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THE KEYSTONE

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CERAMICS.

THIRD CHAPTER OF THE PAPER BY PROFESSOR BROOME.

Which treats of Cloisonee, Pate sur Pate, Underglaze Painting and Painting in Enamel Colors.

The cloisons, with filigrines of copper, are made in the same manner upon faience and porcelain as upon copper vases or plaques. The design is first traced upon the piece to be decorated; the delicate pieces of thin copper are then clipped, placed upon the lines of the design, and fastened in their place by means of solder or glaze fused upon the surface. The cavities are afterwards filled with colored enamels placed so as to admit of the escape of carbonic acid during the process of fusing in the kiln. These cavities are repeatedly filled and fused until a proper thickness has been given to the enamel, when the whole surface is ground off and polished upon the lapidary's wheel. The brightness of the copper cloisons is permanently maintained by subsequent gilding.

This art is much in vogue at present. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are expended annually for objects of luxury in this style. It forms one of the most exquisite decorations of Ceramic art, being used on plaques and vases, in conventional ornaments, floral designs, and birds of plumage, rendered from the nature of the work in flat tints, delicately outlined with gold. The Japanese especially excel in this kind of Ceramic. Many exquisite works are also made in China and France.

The art of cloisonee, with the exception of the kind made by Bennett of New York, the Lambeth, or properly speaking, Colinot style, as an article of manufacture has not reached our shores.

It would be impossible to present to your minds the wondrous beauties of this art. We are obliged to supply that want by the exercise of the imagination, keeping always within the strict limits of fact. Many treasures must be rapidly passed with only a glance at their leading features. Before parting with the warm glow of art life as here represented, we must view for a moment the long row of faïences yet before us.

Leaving the cloisons of every variety, let us consider this shaded enamel vase. We find its decoration produced by a tracery of raised work modelled upon the surface. The colored glaze has, by the action of heat become thin on the high parts, and appears lighter in color than that in the cavities where the glaze has deposited itself thickly, thus giving a colored shading to the carved or modeled surface, in tones running from a warm grey richly shading to brown.

The principal difficulty in this kind of Ceramic manufacture is to keep the forms evenly shaded by preventing the glaze

from running in drops or thick masses, thus destroying the beauty of the design. This results from being unable to place certain pieces in the kiln in a horizontal position. A plaque is less susceptible to this defect, because it lies flat in the baking kiln. Consequently finer gradations can be given to relief ornaments on flat objects.

We will now consider the species of decoration called Godde grounds, from the name of the inventor, consisting of a coating of enamel upon the plain surface of a vase. It presents a slightly relief surface, resembling a worm-like tracery,

ancient potteries of Rouen and Nevers. They have perfectly imitated the pipe clay wares decorated in blue, light and dark yellow, with touches of brown, which, once seen, are not easily forgotten, and were so renowned in past ages; adapting the best and choicest designs of the different successful schools of Ceramic art since the renaissance in Italy and France down to the epoch of Louis XV. and Louis XVI.

Pate sur Pate is the mode of placing (mostly by aid of a brush) a paste of one color upon another. Generally the body of the piece to receive the decoration is

artists, Damhouse is considered best of all.

This pleasing sculptural style of art has been usually applied to figure decorations associated with ornaments; The designs being mostly of cherubs and pretty women. It far exceeds the applied reliefs of famed Wedgwood, each piece being necessarily an original work by the artist, hence possessing greater value.

Two colored statues in faience, one semi-colossal of Henry IV. of France, by Deck, and one life-size by Vielliard, of Bordeaux, attracts us. The former is made with the legs in separate pieces, firmly and artfully joined together. The great monarch stands erect without the usual support, arrayed in the picturesque costume of his time, a close fitting embroidered vest, with full trunks, tight stockings, and buckled shoes. Upon his head, the high felt hat turned up in front, straight sword at his side, and over his shoulders is thrown the short mantle. The whole statue is colored with enamels to appear life-like, and presents a feature in chromatic sculpture entirely new. The effect is highly agreeable to the eye, for the style attempts rather the naturalistic than the classic, admitting the addition of color.

The latter work by Vielliard is an erect figure of a negress in long, parti-colored robes, carrying a pot, or vase of flowers upon her head. The statue is executed in one piece, including the vase, and it is in this respect, the most perfect work of its kind ever made. The whole is colored with colored glazes after the manner of majolica. Artistically, the work is of a high order. As a specimen of ceramic sculpture, it must be admitted also to a high place in decorative art.

The transparent glazes called varnishes, are also used for the style of decorated faience called underglaze painting, which consists of colors selected and hardened to withstand the action of heat applied upon the biscuit or dry ware before it has been glazed. Over these colors the glaze is spread, and the wares are then fired in the kiln. The firing fuses the transparent glaze upon the surface of the colors, producing a magnified appearance and rich depth to the color underneath that can not be described. By this means, we have charming productions, such as bouquets, garlands of flowers, ornaments upon vases and plaques executed by a few skillful artists, surpassing in beauty any other production of man. Decorations refreshing as the cooling breezes of early spring, drawn from the sources of bright beautiful nature, who speaks to all her children with one voice, and greets them with an universal smile. The color transcends in dewy richness even the plumage of tropical birds, lusted insects, or the gems of Golconda's mine. The shimmering light upon the undulating forms produces an effect of dazzling beauty.

The choicest specimens of this style of art have found purchasers in America,



Underglaze Painting on Tiles.—By Broome.

so regular that it appears to be delicately carved. Yet this effect is produced by chemical action under the influence of heat. Certain ingredients are introduced into the enamel coating, causing it to form itself in this very regular manner upon the surface. The color is generally a light turquoise, and the effect is one of the most delicate and agreeable imaginable. The Japanese produce a number of cheap small wares on this plan, such as teapots with a brown, crispy, vermicular covering, which can be found in our American bazars.

The products of Gien since 1867 in artistic faïences recall to us the styles of the

covered with a colored engobe of dark Sevres blue, or with a celadon tint, sometimes a brown. This colored surface is painted with a paste that becomes transparent in the baking. The work, which is in reality a slightly modeled relief, remains white in the thick parts, while the thinner portions receive a graded tint from the under color, varying in depth according to thickness. The process is very simple. Solon, formerly of the National Factory at Sevres, and subsequently connected with Minton's in England, is greatly distinguished in this branch. Pouyat and Gibus and Redon in France are also highly prominent. But among

CHAPTERS REVISED. CA

1/04

BALLAD OF THE WATCH.

A watch in a musical way
Ticked a song that sounded like rhyme;
It marked off the hours of the day;
The hands pointed over to time.
The watch, in itself, was sublime,
Its wheels were a wonder to see—
Turning on, through cycles of crime,
When given a twist of the key.

Old Time is to fickle to stay.
He cares not for nations or clime;
To him is the sun but a ray
Formed to warm him back to his prime—
When he weeps it's but for the slime;
He dreams of a life that is free,
Yet there're bells that ring a sweet chime
When given a twist of the key.

A watch, in its tiresome old way,
Ticked a tune as tiresome as Time,
With never a word it could say
Untainted by dust and the lime.
Uncovered by ages of grime,
But its wheels were wheels as wheels be,
Clogs useful if not each sublime,
When given a twist of the key.

ENVOI.

Prince, buy this poor verse for a dime;
No worse are you likely to see:
If sense has made way with the rhyme—
It's merely they seldom agree.

C. E. S.

A GREAT RAILROAD COUNTRY.

"I've just been doin' an odd bit of figurin'," remarked a brakeman to a Chicago *Herald* reporter. "By actual count I've found that there are now 30,660 railway stations in the United States at which agents are stationed. A good many? You bet it is. Why, just think of it; that's one station for every 1,800 people the country through. In the big cities, the proportion is much smaller. In a place like Chicago, for instance, there are only half a dozen stations, suburban stopping places not being counted, for 725,000 people. In Illinois, outside of Chicago, there are nearly 2,500 stations. S'pose a traveling man should start out to visit all the stations in the United States; say he could make two stations a day; how long would it take him to make the grand rounds? Only about 50 years. And by the time he got around, there'd be enough new stations to keep him goin' 50 years more. This is a mighty big country. Chicago has a greater number of railroads than any other city in the country, or the world, and the biggest ones too. Chicago has 20 roads, St. Louis and Cincinnati 14 each, New York 13, Boston and Philadelphia 12 each, Pittsburg 11, Buffalo 10. Some of the smaller towns are pretty well fixed for railroads, too. Columbus, Ohio, has as many as Boston or Philadelphia, and Dayton, Ohio, and Minneapolis have nine each. The greatest railroad town for its size is Decatur, Ill., which has seven roads and a population of 10,000. I've heard that in the Illinois insane asylums, there are about 400 people from Decatur, all made crazy by trying to keep up with the changes in railroad time tables."

A NEW-FANGLED notion is to place a miniature tin-type of the young gentleman on whom a lady has set her affections in the centre of a large apple and hang it, at midnight on the first day of a month, from the blind of her chamber window, to be left there until the apple becomes rotten, when it is supposed that the desired solitaire engagement ring will put in an appearance. The believers in the new way and means to hurry up a tardy lover, probably surmising that it would not always turn out satisfactorily, claim that the charm will be broken if the person who hangs out the apple looks at it again until it is rotten and the picture drops out. Before trying the experiment it would seem to be a good idea to learn the time required by the average apple to become decomposed, so that the fair experimenter may run no danger or risk.

THE late John T. Raymond and his wife were once engaged to open the season at Lafayette, Indiana, and a company from Chicago was to support them. When the night came the company was not there, but the house was crowded and the manager was nearly crazy. Something must be done, but there was no one to do it but Mr. and Mrs. Raymond. "I went out before the curtain," said that genial comedian, telling of it in after years, "and frankly told the audience what was the matter. They were good-natured and expressed their willingness to put up with anything. What do you think we did? Boys, my wife and I played five farces for them that night, without proper scenery, costumes, rehearsals or anything else. The performance began at 9 o'clock and lasted till after 1 o'clock. I never acted, I never will act better in my life than I did that night, and my wife, she was the greatest dramatic artist on earth then."

MANY of the historical paintings of the early history of the United States were the productions of French artists who became interested in American affairs through the friendly relations between France and the United States. One of these paintings is in the studio of Albert Bierstadt. It is a sea scene by Baron Gudin. It depicts an incident of the War of 1812, and represents the old double-decker ship of war, Independence, which was the first one of its class built for the United States, dropping anchor and firing a gun off Gay Head. Baron Gudin, with the spirit of adventure for which the Frenchmen of his time were noted, entered the United States Navy as a midshipman early in this century and served for two years on board an American ship. It was during this time that he developed a taste for marine painting.

PEARL fishing on the coast of Lower California is an important industry, no less than 1,000 divers being employed in bringing up the costly black pearl, which is found in a state of great perfection in the deep waters of La Paz. The pearl oysters are found from one to six miles off shore in water from one to twenty-one fathoms deep. Merchants provide boats, giving apparatus, etc., for the prosecution of the business, on the condition that they can purchase all the pearls found at prices to be agreed upon. These boats, which are usually of five tons burden, sail up and down the coast, from May to November, searching for treasures. The product of a year's work is about \$500,000, estimating the pearls at their first value.

AS GOLDSMITHS and jewelers the Persians are expert. The most skillful jewelers are glad to work for two shillings a day and the profit they can make on the very small amount of solder they are permitted to use. The Persian seldom buys his jewelry ready made; he orders it. When the various pieces have been cast or cut out from the metal supplied by the customer, they are brought to him for inspection and carefully weighed. Then the article is put together, either in the customer's own house and under his eye or under the supervision of his servant. Then it is again weighed, then chased and finished, the filings and waste being collected and credited to the customer.

A SINGULAR coincidence rounds out the tale of the late William H. Hunt's life. The first artistic effort of the boy Hunt was a drawing of a small boat on the water. His very last drawing depicted precisely the same scene and it was made but a few hours before he was found drowned in the little reservoir among the hills of the Isles of Shoals. What subtle fatalistic mental association and divination was this?

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BUSINESS SUCCESS—HOW IT IS ACHIEVED.

There is no topic more frequently discussed among the younger members of the trade than how to succeed in business. We are assured by wisecracks that such opportunities as occurred ten, fifteen or twenty years ago are not now to be found. Now, young man, let me tell you this is not so. No better time than the present need to exist for any young man. Let me relate the trade history of a town of fifty thousand inhabitants in this State (Pennsylvania.) It is not particularly different from other towns, larger and smaller, of other States, except it may be a trifle more conservative, and consequently more difficult to succeed in. I have in my mind now seven young men of this town who "served a time," as the phrase goes, to the trade. Of this number two were admitted as junior partners to the firms they were with, and are doing well; three more are, or were, in business; and two are outside of the trade in a sense, as will be explained. I shall in this writing only deal with such as started for themselves. I will first consider the most successful man; and one incentive is that he started under the most inauspicious circumstances. His history runs about in this way: He served his time with a fair workman, but having a quick-witted disposition, and a faculty of picking up and adapting himself to the situation, he soon acquired a skill superior to the man of whom he learned his trade. After working as a journeyman a year or two he came back to his native town (the one of which I am writing) and borrowed six dollars to assist in commencing business. As I hinted above he was somewhat more skilful than most of his competitors, and to assist himself financially, had done work for the trade, going out into surrounding small towns to solicit work if he found a little unoccupied time. He was at this time a young and unmarried man, and handicapped with a widowed mother and an unmarried sister. One thing in his favor, his mother and sister were somewhat like himself, of an independent nature, and in most instances took care of themselves. When other young men had time to loaf and smoke, the young man of whom we are writing employed his time to his profit. His advance was slow but sure. For the first two years he made but small effort to sell goods. True, once in a while some friend wanted a watch which he supplied on a margin. It was not long before wholesale men noticed his thrift and offered inducements and credit. But nothing could swerve him from the line of business conduct he had mapped out for himself. He persistently refused to buy more than he could pay for. After two years of this course his work rapidly increased, his sales also increased, and he put on just such stock as previous sales led him to believe he needed. To-day he is worth twenty thousand dollars, and a business worth four thousand dollars a year. He has now been married two years, and by the time he is forty years of age will have money enough to retire, but I do not fancy his active business habits will permit such a course.

This brief history only shows what pluck, push and good habits will achieve. Another of the number selected as examples can be pointed to as taking the course to be avoided. This last mentioned young man had far better prospects, more money, more friends; every circumstance and surrounding much more favorable. He also starts at about the same time with a fair stock of goods, and equal, or nearly equal, skill as a workman. But he was a good fellow; liked to smoke and drink, of course in all moderation (as he said.) A few years of promising success followed his starting for himself. Finally it was hinted so and so was neglecting his business. Next, so and so's notes had gone to

protest. A short way to tell the story is to say the same number of years which saw and recorded the success of the first also saw and recorded the complete and absolute going to the dogs of the latter. The whole sum and substance of the condition of any young man going into business for himself lies in this: Will he submit to the *conditions necessary to compel success*. These conditions are few and not so very irksome, if the final result is to be considered. To enumerate them: 1st. As good or better knowledge of your business than the average of your competitors. 2d. Live on less than you earn. 3d. Be punctual. 4th. Discourage—discontinue any course which can possibly lead to a bad habit. 5th. Be industrious; don't adopt the eight hour system because you are your own boss. If you have work to do, do it now—to-day, even if you have to work twelve or fifteen hours a day. 6th. If you are poor, always buy for cash. Do not accept credit though you are offered it. A few more maxims may be added, like stay single until you can afford a wife. This last seems cruel when she loves you so much, but if she is the right sort she will wait and encourage you, instead of being an expense and desiring you to load yourself with cares and responsibilities which encumber every married man.

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EDWARD R. MASON, Hallstead, Pa., writes under date of May 6th, as follows:
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PHILADELPHIA

New York

Chicago



BALTIMORE BRILLIANTS.

A diamond merchant's fraudulent assignment—buying big, selling little.

The latest sensation of the Baltimore courts has been the thirteen days' trial of Jacob Castelberg for making an alleged fraudulent assignment. His long residence in Baltimore, his courtly manners, his wide acquaintance and active connection with numerous lodges, clubs and benevolent societies, together with the large amount of money at stake, made the case one of extraordinary interest.

But more than all, that he was defended by ex-Governor and Senator William Pinkney Whyte, against the claims of two hundred New York and New England creditors, has made it the talk of commercial circles throughout the country.

The counsel for the creditors was Colonel Charles Marshall, grandson of Chief Justice Marshall. The Colonel used chalk and a big blackboard before the jury, in open court to make the case clear, and the novel proceeding created a sensation.

Jacob Castelburg was for many years a pawnbroker in Baltimore. Since 1875 he has conducted a jewelry and diamond business in a small way. On December 28, 1886, he made a voluntary assignment to Thomas Hughes. Liabilities of \$59,274 for merchandise were shown, with no debts for borrowed money. His assets consisted of a bank balance of \$64; book accounts, \$3,780; merchandise inventoried at a cost value of \$26,757, but with an appraised value of less than \$20,000, and fixtures estimated at \$1,200; also household furniture, and dwelling, which was mortgaged. Mr. Castelberg offered thirty cents on the dollar in settlement.

His failure occurring immediately after the holidays his creditors requested an explanation of the deficit, and a committee was appointed to investigate.

Mr. Castelberg claimed to have kept no books, to have sold all the goods not represented in stock and to have applied the proceeds to the payment of his debts. He showed recent losses on outside investments of only about \$2,500, and claimed that his debts paid were for borrowed money.

Proceedings were instituted to have him adjudicated an insolvent debtor under the laws of the State of Maryland. A partial set of books was produced on the trial which showed that in 1883 he had sold goods which cost him \$21,241, clearing a net profit of \$2,294 above all expenses. At the beginning of 1886 he was shown to have had in stock \$22,000 and to have bought during the year to the amount of \$80,973. His sales were shown to be, at cost price, less than \$40,000. His purchases for the last four months preceding his failure were \$49,494. Payments for merchandise during that time were only \$9,000. It was shown that his business had been profitable each year since 1879, when he had represented to his creditors that he was worth \$25,000.

In addition to the disappearance of Castelberg's books it was found that in the latter part of December, when his cash receipts were largest, his deposits in bank were smaller than usual and that they stopped entirely three days before he failed, yet he turned over only \$7 in currency to his assignee. Three witnesses testified to the presence of a very large stock of fine goods, diamonds, gold watches and gold chains in the store up to the afternoon of Christmas, 1886. The witnesses also testified that when the store was opened on Monday morning goods to the value of about \$30,000 had been removed. The assignment was made the same day and completed on the following morning. It was claimed that Mr. Castelburg did not visit his creditors, nor attempt in the ordinary ways to secure a settlement. The committee sought him at his house, but obtained only a general

denial of fraudulent transactions. The taking of testimony for the creditors occupied about nine days. In rebuttal Castelberg offered little testimony—less than a day being occupied by his witnesses. He said "I don't recollect" to leading questions; he did not know how much stock he had or what debts he owed, nor how much he had sold or what had become of his books. He referred to losses and borrowed money, but was not definite as to amounts, nor could conclusions be reached as to what cause he actually attributed his failure. His testimony was conflicting, while his sons, Joseph and Henry Castelberg, also put on the stand, contradicted other witnesses in regard to the disappearance of the stock and books.

Four issues were involved. The jury found that on the first issue the defendant had not concealed himself to avoid service of process, but returned a verdict for the creditors on three other issues, as follows:—

First—Charging that he "had within the past four months assigned, given, sold, conveyed and transferred a portion of his estate and property with the intent to delay, hinder and defraud his creditors, and that he had also assigned, given, sold, conveyed and transferred a large part of his property, consisting of diamonds, watches, watch chains and jewelry, with the intent to delay, hinder and defraud his creditors."

Second—Charging that the defendant, "within the past four months while insolvent and in contemplation of insolvency, had assigned, given sold, conveyed and transferred unto Martin Emerich, Louis Sinsheimer, David Levy, Nathan Lehman, Daniel Schoolhaus, Emanuel Hess, Simon I. Rodberg, Henry Castelberg and Joseph Castelberg, Max Affelder and Solomon L. Auerbach, a part of his property, consisting of merchandise used by him in his business, and money, with the intent to delay, hinder and defraud his creditors."

Third—Charging that the defendant, "while insolvent and in contemplation of insolvency, and in the past four months, conveyed and paid away a part of his property and assets to various persons to whom he was indebted, whose names were unknown, with the intention and for the purpose of making an unlawful preference."

The trial was hotly contested; counsel lost no points on either side; the court room was crowded with spectators, among whom were many of the prominent merchants and professional men of Baltimore. The interest was great, because it was the first important opportunity for defining the new Insolvency law of April, 1886. Distinguished lawyers visited the court daily to note the judicial interpretation of disputed points. Unusual efforts seem to have been made to keep the case quiet.—N. Y. Herald.

BY-PLAY BEFORE THE ALTAR.

"Now, John," said the bride, "I wouldn't get married at all if I didn't think I would blush at the altar. An unblushing bride is my pet aversion. But I'm afraid to trust myself. I don't scare easy, and would as likely as not go right through the ordeal as cool as a cucumber. What I want you to do is to say something startling, shocking—improper, you know—the instant we are ready to march in. "That'll bring a blush, and then I'll be charming."

"But, wha—what shall I—" the numbskull stammered.

"O, I mustn't know beforehand, because I wouldn't get red. Only, don't be afraid to put it strong. This is important." Well, when the time came for her to be dreadfully abashed by an improper remark, he gently whispered to her: "Are you sure, my love, that your hoisery is suitable to the occasion?" That was his idea of what would shock a Knickerbocker girl! She was married with a blush on, however, but it was one of anger.—From Clara Belle's Letter.

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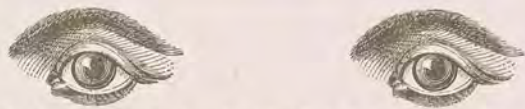
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We have made a general reduction in prices. This we are enabled to do by reason of our increased facilities in our manufacturing and other departments.

SECOND.

We shall, during the year, introduce several new lines of goods that are as yet unknown to the trade, and which are controlled entirely by us, such as our improved "Combined Spectacle and Eye-Glass," a "Visual Detector," "Polariscope," "Foci Optometer," "Pupilmeter," etc., etc.

THIRD.

We appreciate the growing necessity of our customers having a more thorough knowledge of the proper method of fitting eyes. Our large and efficient corps of salesmen are thoroughly qualified to impart such instruction. We have the largest assortment of Trial Lenses in the world, with low prices. We keep all Specialties made in Eye-Glasses and Spectacles.

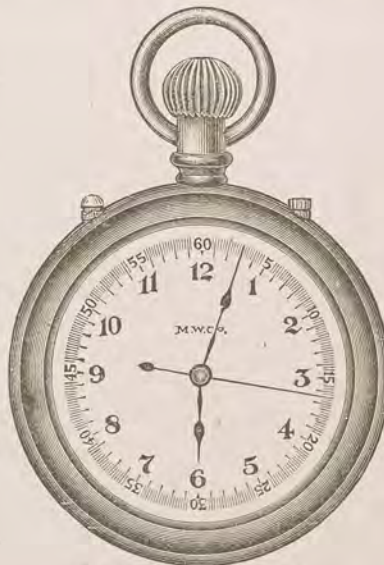
On receipt of business card, samples of all grades of our goods will be sent for inspection.

New York Office in Store of J. T. SCOTT & CO.

MANHATTAN WATCH CO.

Prices Nickel Silver Plain, \$5.00 to \$5.50 Sweep Second, \$6.00 to \$6.50 Stop, \$7.00 to \$7.50

Prices Gold Plated Plain, \$6.00 to \$6.50 Sweep Second, \$7.00 to \$7.50 Stop, \$8.00 to \$8.50



Full Size Cut of Stop Watch.

234 Broadway, New York City.

Opposite Post-Office.

KING & EISELE, Manufacturing Jewelers, Buffalo, N. Y.

Deal in everything used and sold in a jewelry store. Manufacture all their own gold jewelry.

Initial Rings, solid gold, 6 Diamonds, encrusted, - \$8.00.

Other goods at corresponding prices. Goods sent on memo. to any responsible parties.



Factory, 2, 4, 6, 8 Swan Street. Salesrooms, 280 Main Street.

DOTLETS.

—An English sovereign is considered the acme of watch-charm

—The fly still obtains among jewelry devices.

—A new brooch represents a snake slyly coiled up in a spray of flowers.

—A French copper of 1656 was found in an old Langhorne, Pa., house.

—Maritime signals appear in new scarf-pin designs.

—The latest "snake ring" will fit any sized finger.

—The latest feminine charm is a nutmeg worn on the neck to avert disease.

—A mineralogist says there are heaps of manganese about Rome, Ga.

—John T. Raymond's coins will be auctioned in June.

THOROUGHNESS.

It has been said that "genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains." This may truly be said of thoroughness, for no one was ever yet thorough without "taking pains." In purpose they may be; but to carry out their purpose they must take some trouble. There is no royal road to the certainty and assurance which are the results of a real mastery of one's subject, and which are unshakable by either the assault of sudden questions or unexpected demands for the display of one's power. This can be arrived at only step by step; and those who are looked up to as teachers and advisers, whether as regards art, science, philanthropic schemes, or anything creditable to the individual and useful to the world in general, must inevitably have so advanced—some with longer strides than others, it is true, but all alike making sure of one step before taking another.

LIVE JEWELS.

All the old families in Carthage, writes a correspondent from New Grenada, South America, to the *San Francisco Chronicle*, have more or less servants, their former slaves or their descendants, to whom no wages are paid, who live in the lowest story of the house and provide for themselves in some mysterious way. The young ladies make up dulces or sweetmeats, which are taken out on trays by the servants and sold. The money obtained in this way is faithfully handed to the senorita of the house, who purchases the delicate fabric and pretty ribbons for the new dress, as she dare not make her appearance in the one previously worn. How lovely these dresses are ornamented at night with the cacullos (koo-koo-yos), the large and brilliant firefly of the jungles of the interior! When the cacullo is lively, it is the most beautiful of jewels in effect. A coal of fire is waved at the edge of the jungle, where the cacullo lives. The beetles flock to the light and are easily knocked down into the grass, whence they are picked up and put into a joint of sugarcane, where they get fat and lively, and are ready for use when wanted. The effect produced by trimming a mull dress with cacullo, which emit a strong and uniform light of an iridescent, greenish character, is very striking. Young ladies attach two or more cacullo to the knot of hair at the back of the head. After the ball, these jewels are carefully reimprisoned in the sugarcane until wanted again.

At the commencement of the dessert, the ladies rise and retire, but just before doing so, a coal of fire is placed on the table and the young lady opposite the male guest deftly rolls up a cigarette and lights it, gives it to or three whiffs, and then with grace removes it from her lips to those of her male vis-a-vis. I attended

many balls without introduction, and approached any lady who struck my fancy, and solicited her hand for a waltz. They seemed to think it all right. It gives them an opportunity to flirt. One can say a great many flattering things without offending. Warmth of expression is looked upon as a compliment to the beauty of your partner, who is never displeased—at least, she never shows it. Singular to say, the same young lady may be met ball after ball, and receive your advances with approval, but she will not recognize you on the street. I never could induce any one of the ladies of the house where I lodged to walk out on the walls (the promenade). I was told it was contrary to the custom of the country and would compromise the lady, and yet I felt sure the girl would have given the world to marry an American.

"EXPLORING the interior of the earth on a gigantic scale seems to be the great idea just now of scientific men," says the *London Graphic*. "The well-known Parisian scientist, M. Camille Flammarion, suggests that a hole several thousand feet deep should be excavated in the earth in order to furnish accurate knowledge as to the composition of the interior of the globe. Let the European governments, he proposes, lend all their troops to carry out this colossal work, and by so doing two grand ends would be gained—the mystery under our feet would be revealed, while soldiers would forget how to fight."

THERE is a decimal clock in Wiesbaden which is constructed on the following principle: The day has 10 hours, the hour 10 decades, each decade 10 minutes, each minute 10 seconds, and each second 10 rays—thus dividing the whole day into 1,000,000 parts. A similar division is to be applied to the circle. Herr Moder, of that city, goes still further, and proposes to divide the year into 10 months—the even months of 36, the uneven ones of 37 days each. The advantages of this decimal system are placed in evidence, and the inventor hopes to see the same adopted before long in spite of the present opposition.

SPECIALTIES in fine gold and silverware, diamonds and other jewels are now being displayed in a number of beautiful artistic designs. Floral pins are shown in rare designs. The eglantine or wild rose, with pink enamelled petals and a diamond of the purest water resting in the centre, forms the design of one pin; another shows a white pansy, exquisitely enamelled to represent the natural flower, with a diamond set in the centre; twin pansies, a purple and a white one, form the pattern of another pin, and another is made up of a spray of pearls and of blue forget-me-nots.

THE light from an electric lamp tower at Davenport, Iowa, falls upon a flower garden about 160 feet away, and during last summer the owner observed that the lilies which usually bloomed only in the day opened in the night, and that morning glories unclosed their blossoms as soon as the electric light fell on them. It has frequently been observed that trees were most exuberant in their foliage on the side nearest the electric light.

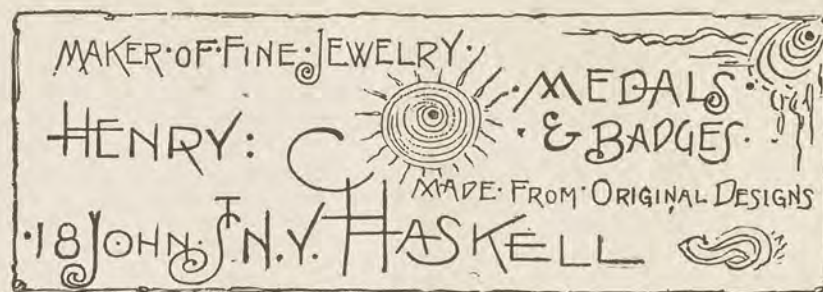
BOSTON YOUNG LADY.—"I want to look at a pair of eye-glasses, sir, of extra magnifying power."

DEALER.—"Yes, ma'am; something very strong?"

BOSTON YOUNG LADY.—"Yes, sir. While visiting in the country last summer I made a very painful blunder which I never want to repeat?"

DEALER.—"May I ask what that—er—blunder was?"

BOSTON YOUNG LADY.—"Oh, yes. I mistook a bumble-bee for a blackberry."



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Musical Boxes
JACOT & SON,
37 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.
All our Music Boxes are provided with
Jacot's Patent Safety Check

Send business card for Illustrated Catalogue. Send 25 cents for our book, "How to Repair Musical Boxes." Second edition. It should be in the hands of every watchmaker.



I. BEDICHIMER,
Manufacturer of
MASONIC MARKS
Society Emblems, Pins and Jewels,
616 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Highest award at Franklin Institute, 1874, International Exhibition, 1876.

R. B. MACDONALD

Manufacturing
Jeweler

Fine Gold Plated
CHAINS, CHARMS, BROOCHES, PINS, ETC.

Bates' Building, Union Street,
Attleboro, Mass.

Moseley Lathes

Beat All.
In Many Ways.

Three Standard Sizes for Watchmakers.

No. 1—No. 1 x 2—No. 2. All good.

Combinations and Prices to suit all.

Less than 1098 sold during 1886.

No. 1 Mosely Lathe for \$22, list.

Send for new Price List, and investigate all.

Eastern Agency with	L. HAMMEL & CO., New York.
Western	NORDMAN BROS., San Francisco.
Northern	RENT BROS., Toronto, Canada.
Southern	ROCH & DREYFUS, New Orleans.
Central	ALL JOBBERS, Chicago.

Manufactured by
MOSELEY & COMPANY,
ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

A BOARDING-HOUSE EPISODE.

Everybody knew that dinner was nearly ready as the combined odor of boarding-house vegetables had become so painfully intense.

Old Mr. Rottle wandered downstairs on the early bird principle and took his seat. It may have been owing to the rain and rough weather outside, but the old man was not in the best humor. He acted as though the world had hustled him some and he wanted to drown sorrow in dinner. The bell rang as he sent a pair of foraging eyes about the table and the other boarders began to drop in. The Two Maiden Ladies were the first to arrive, then the Young Lady Boarder attended by the Bank Clerk and with everybody following.

No one noticed old Mr. Rottle's gloom. The Bank Clerk was in such high spirits that his sallies with the Young Lady Boarder occupied the attention of the table.

The elder Maiden Lady was shocked at such a flow of spirits and remarked it to her companion, who ate three olives and said it was scandalous.

As for the Bank Clerk he was in a reckless state. He devoured two plates of soup without scrutinizing the composition, and chatted affably across the table with the Young Lady Boarder.

"Had quite an adventure to-day," he remarked, spilling some cranberry sauce on the table-cloth and putting his butter-dish over the spot.

The Young Lady Boarder was all interest immediately, and so was everybody else, except old Mr. Rottle.

"You see when I was up in Connecticut last month," said the Bank Clerk, "I lost my umbrella. It rained so I had to sail into a country store and invest a dollar and eight cents in a family cotton. I had trouble with that umbrella right off. It wasn't spread ten minutes before the dye began to run and the water fell off the ribs in great brown drops, just as though it was raining molasses. I hurried to catch a train, and when I tried to furl that umbrella the stick was swelled; I had to climb on the back platform and it took me twelve minutes to get that Connecticut cotton together. To day I whittled the stick down and tried the umbrella again. There was a crowd on Wall street, but I was hurrying along and thinking pretty hard when a seedy old cove in front of me calls over his shoulder as angry as can be, 'Hey there, you young rascal, get your umbrella out of my collar.' and sure enough," added the Bank Clerk chuckling immoderately, "in the crowd a rib of my cotton umbrella had got wedged between the old party's neck and collar and was dripping molasses colored rain down his back."

At this point old Mr. Rottle turned red and suddenly put his hands to the back of his neck.

"You young wretch," he exclaimed in tones that trembled with anger. "Not content with poking your umbrella into me on the street you make a jest of it in public. The rudeness and flippancy of the rising generation is past endurance," and choking with indignation and soup the old man hurried out of the dining room.

There was an appalling silence for some minutes. The Bank Clerk's hilarity was already two miles and a half away, and still moving sixty miles an hour. At length the Young Lady Boarder said she preferred dark meat, and the Landlady asked everybody to keep their spoons for the next course.

ACCORDING to the San Francisco Call, the thought of bequeathing money for a monument to Francis S. Key first came to the late James Lick while attending a theatrical performance in that city. It was in the early days of the rebellion,

when public sentiment in California was divided between the North and South. The orchestra began to play "The Star Spangled Banner," and the stirring melody was almost unheard for a short time in the hissing of a portion of the audience. The loyal portion of the spectators broke out in turn in vociferous applause, and predominated to such an extent as to check and cheer out of all hearing the ill-timed manifestations of displeasure preceding them. This episode made a deep and lasting impression upon James Lick, and he resolved that the author of the song should be honored on the Pacific Coast in a manner in which his native State, Maryland, and her principal city, Baltimore, had then and have since failed to do."

THE TALE OF A CLOCK.

The handsome Mexican onyx clock which stands in the reception room of the city residence of Mr. George W. Childs, at the southeast corner of Twenty-second and Walnut Sts., has been much admired by the thousands of visitors to that hospitable mansion, few of whom probably know the history of the expensive time-keeper, which is recalled by the death of Le Grand Lockwood in New York. During the Paris Exposition in 1867, Mr. Lockwood, who was a visitor, became especially enamored of this strikingly beautiful clock, whose base, four feet in height, supported a superb silver statuette of Liberty, swinging from one hand a pendulum. Mr. Lockwood, who was then very wealthy, determined to own this clock, and in the auction of exhibited articles bought it, though the Czar of all the Russias, to whom Time was then of moment, was a competitor in the bidding. Safely transported to Norwalk, Conn., Mr. Lockwood's home, the costly time-piece was much admired by the visitors to Mr. Lockwood's house, and by none more than by Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Childs. Several years later, Mr. Lockwood's house and its many articles of virtue were offered for sale, and at the suggestion of his good wife Mr. Childs determined to buy this clock. Arrived at the sale, and the clock put up, Mr. Childs first bid was \$3,000. A stranger sitting immediately behind him raised that \$500. Mr. Childs saw the raise and raised back \$500, when the astonished stranger reaching forward remarked:

"Sir, I come from A. T. Stewart with orders to get that clock, and I must have it."

"I don't care if you come from Golconda," was the reply of the Philadelphian, and he kept raising the bid of his opponent, much to the auctioneer's satisfaction, until he had offered \$6,500, at which figure Stewart's man weakened. Mr. Childs removed the time-keeper to his city residence, where it now ticks and tells that time is flying.

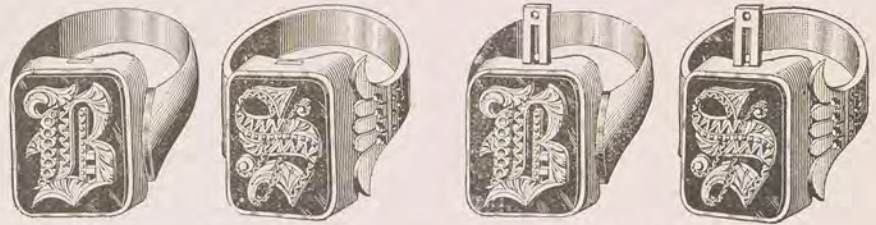
CONFIDENCE between dealer and customer is a grand thing. It's got to have a deeper foundation than that one man has the goods and another wants them. Without seeming censorious, it's got to have a more substantial base than even commercial honesty. That tolerates adulterations of goods, admixtures of poor materials and good, and runs its risks, if needs be, of being found out. If any one in business wants to get firmly rooted in the esteem of those he deals with, he must be ready to go a step farther—be sponsor for what he sells out-and-out, or ready to make it good. Confidence is sure to follow such a course. It may seem like giving a heroic character to business to put it on the same footing as morality, but that's the only price that will purchase the confidence of others. Integrity can't be made two-faced. Young man about starting out in business, ponder this.

S. C. Scott.

Established 1847.

J. T. Scott

THE LATEST!
Ask for the **SUCCESS** Initial Ring.



Complete Ring.

Part of Prong Exposed.



Ring without Initial.



Initials (Front View.)

Initials (Back View.)

Prong.

We are placing upon the market the most simple changeable Initial Ring ever offered to the trade. Send for sample and ask our travelers for them. Patented and made by

J. T. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 4 Maiden Lane, New York.

Jobbers in all kinds of

AMERICAN WATCHES.

Importers of Swiss Watches,

Including a full line of CHATELAINE WATCHES in Gold, Silver and Nickel

Also a full line of

DIAMOND GOODS.

Comprising Loose Stones and Mounted in Ear-Drops, Lace-Pins, Scarf-Pins, Collar-Buttons, Fancy and Solitaire Rings.

Sole Agents for Chas. F. Tissot & Son's Fine Movements, fitting the 6 and 16 Size Elgin Cases; also for Nickel Open-Case Roskopf & Triumph-Roskopf Watches.

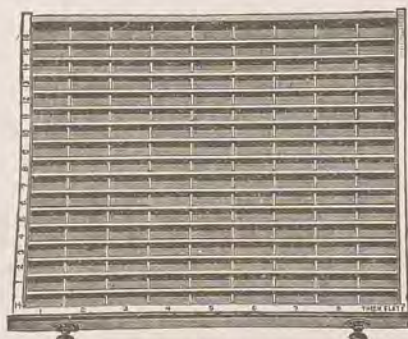
Our Spring Stock will be much larger and more complete than ever offered before.

Would call especial attention to our Full and Complete Line of CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

Our Jobbing Department is under our Personal Supervision.

The Julius King Optical Co. have their New York Office in our Store.

**WATCHMAKER'S
COMFORT GLASS CASE**



Plan of drawers.



Clark's Patent Comfort Glass Case.
Patent No. 256,640, April 18, 1882.

THIS is the only glass case in use that has ever given perfect satisfaction. Every watchmaker who becomes acquainted with it will have one. We can show abundance of testimony, from those who have used it, in its favor. The glasses stand upon edge and the arrangement is such that it will hold every size and height of Geneva Lunett, Patent Geneva and thick flat (for open face) glasses from 12 to 23 1/2 inches. It contains 1,456 spaces and will hold 17,462 glasses in convenient order, so one is able at once to select the desired size and height of glass, and also make out an order for more glasses when required. The size of the case is 32 1/2 inches high, 22 1/2 inches wide, 16 1/2 inches deep. They are made of black walnut and cherry, hard finished, and of most thorough workmanship, nickel numbers on the front of the drawers and highly ornamental in appearance. Price, \$15.00 each.

CLARK, GIDDINGS & CO., Sterling, Ill.

Manufacturers of Clark's Patent Pendent Bow Pliers, Clark's Patent Simplicity Lamps, and Clark's Patent Ring Rolls. For sale by Jobbers.

AFTER HOURS.

THE TIME WHEN WE LAUGH AND GROW FAT.

Brief sketches of funny things in the jewelry trade. A free for all. Walk in and smoke.

This corner will be devoted to good things, good stories, and gossip, a place to laugh and forget the heavy, dull grind of business. It is well known that jewelers are good story-tellers, and if once in a while one gives us a chestnut, it is usually fresh-roasted, to say the least.

"R. L." tells us a story of a watchmaker for the trade in Chicago, who we will designate as D. Now D., was a first-class mechanic and kept several hands doing such jobs for his country brethren, as they did not care about tackling. Well D., was short handed, as I was saying and advertised for two good workmen. As it happened two young men, who had formerly been with the United States, Watch Company, at Marion, N. J., were in Chicago. All the older members of the fraternity, know that ten or twelve years ago, we had a regular craze on so called adjusting and every knight of the peg, wood and chalk brush was an adjuster. Of course D. had several applicants and our two young friends among the rest. When it came their turn to compete, the talking man of the two, thought he would paralyze D. by informing him that they were adjusters from Marion. "Well" said D., while a comical expression came over his face, "never mind about the adjusting, all I want is to make 'em run, and I'll tend to the 'adjustment' myself." It is needless to say the adjusters smelt a mouse and sloped.

Conical Pivots tell us a good one of "S," a skillful old German watchmaker here in our Quaker City. As is often the case, a man from the street would come in with a watch which had very likely been botched up by some soft solder artist, with a statement about like this: "Mr. S, my watch stops; there cannot be much the matter with it. I just had it cleaned."

Now S. was an irritable old Teuton, and anything like this set him on his ear. "Dere's notings de matter mit de vatch only it von't go. Dere's notings de matter mit de man only he's det. Vat de debbil does you brings your vatch here for, if dere's noting de matter mit him. No, I dells you shust vat you do. You tooks your vatch to some dandy feller, who dalks so nice und he dells you your frissly peg is busted und cost two dollar und vifty cent. You pays de money und now you come and say: 'Mishter S, you vas a goot Dutchman, make my vatch run for noting.' No! no! I make your vatch run, but you pays me too."

PHIL. S. vouches for the following and encloses the workman's card which he now issues to what Phil calls a credulous community. The true (according to Phil) history of this "celebrated watchmaker" is about this: He worked at shoe making until he got so blind he could not see to insert the bristles of his waxed end into the holes he made with his awl. He concluded he would give up this pursuit, and take to the profession of fiddling, continuing this for a number of years; in fact, until he could not properly finger the strings of his violin, and then took to watchmaking. Here is his card: "The Celebrated Watch Maker. All work warranted. Particular attention to fine and complicated watches."

THAT was a very appropriate wedding in Boston last week, when a Cincinnati man married a Boston girl. It was a union of pork and beans.

HOW HE ENJOYED SUNDAY.

It was a boy of seven who provided last Sunday's fun in the pew of a city church. His elderly father has been gouty this spring, and had a lot of leeches applied to his refractory leg. After the innocent leech had been used, the old man put the little party into a fish globe and made what he called a natural barometer. He drew my attention to their peculiarities. When the weather was fine the leeches were near the top; when it was stormy they hugged the bottom; when it was windy they went rattling around like circus riders. One particularly large and active leech was the boy's favorite. Johnny fished him out with a paper cutter, and named him Billy. He fed him on the back of the cook's neck, and on his oldest sister's pug dog. So Billy waxed lusty and very hilarious. After hours of play, Billy would be put back with his relations in the fish bowl. Sunday found the small boy feeling at peace with all the world, and anxious to share its pleasures. To that end, Billy was fished out of the bowl, imprisoned in a pomade pot and carried off to church.

The boy's two maiden sisters were taking in all the bonnets, and thinking how sweet their family doctor looked in a check suit, when they became conscious that their little brother was groping round their feet.

"What is the matter with you?" snapped the elder; "sit up on your seat."

"I don't want to," whimpered the boy, "I want to find it."

"Wait till after church," suggested the other lady, supposing it was a China alley or agate.

"It'll be lost forever if I wait?" persisted sonny, "an I wouldn't lose him for a dollar."

"What is it you have lost?" asked the elder, as she grabbed the boy's hand, that was traveling carefully up her gaiter.

"Billy; he's been gone some time," said the boy almost crying.

"Billy, the leech?" gasped the horrified woman.

"Do yer spose it's Billy the Kid?" sneered the youngster.

Pale with horror and all the ghastly possibilities of the accident, those two women rose and pushed out of church. The boy made a rapid search of the hassocks and carpets, and, with a sort of instinct, rushed after his sisters. He overtook them in the vestibule. Mary was clenching her clothes in the neighborhood of her waist, and holding the garments as far away as possible. Martha was asking her in broken tones if she thought she'd got it.

"Let me see," said the youngster, "you ain't so apt to have it as Martha, for she was next to me when Billy skipped."

Martha, thus encouraged, gave a yell and clutched her bustle.

"Oh, dear! Something just stuck me like a pin," sobbed the disturbed maiden.

"Billy for a doughnut," shouted the wretched boy, as the baize doors swung open and the people began to pour out.

"What's the matter?" asked an anxious parishioner of the disturbed maidens.

"They're hunting Billy, my pet leech," explained bub; "I lost it loose in church."

Amid great laughter the girls escaped and flew on the wings of fear for the paternal mansion. In less time than they ever undressed before, the ladies disrobed and hunted for Billy.

"It must be back in the church," groaned the lad, as his sisters came down stairs after the unsuccessful search.

Twenty minutes later, when the family and a few friends were sitting down to luncheon, there came a triumphant howl from the boy: "Unbutton me quick—it's Billy—I had him myself all the time!" And, sure enough, Billy had ridden back in safety in the seat of Johnny's little knickerbockers.



Chicago Gold Pen Manufacturing Co., 70 East Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Manufacturers of GOLD PENS, HOLDERS, PENCILS and TOOTHPICKS.



Largest and most complete line in the West. Repointing and Repairing a Specialty.

W. H. BURTON, Manager.

THE ORIGINAL GOLD CROWN FILLED RINGS



To meet the demand for a lower priced Gold Filled Ring, we are now making in connection with the Crown Ring, a second quality stamped as above.

We manufacture for the Jobbing trade only.

McCall & Newman, 625 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA.



Second quality.

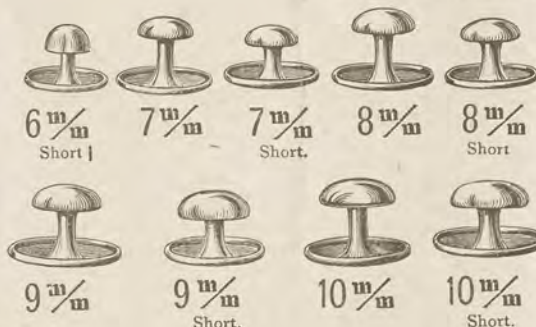
L. LELONG & BROTHER, Gold and Silver Refiners, Assayers, AND SWEEP SMELTERS, S. W. Cor. Halsey and Marshall Sts., NEWARK, N. J.

HALF OF PAT. Krementz & Co. HALF OF PAT. COLLAR BUTTON. COLLAR BUTTON.

182 and 184 Broadway, Cor. John Street - - - NEW YORK, Manufacturers of a

FULL LINE OF 14-K GOLD JEWELRY, DIAMOND MOUNTINGS,

— AND — The "ONE PIECE" Collar Button, Patented May 6, 1884.



These buttons are not soldered, but made in ONE PIECE, and, therefore, are Hard Spring Metal.

They cannot break.

Sample Lines "On Mem." to Parties Furnishing Satisfactory Reference.

A sample of the pattern or style of these buttons, made of Oroide metal, will be sent to any Jeweler requesting it, upon mentioning the KEYSTONE. We do NOT make the buttons in Oroide FOR SALE; only for purpose of illustration.

FACTORY, NEWARK, N. J.