

## GETTING AWAY FROM HOME

### The Spirit of Restlessness and the Desire For Change.

Judging by a good deal of the conversation of the present day, there are a large number of people who have a positive horror of home. This curious revulsion of feeling is taken by many persons as a sign of social deterioration. For our own part we find it difficult to take it quite seriously or to see in it anything more than a passing whim.

Nobody nowadays likes monotony. Change is what people desire—not perhaps any great change, but lots of small change; not necessarily for the better, but for its own sake. Now, there is a great sameness about one's own four walls, be they ever so handsome. We all feel at times an overpowering desire to look at something else. We cannot change the patterns or the pictures on them every day, and neither they nor the home furniture ever seems to alter in expression.

Again, there is a terrible sameness about one's own cook. Experience enables us to foretell the taste of everything at home, from the soup to the savory if we are rich and from the mutton to the cheese if we are poor; whereas if we dine at a restaurant everything down to the salt is different, and the restaurant is refurbished daily with new faces.

Then, again, the music and stir going on around one avoid the necessity for much conversation, and conversation in the home circle is sometimes difficult and sometimes dull. It does not always just to say what one thinks, it is such bad practice for dining out, and this being the case, it is not easy sometimes to think what to say.

Nowadays we get, socially speaking, tired of our friends and even of our acquaintances. We want them to pass continually before us like a street procession. Instead of that they rather resemble a stage crowd and keep coming up again. There is a limit to those we know, a limit even to those we should like or should be likely to know even by sight, and at a restaurant this latter limit is disregarded. The barrier of good manners which forbids that those who are acquainted with one another should speak is sufficient to protect our station or our dignity, but it is not a very high fence, and it is one which it is amusing to look over.—London Spectator.

### SOME PUZZLERS.

How many teeth have you? How high (in inches) is a silk hat? Which way does the crescent moon turn, to the right or left?

How many toes has a cat on each fore foot? On each hind foot?

What color are your employer's eyes? The eyes of the man at the next desk? In which direction is the face turned on a cent? On a dime?

How many steps lead from the street to the front door of your house or flat?

What are the exact words on a two cent stamp, and in which direction is the face on it turned?

Write down, offhand, the figures on the face of your watch. The odds are that you will make at least two mistakes in doing this.

What is the name, signed in facsimile, on any dollar, two dollar, five dollar or ten dollar bill you ever saw? You've read dozens of those names. Can you remember one?

Your watch has some words written or printed on its face. You have seen these words a thousand times. Write them out correctly. Few can do this. Also what is the number in the case of your watch?—Washington Times.

### The Boy and the Farm.

How often we hear parents discourage the boys who wish to stay on the farm! They refer to farm work as drudgery and that which tends to make them slaves to work rather than independent men. The biggest boys are educated for professional men and in many instances excel, but the vast majority of these, with a good practical education such as can be gained in our schools of agriculture, would become wealthy, progressive farmers, with fine farms and beautiful homes, if they had been encouraged and advised to stay by the old farm and make it a success.—Maxwell's Talisman.

### Alert For an Angel.

Mr. Stormington Barnes and his leading man were passing a village church. "Listen!" exclaimed the eminent tragedian.

"Does the music of the choir carry you back to your boyhood days?"

"No; but you know how long we have been looking for some one with money who was willing to back the show."

"Yes."

"Well, I think I hear some one inside there singing 'I Want to Be an Angel'!"—Washington Star.

### Alarm That Worked.

First Office Boy—What's Johnny hurrying fer? Looks like he heard a fire alarm.

Second Office Boy—He did. De boss said if he wasn't back from dat errand in ten minutes he'd lose his job!—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

### She Spoke Too Early.

Lady (with awfully painted cheeks)—My portrait is very good, but don't you think that the a-cheeks are a trifle pale?

Artist—Yes, they are not done yet. I leave that to the last.—*Legende Blatter.*

### An Interesting Book.

"I've had great pleasure today in reviewing a book that is entirely new to me," said the literary editor.

"What's that?" inquired the snake editor. "a bankbook?"—Philadelphia Record.

## GLASS FOR WINDOWS

### THE METHOD AND THE MATERIALS OF ITS MANUFACTURE.

### Enough Arsenic in the Windows of an Ordinary House to Kill a Regiment of Men—Process of the Tankhouse and the Pothouse.

People who have glass windows in their homes do not know that the glass contains enough arsenic to make it a deadly poison. Glassmakers say that the windows of an ordinary home contain enough of this poison to kill a regiment of men. The popular supposition that glass is made of sand is a correct one, but a quantity of other articles enters into its composition.

Window glass factories are divided into two departments, a tankhouse and a pothouse. The process of glassmaking in one of these departments is practically the same as in the other. In the tankhouse the glass is all melted in immense tanks which will hold thousands of tons. In the pothouse the glass is made in pots.

After the fires are lighted and tank is heated the glass mixture is shoveled in. It includes glass left over from the former season, glass refuse, sand and sand cake. Arsenic is not used in the tankhouse for the reason that the heat is so intense that the drug is volatilized and escapes into the air without entering the mixture. As one mixture melts and flows to one end of a tank fresh supplies are shoveled in at the other end.

The molten mass seethes and "works" in a manner similar to that of a mash in a distillery. From the salt cake comes salt water that has to be separated from the mass, and the easiest way to remove it is to burn it out. This is done by throwing stove wood into the tank on top of the molten glass. The water is converted into steam, which is destroyed by the intense heat from the glass. The melted glass is then skimmed by an automatic skimmer, and it is ready for the gatherer.

A gatherer thrusts a long steel blowpipe into one of the rings at the lower end of the tank. He twists and turns it until a small ball of glass gathers on the end. This ball is partially cooled, polished by being turned in a box of sand and then passed on to the blower who heats it again until it becomes like taffy. The blower swings the ball over a pit that is twelve feet deep and rapidly blows it into an elongated pear shape. When a blower is through, the melted glass becomes a perfect cylinder about 5 feet long and 2 feet across. It then passes to a "snapper," who takes it to a rack and breaks the roller loose from the blowpipe.

The snapper gathers a small lump of melted glass on the end of a rod and dexterously runs a narrow ribbon of the stuff around the ends of the roller, both at the blowpipe end and the closed end. The little ribbons of melted glass cool in a few seconds, when they are removed, leaving a narrow zone of almost reddish glass around the rollers at each end. Then, taking a tool that resembles a soldering iron, the snapper runs it for a moment on his forehead, and when the point of it is moistened with perspiration he runs the iron around the rollers at the heated spot. The glass cracks and separates as cleanly as if cut with a diamond, the blowpipe is removed, and the closed cylinder has become a roller and is then ready to go to the flattener.

The flattener works in another part of the building where are located the flattening ovens. These ovens are heated to a temperature sufficient to soften the glass so that it may be rolled out into sheets. A series of fireclay tables placed in a circle like the spokes of a wheel revolve in the ovens, and on these tables the rollers are flattened. They are placed inside, allowed to become hot, and then a cold iron is run along the inside from end to end. The contact of the iron cuts the glass, which is then straightened out upon the table.

The flattener has a number of billets of green wood attached to long iron handles, and with these billets, which are shaped in such a manner as to do the work expected of them, he "irons" the softened sheet of glass until it is perfectly flat and smooth. The tables inside the oven revolve, the flattened sheet is carried away, and another roller is brought into position before the flattener. As the flattened sheets cool they are lifted to place on a long traveling rack, on which they are being allowed to cool as they go. This is done in order that the glass may not be shattered by too quick an exposure to the air.

When the sheets are taken from the flattening ovens, they are covered with a greasy, dirty looking coat of chemicals—soda, potash, silicates of the different salts, etc.—which must be removed, and for this purpose the rough sheets are placed in an acid bath composed of hydrochloric and sulphuric acids more or less diluted. After their immersion in this bath the sheets are taken to the cutting room, where workers cut them into sizes and make them ready for the packers. Hardly a scrap of the glass except the rough edges is wasted. In fact, none is wasted, as all refuse goes back to be melted. After the cutters have finished their work the glass is packed in boxes and is then ready for the market.—Indianapolis News.

### Moved His Admiration.

Undergraduate (to chum)—That Miss Slick is the finest conversationalist I ever met. She knows all the track records for three years back.—Chicago News.

Life is only a brief lesson, and school's out 'fore we know it.—Atlanta Constitution.

## Legal Advertisements.

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the district court of Box Butte county, Nebraska, upon a decree rendered by said court in favor of Box Butte county, the county of Box Butte is plaintiff and against George W. Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln, his wife, first name unknown, and the McKinley Land Co., Inc., defendants, I will, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m. on said day, at the west front door of the courthouse in Alliance, Box Butte county, Nebraska, sell the following described real estate, to-wit: the southwest 1/4 of section 20, township 25, range 49, in Box Butte county, Nebraska, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said order of sale in the sum of \$22.25 and interest, costs and accruing costs and taxed at \$22.98 and interest at ten per cent.

IRA REED,  
Sheriff of Said County.  
Wm. MITCHELL, Attorney for Plaintiff.  
First publication, June 27.

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the district court of Box Butte county, Nebraska, upon a decree rendered by said court in favor of Box Butte county, the county of Box Butte is plaintiff and against R. C. Edwards and Mrs. Edwards, his wife, first name unknown, and the McKinley Land Co., Inc., defendants, I will, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m. on said day, at the west front door of the courthouse in Alliance, Box Butte county, Nebraska, sell the following described real estate, to-wit: the southeast 1/4 of section 20, township 25, range 49, in Box Butte county, Nebraska, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said order of sale in the sum of \$22.25 and interest, costs and accruing costs and taxed at \$22.98 and interest at ten per cent.

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Wm. MITCHELL, Attorney for Plaintiff.  
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By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the district court of Box Butte county, Nebraska, upon a decree rendered by said court in favor of Box Butte county, the county of Box Butte is plaintiff and against W. M. Patton, Mrs. Patton, his wife, first name unknown, and the McKinley Land Co., Inc., defendants, I will, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m. on said day, at the west front door of the courthouse in Alliance, Box Butte county, Nebraska, sell the following described real estate, to-wit: the southeast 1/4 of section 20, township 25, range 49, in Box Butte county, Nebraska, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said order of sale in the sum of \$22.25 and interest, costs and accruing costs and taxed at \$22.98 and interest at ten per cent.

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