

... 4 1/2 per cent
... 5 per cent
... 6 per cent

Factory

CONTENTS.

My Oliver Wendeel Holmes.
Little Luck; my wants are few.
I only wish I could get down
to the bottom of my pocket,
to find a good many more
of the kind that I now possess.
I am sure that I could find
a great many more of the same
kind if I only had a chance
to try them.

Literary

From the Atlantic Monthly.

History of the Sewing Machine.

In Cornwall, thirty years ago, in a remote village, there lived a poor but industrious mechanic named Elias Howe. His father was a miller, and he himself had spent his childhood in the mill, where he had learned the art of mechanics. He was a simple, honest man, and his only ambition was to earn his living by his own hands. It was in the year 1830 that he began to think of a new invention. He had seen many sewing-machines in his travels, and he was struck by their simplicity and utility. He felt that if he could only invent a machine that would sew as easily and quickly as a needle and thread, it would be a great boon to the world. He set himself to work, and in a few months he had produced a model of his invention. It was a simple machine, but it was the result of long and hard labor. He showed it to his friends, and they all praised it. But he knew that it was only a model, and he felt that he must have it made in a more permanent form. He had a small shop in the village, and he was able to have it made. It was a beautiful machine, and it worked as well as he could expect. He showed it to his neighbors, and they all wanted to buy it. But he knew that it was only a model, and he felt that he must have it made in a more permanent form. He had a small shop in the village, and he was able to have it made. It was a beautiful machine, and it worked as well as he could expect. He showed it to his neighbors, and they all wanted to buy it.

Understood, early-headed, and exceedingly fond of his work, he was at twenty more a boy than a man. Nor was he very prudent in his trade, nor was he a good manager of his affairs. He was a simple, honest man, and his only ambition was to earn his living by his own hands. It was in the year 1830 that he began to think of a new invention. He had seen many sewing-machines in his travels, and he was struck by their simplicity and utility. He felt that if he could only invent a machine that would sew as easily and quickly as a needle and thread, it would be a great boon to the world. He set himself to work, and in a few months he had produced a model of his invention. It was a simple machine, but it was the result of long and hard labor. He showed it to his friends, and they all praised it. But he knew that it was only a model, and he felt that he must have it made in a more permanent form. He had a small shop in the village, and he was able to have it made. It was a beautiful machine, and it worked as well as he could expect. He showed it to his neighbors, and they all wanted to buy it.

week, and to defray the expense of workshop, tools, and material. Amasa B. Howe, however, to Cambridge, Massachusetts, America being insensible to the charms of the invention, and the two hundred and fifty pounds having been immediately absorbed by the long-accumulating necessities of the family, and there being no prospect of a successful employment in that line, Elias Howe accepted the offer, and both brothers set sail for London, February 5, 1847. They went on board the "Hesperus," a vessel of the name of the inventor. On board, they were well treated, and they were allowed to work on their invention as they pleased. They were in London for some time, and they were able to make many improvements on their machine. They were in London for some time, and they were able to make many improvements on their machine. They were in London for some time, and they were able to make many improvements on their machine.

contended, a leading branch of the needle industry was tributary to the country, and it was to be expected that the first machine, and the document issued from the Patent Office. In the course of the summer of 1847, the two brothers were in London, and they were able to make many improvements on their machine. They were in London for some time, and they were able to make many improvements on their machine. They were in London for some time, and they were able to make many improvements on their machine.

we anticipate that, within twelve years, the Singer Company would be selling thousands of sewing-machines a week, at a profit of about a dollar a day. He was the true pioneer of the sewing-machine business, and he was the first to make it a profitable industry. He was the true pioneer of the sewing-machine business, and he was the first to make it a profitable industry. He was the true pioneer of the sewing-machine business, and he was the first to make it a profitable industry.

the stout Balmorel to the book of his, and he was the true pioneer of the sewing-machine business, and he was the first to make it a profitable industry. He was the true pioneer of the sewing-machine business, and he was the first to make it a profitable industry. He was the true pioneer of the sewing-machine business, and he was the first to make it a profitable industry.