

# Downers Grove Reporter.

By WHITE & WILLIAMS.

## DOWNERS GROVE, ILLINOIS.

We have pretty much quit hunting for the north pole and are hunting for the hunters.

Woman is very apt to return indifference for hatred and hatred for indifference.

A great many people who have no business to get married, and who are not fit for such a step, are legally entitled to take it.

Now that ladies have taken to the wheel the men don't bend over so much. This is no doubt because they like to sit up with the girls.

Even New Jersey has cyclones. The one at Cherry Hill, where five persons were killed, outblew the average western hurricane by a large majority.

It may possibly be true that everything comes to him who waits, but Harvard need not expect to win victory from Yale by playing the waiting act.

As a seat of learning Harvard may do, but in the higher branches of college knowledge, which cover boat racing and football, she is "not in it" with Yale lately.

Now Mrs. O'Leary is dead, and no one will never know positively whose fault it was that her cow kicked over the lamp in Chicago on the evening of October 8, 1874.

Whisky, after its consumption, leads to murder in other states, but in South Carolina the visible supply in keg form has the same effect. This shows race degeneration.

A spectacle for gods and little fishes: A British ministry creating a lot of new peers, and then appealing to the country with the cry of "Down with the House of Lords!"

Two Chicago aldermen have been indicted for soliciting money to prevent the passage of an ordinance one of them had introduced. Who says this isn't an age of reform?

Uncle Dick Ogleby says: "I have graduated as carpenter, storekeeper, lawyer, soldier, governor and senator to become a farmer, and life in the country is best of all."

A Newark policeman was shocked by 3,000 volts of electricity recently, but was resuscitated after fifteen minutes of insensibility. Does the electric chair surely and instantly kill?

A girl in Newport, Ky., tried to drown herself because she had lost her garters. The boy who found them fished her out. And the next thing we hear about will be a wedding.

Michigan minors cannot marry hereafter without their parents' consent. Many of the old girls who can get their parents' consent cannot secure the necessary consent of somebody else.

Harry Robinson, aged 17, undertook to shoot Clara Fisher, aged 16, at Muncie, Ind., because Clara had broken his heart. Harry is now getting it mended in the gloomy dungeon of the Muncie jail.

Ella Lamb and Ella Love, members of the senior class in the Pennsylvania state normal school at Clarion were struck by lightning. The faculty excused them from taking the examinations next day. Only an up-to-date girl would think of adopting this method of getting out of passing an examination.

Another son of an Oriental potentate is to make a tour of Europe in order to obtain a knowledge of European customs and civilization. It is Prince Damrong of Siam. His name, whatever it may mean in his native tongue, will excite unfortunate comment in the English-speaking countries that he may visit.

The sycamore tree in which Col. Crawford and a few of his soldiers took shelter in what is now Upper Sandusky the night preceding his fatal fight with the Indians in the war of 1812 was blown over during a storm recently. It was a large tree and was once hollowed out by the Indians so that it would easily accommodate twenty people.

Kaniada, a Kickapoo squaw, took a shotgun the other day and stood off the contractor of the Choctaw railway in Oklahoma and all his men. She would not allow them to build a foot of track on her allotment until a bond of \$2,000 was put up as a guaranty for damages. The company refused a day or two before to arbitrate with her, and when the men arrived on the ground she met them with her shotgun. She didn't propose to allow a bloodless corporation kick a poor woman after she was down.

"Yes," explained Lucifer, as he stood at the gate of Hades and gave each lady a badge as she entered, "we have to do it. The women in their new styles look so like the—that is to say, we found it difficult to distinguish his majesty among a crowd of them?"

Think of this: Leroy Brown, aged 15, drilled the large safe in the Napans, Ind., postoffice with the expertise of a mature professional and secured \$200. At last, however, he did something that a mature professional never does—he confessed.

## A NEW ENGLISH PARTY.

Liberal Party Threatened with a Third Movement.

Not since the chartist agitation collapsed nearly fifty years ago, has the Liberal party in England been threatened with a third-party movement which has caused the whips of the liberal party anything like the uneasiness they are now feeling in connection with the independent labor party. This organization has now nineteen candidates in the field at work, in view of the dissolution, and it threatens that every one of them shall go to the poll. It is led by Keir Hardie, already in the House of Commons, as the representative of one of the outlying working-class constituencies of London. The new party holds that the English working classes must look to themselves for a solution of the problems in which labor is interested, and to this end its speakers, wherever they can get a hearing, urge the working classes to put themselves outside both the existing political parties, and to aim at holding the balance of power in the constituencies and in the House of Commons. As a national organization the independent labor party has now been in existence for about three years. Summed up briefly, the new party is in politics for national manhood and womanhood suffrage, payment of members of parliament and of all members of public bodies, and the general democratization of the whole system of municipal and national government. It also demands a legal eight-hour day, the compulsory abolition of overtime and piece work, the prohibition of the employment of children under 14 years of age, provision outside the workhouses for the sick, disabled, and aged out of the taxes on unearned incomes, state pensions for all over 50 years of age, fee and unsectarian education, primary, secondary, and university, remunerative work for the unemployed, and the substitution of arbitration for war. These are the planks of the platform upon which the independent labor party candidates will stand at the general election. The nineteen candidates who are now in the field are all assigned to industrial constituencies in which but for their presence liberal and radical candidates would have good chances of election. Many of the seats to be contested by the party, as in the case of John Morley's at Newcastle, have long been held by Liberals, whose return would otherwise be as certain as anything can be in English politics. The Liberal party has now given up any idea of compromise with the independent labor men. Their only hope is that the majority of the candidates will not be able to find the sum of £200 or £300 which it costs to contest a parliamentary constituency. From any point of view the new party introduces a great element of uncertainty into the approaching election.

## WHAT IS LOVE?

H. H. Boyesen Analyzes It from His Own Point of View.

Love is, to my mind, nothing but an enthusiastic congeniality of soul. It is a profound sense of a pervasive harmony of being, writes H. H. Boyesen. Its first symptoms is not a physical attraction, but a delicious realization, on the part of each, of a strange consonance of nature. More than half its joy consists in the feeling of being completely understood in one's noblest potentialities. The lover is for the time what his beloved believes him to be; and she is what he believes her to be. What happy audacity of speech, what glorious heights of feeling, what rare flashes of insight, as the two chords go sounding together, in melodious embrace, reveling in each other's eloquence, charm, and beauty! To be thus tuned up an octave above one's ordinary self, to feel the resonance of one's speech in a noble woman's soul, to receive one's thought back enriched and beautified by having passed through her mind, is about the highest beatitude which earth has to offer. And the chances of it will be infinitely multiplied when mind and character, in the more exclusive sense, shall not be the rare attributes of a few exceptional women. A soul-relation can exist only where souls exist and have shed their embryonic swathings, having assumed their permanent type and quality. That by no means precludes growth, but rather insures it, and in a way points its direction.

## Carried It with Him.

During a pedestrian trip a gentleman came unexpectedly upon a country race-course, and on one portion of the ground found a thimbling establishment in full work. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of his companions, the gentleman insisted upon watching the game.

"Now, would the gent like to wager a crown he could find the pea?" remarked the expert.

"Yes," was the reply. The money was on both sides deposited, and the pedestrian, lifting up the thimble, pointed out the required pea and took the stakes. A second and a third bet ended to the surprise of the expert: then a wager of £2 to nothing steeled the nerves of the loser, and the trick was accomplished with great caution. The gentleman lifted up the thimble, pointed out the pea, and pocketed the stakes. "Sheep me! I didn't put it there!" exclaimed the bewildered artist.

"No; but I always carry my own pea," rejoined the man.

## Knew His Business.

Wife—You told that gentleman you'd charge by the day for movin' his furniture. Why don't you charge by the load, like you used to?  
Husband (a furniture mover)—That new horse is balky.

## IN FASHION'S GLASS.

### THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN WOMAN'S WEAR.

Give Character to the Bodice—The Low-Necked Summer Dresses Have Not Yet Put in an Appearance—A Model for Your Gown.

WITH most women it is safer to give character to the bodice by some unique accessory or novel cut than to shorten its top rashes, and there is now a fine selection from which to choose. Here is one in this picture, a fancy waist of dark blue crepon, furnished with a yoke of white guipure underlaid with pale blue surah and finished with a stock collar of blue satin ribbon, ornamented with pale blue chiffon rosettes. At either side of the front are bretelles of folded pale blue surah fastened with big blue satin bows, the latter repeated at the waist. Between bretelles and shoulders are jet bands which end in fringes at back and front. The sleeves have big puffs of the pale blue stuff.

Low-Necked Dresses. The low-necked dresses that June promised for July's outdoor wear have not appeared as yet in numbers sufficiently large to make them seem altogether pleasing at first glance. The slight V is well enough for those who like it and where throats can bear the display, but the occasional cases of overdoing the cut are nothing less than dreadful. Low neck, except for elaborate functions, is not in good taste, and dresses for afternoon wear or for evening home use should be cut out but a wee bit. Truth to tell, this is a trying cut, for often a neck that makes a good showing if exposed well toward the shoulders is a little awkward about the rise of the throat and the portion that includes "salt cellars" and "col-

lar bone." This fact merely constitutes a greater inducement for a woman who has a pretty upper throat and she may safely adopt the cut if she wishes to.



MIDSUMMER MILLINERY.

Mohair is another stuff that has strong current liking and it is shown in linen color with tiny colored stripes. Outing rigs are made with facings and linings to match the stripe and with charming effect. Black mohair or brilliantine is also much in vogue. It is being made up with all the elaboration proper to silk, which seems very bad taste, but, on the other hand, a black mohair made with full plain skirt that clears the ground, a blouse with a pair of jet buttons and with jet buttons down the middle box plait, is a most suitable gown for traveling wear. Black always looks well if it can be kept free from dust, and brilliantine "wipes off" just like a china plate," as one enthusiastic admirer expresses it.

A jaunty dress of pale blue grass linen is shown below and is an exceedingly tasteful model for outing wear, being at once serviceable and dresy. Its bodice has a panel of white pique, embroidered with dark blue lines, while the fitted bodice includes a gathered yoke of blue stuff and girder-like portions of the lighter material, besides embroidered straps of the latter. Narrow galloon edges the girder and the puffed elbow sleeves are completed by embroidered bands, but the

standing collar is plain. Linens of many kinds are found in the host of summer fabrics and gowns from them dot the summer promenade, but few of them are as attractive as this example, which is well worth keeping in mind.



Wraps That Are Men's Desires. Summer wraps are for the most part mere sufferies of frill with foundation of delicate silk or a bit of rich brocade. When they are off they resolve themselves into a bewildering frou-frou that is the despair of the unfortunate man, who has to adjust the wrap on the pretty shoulders waiting for it. Once on the shoulders it takes shape, though the outline is none too severe. A favorite model shows a bolero, cut very long, the points coming below the waist in exquisite brocade, traced with cashmere colors. All around the bolero's

edge is a tiny little frill of yellow old lace. The new butterfly sleeve comes to the elbow and is full yellow tissue heavily weighted with tiny spangles in bronze, dull green, copper, gray and black, mixed sparingly with gold and silver. About the neck goes a triple ruche, the inner one of closely plaited yellow thread lace, the next plaiting of the spangled tulle, and the last a series of pale dull rose ribbon loops. So wide is the ruche that it sets away out on the shoulders, and here is a knot of the ribbon that falls in long loops over the chin, the spangled tulle falling in fluted plaits to below the bust line. The entire effect is so harmonious that the details noted are all blended into an exquisite crush of cashmere coloring and glint of barbaric glitter. Such a wrap will serve to good purpose in topping off a conventional gown, but it would



hardly do for the dress shown here, whose novelty is all in the arrangement of its upper part. Made of white satin, it is trimmed front and back with three plaits, and whenever the satin shows between the plaits, it is garnished with sequins. The blue collar is finished with a turned down one of white satin, and the sleeves are trimmed at the top with six white loops and with sequined bands at the wrists.

Mohair is another stuff that has strong current liking and it is shown in linen color with tiny colored stripes. Outing rigs are made with facings and linings to match the stripe and with charming effect. Black mohair or brilliantine is also much in vogue. It is being made up with all the elaboration proper to silk, which seems very bad taste, but, on the other hand, a black mohair made with full plain skirt that clears the ground, a blouse with a pair of jet buttons and with jet buttons down the middle box plait, is a most suitable gown for traveling wear. Black always looks well if it can be kept free from dust, and brilliantine "wipes off" just like a china plate," as one enthusiastic admirer expresses it.

Silk Lining. Plaid silk lining still makes the demure rig dazzling in unexpected places. To be just right the silk petticoat should be of the same plaid. That you may be proved above the economy of one-ton jacket dress that is to be worn with a change of shirt waists you may have the tone lined with silk to match that of the silk shirt waist. But you won't do that if you are wise, and it is much nicer to be wise than to be rich.

Cook's Caps. With costumes of white duck and linen the summer girl will don cooks' caps and Tam O'Shanter's of the dress stuff. The advantage of those over the visor style of cap is that they can go to the wash with the dress.

Bretelles. The gout is a lame excuse for profligacy. Women are said to be always looking in the glass. Men seldom do unless there is something to drink in it. Men are very much inclined to accept a pretty woman at her face value. The young man's resolutions to quit using tobacco usually end in smoke. The principal reason why those thin wafers you get at a church supper are called oyster fritters is because you fritter away so much time looking for the oyster.

Girls who wish to have small, pretty-shaped mouths, should repeat at frequent intervals during the day: "Fanny Finch fried flounder fish for Frances Forbes' father." The frequent repetition of "stewed prunes" is said to be likewise effective.

A married woman's description of an ideal man is a picture of the kind she didn't get.—LAURA.

## INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

### CURRENT NEWS OF INVENTION AND DISCOVERY.

A Computing Scale That Will Work a Revolution in the System of Weighing as It Places Goods Sold Directly Into Money.

THE TYPESETTING machine which promises to eclipse all former efforts by inventors in this line is to be given a test trial in London shortly. Father Calendoli, a young Italian inventor of the Dominican order, is the inventor of this most ingenious piece of mechanism. It is alleged the machine will readily compose or set 50,000 letters an hour. It is doubtful if the quickest typesetter will average more than 2,500 letters in the same time, which would give the new machine a working capacity equal to that of almost twenty compositors.

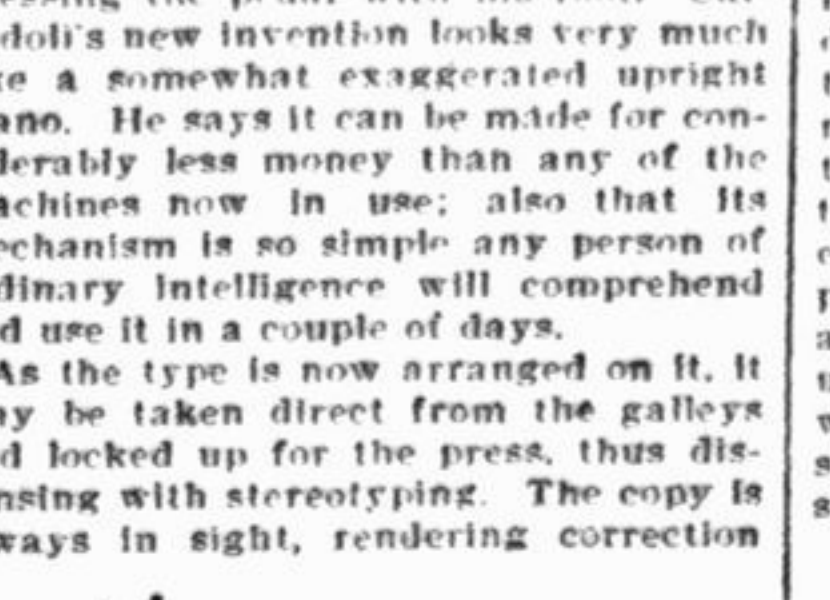
Like most of its predecessors, Father Calendoli makes use of a keyboard in working his machine. Each key or button represents a letter which responds to the touch of the operator. As each key is struck the corresponding letter slips out and is automatically arranged ready for justification. Here the similarity between Father Calendoli's new machine and those now in use ceases. The old-fashioned typesetting machine has each letter but once on its keyboard, and consequently the operator has to touch the button just so many times as a letter is required. On the new machine there are numerous repetitions of the same letter, which follow one another in series like the octaves on a piano. And as the performer on the piano can with one movement strike a cord containing a number of notes, so can the operator on this new machine compose entire words in an instant by the simultaneous application of the fingers of both hands. This is obviously an enormous advantage over the machines in present use, which require that each individual key be struck with a distinct move.

The question naturally occurs: How is the word, the letters of which are struck simultaneously, correctly composed? The secret of this is that so long as the fingers rest pressing on the keys none of the mechanism is put into motion. It is when the fingers are lifted from the keys that the composition is done. Thus, for instance, in the word "sea" you strike it with one movement of the left hand. Then the fingers are lifted as the word is spelled. The right finger releases the letter "e," the middle finger the "s," and the index finger the final "a," which completes the word. This is, of course, done with lightning rapidity by the person accustomed to its use. The type used in the new machine is considerably lower than the ordinary printing type. The foot of each type is perforated by a slot by which it is slid on a movable T rail of steel, thus being held absolutely secure from falling out when once in line. The type is supplied from vertical tubes arranged after the fashion of organ pipes. At the foot of each tube is a bolt which, when open, picks up a type, which drops into a narrow channel when the bolt is pushed back. The tubes containing the types are arranged in four series adhering to each other. All these tubes communicate through an ingenious electrical device with the keyboard of the operator. As the composition goes on the type slips down over a bent rail and is arranged in long standing galleys, which are removed as soon as filled up. Justification, always a source of trouble with the old machines, has been made a feature by Father Calendoli. He has succeeded, by a simple but effective device, in accomplishing this by the working of pedals under the machine. The operator knows just exactly how long a line he wishes, and can justify it to a nicety in the twinkling of an eye by pressing the pedal with his foot. Calendoli's new invention looks very much like a somewhat exaggerated upright piano. He says it can be made for considerably less money than any of the machines now in use; also that its mechanism is so simple any person of ordinary intelligence will comprehend and use it in a couple of days.

As the type is now arranged on it, it may be taken direct from the galleys and locked up for the press, thus dispensing with stereotyping. The copy is always in sight, rendering correction

practicable on the spot. This and much more in the way of pending improvements is promised by the inventor for his new machine. It sounds very well and as it passes the trial test under the eye of practical printers it must indeed be a great invention. It is scarcely necessary to say that the invention has been covered by patents in all countries. A wealthy stock company has an option on putting it on the market if proved a success.

Wood Pulp Production. The amount of wood pulp now produced in Scandinavia is reported to be enormous, and, besides the many wood pulp mills, there are a large number of native cellulose and sulphite works, the former supplying more than one-half the wood pulp production; next to these come the sulphite mills, the wood pulp mills exporting barely half their production, or considerably less in quantity than the sulphite and cellulose. Almost all the paper exported from Swe-



TYPE PASSING TO GALLEYS.

A Valuable Invention. A Chicago bank clerk who is regarded by his co-workers as being exceedingly clever in making any calculation involving complicated figuring, had an experience recently that now causes him to wonder if he is really the expert his friends claim. An acquaintance took him to see the operations of a new computing scale, now in use in many stores in Chicago. The machine was made to weigh all kinds of groceries in pounds and ounces at prices involving all the fractional parts of a cent and in each instance gave absolutely correct weight and cost as fast as the hand of the operator could move. After seeing that it was impossible for it to err or to permit of any dishonesty he left declaring that as an expert in fractions he had been outclassed, and that by a dumb machine.

As appears in the above cut there are in addition to the ordinary weighing beam two graduated bars operated by a lever. The lower bar marks the price in pounds and ounces and the upper one the cost in bulk. The impressive feature it will be seen is found in the fact that odd ounces or fractions in the price are given with the same accuracy

and readiness as if each were an integral figure. Its commercial value is apparent in many ways. It saves the merchant and the buyer extra every grain he pays for. It is also a time saver. It will undoubtedly revolutionize the present system of weighing as it places all goods sold directly into money.

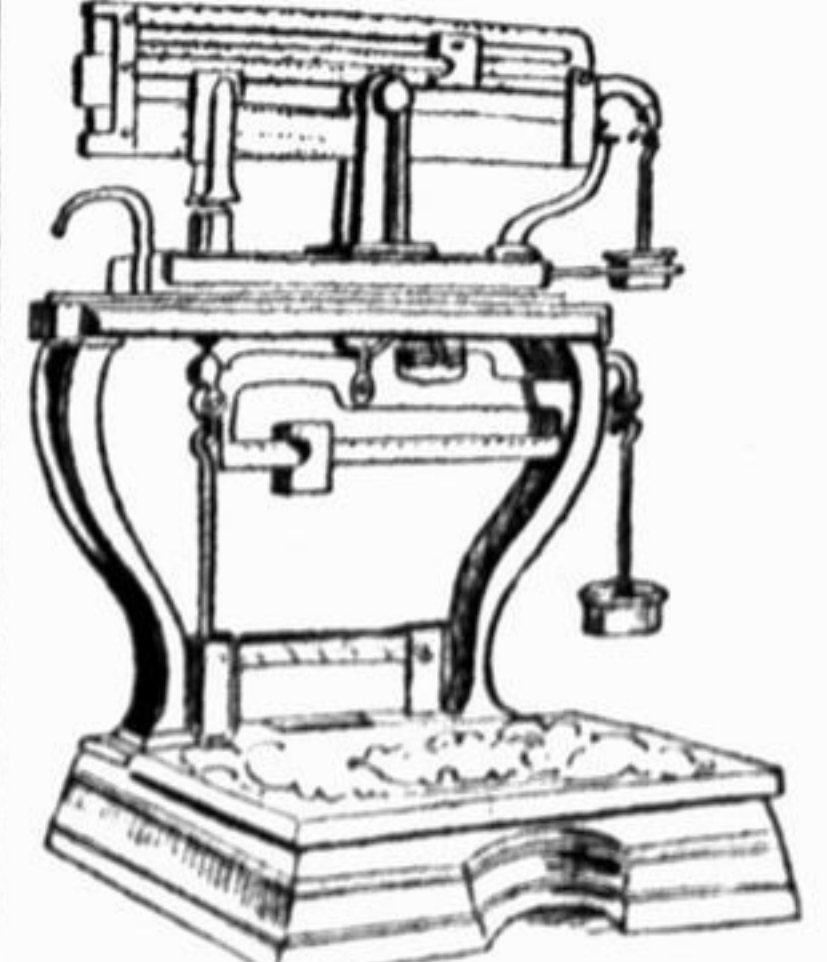
Petroleum on Steam Cars. Engineering science will doubtless be benefited by the experiments so successfully made with petroleum on the Reading railroad by the Baldwin Locomotive works, using one of their Vulcan compound engines having an unusually long, narrow firebox, as that was believed to represent the most unfavorable conditions for burning oil. Three sets of tests were made, the locomotive being changed somewhat for each set, so far as concerned the arrangement of the firebox. The total weight of the engine was 123,300 pounds and the weight on the drivers 95,630 pounds; the firebox was 120 inches long, 24 inches wide, and 56 inches deep at the back, sloping down to 73 inches at the front, where the tubes began. In what proved to be the most effective arrangement in this series of trials the burner was placed below the fire door just above the mud ring and adjusted so as to spray the oil into the firebox, the brick arch being also lowered in order to secure more space between the crown sheet and its top. Now, a preliminary trial of about six miles having demonstrated the exceptional advantages possessed by such an arrangement, a run was made with a train of twenty-seven cars weighing some 661 tons. On this run the quantity of water evaporated from and at 212 degrees per pound of oil, as recorded, was twelve and one-half pounds. The boiler pressure was about 170 pounds—and there was not only a complete absence of smoke, but none of the trouble due to shoveling coal and tending fires.

A New Veneering Material. The production of a new kind of veneering material is noticed in the German papers, the substance being composed principally of infusorial earth mixed with various binding and coloring ingredients and spread in layers over a wooden core; on the mass becoming dry, it is cut into sheets or blocks, and, if the layers have been differently colored, their irregular section presents an effect resembling that of figured wood. For its expeditious production a machine is arranged by which two wooden posts, thirteen feet high and about five feet apart, are made to revolve about a vertical axis, each post has twenty-four horizontal branches radiating from it, and these branches as well as the posts revolve easily about their own axis. In the process of manufacture the horizontal branches are first covered with paper, to prevent any of the composition sticking to them, and then painted with the mixture of infusorial earth, coloring matter, and gum. The branches attached to one of the posts are first painted with one coat, and the machine is then revolved so as to bring the other post near the operator; by the time the branches of the second post are coated, those of the first are dry and ready to be revolved into position for a second coat. In this manner, the painting goes on continuously, until the branches are loaded with a coat of composition nine or ten inches thick the color of the coat is made alternately dark and light, and the thickness of the stratum is varied, so as to imitate the varying thickness of the annual rings in a tree. When all is thoroughly dry the cylinders of composition are slipped off their wooden cores, and sawed or cut into veneers.

To a Cold Beauty. Of all the hearts that you have won Of none are you so possessed, Because in keeping whole your own You've broken all the rest.

den is said to be made from wood pulp. A recently published account of this industry shows a total of some ninety-five establishments, and for fifty-five of these the aggregate power, usually water, is reported to equal about thirteen thousand horse power. The most important of these are thus enumerated: Those of Ornon, Trailhatten, 2,450-horse power, with twenty-four horizontal and two vertical mills; that of Munkidal, Uddevalla, 1,250-horse power, with ten horizontal and one vertical mill, and Tossendorf, Ottebal, 900-horse power, with seventeen horizontal mills. There are twelve natron cellulose works and seventeen sulphite establishments.

A Chicago bank clerk who is regarded by his co-workers as being exceedingly clever in making any calculation involving complicated figuring, had an experience recently that now causes him to wonder if he is really the expert his friends claim. An acquaintance took him to see the operations of a new computing scale, now in use in many stores in Chicago. The machine was made to weigh all kinds of groceries in pounds and ounces at prices involving all the fractional parts of a cent and in each instance gave absolutely correct weight and cost as fast as the hand of the operator could move. After seeing that it was impossible for it to err or to permit of any dishonesty he left declaring that as an expert in fractions he had been outclassed, and that by a dumb machine.



As appears in the above cut there are in addition to the ordinary weighing beam two graduated bars operated by a lever. The lower bar marks the price in pounds and ounces and the upper one the cost in bulk. The impressive feature it will be seen is found in the fact that odd ounces or fractions in the price are given with the same accuracy

and readiness as if each were an integral figure. Its commercial value is apparent in many ways. It saves the merchant and the buyer extra every grain he pays for. It is also a time saver. It will undoubtedly revolutionize the present system of weighing as it places all goods sold directly into money.

Petroleum on Steam Cars. Engineering science will doubtless be benefited by the experiments so successfully made with petroleum on the Reading railroad by the Baldwin Locomotive works, using one of their Vulcan compound engines having an unusually long, narrow firebox, as that was believed to represent the most unfavorable conditions for burning oil. Three sets of tests were made, the locomotive being changed somewhat for each set, so far as concerned the arrangement of the firebox. The total weight of the engine was 123,300 pounds and the weight on the drivers 95,630 pounds; the firebox was 120 inches long, 24 inches wide, and 56 inches deep at the back, sloping down to 73 inches at the front, where the tubes began. In what proved to be the most effective arrangement in this series of trials the burner was placed below the fire door just above the mud ring and adjusted so as to spray the oil into the firebox, the brick arch being also lowered in order to secure more space between the crown sheet and its top. Now, a preliminary trial of about six miles having demonstrated the exceptional advantages possessed by such an arrangement, a run was made with a train of twenty-seven cars weighing some 661 tons. On this run the quantity of water evaporated from and at 212 degrees per pound of oil, as recorded, was twelve and one-half pounds. The boiler pressure was about 170 pounds—and there was not only a complete absence of smoke, but none of the trouble due to shoveling coal and tending fires.

A New Veneering Material. The production of a new kind of veneering material is noticed in the German papers, the substance being composed principally of infusorial earth mixed with various binding and coloring ingredients and spread in layers over a wooden core; on the mass becoming dry, it is cut into sheets or blocks, and, if the layers have been differently colored, their irregular section presents an effect resembling that of figured wood. For its expeditious production a machine is arranged by which two wooden posts, thirteen feet high and about five feet apart, are made to revolve about a vertical axis, each post has twenty-four horizontal branches radiating from it, and these branches as well as the posts revolve easily about their own axis. In the process of manufacture the horizontal branches are first covered with paper, to prevent any of the composition sticking to them, and then painted with the mixture of infusorial earth, coloring matter, and gum. The branches attached to one of the posts are first painted with one coat, and the machine is then revolved so as to bring the other post near the operator; by the time the branches of the second post are coated, those of the first are dry and ready to be revolved into position for a second coat. In this manner, the painting goes on continuously, until the branches are loaded with a coat of composition nine or ten inches thick the color of the coat is made alternately dark and light, and the thickness of the stratum is varied, so as to imitate the varying thickness of the annual rings in a tree. When all is thoroughly dry the cylinders of composition are slipped off their wooden cores, and sawed or cut into veneers.

To a Cold Beauty. Of all the hearts that you have won Of none are you so possessed, Because in keeping whole your own You've broken all the rest.