Hard Labor

Police Constable C 49 paced slowly up Wapping High street in the cool of the evening. The warehouses were closed and the street almost denuded of traffic. He addressed a short and stern warning to a couple of youths struggling on the narrow pavement and pointed out-with the toe of his boot-the understrability of the curbstone as a seat to a small maiden of five. With his white gloves in his hand he swung slowly along, monarch of all he surveyed.

His complacency and the air with which he stroked his red mustache and side-whiskers were insufferable. Mr. Charles Pinner, ship's fireman, whose bosom friend C 49 had pinched, to use Mr. Pinner's own expressive phrase, a week before for causing a crowd to collect, eyed the exhibition with sneering wrath. The injustice of locking up Mr. Johnson, because a crowd of people whom he didn't know from Adam persisted in obstructing the pathway had reduced Mr. Pinner to the verge of madness. For a time he kept behind C 49 and contented himself with insulting but inaudible remarks upon the color of his whiskers

The constable turned up a little alley-way between two small pieces of waste ground, concerning the desirability and value of which as building sites a notice board was lurid with adjectives. Mr. Pinner was still behind: he was a man who believed in taking what life could offer him at the moment, and something whispered to him that if he lived a hundred years he would never have such another chance of bonneting that red-whiskered policeman. There were two or three small houses at the end of the alley, but the only other living person in it was a boy of ten. He looked to be the sort of boy who might be trusted to smile approval on Mr. Pinper's contemplated performance.

C 49's first thought was that a chimney had fallen, and his one idea was to catch it in the act. He made a desperate grab even before pushing his helmet up, and caught Mr. Pinner by the arm.

"Leggo," said that gentleman, struggling.

"Ho," said C 49, crimson with wrath, as he pushed his helmet up. "Now you come along o' me, my lad."

Mr. Pinner, regretting the natural impulse which had led to his undoing, wreched himself free and staggered against the fence which surrounded the waste ground. Then he ducked sideways, and as C 49 renewed his invitation, coupled with a warning concerning the futility of resistance, struck him full and square on the

He reached his home, a small house in a narrow turning off Cable street,



Taking What Life Could

safely, and, throwing himself into a chair, breathed heavily, while his wife, whose curiosity at seeing him home at that early hour would not be denied. plied him with questions. Mr. Pinner, still intent on footsteps,

grumbled something beneath his

breath, and the baby being awakened out of its first sleep and brought downstairs, they contemplated each other or some time with offensive curiosity. Until next morning Mr. Pinner's odd reasons for his presence sufficed, but Pinner, prefacing his semarks with nervously for ill news. an allusion to a life-long abhorrence "Oh. dear." mouned his wife.

of red whiskers, made a clean preast

"It served him right," said his wife, judicially, "but it'll be six months for you if they nab you, Charlie. You'll ently. 'ave to make up your mind to a quiet spell indoors with me and baby till the ship sails."

She picked up a paper again, and regarded him furtively. Then she bent over it, and slowly scanned the pages, until a sudden horrified gasp drove the roses from Mr. Pinner's cheek and prepared him for the worst.

"Wot is it?" he stammered. Mrs. Pinner folded the paper back and, motioning him to silence, read as follows:

"A violent assault was committed last night on a policeman down at Wapping, who was knocked down by seafaring man until he got concussion of the brain. The injured constable states that he can identify the man that attacked him, and has given a full description of him at the police sta-



tion, where search is now being made for him. The public houses are being

watched." "You'll be quite safe indoors," said his wife, whose plan was now perfected. "The only thing is, people 'll wonder what you're staying indoors all day for."

Mr. Pinner took his pipe out of his mouth and stared at her blankly. "Whitewash the kitchen ceiling," she said, suddenly,

"'Ow long would that take?" demanded her lord, who was not fond of

whitewashing. "Then you could put a bit of paper in this room," continued Mrs. Pinner, "and put them shelves in the corner what you said you'd do. That would

"It would," agreed Mr. Pinner, eying ber disagreeably.

take some time."

"And I was thinking," said his wife, "if I got a sugar box from the grocer's and two pairs o' wheels you could make the baby a nice little peram-

bulator."

"Seems to me-" began the astonished Mr. Pinner. "While you're doing those things I'll try and think of some more," inter-

rupted his wife. The baby was crying, the breakfast things were not washed, and there were several other hindrances to journalistic work.

Mr. Pinner said that all wall papers were alike to him, and indulged in dreary speculations as to where the money was to come from. Mrs. Pinner, who knew that they were saving fast owing to his enforced seclusion, smiled at his misgivings.

He papered the room that day after a few choice observations on the price of wall paper, and expressed his opinion that in a properly governed country the birth of red-whiskered policemen would be rendered an impossibility. To the compliments of his workmanship bestowed by the gratified Mrs. Pinner he turned a deaf ear.

There was nothing in the paper next morning, Mrs. Pinner's invention being somewhat fatigued, but she promptly quelled her husband's joy by suggesting that the police authorities were lying low in the hope of lulling him into a sense of false security. "Wait till I've seen the paper," she protested.

"Wot's the good of seeing the paper?" replied Mr. Pinner. "We know as 'e's in bed, and it seems to me while 'e's in bed is my time to be out. shall keep a look-out. Besides, I've just 'ad an idea; I'm going to shave my mustache off. I ought to ha' thought of it before."

He went upstairs, leaving his wife wringing her hands below. So far from the red policeman being in bed. she was only too well aware that he was on duty in the district, with every faculty strained to the utmost to avenge the outrage of which he had I? How was I to know that the pobeen the victim. It became necessary liceman as died wasn't your policeto save her husband at all costs, and while he was busy upstairs with a razor, she slipped out and bought a-

He had just come down by the time | tzing that he was wasting precious then he sat still after breakfast and she returned, and turned to confront time, he picked up his cap, and as showed clearly his intention to re- her with a conscious grin; but at the C 49 turned the corner with his prize. less insulting to her intelligence. Mr. from his own, and he stood waiting

Sting in Smooth Tongue.

"What's the matter?" said Mr. Pinner, anxiously. Mrs. Pinner supported herself by the table and shook her head despond-

"'Ave they found me out?" de manded Mr. Piner. Dead!" repeated her husband starting violently.

Mrs. Pinner, with a little sniff, took up the paper and read slowly, interrupted only by the broken ejaculations of her husband. She read:

"The unfortunate policeman who was assaulted the other day down at Wapping passed away peacefully yesterday evening in the arms of his wife and family. The ruffian is believed to be at sea."

"I wish 'e was," said Mr. Pinner, mournfully. "I wish 'e was anywhere but 'ere. The idea o' making a delikit man like that a policeman. Why, I 'ardly touched 'im."

"Promise me you won't go out," said his wife, tearfully.

"Out?" said Mr. Pinner, energetically; "out? D'ye think I'm mad, or wot? I'm going to stay 'ere till the ship sails, then I'm going down in a cab. Wot d'ye think I want to go out for?"

"It's the drink as made you do it." said his wife. "I'll never touch a drop agin," af-

firmed Mr. Pinner, shivering. Slowly the days passed until at length there were only two left, and he was in such a nervous and overwrought state that Mrs. Pinner was almost as anxious as he was for the date of departure. To comfort him she read a paragraph from the paper to the effect that the police had given up the search in despair. Mr. Pinner shook his head at this, and said it was a trap to get him out. He also, with a view of defeating the ends of justice, set to work upon a hood for the perambulator.

He was employed on this when his wife went out to do a little shopping. The house when she returned was quiet, and there were no signs of anything unusual having occurred; but when she entered the room she started back with a cry at the sight which met her eyes. Mr. Pinner was in a crouching attitude on the sofa, his face buried in the cushion, while one leg waved spasmodically in the air. "Charlie," she cried; "Charlie."

There was a hollow groan from the cushion in reply.

"What's the matter?" she cried, in alarm. "What's the matter?"

"I've seen it." said Mr. Pinner, in trembling tones. "I've seen a ghost. was just peeping out of the winder behind the blind when it went by." "Nonsense," said his wife.

"His ghost," said Mr. Pinner, regaining a more natural attitude and shivering violently, "red whiskers, white gloves and all. It's doing a beat up and down this street. I shall go mad. It's been by twice."

"'Magination," said his wife, aghast at this state of affairs.

"I'm afraid of its coming for me," said Mr. Pinner, staring wildly. "Every minnit I expect to see it with its white face stuck up agin the winder-pane staring in at me."

"You mustn't 'are such fancies," said his wife. "I see it as plain as I see you," persisted the trembling fireman. "It was

stuck-up way as it did when it was "I'll draw the blind down," said his

prancing up and down in just the same

wife. She crossed over to the window, and was about to lower the blind when she suddenly drew back with an involuntary exclamation.

"Can you see it?" cried her husband. "No," said Mrs. Pinner, recovering herself. "Shut your eyes."

The fireman sprang to his feet. "Keep back," said his wife, "don't look."

"I must," said the fireman. His wife threw herself upon him, but he pushed her out of the way and rushed to the window. Then his jaw dropped and he murmured incoherently, for the ghost of the red policeman was plainly visible. Its lofty carriage of the head and pendulum-like swing of the arms were gone, and it was struggling in a most fleshly manner to lead a recalcitrant costermonger to the station. In the intervals of the wrestling bout it blew loudly upon a whistle.

"Wonderful," said Mrs. Pinner, nervously. "Lifelike, I call it."

The fireman watched the crowd pass up the road, and then he turned and regarded her.

"Would you like to hear what I call

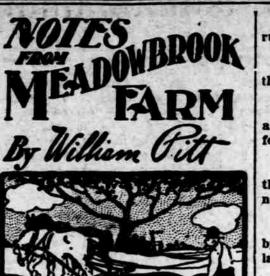
it?" he thundered. "Not before the baby, Charlie," quavered Mrs. Pinner, drawing back. The fireman regarded her silently, and his demeanor was so alarming that she grabbed Charles Augustus Pinner suddenly from his cradle and

held him in front of her. "You've kep' me here," said Mr. Pinner, in a voice which trembled with selfpity, "for near three week. For three weeks I've wasted my time, my little spare time, and my money in making perambulators and whitewashing and papering, and all sorts of thin's. I've been the larfing stock o' that house.

and I've been worked like a convict. Wot 'ave you got to say for yourself." "Wot do you mean?" inquired Mrs. Pinner, recovering herself. "I ain't to blame for what's in the paper, am

man ?" Mr. Pinner eyed her closely, but she met his gaze with eyes honest and clear as those of a child. Then, realspend in the usual manner the brief remnant of the leave which remained to him.

idea of allotting small gardens to men out of work was conceived and put



Thicker cream, quicker butter.

Now is the time to separate the feed. feeding from the breeding stock.

Careless methods lose many a farmer a competence.

Poor, musty hay or grain should never be fed to the horses.

Essential to successful sheep raising. the air of the stable. Much depends upon the method of ripening the cream as to the quality

of butter produced. Use water, clean and cold, in working the butter. Worked dry you are almost sure to overwork.

to large extent the rutting of the such of the trusty ones as you want

Between four and one-half and five months is the right time to take the angora kids from the mothers.

The horse that spends the night in Worth trying. discomfort is in no condition for a good day's work, any more than you would be under similar conditions.

knick-knack for the children and don't damage. forget the wife. A very little spent brings back the sunshine and the

65 cents per hundredweight and but- necessary. ter fat for 16 cents per pound where the herd is fairly good and the feeding and milking are carefully handled.

shown by an advertisement in one of her country newspapers as follows: "Full-blooded cow for sale, givchickens and several stoves."

when clearing up land, as they come handy for handles to the various tools used on the farm. To make them is only a little work and you save people require the same amount of

this fall cleaning up the grounds and sults. the trees. The most neglected spot on some farms is the orchard, and it is right there that the best profit might be realized if the right care was given the trees.

Give the chickens a good airy place to roost at night. For the growing stock all that is required until cold weather comes is a shelter from sun and rain. Have the shelter so constructed that you can move it about from place to place.

Lumpy jaw in cattle is of parasitic body human, and kind to beast and character and treatment is advisable only where the disease is local and superficial. The diseased masses are cleaned from their cavities and the places filled with iodized carbolic acid. It is a disease that man is suscepti- through the winter with a good milk ble to and great care must be exer- flow, keep them well fed, for it is alcised. In most cases it were better to most impossible to bring the cow up destroy the animal.

It is a common belief that spring calves will do better if kept up in the barn and fed hay and grain together with skim milk rather than being turned out loose in the pastures to ex- their extermination. If every farmer ist on grass which is a non-suitable feed for young calves. There is little question but what a young calf should the means of much benefit to fruit be kept up, especially the skim milk calf and should be fed good, wholesome hay and a small amount of grain for which he will give good returns. However, this does not mean that the young calves should all be huddled together in some dark stall where the conditions under foot soon become unspeakably filthy and where the flies pester them all day long.

American poultrymen will be interested in the great egg record made in the South Australian egg-laying competition during the 12 months ending mines the egg yield. Of the 20 leading again. pens, all of which laid above 1.180 eggs, 14 were White Leghorns, three dottes and one of White Wyandottes. | United States," declares that "wheat

to light by horticultural experimenters is still carried on in a sloth duced on a tree that requires a very lands of the United States can be long time in which to ripen its wood utilized for wheat production for many and also a long time in which to ripen generations to come; but this can be its fruit. It is the slowness of the done only by making wheat alternate the next process begins, which is one undergo a period of renovation before of decay. The tree that takes a long it is again productive. If systems of in localities where the seasons are were alternated, the fertility of our short.

Get good and give good is a good

A small farm well-kept is better than the big farm indifferently run.

More sheep well-handled will mean more fertile farm and more money for you next year.

Know your cows and do not board through the winter the cows that do not pay their way.

The butter flavor can be improved by adding a tablespoonful of granulated sugar to ten pounds of butter.

It is a good plan to put finely cut hay with the grain to compel the horses to masticate their feed prop-

Make up for the scantiness of the pasturage at this time of year is made up with corn stalks or other succulent

Make your farm a veritable gold mine by careful managing so that everything that is raised is turned into gold.

Spray the stables occasionally to drive out the flies. A good fly spray Shelter in the pasture for the sheep. is a good disinfectant, and will purify

Molting is hard on the poultry.

Feed well at this time so that they may come through the period strong and ready for the winter laying sea-

Sort the chickens at this time and dispose of all the superfluous ones. The use of wide tires will prevent Don't winter over the old hens, except to keep for setting next spring.

> A poultry keeper of New Jersey has found a new use for the box kites. He flies them over his henneries and says they scare the hawks away.

It is the gentle, steady rainfall as well as the even-tempered man which does the most good. Violent thunder-On the trip to town buy a little storms and violent tempers do lots of

Mange is a germ disease. Hogs thus afflicted should be washed clean and then dipped. Any dip sold by re-A Cornell professor after tests, has liable firms for the purpose will do. found that milk can be produced for More than one application may be

Keep a level head when the work is crowding. Think quick and do the most important thing first, then the Connecticut has a wonderful cow as next. Don't get rattled, but do one

Liquid manure is the most valuable ing milk, three tons of hay, a lot of part, often containing as much as 60 to 75 per cent. of fertility. Plenty of bedding will help to save it, if you Save the saplings of hard wood have not a cistern into which the liquid manure is drained. No two horses any more than two

feed to keep them in condition. You must study your animals and feed Spend a few days in the orchard with judgment to secure the best re-Do you know how to ground your fence wires to prevent lightning doing damage to stock? Simply thrust

a length of heavy wire several feet

into the ground down the side of oc-

casional posts, and staple to the fence wires where they cross. Boys should learn how to sharpen their own knives, hang up their caps, hunt up things that are lost, be faithful to a trust, brave in the face of danger, plucky when a pain or hurt would make them cry, helpful to every-

It does not pay to let the cows get down in their milk because pasturage is short. If you want them to go to full flow when once shrinkage has

Tent caterpillars are becoming more numerous every year. There ought to be laws enacted in every state for would see to it that his own premises are kept free from them it would be trees, young and old.

Decayed and ulcerated teeth or teeth which have worn uneven will put a horse out of condition quickly, for the animal cannot chew his food properly. and indigestion follows. Look to the horse's teeth, doctor the sore gums, draw out the decayed teeth, even up the good ones, and you will put your horse into the way of returning health.

The worst thing you can do to the horse that refuses to pull is to beat him. Be kind to him, caress him, March 31, 1908. There were 78 pens allay his excitement by speaking and of six fowls each that took part in the stroking his neck, and leave the team competition. The leading pen, which alone for 10 or 15 minutes. Then urge was White Leghorns, laid 1,531 eggs them on again, turning the horses a during the 12 month, an average of little to the right and left, so as to get better than 255 eggs each. The second them in motion, before they feel the pen was only three eggs behind. An presence of the load behind them. other pen of the same variety laid only | Drive about 20 paces and stop again, 850 eggs, which shows that it is more before the balky horse stops on his the strain than the breed that deter- own account. Then caress and start

A writer in the Century Magazine Block Orpingtons, two Silver Wyan- on 'The Future Wheat Supply of the farming in a majority of the wheat-The peculiar fact is being brought producing regions of the United States that the long-keeping apple is pro- careless manner," continuous wheat duced generally on a tree that is not cropping destroying the soil producvery hardy. The reason for this is tivity. "It is to be hoped," continues that the long-keeping apple is pro- the writer, "that the present wheat process of ripening in the apple that with other field crops in the scheme makes it keep for a long time in win- of cropping, instead of growing the ter. When a fruit becomes fully ripe, crop continuously until the land must time to ripen its fruit also takes a agriculture could be instituted on all long time in which to ripen its wood, the soils of the United States in which and so is caught by the early winter, the grain, grass and cultivated crops soils could be indefinitely maintained."



AINTY linen table accessories, are given more thought than inset instead of having the work done usual since handsome pieces have been imported from Italy tive way to accomplish a good effect, and elsewhere, tempting women to and the work can be done at home. open wide their purse strings, and Medallion pieces of almost any shape, also since it has grown fashionable size and pattern can be found in the to serve breakfast and luncheon on a shops ready to use. Very often the polished table with only dollies to prettiest are picked up in the furnishprotect the wood finish from being ing department where materials for marred by the dishes.

Lace trimmed centerpleces are in great demand and are really oftener seen on the well-appointed table than embroidery or drawn work, though squares and long runners with this gather together enough medallions Mexican work in solid borders or medallions are too beautiful to be entirely ousted by the lace decorations which have cast a spell over the wealthy and the moderately well-off housewife alike.

Cluny lace seems to be the most popular for table use, though it may not be the most fashionable since the filet fad was launched during the season just past. Florentine lace is effective and very dainty on a table.

Both the filet lace and the filet embroidery or darned work are liked for poses. handsome table centerpieces and Fine white linen runners or scarfs effect throughout the entire space. | suit the piece.

Sometimes filet lace squares are in the linen itself. This is an attraclace curtains and draperies are kept. Odds and ends of lace found in this department will often work in well for table pieces or for dining-room furnishings. It is sometimes possible to and strips of lace to fashion a table runner or a sideboard cover that is really handsome and far from costly.

All lace pieces are frequently seen and are attractive when used on a polished mahogany table with the gleam of the wood showing through. Just under the center of the decoration where the bowl of flowers rests a pad can be placed to keep the table from being marred or stained.

Circular pieces with radiating lines of darning or drawn work are quickly made and are useful for ordinary pur-

dollies. These are made of fine linen, for buffet and sideboard, with a band of not a sheer mesh, but a fine firm Cluny insertion and a wider edging to weave, and the design of the drawn match, are decorative and have quite work or embroidery is confined to an elaborate air, yet they can be made squares which may border the center- a third the price of circular pieces piece or may be worked in medallion which have the lace insets designed to

WORK APRON OF WHITE LINEN. Dainty Garment for the Presiding Genlus of the Chafing Dish.

A novel work apron with bretelles, one that can be worn when embroidering or presiding over a chafing dish, is made of white linen having a daintily worked scalloped pattern all around the edge. The apron part is rounded at the bottom corners and is narrowed at the waist, having a few tiny plaits where it joins the belt. On the under side of the apron, starting at the belt, is sewn a narrow strip of linen, following the outline of the apron and continuing on up the other side of the belt. In the center at the bottom two buttonholes are worked and then ribbon is run in this casing, the upper ends being well fastened at the waist, while the other ends come through the buttonholes to the outside, where they are tied in a bow.

When the apron is worn plain without the pocket effect the bow remains in this position, but when the use of the pocket is desired the knot is lifted up to the waist line, thus gathering the apron so that it forms a pocket, and the bow is then hooked to an invisible eye in the center of the belt in

The belt itself is fashioned of ribbon and the bretelles made of shaped pieces of the embroidered material have bands of ribbon running from each side of the front to the shoulders, where they terminate in smart little bows with an end of each returning down the front to the bust, making the

Wearing Green Tulle.

weave makes it available as a serviceable accessory.

green are to be in the lead. Bows of this will be worn at the of the hat and to tie flowers.

Wool cheviot waists in soft check effects with stripes in a decided color are smart

Tucked net is popular for guimpes. Some nets are so woven as to simulate hand tucking. The rhinestone horseshoe brooch is

being supplemented with those of coral, turquoise and jet. Opera hoods are shown in Paris . made of ribbon. Clever fingers will

Long coats in the directoire modes with the empire waist effects have been chosen for the fastidious woman of good style.

Crewel embroidery is being used in Paris by the artists of dress for giving distinguished trimming touches to handsome costumes.

Ribbon ornaments for the hair are becoming a necessity. Match your gown with the rosette and band or braid of ribbon to be twisted through the locks.

Linen Napkin Rings.

Napkin rings of linen are preferable to silver ones for every day use, for they can be kept sweet and dainty. A piece of linen should be folded double. two ribbons to join and form another making a width of about three inches -the piece to be as long as is necessary to fasten around the napkin. The linen should be fine and white. Em-There is going to be a good deal of broider a monogram on the linen. tulle worn this winter. Its new heavy Work a button-hole in one end, which should be pointed, and sew a pretty pearl button on the other. The edges Bright blue will be more favored may be bound or merely turned in and than light blue, but parrot and apple stitched on the machine, or they may be basted and then feather-stitched. The work is prettier when done in neck on an evening bodice, in front white and the monogram should be padded well.

Pretty Bonnet



LTHOUGH this is quite a simple bonnet, it is very pretty when worn by a little girl with curly hair. It may be made of silk, velvet, or material to match the coat, and consists of two pieces, which must be tacked over white French canvas. Join the curved-out edges together with a piping of velvet between, then pipe all round the edge. The lower piece, which is slightly curved in, is the back, the straight edge the front. Line with soft silk. A full rosette is fixed to each end, and from

under rosettes come long strings for tying in a bow at side of chin.

Belt Adjustment.

is to be chosen for the belt.

port, for instance, in the afternoon home. drive-green hedges and big trees fur nishing a delicious background. Omber wood colors-gray-greens and hortensia shades—are charming. There are no showy trimmings used, of course, but plain chiffon or mousseline Make them three or four inches is selected in one particular shade for square, but do not fill them too full. each gown. It gives the best results Cover them with scraps of bright silk upon parts of bodice, and for the en- ribbon or velvet. When cutting out tire sleeves as well. Feathers, ostrich garments it will be found that they chiefly-down-and marabout, in boas will save much time and bother, he of various lengths and widths, are se- cause instead of having to pin the pat-

Wear Plain School Dresses. elaborate frocks, but the child to the away and from blowing about

manor born will go to school this A touch to be observed-in wearing year in the simplest sort of gown forenoon linens, etc.—is this: If the Little princess dresses are the most costume is a short-waisted affair, popular, but no jewelry and little trimwhether in white or in colors, the ming will adorn the frock of the girl smart belt to be worn is an all-white from the home ruled over by a wellone, but if it is long-waisted, a color bred mother. The desire is so great to accentuate the simplicity of dress Shaded or omber mousselines and that the small girl may not be as volles, linen, etc., are frequently worn, happy as she would be with a few and look very lovely as seen at New- gewgaws, but these she may have at

> Uses for Sand Bags. A convenient addition to a sewing table are some small sand cushions

cured by the dozen, it would seem, so much are they worn to match hats or gowns during driving hours.—Vogue. bags may be used as weights, and the garment is not marred by pinholes when this plan is used. These bass Children of the new rich may wear will also keep the work from slipping

Where the United States is Behind ing in the United States which a Holland as far back as 1818; to-day European Countries.

vate organizations, in a few large per cent of all workingmen. The a sting behind it.-Irish Proverb.

cities, there would be absolutely noth-Swiss, German or Dutch charity worker might compare to the labor colonies relief of honest men out of employ done much to reduce the suffering ment and the suppression of vagrants. due to the enforced continuous idle-Save for the work done chiefly by pri- ness of from 6.5 per cent. to seven

The plan for establishing a state of his native land. Even a French environs of Paris are dotted with some labor colony incidentally calls atten- men, whose country is overrun by 7,000 plots assigned by the Workmen's tion to the backwardness of the new vagabonds, can point with pride to Garden Society to the unemployed. world in two important matters, the relief measures which have already either gratis or at a nominal cost.

into practice by Gen. van den Bosch in more than 2,000 poor families are thus supported in the little kingdom. The

Seldom is a smooth tongue without