks Played by the Law of Succession Bring Titles Sever Expected.

To retire at night just an ordinary citizen, a spoor man, and to rise in the morning with a noble title or two and perhaps vast acres, with eastless and wealth, is an experience possible only to a British subject. The law of succession regarding the nobility sometimes plays strange tricks of this kind, not only in fiction but

in real life, says the Chicago Tribune. Unexpected leaps from obscurity to the perage, from poverty to great wealth, are not uncommon in England. Many such instances have been recorded in recent years, the elevations in some cases going to persons who did not even know they were in the line of succession for a

The present duke of Hamilton, by a sequence of accidents, found himself transformed seven years, ago from an unknown lieutenant to the premier peership of Scotland, with three ducal titles and as many marquisates, to say nothing of earldoms and baronies sufficient to equip half a dozen average peers.

How slight was the prospect of Lieut, Alfred Douglas-Hamilton ever succeeding to the family honors may be gathered from the fact that, although he is the thirteenth duke of Hamilton, he derives his descent from a third son of the fourth duke. who was born in the faraway sevenfeenth century, and that all his intermediate ancestors were younger sons. How many lives might in the ordinary course have come between the young lieutenant and the dukedom it is impossible to estimate; but, as it was said in sporting parlance at the time of his accession, the odds were thousands to one against his ever wearing the strawberry leaves.

By a similar series of accidents the present duke of Portland succeeded to the title and wealth of the Bentincks. The son of a third son, who in turn was a third son of the third duke, there seemed as much chance of the young subaltern of the guards ever being the head of his family as of his becoming emperor of China. The fourth duke alone had four sons, all of whom were considerate enough not to marry; and the third duke was also blessed with four sons, who were sufficiently amiable to make the way clear for the lucky young sol-

When Master William Grey first enel his ever in Newtonniland 50 years ago his prospects of a coronet would have been considered dear at half a crown, for his father was but the third son of the third son of an earl of Stamfords and there were many lives between him and rank and fortune. His father was a poor clergyman, and the future earl had to face many vicissitudes of fortune before he was suddenly exalted from the position of a London diocesan reader, to be earl of Stamford and Baron Grey of Groby.

Probably no one was more prised than the late earl of Caithness when he realized that he was heir to his distant cousin, the fifteenth earl. As a young man there had been so many lives between him and the title that he would have laughed at the suggestion that one day by would wear an earl's coronet, and he made himself, quite happy as a bank agent in Scotland, while his son, the earl of to-day, tended his farm and herded his sheep in the states."

There was equally little chance of Augustus Arthur Perceval ever qualifying for a seat in the house of lords. for his father, a poor army officer. was a second son of the fifth son of the second Baron Aden, who himself was not within measurable distance of the earldom of Egmont.

There are few more dramatic stories in the peerage than this of the elevation of the hall porter of Chelsea town hall to the rank of earl, viscount, and baron by a series of accidents only less remarkable than the hard blows that Fortune had dealt him before she revolutionized his life in this startling fashion. A still more dramatic story is told

of one of the earls of Huntingdon. who before his elevation to the earldom was an obscure barrack master in Ireland. One day he chanced to be looking through some old correspondence of his grandfather, a man of a position as humble as his own. when he saw a reference to a possilde claim to the extinct: earldom of Huntingdon. Following up that clew the harrack master discovered that he was really heir to the title, and after a long struggle succeeded in getting his claim admitted and in taking his sent in the house of lords.

The history of the Bellew family illustrates the strange vicissitudes by which a title may fall to a seemingly impossible person. At one time there were no few er than ten lives between the present holder and the title, and vet within the short space of two years every one of these intermediate lives was removed, four heirs perishing together through the upsetting of a boat in a squalf...

... Rubbing It In.

colored parson. " An' he shall sep'rate de sheep from de goats.' Now, brudren and sistern. Ah ain't castin' no flections on dis congregashun, but knowin' hit as Ak does Ah's willin' to bet fouh dollahs dat when de day ob judgment done rolls eround dar will be somethin' doin' in de goat market."-Buffalo News.

Trying a Quick Method.

Bings. What are you going to do with that stick of dynamite, old man? Bangs, I'm going to blow a porous plaster of my back, Indianapolis Journal.

PITH AND POINT

The next time you complain of being overworked, think of the time you waste. - Atchison Globe.

"He's publishing a paper now, I hear." "Yes; it's the official organ of the dental profession." "Ah! sort of a mouth-organ, ch?" philadelphia

The Critics .- Ida-"They say It was a case of love at arst signt with him. May "What a pity he wasn't a medium and could have taken a second sight!" -Chicago Daily News.

Adolphus (penitently) - So sorry. dearest, that I was angry with you yesterday evening, and lost my temper." Olivia -"Pray don't mention it, Dolly. It wasn't a very good one, and I'm sure you can easily find a better." -Punch. His Apology,-Bill-"Do you know

you owe me \$10?" Jill -"O, yes, I remember, I borrowed it a month ago." "That's what you did." "I owe you an apology." "I should say you did." "Here's 25 cents." "What's that for?" "That's an apology for \$10."-N. Y. Telegram.

Burton- "What sort of a man, is Biohnson, anyway?" Barton-"Well, Biolinson is the sort of man who, if he should come to your house on a visit and see that your parlor clock was slow, would calmly compare it with his watch and set it exactly right."-Somerville ((Mass.) Journal.

Very Obliging .- Silas Hopkins (in the city) - "Mandy, these here city felters is mighty kind and polite." Mandy Hopkins...."How do you know, Silas?" Silas Hopkins- "I wanted ter git " fifty dollar bill changed en' a nice young feller said he'd get it for me, and he's goin' ter bring ther change to ther hotel."-Detroit Free Press.

CAPTAIN OF A BATTLESHIP.

Rules with Autocratic Power, But in Burdened with Tremendous Responsibility.

Over the vast establishment rules the captain in supreme and isolated authority, says Lieutenant Commander Greaves, U. S. N., in the World's Work. All his accomplishments must be those of the seamen, for he directs the movements of the ship in all evolutions, and his decision upon all professional points is final. His responsibility at all times is grave and exacting. In time of war it will strain the stoutest nerves; in the hour of battle it is nothing short of appalling, when he stands alone in his conning tower, having control of all the tremenders forces lying latent in his ship only tobe released at the proper moment by a touch of his hand.

He is the guiding spirit of an enormous projectile of 15,000 tons that rushes through the water at a specil. it may be, of 15 knots, and he knows that the slightest mistake of his head ör heart mas mean a national disaster.

But besides being the navel and military chief of the establishment, he is ; a lawyer-caskind of justice of the pende, as it were, who holes, court every morning, insestigates reports of misdemeanors and assigns punishment to the guilty. The delinquents are brought to the "mast" - the quarterdeck- with their accusers. Both sides are heard and swift indyment usually follows. In this capacity it will be noted that the cuptain is sourt, judgand jury. Not infrequently heacts as etergyman, and as such is the bishop of his diocese, acknowledging no eccleslastical superior, reading the service on Sundays, officiating at the burkal of the dead, and, in the oil cays, occasionally marrying lovers . .

He always messes alone. His generous quarters are entirely separate from those of the other officers, and at the door of his cabin stands a marine sentry day and night, and none may enter without being first formally announced. When he comes on deck to leave the ship in uniform, or when he comes on board, he is escorted to the side by the executive officer and officer of the deck, the guard is paraded, four boys attend at the gangway, the bugler sounds the silence and every man on deck stands at attention as the boatswain pipes him cheerily over the

Baptismal Fonts Were Dry.

Some curious results of the devastating Australian drought have been witnessed on the Ballarat gold field. The quantity of water in the local reservoirs sank so low that the authorities had to conserve it to the utmostand give the city only an intermittent supply. In the principal Eaptist church a ceremony had to be shandoned, a sufficient supply of water for baptismal immersion not being availabler Next to this Baptist church is the Cathode cathedral, and there the organ was unplayable for three Sundays, the motive power of its bellows having been withdrawn. One of the local water commissioners is credited with the statement that as long as the drought lasted he would not sanction a supply of water to organs even at the rate of a pound a gallon.

Dogs Ate His Lunch.

Rev. E. G. Pesk, an English misionary who has spent much time among the Eskimos, tells an amusing story of how he built a church and how he lost it, When his flock reacted sufficient size he had a church built. It was 18 feet long by 12 wide and was made of sealskins stretched over light framework, the whole banked with snow. It had been in existence but a short time when the dogs discovered that it was edible. They scratched the snow away and between two Sundays ate the churchar least its covering-up, --- Chicago Chronicle.

The Great Trouble.

The trouble with these observing people is, they are liable to talk about their observations .- Atchison Globe.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS