

# THE



# GEM.

Devoted to the Interests of the Jewelry and Kindred

Trades, and for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

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SEPTEMBER, 1885.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR.



"FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS."

## THE ACME LEVER SLEEVE BUTTON

Stands at the Head, without an Equal, as the most Reliable, Convenient, Strong and Perfect Sleeve Button made.



No invention has so completely filled a recognized want, or gives such great satisfaction to every wearer of Cuffs and Collars as the Acme Lever Sleeve and Collar Button. It overcomes all trouble with Stiff Cuffs. It is perfectly simple, and requires no "showing how" to adjust it to the Cuff.



It is offered by the trade strictly on its merits, and we invite a comparison for it with all other Cuff Buttons made. Every Genuine Acme Lever Button has "Acme" stamped on its post, and is warranted to give satisfaction, or it may be returned.



Manufactured in a larger variety of styles than any other Sleeve Button in the market, and sold only to the wholesale trade by

## FRED. I. MARCY & CO., Manufacturing Jewelers,

Providence, R. I., U. S. A. New York Sample Office, No. 11-12 Maiden Lane.

ASK YOUR NEAREST JOBBER FOR THE ACME LEVER BUTTON.



## THE NEW YORK NOVELTY COMPANY

Have on hand the largest stock of Advertising Novelties in the Market.

**HANDSOME BIRTHDAY & HOLIDAY CARDS,** 6 Styles and Sizes, put up in boxes of 25.....\$3 75  
In boxes of 50..... 4 50  
These are the latest and finest designs ever offered in this country, being a new importation. This lot retails for \$8.

Also a large consignment of the most unique and elegant Cards. Something entirely new. The Cards are of heavy board, gilt-edge, and beveled, raised pictures of various designs and wreathed in natural flowers, pressed. They are perfumed with the extracts of the flowers represented on the cards. This perfume is lasting.

Also Cushion Cards in Satin, silk cord to hang by, with floral designs same as above,

Put up in boxes of 6.....\$1 75  
Put up in boxes of 12..... 2 75

Sent, postage paid, on receipt of price. This lot retails for \$5.

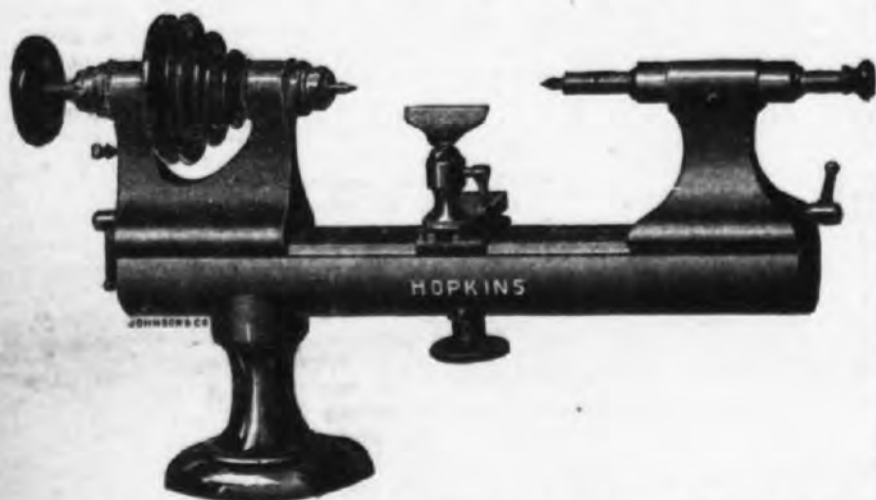
Folding Yardsticks, per 1000..... \$20 to \$30  
Straight Yardsticks, per 1000..... 20 to 30  
Rulers, 12 in. long, made of fine wood and varnished, per 1000. 15 to 25  
Dominos, per 1000 boxes..... 50  
Match Safes, per 1000..... 22

Samples of these Yardsticks, Rulers, Dominos and Match Safes sent on receipt of 25 cents. Address all communications to

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## When You Buy a Lathe, Get the "Hopkins,"



Which has no superior for accuracy and perfection of working. The prices of our plain Lathes are from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. lower than those of other makes of lathes of corresponding size and quality.

The bearings of lathes are ground with special automatic machinery, and head and tail stocks and other attachments are brought out in such perfect line that they are both interchangeable and reversible.

### The "Hopkins" Pat. Foot Wheel,



### The Pioneer Swing Treadle Wheel.

Hundreds of these wheels are in use in every part of the country and are admitted to be the most perfect working foot wheel in use. It is the only swing treadle having an equal back and forward motion; other styles moving faster in one direction than another, causing an unpleasant jerky motion.

Address **HOPKINS WATCH TOOL CO., Waltham, Mass.**

SEND FOR LATEST PRICE LIST.

In ordering goods advertised in this paper we ask as a favor to yourselves and advertisers that you will mention "Saw it in THE GEM."

# A STRANGE STORY.

## Artificial Diamonds Made in Large Quantities.

### The Secret of Making Imitation Stones Solved at Last.

The following extract from a private letter from a friend in Paris to a well known dealer in this city has been sent to us for publication. It has been translated from the French, in which it was written, and speaks for itself. If all the facts stated herein are true, and we have no reason to doubt their authenticity, a revolution in the diamond trade in this country is at hand:

Walking the other day in the Rue Lafayette, I was accosted by an old man, whose thin, cadaverous features, and lean and bony fingers, gave him the appearance of a ghoul just after escaping from a charnel house. I shuddered as he touched me, and as he called me by name, I felt as if my time were come.

"You do not know me," said he. "You knew me once. Well, bah, I was one of the great then, but I have changed!"

"Perhaps," I replied; "I have known many in my time, but I cannot recollect you; and, what is more, I do not wish to."

"Not so fast, Mon. Dubois, when you have heard my name, you will listen to me."

"I think not," I replied; "at all events, what is it?"

"My name is De Freymeil," he said.

"I have heard that name before." Then with a sudden start I said: "Professor M. De Freymeil?"

"The same, at your pleasure," he replied, with a bow, and an attempt at a smile, which looked like a fiendish grin.

"But he is dead; he died many years ago."

"You are mistaken, he only disappeared. Twenty-five years ago, after many attempts to make artificial diamonds, and helped by men who expected to realize a fortune from my experiments, and they at length getting tired of my many failures, I fled—yes, fled. I buried myself for months in the Black Forest of Germany, and many times thought of taking my own life. But, at last the longing took possession of me to try once more. I returned to Paris, and hiring a small room in a poor section I have been buried alive there for the past twenty-five years."

"And have you succeeded?" I asked in a tone which did not contain much question of the answer.

"I have! At last the mystery is solved!"

As he said this his face lighted up in a strange manner, and for a moment I was certain that I had become the dupe of a maniac.

Seeing the scared look on my face, he said: "Do not be afraid, but come with me; you, of all men, shall see for yourself, and be the first to acknowledge that I am right. You were my friend once, you shall be my confidante now."

So saying, he took me by the arm, and half-leading, half-pulling me along we entered that section of the slums where it is dangerous at all times for strangers to tread.

Entering one house, which seemed to be a little more dilapidated than the rest, we ascended to the top floor, and after he had opened the door and procured a light, for it was quite dark in there, I found myself in a small room, which was fitted up as a laboratory. There was the furnace, crucibles stood around in every corner, and in one corner of the room was a straw mattress which he used as his couch.

"Now," he said, as he closed the window, and drawing a heavy shade over it to prevent any light from escaping outside, "I will show you what I have done."

Then he took from a drawer a square piece of something that looked like a pane of glass at first sight, but on closer inspection it sparkled and scintillated in a manner that made my eyes dazzle. It was about four inches square and about a quarter of an inch thick.

"Then you have found the philosopher's stone at last," I remarked, not knowing exactly what to say, as I examined the piece more carefully by the imperfect light of his lamp.

"Wait," he said, "I will give you a

light that will enable you to see what this is," and so saying he attached a small battery to an electric lamp which showed a brilliant and powerful light. Carefully shading it so that its full rays fell upon the square. It was dazzling. I was amazed. I stood like one bewildered. For a moment I could not speak.

"You have succeeded," was all I could say.

"Yes; but the philosopher's stone is as far from being found as ever. To make gold from iron, or any of the baser metals, is as difficult to-day as it was in the time of Pluto. I have merely succeeded in doing with the aid of science what nature accomplishes in her own way. I have put together the properties which go to make up the diamond, and am now able to produce them at prices far cheaper than the genuine. What do you think it will cost to make a square like that?"

"I told him I did not know, but from the general appearance of it I should think it would be worth about 10,000 francs."

"Ten thousand francs! why when that is cut and dressed into separate diamonds, it will bring 50,000 francs, if it bring a sou."

"That is, if you sell them as genuine stones."

"Which I shall most certainly do. I shall be rich; I shall be great; greater than I was before. I shall command; and all shall obey."

"But how do they stand the tests?"

At this he laughed outright. "The tests: I've got them there. They will stand all the tests that the genuine stones will stand. You know what a diamond is. You were a good judge of them once."

This was flattering to me; as I am considered one of the best judges in this city, where there are many connoisseurs. I bowed my acknowledgements.

Taking from his pocket two papers, the one in a white paper the other in blue, he said, "Which of these is the genuine stone?"

Carefully I picked up first one and then the other. I remarked the beautiful colors, the prismatic shades. One was a little larger, the colors seemed brighter, more dazzling than the other. Both were perfect, and I said so.

"Is it possible that I can fool you? Then I can send them out without any difficulty. 'This one,' he said, pointing to the largest one, 'is nothing but pure carbon, made in this crucible, and by the heat of that furnace.'"

I looked incredulous. "You doubt. Well, I will prove it to you. You know as well as I do all the tests which a diamond will stand. Try them. There are the tools, acids, everything right to your hand."

Acting on his advice I commenced operations, first on the false, then on the true, but with the same results, and I was getting anxious. While I was testing them he was getting his furnace ready, and after an hour's time, in which neither of us spoke, I watching him and wondering what would be the next move in this strange proceeding, he said, "I am ready."

"What have you got in the crucible?" I asked him.

"Iron!" he said. "In this the real stone will return to carbon; the other will evaporate."

"Then there will be nothing left of either. Do not destroy such costly gems."

"Bah! I can make thousands of others. So! 'Tis gone! Let it cool! There! Now for the other. There is nothing left!"

True, there was the carbon, plain and simple in the iron, while in the other there was no trace, even with the aid of a strong magnifying glass.

I fear my story may seem improbable; but, nevertheless, it is true. I asked him if he had sent any away, to which he answered that he would not inform me, but he was going to get some ready as soon as he possibly could. I asked him how much it would cost to produce a square like what he showed me, he said about 100 francs. "The cutting will be, with this, as with the genuine the most expensive part. But I will be able to produce far greater and larger and more beautiful stones than ever was dreamed of by the most devout worshiper of the diamond."

We give this extract, because, as is stated at the end of the letter, "there is no doubt but what there is some acid known to the pharmacopia that will be able to test this stone, although at present I do not know it. And it would be

well for dealers to be on their guard. I noticed at the time, and have thought over it since, that, for its size, the artificial gem was lighter, though larger than the real."

In view of these facts it would be well for retailers throughout the country to buy only from first-class houses. No dealer of repute would sell as genuine, any stone, knowing it to be fraudulent, no matter how brilliant it might be. For it is a well known fact that all poisons have their antidote, and all substances, other than natural products, must yield sooner or later to the hands of science.

## Numismatic and Philatelic Department.

CONDUCTED BY

A. M. CROUTER.

ARTICLE VI.

### Ancient Coins and Medals.

By this coin it is seen that Constantine, besides having the holy sign embroidered on his banners, and on the helmets of his legions, must place in the minds of the people in another way the sign of the "God of his father."

On the death of Constantine a triumvirate took possession as rulers of the empire. They were Constantine II., Constans I. and Constantius, all sons of Constantine I. Constantius, upon hearing of his father's death, hurried to Constantinople in order to be at the funeral. The armies, meanwhile, had declared that they would have no other rulers but the sons of Constantine—to the exclusion, therefore, of his nephews Dalmatius and Hannabalian. Shortly after this declaration, a general massacre of the family commenced. All were killed, even the two excluded from power, except two of his nephews, sons of Julius Constantius Gallus, who was supposed to be dying, and the infant Julian.



OBVERSE.

Constantine had the west, Constans the centre, and Constantius the eastern portions of the empire. In the year 340, Constantine, while invading the dominions of his brother Constans, was killed in a small engagement.

After the death of Constantine, the remaining brothers made another division of the empire. Ten years later, Constans was assassinated, or rather forced to commit the act, by the partisans of the usurper Magnentius.

Constantius was now sole ruler, and in revenge for the murder of his brother, fought several battles with Magnentius, in all of which the usurper was defeated, and at last killed in the bloody battle of Mursa, which cost the Romans a loss of 50,000 men.

After the battle, Constantius came a great deal under the influence of Valens, the temporizing bishop of the place, who pretended that the victory was revealed to him by an angel, and from this time he appears more distinctly as a persecutor of the Nicene faith, which he endeavored to crush in the West.

Persecution, exile and imprisonment was now visited upon the different religious sects except his own. In the year 355 he made Julian, his younger brother a Caesar, and made him ruler of the province of Gaul, and married him to his sister Helena.

In the year 360, Julian being proclaimed Augustus by his army, made a proposal to Constantine for a division of the empire, which the latter did not accept. A civil war was impending. Constantius was at first contemptuous, but ere long he began to be haunted with fears of death, and caused himself to be baptized by Euzoios, the Arian bishop

of Antioch. He expired, after a painful illness, at Mopsucrene, at the foot of Mount Taurus, Nov. 4, 361.

The above coin is of Constantine II., on the obverse is seen the bust of Constantine, with the legend D. N. CONSTANTINVS PF AVG. On the reverse is seen the emperor in a galley, holding the labarum with the Agynteron in his left hand, and on the right hand holding a dove surrounded by a nimbus or glory. The galley, it seems, is steered or guided by an angel, generally described as a victory. The inscription is FEL TEM REPARATIO—"the restoration of the happiness of the times." The "happy restoration" did not, however, extend to the softening of manners, for some of the types of coins of the period represent scenes of the grossest cruelty.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

### Numismatic Notes.

Few copper, brass or bronze coins can be improved by cleaning. A gentle rubbing with soft flannel dipped in sweet oil sometimes improves the appearance of the coin by softening and removing the accumulated dirt; but the removal of rust and verdigris, which are formed by the decomposition of the metal itself, only exposes the corroded parts and disfigures the coin. We caution our readers against the use of oxalic and other acids, which eat into the metal and give it a very bad color. Cyanide of potassium, which we have heard recommended for this purpose, if properly applied, removes verdigris almost instantaneously, and leaves the copper in a better condition than sulphuric or other acids; but it must be used by skilled hands, and with the greatest caution, as its accidental introduction into the system by coming in contact with any exposed blood vessels decomposes the blood and causes immediate death. Sweet oil, instead of removing verdigris from copper, only generates it. Plumbago, whiting, emery and other substances can sometimes be used to advantage, if properly applied, but do not experiment on valuable coins with any of these substances. Silver coins are cleaned by washing with castile soap in warm water and drying with soft flannel.

### Philatelic Notes.

China will issue a new set of stamps in the near future. The last issue was in 1878.

Francis H., in the August *Collectors' Companion*, states that philatelists can make an album "that has space for every stamp ever issued, or for that matter, if large enough, for every stamp that ever will be issued." From the rapidity with which new stamps are appearing yearly, not only from the older but the newer stamp-issuing countries, we would here predict that should the philatelist of the future follow out the idea of Francis H. and keep "every stamp that ever will be issued" in one album instead of a number of albums as they should be, he will need an album the size of a barn door, and in order to preserve the same will need to hire a barn. Then will this philatelist of the future while viewing his collection with a ladder, look back upon the diminutive album of 1885 and smile. Instead of one book have seven, and divide the world into seven divisions, as follows:

1. North America.
2. South America.
3. Europe.
4. Asia.
5. Africa.
6. Oceanica.
7. Islands, etc. not included in the above.

Then the countries in the different divisions can be arranged alphabetically, and by this means a collection can be kept in order and in a clean condition. But after all, what does the above amount to, considering the fact that there is a better way to preserve stamps than in books—a way that will most assuredly supersede all others. If philatelists will follow out the idea of Francis H., and use one album for their whole collection, the philatelic papers of the future will abound with the following interesting item:

"James Black, aged fifteen, a philatelist of standing, went to his barn about 11 o'clock on the 25th inst. to view his collection, and not appearing to his dinner at the right time, his younger brother was sent in search of him and found him lying dead beneath his album. It is supposed that in removing his album from its shelf with the elevator he used for that purpose, it by some means fell from its support upon the unfortunate philatelist. His collection numbered 3,578,641 varieties of stamps and his album weighed five tons."



REVERSE.

## HOROLOGY.

### Our Future Watches and Clocks.

[From the London Watchmaker, Jeweler and Silversmith.]

I have ventured to place at the head of this paper a title which contains a meaning more important than appears in the general idea of the use of the word, both mechanically and commercially.

It combines all the most modern ideas in respect of time indicators universally applied, as also the watch of the future, by reason of the value of correct record of the flight of each full day of twenty-four hours.

My apology for attempting to deal with a subject which can claim to be both an art and a science, forming a world-wide field of research to aid in all other sciences and industry, is that, with our birth, each inherits the right of exercising the talents with all the freedom of choice and action intended by the Creator at the dawn of infant life. Unhappily through the centuries of the world human actions have always frustrated the divine laws by the consideration of personal and vested interests in place of the general good. Restrictions on the human intellect have never proved themselves to be justifiable by the laws of nature to which we are all subject, and the one who presumes to violate and check the course of those laws assuredly surrounds himself with inevitable dangers of convulsion, shocks and strife, that may be partially overcome, but never can be suppressed effectually.

In addressing these feeble remarks to the universal brotherhood in respect to that branch of industrial talent as a great power in the events, incidents, and pursuits of every-day life, I may not hope in vain to assist in a small degree to remove the remnants of restrictions of former ages upon the art, science, and industry of horology, and so place it side by side with the republic of letters, to enjoy perfect liberty for choice and improvement by the welcome given to new ideas in the more recent application of mechanical laws overlooked in the past. In associating horology with "letters," at first sight it might appear that the two republics of modern foundation have no affinity, even in the ideal of character, and yet mechanical action must of necessity be immediately preceded by thoughts and language, which constitute the literatures of all peoples formed into distinct nations, and hence "Horology" may claim to be the twin sister of the "Republic of Letters." The earliest writings of the creation relate specially to "Time," as the first of all God's will and provision in respect of our earth. The translations of the Mosaic history, and inspired writings in the many languages of the world and dialects of people under various nationalities, agree in respect of that divine organization—"Time"—as the beginning of all things. Whatever may be the forms of devotion, the religious customs of communities from pole to pole, from tropic to tropic, whether in the garb of Western fashion, or the coverings more suitable to equatorial longitudes, or to Antipodean latitudes, the first of all social combinations is Time. Whether man be active, or inactive, well employed, or evilly employed, Time passes away heedless of the creature's desire to check it, or to hasten it forward for personal interests, views and fancies. All the hopes of life and the passing on to eternity are dependent on "Time," be they in the palace of royalty and imperialism, or in the humblest dwelling of the daily worker. We cannot spin, or sow, or reap, except by "Time." To Time alone belong all the studies of nature. The family portrait, the landscape, each denotes "Time." The seasons are ruled by "Time," and "the young idea" is taught "to shoot" by "Time." Horology, therefore, may be ranked the first in the arts, sciences and manufactures of the world.

From the earliest records we learn that the word "Horology" is derived from the language of the ancients, "Horologium," and that the division of the day must have been equal to calculations according to modern discoveries, "ora" signifying "hour," and in almost all languages that division of the day is expressed in similar words. Who will deny that long before the earliest intimation of the construction of "time indicators," there yet existed a means of denoting the onward movement of day and night? Were proof of this needed, it is to be found in the daily life of the

most remote and original races in their daily prayers and devotions. The value of time is also to be gathered by reference to the encouragement given by the heads of nations in the far East, and followed by succeeding ages in the West, for improved "time indicators." In outlying districts of European countries, until the middle of the present century, the working classes and daily laborers relied upon the change of the sun's rays to regulate the time of work. It may, therefore, be assumed that as horology denotes the position of this earth's rotary movement, thus dividing the day and night of twenty-four hours into those equal divisions, acknowledged and accepted by every people, the improvements in clock and watch works specially require our attention, as to the future. Sun dials, hour glasses, water time indicators or clepsydræ, these latter being the ingenious contrivance of the early Egyptians, have led on man's ingenuity in the middle ages to the mechanism of the now universally known clocks and watches. Doubtless, the monks are entitled to rank as the first inventors in this important branch of universal industry, with which is combined astronomical science. When nations had but galleys to pass from one shore to the other in the eastern portion of the globe (the western portion being then little known), for the interchange of commodities, and the settlement of international grievances, the voyages did not require the knowledge of navigation and the precision of the chronometer, as were rendered necessary for the navies and merchant shipping of later date. Of those whose names are specially associated with the art, science, and industry of horological mechanism may be mentioned:

Cassiodorus, 6th century.  
 Trimalchio.  
 Haroun-al-Raschid, 9th century.  
 Eginhard, 9th century.  
 Pacificus, Archdeacon of Verona, 9th century.  
 Gerbert of Auvergne, Pope Sylvester II., 11th century.  
 William, Abbot of Hirschau, 11th century.  
 The Sultan Saladin, 13th century.  
 Dante, Commentaries on the Science of Horology.  
 Richard, Abbot of St. Alban's, 14th century.  
 Dondi (family styled dell' Orologio), 14th century.  
 Henry Von Wyck, 14th century.  
 Charles V., of France, 14th century.  
 Hele, 16th century.  
 Galileo, 16th century, pendulum.  
 Huyghens, pendulum to clocks.  
 Dr. Hooke, 17th century.  
 Facio, diamonds and rubies for pivot bearings.  
 Newton, 17th century, laws of motion; and subsequently Dent, Barlow, Graham, Harrison, Berthoud, Breguet, Chevalier, Courvoisier, Prudhomme, Quare, Cumming, Ramsey, Rogers, Tampion, Graham, Vulliamy, Elliot, Harrison, Frodsham, Webster, and many others of various nationalities, whose labors to perfect horological mechanism for the correct record of time to the fraction of a second have resulted in wonderful discoveries in regard to clocks and watches.

[TO BE CONTINUED].

### USEFUL UNITS.

The tenacious qualities of red sealing wax for lathe cementing purposes are far superior to shellac, being more elastic and less brittle than the latter.

STAINS FROM MARBLE CASES.—To remove stains from marble cases, clock dials, etc., take equal parts of fresh oil of vitriol and lemon juice; shake up these substances very thoroughly in a bottle, wet the spots with the mixture, and in a few minutes afterward rub with a soft linen cloth and the spots will be found to have entirely disappeared.

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PATENT APPLIED FOR.

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A Very Handy and Useful Tool for  
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In selecting or putting in a cylinder, balance or pallet staff, pivot, pinion, wheel, roller, arbor, or any such work it will save half the time.

It also gives precise distance required from point of pivot to roller, hair-spring collet, balance, pallet stones, tooth of scape wheel, wide slot in cylinder, &c., &c. It saves boiling off wax to try the cylinder before it is accurately finished.

Full Directions Accompany Each Tool,

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The Best in Use.

APPROVED BY ALL!



Clark's Simplicity Lamp.

For the use of

Watchmakers and Jewelers,

is a prime necessity; the lamp here represented was designed by a practical workman, and has found favor with the trade, and is also extensively used by Dentists, Surgeons and Chemists, and for sealing packages. The peculiar advantage of this lamp over others used is that it can be readily adjusted to any required position. The fonts are of the best flint glass, in white, sapphire and amber colors. There is a regulating slide upon the tubes, by means of which the flame can be made to burn very low with little consumption of spirit, when not in use; has also a suitable cap, which prevents all evaporation. Collars, caps and tubes are nickel plated and highly polished, making them very attractive in appearance.

5 Inch Font, 1/2 Inch Tube, price each, 85c.  
 3 Inch Font, 1/4 Inch Tube, price each, 75c.  
 2 Inch Font, 3-16 Inch Tube, price each, 60c.

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Are far superior to anything in the market. These lenses are interchangeable and will fit any spectacle or eye-glass frame made by me.

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Include the various tints, White, Blue, Pink and London Smoke.

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Liberal discount to yearly advertisers.

Correspondence solicited on all questions bearing on the interests of the jewelry and kindred trades, including bric-a-brac, falence, pottery, etc.

Full name and address must accompany each communication, although not necessary for publication, and must be written on one side of the paper only.

Rejected communications will not be returned, unless full postage accompanies same.

The Numismatic and Philatelic department is under the management of Mr. A. M. Crouter, 155 West Broadway, to whom all communications on this subject must be sent.

THE GEM is the authorized organ of the "Jewelers' League," the "Security Alliance," and the "Jewelers' Board of Trade," of New York, and all articles appearing under these headings are official.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the views of our correspondents, and our columns are open to all alike.

Our English letter not having arrived, we are compelled to go to press without it.

We call the attention of advertisers to the letters from prominent business men who have used these columns. Read, study, and do likewise.

We are not an exclusive organ, but we publish in this issue the reports of the meetings of the Jeweler's League and Security Alliance, held this month.

It is reported that a silver watch was found in a watermelon bought by a boy at Battle Creek, Mich., a few weeks ago. A Waterbury watch, by gum! Even the melons grow 'em, it seems.—*St. Louis Jeweler*.—This accounts for the amount of Water-buried within the rind of the melon.

"It is an ill wind that blows no one good," is a saw as old as time itself, and the wind which would not blow the Genesta and Puritan to the stake ship and back, has blown from the lumber room of many of the manufacturers old styles in nautical jewelry, beside inventing some new ones. By reference to the column of Gems our readers will note some of the styles most prevalent, and it is likely that this latest craze will last for some time to come.

For the information of our readers, some of whom have already inquired into the relationship of Mr. W. B. Dickie, to the editor of THE GEM, we would say that we are sorry that no blood relationship or any other, except the common brotherhood of man exists between us, and that we never saw Mr. W. B. D. until we showed him THE GEM and asked him to advertise in it. Like many others he looked upon it in the light of an experiment, but his letter in another part of this issue, shows how he now regards it.

Those receiving this number of THE GEM, and desiring to subscribe for it, will please fill out blank inclosed and return to us with full name and address. In sending money, enclose either postage stamps or postoffice order. State whether back numbers are wanted or not.

### THE PAST AND THE FUTURE.

The prospects held forth in our last issue have not disappointed us. Business has been steadily improving. We are entering upon a season of prosperity. Do not imagine from this that we are about to rush with lightning velocity from a season of depression to a season of great prosperity. No such thing; this is a slow, gradual growth, it will be almost imperceptible, but it is creeping on us now, and already the wheels of industry are revolving. The iron trade has had quite a boom, and many firms have more orders on hand than they can fill. The dry goods trade during the past week or two has improved to such an extent that it has astonished some of the old houses. Many of their largest orders have been from the South and Southwest. The jewelry trade, like all other luxuries, must be among the last to feel the improvement, but it is coming, and it is our turn next. Dealers must take heed from past experience, and not buy articles that they cannot sell. The first principle of successful business is to study mankind, study the tastes of your customers and buy to suit. What would sell well in one locality, may be a drug in another. Ponder well on these facts and act accordingly.

### LESSONS FROM THE FAILURE.

The failure of a jewelry house, although not altogether unexpected by many, shows that material prosperity cannot ensue until, the wildcat way of doing business has entirely disappeared from American practice. A sound business cannot be carried on when goods are sold for less than they cost to produce; or, for that matter, at less than what was paid for them. We have every reason to believe that this was one of the methods used by this house to tide over difficulties.

The reasons put forward by the daily press for the failure, though at first sight may seem to have had an effect upon the efficient working of the business, yet, when analyzed after the lapse of a few days and coupled with certain facts which have come to the surface since, show that the system carried on by this house, could produce no other result in the end. As far back as 1883 they were reported in an unsound condition, and by what process they were bolstered up and kept in position is known only to those most interested.

The question is now whether there are assets enough to pay anybody anything, after the European creditors, who have made an attachment amounting to upward of \$150,000, are satisfied. We hope for the best, but at present writing things look gloomy for those who hold checks or drafts of this house.

That this is only the first of a series, as has been predicted, we hope not; but it would not surprise us in the least. The high-strung tension at which business has been carried through a long season of depression, is liable at any moment to snap, and the failure of another such concern might prove the signal for a general failure of small firms which hang on to the skirts of larger and more substantial-appearing houses.

Diamond jewelry is now all the rage, no piece of jewelry is complete, no matter what other precious gems may be in it, it is not considered *au fait* without one or more of the sparklers, no matter how small they may be. The amount of diamonds in the market now is much greater than heretofore. The Kimberly South African mines are now supplying these gems, but how long this will last is a question. Sooner or later the supply from that source will cease.

### MONTHLY MOVEMENTS.

A novelty in the way of clocks has recently been patented, which deserves mention both for originality and beauty of design. The first consists of a tambourine, the cover of which is decorated with a wreath of twelve flowers at equal distances apart. Two gaily painted butterflies of different sizes move from flower to flower, and in this way mark the time, the larger insect indicating the minutes, the smaller the hours. The works are concealed behind the skin. Two magnets attached to the arms that take the place of the hands, move close to the cover, and the butterflies, which are made of metal, follow them around. All that is visible to indicate the time is the wreath of twelve flowers and the two butterflies moving from blossom to blossom.

Now that small bills are no longer printed, the one and two dollar bills have already reached a premium of one-tenth of one per cent. Is it possible that we are to have foisted upon us the Bland dollar or "cart wheel," as it has been irreverently called, whether we will or no? How long is the government of the United States to be run in the interest of the silver kings? They are a plutocracy worse than any of the effete relics of feudalism. The trade dollar was coined in their interest, and now the "standard" has been coined for the past few years, to enrich them. We have had enough of this ring rule, let us have a little of the true "ring" of genuine reform, and let the silver rings look for a new source of wealth. They have fed off the public crib long enough.

The injunction procured against the Jeweler's Board of Trade restraining them from publishing a reference book is to be argued to-day (the 15th). We are sorry we cannot delay our issue to hear the result, which, we have reason to believe, will be startling in many respects. From information which we have, the affidavits sworn to by some who are intimately acquainted with the working of the Jeweler's Mercantile agency, rank this institution as anything but an A No. 1 concern, even going so far as to call them dishonest. It would not be surprising if one or more of the standard agencies would take a hand in this fight to sustain the Board of Trade, and we believe that the trade will be more benefited by reports from the Board than from any other outside agency.

A very hard-looking specimen of seedy gentility was standing at a pawnbroker's counter when a swell young clerk came in and laid a watch down, remarking: "Uncle, I'd like to have ten on that until next week."

The seedy man looked closely at the swell, and going up to him stuck out his hand and said in a gushing tone:

"My dear cousin, how do you do?" "Get out," was the energetic reply, "I'm no cousin of yours."

"Ain't you?" Well, why not, young feller? Didn't you call the proprietor 'uncle,' and ain't he your uncle? Of course he is, and he's mine, too, and has been for a long time. If he's your uncle and mine I'd like to know why we ain't cousins?"

The swell broke away from his kinsman and came back in the afternoon for his advance.—*Merchant-Traveler*.

The difference of opinion expressed by manufactures in regard to getting out new styles, as expressed by two prominent firms, are rather diverse. Still, we give them, and will allow our readers to choose for themselves. "I like," said one prominent manufacturer, "to see my new styles duplicated in cheap goods; it cultivates the tastes of the people, and they are always looking for and buying new designs." Another said, "It is all very well to cultivate the tastes of the community, but when that same community can have half a dozen rings or pins of cheap material, and many designs where they can have only one of good, solid gold, with genuine stone attachments, I cannot see where we are benefited." The first man may be a philosopher and look at things in a philosophical light, but the other is certainly nearer a mundane comprehension of the situation.

The robbery of the crown jewels from the royal armory at Turin, and the sui-

cide of the custodian, shows a laxity of morality in Italy, and removes from sight one of the finest archaeological collections which could be found in the world at the present day. The monetary value of the gems (about \$400,000), is nothing compared to the importance of the collection, comprising as it did, a history in jewels of Italy from an early day up to the present time. It contained the crown jewels of the ancient house of Savoy, the ornaments worn by dukes and duchesses of this line, beside the golden crowns presented to Victor Emanuel, golden spurs and diamond-set snuff boxes. It is impossible for us to catalogue the different items in this wholesale robbery, and as no clue has been found to the perpetrators of this crime, it is more than likely that the gold is now in the melting pots, and the gems are looking for new settings. Perhaps, who knows, some American belle may sport before long a diamond which sparkled once among the dark tresses of some Italian beauty of the fourteenth century.

The navy department, desiring to purchase twelve new chronometers, has notified dealers to deposit specimens at the naval observatory before January 1, next, to undergo a six months' probationary test. It is expected that over forty of the best makes, with all the improvements now demanded, will be entered for competition. This is something novel and interesting in the history of the naval observatory. It is, nevertheless, a fact which has excited the greatest interest among the old firms who have been furnishing the navy with chronometers for nearly fifty years on an entirely different basis, while it has encouraged new houses to undertake to compete with the Zonds and Negus, whose names are familiar to every officer of the navy. The firm furnishing the largest number of the accepted clocks under this competitive system will be entitled to a reputation in their line greater than there has ever before been attained in this country. The plan on which the successful ones are to be selected is the outgrowth of experiments made at the observatory during the past two years.—*Ex*.

### The Nuremberg Exhibition.

One of the finest specimens of the silversmith's art exhibited at the Nuremberg exhibition, has been contributed by Mr. E. Wollenweber, of Munich, from designs by the architect, A. Guggenberger. This magnificent piece of work executed in the Romanesque style, represents the cup of the Holy Grail, to which legend attributes the power of renewing life, and is ornamented with various scenes from Wagner's *Parsifal*. The cup itself is of green glass, and is supported on pillars between which stand pages bearing wine and loaves of bread. The rich mounting of the cup contains ivory medallions with allegorical representations of the different spiritual gifts, the entire composition being intended to represent the progress by which Parsifal regains possession of the Grail, and succeeds to the spiritual authority conferred thereby. Thus, under the bowl of the cup is shown the figure of Kundry in the enchanted garden, as the representative of sensuality, in the service of Klingsor, the evil spirit endeavoring to lead astray the child-like innocence of Parsifal; on the outside of the bowl are ivory reliefs, showing Parsifal's victory in its three principal episodes. The first of these represents the repulse of Kundry and the destruction of Klingsor; the second shows the bringing home of the healing spear, and the cure of the wounded Amfortas; and the third depicts the succession of Parsifal to the kingdom of the Holy Grail, and his first dispensation of his royal duties. Round the base of the cup are three statuettes, the first of which represents Parsifal awakening from his dreams at sight of the swan he has slain; the second shows him bowing before the healing spear; and the third statuette is the figure of the aged Titirel, the founder of the kingdom of the Grail, mourning for the vanished glories of his kingdom. On the crown of the cup is a representation of the coronation of Parsifal by Gurnemanz, above which hovers a dove as symbol of the spirit to which the Grail owes its mystic power, and below, hiding behind the pillars, is the embodiment of Sunlight, from which the Grail is said to have originated. The "Cup of the Holy Grail" thus combines in one piece the whole story of Wagner's poetical work.

## OUR WESTERN LETTER.

**Improved Trade—The Death of J. C. Rich—Looking for a Man With Scars on his Nose and Trouble With his Ears—Failures—The Watch Industry—"The Gem" in the West.**

(From our Special Correspondent.)

There is some little improvement in the jewelry trade this month. There is nothing that can be termed a boom, but there is a good healthy growth going on that bids fair to bloom in the next few months into full blown prosperity. If the killing frosts will hold off for a week or two longer corn will be in a good condition. Wheat is all in and the yield in the West is very good. In fact there is no reason why we should not have an exceptionally good holiday trade in this locality. The news of the Kossuth Marx & Co. failure has just reached here and does not cause as much surprise as one might expect. Several of our Western jobbers have been expecting something of the kind for some little time.

Mr. James C. Rich, who is well and favorably known to the trade in the West as the enterprising manager for Messrs A. H. Smith & Co., died on the 19th ult. He was buried from his residence 418 West Jackson street, on the 22d ult. The Jewelers' association turned out in a body to attend the funeral. They also passed the following resolutions:

**Resolved,** That we, members of the jewelry trade of Chicago, have heard with profound sorrow of the death of James C. Rich, whom all of us have known since he came to Chicago to reside, while many of us have had the pleasure of his acquaintance for many years. We gladly testify upon this sad occasion to his rare qualities as a business man and friend. Mr. Rich will be long remembered by the trade of Chicago as a man of sterling integrity and a gentleman.

**Resolved,** That to the bereaved family, in behalf of the jewelry trade of Chicago, we tender our heartfelt sympathy, and invoke for them the blessings which only a kind Providence can bestow in this, their time of greatest trial.

Samuel Heyman, a pawnbroker, is looking for a young man named Bernard Streicher. On August 10 Heyman sent Streicher to the American Express office with a package of diamonds, valued at \$1,800, which were consigned to Traitel Bros., Maiden Lane. He returned with a receipt for the goods, but was absent from the store the next day, and the next. In the meantime Heyman began to miss various watches and some jewelry, and became suspicious of Streicher. He therefore telegraphed to New York to inquire if the goods were received, and the reply came that they were, but that three pair of earrings invoiced at \$358 were missing. Young Streicher is a Hungarian Jew, with round, full face and light mustache. He has several small scars on his nose and is suffering from a disease of the ears.

Perry Brothers, wholesale jewelers of this city, have made an assignment. This move, however, was not altogether unexpected, as the firm has been in poor luck for some time. In the Wabash railroad fire last winter this firm lost \$10,000 worth of stock, but never received a dollar for it. They would have pulled through this, however, had the year been anything but what it has been. It is to be hoped that their creditors will deal lightly with them, and will give them a liberal settlement. They are a young firm, but have established a good reputation for fair dealing in the West.

The various watch factories of the West report business as improving, and say they have a fair demand for movements. The watch tool trade is fair; so also is the optical goods trade. Silverware and solid gold jewelry sales are a little slow; so also are the sales in high-priced clocks and in diamonds. Rolled plate goods are doing well, and new designs are received daily.

A Western trade journal says: "We owe THE GEM, of New York, an apology. There are two jewelers' journals in New York, and THE GEM is one of them. May its shine never dim." People are beginning to understand that THE GEM has come to stay. It is not always the number of advertisements that count nor the size of the paper, but it is the contents that makes "legal tender." Let her shine, Mr. Editor, she is a first-water stone, and when you come to have her cut and polished will outshine them all. Success to THE GEM.

But I am intruding on your valuable space, and unless I abridge this communication I fear it will get into the waste basket. S. T. NICKERSON.

Chicago, Sept. 7, 1885.

## ADVANCEMENT FOR JEWELERS.

**How Shall We Prosper Financially?**

The greatest detriment to the jewelry business in the Northwest now consists in peddlers selling watches, clocks, jewelry and silverware on the installment plan. Whether this sort of business is universal throughout the country, or merely local, I should be glad to know. Protective trade organizations have been formed to what result? Opposition and protest have been made against other businesses interfering with the jeweler and manufacturers selling to such; nothing has been accomplished. Little the jeweler can do. Manufacturers will sell their goods wherever the most is realized, whether by the jeweler or hardware dealer; it is of little consequence when cents and dollars are taken into consideration, which is a matter of business. Will the retail jeweler be forced out of business? The future will tell. Of late years rapid strides in that direction have been made. The question is, what shall or can we do? Shall we be forced out? Shall we fight or intermingle with other business? The latter we should choose. Fancy goods, crockery, glassware, notions, stationery, gents' furnishing or sporting goods are suitable. Most anything by which money can be made will do. Life is too short to depend for wealth on the straight, legitimate jewelry trade. Year in and year out we find many jewelers in their same old dusty stores, with the same old goods, little or no credit, no wealth, poor and declining health, ending in an early grave. Activity, energy and hope is the illumination of old age. Through such we can often accomplish our desires. If jewelry don't pay, try some other branch that is more profitable. Advance and be happy. To worry because the wholesaler or manufacturer sell to this, that or the other, or because millinery, dry goods or notion houses sell more than you do does not pay. Study the remedy that will do you the most good, so your results be obtained. The writer has fifteen years' experience in many branches of the watch and jewelry business, been engaged in many localities, beside wholesaling on the road. Observations of all kinds of difficulties have been made and studied. While my sympathy is still with the trade, I can only say if you cannot exist in the jewelry business, try some other. As yet I have failed to see any good from leagues. Unless a universal, determined and vigorous protest is made throughout the United States by each and every jeweler and employe against the manufacturerers selling outside of the legitimate trade, we fail to see how any good can be accomplished.

J. C. Adams is again on a watch factory expedition. This time he is working Peoria, Ill., in the interest of the Fredonia. Whether Peoria will secure a factory is a matter of doubt. The city had several good opportunities in securing such an industry, but let them fail. ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 3. S.

## JEWELERS' SECURITY ALLIANCE.

President, David C. Dodd, Jr.; First Vice-President, A. K. Sloan, of Carter, Sloan & Co.; Second Vice-President, Henry Hayes, of Wheeler, Parsons & Hayes; Third Vice-President, David Untermeyer, of Keller & Untermeyer; Treasurer, W. C. Kimball, of H. F. Barrows & Co.; Secretary, C. C. Champenois, of Champenois & Co.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

C. G. Alford, chairman, of C. G. Alford & Co.; J. B. Bowden, of J. B. Bowden & Co.; Geo. W. Parks, with E. J. Franklin & Co.; J. T. Scott, of J. T. Scott & Co.; N. H. White, of N. H. White; Chas. G. Lewis, of Randel, Baremore & Billings.

### EXAMINING FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Jos. Stern, of Stern & Stern; Chas. F. Wood, of Chas. F. Wood.

### COUNSEL.

Hon. Algernon S. Sullivan.

For further information, application blanks for membership, by-laws, etc., address  
170 Broadway, N. Y.

P. O. Box 3277.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee was held at the Alliance office on Friday evening, the 11th inst. There were present Messrs. Dodd, Sloan, Untermeyer, Kimball, Alford, Bowden, Scott, White, Lewis and Champenois.

The following applicants were admitted to membership: W. H. Beck, Sioux City, Ia.; W. W. Child, Jackson, Mich.; C. S. Crossman, N. Y. City; R. S. Gardner, Birmingham, Conn.; F. J. Hutchinson, Hornellsville, N. Y.; E. H. Miller, Boston, Mass.; S. Rider, Braddock, Penn.; D. J. Sullivan, New Bedford, Mass.

C. C. CHAMPENOIS, Secretary.

## JEWELERS' LEAGUE.

President, Henry Hayes, of Wheeler, Parsons & Hayes; First Vice-President, James P. Snow, of G. and S. Owen & Co.; Second Vice-President, Robert A. Johnson, of Colby & Johnson; Third Vice-President, Wm. C. Kimball, of H. F. Barrows & Co.; Fourth Vice-President, August Kurtzbeom, of L. Bauman Jewelry Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. L. Sexton, of Sexton & Cole.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Joseph B. Bowden, of J. B. Bowden & Co.; George R. Howe, of Carter, Sloan & Co.; Charles G. Lewis, of Randel, Baremore & Billings. Stedman H. Hale, of Robbins & Appleton; John R. Greason, of J. R. Greason & Co.; Edward B. Smith, of Smith & Knapp.

### EXAMINING FINANCE COMMITTEE.

J. C. Downing, of Downing & Keller; H. S. Cozzens, with Tiffany & Co.; J. Marx, of Kossuth, Marx & Co.

There were present at the meeting of the Executive Committee held on September 4, 1885:

The Chairman, Mr. Bowden, and Messrs. Howe, Hale, Greason and Sexton, also Vice-President Johnson.

Proofs of the deaths of Francis Monk and James C. Rich, of Chicago, and N. F. Baldwin, of St. Joseph, Mo., were presented and ordered paid.

Assessment No. 54 was paid by all the members except two.

There were three applications rejected.

Three changes of beneficiary granted.

The following twelve applicants were accepted: R. Wilke, Albany, N. Y.; P. L. Dufresne, Brooklyn, N. Y.; C. W. Shuff, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. A. Harley, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. N. Hancher, Wheeling, W. Va.; T. Lambert, Plainville, Mass.; H. J. Smith, Stewart, Ohio; C. E. Grow, Chicago, Ill.; W. M. Davis, Niles, Mich.; L. Levy, New Orleans, La.; G. Weber, San Francisco, Cal.; G. S. Simons, San Francisco, Cal.

WM. L. SEXTON, Secretary.

## What Our Advertisers Think of "The Gem."

We call the attention of those interested to the following letters received by us, unsolicited on our part. They speak for themselves:

MANUFACTURER OF FINE BLANK BOOKS.  
W. B. DICKIE,  
STATIONER, PRINTER AND LITHOGRAPHER,  
69 William Street, New York.  
GEM PUBLISHING CO.:

GENTS—I take much pleasure in saying a good word for THE GEM; in the short time that my "Ad." has appeared in it, the results have been much beyond my expectations, and I heartily recommend it to advertisers who wish to reach ALL in the trade. It has certainly paid me better than any other advertising I have done. Yours truly,  
W. B. DICKIE.

September 11, 1885.

EDWARD G. EGGE,  
Manufacturers' Agent and Dealer in  
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND OPTICAL GOODS.  
Sole Agent for the  
NONPAREIL ELECTRIC NOVELTY CO.,  
95 & 97 Liberty Street.  
NEW YORK, Sept. 12, 1885.

MR. D. M. DICKIE, Editor of THE GEM:

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your inquiry of the 8th as to how I am satisfied with THE GEM as an advertising medium, will state that I am more than satisfied with the results of my advertisement, having found it to pay me better than any other advertising medium I have tried. Your sprightly little paper finds its way to the hearts of the jewelers, and I cheerfully wish it the success it is bound to attain.

Respectfully yours,

EDWARD G. EGGE.

The Leaf Brand Interchangeable  
SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.  
Watch Guards, Chains, Charms, etc.  
H. H. KAYTON,  
Importer and Jobber of

WATCHMAKERS' & JEWELERS' SUPPLIES,  
No. 82 Nassau Street,  
NEW YORK, Sept. 12, 1885.

MR. D. M. DICKIE,

DEAR SIR:—As to your inquiry in regard to the value of your little paper as an advertising medium, allow me to say that I have no complaint to offer and consider the money well spent that it has cost me. No advertising I have ever done in trade journals since I have been in the trade has brought me so many inquiries and trade as the ones I have been running in THE GEM. You have my best wishes for your success.  
Yours, etc.,  
H. H. KAYTON.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

### JEWELERS' BOXES.

**LUDWIG LEHMAN**  
Manufacturer of  
**JEWELERS' BOXES AND FINDINGS.**  
Fine Paper Boxes a specialty. Plush, Velvet and Imitation Morocco Cases and Trays.  
No. 123 Fulton Street,  
Near Nassau, New York.

### LAPIDARIES.

**CARS & CO.,**  
**Practical Lapidaries,**  
—AND—  
Dealers in all kinds of Precious Stones  
34 John Street, New York.  
Engraving, Drilling, &c., done to order  
All kinds of Agates, Onyx, &c., cut.  
Miniature, Locket, Clock Glasses, Jet, &c.

Every Jeweler doing a Watch Repairing Business should use

**DICKIE'S**  
**Improved Watch Book,**

(COPYRIGHTED)

For Recording and Keeping Account of their Watch Repairs.

Price, Two and Three Dollars.

Send for Descriptive Circular.

**W. B. DICKIE, Publisher,**  
**69 William St., NEW YORK.**

**A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF**  
Chromo Cards, with business card printed on back, at the following low prices:  
500 Floral Slippers, \$1.75; per 1,000, \$3.25.  
500 Kitten Dudes, \$1.90; per 1,000, \$3.50.  
500 Playing in Sand, \$1.90; per 1,000, \$3.50.  
500 Unfortunate Skaters, \$1.90; per 1,000, \$3.50.  
500 Toothache, \$1.25; per 1,000, \$2.25.  
500 Grotesque, \$1.25; per 1,000, \$2.25.  
500 Vases, \$1.80; per 1,000, \$3.50.  
500 Choice Flower Vases, \$1.80; per 1,000, \$3.50.  
And many others. Send 10c. for samples.  
All orders must be accompanied by money.  
Address D. M. DICKIE, 152 Varick St., N. Y.

**HERMAN BUSH,**  
**HULL, ENGLAND,**  
**EUROPEAN COMMISSION AGENT,**  
for reliable information and requirements in the  
**Jewelry, Watch, Clock and Optical Trades.**

**W. R. COBB & CO.,**  
Manufacturers of  
**Jewelers' Findings and Material for Repairers.**  
The patent hardened Pinstripes a specialty.  
**PAWTUCKET, R. I.**

### SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS.

All advertisements under this heading ten cents per line, which must be prepaid.

**WANTED**—A good manufacturing jeweler desires a situation; best references. Address JOHN VAN WETTEMIG, 84 Nassau Street, New York.

**JEWELERS' TOOLS WANTED**—Second-hand rolls, drawbench, lathe, vise, anvil, polishing lathe. JEWELER, GEM Office.

**A JEWELRY SALESMAN**—Must have an established connection with retail trade in the West and Northwest. WHOLESALE JEWELER, GEM Office.

**JEWELER**—A good jeweler for repairing and new work. C. A. S., GEM Office.

**A WHITCOMB No. 2 Lathe** (hard); 28 wire chucks, 5 wheel chucks, saw and chuck, cement chuck and 12 centres; as good as new. Address L. J. H., GEM Office.

**A WHITCOMB Patent Swing Power Wheel** (60 lbs.), a pivot polisher and five caps. Address L. J. H., GEM Office.

**WANTED**—Every Jeweler in the U. S. to send 2-cent stamp for sample of the "American Jeweler," a wide-awake, spicy, 32-page monthly, at \$1 per year. GEO. K. HAZLITT & CO., Publishers, Chicago, Ill.

**WANTED**—A second-hand Hopkins' Lathe in good condition; state number of chucks, etc. Address, giving price, MAX, GEM Office.

**A HOPKINS' OR WHITCOMB LATHE** wanted; must be in first-class order. Address, giving full particulars, price, etc., FRED, GEM Office.

**COPYING PRESS**—A Copying Press, in first-class condition, 9x11 inches. Address COPY, GEM Office.

**COPYING PRESS**—11x14 inches, complete, for sale cheap. J. F., GEM Office.

**SWISS**, new style, Universal Lathe, with Jeweling Attachment and Box Glass Cover, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$  face plate, \$30. S. W., GEM Office.

### The Jobbing Trade.

The jobbing houses in New York are almost legion. Beginning at Fulton street, on Nassau street, and ending at Liberty street, a distance of but three blocks, one can see but one or two signs that differ materially from the rest. The one sign that is prevalent is: "Dealer and Importer of Watch Tools and Materials." This is diversified in a hundred ways, but the meaning is the same, and the articles sold are almost identical. Each house has some particular specialty on which they rely for the bulk of their business. Some have more, but each one relies on some particular article to bring their name prominently before the community. About two years ago H. H. Kayton came from St. Louis, bringing with him a reputation for fair dealing and business-like reliability, which has won for him a host of friends and the esteem and goodwill of all with whom he has any dealings. The "White Crystal Lense" has been supplemented by the "Gem Crystal Lenses," which include the various colors and tints which have made these lenses a household word; we can confidently say, while writing with the aid of a "pair of 'em," that our eyes were never in better condition. The "Peerless" eyeglass is another of his specialties; they are interchangeable with his "Leaf Brand" spectacle frame, and fill a want to those who have "peculiar" noses, that has never before been filled. The demand for these frames is greater than the supply, and those desiring to lay in a stock had better send for them before they run entirely out. He has also become sole agent for the "Encyclopedia of Monograms," one of the most scholarly and artistic works in this line that has ever been produced, and is a credit to all who had a hand in its production, from the artist who made the designs to the binder who finished the work ready to the hands of the reader. He is also agent for "Dickie's Watch Book," a book which every watchmaker who does a repairing trade should have. It is cheap, and as a record book cannot be equaled by any other work ever made for this purpose. Another novelty just added to his stock, and for which he has become manufacturers' agent is the "Plastic Watch Dial." This, to the watch repairer, is certainly the greatest boon yet invented. Every one knows the difficulty experienced in the old-style dial, which in many cases is often broken in the attempt to drill new holes. This is now obviated by this new device, the pins are fitted into the plate, and the composition being dampened they become firmly attached to the dial, thus adjusting itself to the plate. We predict a large sale for these goods. He always has on hand a full line of watch tools, materials, findings, and everything that a jeweler or watchmaker requires. We call the attention of our readers to his advertisement. Like all successful business men he believes that money judiciously spent in printers' ink is "bread cast on the waters," and will return again a thousand fold.

### What Shall Jewelers Sell?

The question uppermost in the minds of the trade at this season, now that the holidays are at hand, is "What shall we add to our stock that will increase our profits, without degenerating into Cheap-Johns, or putting ourselves on a par with the dry goods and fancy trades?"

These dealers have certainly injured the legitimate trade in many branches beside jewelry, even extending their ramifications to patent medicines and nostrum of high and low degree. And in some of the large dry goods houses of New York, books, medicines, jewelry, stationery, etc., can be bought cheaper than in stores whose proprietors have spent the best part of their lives in building up a reputation in their respective branches. This being the case, we think that the shoe ought to be tried on the other foot, and see how the wearer will appreciate the difference. There are many articles which could be added to a jeweler's stock which would not impair the appearance of his place, and might add to the beauty of his show windows. Handsome Christmas and New Year Cards, and birthday and souvenir cards, which can now be had in an endless variety of style and finish from the New York Novelty company, add to the general appearance and bring in a handsome profit.

The latest novelty that he might add to his stock is the Star Novelty razor, a desideratum much to be prized by those who like to have an easy shave and who are not adepts enough to handle the old-style weapon. You need not be afraid to try it, you cannot cut yourself with it, when used according to directions, if you tried. It is neat, handy, and convenient in traveling; you can put it in your vest pocket, for it comes done up in a small tin case. Full directions accompany each razor. One of the handsomest things we have seen in the line of additions to your stock, is the new inkstands, paper-weights, seals, etc., that Messrs. Cars & Co. have just added to their stock. They are made of variegated agate, and as holiday presents they cannot be surpassed. Look up their address in one of our advertising columns and look out for their advertisement in our next issue. There is nothing aids a business so much as a neat card. These can now be had in numerous designs, and the chromo card will hold the fort in this line for some time to come.

??

M. D., TEXAS.—Explain at what point the hairsprings are broken. Perhaps we can state in the next issue of THE GEM.

A SUBSCRIBER.—To restore a nine-karat watch guard to a good gold color is only by replating. Any good plater can give any desired color.

P. X., OHIO.—There are many books published for such purposes as you desire. The best way to become a good salesman we have found is to study the character of men and to know the quality of the article you are selling. Be graceful in your manners, use a mild and fluent language. If possible favor the opinion or fancy of your customers, who not only become delighted with the article, but you as well.

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T.—Write to Munn & Co., of 361 Broadway, N. Y. They may inform you what book is the best. So far we have failed to see any work; but by experience we have found that the difficulty in suiting eyes is mostly due to one eye being weaker than the other. In case a person can see well with one eye through a No. 14 and the other through a No. 20, we have inserted into a frame lenses to suit. Experience makes perfect. To get the best results is to fit glasses in day time, and prevent the customer from trying too many.

CLINTON, O.—By what process is rolled gold made, and what are the ingredients?

"Rolled gold is made by casting an ingot of brass, and while this is still hot pouring upon it a thin layer of gold alloy. The ingot when cold is forced between steel rollers until a long, thin ribbon is produced, of which the proportion of gold and brass is the same as of the ingot. The percentage of gold is reduced as low as two or three per cent. This rolled gold is used in making cheap bracelets and watch chains, and costs but little more than brass. It wears from one to ten years."

HISPANO, N. M.—What is the best method of making colorless varnish?

In answer to the above we give the following recipe, which, we think, is one of the best: "Dissolve two and a half ounces of shellac in a pint of rectified spirits of wine. To this must be added five ounces of well-burnt animal charcoal, that has recently been heated, and the whole boiled for a few minutes. If on filtering a small portion of the mixture through blotting-paper, it is not found to be perfectly colorless, more charcoal must be added, until the desired result is obtained. When this has been achieved the mixture must be strained through a piece of silk, and filtered through blotting-paper."

### LATEST INVENTIONS.

Under this heading we will be pleased to hear from all inventors wishing to have their inventions published, and will insert descriptions of same. For particulars, address, Editor and Manager of THE GEM.

- 323,543. Pin-tongue for Breastpins. Adolph Thommen, New York City.
- 323,550. Cushion for Eye Glass Nose Guards. George W. Wells, Southbridge, Mass.
- 323,577. Clock-Striking Mechanism. Carl Hahlweg, Settlin, Prussia.
- 323,654. Watch Case. Richard E. Fenner, Chicago, Ill.
- 323,688. Brooch or Breastpin. Rudolph R. Hug, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 323,736. Eye Glasses. Jacob W. Riglander, New York City.
- 323,777. Watch Movement. Albert D. Brigham, New Haven, Conn.
- 323,795. Hand-Setting Mechanism for Watches. William E. Doolittle, New Haven, Conn.
- 323,795. Hand-Setting Attachment for Time Pieces. Wm. E. Doolittle, New Haven, Conn.
- 323,872. Watch Plate. Sewall T. J. Byam, New Haven, Conn.
- 323,892. Ornamental Chain. Benjamin F. Evans, Attleboro, Mass.
- 10,631. (Reissue.) Stem-winding Watch. Duane H. Church, Waltham, Mass. Original No. 380,719, dated July 3, 1893.
- 323,927. Manufacture of Jewelers' Findings. George H. Fuller, Pawtucket, R. I.

- 323,985. Stem-winding and Setting Watch. Nicholas R. Varney, Waltham, Mass.
- 324,016. Chain. Wm. C. Edge, Newark, N. J.
- 324,125. Bracelet. Thomas Lebkuecher, Newark, N. J.
- 324,184. Cuff Button and Holder. John A. Stuart, Austin, and John F. Woodmansee, Flatonia, Fla.
- 324,280. Combined Ornamental Chain-link and Cigar-cutter. Charles F. Veit, London, England.
- 320,593. Jewelers' Dust-Box. James A. Sherwood, Plainwell, Mich.
- 320,870. Breast-Pin Watch. Daniel Goldsmith, New York, N. Y.

### CHANGES.

The following changes have taken place during the month:

- C. E. Glassner, Boulder, Col., attached for \$513.—G. E. Egans, Joliet, Ill., confessed judgment \$550.—G. N. Hadley, Bedford, Iowa, burnt out, fully insured.—A. J. Mears & Son, Greenfield, Iowa, judgment \$22.—Rhodes & Hansen, closing out at auction.—P. P. Belt, Columbus, Kan., now Belt & Watt.—Chris. Halvorsen, Syracuse, Neb., mortgage \$325.—Levine & Co., N. Y. City, judgment \$335; F. R. Eaton, Olean, N. Y., assigned.—Harrison & Lieberman, Syracuse, N. Y., dissolved, J. B. Lieberman, continues.—C. Mauthe, Jr., Cincinnati, O., bill of sale for \$3,000.—W. H. Robinson & Son, Providence, R. I., W. A. Robinson, deceased.—N. D. Hyde & Co., W. T., closing out.—D. K. Cole, Kendall, Wis., moved to Woonsocket, Dak.—E. Fordsham & Son, San Francisco, Cal., application made to force into insolvency.—Geo. Rhering, Atlanta, Ga., chattel mortgage \$828.—G. Wickenburg, Oxford, Neb., sued for \$51.—Frank Conte, Talmage, Neb., chattel mortgage \$256.—O. B. Marsh & Son, Binghamton, N. Y., dissolved.—M. Lederer & Co., N. Y. City, judgment, \$378.—Jno. Wundorf, N. Y. City, assigned.—F. L. Schuster, Texarcana, Tex., burned out.—O. M. Kent, Newhall, Cal., burned out.—J. H. Voss, Ames, Iowa, removed to Boone.—C. Manthe, Davenport, Iowa, chattel mortgage, \$975.—Mrs. Rica Hart, mortgage, \$1,350.—S. R. Mace, Moulton, Iowa, now Mace & Berry.—John Schnitz, Parsons, Iowa, failed.—W. W. Larch, Louisville, Ky., sued for \$104.—S. M. Root, San Diego, Cal., sheriff appointed assignee.—Bitterman Bros., Evansville, Ind., now A. Bitterman.—S. E. Bolles, Detroit, Mich., chattel mortgage, \$350.—C. E. Furgerson, Stockton, Mo., now Furgerson & Hall.—Polley & Davis, Seward, Neb., now E. A. Polley.—G. H. Brandon & Co., Tullahoma, Tex., assigned.—J. P. Stevens & Co., Atlanta, Ga., J. C. Freeman, deceased.—T. J. Howard, Oregon, Ill., judgment \$320.—J. B. Starunjer, Tipton, Iowa, chattel mortgage for \$1,000.—Saintemne Dilot, N. Y. City, deceased.—J. J. Weist, Cincinnati, deceased.—F. J. Howard, Oregon, Ill., closed out by sheriff.—Bennett & Cook, Cadillac, Mich., attached.—W. A. Susswich, Duluth, Minn., assigned.—J. G. Jaeger, St. Louis, Mo., selling out.—W. F. Grassler, Williamsport, closing out by sheriff.

### "The Gem" as a Special Organ.

We clip the following from the *Monthly Union*, a paper devoted entirely to the interests of newspaper advertisers:

"Under the excellent management of D. M. Dickie, THE GEM, a neat-looking and lively paper published in this city in the interests of jewelers and kindred tradesmen, has secured a circulation already large and constantly increasing. THE GEM is bright and newsy in its special field, and well worthy of support."

The *Hermes* has commenced in its August number what it terms "Biographic of Great Men." Number one is Sir Rowland Hill. Number two we suppose will be Barnabas Bates, and number three to number — will be undoubtedly the late recipients of small postmaster-

ships all over the United States, and when their "biographic" are written the *Hermes* will publish something in the philatelic line.

The stamp counterfeiter is always on hand. The *Hermes* says that "there are more canceled stamps in circulation already," of the newly surcharged French colonies, stamps for Senegal, "than letters are sent from that country."

The Canadian *Philatelist* and the Toronto *Philatelic Journal*, have been made one by mutual consent of their respective publishers. They will represent Canadian philatelists under the name of the latter journal.

Watkins' Empire State *Philatelist* comes out in a new form for July. The cover has been discarded and the size of the page and type enlarged.

### THE LOCUST'S FATE.

A low locust sat in a high locust tree,  
And he sang to his mate, "Zee-zee, zee-zee;  
It's many a year since I've seen the bright sun;  
It's many a year since I've had any fun;  
And, my dear, if I don't paint everything red,

It will be zee-zee—  
Now you see, zee-zee,  
Because every green leaf in the country is dead"  
But a sparrow sat up in the same locust tree;  
And much oftener cussed than the locust was he.  
And he said to his mate, "There's a bug over there—  
Such a nice little morsel for a fond loving pair;  
Just wait here a minute, and I'll take the boy in.  
Now don't slip—chip-chip—  
Ain't he slip—chip-chip—?  
And when they were through there was left but a skin.

## G. B. WHEELER'S

FINE

# Watch & Clock

## OILS.

I am always on time. | I am all clogged up and out of gear.



I use G. B. Wheeler's Oil. | I have been using another brand.

FOR SALE BY ALL JOBBERS.

## A. M. CROUTER,

Dealer in Foreign Stamps for Philatelists,  
NO. 155 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

### STAMPS FOR SALE.

	Price.		Price.
Argentine Republic, 1862, 5c red, unused,	2c	Curaçao, 1873, 2½c green, used,	5c
" " " " " set of 3, " "	10c	" " " " " 5c rose, " "	4c
Belgium, 1884, 1c grey, " "	1c	" " " " " 10c blue, " "	5c
Bolivia, 1871, 5c black, " "	4c	" " " " " 25c orange, " "	5c
Bosnia, 1879, 1 kreuzer slate, " "	2c	Danish W. Indies, 1873, 1c red & green, unused,	4c
Brazil, 1866, 10 reis red, used,	2c	Danish W. Indies, 1876, 5c drab and blue, " "	10c
" " " " " 100 " green, " "	2c	Danube Steam Navigation Co., 10 soldi green, " "	8c
" " " " " 200 " black, " "	2c	Japan, 1876, "Imperial Japanese Post," 4 sen green, used,	4c
" " " " " 300 " lilac, " "	2c	Japan, 1876, "Japanese Empire Post," 5 sen brown, " "	2c
" " " " " 100 " green, " "	2c	Japan, 1876, "Japanese Empire Post," 10 sen blue, " "	4c
" " " " " 200 " black, " "	5c	Japan, 1880, 1 sen brown, used,	4c
" " " " " 1878, 50 " blue, " "	3c	La Guaira, 1869, ½ real, green, " "	8c
" " " " " 100 " green, " "	2c	Luxemburg, 1877, 1c brown, used,	2c
" " " " " 200 " black, " "	5c	" " " " " 2c black, " "	3c
" " " " " 1880, 200 " red-brown, " "	5c	" " " " " 10c grey, " "	2c
" " " " " 1882, 100 " olive, " "	4c	Mauritius, 1879, 2 cents brown, unused,	4c
British Guiana, 1876, 1c slate, " "	2c	" " " " " 4 cents orange, " "	6c
" " " " " 2c orange, " "	1c	Mexico, 1874, 5c brown, used,	3c
Brunswick, 1866, 1 groschen rose, unused,	1c	" " " " " 25c blue, " "	3c
Bulgaria, 1883, 3 st. orange, " "	3c		
Cape of Good Hope, 1 penny red, used,	1c		
" " " " " 4 pence green, " "	1c		
" " " " " 2 pence bistre, " "	2c		
Cashmere, 1878, 1 anna red, unused,	10c		
" " " " " 1880, 4 annas red, " "	50c		
Confederate States, 1863, 10c blue, " "	2c		

The above are a few of what I have in stock. Send stamp for price-list of Stamps. On all orders for stamps less than 50 cents send stamp for return. On all orders for coins of \$1 or over I will pay carriage. Send 15c for sample of copy of the "Empire City Philatelist."

**GEMS.**

Mr. Louis Neresheimer sailed for Europe in the steamer Ems on August 19.

See the new plastic dial advertised in our columns. This is the desideratum of the age.

Canoes and yachts with enameled sails are made into pins for ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. T. Le Boutillier, of Le Boutillier & Co., returned from his annual excursion abroad on the Gallia.

The knife edge bracelets are often set round with small gems, one or more fine stones being associated on the top.

Miller's Self Registering gauge is in the lead. It is the most perfect tool that has yet been invented for the purpose.

Mr. Emil Lehmann, of the firm of Waterman & Lehmann, was married August 8 to Miss Hilma Gast, of this city.

The latest thing out, "The Waterbury Watch and Chain, for ten cents." This has no connection with the "dummy watch."

The gold jewelry worn by ladies now-a-days owes its popularity in polite society to the fact of its being an art production.

Mr. A. J. Lewis, of the firm of George C. Shreve & Co., of San Francisco, arrived from Europe in the steamship Aurania.

Mr. Leo Wormser, New York representative of Julius King, was married in Louisville, Ky., July 15, to Miss Belle Rosenthal.

Link buttons are popular, and are made in great diversity of patterns. Often each link presents two distinct patterns.

The fish pins, simulating trout or other of the finny tribe, with jewels for eyes, while no longer new, continue to be more or less popular.

A very pretty and original scarf pin is a sextant, done in gold, and another a compass box, such as is snuggled into the binnacle, in silver.

A huge butterfly of jewels makes a popular pin, so does a half moon of diamonds with a colored pearl or ruby swinging from the centre.

Numbered with new silver pins are broken columns of silver representing in rich chasing antique scroll work with a gold medallion at one end.

The New Haven Clock company have opened a branch office at No. 21 Franklin street, Boston, for the convenience of the New England trade.

The Star Novelty Razor is a novelty in its way, and as a useful appendage to a man's wardrobe it is certain to take the place of the old time guillotine of our fathers.

Turk's head knots are made up into handsome earrings with a gem in the centre, and anchor earrings and pins, plain and with jewels, are exceedingly popular.

Mr. William Smith, of William Smith & Co., returned from Europe in the Ethiopia August 17 much improved in health. His trip abroad covered a period of three months.

Show cases are a necessity of the trade if you wish to display your goods to advantage. When you want one just look at our advertising columns and you will be enlightened.

When you are in search of new stones, or want old stones recut and reset, just send to Cars & Co., 34 John street, their stock is large and their workmanship is up to the standard.

Keys are an essential part of a jeweler's stock, and it is always policy to buy the best. Kendrick & Davis have a world-wide reputation, and their keys are for sale by all jobbers.

Mr. Landman, who for many years was connected with the firm of L. Hamell & Co., is now with the firm of S. F. Myers & Co., where his many friends can always find him.

When one thinks of the many degrees of sleeve buttons, he is apt to pause for a reply. The answer invariably comes "Le-ver, Marcy, to Providence, and there's the Acme!"

Dolphins, mermaids, sea monsters, fish, shells and seaweed are engraved, etched and applied in metal on silver background, showing usually what is termed water finish.

The Jeweler's Security Alliance has regular meetings on the second Friday of each month. A safe stamped with their seal is safe from the prying tools of burglars. Those who are not members

already, should become so at once. Their office is at 171 Broadway.

Different kinds of knots such as old salts are skilful in tying are made up out of gold cord, into clasps for bracelets and necklaces, the rest of which are worked to imitate cable chains or hawsers.

The Ohio Watch Tool company are situated in Piqua, Ohio, but their tools are kept in stock by the leading jobbers of the United States. If you cannot get what you want just write to headquarters for price list.

Fancy rings still hold a place in the fashionable world, as do seal rings. The latter, especially if engraved with a facsimile of the wearer's calligraphy, is considered quite the correct thing among both ladies and gentlemen.

The Hopkins' Watch Tool Co., have attained an enviable notoriety for the precision of their goods, and the more they are becoming known the better they are appreciated. Their lathes are having an unprecedented run at present.

In laying in your fall and winter stock of watches, rings, etc., be sure you always get the best. Max Freund & Co. have just issued their new price list, and if you have not already received one, just notify them before purchasing elsewhere.

Ludwig Lehman, who has just returned from a trip through Pennsylvania, reports business improving. He makes a specialty of jeweler's fancy boxes, and is prepared to attend to all orders intrusted to him, by mail or otherwise.

We had a pleasant visit the other day from Mr. Henry Kayton, of Baltimore. The old gentleman is hale and hearty, and reports business improving in the Monumental city. He thinks that we have now turned the corner in the upward drive, and that before long everything will be lively. He gave us his best wishes for our success.

**HUMOR OF THE DAY.**

"I catch on," was probably what the fish said when he took the baited hook. "He weighed five pounds," was probably the lie told by the fisherman.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Dude—"You love me then, Miss Lydia?" Lydia—"Love is perhaps somewhat too much to say. At least I have sympathy for you, because your face resembles so much that of my poor dead Fido."

Some Eastern poetess asks the conundrum: "Oh, where does beauty linger?" Our office hours are from eight to six; mornings, noons and evenings generally at home, or out walking with the family.—*Peck's Sun.*

Little Bess to gentleman caller: "You ain't black, are you, Mr. M—?" "Black, child?—why no, I should hope not. What made you think I was?" "Oh, nothin', 'cept pa said you was awful niggardly."—*Burlington Free Press.*

General Washington went fishing at least once. And on that occasion he caught a trout at least four inches long. While down at the corner grocery in the evening, after returning from his angling tour, he was asked how much the trout weighed, when he uttered those memorable words, viz.: "I cannot tell a lie. It weighed seventeen and a half pounds."

She'd a lovely little pug  
With a very ugly mug;  
And she nursed it, and she coddled it, and  
kissed it;  
She said it was so sweet  
It was good enough to eat;  
But, alas! one day it happened that she  
missed it.

She hunted everywhere,  
And she advertised, but ne'er  
Did she more set eyes upon that canine  
whiner:  
But at last she traced its fate,  
And found, cruel to relate,  
He'd been eaten by a laundryman of China.  
—*Boston Gazette.*

Barber (to customer in chair)—You're quite bald, sir.

Customer—Yep.

Barber—Young man, too?

Customer—Yep.

Barber—Wear your hat too much?

Customer—Nop.

Barber—Run in the family?

Customer—Nop.

Barber—Roots of the hair diseased?

Customer—Nop.

Barber—Fever?

Customer—Nop.

Barber—Er-wife?

Customer—Nop.

Barber (desperately)—What caused that baldness?

Customer—Barber's Preventive.—*New York Sun.*

**NOW READY!**

**ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF MONOGRAMS.**

A Collection of more than FIVE THOUSAND EXAMPLES of Two, Three and Four-Letter Combinations in the English, French, German and Antique Styles.



This is the most complete and comprehensive work ever published on this subject.

Complete in 130 Lithographic Plates. Size of Plates, 10x14.

PRICE IN PORTFOLIO, \$10.00.

**H. H. KAYTON, Sole Agent.**

Owing to many demands from the trade we are now prepared to furnish

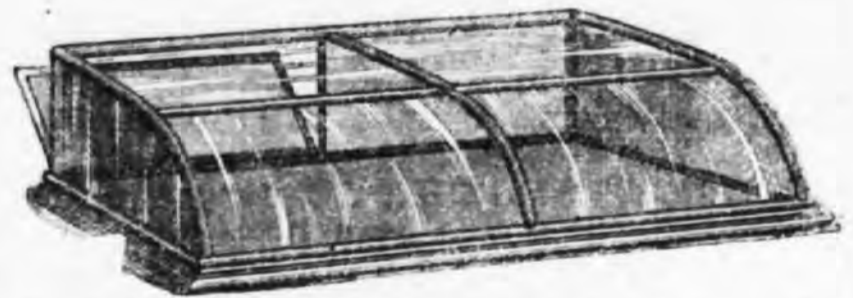
**DUMMY WATCHES,**

In Gilt or Nickle-Plate, in any quantities.



Price for Gilt, - - - \$4.50  
" " Nickle-Plated, - - - 5.50

These have two dials (paper) and are furnished in three sizes and styles.



We have also made arrangements with a first-class Show-Case manufacturer and will be pleased to attend to any orders intrusted to us in this line by our customers. Prices on application for style.

AGENT FOR

**DICKIE'S "IMPROVED WATCH BOOK,"**

—AND—

**"Francis' Engraving Machine."**

JOBBER AND IMPORTER OF

**WATCH MATERIALS, TOOLS**

AND ALL KINDS OF

**OPTICAL GOODS,**

**82 NASSAU STREET, New York.**



## THE PEERLESS Interchangeable Eye-Glass Frame.

This double-acting and mechanically adjusting frame fills a long-felt want. A frame that will adjust itself to any nose, from a pug to a first-class roman. Sits straight before the eyes, combining the excellencies of a spectacle with the advantages of an eye-glass, fits easily on the nose, avoiding the ordinary pinching usual among other makes of eye-glasses. This frame can be had only of the undersigned, who has control of the patent. Parties wishing a saleable and satisfactory frame or eye-glass will find in the PEERLESS just what is wanted. Their customers will exclaim "Eureka" when the eye glass is put on their nose, it being so easy fitting and satisfactory. Owing to the upper and lower slot in the spring it is self-adjusting and accounts for its easy adapting itself to the nose. These are now being made up in all varieties of frames, gold, silver, steel, nickle, rubber and Zylonite, and will interchange with my famous white, pink, blue and smoked crystal lenses.

**H. H. KAYTON, 82 Nassau St.**

## TO THE TRADE.

Our new price-list of American Watches, containing latest changes and additions, is now ready for distribution. SEND FOR ONE.

**MAX FREUND & CO.,**

8 Maiden Lane, New York.

## TO THE TRADE.

### THE CLAWSON PATENT EYE-GLASS HOOK,

In combination with THE EYE-GLASS CHAIN, is acknowledged to be the BEST, combining both strength and neatness, and as a practical EYE-GLASS HOOK has no superior. I hereby notify the trade that I have licensed

**MARTIN, COPELAND & CO.,**

No. 9 Maiden Lane, New York,

To manufacture these Hooks, and I shall prosecute any person or persons infringing on this patent. I shall continue to manufacture this Hook in connection with a full line of

**EYE-GLASS HOLDERS AND CHAINS,**

And I have also made arrangements with

**MR. S. M. GRISWOLD, 18 John St., N. Y.,**

Who will act as my agent, and will carry a full line of my goods.

**S. F. MERRITT, - Springfield, Mass.**

## Manufacturing Jewelers, Attention!



### Ruby and Sapphire Drawplates,

For Drawing Gold, Silver, Platinum, Brass, Copper and Soft Steel.

Owing to an increasing demand for these fine tools we have made arrangements to furnish them in the following sizes and at prices far below usually asked for the same articles elsewhere. We guarantee these plates to be equal to any in the market.

SIZE OF HOLE.	EACH.
.001.....	\$10.00
.002.....	7.50
.003.....	5.00
.004.....	3.50
.005 to .025.....	1.25
.021 & .022.....	1.50
.023 & .024.....	1.75
.025 & .026.....	2.00
.027 & .028.....	2.25
.029 & .030.....	2.50
.031 & .032.....	3.00
.033 & .034.....	3.50
.035 & .036.....	4.00
.037 & .038.....	4.50
.039 & .040.....	5.00

SPECIAL SIZES MADE.

Wire drawn below .005 requires intermediate plates owing to its want of tensile strength.

### JEWELS FOR ELECTRICAL, MATHEMATICAL AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Set and Turned-Down Balance Jewels and Endstones for American Watches.

#### JEWEL GAUGES.

Diamond-Charged Polishing Stones for Jewel Setting and Wheels.

PLAIN WATCHES JEWELLED IN ANY STYLE DESIRED.

Diamond and Sapphire Tools for all purposes.

ADDRESS

**Jewel Drawplate Co.,**

82 NASSAU STREET,

ROOM 6. NEW YORK CITY.

# THE OHIO WATCH TOOL CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

## LATHES,

AND SPECIAL TOOLS FOR JEWELERS' USE

FACTORY AT

**PIQUA, OHIO, U. S. A.**

Write for Prices and Catalogue.

MENTION "THE GEM."

## The Star Safety Razor.

PATENTED JUNE 15, 1890, AND FURTHER PATENTS APPLIED FOR.

A great invention, which renders shaving an easy and convenient luxury, and obviates all danger of cutting the face. Warranted to shave clean. Time and money saved. Delays in barber shops avoided. It is specially adapted to the aged and the young; and is indispensable to travelers by land and by sea; to miners and persons camping out; to the indolent and the luxurious; to the man who wants a quick shave, and him whose skin is too tender to admit of the application of the ordinary razor. Once used you will never be without it.



Price, \$2. Discount to the Trade.

**EDWARD G. EGGE, Agent,**

Manufacturer of Collar and Cuff Buttons and Agent for the Electric Novelty Scarf-Pin,  
95 & 97 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

STANDARD

## DUST-PROOF WATCH KEYS.

PATENTED SEPT. 1, 1874.

PATENTED AUG. 17, 1880.



FOR SALE BY THE TRADE.

## KENDRICK & DAVIS,

LEBANON, N. H.

## WM. F. NYE,

MANUFACTURER OF

## Watch, Clock and Chronometer Oils,

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.



Gaining in fifteen years by their merits alone the unqualified approval of the most critical Watch and Chronometer Makers in the United States, England, France and Germany, and in all this time not a syllable of complaint from any source to break the long list of testimonials as to its excellence.

In ordering goods advertised in this paper we ask as a favor to ourselves and advertisers that you will mention "Saw it in THE GEM."