

## THE WORLD'S BENEFACITOR.

### SIR HENRY BESSEMER AND HIS PROCESS OF MAKING STEEL.

The British Public and Government Used Him Shabbily—His Early Struggles—Mr. Bessemer is Now a Man of Great Wealth—His Invention Greatly Reduced the Price of Steel—Honored and Decorated by Foreign Governments.

The inventor of the celebrated "Bessemer process" is the most modest of men, shunning rather than courting observation. A few years since he was sometimes to be seen taking a "constitutional" in the neighborhood of his unpretentious abode at Denmark Hill, in England; but the venerable gentleman with the benevolent face, in the old-fashioned frock coat and voluminous, many folded choker neck cloth, is now rarely seen even by his immediate neighbors.

The British public, the British Government, and British manufacturers did their very best at one time to crush one of the most useful men ever born in Britain, and failed ignominiously. Sheffield laughed at him, and Woolwich gave him the official cold shoulder; but Sheffield and Woolwich would be crippled indeed at the present time were it not for "Bessemer steel." Yet, even now, although foreign potentates have showered crosses and stars upon him, the English Government has not conferred upon him any honor more important than an ordinary knighthood, and this in spite of the fact that he has created one of the largest and most important industries in the world.

Some fascinating calculations, made by Sir Henry himself, prove that one year's production of Bessemer steel might be represented by a solid column sixteen and one-half times the height of St. Paul's Cathedral, and as thick through as an ordinary gasometer—about 100 feet.

Henry Bessemer, son of the late Mr. Anthony Bessemer, was born in Hertfordshire in the year 1813. His earlier years were devoted to art, and we find that he was an exhibitor at the Royal Academy at the age of 20. At this early age he had discovered a means by which impressions of the designs on coins, medals, and other articles could be reproduced in any material on cardboard. Some of his work in this line is still extant, and when specimens come into the market they bring high prices.

This led him directly to a more important invention. He discovered that the movement of the time was robbed to the tune of \$100,000 per annum by scrupulous crooks, who were in the habit of removing the embossed duty stamps on legal and other documents, and using the same again, using Bessemer's invention.

USEFUL LITTLE CONTRIVANCE  
By which the stamp is embossed on the paper or parchment of the document itself, and submitted to the then Chief of the Stamp Department at Somerset House.

A potentate in question saw the advantage of this system at a glance and soon forwarded the authorities expressed their willingness to make use of it. A pretty little story is connected with this invention. When his model was completed, Bessemer showed it to the young lady to whom he was then engaged. Her first comment on it showed that she was well fitted to become the wife of an inventor. She said:

"Yes, I understand this; but surely if all stamps had a date put upon them they would not at a future time be used again without detection."  
This proved a very valuable suggestion. Bessemer soon hit upon the idea of a stamp which was a space for a movable date, and in that form his invention was adopted by the authorities. Will it be credited that he never received a solitary farthing from the Government for his service or the use of his invention?

Such is, nevertheless, the fact, and when hinted mildly at legal remedies he was advised by the Solicitor to the Stamp Department that he was entitled to no compensation, inasmuch as he had presented his invention to the Government gratis!

This at a time, too, when he was by no means well off, when indeed he lacked the necessary money to set up housekeeping. The clever young lady whose brilliant suggestion had resulted in a perfect stamping machine! He received many generous offers from various Ministers, of course, and the Government went out of power another, and to this day he has never been compensated in any shape or form. A man of vast wealth now, Sir Henry Bessemer can afford to regard the troubles that period of his life with comparative indifference. But his disappointment in not being rewarded for his service or the use of his invention?

### CONVERT IRON INTO STEEL.

A simple and inexpensive process—his discovery a secret. The importance of the discovery can hardly be overestimated. Before the Bessemer process came into use steel could not be bought under £50 a ton, and its price prohibited its use in the various departments of industry. It is now considered essential. At times, too, only 51,000 tons of steel were produced in Sheffield in a year. In 1892, 33,546 tons of steel were produced in the world every day according to the Bessemer process, the price per ton averaging 28 perhaps. Everybody knows that steel is superior to iron in all departments where toughness and durability are considerations. In the building of ships and bridges and in the building of girders for buildings or locomotives, rails, steam boiler's of all kinds, it is now universally used. It is chiefly to Sir Henry Bessemer that one is indebted as safe on a modern ocean steamship, and that the modern structure of steel is nearly as imperishable as the ancient Pyramids.

When a discovery, it might be supposed, had been hailed with enthusiasm by those interested in the iron trade of Great Britain, a bit of it. Bessemer met with every kind of discouragement. The steel manufacturers of Sheffield were dead against him from the first, and the Government did not expect to find any practical enterprise in a governmental department, so it is not surprising to learn that the British Admiralty could only be induced to adopt the Bessemer steel in the building of war ships when it had been in building merchant ships many years.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Even the engineer of the London and Northwest Railway utterly declined to have anything to do with Bessemer steel. Encouragement, valuable encouragement, Bessemer did receive, however, from the late Mr. Platt, M. P., head of the famous Oldham firm, who gave him \$50,000 for a fifth share in his patents.

On the Continent, too, his merits were immediately recognized. Krupp, the great gun manufacturer, was one of the first to pay him royalty on his patents. The Emperor Napoleon evinced the keenest interest in his invention, and would have decorated Bessemer with the Grand Cross of

THE LEGION OF HONOR if it had not been explained to him that British subjects were not allowed to receive decorations from foreign Governments except by special permission. The Emperor of Austria conferred upon him a knighthood of one of the most distinguished Austrian orders, and the King of the Belgians, when he was in London, drove out to Denmark Hill to call upon him.

The British Government had to follow suit in some fashion, and a knighthood was conferred upon him in 1879. In 1880 he was presented with that highly prized distinction, the freedom of the city of London, "in recognition of his valuable discoveries, which have so largely benefited the iron industries of this country, and his scientific attainments, which are so well known throughout the world."

When the Gold Albert Medal of the Society of Arts was presented to him at Marlborough House by the Prince of Wales himself, Bessemer humorously confessed that, though he prized such distinctions, he was no less pleased with the £1,057,743 which he had won by his patents.

Bessemer recently recovered from a severe illness, and is at present, in his 83d year, busily engaged in answering the great mass of correspondence which accumulated during his illness. Doubtless a large proportion of this correspondence consists of begging letters. He is one of the most charitable men of the day, though he does not like it to be known, and many a large benefaction from him finds its way anonymously into coffers of the hospitals and orphanages of London.

It is characteristic of the man that he should take a particular pleasure in his invention of a machine for the manufacture of nails, for the simple reason that this invention relieves hundreds of young girls in what is known in England as the "Black Country" and Wolverhampton of the degrading toil of forging nails by hand. In filthy, reeking dens these poor young things passed their lives in "unwomanly rags," engaged in unwomanly toil. But Bessemer has altered all that.

### SAVAGE INSECTS.

Some of Them Kill Birds and Catch Fish—The Mosquito is a Gentle Dove Compared With These Fellers.

"How's that for ugliness?" said an animal collector, taking up a tall bottle and holding it against the light as a connoisseur would wine.

The bottle—a big-mouthed affair—was filled with diluted alcohol and held an extraordinary looking insect, that was apparently all legs and claws, and almost a foot in length.

"I have caught any number of curious creatures," continued the animal hunter, "but this is the most singular. I was prowling through the forest of one of the South American countries one day in search of specimens when I observed a small bird fluttering violently and evidently entangled among the branches of a small tree. Approaching it carefully I saw the supposed branch move, but even then, when within several feet of the bird, I still thought it impaled or caught in some way. Suddenly as I stretched out my hand to release it, I saw that the little bird was in the grasp of a gigantic insect that so imitated the green twigs of the tree which it stood that it was almost indistinguishable. The animal was this fellow I have in the bottle, as you see, a perfect imitation of a jointed green twig; even its small wings are imitations of the leaves of a plant."

"It is a gigantic mantis—one of the delicate praying fellows common in this country, but enlarged out of all proportions—a veritable giant. It had been resting on the twig or branch unseen, completely protected by its resemblance to the branch, and the bird had possibly alighted in it and been clasped in the trap-like claws that came together like pincers. My sympathies were with the bird, but if such a remarkable occurrence that I stood and watched the tragedy to the finish. The terrible insect remained immovable; only its two claws clutched the bird, the sharp points perforating it when it slowly pressed the struggling body against its mouth, apparently sucking the blood. In any event the bird soon died in its embrace, and I threw my insect net over the monster, and here it is."

"No, it did not struggle and seemed to be incapable of any quick movement, its limbs being raised almost automatically. It gave me the impression in all its movements of some weird machine that had been wound up and moved with the regularity of clockwork. I learned from the natives that the insect was famous as

A BIRD CATCHER, taking birds as large as a sparrow. In almost every case they must have been deceived by the appearance of the insect, thinking it a branch of the tree.

"If all the insects which prey upon birds and other animals were collected it would make an interesting showing. One would hardly expect to see an insect preying upon fish, yet in New Zealand I have seen a large dragon fly catch small fish. The big insect would skim along the surface and dart into the water, seize a small fish and bear it away. The same has been observed in this country. Gossie, the English naturalist, saw dragon flies catching small fish in a stream, while the larvae of the dragon fly is known to be an enemy of small fry.

"Among the bird hunters may be included the scorpion. In the East India Islands a very large specimen is found, and a well-known naturalist actually observed one capture a bird. The scorpion was a very large one, and it sprang at the bird, which was a small one, holding it in its claws and striking it with its claws, killing it almost instantly.

The South American and African ants are famous in this respect, and often succeeded in destroying large animals. A fly in Africa kills thousands of horses and cattle yearly, depositing its eggs in the bodies, where the young live for a while—illustrating the fact that it is not always the largest animal that is the greatest destroyer."



### A Dainty Spring Jacket.

This box-cloth jacket is made short, in the French fashion, and in very full gilet sleeves that extend far toward the front. The collar is in sailor shape, and, like the

revers, is edged with the box-cloth. The sleeves are tremendously large for so short a garment, but their great size is needed to cover dress sleeves. White pearl buttons are in a single row on the lapped front.—Toronto Ladies' Journal.



### A Beauty Bonnet.

A dainty spring bonnet is of gilt and jet, with flat broad bows of black and white striped ribbon. At the back of the bonnet, and so arranged as to come at either side

of the knot of hair, are falls of yellow lace. The effect of the bonnet is low and broad, although the bows are tied in a chic way which takes away from the too flat look it would otherwise have.—Toronto Ladies' Journal.



### Child's Pinacore.

The illustration shows very clearly how this pretty pinacore is made. The material is checked towelling and the embroidery

consists of daisies in bird's eye stitch worked in linen floss to match. The pinacore is trimmed with a narrow crocheted edge worked in colored cotton.—Toronto Ladies' Journal.



### Fashionable Dresses for Children.

This trio of children are tastefully dressed in spring costumes of light-weight wool in fashionable tints. The child's dress in Figure 1 shows the back of the same

charming little gown given at the left in Figure 3. The distinguished characteristic in all these little gowns is simplicity. The models are artistic and easily copied.—Toronto Ladies' Journal.



### Made With Peanuts.

The "hasten Chinese" pedler is capably represented with peanuts, and is as ingenious as anything of its kind. The body, arms and legs can be made like the old-time rag baby, of rolled cloth; and the head and hands of peanuts, are slipped half into the gathered cloth and secured, but the feet should be sewn on through and through with a fine needle. Make the loose pantaloons and blouse of dark blue cotton. After the wizen face is outlined with paint, the wizen face should be glued to the head.

These men carry their wares in two baskets hung from a pole which rests on one shoulder, looking as they used to in our geographies. Take a common wooden toothpick and from each end hang with thread the half section of the nutshell, fasten the pole to the shoulder and fill these baskets with tiny wares or leave them empty as you choose.—Toronto Ladies' Journal.

## THE HOME.

### For the Lunch-Basket.

Those mothers who have children attending school know how difficult it is to prepare food for their lunches. As they soon tire of one thing, try to have a different bill of fare for every day in the week. Even the bread may be varied by giving them white bread one day and graham or rye another. Rye gems are excellent, and are made by using two cups of milk, half a cup of sugar, one egg, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder and enough rye flour to make a stiff batter. Bake in gem pans. Graham gems are made in the same way, using graham flour instead of rye. Try rolls or buns once in awhile. Cut them in two or three slices, spread with fresh sweet butter, and put thin slices of cold boiled ham between, making sandwiches of them. Slices of jellied chicken are good also. To prepare it, boil an old chicken until very tender; remove the meat from the bones, season with salt and pepper. Boil the broth down well, put the meat back, boil a minute or two longer, then pour into a bowl or crock until it is cold.

Slices from a meat loaf are relished by those who eat cold dinners. In making it, you will need one and one-half pounds of veal or beef, chopped fine, one-fourth of a pound of salt pork, also chopped, one pound of grated bread crumbs, three beaten eggs, and one-fourth of a pound of butter. Mix thoroughly, season with salt and pepper, make into a loaf and bake slowly until done.

Hard boiled eggs.—Put the eggs in boiling water; boil steadily six or seven minutes, then dip into cold water so the shell may be removed easily.

Instead of cutting slices from large cakes, make the batter by any favorite recipe and bake in round tins. They will not crumble or dry out as much as cut cakes do. Ice some with chocolate, others with white icing, and leave some plain.

Molasses cakes are favorites with children. Take one cupful of sorghum, half a cupful of butter, half a cupful of buttermilk, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cinnamon and cloves, one egg and flour enough to make a soft dough. Bake in gem pans or in a loaf.

Cookies and dough nuts make a pleasing variety. A good recipe for cookies is: One cupful of butter (part lard may be used if butter is scarce), two cupfuls of sugar, three beaten eggs, one level teaspoonful of soda, and one half cupful of sour milk, two teaspoonfuls extract of lemon, and enough flour to make a soft dough. Roll thin and bake in a quick oven.

Nothing is more toothsome than slices of cinnamon bread. The old German rule for making it is to take one quart of flour, one cupful of milk, one cupful yeast, two eggs (or none if not to be had), a little nutmeg. At tea time thicken the cup of yeast with flour, set to rise, and at bedtime add the other things. By morning it should be very light, then place it on bake tins rather thin, let it rise again, then make holes with finger and into each put butter and sugar and sprinkle sugar over the whole surface—nice brown sugar is best. Then it is ready for the oven.

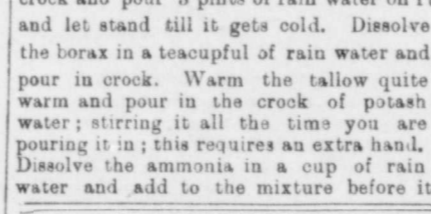
Potato Biscuits.—One cupful of well washed potato, one cupful of white sugar, one cupful of yeast, set to rise over night, in the morning add three eggs and flour to form dough, let it rise well, then bake. Spice Nuts.—One and a quarter pounds of brown sugar, three eggs, keeping the white of one for icing, one teaspoonful of soda, one of cloves, two of cinnamon, flour to stiffen. Cut into small cakes, when baked ice.

Scotch Cakes.—Quarter of a pound of butter, five and one half ounces of sugar, one egg, five ounces of flour, half-spoonful of caraway seed. Roll out thin and bake.

Sand Tarts.—Two cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of butter, three of flour, two egg whites leaving out the white of one, roll out thin and cut in squares with a knife, spread the white of egg on top, sprinkle with caraway and sugar and press a blanched almond in the centre.

### Hard Soap.

For hard soap, use 1 lb. clean (allow 1 lb. Rabbit's potash, 1 oz. borax, 1 oz. powdered ammonia; perfume with what you please. First put the potash in a stone crock and pour 3 pints of rain water on it and let stand till it gets cold. Dissolve the borax in a teacupful of rain water and pour in crock. Warm the tallow quite warm and pour in the crock of potash water; stirring it all the time you are pouring it in; this makes the soap hard. Dissolve the ammonia in a cup of rain water and add to the mixture before it



MR. GEO. MERRETT  
Toronto, Ontario.

### As Well as Ever

After Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cured of a Serious Disease.

"I was suffering from what is known as Bright's disease for five years, and for days at a time I have been unable to straighten myself up. I was in bed for three weeks; during that time I had leeches applied and derived no benefit. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in the papers I decided to try a bottle. I found

relief before I had finished taking half of a bottle. I got so much help from taking the first bottle that I decided to try another, and since taking the second bottle I feel, as well as ever, 'did in my life.' GEO. MERRETT, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, set easy of action. Sold by all druggists. 2c.

### Hood's Sarsaparilla CURES

Are Visiting Lists too Long?

Mrs. De Fashion (average society lady making her round of calls owing to average society friends)—Is Mrs. Wiggins Van Morland at home.  
Servant—No, madame she's—  
Mrs. De Fashion—Please hand her my card when she returns.  
Servant—She won't return, madame she was buried a month ago.

Honorable industry always travels the same road with enjoyment and duty, and progress is altogether impossible without it.—S. Smiles.

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is 'the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.'

**Castoria.**  
"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."  
Dr. G. C. Osmond, Lowell, Mass.  
"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."  
Dr. J. F. Kitcheloe, Conway, Ar.  
**Castoria.**  
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."  
H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."  
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.  
ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,  
The Centaur Company, 71 Murray Street, New York City.

### THE BALANCE OF POWER.

China and Japan May Some Day Be Pitted Against the Whole World.

That the "Balance of Power in Europe," is being rapidly exchanged for the Balance of Power in the World is becoming tolerably apparent from the manner in which the pending treaty between China and Japan is being received. Russian, German, and French protests are said to have been entered on the one hand, and Britain and the "Great Republic" are said to be supporting Japanese claims on the other. It is alleged that the treaty will lead to an alliance between Japan and China; that the former country has fought China in order to rule China; that now in possession of the art of modern war it can teach the same art to the Chinese and that a league of the whole Mongol race, comprising over 400 millions of people, and possessed of such art, will be powerful to be borne either by Russia, or her allies, in Central Asia or in their colonies in its own neighborhood. On the other hand, Britain and the States, so far, seem inclined to "hasten slowly," but at the same time admit that the alleged league would undoubtedly

TOUCH THEIR INTERESTS.

We see one leading London journal alleging that it "doubts if there is a British general who would undertake to defend Burma against a Mongol army well commanded and well officered without serious misgivings."

How the times do change, always and everywhere! Who ever thought that before the close of the nineteenth century we should have men dreading, if not an invasion of barbarians, at least the mischief which might be done by a league of semi-barbarians? This is the simple fact. For we find the London journal from which we quoted above saying—"Nobody doubts for a moment that if China would consent to turn her soldiers under French, German, or Anglo-Indian officers, she would, within ten years, possess an army quite equal to contesting with Russia the possession of Northern Asia." This China will not do. But it seems that the Chinese are thought to have enough of fellow-feeling with Japanese to take them for instructors. Whether the opinion is correct or incorrect it is not possible to say. But should it prove to be the former, it may certainly change

THE WORLD'S POLITICS somewhat; and may teach us that "a policy of non-interference," such as Washington pressed on the States

abey a century since, is becoming increasingly difficult. If any country under any government, it may, also teach us to be less confident either in the superiority of our race or of our social condition. According to nearly all politicians and philosophers of this transcendent century, European races were sure to acquire ascendancy over those of Asia. Some, indeed, have even calculated that Russia and Britain might peacefully effect a partition of the greater part of it. And suddenly we find, not merely the Old World, but the New one also, anxiously enquiring as to the policy which is being designed, in its own interests, by one-third of the human race!

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Once Caught Twice Shy.  
Citizen—Will you run for office next term?  
Official—No, I will run from it.

First Lieutenant—"By Jove, as we were going over the river on the plank bridge it gave way and the men fell in."  
Second Lieutenant—"What did you do?"  
First Lieutenant—"I ordered them to fall out of course."