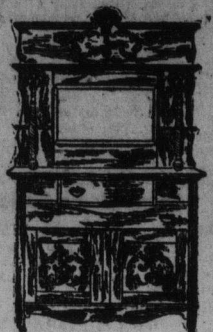


F. A. JONES CO., LTD.

These few illustrations of staple articles of Furniture indicate the advantage of ordering from this store. Not price advantage alone, although it is a most important one, but the assurance of thoroughly seasoned material, workmanlike finish, and correct artistic combination of the practical and the ornamental.



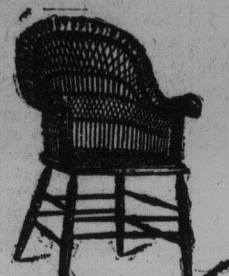
ELM WARDROBE, golden finish, 8 ft. 4 in. wide, height 7 ft., panel doors, 1 large drawer\$10.50



SIDEBOARD, Elm, golden finish, swell front, 16 x 28 bevel mirror, height 6 ft. 6 in.\$17.00



SOLID OAK ROCKER, leather seat, strongly made\$13.00



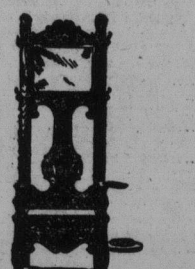
RATTAN ARM-CHAIR, large and comfortable\$5.00



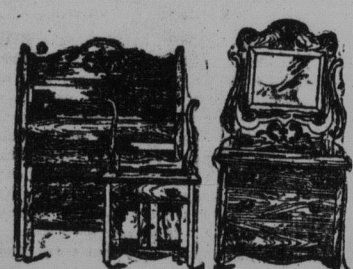
EXTENSION TABLE, Elm, golden finish, top 44 in. wide, extends 8 ft.\$10.50



VELOUR COUCH, Spring Edge, all fringed\$10.00



HALL STAND, Elm, golden finish, 8 ft. 9 in. high, 14 x 18 beveled mirror, 2 double hooks\$7.25



BEDROOM SUITE, Elm, golden finish, shaped bureau top, 20 x 38 in., 20 x 24 beveled mirror; bedstead, 6 ft. 2 in. high\$18.50

Furniture, Carpets and Oilcloths, Window Shades and Straw Matting.

F. A. JONES CO., Limited, 16 to 18 King Street.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Dr. Strasser recently introduced a new process which he calls blue printing. This is really a modification of the bichromated gelatin printing process as worked out by E. W. Foster and which consists in sensitizing well sized paper with a solution of acid bichromate, printing in the usual manner, then giving the print a coat of gum, pigment, glycerin and acetic acid and finally developing and drying the same as for the regular gum bichromate process. Dr. Strasser found that this method did not readily give pure blacks and whites, and to overcome this deficiency he recommends the glue process. Any good paper is coated with a solution of:

Distilled water2 ounces
Colorless gelatin1-1/2 ounces
Sodium bichromate, 40 per cent. solution2 ounces

The gelatin is first dissolved in the water and then the bichromate solution added. In a cool place this paper will keep for two or three weeks, but the sensitized should always be prepared just before it is to be used as it spoils very quickly, especially in warm weather. The printing is much the same as for any gelatin or collodion paper, a strong, plucky negative giving the most brilliant and pleasing results. The paper is sufficiently printed which the detail in the light lights is distinctly visible. The visible image enables the operator accurately to gauge the time of printing and to observe the progress. After printing the desired pigments are mixed with gelatin glycerine and acetic acid and applied to the paper with a brush or tuft of cotton. It is important that pigments should be chosen which are not affected by acetic acid. Many of the water color as well as the paint pigments may be used. Mineral black, lamp black, cinabar and many others may be selected. Dr. Strasser recommends the following pigment formula:

Distilled water2-3 ounces
Cooking gelatin, colorless3 ounces
Glycerin8 drops
Carbolic acid5 to 10 drops

The gelatin should be completely dissolved before the glycerin and acid are added. For use two drams of this solution should be mixed with 50 minims of glacial acetic acid and enough pigment added to make the solution the thickness of paste. After the paper is coated with this mixture it must be thoroughly dried, which takes several hours in an ordinary close room, but in a good current of air the time is greatly reduced. To develop, the print is placed in a one per cent. solution of carbonate of soda and the tray heated until the high lights begin to appear. The tray should be constantly rocked. After the high lights appear the print is removed and development continued by a fine spray of water from the tap. If the print is under exposed it should be developed longer in the carbonate used. If over exposed the print should be started in a weak carbonate solution and development finished in water, cold water if the over exposure is very great. The prints produced by this process have a deep, smooth surface. The colors may be brightened with spirit varnish without danger of giving a gloss to the print. The enthusiastic amateur will find in this method

many advantages over the regular gum bichromate process.

Recently Mr. Welby exhibited before the Torbay Camera Society negatives from plates which were exposed in South America and after being continually carried over land and sea were developed after a lapse of seven years. He also displayed some negatives of the Rocky Mountains, which were developed in six years after exposure. This tends to prove that dry plates will keep for a very long time if they receive the proper attention. Plates may even be carried for years in warm climates if the tourist will take the pains to coat the boxes with paraffin wax. A good dry plate does not easily spoil if it is kept dry.

A photographer recommends the following method of making blue lantern slides. The image is first bleached in a 10 per cent. solution of ferric chloride and then immersed in a 10 per cent. solution of ferric chloride. The slide is again washed, immersed in a plain hypo bath for a minute, redeveloped in a bath of water and then developed in a bath of water. A contemporary gives the following notes on the cold development of platinum prints for sepia tones:

"It is well known that the usual method of obtaining a sepia color in platinum is to add more or less mercuric chloride to the sensitizing solution. This, however, is found to be unnecessary, and a not developer, for if a cold developer is used the color is almost certain to be uneven, and frequently unpleasant in hue. Von Eibl finds, however, that this difficulty is removed by the use of cyanide of mercury in place of the chloride. One part of yellow mercuric oxide, which is readily obtainable from dealers in chemicals, is mixed with five parts of citric acid and twenty parts of water. The mixture being heated until the solids dissolve, and then filtered, the solution thus obtained is added to the sensitizing solution in greater or less quantity, and the color of the prints can be varied from brownish black to red brown by varying the quantity of mercury solution added. The paper is prepared with arrowroot and sensitized in the usual way with a solution containing 8 cc. of normal iron solution, 4 cc. of potassium dichromate (1:6), and 1 to 4 cc. of the mercury solution prepared as described. The whites may be clearer if some ammonium oxalate or ammonium citrate is added, and the scale of graduation can be shortened and greater contrasts obtained by adding small quantities of platino chloride, or of potassium bichromate, to the liquid. Development is effected with a cold solution of potassium oxalate, from 12-13 to 25 per cent., strongly acidified with oxalic acid. A solution containing 1,000 cc. of water, 150 to 250 grammes of neutral potassium oxalate, and 10 grammes of oxalic acid forms a convenient developer. Development must be continued for at least five minutes after the prints will be reduced considerably when treated with acid. For the acid clearing bath a 1 per cent. solution of hydrochloric acid is used. Depend not only on the composition of the sensitizer and developer, respectively, but also on the character of the paper, and the best method of working must be found by trial for each new batch of plain paper taken in to use." E. C. S.

A PIOUS FRAUD.

The Pillar of Church, He Died Owing Hundreds of Scandinavians.

Depositors who knew nothing of the banking laws of the state, but had entrusted their hard earned savings in the hands of Edward O. Lee, a Scandinavian financier, whose field of operations was confined on land to the Red Hook section, but on sea, was apparently world-wide, are clamoring at the doors of the lawyer in whose hands the administration of Lee's estate has been left since the banker's death a few weeks ago.

From present indications, it is safe to say that Lee, who up to the time of his death, conducted a private bank at 237 Columbia street, died indebted to a multitude of Swedish sailors and domestics to the sum of \$30,000. In addition to the bank, he ran a ticket agency, and the steamship companies he represented have claims against him aggregating about \$2,000.

Mr. Lee was a well known figure in the Norwegian circles in South Brooklyn. Originally a sailor-man himself, he discarded the sea with the approach of age, establishing a grocery store and became a prop and pillar of the Carroll Street M. E. Church, as he became a north country sailor-man he had drunk a little in his youth, but when he forsook the other temptations of the sea, he dropped the rum-bottle too. Indeed such a change was wrought in him, that from being a wine bibber and an admirer of strong waters, he became a temperance exhorter in the church and among his countrymen.

So perfect was the life of this church man and enemy of rum that respect and esteem grew on the part of his compatriots to such an extent that they began entrusting their savings to him. Like many other foreigners the less intelligent of the Scandinavians have a profound distrust of American financial methods. They have a notion that J. Pierpont Morgan lies in wait for the trustees of savings banks, despoiling them and ruining the depositor.

So when Mr. Lee started out in a modest banking business he prospered. Sailorsmen fresh from foreign seas and arriving in Red Hook late at night with the proceeds of the voyage knew no surer haven of safety for their money than the engaging Mr. Lee, who not only cared for their money, but looked out for their correspondence, and remitted the sums they desired home to Norway, or Sweden.

His family grew as Mr. Lee prospered, until at his death there were four daughters and two sons ready to share the estate with the widow. A little examination showed that the estate would not have the burden Mr. Lee entailed on it in life. Depositors rushed in and their claims footed up \$30,000. The steamship crew have made demands, and in the end George B. Dunn, a lawyer of 19 Liberty street, Manhattan, was selected to straighten out the tangle in Mr. Lee's finances.

"I have advertised in the Norwegian papers," said Mr. Dunn, "for claims against Mr. Lee's estate and requested the depositors to wait until affairs have been straightened out. We estimate that he owes depositors about \$30,000 and perhaps \$2,000 more to the steamship companies he represents. He left a tract of unimproved property in Parkville and a number of lots at Garden City which when taken to-

gether, will, I think, meet the obligations due. The depositors must be patient, however. The Garden City may be worth \$30,000 in itself. I know there is a mortgage of \$10,000 on it. An appraisal of the property left in his store at 237 Columbia street by appraisers appointed by Surrogate of Kings County."

There are a number of instances in which Scandinavians have been duped by their fellow countrymen posing as bankers here.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

Leamington College has been purchased by a Roman Catholic order expelled from France.

"Fire drill" and practice in expeditious exits are being enforced in all state schools in Austria.

Arrangements are being made at Bangor to confer on General Badeno-Powell the freedom offered him in 1900.

By means of excellent vessels and cheap fares the Germans are rapidly increasing their tourist traffic in the Mediterranean.

At an international carrier pigeon match to be held at Ajaccio, Corsica, on July 18, nearly six thousand birds will be let loose.

Over one thousand dwellings in Cologne have just been condemned by the police as bad, either for the health or morals of the occupants.

So numerous have been the applications for seats at the Memorial Theater, Stratford-on-Avon, this year, that the performance on Shakespeare's birthday, April 23, that the pit is to be converted into stalls.

After an interval of five years since its last performance, the "Passion Play" at Horitz, Bohemia, is to be revived this year, and will be given on every Sunday and holiday from June to September.

PICKLE AND PRESERVE.

A graduating class at Columbia college several years ago contained a Chinaman, an Icelandic, a South American and an African in addition to young men from various parts of Europe and our own country. The Chinaman was chosen to deliver the farewell address to the class. He himself afterward told me how he did it.

"I got along all right," said he, "until I came to the closing words. Then, with my arms spread, as if I were pronouncing a benediction, I said: 'And now after these years of pleasant association, we must separate, even to the uttermost ends of the earth. May we ever preserve fond memories of each other and may the Supreme Being, who rules all things, pickles us until we meet again.'"

"You see," he explained, "I had used the word 'preserve' once and wished to avoid it the second time, so I looked in my dictionary and found that 'pickle' was a synonym."

AN APOLOGY.

(Exchange.)

We were asked to correct a little statement in last week's issue saying that Jim Foke was badly drunk last Thursday, and gave his wife a severe beating. We must acknowledge that our informant was in error. We acknowledge we made a serious mistake and we rise to say that it was on Friday that it happened—not Thursday.

REMARKABLE SHOTS.

A Tale That Seems Somehow to Lack Coherence.

"Speaking of remarkable shots," said the man from one of the near by parishes, "in me you behold the man who holds the blackbird championship of the world, and while the fact is not generally known, there are a few men in my parish who can testify to the truthfulness of my story. The expert shooting you see on the stage, the mirror trick, shooting backward, breaking clay pigeons and balls; circus shooting, rough rider shooting, wild West shooting, and all that kind of thing, is childishness in comparison with my record."

"One evening several years ago I slipped over the levee up in my parish to shoot at a drove of blackbirds which I found feeding in the rice field. The birds were scattered over an acre of ground. Just as an experiment, I gave the gun a swing as I fired both barrels, covering in the range of the swing the whole area covered by the birds. I was in close shooting range. To my surprise only a few birds attempted to fly away, and these few fell a short distance from where they started. Others hopped around in a stunned sort of fashion. I never saw as many dead blackbirds in my life. I thought I was dreaming at first."

"Several friends came along and I invited them to help themselves. I do not know how many sacks I filled with birds, and I would actually be ashamed to guess at the number I killed. The gun was heavily loaded and the birds were grouped in a basin which was almost the shape of a bowl because of a sharp bend in the levee line. Many of the birds were not wounded, or bruised in any way, so I figured that the fearful slaughter was mainly due to concussion."

"Lemme smoke that pipe a while," said the man on the other side of the table, and the members began to talk of other things.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

RIGHTS OF LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Conditions Under Which Employers Should Leave an Employer.

(M. Cokely, in the Engineering Magazine.)

There is nothing harmful or immoral in the mere pursuit of possession of wealth. It is only the method by which it is acquired and the uses to which it is applied that are open to question. On this theory, then, both the employer and the employee are justified in securing even from the same source of supply all the wealth they can possibly obtain consistent with the rights of the question of their respective rights in the pursuit of wealth and the realization of their ambition.

That of the workmen to organize for mutual protection and advancement is undoubted and their right to leave their employer's service when dissatisfied with existing conditions should be unquestioned—but not under an official order from their organization; this, I think, will mark the limit of any sustained legal ruling in the United States. Once out of their employer's service, however, no matter what their grievances may have been, they have no legal or moral right to interfere with or injure his business in any way either directly or indirectly. Local conditions being considered they have

a right to at least the average wages of their trade throughout the country, and at all times the undoubted right to a sufficient wage when honestly earned and justly expended to support their families in conformity with national standards of living. On the other hand, the employer should have the right to hire or discharge any one he may consider to the success of his business—as many or as few of any particular trade or calling as in his judgment requires to insure profitable returns from his investment. The right of the employer, with that of the employee to sell his skill and labor in any market and at any price and to terminate his service at any time are sacred and fundamental and as necessary to the welfare of the people as the freedom of speech or the liberty of the press.

AGAINST THE CHINAMEN.

If the new Chinese Minister accredited to Washington really means to attempt to break down the exclusion laws he will have to count on the opposition of not only the Pacific Coast States and Territories, but also of the united industrial interests of the entire country. The absolute exclusion of Chinese cheap labor from the United States has ceased to be a local issue. It is now a national necessity and unchangeable. The new Chinese Minister can serve his country a far better purpose by letting that matter drop and refrain from meddling with our domestic policy.—San Francisco Chronicle (Rep.).

TOO MUCH FOR THE DISTANCE.

Racing men tell a story concerning an overzealous horse owner and a particularly contentious rider. The horse owner had issued full orders as to the way a horse was to be ridden in a coming race to a small negro boy, the only rider he could secure. The original orders then were added to, with provisions for all sorts of emergencies, until the jockey became bewildered.

"Look yere, boss," the boy broke in at last. "Dis yere race is only one mile. I kain't do all you done told me in just one mile."

HUGO'S GALLANTRY.

A new anecdote about Victor Hugo is published in the Revue Hebdomadaire. Hugo was fond of taking an omnibus at random and riding to its destination. One day a charming woman entered the bus, and by a jolt was thrown into the poet's arms. "I beg your pardon," she said. "I thank you, madam," was the still more courteous reply.

HIS FALL.

"Speaking of bad falls," remarked Jiggers, "I fell out of a window once, and the sensation was terrible. During my transit through the air I really believe I thought of every mean act I ever committed in my life."

"H'm," growled Jiggers. "You must have fallen an awful distance."

MAKES HER DUMB.

Todd—I find that when I get home at midnight my wife can talk to me, but when I get home at 3 words fall her.—Life.

TEST OF DIAMONDS.

Anyone Can Tell the Genuine Article From the Spurious One.

(London Express.)

Any one can tell a genuine diamond or precious stone even from a very clever imitation. There are a few household tests which are practically infallible. The diamond expert, after long experience with gems can detect an imitation, as a rule, at a glance. The layman in such matters, with a few simple tests, takes more time to solve such problems, but his judgment in the end is scarcely less accurate.

An imitation diamond is never so brilliant as a genuine stone. If your eye is not experienced enough to detect the difference a very simple test is to place the stone under water. The imitation stone is practically extinguished, while a genuine diamond sparkles even under water and is distinctly visible. When possible place a genuine stone under water and the contrast will be apparent to the least experienced eye.

The glass cutting test is, of course, more or less familiar. It is probably the most common. False diamonds are usually cut more regularly than genuine stones. In cutting a diamond the material is saved so far as possible, in any imitation the stone is itself worthless, and no effort is made to suit the size or angle of the facets to the form of the stone. It can be put down as a safe rule that when a stone is cut with great evenness and regularity it is, to say the least, a very suspicious sign.

Another very simple and effective test is to place a drop of water on the stone and carefully observe the result. The stone should be first nicely cleaned. On an imitation diamond the drop, however small, will deliquesce. The drop will, however, retain its original shape on a true stone. To make the test quite sure use a magnifying glass when watching the action of the drop.

Still another test of this nature is to pass the stone over a piece of aluminum. Both the metal and the stone should be free from any trace of grease. The metal will give off some of its color to an imitation stone, while a genuine diamond will remain perfectly clear and unaffected. Among jewelers the final test is to apply a drop of fluoric acid to the stone under suspicion. The acid will eat into any false diamond and frost it, while the genuine stones will not be damaged in the slightest degree.

Perhaps the simplest method of all, however, is to examine an ink spot on a sheet of white paper through a diamond by holding the upper surface against the eye. If the stone be counterfeit the black spot will appear greatly multiplied, or at least doubled. The outline will, moreover, appear, blurred and indistinct. By using a magnifying glass the test can readily be made absolute.

The optical test is the best in examining rubies and emeralds. It is commonly supposed that such stones can be best tested by rubbing them with a file; that the genuine stone resists the steel, while the test is not exhaustive. The best plan is to examine them closely with a microscope of about 100 diameters. The genuine stones have a number of minute inclusions, whereas the imitations are likely to be much more nearly perfect in texture.