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**Selections**  
**ANCIENT BABYLON.**  
 It was Only a Village Compared With Modern London.  
 Another historical lie has been nailed to the counter by the German Oriental society, which has been engaged recently in uncovering the ruins of ancient Babylon.  
 In its report, just published, it states that practically the whole area of the city has now been laid bare and the foundations of the inclosing wall traced throughout its entire length.  
 The space occupied by the city was barely one square mile as compared with London's seventy, and the buildings were plain, unpretentious structures of sun dried bricks. The famous wall was about thirty feet high by four miles long and was pierced by four gates.  
 Herodotus made this same wall fifty miles long and a hundred feet high, with 100 gates. But then these old historians were prone to exaggeration.  
 They gave the world to understand, for instance, that the Colossus of Rhodes bestrode the harbor with its feet so wide apart that an hour's hard rowing was necessary in order to pass from one to the other. As a matter of fact, the statue was not a striding one, and its height was 120 feet only as compared with the 150 feet of the statue of Liberty which dominates New York harbor.  
 And as it is with this, so it is with most of the other wonders of the ancient world. Pompey's pillar, for example, would be dwarfed if placed alongside the Nelson column. The Albert memorial, erected in Hyde park by Queen Victoria in memory of the prince consort, is larger and more splendid than the temple tomb built by Queen Artemisia at Halicarnassus in honor of her husband, Mausolus. A score of Ninevehs could be contained within the area of modern London, while the palace of Cyrus, which we were gravely assured was cemented with gold, was quite an ordinary edifice by comparison with any of the war office in Parliament street.—Pearson's Weekly.  
**Cosmopolitan New York.**  
 Just think of it! New York is the first Irish city of the world. Belfast, the biggest city in Ireland, has a population of only 400,000, while this city has an Irish population of nearly 600,000. It is, moreover, the real metropolis of the Jewish race, since it has a population of 725,000. Warsaw has not quite 300,000. As for Germans, it is the third German city of the world, with nearly 700,000 native German inhabitants. Berlin and Hamburg alone exceeding her in this respect.  
 New York is, further, the second Austrian city in the world, the fifth Swedish, the sixth Norwegian, the seventh Italian and the eighth Russian city in the universe.—New York World.  
**Village Income From Golf.**  
 The village of Brancaster has made an arrangement with the Royal West Norfolk Golf club under which it receives 4 per cent of the club's gross income, with a guarantee of not less than \$250 in any year, for the use of the land which has been converted into links. Each year the money is distributed equally among householders of not less than twelve months' residence. This year's distribution has just been made, and the club paid over \$315, an increase of \$42 upon last year's contribution. The amount sufficed to give every householder in Brancaster \$1.25 and leave a balance in hand.—London Standard.  
**Electric Campaign Cane.**  
 An electric campaign cane is being manufactured as one of the novelties of the approaching presidential campaign. The handle of the cane is modeled to represent the head of the candidate in whose interests the cane is being carried. Inside the head, which is of glass, is a small electric bulb, which lights it up at night in an effective manner. Instead of being fastened directly to the upper end of the cane, the illuminated head is connected with it by a leather sleeve or neck and bows back and forth with the swing of carrying it. The battery is placed within this sleeve.—Popular Mechanics.  
**The Wind.**  
 The senator pushed into the crowd that surrounded the automobile.  
 "What is the trouble here?" he inquired.  
 "Punctured tire," replied a man with a dinner pail. "Make a speech into it, will you, senator?"—New York Press.  
**Inquisitive people** are the funnels of conversation. They do not take in anything for their own use, but merely to pass it to another.—Steele.

**A ROMANCE OF STEEL**  
 The Rise of a Great Industry and Enormous Fortunes.  
**KELLY AND THE AIR BLAST.**

The Flash of Genius Which Provided the World With a New Metal—Robert Mashet's Device—Captain Bill Jones and Andrew Carnegie.  
 As late as the middle of the last century cheap steel was unknown. It was then sold at 25 cents a pound. The railroads were using iron rails which wore out in less than two years, and the total output of iron and steel in a year was less than is now made in four days.  
 Then came to William Kelly, a Pittsburgh Irish-American, that flash of genius which provided the world with a new metal, something as strong as steel and as cheap as iron.  
 Kelly was an iron maker and needed charcoal. In time all the wood near his furnaces was burned, and the nearest available source of supply was seven miles distant. To cart his charcoal seven miles meant bankruptcy unless he could invent a way to save fuel. One day he was sitting in front of the "finery fire" when he suddenly sprang to his feet, with a shout, and rushed to the furnace. At one edge he saw a white hot spot in the yellow mass of molten metal. The iron at this spot was incandescent. It was almost gaseous. Yet there was no charcoal—nothing but the steady blast of air. Like a flash the idea leaped into his excited brain—there was no need of charcoal; air alone for fuel.  
 But people said he was crazy when Kelly asserted that pig iron could be changed into malleable iron by the air blast, for every iron maker believed in those days that cold air would chill hot iron. "Some crank will be trying to burn ice next," said one manufacturer, and Kelly, through lack of means, could not turn his idea into the success he deserved.  
 Then, seven years later, came Bessemer, who made the new process a commercial success by the invention of his celebrated "converter" and received \$10,000,000, worldwide fame and a knighthood as his reward. Kelly received \$500,000 and comparative oblivion, although his idea was the nucleus of the Bessemer process by which iron is purified from carbon by the direct introduction of oxygen, for when Bessemer applied for and obtained a United States patent for his "pneumatic process" Kelly claimed priority for his invention, and his claim was allowed by the patent office.  
 Another pioneer of the steel trade, Robert F. Mushet, a Scotsman, who hit upon a device for removing a difficulty that baffled Kelly and Bessemer, fared even worse than Kelly, for he lost his patent by failing to pay the necessary fees and in his later years was dependent upon a pension of \$1,500 which he received annually from Bessemer.  
 The difficulty which Mushet removed was this:  
 "The air blast clears the molten metal of carbon and of all impurities, including sulphur and phosphorus. But a certain quantity of carbon is necessary to harden the metal into the required quality of steel. Instead of endeavoring to stop the process at exactly the right moment, Mushet asked, 'Why not first burn out all the carbon and then pour back the exact quantity that you need?' This was a simple device, but no one had thought of it before."  
 The man who took the invention of Kelly and Bessemer into his hands, developed it into one of the wonders of the world and made the Carnegie millions was Captain William R. Jones—Bill Jones, as he was known—who seemed to live with the sole desire of topping over the idea that England owned the steel trade. He could have been a millionaire many times over, but he cared little for money. When he was offered a partnership he replied:  
 "No, Mr. Carnegie, I don't know anything about business, and I don't want to be bothered with it. I've got trouble enough here in these works. I'll tell you what you can do—these were his exact words—"you can give me a thundering big salary."  
 "After this, captain," replied Carnegie, "you shall have the salary of the president of the United States—\$25,000."  
 The famous scrap heap policy was originated by Jones. He did not believe in waiting until his machinery was worn out. The moment that an improvement was invented old machinery was dragged to the scrap heap and the latest devices put in its place. He made the shareholders gasp on several occasions by asking permission to smash up \$500,000 worth of machinery that was as good as new, but outgrown. Jones died, as he had lived, in the midst of an industrial battle at the head of his men. He was killed in an accident in the company's works. "Carnegie, looking upon poor Jones as he lay in the hospital, sobbed like a child."  
 —"The Romance of Steel," by Herbert N. Casson.

**TWO MINUTE SKETCHES**  
**Good Things TO EAT**  
**Andrew Jackson.**  
 By J. A. EDGERTON.


  
 His whole life was a history of overcoming obstacles.  
 TENDER, JUICY, STEAKS,  
 ROASTS AND STEWS,  
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 All kinds of Fresh  
**Vegetables**  
**Groceries**  
**W. F. SCHULTZ**  
**Good Eatables**  
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**Low Prices**  
 Everybody knows that we keep the best Meats to be had, but this is to remind you to give us a call.  
**A. SAELENS**  
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ANDREW JACKSON was an example of the triumph of will power over difficulties. His whole life was a history of overcoming obstacles. Many of these obstacles, perhaps the most serious ones, were in his own nature. One of them was a hot anger that constantly reared up enemies in his path. Another was a wild and reckless disposition in youth. A third was physical disease. One of his military campaigns was made at a time when he could hardly sit in the saddle because of pain. All the latter part of his life he suffered from ill health and wounds.  
 Of the outward obstacles in the way of this indomitable man, poverty was perhaps the chief. The loss of both parents in youth added to this handicap. The second was a rough pioneer environment where his life was constantly in danger. The third was the neglect and opposition of other people. One time during the Creek campaign he was left almost alone. The term of imprisonment of his men having expired, nearly all of them went home. At another time the force under his command was disbanded by the government. He was always antagonized by the chief men in congress and by all the moneyed interests.  
 Despite these fearful adverse odds he won. There are few examples of success in all our history more conspicuous. He won against his personal enemies at home. He won in all his battles. He won over congress. He won against the national bank. He won in his fight with nullification.  
 His mottoes are illuminative of the man. He often said, "Nothing is done till all is done." Another phrase constantly on his lips was, "A clean victory or a clean defeat." When others objected to his plans, he silenced them by peremptorily exclaiming, "I will take the responsibility." At one time in youth, when a raft on which he tried to cross a swollen stream was nearly swept over a cataract, after his escape he said he was trying to show his companions how close he could graze danger. He said he would get them out yet, and he did. When the massacre at Fort Mims occurred, he was in bed with serious wounds, yet he took the field immediately, though he had to be attended by his physician, who feared he would die on his way to camp.

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**TWO MINUTE SKETCHES**  
**Robert E. Lee.**  
 By J. A. EDGERTON.

  
 His disposition was amiable, his manner polished, his heart kindly.  
**DANIEL PARSONS**  
 "Pioneer Harness Maker"  
 This is the time of year when heavy work begins and you will want good strong harness. We not only have the largest stock in the county but our prices will convince you that we  
**SELL THE CHEAPEST**  
 Our Store is overflowing with all kinds of harness, both light and heavy, Buggy Whips, Robes, Rain Curtains. In fact everything you want.  
**DANIEL PARSONS**

SCHELDOM, if ever, in the history of warfare has the leader of a lost cause received the commendation from his foes that has been accorded by the north to Robert E. Lee. Even though the cause itself failed, this in itself is success. To meet defeat without bitterness, to remain sweet through adversity, is in a personal sense to triumph.  
 The crisis in General Lee's life came at the outbreak of the war. He himself was opposed to the seceding movement, but when that movement came decided to cast his lot with his state. In future the impartial historian may see in this act a sophistry, but he must acquit Lee of selfish motive, even though he may detect a flaw in his reasoning, for it seems indisputable that Lee was offered the command of the Federal forces about Washington, so that he had a selfish reason for taking the opposite course from that which he did take.  
 In the beginning of his life, in all outward ways, General Lee was peculiarly fortunate. His birth was of the best, he being the son of "Light Horse Harry" Lee of Revolutionary fame. He was a splendid education, as he was second in his class at West Point. He was married to a Custis, and in this far was connected with Washington. In personal appearance he was handsome and of commanding appearance. His disposition was amiable, his manner polished, his heart kindly. He gained especial distinction in the war with Mexico. His domestic life was spotless.  
 Lee was especially popular with his army. Few leaders have been more idolized. It is related of him that he often gave a command as though making a suggestion. He took no part in the acrimonious discussions relating to the conduct of the war, but assumed the responsibility for all mistakes, if there were such. He was great in defeat and advised the south to accept the results of the war without murmur. Then he accepted the presidency of a university and gave his last years to that work.

**60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE**  
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