HEMINGFORD HERALD.

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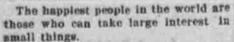
HEMINGFORD, - NEBRASKA

Two-thirds of humanity are mentally cross-eyed.

Every man imagines that all he needs is a chance.

No man ever became great by repcating what he had heard.

The Pingree potato patch scheme have also proved a great success in Germany.



There is no impropriety about judging a man's wife by the condition of the clothes he wears.

Quite a reputation for wisdom can be accumulated by mingling in only society that knows less than you do.

After you are up the ladder the loads you carried will generally claim the credit of having done a whole lot of boosting.

If you onvy a rich man, try to get a position where you can watch while he stands off beggars and swindlers for a few weeks.

There is a vast difference between a shrewd business man and a swindler, but the public is not apt to notice It when the latter is successful.

A man was horsewhipped in Sayville. N. Y., the other day by his wife because he would stay out nights. All the women spectators applauded and not a man said a word. Was it a case of guilty conscience?

The recent eclipse of the sun made an opportunity for the Japanese to give additional evidence of their right to be called the Yankees of the orient. This evidence was in the form of a pleasantry that appeals to western love of wit. The Japanese newspapers commended the eclipse for coming and going on time, "therein differing from the majority of scheduled occurrences in Japan.'

A curious story comes from Baltimore. A woman called Mrs. Isaac Asher left her 2-months-old baby in its cradle while she went out on a necessary marketing trip, and when she returned the baby was dead and had died

in a most unusual manner. Numerous rats had swarmed up onto the cradic and gnawed its face, head and neck so grievously that death resulted. This remarkable story is authenticated by eminent Baltimore physicians.

SAVED A FORTUNE. JOHN CUMMINGS NEVER EARN-ED MORE THAN \$10 A WEEK. hundred miles from Chicago, headed

For Nineteen Years Was a "Common" Laborer in Greenwood Cemstery-Aceldentally Turned on the Gas When He Retired and Died.

> OHN Cummings, sixty years old, a laborer in Greenwood cemetery, who was found dead in bed at No. 709 Fifth avenue,

laborer for forty years and had never received more than \$10 a week. Tho cause of his death was asphyxiation by gas. He was a native of County Tipperary, Ireland. He came to this country when he was twenty years old and worked for some years as a farm hand in Ulster County. Then he came to live in Brooklyn and was employed as a stableman by the City Railroad Company. Next he got a job as common laborer in Greenwood cemetery.

For the past nineteen years he had boarded with Mrs. Michael McNally. whose husband is an undertaker. Cummings occupied a room on the second floor of No. 709 Fifth avenue. He was a methodical man and reserved about his affairs. Although he had boarded for so many years with the McNallys and was of a genial nature, they knew very little about his family or history. He had never married and he told them that the only living relatives he had were a widowed niece and her two children, living near Saugerties,

He also told the McNallys that he had saved considerable money. He appurently had had a quarrel with his relatives, for he did not visit his niece, and said that he would not leave her cny of his money, but would will it all to charitable institutions.

Cummings took his supper as usual with the McNallys on Thursday night and later in the evening sai in the parlor talking with a friend. The last seen of him alive was about 9 p. m., when he went to his bedroom, Early Friday morning his landlady knocked at his door, as was her custom, but got no reply. Then she opened the door, and the odor of escaping gas almost overpowered her. She hurried downstirs and called her husband and son.

They ran up to Cummings' bedroom and found him dead. Beneath the pillow was the pair of trousers he had worn the day before. On a chair by the side of his bed was the rest of his clothing.

Coroner Coombs was notified. He decided that asphyxiation was the cause of death, and, in his opinion, it was accidental. It is believed that in moving about the room after the had extinished the gas. Cummings in some way partly turned it on again. The flow was so light as to escape his notice, and yet enough to kill him, as both his door and the only window in the room were

SPOKE FROM A FULL HEART. DAIRY AND POULTRY. The Words Were a Tribute to a Wife's

Faithful Companionship.

The Illinois Central train was half a

for the city, and at a little station an

old farmer came aboard. He was a

little, weazened man, with a sensitive

mouth half concealed by an iron gray

heard. His ill-fitting clothes were evi-

dently his most uncomfortable best.

He slid softly into a seat occupied by

a grave stranger, reading a newspaper.

Two or three times the old man turned

his face toward the brown flying land-

scape. The stranger was struck with

the troubled expression and glanced

The latter spoke at last with a strange

"I am going to the city for the sec-

ond time in my life," he said, half

"Thirty years come July 1 I went

there for a wedding suit and I am go-

ing back there to-day for a coffin and

a shroud for the little woman that mar-

"You don't know what it is, mister,

to live and work 'longside a woman for

thirty years, day in and day out, to

find her always patient and willing and

working, and then leave her laying

dead and cold with her worn-out hands

crossed on her breast. It was just a

little after the turn of the night, and

nobody but me was watching, when

"'David,' says she, 'it's restful, so

restful, and I'm so tired.' And so she

went to sleep again and waked up in

eternity. You know, stranger, these

words of hers has set me to thinking.

Poor, tired soul. I never knew how

much she needed rest. We never

thought of it while we were working

and skimping and saving, trying to lay

up something fer the children. She

never had any pleasure; she never took

any holidays or visited the other wom-

en. She raised the children and slopped

the pigs and milked the cows and

churned and cooked for harvest hands.

I never knew or thought how she did it

all with those poor crossed hands of

good, mister, but I'm going to see that

she is put away in something rich. We

wasn't skimping and saving for thirty

years for this, but I'm going to have

the best money can buy. She's earned

FORGOT THE PUMP.

Mr. Multi Millionaire Was Talking for

Mr. Multi Millionaire was entertain-

ing some friends of his boyhood wao

knew how it was themselves in those

days and he allowed the conversation

to drift into the channel of the "old

well-sweep," "mother's doughnuts"

and kindred topics, says the Detroit

Free Press. There was method in his

madness, as it prevented his friends

Effect.

it, God knows,"-St. Louis Republic,

'Some folks say it won't do any

Margie kinder woke up.

wistfully at his companion.

startled at his own words.

huskiness in his voice.

"Yes."

ried me.

hers.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm-A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Pooltry.

> F LATE, fashionables in this country have taken to work in the dairy, says Chicago Chronicle. The fad is not new by any means. Marle Antoineite, when tired of court gowns, courtesles and in-

dairy, which has a place in history. What "the beautiful Austrian woman" did was, of course, imitated, and French women of high degree were soon busy making butter. The Princess of Wales, who had been brought up in the most democratic fashion by the sensible Danish king, found that actually milking the cows at Sandringham and superintending the dairy gave her better health than all the medicine of the court physician. The Princess Maud also learned to be an adept and no dairy maid in that British isle can beat young royalty making butter. Some time ago that favorite, Fanny Davenport, lost her health. Nobody saw or heard of her. A nervous prostration was said to be the cause of her retirement. Then came a rumor from her country place. She was milking two cows at dawn. skimming the cream off yesterday's milk, and finally churning a little bluehandled dasher in a little blue churn, until she could lift out great spoons of yellow butter. Then the report came that she was well again. The finest private dairy in the world belongs to Governor Levi P. Morton, who built it after his many daughters began to grow to girlhood. This dairy was for a long time managed by the family. A milkmaid would do the butter work and the Morton girls would help her. They lived at Ellerslie then, and part of every day was spent with the cows and the milk. To this day if they were sick or out of sorts they go to the farm and revel in the marble butter rooms for a day. When the youngest was taken to San Francisco for her health 'ast winter she begged to go to the butter house instead. The little daughters of President Cleveland are also learning, in a small, sanded room at Gray Gables, the secrets of the dairy. There it is a common occurrence for the comely wife of the chief executive to be seen teaching Ruth and Esther how to churn. This summer the little tots can make butter to the tune of their sweet kindergarten songs, which

ology we are taught to exercise in order to assimilate our food and the greater the assimilating power the greater the amount of flesh laid on. Give them a large yard and never allow anybody or anything to frighten them.

It is the undue exercise that exhausts the flesh and not the exercise they take for their own pleasure. As I have stated, keep them quite hungry for five days, then increase their feed, be-

ing very careful not to overfeed them, and you will be surprised at the amount of fat they will lay on. The time required to fatten a duck should not exceed fourteen days. As soon as they get fat they will commence shedding their feathers. Then pick out the fattest and dress them, as they will get full of pin-feathers in three days. If dressed at the right time the feathers will pull out very easily. If picked too trigues, went to her to fetch the skin along; while if too late the pin-feathers will be very numerous. They must be shaved. A shoemaker's knife with a guite narrow blade is the best. Grind it very thin half way to the back, then use a razor strop and keep it sharp enough to shave with. If the pin feathers are cut close to the skin they will not injure the sale in the least. I have reference to dry picking. Of course the pin-feathers can be pulled out when they are scalded, though it will pay to always dry pick as you cannot hold scalded stock, while dry picked stock will keep indefinitely, which means a great deal when the market is overstocked; and will sell for enough more at any time to pay for the extra trouble.

The Goose.

No fowl can be reared with as much profit and with so little care as the goose. After they have attained the age of four months but little attention is required other than supplying plenty of fresh water, a good grass range and a scrupulously dry roosting place, whuch must also be free from lice and other vermin fatal to the young, says Fancier's Review. If it is impossible to provide free range, the next best substitute is wire netting, which need be but about 18 inches high to confine them until mature. Give them fresh water twice each day, also green food such as turnip tops, celery and cabbage or allow them free range morning and evening. There is no doubt that there is profit in goose culture. When Thanksgiving time arrives you can generally dispose of the young goslings at ten cents per pound, and their average weight will be about ten pounds. Suppose, for instance, you have twelve 'gooselets" at \$1 each, the receipts from the sale would be \$12 and the cost of feed has been but a triffe. It is safe to say that your profit will have been \$10 on the transaction. Of course they cannot always be disposed of at \$1 each. but on the other hand the price is often more than a dollar, hence we take it as a basis on which to figure. We doubt if fancy fowls would pay better, conthey have studiously worked at all winter. This homely employment has been sidering, of course, that we always have found a great panacea for the nerves society women. Olga Nethersole has large goslings are obtained, quick to five feet long. grow, nicely marked with medium length necks, yellow bills and remarkably easy to domesticate. My experience has clearly demonstrated that the due to excessive smoking. rearing of geese should be done entirely separate from the rearing of fowls, as the old and young of both are naturally inclined to be pugnacious, especially so after the young are about half grown.

ADVICE TO FARMERS.

By H. H. Carr & Co., the Farmer's Com mission House.

We are in the midst of an exciting political campaign; the great dities are stirred by monster demonstrations. The great orators hold forth every night in halls, wigwams, and tents. Political leaders are busy figuring out the result in advance of the election. Thou-sands of men in the employ of the nasands of men in the employ of the ma-tional committees are ascertaining am-near as possible how each city ward, how each branch of organized labor, how each city will vote. One thing no-man, no set of men, no campaign com-mittee, no political party can tell in advance that is how the comments of advance, that is, how the farmers of the country will vote. The one great question to-day is: How do the farm-ers feel about it? We mention this only to illustrate a point in practical business matters.

Agricultural workers are learning their power in politics. They can make or unmake state legislatures. They do it by imitating the methods of labor soon they will be very tight and likely in cities, by working together. They to fetch the skin along: while if too do not need local unions. They can work in our grand intellectual union for their common good. They have done it in demanding legislation. They are doing it now in a way that makes leaders tremble. They will act more intelligently and united in the future. They find other things than politics to call for their decision. They produce-what the world needs. They are study-ing new methods of giving the fruit of their labors to the world. Recently an army of 100,000 men marched through Chicago's streets celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the great fire. The farmers have for years fed a much greater army; not only fed, but made rich, presented with grain elevators, private banks, fine houses, costly luxurles, the old-time, ever-present army of middlemen. But there is a revolt against dividing profits with this army between the farm and the world's big: markets

This independent action began withthis pioneer farmer's commission house. It is assuming proportions which make the easy money-makers (professional shippers) at the stations over a dozen states tributary to Chicago tremble. The question: "What are the farmers-going to do?" bothers not politicians alone, but all those who have been getting something for nothing. Farm-ers are going to ship their own grain. -not a few or a hundred, but an army of thousands. They know how, they have tried it, it pays. That is one-question answered by farmers. See what a few farmers say who-have tried shipping: Back Valley Lows Sant 20 1985

Rock Valley, Iowa, Sept. 29, 1896.— Messrs. H. H. Carr & Co., Chicago, Ill.: —Gentlemen: Your favor of the 24th instant, with account sale and draft in settlement for car wheat No. 9002 at hand. I am well pleased with the results and thank you very much for your promptness. You will surely receive a large number of shipments from, this neighborhood. Yours truly, FRED KOCK.

Marcus, Iowa, Sept. 2, 1896.-Messra, H. H. Carr & Co., Chicago, Iil.-Gentlemen: On the two cars of cats I sent to you last winter I made about \$42: by shipping it. Thanking you for past favors, I remain, Yours truly,

RUDOLPH ZANGGER.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

It is estimated that 130,000,000 oystersare yearly received at Liverpool from abroad.

A Baltimore young man forgot his wedding day and attended a game of base ball.

Pulaski county, Missouri, presents asa ready market for our geese. By cross- a candidate for the leadership of the ing a China gander on Toulouse geese, populists a man whose beard is nearly President Krueger of late has been. getting very deaf. The malady is, inthe opinion of his medical advisers, Henceforth the Ameer of Afghanistan is to be known as the "Lig... of the-World." His majesty is having a gold: . coin struck to commemorate his new dignity.



Brooklyn, the other morning, left a fortune of nearly \$11,-000. He had worked as as "common"

Notice is given by the acting secretary of agriculture that cattle infected with the boophilus bovis, or southern cattle tick, disseminate Texas fever, and that under the laws relating to the control of centagious and infectious diseases of animals the regulations of the bureau of animal industry dated Feb. 1, 1896, are hereby amended by an additional section as follows: "Cattle orginating outside of the district described by the order dated Feb. 1, 1896, as amended by subsequent orders, and which are infected with the boophilus bovis ticks, shall be considered as infectious cattle, and shall be subject to the rules and regulations governing the movement of southern cattle."

One of the strangest phenomena ever witnessed in that section is to be seen upon the farm of Theodore Roberts, four miles from St. Croix, Ind. Last spring he planted five acres in popcorn, and a few days ago he noticed that the shucks were abnormally swollen and that the ear seemed to be larger than when it began to ripen, a thing contrary to corn, as shrinkage is the rule. Mr. Roberts examined some of the corn and was surprised to find that seven-eighths of the grain had popped open and were capped with the white pulp as though they had theen in the fire. The phenomena is attributed to the hot weather that prevailed two or three weeks ago. It 'must have been a populist corn field.

A correspondent of a London religious journal solemaly avers that it is a " regular custom" for people in San Francisco and other hot districts in the United States to vary their summer church services in this effective way: The worshipers "get up and stretch themselves, and even take a turn outside, after the fashion of the theater between the acts." The adoption of "some of these sensible ways" would cause the churches in England, the correspondent thinks, to be "generally filled, even in spite of the hot weather." This imaginary picture could have been made appropriately complete if the writer had added that "while taking a turn outside," the overheated congregation occasionally shoot a bear or indulge in the luxury of a brief encounter with Indians.

During the last twenty years the total acreage of land devoted to the growth of cotton in the southern states has been more than doubled; but production has been increased in a still greater proportion. There has been a wonderful improvement in the methods of cotton farming as well as in the extent of cotton lands. While the acrere has increased 128 per cent in twenty years, the product has increased 183 per cent. In 1875 the average yield er a re was 210 pounds, in 1895 the verage yield had increased to 269 pounds.

closed. It was when Coroner Coombs began his search for papers that the discovery of his wealth was made. Only seventeen cents had been found in the clothing he had worn the day before.

In the room was an old-fashlened tin trunk, which contained the dead mad's wardrobe, which consisted of several worn suits and underwear. Among the latter were half a dozen pairs of winter socks, and in the toe of each sock was When these had all been taken out and counted they were found to amount altogether to \$285.

The next find was a bank book between the folds of a pair of trous wa. A second one was found in the folds ce a vest, a third in a coat, and a fourth inside of a white shirt. The books were those of the South Brooklyn Savings Institution. Brooklyn Savings Bank, Brooklyn Dime Savings Bank and the Saugerties Savings Bank. There was a balance in each of \$3,000, except the Brooklyn Dime Savings Bank, whose balance was \$1,500.

Corongr Coombs turned the money and bank books over to the public administrator. A telegram was sent to the Saugertles Savings Bank officiala. asking them to try and locate the dead man's niece.-New York Journal.

The Elder Tree.

Superstitions in regard to the elder tree are as countless as they are widespread. Strange beliefs relative to the healing powers of certain kinds of wood are common. Now, the Hamamella Virginica, or witch hazel, may be useful, but the alcoholic solution of its peculiar property may be really not any better for sprains than of many other kinds of plants. Its universal adoption arises more from the common name, "witch hazel," than from anything else. In rural England the elder tree exercises all kinds of influences, If planted in a garden it induces vegetables to grow. Sure death-in time, of course-befalls any one who breaks off a limb. On the continent many a gardener, before he trims an elder tree, asks permission of the tree. But before he begins he must spit on his hands not less than three times. In Scotland there is a weird belief that the life of a driver of a hearse is always in danger unless the whip he uses has an elder-wood handle. Elderberries are still supposed to be potent in New England as warding off witchcraft, and Southern negroes entertain the same belief .- New

Her Basiness.

York Times.

Hotel Clerk-We will have to hold your baggage for the bill. Actress-1 haven't any. I only take part in living pictures .- Daily National Hotel Reporter.

from asking how he became so wealthy.

"And do you remember," he asked, as they blew clouds of smoke to the frescoed celling of the library, "how we boys used to break the ise at the pump to get water to wash ourselves mornings? Ah, the dear old tin wash hand-basin and the crash towel! There was never anything since that could compare with them!"

"And soft soap, to make our complexions clear!"

"Exactly. And a horn comb tied to string to comb our hair!"

"Ha, ha! I see you remember. And glass as big as your hand with all found stuffed \$5, \$10 and \$20 bills. the quicksliver acraped off the back!" The next morning they heard their host calling:

"Mary: I say, Mary!"

"Yes, sir."

"Why the mischief isn't the water in my warm bath? Where's my cake of Castile soap? What do you mean by giving me only four towels? Where's my bottle of perfume? Bring me a sponge and a pair of bath mittens. This neglect is shameful!"

And the guests looking at one another, said: "He seems to have forgotten the dear old pump!"

Impossible to Accept.

"Will you be my wife, Fraulein Paula, and make me happy ?" "I am sorry, doctor, but I should like to be happy myself."-Humoristische Blaetter.

KITCHEN HINTS.

Melted butter will not make good

cake. Mutton should be deep red and close grained.

Veal should be white, dry and close grained.

The colder the eggs are the quicker they will froth.

The best poultry has firm flesh, yellow skin and legs.

Nutmegs should be grated at the

blossom end first. To make good pastry the ingredients

must be very cold. Lemons will keep for weeks if cover-

ed with cold water.

Pork should be fine, close grained and the rind smooth and thin.

The best beef is moderately fat and the flesh of a bright red color.

Soap and chalk mixed and rubbed on mildewed spots will remove them,

water in which meat or fowls are boil-

Good macaroni is of a yellowish tint, does not break readily in cooking and swells to three or four times its bulk.

A clergyman at Cradock, Cape Colony, advertises in the local paper that he is prepared to undertake the tuning of planofortes and to give running the fat off. Such an idea is pianoforte lessons.

learned its value, and no better equipped dairy is found than the lovely young English woman comes into, after she has arisen at dawn to milk the cows. And Calve, the great Carmen, finds no greater happiness, when the singing season is over, than to fly to her farm where, feeding the chickens and milking the cows, she forgets all about the tootlights.

Report on Skimming Milk.

Bulletin No. 42 of the Utah experiment station reports results of experiments in creaming, made by F. P. Tinfield, B. S. A. The following are the conclusions drawn from the experiments:

1. As regards thoroughness of skimming, the effectiveness of the methods of creaming milk, according to our work, stands in the following order: (1) Separator, (2) shallow pans, (3) deep palls.

2. When the setting methods are practiced, the pans will give much the best results during the winter, or cold months.

3. There is no advantage, but rather the opposite, in moving the pans into the house during the cold weather, provided that they be kept in a place where the milk will not freeze.

4. Of the deep setting cans, those which are skimmed by drawing the skim-milk from the bottom, give the better results; but the Cooley or submerged can, as regards thoroughness of skimming, does not seem to possess any advantage over those not submerged.

5. From the results given it is evident that from a herd of ten good cows. a separator would be a wise investment. The extra butter obtained by its use, valued at 20 cents a pound, would pay 20 per cent. a year on its cost, as compared with results from shallow pans, and 50 per cent. a year as compared with deep setting.

6. With the deep setting methods the cooler the water is kept, in which the milk is set, the better the skimming. In fact, to do the best skimming it is absolutely necessary to use ice, and a sufficient quantity of it to keep the water at 40 degrees or below, at all times.

Fattening Ducks.

Perfect cleanliness must be kept up, if not their filthiness will almost exceed hat of the hog, says American Poultry Journal. If their pen cannot be kept clean any other way use straw. Do not let them paddle in mud unless you want to flavor them with it. Ducks will lay on fat very rapidly and often get so fat that they will drop dead from

a sudden fright. Do not be afraid to give them a large yard as the exercise they take will increase their fat. It is a mistaken idea to pen any kind of fowls in small yards to keep them from

We favor hatching by hens, remarks the Fancier's Review, giving four eggs to each, and after one month the attention of biddy is no longer necessary. Late in the season if females are plenty we allow the goose to hatch her young and we give each a clutch of ten eggs. This number is sufficient for safety. If too large a number is placed under the goose some are liable to be broken. Geese are easily and profitably raised in the South. They are experts in ridding a cotton field of grass.

New Poultry Houses.

It is often more work to fix up a poultry house than to build a new one. To attempt to work over one that has no end of projections and cross beams is discouraging in the extreme. Cracks here and there admit the air and are difficult to effectually stop. We saw such a house last winter, where the owner had attempted to paper up the apertures by which the wintry blasts found access. He had used felt paper. nailing it on over the joists and leaving a dead-air space between the paper and the boards. This had apparently been all right for a time, till the hens got to flying against it and thus tearing it from the joists. The tacks held on to

the wood all right, but the paper was simply pulled over the heads. So we say that new houses are desirable where they can be secured. Matched lumber for building will doubtless pay best in the end, though it may cost more at first.

Color of Milk and Richness .- The color of cream does not indicate the richness of the milk, though it is sometimes thought to do so. A subscriber of the Farmers' Review had a number of cows that he determined to test. The milk of the best cow had a very light color, and previously to testing her he had not supposed that her milk was richer than that of several other cows. In fact, one of his Jersey cows that had a very rich colored cream had been looked upon as the one giving the richest milk. Her cream when investigated was found to be much less rich than that of the one giving the pale milk. This shows that the eye is not able to determine the real value of milk and cream, but that chemistry, as applied in the Babcock test, is the only reliable process.

After a good rain diligently use the hoe in the flower beds and your plants will grow all the better; but be careful not to hoe out the as yet poorly established plants when trying to remove an obnoxious weed growing alongside. contrary to natural science. In physi- Remove these with the fingers.

Having taken his bride's name upon narriage, a Topeka man who is suingtor divorce wants now to regain theuntarnished name of his heyday .- New York Sun.

"There is something strange about these seismic disturbances," said thethoughtful man; "the earth yawns, you know, when it is most active."-Boston Transcript.

H. P. Clyde, of Savannah, Ga., whosome years ago took a deed for 100acres of land for a debt of \$140, has discovered a fine deposit of bluegrained marble on it.

One lady said to another, "Have youbeen to church today? We had a most. beautiful sermon on training children." "No, I was at home doing it," was the reply .-- London Tit-Bits.

The late Duke of Marlborough, in. alluding to the size of Blenheim ralace, used to say, by way of a joke, that it was the only residence in England which required \$4,000 worth of putty a year to keep the window panes in order.

At Bowling Green (Fla.), the tratefather of a schoolboy who had been whipped by the teacher met the pedagogue on the street and cursed him, whereupon the wielder of the ferule had him arrested, and the justice fined him \$5 and costs.

Mrs. Western-Did you meet the Rushmeres at the seaside this summer? Mrs. Gotham-Yes, they were at the same hotel we were. They are one of our first families. "Yes, I noticed they were always the first at the table."-Yonkers Statesman.

An untamed swallow, which had itsnest in a farm near Chotwynd, in Shropshire, was caught and taken in a cage to London, where it was released. It returned to its nest in eighty minutes, having accomplished a distanceof 145 miles at the rate of nearly two. miles a minute.

CHARACTER IN WALKING.

Quick steps are indicative of energy and agitation.

Tip-toe walking symbolizes surprise, curiosity, discretion or mystery.

Turned-in toes are often found with . preoccupied, absent-minded persons. The miser's walk is represented as

stooping and noiseless, with short, nervous, anxious steps.

The proud step is slow and measured; the toes are conspicuously turned out, the legs straightened.

A spoonful of vinegar added to the ed makes them tender.