## A BIG PIPE.

**Is of Iron, and Claimed to Be the Largest Cast.**

The Age-Herald has this description of a large casting made at Birmingham, Ala.:

Yesterday I saw made the largest iron pipe ever cast in the world on strictly pipe shop lines. It was 72 inches in diameter on the inside, 76¼ inches in diameter outside measurement, and 12 feet 6 inches long over all. The metal in it alone weighed 20,000 pounds.

The making of a cast iron pipe is thoroughly interesting. Yet the process is simple. It is molded upright. First there is a great shell cast or mold. This cast is of iron. It stands upright and is coated inside with sand. Inside of this goes a great upright core, held in perfect position by pivots at the top and bottom in order that the space between the core and the shell shall be the same at every point. The core is the interesting part of a pipe foundry. This core is first wrapped with a rope made of hay—ordinarily Indiana prairie hay. The hay is then plastered over with mud and sand until it becomes perfectly smooth and even. Then a black coming made of pulverized coal, molasses and water is put over this, and the surface becomes as smooth as polished wood. It is dried over a furnace, and the core is inserted in its proper place in the shell. This is the mold. It is then a simple thing to draw the molten metal into a ladle from the great cupola, resembling a small iron furnace, and carry it on a crane to the mold, inside of which it is gradually poured. It is then left standing for 12 hours to cool.

During the cooling process the hay rope on the inside of the mold is so charred that the core comes out easily. The outside mold is then unclasped and the hay rope burns from the inside of the pipe. The pipe is hauled up by a derrick, and rolled out into the shop, where the sand is beat from it and the rough edges trimmed off. It is polished, heated again and dropped into a bath of coal tar, taken out, and then tested by a machine which forces water into it at a pressure of from 100 pounds to the square inch to 500 pounds to the square inch, according to the purpose for which it is to be used. This completes the business. The pipe is now ready for shipment.

A small river can now run through one of these pipes. It is as large as the great sewers of Paris, which are built of brick and stone.

The largest pipe made for a water supply ever used in this country is the 58-inch pipe recently laid down Fifth avenue in New York, to supply the lower portion of New York for the very high buildings.

## EGGS BOILED TO MUSIC.

**Two Verses for Medium-Boiled, Three for Hard.**

Several ministers of one of the leading denominations in Washington are enjoying an incident which is said to have occurred to a good bishop who is widely known here and elsewhere.

As the story goes, the bishop, while making his visitations recently, was invited to officiate at a church in the country, and spent the night at a farmhouse in the vicinity. Shortly before breakfast time the next morning the lady of the house asked the bishop, who was reading his Bible in the parlor, if he would like some eggs for the meal, and if so, how he would prefer to have them cooked. He replied that eggs would be very acceptable, and that he liked them boiled in a medium way.

The lady retired to the kitchen and presently the bishop heard her voice as she sang the words of "Rock of Ages, Cleft for Me!" The bishop joined in the singing, and in this way the two sang two out of the three verses of the hymn. At the conclusion of the singing of the second stanza the lady stopped and a little later returned to the parlor.

"Why did you not sing the third verse?" the bishop asked.

"Because it was not necessary," the lady replied.

"Not necessary! Why, I don't understand you!" rejoined the bishop.

"Why," said the lady, "you see, whenever I cook eggs I sing 'Rock of Ages.' If I want to boil them medium, I sing two verses, and if I desire them hard boiled, I sing three. You wanted them medium, so I sang two verses."

"Ah!" was all the bishop said in reply.—Washington Star.

**A Useful Little Notion.**

Until within a few years spirit levels were made with perfectly smooth sides, and there was more or less danger of dropping them in carrying them about and up and down ladders, and so on. Half a dozen years ago somebody thought of cutting a groove or channel in the wood on each side of the level, to make a hand-hold. It may seem strange that nobody had thought of this simple device before, but apparently nobody had. The man that did think of it got it patented, and now the levels are made with this improvement.—N. Y. Sun.

## THE JEWISH RESTORATION.

**Signs Pointing to the Fulfillment of an Ancient Prophecy.**

Have we any signs presenting themselves of the literal fulfilment of the prophecies respecting Israel's restoration to the Promised Land? We have. For one thing, it must be noted that its process will be a gradual one. The restoration from Babylon which had been predicted was of this nature. Let us, then, notice what history records, and observe some of the signs of the times.

It is an historical fact that a great change for the better has come upon the Jews during the past century. To a great extent they have become emancipated from "the yoke of the Gentiles." In England they were enfranchised in 1753. In France the yoke fell off a little later. In Austria a liberating edict was proclaimed in 1783. In Prussia oppressive laws were repealed in 1787. In Russia the edict which excluded Jews from the country was revoked in 1805. Other countries in time followed these examples. The grasping Turk gave them toleration and liberty to possess land in Palestine in 1867; while in Italy the day of their humiliation terminated with the overthrow of the pope's temporal power in 1870. In all this we see the fulfilment of the prediction that in "the latter days" the people should burst their bonds (Jer. 30:8). In England the restrictions which existed have been fully removed from the Jews. They now have seats in the national legislature. A Jew has reigned as lord mayor of London, and another has enjoyed that high honor during this present year. Their influence in politics is rapidly extending throughout Europe, where they possess an extensive hold on the press of leading cities.

They have also entered into the educational arena with zest. They hold in various quarters high positions as instructors of the people; and as scholars, linguists, critics and professors they rank among the highest. Their influence in literature, education and politics is not alone considerable, but is on the increase—so much so that a leading journal has said: "If this upward movement continues, the Israelites, a century hence, will be masters of Europe" (Century, April, 1882.) This is not unlikely, because the "sure word of prophecy" has declared: "I will make you a name and a praise among all people of the earth" (Zeph. 3:20). Combined with all this it is to be noticed that prophecy set forth how the Jews should be possessed of immense wealth when on the eve of restoration. There is a vast accumulation of money now in Jewish hands, according to the official statistics of various European countries. They command some of the bourses in Europe. The position of the Rothschilds is well known. Be it how it may, there is a noted tendency for capital to accumulate with the Jews; and herein we find a further prophetic fulfilment. Isaiah foretold that they should "eat the riches of the Gentiles," that is, increase in wealth at the expense of the latter.—Quiver.

## A HISTORIC KEY.

**Thrown Into Loch Leven When Queen Mary Escaped.**

This interesting key of Lock Leven castle is still in existence. It was found in the lake, and is supposed to have been the one thrown in by the young Douglas when Mary Queen of Scots made her escape. The key was originally in the possession of William Hamper, Esq., who presented it to Sir Walter Scott, having first had an engraving made of it.

The castle of Loch Leven is situated on an island of about two acres, near the northwest extremity of the lake. Queen Mary, when she dismissed Bothwell on Carberry hill, and joined the insurgents, was carried captive into Edinburgh, and on the following day committed to Loch Leven castle. On the 25th of March, 1567-8, she attempted to escape from thence in the disguise of a laundress, but was frustrated.

On Monday, May 2, 1568, however, while the family were at supper, the boy, William Douglas, secured the keys of the castle, and gave egress to the queen and her maid from the stronghold; then, locking the gates behind them to prevent pursuit, he placed the fugitives in a boat that lay near at hand, and rowed them to the appointed place on the north side of the lake.—Strand.

**His Sensations.**

While Peter Carson, of Kalaria, Wash., was eating his dinner a yellow jacket got into his mouth and was swallowed, or at any rate went down his oesophagus, and, according to the western chronicler, stung him in the stomach. It took a physician's services to give the bee its quietus. Carson described his sensations as those a man might feel who was blown up by dynamite just as a house fell upon him.

—Thomas Hughes, the author of "Tom Brown," is to have a life-size statue at Rugby school, old Rugbians having raised $6,000 for the purpose.

## THE STEAM ENGINE.

**Interesting Account of Its Origin and Early History.**

Various countries claim the credit of having made the earliest practical application of steam power, but, judging by facts gathered from the most authentic sources, it was in Spain that the movement of machinery by steam was first brought under public notice. At Barcelona, in the year 1543, a mechanic named Blasco de Garay, after many persistent efforts, succeeded in impressing Emperor Charles V. of Austria and I. of Spain with the value of his new invention for driving ships by steam. The trial which took place was considered a success by the public, but the chief of the royal commission—Ravago, the treasure-keeper of the kingdom—for certain sinister reasons persuaded the emperor that the discovery was of no practical value, and so ruined the hopes of Blasco de Garay.

Later on, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, Giovanni Branca, an Italian, invented a steam engine, and his machine is the first of which we have any descriptive or pictorial record. About this same period, too, France produced a claimant for the glory of having invented the steam engine, and Marion Delorme, in a letter to M. de Cinq Mars, dated Paris, 1641, gives an account of him in a visit to the Bicetre with the marquis of Worcester: "We were crossing the court of the madhouse, and I, more dead than alive with fright, kept close to my companion's side, when a frightful face appeared behind some immense bars, and a hoarse voice exclaimed 'I am not mad! I am not mad! I have made a discovery which would enrich the country that adopted it.' 'What has he discovered?' I asked of the guide. 'Oh,' he answered, shrugging his shoulders, 'something trifling enough; you would never guess it: it is the use of the steam of boiling water.' I began to laugh. 'This man,' continued the keeper, 'is Salomon de Caus; he came from Normandy four years ago to present to the king a statement of the wonderful effects that might be produced from his invention. The cardinal sent the madman away without listening to him. Saloman de Caus, far from being discouraged, followed the cardinal wherever he went with the most determined perseverance, who, tired to death with his folly, ordered him to be shut up in the Bicetre, where he has now been for three years and a half.'

"Lord Worcester was conducted to his (De Caus') cell, and came back, sad and thoughtful. 'He is indeed mad now,' said he. 'Misfortune and captivity have alienated his reason, but it is you who have to answer for his madness. When you cast him into that cell you confined the greatest genius of the age.'" Twenty-two years after the above incident, in 1663, in a work of his called "Century of Inventions," the marquis of Worcester described a steam apparatus of his own. Papin followed with his invention in 1681. Capt. Savery's engine for water-raising was made in 1698, and in 1712 Thomas Newcomen constructed the first self-acting steam engine (which worked successfully for over a century), and with it the age of steam may be said to have been inaugurated.—Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper.

## THE GERMAN TRIBES.

**Ancient Burial Grounds in Southern Germany—Prehistoric Facts.**

We know nothing of the German tribes until about 100 B. C. Suddenly they loom up in the north, aggressive foes of the Romans. For some time they were held in check by the stubborn resistance of the legions, until finally, when the restraining hand of Rome was withdrawn, they spread all over western Europe in the fourth and fifth centuries of our era. Such are the well-known historic facts. Let us see what archaeology may add to them. The first investigators of ancient burial grounds in southern Germany unearthed two distinct types of skulls. The round-headed variety was quite like that of the modern peasantry roundabout. The other dolichocephalic type was less frequent, but strongly marked in places. An additional feature of these latter was noted at once. They were generally found in burial places of a peculiar kind. An easterly sloping hill was especially preferred, on which the skeletons lay feet toward the rising sun—probably a matter of religious importance. The bodies were also regularly disposed in long rows, side by side, a circumstance which led Ecker to term them Reihengraber, or row-graves. Other archaeologists, by a study of the personal effects in the graves, succeeded in identifying these people with the tall, blond Teutonic invaders from the north. Such graves are found all through Germany as far north as Thuringia. They bear witness that Teutonic blood infiltrated through the whole population. —Prof. W. Z. Ripley, in Popular Science Monthly.

**Sacred Crocodiles.**

The sacred crocodiles of Egypt were buried with her proudest kings.


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## ANNONCES JUDICIAIRES.

VENTES PAR LE SHERIF.

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE.

### Vente d'une Propriété attrayante du Sixième District.

**Connue comme No 719 rue Lyons, entre les rue Laurel et Live Oak.**

**Frank N. Butler vs Mme Flora Jonas, femme de Edward Jonas et Edward Jonas pour autoriser et assister sa dite femme.**

COUR CIVILE DE DISTRICT POUR LA paroisse d'Orléans—No 55,485—En vertu d'un writ de saisie et vente à moi adressé par l'Honorable Cour Civile de District pour la paroisse d'Orléans; dans l'affaire ci-dessus intitulée, je procéderai à la vente à l'enchère publique, à la Bourse des Encanteurs, Nos 629 et 631 rue Commune, entre les rues Camp et St-Charles, dans le Premier District de cette ville, le JEUDI, 17 mars 1898, à midi, de la propriété ci-après décrite, à savoir:

Deux certains lots de terre, ensemble avec toutes les bâtisses et améliorations qui s'y trouvent situés dans le Sixième District de cette ville, désignés par les numéros dix-neuf et vingt dans l'ilet No 3 borné par les rues Plauché ou Marais, St-Bernard, Laharpe, Villeré et Kerlerec, sur un plan de A. D'Hémecourt, en date du 18 décembre 1847, déposé parmi les archives de A. Mazureau, ancien notaire de cette ville, lesquels lots de terre se touchent et mesurent, en mesure américaine, savoir: Lot 19 trente pieds de face à la rue St-Bernard sur cent quatre pieds quatre pouces et sept lignes de profondeur, sur la ligne de division du lot 20 et cent cinq pieds un pouce et deux lignes de profondeur sur la ligne de division du lot 18 et trente pieds et une ligne de large sur la ligne du fond, et le lot No 20 dix-neuf pieds neuf pouces de face à la rue St-Bernard, cent six pieds huit pouces quatre lignes sur la rue Marais cent quatre pieds quatre pouces et sept lignes de profondeur sur la ligne le divisant du lot 19 et quarante-six pieds six pouces et quatre lignes de largeur dans le fond sur la ligne séparant du lot No 21.

Saisi dans l'affaire ci-dessus.

Conditions—Comptant sur les lieux.

FRANK MARQUEZ,
Shérif Civil de la paroisse d'Orléans.

Félix J. Dreyfus, avocat pour le plaignant.

5 fév—5 6 11 18 24—mar 4 10

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE.

### Vente d'une Propriété Améliorée du Troisième District,

**A l'encoignure des rues St Bernard et Marais, portant les Nos 1300 et 1304 rue St-Bernard et Nos 1515, 1517 et 1519 rue Marais.**

**Louise Bonnecaze, Curatrice, vs J. P. Lieux.**

COUR CIVILE DE DISTRICT pour la paroisse d'Orléans No 53,747—En vertu d'un writ de saisie et vente à moi adressé par l'Hon. Cour Civile de District pour la paroisse d'Orléans, dans l'affaire ci-dessus intitulée, je procéderai à la vente à l'enchère publique, à la Bourse des Encanteurs Nos 629 et 631 rue Commune, entre les rues Camp et St-Charles, dans le premier district de cette ville, le JEUDI 10 mars 1898, à midi de la propriété ci-après décrite, à savoir—

Deux certains lots de terre, ensemble avec les bâtisses et améliorations qui s'y trouvent situés dans le Troisième District de cette ville, désignés par les numéros dix-neuf et vingt dans l'ilet No 3 borné par les rues Plauché ou Marais, St-Bernard, Laharpe, Villeré et Kerlerec, sur un plan de A. D'Hémecourt, en date du 18 décembre 1847, déposé parmi les archives de A. Mazureau, ancien notaire de cette ville, lesquels lots de terre se touchent et mesurent, en mesure américaine, savoir: Lot 19 trente pieds de face à la rue St-Bernard sur cent quatre pieds quatre pouces et sept lignes de profondeur, sur la ligne de division du lot 20 et cent cinq pieds un pouce et deux lignes de profondeur sur la ligne de division du lot 18 et trente pieds et une ligne de large sur la ligne du fond, et le lot No 20 dix-neuf pieds neuf pouces de face à la rue St-Bernard, cent six pieds huit pouces quatre lignes sur la rue Marais cent quatre pieds quatre pouces et sept lignes de profondeur sur la ligne le divisant du lot 19 et quarante-six pieds six pouces et quatre lignes de largeur dans le fond sur la ligne séparant du lot No 21.

Saisi dans l'affaire ci-dessus.

Conditions—Comptant sur les lieux.

FRANK MARQUEZ,
Shérif Civil de la paroisse d'Orléans.

Félix J. Dreyfus, avocat pour le plaignant.

5 fév—5 6 11 18 24—mar 4 10

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE.

### Vente d'une Propriété Améliorée.

**Connue comme le No 1709 rue Laharpe entre les rues Roman et Derbigny, l'arriere rue étant Lapeyrouse, et D'un terrain rue Derbigny, dans le même ilet.**

**Mme George Guinault vs Vve George Schamberg.**

COUR CIVILE DE DISTRICT POUR LA paroisse d'Orléans—No 54,431—En vertu d'un writ de saisie et vente, à moi adressé par l'Honorable Cour Civile de District pour la paroisse d'Orléans, dans l'affaire ci-dessus intitulée, je procéderai à la vente à l'encan à la Bourse des Encanteurs, Nos 629 et 631 rue Commune, entre les rues Camp et St. Charles, dans le Premier District de cette ville, le JEUDI, 10 mars 1898, à midi, de la propriété ci-après décrite, à savoir:

1° Un certain lot de terre ensemble avec toutes les bâtisses, droits voies, servitudes, etc., situé dans le troisième district de cette ville, désigné par le numéro 6, de l'ilet 22, borné par les rues Laharpe, Derbigny, Lapeyrouse et Roman, mesurant, en mesure anglaise, trente-cinq pieds six pouces de face à la rue Laharpe, sur cent pieds de profondeur entre lignes parallèles, d'après le plan de L. Surgi, voyer, en date du 20 mai 1847, déposé en le bureau de L. B. Coulon, notaire en cette ville.

2° Un autre lot de terre dans les mêmes district et ilet, désigné par le numéro 16, sur le même plan de L. Surgi; mesurant trente pieds de face à la rue Derbigny, sur cent cinquante huit pieds cinq pouces et sept lignes de profondeur.

Saisi dans l'affaire ci-dessus.

Conditions—Comptant sur les lieux.

FRANK MARQUEZ,
Shérif Civil de la Paroisse d'Orléans.

Robert Legier, avocat pour la plaignante.

4 fev—4 5 11 18 25—mars 4 10

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE.

### Vente d'un intérêt indivis dans une propriété du Deuxième District,

**Connu comme No 1904 rue Ursulines.**

**Pierre Descamps vs Charles J. Veillot.**

COUR CIVILE DE DISTRICT, pour la paroisse d'Orléans—No 55,321—En vertu d'un writ de saisie et vente à moi adressé par l'Honorable Cour Civile de District pour la paroisse d'Orléans, dans l'affaire ci-dessus intitulée, je procéderai à la vente à l'enchère publique à la Bourse des Encanteurs, Nos 629 et 631 rue Commune, entre les rues Camp et St-Charles, dans le Premier District de cette ville, le JEUDI, 24 février 1898, à midi, de la propriété ci après décrite, à savoir:

Le tiers indivis d'un certain lot de terre avec les bâtisses et améliorations qui s'y trouvent situés dans le deuxième district de cette ville, dans l'ilet borné par les rues Ursulines, Roman, Prieur et St Philippe, mesurant à une distance d'environ trente pieds de la rue Roman vingt quatre pieds de face à la rue Ursulines sur une profondeur entre lignes parallèles de soixante huit pieds.

Saisi dans l'affaire ci-dessus.

Conditions—Comptant sur les lieux.

FRANK MARQUEZ,
Shérif Civil de la paroisse d'Orléans.

E. J. Meral, avocat pour le plaignant.

22 jan—22 28—fév 4 11 18 24


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## VENTES A L'ENCAN

PAR MACON, DENIS ET KERNAGHAN.

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE.

PAR MACON, DENIS & KERNAGHAN, W. A. Kernaghan, Encanteur—Bureau 138 rue Carondelet, JEUDI 17 février 1898 à midi à la Bourse des Encanteurs, 629 et 631 rue Commune, il sera vendu aux enchères publiques en vertu d'un ordre en date du 12 janvier 1898, de l'Hon. F. D. King, juge de la Cour Civile de district pour la paroisse d'Orléans, Division B, dans l'affaire de la succession de Joseph Fernandez, No 52,119 les propriétés décrites ci-dessous à savoir:

1° Six certains lots de terre situés dans le Sixième District de cette ville, dans l'ilet borné par l'avenue St Charles et les rues Carondelet, Berlin et Milan, désignés par les lettres A, B, C, D, E et F, conformément à un devis d'arpentage par S. G. De l'Isle, voyer, en date du 12 janvier 1898, et mesurant conformément comme suit:

Lots A, B et C mesurent chacun 26 pieds 5 pouces, ou en tout 79 pieds 3 pouces de face sur l'avenue St. Charles par 123 pieds de profondeur entre lignes parallèles. Lot "A" forme l'encoignure de l'avenue St. Charles et de la rue Berlin. Lot "D" mesure 35 pieds 3 pouces de face sur l'avenue St. Charles par 123 pieds de profondeur entre lignes parallèles. Lot "E" mesure 35 pieds 6 pouces de face à l'avenue St. Charles par 123 pieds de profondeur entre lignes parallèles. Lot "F" touche aux lots dans le fond et mesure 30 pieds de face à la rue Berlin par 150 pieds de profondeur entre lignes parallèles, ensemble avec toutes les bâtisses et améliorations qui s'y trouvent.

La subdivision des lots ci-dessus étant composée des lots originels Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 et 24 du dit ilet sur le plan attaché à un acte de vente par devant Sélim Magner, ancien notaire en cette ville, en date du 18 juillet 1868, de la New Orleans and Carrollton R. R. Co., à R. Pochelu. Les hangars du fond du lot "F" seront transportés au fond des lots "D" et "E" aux frais du vendeur, et toutes les améliorations "D" et "E." Tous ces lots seront vendus subdivisés conformément au susdit plan par De l'Isle, voyer. La propriété ci-dessus est vendue sujette aux baux et loyers qui s'y trouvent, lesquels seront annoncés au moment de la vente.

2° Le grand ilet, élevé de terre, dans le Sixième District de cette ville, borné par les rues Robert, Upperline, Green (maintenant Liberté), St. George (maintenant Howard), désigné par le No 68 (maintenant 568), subdivisé dans vingt-quatre lots, désignés par les lots Nos 1 à 24, tous deux inclusivement, sur un plan par A. De Armas, député voyer général, en date du 6 mai 1859, déposé en l'étude de A. Doriocourt, notaire en cette ville, d'après lequel le plan des dits lots mesurent comme suit:

Lot No 1 formant l'encoignure des rues Robert et Liberté; lot No 10 formant l'encoignure des rues Robert et Howard et mesurant chacun 30 pieds de face à la rue Robert sur 120 pieds de profondeur entre lignes parallèles; lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 et 9 mesurant chacun 30 pieds 3 pouces 3 lignes de face à la rue Robert sur 120 pieds de profondeur; lots Nos 11 et 20 mesurant chacun 30 pieds 3 pouces 4 lignes de face à la rue Upperline sur 120 pieds de profondeur; lot No 11 formant l'encoignure des rues Upperline et Liberté, lot No 20 formant l'encoignure des rues Upperline et Howard, Lots 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 et 19 mesurant chacun 30 pieds 3 pouces et 3 lignes de face à la rue Upperline sur 120 pieds de profondeur. Lots Nos 21 et 22 mesurant chacun 30 pieds de face à la rue Liberté sur 150 pieds 5 pouces de profondeur, et lots Nos 23 et 24 mesurant chacun 30 pieds de face à la rue Howard sur 151 pieds 5 pouces de profondeur.

Termes et Conditions—Un tiers ou plus comptant à l'option des acquéreurs, la balance, s'il y a, en un et deux ans de crédit pour des billets spécialement garantis par hypothèque et lien de vendeur, portant 8 pour cent par an d'intérêt de la date de l'adjudication jusqu'au paiement final. 5 pour cent honoraires d'avocat en cas de procès pour forcer la collection des billets. Les améliorations devant être assurées et les polices d'assurances transférées au profit