

GALVANIZING WIRE.

New Process Does Away with Necessity of Unwinding Coils.

At a recent meeting of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia a paper was read by George C. Reese describing a new process of galvanizing wire. Enormous quantities of steel and iron wire are required to be "galvanized" or plated with zinc, and the long-established process has been to unwind the wire from one coil and wind it upon another, passing it in the meantime through baths or other means of chemically cleaning the wire, then through a long trough containing a large quantity of melted zinc kept constantly hot, and between wipers of asbestos or other material. The process has always been a slow, tedious and expensive one. By the new process the wire is coated without the necessity of unwinding the coils. The coils or bundles of wire are first cleaned by acid. The whole bundle is then dipped into the bath of melted spelter, and when it has received a thorough coating it is quickly dropped into the basket of a centrifugal machine. For small or light coils the machine may be already in motion, while for heavier wire it must be started after the wire is put in. The surplus coating is almost instantaneously thrown off from the wire and an excessive speed is not required. The machine is stopped, and the bundle of wire is removed as quickly as possible and is jarred upon a block to prevent the wire from soldering together. Barbed wire has been successfully treated by the new process after it has been twisted into shape and formed into bundles. When wire is galvanized before being barbed and twisted much of the coating cracks and peels off and the points quickly rust. Treated by the new process, the wire is more durable and retains its efficiency much longer. Wire cloth finer than eight meshes to the inch cannot be galvanized by the old method, while by the new process cloth of any fineness may be coated, if the speed of rotation is increased according to the fineness. Samples were shown of 12x13 fly wire 16 mesh, believed to be the first of the kind ever successfully galvanized after weaving.—N.Y. Times.

FACTORY MADE PALMS.

The Imitation of Nature Has Been Almost Reduced to a Fine Art.

This is the age of things artificial. A palm manufactory has recently opened a salesroom on upper Broadway, and a huge sign lower down on the same thoroughfare notifies the mob that another store of the same sort will soon be ready for business. The artificial tree industry is comparatively new, and it must be profitable. All over town one sees counterfeits. Many of the large stores, and most of the more prominent hotels of this city, including some of those that are most tasteful in their decorations, now have huge palm trees in their halls or entrances, and even in private houses it is not uncommon to find plants with removable leaves. The prepared palms, such as are used to-day, are infinitely more real in appearance than the old artificial palms of a few years ago.

Kingston-on-Thames is a town full of wonderful curiosities. Its latest acquisition is a tombstone in search of some one to commemorate. The monument is ready and willing to record the virtues of anyone who will oblige it by becoming its subterranean tenant. At the last meeting of the local burial board the subject of this peripatetic tombstone was generally discussed by the members. It appears that the sepulchral establishment was originally placed over the last resting place of a married woman by her sister, and a second wife of the same husband was subsequently placed by her side. Thereupon the sister of the first spouse removed the monument to a part of the cemetery where she had purchased a tomb, but which, happily, is still untenanted, and declined to allow it to be restored to its proper place. The occupant of that spot are consequently deprived of the rightfull record of their virtues, while the tombstone uselessly marks a grave which contains no body. The clerk expressed the opinion that family feud was at the bottom of the whole business. One member said that what he objected to was the inscription beginning "Here lieth." As nobody was underneath, some people might attach wrong meaning to the verb, and the truthfulness of the community be undermined. To avoid such a catastrophe, it was resolved to request the sister either to kindly arrange to have some one interred underneath the stone with promptitude and dispatch or restore it to its original position.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Our Hospitals.

Umbrella "hospitals" are not very rare. There is in this city at least one doll's hospital. On that much travelled road, the Third avenue, one may see from the cars of the elevated or the surface road, a sign reading: "New York Boot and Shoe Hospital"—N.Y. Sun.

As to Vegetarianism.

"What do you think of vegetarianism?" she asked.

"Well," he replied, cautiously, "I should regard it much more highly if I were either a turkey or a cow."—Chicago Post.

Some men are always backing up their statements by an old newspaper they carry around in their pocket.—Washington Democrat.

A suspicious man had better be watched.—Washington Democrat.

OFFER HUMAN SACRIFICES.

A Dark Spot in the Niger Protectorate—Superstitious Native.

Before a novel mechanical idea can become a matter of history, attention in the Niger is being directed to an equally dark spot in the protectorate, namely, Bendi, an important town situated about 100 miles inland from Opobo. It is the largest trade center in the "long juju." Human sacrifices are carried on publicly to great extent as at Benin, and fetish rites are conducted with equal cruelty.

At Bendi, too, is held a sort of fetish court of appeal, to which natives of the coast towns and the interior repair for settlement of their differences.

Only two Europeans have ever succeeded in penetrating to the town. In December last Maj. Leonard and F. James, two of the protectors of officers, went to Bendi. The journey occupied six days. On reaching any village a palaver was held. The friendly chiefs squatted in a semi-circle opposite the chiefs of the town, who also sat in semi-circle. The proceedings opened by the head man of the town walking round the ring holding a skull in one hand and wildly gesticulating with the other, at the same time uttering curses upon all the white men and their descendants if any harm befell the townspeople by reason of their visit. After this friendly act the head friendly chief with the expedition in his train walked round the circle, calling down maledictions upon the natives if any harm was used by a great-great-grandfather.

This head man, who knew well the efficiency of a new juju, hit upon a plan which at the time had an extraordinary effect on the superstitious people. In his promenade round the circle he carried in his hand an ordinary bottle of soda water, and at the critical moment, when he had exhausted his list of curses, he leaped into the ring and opened the bottle, the cork going off with a loud report.

Ridiculous as it may seem, the effect was instantaneous. The natives with one accord—chief, women and children—straightway fled. The people were profoundly impressed with what they called "the white man's god in the bottle." During the whole journey the letting off of soda water corks always had the desired effect of impressing upon the people the power of the white man's juju.

On reaching Bendi the market was at once closed, and the intruders were warned to leave immediately. They departed on the following day without being attacked, the chief fear of the mob that another store of the same sort will soon be ready for business. The artificial tree industry is comparatively new, and it must be profitable. All over town one sees counterfeits. Many of the large stores, and most of the more prominent hotels of this city, including some of those that are most tasteful in their decorations, now have huge palm trees in their halls or entrances, and even in private houses it is not uncommon to find plants with removable leaves. The prepared palms, such as are used to-day, are infinitely more real in appearance than the old artificial palms of a few years ago.

Nothing was actually seen of any of the juju rites, as it was discovered that these were performed a little way out of the town. It is probable that the people will still remember the soda water juju, and that it may be an important factor in coming to an understanding with these mysterious natives.—London Mail.

A TOMBSTONE TRAGEDY.

Kingston-on-Thames Has a Monument Which Commemorates No One.

Being three or four years ahead of other nations in not altogether unmixed good. It sometimes gives us an unfounded confidence in our superiority. The reapers gave us a great advantage in harvesting wheat, and this lasted about ten years. Then our manufacturers began exporting machines to Australia, New Zealand and the Argentine Republic. In time the English began to manufacture, and their colonies were as well equipped with agricultural machinery as was our west. Our temporary advantage was over and our farmers were forced to compete on equal terms. They were doing a profitable business in many cases on borrowed capital, and did not relish the fact that they must hereafter meet their rivals on these equal terms. Some were not in a condition to do so and suffered under an adjustment of land values due to the common employment by the world of tools which had been used by us alone for several years.

Still, this enterprise is quick to appropriate novel methods always giving an industrial nation a lead early in the race. We are going to reap a great advantage during the next decade from the fact that we have so rapidly exploited industrial electricity. After awhile other nations will catch up with us there. By that time there will be something else, some new method or new force discovered of which men only dream now. That, too, we will take hold of first, throwing away (perhaps) all our modern machinery. So we will go on, skimming the cream of progress, because we have so little of what some people call "stability," but we call "impenetrability" to new ideas." But we must remember that our advantage is never permanent and never allows us to remain in action. Other nations are close behind us, and they profit by our experience almost as quickly as we reap reward of having been first on the ground.—Hartford Courant.

If all that women infer is true, a girl's heart begins to ache when she passes 20, and keeps up the dull ache business until her hands are folded across it in her coffin.—Atchison Globe.

A lobster's skin, when shedding, splits down the back and comes off in two equal parts. The tail slips out of the shell like a finger out of a glove.

A GO-AHEAD WAY OF OURS.

Why the American Leads in the World of Industry.

Before a novel mechanical idea can become a practical success much work must be done. Not only must the idea be embodied in a working device by the mechanical engineer—his work is often of more importance than that of the inventor—not only must experimental use detect the weak points and remedy unforeseen weaknesses and provide adaptations to unforeseen uses, but a mass of prejudice which favors the old machine or the old method must be broken down before the new invention becomes an important industrial factor. It is in this last part of the process, between the conception of the mechanical idea and its introduction, that the American nation saves time. In the scientific or strictly intellectual part of invention the French and English and Germans are our equals. In pure mechanical engineering no nation is superior to the French. But when it comes to spreading the use of a new machine a mass of conservatism, a stubborn attachment to the old ways, is encountered in the old countries that makes a resistance whose force it is difficult for an American to understand. The old wooden plow of the Romans is in use to-day in the island of Corsica. Ancestor worship is carried so far that it is regarded in Russia as almost sacrilegious to use a spade of a pattern different from that which was used by a great-great-grandfather.

This willingness to take hold of a novelty and use it if it proves to be an improvement has several times given us a great advantage in industrial competition. We adopted the grooved rifle both for hunting and for war promptly and thereby received a decided advantage in the revolution. The main features of the mow and reaper were invented in Scotland as early as they were in this country, but hundreds of thousands were in use here before the English agriculturists woke up to the great advantage of using them. We recall the wonder caused in England in the late 50s when a New York company sent over a reaper of the early pattern. The farmers could not be made to believe that it would work in heavy grain, and even when its ability to do so was demonstrated most of them refused to use "the new-fangled thing" even after it had been twisted and formed into bundles. When wire is galvanized before being barbed and twisted much of the coating cracks and peels off and the points quickly rust. Treated by the new process, the wire is more durable and retains its efficiency much longer. Wire cloth finer than eight meshes to the inch cannot be galvanized by the old method, while by the new process cloth of any fineness may be coated, if the speed of rotation is increased according to the fineness. Samples were shown of 12x13 fly wire 16 mesh, believed to be the first of the kind ever successfully galvanized after weaving.—N.Y. Times.

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ANNONCES JUDICIAIRES

VENTES PAR LE SHERIFF.

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE.

Vente d'une Propriété attrayante du Sixième District.

Connue comme No 719 rue Lyons, entre les rues Lanrel et Live Oak.

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

UNE CIVILE DU DISTRICT POUR LA PARISIENNE.

Couronne contre No 55-119 rue d'Orléans.

Edouard Jonas et al. vs Joseph Fornier et al.

Une civile du district pour la succession de Joseph Fornier.

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