

The Weekly Expositor

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BROCKWAY CENTRE, MICH.

MICHIGAN.

The work of rebuilding the bridge has begun at Grand Rapids.

Mr. E. Bellows, an insane woman living in Langston, committed suicide a few days ago by jumping into the Flat river.

The new building at the Industrial Home for girls at Adrian will not be built this year. Only \$17,000 was appropriated for that purpose, while the lowest bid required was \$24,139.

A little son of Jammie Joy, at Cornuna, overturned the supper table, and was severely scalded by a cup of tea. The injury and shock proved fatal, as death occurred within a few hours.

Extensive and thorough repairs are being made at the state normal school, and the grounds in the rear are being graded. The main building is being painted outside and in, the halls and corridors grained, the walls and ceilings stained and calcimined, and the chapel grained and frescoed—all at the expense of over \$4,000.

Capt. S. S. Warner has been placed in command of the revenue cutter Fessenden, stationed at Detroit.

An aged lady named Land dropped dead near Gatesville postoffice, in Chippewa county, while walking from a neighbor's house toward her own home.

Dr. Charles E. Walton of Cincinnati, Ohio, has been appointed to the chair of surgery and clinical surgery in the homeopathic medical college, vice Dr. E. C. Franklin, resigned.

Prof. Hogan, the balloonist, made an ascent from Hillsdale the other day. He started at 2:30 p. m. and intended to come down at Adrian. But about 6 o'clock in the evening his balloon in the Maumee river near Waterville.

A suit against the people of Grand Rapids to build all their bridges higher, unless they are willing to risk seeing them all go down in a few years. He pointed out the fact that, as the country is cleared up, floods become more sudden and the waters rise higher. He said he could cite a dozen instances within a few years of floods going five to ten feet higher than was ever known when the country was new; and Grand river will prove no exception to the rule. To rebuild at the same old grade would be to invite renewed disaster.

The Decatur planing mill company has a boom in the manufacture of measures.

The wheat chop of Kalamazoo exceeded that of any previous year for the last ten years.

McLean & Son of Bay City lose heavily by a fire which broke out in their lumber yard a few days ago.

The new G. R. & L. railroad bridge at Grand Rapids was completed within one week from the time the old one was torn away.

The Ottawa iron works at Ferrysburg were sold under foreclosure a few days ago to satisfy the \$50,000 mortgage given by Thos. W. Ferry and Andrew Thompson.

Judge P. T. Van Zile, formerly of Charlotte, has resigned his position as District Attorney for Utah, and has returned to Charlotte, where he will spend a short time, and then go to Cleveland to spend the winter, with a view of permanently locating there.

Ground has been broken for the new astronomical observatory for Albion College. The building will be 32x36 feet at the base, with a tower, and will cost \$10,000. The work will be rapidly pushed forward by Prof. Dickie, and is expected to be finished about November 1.

The unknown body of a young man was found in Lake Michigan near Grand Haven a few days ago. The body had been in the water about 15 days. Probably the young man was a sailor. He was buried on the beach and his vest and shoes were retained to aid in identification.

Last week a Swede family consisting of a man, wife and boy, near Houghton, were going down a steep hill near the Quincy stamp mill, when the horse ran, and the wagon was overturned, the party being thrown upon a jagged mass of copper. The woman was hurt so that she died in a short time, and the boy is not expected to live.

Had a Weak Point.

One of those good, old-fashioned fathers—born and reared on a farm, but willing to send his children live in a city, came down to "York" the other day to see about getting his son Moses into a bank. He went to a friend, and the friend sent him to the cashier, and the cashier said:

"Is your son quick at figures?"
"Tolerably quick."
"Is he ambitious?"
"Yes, he wants to get on."
"Is he a hard worker?"
"Well, Moses kin mow three acres of grass per day."
"Why does he prefer a bank to a store?"
"I swan! I never asked him why, but I guess it's because he thinks there's a better chance to climb up. Moses is right on the climb."
"He is perfectly honest, of course?"
"Well, now, that's the only weak point Moses has got, and I was going to say to you if you took him in that if you keep a wire fence between Moses and any money lying around loose, and if you have a rule again honest-trading, and if you don't allow sinking tide or card-playing, and if he will keep sober, Moses will make one of the most tremendous bankers this country ever saw!"—*Wall Street News.*

Where the Rich Come From.

All except a very few of the rich men of the present have made their money since 1860. Before that time the majority of them were poor, and their prospects of winning fortunes were not greater then than those of thousands today.

The ranks of wealth are all the time recruited from poverty. A new class of rich men will come up during the next quarter of a century, and it will be composed chiefly, if not almost entirely, of those who are now struggling to make both ends meet. In every department of trade and manufacture vigorous and enterprising young men are forging ahead, not because they have capital in money, but because they have capital in brains and energy. A man with a new idea of practical value, and who knows how to use it, never had a better chance than he has now.—*New York Sun.*

THE NEWS.

DOMESTIC.

Yellow fever has made its appearance in Baltimore.

Ohio's new insane asylum has been located at Toledo.

Thos. L. Hartigan, cadet, has been dismissed from the West Point military academy for hazing.

A man has been committed to jail at Nashville, Tenn., for failing to pay a judgment of one cent and costs found against him.

The Western Union operates 425,000 miles of wire, and other companies about 20,000. There are about 12,000 miles of private wires in the country.

Capt. Webb's lifeless body has been found in a Niagara river, a few miles from Lewiston, N. Y. The body was terribly bruised from contact with the rocks.

The board of examiners in the patent office have rendered a decision awarding priority of invention of the incandescent conductor for electric lamps to Thomas A. Edison.

Judge Oken of the supreme court of Ohio announces his dissent from the opinion of his colleagues as to the Scott liquor law. He alone holds the act to be unconstitutional.

Thos. J. Smith, bank cashier, having in his possession bills to the amount of \$10,000, was attacked and beaten in a car at Hoboken, N. J., but the other passengers protected his money and his life.

Polk, ex-treasurer of Tennessee wanted another trial, but the judge very wisely over-ruled the motion. Whereupon the case was appealed to the supreme court and the bond raised to \$45,000.

Henry Raynor of Omaha, Neb., eloped a few days ago with a daughter of H. Picketts, at Sidney. The father of the girl and Raynor met and pistols were drawn. Picketts is dead. Raynor is wounded.

Warren Springs, N. C., is greatly excited over the discovery of a skeleton in the walls of an old house that was being torn down. With the skeleton was found a mail bag containing a number of letters, proving that the man must have been a mail carrier. The letters were in a good state of preservation, Time's touch having but turned them yellow. The letters were all dated in 1827.

Thirty-six Italian bootblacks arrested at Atlantic City, N. J., and ordered to change their business, under a special law of the legislature that no one under 18 years of age shall black boots, play on musical instruments, beg, etc. The city is filled with Italians under control of "padrones," who compel the children to bring in daily a stipulated sum or receive severe punishment. Twenty were lodged in a single room in one house.

Near Centerville, Georgia, a youth of seventeen named Silvey stabbed to death his older brother.

Nearly 300 warrants were issued in St. Louis, Mo., the other day for violators of the Sunday law.

The issue of standard silver dollars from mints for the week ending July 28 was \$290,491; the corresponding period last year, \$231,499.

Ex-Senator Kellogg, charged with having illegally received money while a member of the Senate, pleads not guilty to the indictment.

A St. Louis policeman shot and killed a Negro whom he was trying to arrest.

Senators Anthony and Sherman are the only members of the senate of 1861 who are now in political life.

The body of Senor Barca, the Spanish minister who suicided in New York the other day, has been sent to Spain.

Miss Van Allen was the only American injured by the earthquake on the island of Ischia. Her injuries are not serious.

John Brixus, Jr., of Newark, N. J., shot his uncle and then committed suicide by shooting and drowning. Brixus, senior, is not dangerously hurt.

At Jersey City ex-policeman John Nugent and Edward Farrell, two parties implicated in the attempt to rob bank officer Smith of a bag containing \$10,000 on a railroad train at Hoboken, have been sentenced to ten years in state prison.

The national debt is \$7,900,690 less than it was the beginning of July.

Baltimore Israelites resolve to raise \$200 a month for the relief of a colony of 80 Russian refugees at Middlesex, Va.

Mrs. Mary Shaughnessy, who came to Erie, Pa., half a century ago from Ireland, has just died there, aged 100.

Six railroad employes were killed by a collision between two freight trains at Pownal, Vermont, on the Troy and Boston line.

Neat cattle imported into the United States from Europe are subjected to 90 days' quarantine, counting from date of shipment.

The congressional commission, to investigate and report upon the condition of Indians on reservations in the northwest has started upon its mission. There was a great influx of pension claims at Washington in July, although it heretofore has been considered the dullest month of the year at the pension office.

Episcopalians in the southern states are moving for the establishment of schools for the education of colored men who desire to enter the Episcopal ministry.

The famous Emma Bond outrage case, for which three men narrowly escaped lynching at Taylorsville, Ill., some months ago, is to come up for trial at Hillsboro, August 7th.

Pennsylvania Democratic state convention met at Harrisburg on the first of August, and nominated Robt. Taggart for auditor general and Joseph Powell for state treasurer.

Dorsey repudiates the scandalous article which appeared in the N. Y. Sun a short time ago, alleged to have been written by him, and says that he knew nothing of it until he saw portions of it copied in Western papers.

There is a growing complaint of the need of storage room for the great accumulation of silver dollars. The government vaults at Washington and at the sub-treasuries throughout the country are already full to overflowing.

Total amount of internal revenue collections in July, \$9,278,535. The executive order relative to consolidation went into effect August 1st in nine districts—three in Ohio, two in Indiana and one each in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Wisconsin.

All "subject to delay" notices have been removed from offices in the Western Union's western district. From various points reports are received of

interference and tampering with the wires. There are rumors at New York that the Brotherhood will inaugurate a new and important "movement" soon.

Mrs. Chas. Burke, of Cleveland, O., aged forty-three years, left her dwelling the other night, retired only in her sleeping-raincoat, walked to the lake at the foot of Mason street and drowned herself. The body was found early the next morning. Her husband was retained when questioned concerning her probable motive. The neighbors presume she was driven insane by Burke's treatment of her eighteen years' old son by a former husband, whom he lately drove from home.

Silver coinage in July amounted to \$3,738,000.

Mrs. Garfield has given the horse which Gen. Garfield rode at Chickamauga to C. C. Moore, of Kent, O.

Forest fires are raging near Victoria, British Columbia. No rain has fallen there in the past two months.

Chas. Ford, the murderer of Jesse James, is under arrest at Kansas City for an almost forgotten train robbery.

Virginia presents a claim for \$732,809 on the federal state treasury, and other state claims amounting to \$9,000,000 depend thereon.

Nine inmates of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, O., were guilty of violating the rules of that institution, and were expelled at the point of the bayonet.

John Phillips, a respectable Negro of St. Louis, Mo., was stabbed to death by a white man, whom Phillips had discovered in the act of stealing chickens.

Jubilant Irishmen fired 32 guns in honor of Carey's death in the public square at Syracuse, N. Y. Two gunmen were fatally injured by a premature explosion.

Outrages upon colored residents in Banks and Jackson counties by Ku-Klux have become so frequent that vigilance committees have been organized for the protection of the colored people.

Capt. Richardson, a resident of Washington says he will soon attempt to go over Niagara Falls, using an elliptical shaped silk bag inflated with gas. The day for the attempt has not yet been decided upon.

Only three bodies have been recovered from the debris of the wreck caused by the collision at North Fowal, Vt., the other day. The other bodies were reduced to ashes. The loss to the company is \$65,000.

After a long struggle Austin F. Pike has been elected United States Senator from New Hampshire for six years from March 4, 1883. The election of Pike completes the list of new senators in the next congress.

C. E. Tuller, agent of the Chicago meat company, is pressing several suits against the Western Union telegraph company at Philadelphia for alleged non-acceptance of messages, under the ordinary conditions, on the 23rd ult.

A crowd assembled at the jail in Mayersville La., and demanded the keys from the sheriff, who refused. They broke in the door and took out D. W. Pressell; under arrest for rape on a girl 9 years old, and hanged him in the Court-house yard.

The public debt statement just issued shows that there were only \$460,000 of bonds redeemed during July against \$13,500,000 in July, 1882. The government receipts for the month were only \$4,200,000 less than a year ago, notwithstanding the new tariffs and the reductions this fiscal year will be very much less than was predicted last winter. The total debt, less cash in the treasury, is now \$1,533,336,033.

The Hill investigating committee made an end of hearing oral evidence. They are preparing their report.

A Chicago hack plunged into an open draw at Polk street bridge; three children named Bessey were drowned, also the horses.

Mrs. Reissner of Indianapolis became insane upon religious subjects and committed suicide by jumping from the second story of her house.

Gov. Blackburn of Kentucky has pardoned Dan Ferguson, the \$20,000 defaulter, and great indignation is felt in Louisville and elsewhere in Kentucky.

Secretary Folger has ordered the maceration and conversion into pulp of a large lot of confederate state bonds, recently transferred to the "abandoned property" division of the treasury department.

Three deaths from cholera occurred at Alexandria on August 3d. Although the cholera epidemic continues at Ismailia, there were no deaths there from it on that day. The deaths from cholera at other places, were 702, including 196 at Cairo.

Miss Sarah Burns, aged 16, living two miles south of Fayetteville, Ark., committed suicide. She went to the barn, got on the roof, placed one end of a rope about her neck, tied the other end to a pole and jumped. When found she was dead. The cause was the refusal of a young man to marry her, who had ruined her. The following in her handwriting was found on a bench:

"This is the last you will hear of me, for you don't believe me at all, so you can do without me. Tell Willie goodbye; for I hang myself for him. Good-bye to all I leave behind.

Geo. Nort, a finely educated young Swede, was found lying dead in a Swedish Lutheran church at Englewood. The papers of Chicago claim the young man to be identified as an illegitimate son of King Oscar of Sweden, and that he was raised in the family of the sister of the king. During his stay in this country he has been engaged as instructor in a private school. On a portable black-board of the pulpit he had written in Swedish: "The dead cry, never." No cause is assigned for the deed.

FOREIGN

A consignment of 3,000 carbines has been shipped from Liverpool to Stanley, the African explorer.

Catholic Bishops in Germany are using the power granted them by the church law recently passed, and all candidates for the priesthood are returned to Prussia.

Wallace, American minister, and Wyndham, British charge d'affaires, persist in their opposition to the porters' proposed patent law.

Lady Cavendish, whose husband was assassinated in Phoenix Park, is about to marry again.

Mount Vesuvius is in a state of eruption. Lava is descending from the crater in the direction of the town of Torre del Greco at the southwest foot of the mountain. The terrified inhabitants are fleeing.

O'Donnell, the murderer of James Carey, the informer, is said to be an Irish-American. A fugitive is being raised for his defense, and there are rumors

that some of his friends and sympathizers will attempt his rescue. London advices are to the effect that there is great joy in Ireland on account of Carey's death, but the Times considers it a public misfortune.

The international electrical exhibition is to be opened in Vienna August 16.

London, Ont., is being rapidly depopulated since the recent flood there.

The play at the theater at Ischia, when the earthquake occurred, was a burlesque, which opened with a scene representing an earthquake.

The queen of Spain, who left King Alfonso in high disgust a short time, has returned to Madrid. Alfonso has promised to behave himself.

Shocks of earthquake are experienced daily on the island of Ischia.

The French government wants to raise 300,000 francs at 3 per cent, nearly half of said sum to be used for military and naval expenditures.

Attempts to incite a revolt in Poland have been discovered.

Now said that Senor Barca, the Spanish minister to the United States, was sent to suicide by the extravagance of his wife and daughter, who got him irretrievably into debt and then left for Spain.

All France is agitated because a plot to restore the monarchy has been discovered.

Thomas Burt, M. P., is coming to America for the purpose of inspecting the mining districts of this country.

The 10 Jews tried for murder at Nyregghaza, Hungary, have been acquitted and the state must pay the costs.

A powder mill explosion at Angoulême, France killed six persons. Several were injured. Damage to property, 1,000,000 francs.

The examination of O'Donnell has ended in his commitment for trial on the charge of wilful murder of Jas. Carey, the informer.

Negotiations between France and China relative to the Tonquin troubles are at a standstill. The Chinese believe the French are determined to fight.

The discovery of a box of dynamite with lighted fuse attached in a linen factory at Cupar-Fife, Scotland, causes considerable anxiety, the murderous scheme being attributed to fenianism.

Earl Granville, secretary of state of foreign affairs, instructed the British minister to Morocco to make an earnest appeal to the sultan of Morocco to consider whether it is not time to place his empire on a level with other civilized powers by abolishing slavery.

Several more persons perished alive from the Casamicciola earthquake ruins, and because of the impossibility of other living once being beneath them the use of lime on them is opposed. Another severe shock puts a stop to searching for the victims. It is now intimated that 8,000 perished.

Cholera Ravages in Egypt.

There were 465 deaths from cholera in five Egyptian cities in the 24 hours ending Saturday, July 28.

There were 275 deaths from cholera at Cairo on July 31. Other towns and cities report 429, including 17 at Rosetta, making 704 in all. The commander of the British troops at Cairo telegraphs that the cases under treatment in Cairo present a more hopeful appearance.

Cholera is carrying off British soldiers in Egypt at the rate of from a dozen to a score per day. There were 330 deaths of natives at Cairo on the 1st and 6th of other affected cities.

Up to August 2 cholera had found 11,000 victims in Egypt. On that day there were 887 deaths, including 275 at Cairo. Twelve English physicians have arrived in Cairo.

Negligent Railway Officials.

Relatives of the late Thos. Hoyme, of Chicago, who was killed in an accident on the Rome, Ogdenburg road, give a deplorable recital of the condition of affairs in and about the wreck, and up-braid severely the alleged neglect of the railway officials. A son of Mr. Hoyme relates that the trainmen refused to allow the coffin to be opened to guard against the possibility of mistaken identity. He was unable by any process to reach the scene of the disaster.

In making application to the railway authorities a daughter of Mr. Hoyme relates that no attention was paid to the dead after the accident, and that the bodies were lying on the side of the road exposed to the sun fourteen hours after the accident.

It is further declared that parties were opening valises and searching the bodies of the dead while employes of the road were engaged in removing the debris. Mr. Hoyme had a large sum of money with him, but his relatives state that his watch and all other valuables are missing, though a portion of them may be in the custody of the coroner.

DASHED TO DEATH.

Twenty Persons Killed and Thirty Injured.

The Thousand Islands train on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdenburg railroad met with a terrible accident at Cayuga, Orleans county, N. Y., near the Lake Ontario shore. It ran into a car on the main line, which had been blown there from a siding by a high wind. The engineer noticed the car standing on the track and at once put on air brakes and reversed his engine, but it was too late, and the engine rushed into the car, and in an instant all was wreck and confusion. The fireman and engineer remained at their posts when they knew that death was certain, and were instantly killed. Twenty persons were killed, and thirty injured, some of them fatally, so that death is only a question of a few days. One whole family of father, mother and children were burned in the wreck.

Among the dead are the following Michigan people: Jane Carl, Lansing; Prof. C. W. Stone, Battle Creek; Willie Lavefer, Bay City; Mr. and Mrs. Booth, of Bay City; Mrs. J. C. Wortley, Salsine, and Henry McCormick, of Benton A. B. Bostwick of Adrian.

That so many of the dead and injured were Michigan people is accounted for by the fact that they were the Michigan Central Canada Southern excursionists who left Detroit the day previous. The train was behind time, and at the time of the collision was running at the rate of 40 miles an hour.

It is estimated that the company's loss will be \$500,000, and may reach a greater sum, as litigation in various ways will probably grow out of it.

"Why am I like (hic) an Indian?" asked a drunken punster who was being hauled in by a policeman. "Because you're drunk," said a bystander.

"So, shir, it's 'cause (hic) I'm 'cooper' collared" (hic), snare (hic) Y. Advertiser.

LOUISVILLE'S GALA DAY.

Opening of the Exposition.

August first witnessed a degree of excitement and pleasure in Louisville, Ky., never known before in the history of that city, the occasion being the opening of the Louisville Exposition.

The city was astir early and every point of vantage on the route of the presidential party to the industrial exposition was crowded. The floral and bunting decorations were magnificent.

The procession formed at 11 o'clock, headed by a platoon of police. Then came the Louisville Legion escorting a four horse band, containing the President and Secretaries Lincoln and Folger, followed by carriages containing members in the various committees and other prominent citizens. The "President's March" was rendered by the orchestra as the distinguished party entered the exposition building and was received by General Basil Duke and the reception committee. President Arthur and members of the cabinet, General Sheridan and staff and the exposition officers then took their places on the platform in the center of the building and Mayor Jacobs delivered an address of welcome. President Arthur briefly responded, alluding to the industrial importance of the exposition. At the end of his speech he pulled the cord which set the machinery in motion.

The exposition chorus of 500 voices then sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," which brought the opening ceremonies to a close. The presidential party then proceeded on a tour of inspection through the buildings.

The attractions in the evening and on each succeeding night of the exposition will be of unusual character. The vast building, both its annexes, art gallery and park, will be illuminated by thousands of electric lights, making a brilliant spectacle. This event is looked forward to, not only by a curious crowd, but by the scientific world. It is on a scale never before attempted, and it is believed it will settle all doubts as to the practical utility and economy of electricity for such purposes.

A FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY.

Nearly 7,000 Lives Lost, and Three Towns Destroyed.

The island of Ischia, a few miles from Naples has been almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake, and fully 6,500 people were killed. The shock came without warning, and at a time when the towns of Casamicciola, Lacco and Forcio were filled with guests. The island is a watering place resort, and many wealthy Roman families were there. The theatres and places of amusement were in full bloom, when suddenly with a deafening sound the ground opened, water gushed out in torrents, and the air was filled with dust and smoke. Lights were overturned, and buildings set on fire. Cries of pain and horror were heard on every side. The road between the towns of Ischia and Casamicciola is impassible from debris and holes, and the prefect of Naples telegraphs that the disaster on the island has ceased to exist, but it is surmised that some persons are still alive in the cellars. The shock lasted fifteen minutes. In Lacco only five out of 1,600 people escaped, and only five houses were left standing. Five thousand people are now said to have been killed at Casamicciola. The dead and dying were taken to Naples, and the hospitals, dead houses and almshouses are full of victims. Sappers rescued as fast as possible the partially buried unfortunates at the scene of the appalling calamity, and thousands of relatives and friends did all in their power for the relief of the injured, most of whom were piteously crying for help.

LATER—Prof. Palmieri, director of the Meteorological Observatory at Mt. Vesuvius, states that the disaster on the island of Ischia was not due to an earthquake, but to the subsidence of the ground. It is stated that between four and five thousand persons perished. The stench from the dead bodies of human beings and animals is almost unbearable. Many might have been saved if a larger force of rescuers had been available earlier. Many persons who were heard groaning during the night were dead before they could be reached and carried to places of safety.

Something About Rat Portage.

Rat Portage, which has been brought into prominence of late by the Manitoba-Ontario conflict of jurisdiction, is near the western boundary of Ontario as settled by the late arbitration, is about four hours' journey by rail from Winnipeg, and about 35 miles from Thunder Bay. The town occupies a rocky point, washed on the west side by the waters of Winnipeg river and on the south by those of the Lake of the Woods. It is at the outlet of the lake. To the east of the now inhabited part of the town rises a high ridge, and beyond that again extends broken country consisting of alternate belts of rock and deep moraine. The only way to reach Rat Portage is by water via the Lake of the Woods or by the Canada Pacific railway. That road enters the town through a deep cutting through almost solid rock.

Though but three years old the town has a settled population of 1,200, and a floating population of probably 800. Its growth is due to the development of the lumber and mining interests on of her family history. Alluding to her destitute circumstances and her residence in the "home," she said: "If years ago I had been told that I should end my life in a charitable institution I would have laughed at the idea as absurd." She has a sad face, and as the French say, tears in her voice. She is evidently a woman of good sense, and a lady of medium height, scarce past middle age, has bluish gray eyes, rather prominent features, and light brown hair. Much of her early life was spent at the white house. What a change from its gayety and fashion to her present abode!

Uas Borax in Washing.

In employing a common, cheap, but clean soap, I often put in less than level teaspoonful of powdered borax into the bottom of my tub, pouring hot water on it, and then cooling to the proper degree. The borax makes the washing more easy, and is good for the hands, helping them when chapped, and leaving them in good condition after washing. Whatever you do with your soap, this process helps in most cases, especially if the clothes are well stirred up in the boiler. It is not best to leave them actually boiling many minutes, as this will turn them yellow. The whole washing may be done without warm water, if desired, but more or stronger soap must be used, and the labor is harder. We want to loosen the soil between the fibres of the cloth as easily as possible, and then to rinse it all away. That is the philosophy of making soiled clothes clean.—F. E. R., in American Agriculturist for July.

The Man Who Interrupts.

I do not, as a rule, thirst for the blood of my fellow-man. I am willing that the law should hold in all ordinary cases take its course, but when we begin to discuss the man who breaks into a conversation and ruins it with his own irrelevant ideas, regardless of the feelings of humanity, I feel that a law and order man. The spirit of the "Red Vigil-ante" is roused in my breast and I hunger for the blood of that man.

Interrupters are of two classes: First, the common plug who thinks aloud and whose conversation wanders with his so-called mind. He breaks into the saddest and sweetest of sentiment, and the choicest and most fearful of pathos, with the remorseless ignorance that marks a stump-tailed cow in a dhabla bed. He is the bull in my china shop, the wormwood in my wine, and the kerosene in my maple syrup. I am shy in conversation, and my unfettered flights of poetry and sentiment are rare, but this man is almost always near to mar it all with a remark, or a marginal note, or a story or a bit of politics, ready to burst upon me at any moment, and make me wish that his name might be carved on a marble slab in some quiet cemetery, far away.

Dear reader, did you ever meet this man—or his wife? Did you ever strike some beautiful thought and begin to reel it off to your friends only to be snatched in the middle of a sentence by this choice and snoring or snoring conversation? So come and sit by me, and you may pour your woes into my ear, and I in turn will pour a few gallons into your listening ear.

I do not care to talk more than my share of the time, but I would be glad to arrive at a conclusion just to see how it would seem. I would be so pleased and so joyous to follow up an anecdote which I had reached the "nitty-gritty" as it were, to chase argument home to conviction and to clinch assertion with authority and evidence.

The second class of interrupters are even worse. It consists of the man—and I am pained to state, his wife also—who see the general drift of your remarks and finish out your story, your poem, your anecdote, your conversation. It is very seldom that they do this as you would do it yourself, but they are kind and thoughtful and their services are always at hand. No matter how busy they may be, they will leave their own work and fly to your aid. With the light of sympathy in their eyes, they rush into the conversation and, partaking of your own zeal, they take the words from your mouth, and cheerfully suck the juice out of your joke, handing back the rind and hoping for reward. That is where they get left so far as I am concerned. I am almost always ready to repay rudeness with rudeness, and cold preserved gall with such acrid sarcasms as I may be able to secure at the moment. No one will ever know how I yearn for the blood of that man. At night I camp on his trail, and all the day I thirst for his warm life's current. In my dreams I am cutting his scalp loose with a caseknife, while my fingers are twined in his clustering hair. I walk over him and promenade across his abdomen as I slumber. I hear his ribs crack, and I see his tongue hang over his shoulder as he smiles death's midnight smile.

I do not interrupt a man no more than I would tell him he lied. I give him a chance to win applause or decomposed eggs from the audience according to what he has to say, and according to the profundity of his profound. All I want is a similar chance and room according to my strength. Common decency obliges me to be a conversationalist without it being necessary to hire an unimpaired auger with a four-foot club, to announce who is at the hat and who is on deck.

It is only once in a week or two that the angel troubles the waters and stirs up the depths of my conversational powers, and then the chances are that some leprous old nasty toad has been hanging on the brink of decency society for two weeks, slides in with a low kerplunk and my fair blossom of thought, that has been trying for weeks to bloom, withers and goes to seed, while the man with the chilled steel and copper-riveted brow and a wad of self-esteem on his intellectual balcony as big as an inkstand, walks slowly away to think of some other dazzling gem, and he is ready to buy my beautiful phantoms and tear out my high-priced bulbs of fancy the next time I open my mouth.

—Bill Nye.

Far from the Giddy World.

A St. Louis correspondent visited the Home of the Friendless in that city, and writes, asking to meet some of the inmates my request was cordially granted. I found them a pleasant and agreeable party. Of the number was a lady whose sweet face and dignified manner impressed me most favorably. "What a pretty, quiet place you have here," I remarked to her. "Yes," she responded, "it is a pretty place but rather too quiet; it soon becomes monotonous." This was my own mental comment when I entered, as it seemed as if I could have heard a pin drop in any part of the house. "You have entire freedom of action, I presume?" "We have, of course, certain privileges; but it is not like one's own home," she answered. "Imagine my astonishment in the course of our conversation, to learn that its growth is due to the kindness of President Tyler. She told me much of her family history. Alluding to her destitute circumstances and her residence in the "home," she said: "If years ago I had been told that I should end my life in a charitable institution I would have laughed at the idea as absurd." She has a sad face, and as the French say, tears in her voice. She is evidently a woman of good sense, and a lady of medium height, scarce past middle age, has bluish gray eyes, rather prominent features, and light brown hair. Much of her early life was spent at the white house. What a change from its gayety and fashion to her present abode!

Uas Borax in Washing.

In employing a common, cheap, but clean soap, I often put in less than level teaspoonful of powdered borax into the bottom of my tub, pouring hot water on it, and then cooling to the proper degree. The borax makes the washing more easy, and is good for the hands, helping them when chapped, and leaving them in good condition after washing. Whatever you do with your soap, this process helps in most cases, especially if the clothes are well stirred up in the boiler. It is not best to leave them actually boiling many minutes, as this will turn them yellow. The whole washing may be done without warm water, if desired, but more or stronger soap must be used, and the labor is harder. We want to loosen the soil between the fibres of the cloth as easily as possible, and then to rinse it all away. That is the philosophy of making soiled clothes clean.—F. E. R., in American Agriculturist for July.