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THE KEYSTONE

IN THE INTEREST OF THE JEWELRY TRADE

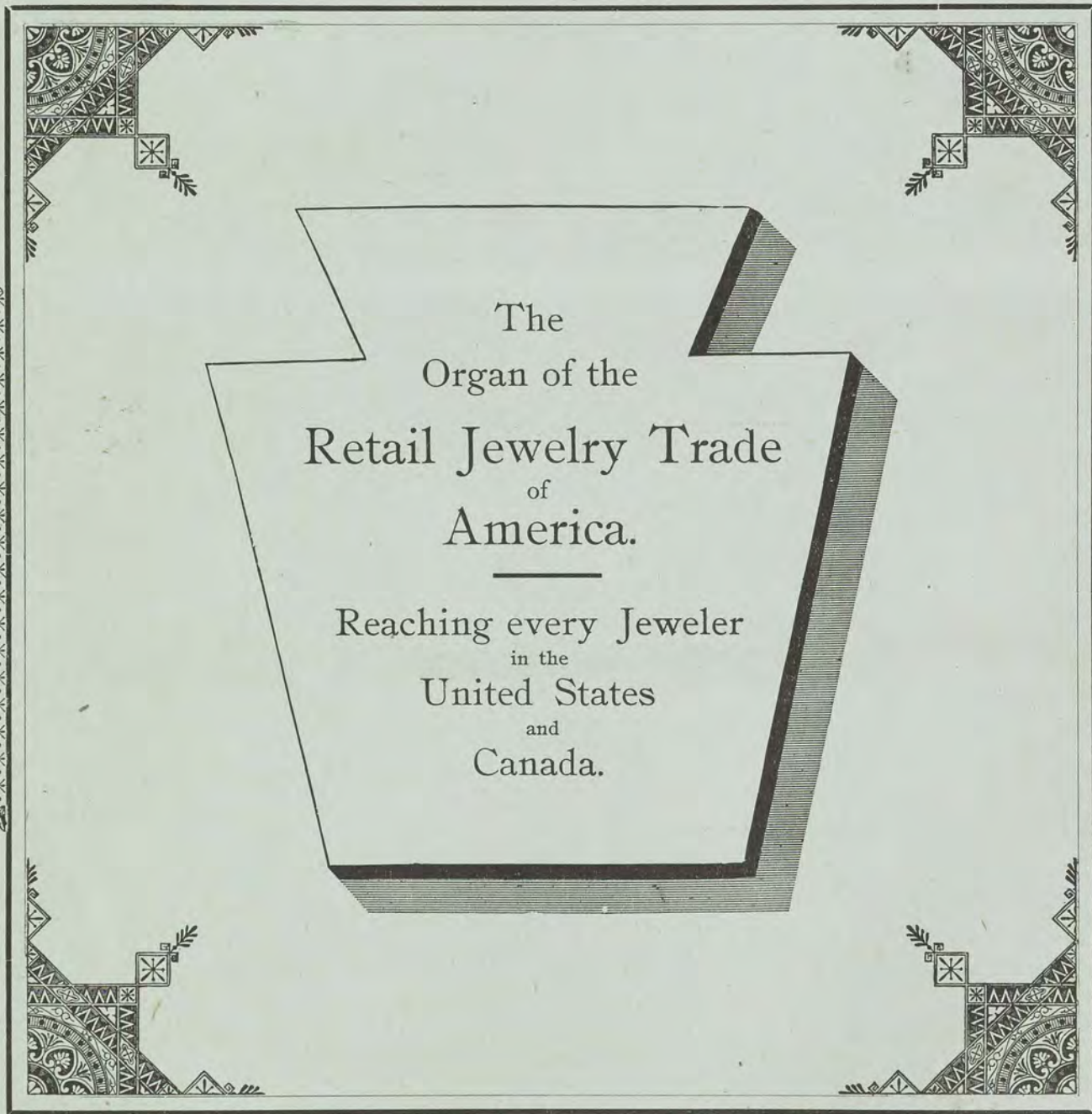
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ABBOTT'S patent
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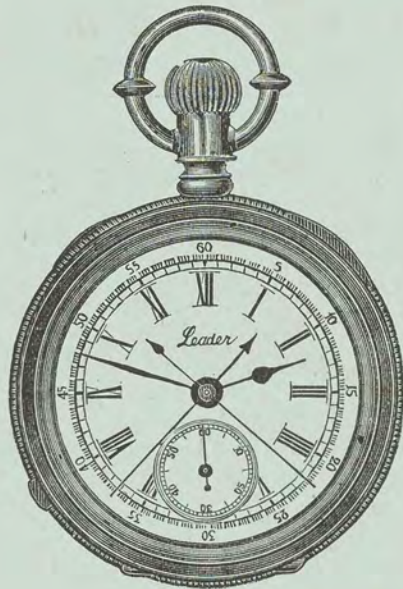
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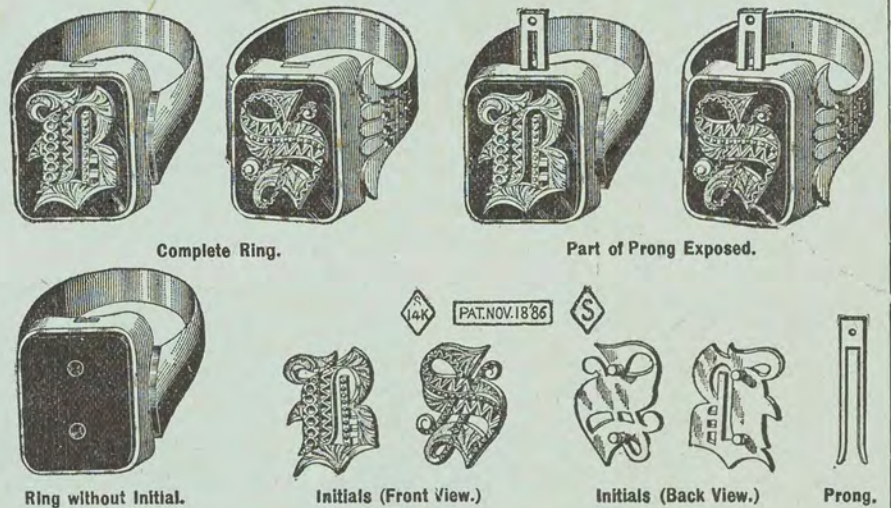
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THE KEYSTONE.

Volume 9.

Philadelphia, February, 1888.

Number 2.

WATCH-CASE MAKING.

One of the Flourishing Industries of the Quaker City.

MANUFACTORY AND THE MEN

Who Conduct the Business of the Keystone Watch Case Company. Their Business Methods and the Result.

AMONG the many manufacturing interests of this great industrial center there is no enterprise which has made such marvelous strides in commercial prosperity as the Keystone Watch Case Manufactory. Their immense buildings at Nineteenth and Brown streets, in the heart of the Fifteenth Ward, should be built on some hitherto occult system of construction, which would allow for constant supply of working space as it might be needed.

But this has been the repeated history of the concern since its reconstruction thirteen years ago, when Charles N. Thorpe bought out the business, which consisted in the manufacture of filled cases under what is now known as the James Boss patent. Thirteen men only were employed in a small room on the fifth floor of a dingy building on Chestnut street. The change of front, as soon as the business ability of the new owner began to be felt, was remarkable. His acquaintance with the jewelers of the country, extending over a decade, during which he had canvassed the leading towns in every State, and almost every Territory, became of instant and increasing value. The business doubled the first year, and the want of available working space compelled a change to the *Ledger* building, where by constantly adding additional space the young and vigorous concern was able to remain four years.

The remarkable growth of the business attracted the attention of the proprietor of the *Ledger*, and in January, 1880, he became a special partner. In the succeeding spring a site at Nineteenth and Brown Streets was secured, buildings suitable for the enterprise erected, and the removal of the new factory effected.

The new buildings were by many considered as too large, and they shook their heads as they criticised the wisdom of erecting such an immense factory. It was but five years only when there was a demand for more space, actually needed in order to manufacture goods to keep abreast of the increasing tide of orders. So it was that late in 1886 work was begun on a new building, which would add one-third more space for factory purposes, and provide suitable quarters for the general offices of the company, which work was completed late in 1887.

The new building, 80 feet long by 35 feet deep, and six stories in height, contains on the first floor the general offices

of the Keystone Watch Case Company, handsomely finished in hardwood, and fitted with modern appliances for comfort and convenience. The office of a large manufacturing concern is a pretty good barometer for the business atmosphere of the entire enterprise, so when one has marked the rapid movements of the score or more of clerks, male and female, who are busied at the books, or packing or receiving goods, or engaged in other matters of routine, he cannot but be impressed with the marvelous system which pervades this part of the manufactory. And in every department of the concern is the same spirit manifested. Each workman is on his work intent, and applies himself diligently during the working hours with as much apparent interest in it as the head of his department. This spirit is not only apparent but real, and is the result of one or two elements of management which it is the purpose of this article to bring out. The leading features of this management are thorough system, regular hours, prompt payment of wages, and considerate treatment of the men and women employed—for a large proportion of the work is done by female hands.

One instance of the considerate treatment the Keystone employes receive is perhaps that illustrated by the proceedings at the recent annual banquet, at which the officers of the company met the foremen of the various departments in the hall on the grounds of the company. It is so seldom that labor and capital meet together on equal terms around the social board, that here at least is an instance worth preserving for the benefit of the manufacturers of the country. Mr. Charles N. Thorpe, the president; Howard L. Roberts, the secretary and treasurer, and E. C. Chappatte, the superintendent, with the managers of the New York, Chicago and Pacific coast branches of the company were present, as were some sixty odd men, foremen of the various departments of the company's works.

After discussing a bountiful supper, the real business of the evening was introduced by Mr. Thorpe, who reviewed in detail the work of the past year, pointing out the errors made, and sketching rapidly the plans of the company for 1888. He said that a concern employing 700 hands was no small affair to manage, and it was a matter of great pride to him that no industrial establishment of similar character enjoyed a higher reputation for the style and quality of its product. He also said that it pleased him that he could see around him so many faces that were with him thirteen years ago when he began, and also that the majority of the new ones were young men who had begun as apprentices and worked their way to be the heads of their departments. He concluded his remarks by expressing his appreciation of the ever ready sympathy

and co-operation with which they had met his efforts, and asked for a continuance in the years to come.

Mr. Thorpe's remarks were listened to respectfully, and applauded to the echo. He was followed by Mr. Howard L. Roberts, the company's Secretary, who complimented the men on their efforts during the past year to build up the business of the concern by the care they took in the execution of their work. Continuing he said:

"As to the future, we must work together, thinking of the business of the company as though it were our own. Is this factory simply a treadmill wherein we seek to produce for ourselves sufficient food and clothing? Are we content with this? The answer to this I read in the faces of many of you, who have worked faithfully, lived soberly, and laid aside something for a possible rainy day. In 1878, while the business was in its infancy, the gentlemen at the head of it took the first step toward bettering the condition of their employes. Both of them looked upon their workmen not as servants paid so much money for so much work, but as fellow-creatures entitled to some thought outside of business. The result of this thought is the Art Workers' Building and Loan Association, through which many of you have secured your homes and accumulated savings. The Keystone Beneficial Society, the next step taken, has done a vast amount of good, more than many of you know, but may become aware should sickness overtake you. Over \$1,700 in benefits has been paid out, and the organization is on a sound financial basis.

"Next in line is the Keystone Co-operative Association, with its grocery and provision store in operation—now only five months open—your stock, on which you have received a dividend of five per cent., which indicates that as an enterprise it has become a success from the start. It is the creature of your own devising, and will continue to prosper in proportion to the patronage you give or secure for it.

"As most of you know, a scheme is now under way for the organization of a Mutual Insurance Company, by which, upon the payment of a certain sum monthly, a fund can be raised and a guarantee given that upon the death of a member a certain amount will be paid his family to relieve immediate necessities. In organizing and assisting in carrying out all these schemes the officers of the company have always been ready to assist in any way in their power, and are encouraged in this by the knowledge that you have seen and appreciated their efforts."

Remarks were then made by the managers of the New York and Western offices, and by the foremen of the various shops, all courteous in tone, and reflecting in no uncertain light the fact that this sort of treatment was bestowed on

men who appreciated the compliment of being consulted by their employers. After three hours of social pleasure the meeting closed. This little sketch is given as the best description of the tactics pursued by the Keystone Company to induce their employes to take a personal interest in the business from which they draw their livelihood, not measured by the amount of their salaries. It has proved a big success, and some well-posted people say that their method of treating their employes is the real secret of their prosperity. Who knows? —*Philadelphia Evening Call, January 9, 1888.*

ON and after April 1, 1888, the subscription price of the KEYSTONE will be FIFTY CENTS.

A CURIOUS WATCH DIAL.

A gentleman connected with the Illinois Watch Company has a wonderfully curious watch dial. Instead of Roman numerals to denote the hours there are eleven small but very distinct silhouette figures representing a man out with his dog for a day's sport. At 7 o'clock he is seen starting out with his gun and dog; at 8 o'clock he makes a shot; at 9 o'clock he has a sandhill crane which measures as long as himself; at 10 o'clock the man and his dog are scared at the sight of a jack rabbit which is sitting upon his hind legs with his big long ears raised above the bushes; at 11 o'clock the hunter takes a drink, and while in this attitude the dog sits in front of his master, with his nose pointing directly at the flask; at 12 o'clock the sportsman is seen sitting on a stump, and is eating a lunch—the dog is eyeing the piece of bread which the hunter has in his hand.

At 1 o'clock he starts out to finish the rest of the day, and so he takes his dog and fishing tackle and goes to the water; at 2 o'clock the dog, which is behind his master, has been caught with the hook by an attempt to throw in his line; at 3 o'clock he and the dog are all straightened out again, and the line is in the water, he has both hands on the pole, and his foot braced on a stump by the water's edge as though he had a tremendous bite; at 4 o'clock the man has got a big fish on his line, which has pulled him off his feet, and he falls on the dog and doubles him all up, but the man is holding fast to the pole, which is bent almost double; at 5 o'clock he is all straightened out again, his pole is thrown across his shoulder, and with his fish in the other hand he starts for home, the dog following behind with his head hanging down, being all tired out. The man's name is also painted in the centre of the dial in rustic letters. The dial reflects a great deal of credit upon the artist, Mr. Charles Geyer. The figure VI is superseded by the seconds.

TRAMP WATCHMAKER.

AIN'T no dude watchmaker, runnin' around the country with a \$2,500 set of tools looking for health and snap jobs, but just a poor devil fixing old clocks, or getting an old watch to brush out, and a brass broach to solder a jint on. I can't afford celluloid collars and cuffs and a gold collar button. I would no more dare to go into Ford's or Booth's here, to brace 'em for a job, than I would ask St. Peter to shine up his keys. No, sir! I go sneaking around the back streets, and wouldn't dream of laffin' at a poor sinner tryin' to earn somethin, even if he did 'nt have a Whitcomblathe and \$700 worth of attachments. Fur a fact, I don't feel much like laffin' at anybody. I rather gess the laff would be more on me than the other feller. You oughter see the kind of jobs I have offered me. It was only the other day I went in the back way of one of those little houses down by the falls, and all the way up to the back door, a crop-eared, sore-eyed, bull-dog follered me, sniffin' at my heels. I know them kind of dogs, and how to treat 'em. You must look at 'em, as if you had been acquainted with the hull family from blind puppys up, and you scorn 'em. Don't attempt any honey swoglin, no "good doggy" racket. Look 'em right in



the eye and walk strate up to the door as if you had a rite there, and nine times out of ten they will let you alone. Well, as I was sayin, I goes up the back way and finds a big Irish woman washin. Says I, "Good morning, ma'm, have you any clocks, watches, or jewelry you'd like to have repaired?"

Says she, "do you do sotherin'?"

"Yes," says I, thinking of some jewelry job. With that she steps into the house, and out she came with an old wash-boiler with the bottom half out and said:

"What will ye be asking to sother the bottom of this in for me?"

I told her I was not doin' that kind of work.

Said she, "didn't ye tell me you done sotherin'? And what is that but sotherin'? Git out of me place or I'll set the dog on ye, ye snaking thavin tramp, ye. Its only lookin about to find the way to rob the hoos, ye are."

I got out of that pretty lively, keepin' my wether eye on that dog, caus you know there ain't so mean a cur livin as won't take up a woman's fight for her.

But the kind of experience to make a feller bald-headed is to go to fixin' an old clock where there is a lot of children around. Of all the darned pranks they'll play—you had just or't to see 'em. From askin' questions to devilin' with the tools, they take the bakery, baker and all. Just let a boy,

seven or eight years old, see you cut the head off a sprig to pin a clock together, and as soon as you lay your cuttin pliers down that boy has 'em, and if he don't snip a pivot off of some of the wheels, its just because you are too cute for him. After I once use 'em where boys are about, I slip 'em into my hip pocket. One little feller stole 'em out of my pocket, and the first I saw he was goin for the end of the cat's tail—a great big, black Thomas H. cat, who I had been makin friends with, and was settin in a chair with his narrative hangin down between the slats of the back. As I was sayin', I just got a glimpse of the situation, when over goes the chair, down goes the boy, and the cat seemed for the moment to be very much attached to him. I never laffed as I did to see that little sinner goin through swimmin motions, and the old cat workin out his revenge on the settin down part of that boy.

I tell you a feller will find some of the funniest things in clocks, especially them with weights. Boxes of pills, tax receipts, and once I found a love letter tucked up in under the dial so as to stop the scape wheel, and this was the trouble with the clock. I pulled the *billy dux* out and commenced to see—well to read it. I was well brot up, but to miss readin' any luv letter which cum in my way, is a temptation I can't stand, any more than mother Eve could pippins. So I was wadin' in and readin': "Dear Mynervy, ever since I cum home with you after we was at Sary Elder's quiltin', and we stopped at—" Here I was interrupted by—well I should have told you about the situation before I commenced to tell about the luv letter. Well, it was at a farmer's, and the only persons about the house was the old woman and a kinder nice, black-eyed gal, I should judge to be about sweet sixteen or seventeen years old. I had the old clock flat on its back on the kitchen table, and I was proceedin' to make a dognosis—I think that is what the doctors call examin' a sick feller—of the old tickin' box, when I struck the letter stuck up back of the dial. Just as I commenced



to read, the old woman went out, and the girl looked to see what I was doin', and in an instant sashaded up to me with her face as red as a piney and said: "Young fellow, let me have that letter, that's mine."

"What will you give me for it?" was my impromptu remark.

"Oh! anything, don't let ma see it." Prompt payment is my motto, "C. O. D." is the way to do business. Well, she got the letter before "ma" came in, but I always felt as if I would like to know why and what for "Dear Mynervy" stopped on the way home

from Sary Elder's quiltin' party.

I send you some drawins I made with the pen, kinder illustratin' the pints, and if some of your artists can seize the idea and not ruin the picters, I think you can make somethin out of 'em.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1887.

SUCCESS OF THE MILLION-DOLLAR TELESCOPE.

The great refracting telescope of the Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton, Cal., is now in place, and had its first "official" trial on the evening of the 7th inst. The sky was clear and the weather cool. The big telescope was at first pointed at the nebula in the constellation Orion, which appeared to Messrs. Clark, Swazy, Keeler, and Floyd more magnificent than ever before. About 12 o'clock, Saturn was also observed with satisfaction. Only medium power was used, and the observation closed about midnight.

The size of the object glass is 36 inches. It is the most powerful telescope in the world. A magnifying power of 2,000 diameters, it is expected, can be employed on suitable objects. Applied to the moon it is believed the new telescope will show almost anything that has a bulk of say 300 feet square. If there are any such buildings on the moon as the capitol of the United States, or such works as the Brooklyn bridge, rivers or oceans with large vessels upon them, the great telescope will reveal the fact. But unless all previous observations are greatly at fault, no water, no atmosphere, no people exist on the moon like those of our globe. Much new and interesting knowledge may, however, be hoped for in respect to the moon and the heavenly bodies when the new instrument is fully worked.

A dispatch to the *N. Y. Herald* says that on the night of the 10th inst., at the Lick observatory the cold was so intense as to freeze the dome of the observatory and prevent easy observation. However, several short trials were made. The most important was by Captain Floyd and Professor Keeler, who saw the eight rings of Saturn clearly divided. Professor Keeler had an unexcelled view of a division of the outer ring of Saturn on the night of the 7th.

A few nights ago, Captain Floyd and others were looking at the constellation Orion, when he detected a little star in the trapezium which is in the sword of Orion. Mr. Clark, on looking, also said he saw the star. No star has ever before been seen in the trapezium.

Saturn and Neptune are the only planets that have been so far viewed, the other principal planets having not yet been in good position at a comfortable hour.—*Scientific American*.

MAKE IT RAIN WHEN YOU LIKE.

The remarkable powers and adaptability of the electric current to the uses of society have been further demonstrated by an invention which has at least the charm of novelty. This is nothing more nor less than a patent to open the windows of heaven at the will of man, and Michael Cahill, M. D., of San Francisco, is the inventor.

"I expect to see the sage brush deserts of Nebraska and Nevada under cultivation and affording pasturage for thousands of cattle in a few years," said the doctor.

"By what extraordinary means do you intend to tap the clouds and interfere with the laws of nature?" queried the reporter.

"Simply by a condenser or captive balloon and an electric cable placed wherever the rain is required. I have long believed that rain could be produced by artificial means, and I have worked at this hobby of mine for several years—ever since I left college, in fact. You see, first of all, vapor as it ascends, receives heat from the solar rays, which also impels it upward until restricted by the cold. The vesicles or dewdrops, being crowded together, become electrified and float on the air at an attitude of from 3,000 to 5,000 feet, and all that is required then to produce rain is to intercept the vesicles by artificial means. What I have invented is a condenser of peculiar shape and construction, and connected with the earth by an electric cable. Whenever the vesicle comes into contact with the condenser or current, they are broken up and the water forced to the ground with great rapidity. The rain will be produced by the law that causes condensation on a window pane. The surface of the glass is covered with microscopic points, and on becoming chilled the layer of air next it falls, allowing the vapor to flow on to the points and thence to the ground."

"You will require a gigantic balloon for such a purpose," was suggested.

"Oh, no. A condenser of about two hundred feet in diameter will bring down something like 25,000,000 gallons a day, and as much as would irrigate almost half of this State. The volume of water can be preserved or formed into rivers, whichever may be desired."

BOLD THIEVERY.

A clever gang of thieves has just been arrested at Paris, France. Some jewelers were astonished at the number and size of gold ingots offered for sale by a man of Spanish looks. Having informed the police, the gold merchant was arrested when trying to sell more of his wares. He gave the name of Castilla. The hotel where he had staid was visited and his mistress arrested. With her letters were found from a man called Garcia, who was also arrested. He had a letter from Castilla, signed with the latter's real name of Prado, and asking him to inform Prado's mistress in the South, going by the name of Comptess de Linska, of his arrest. That woman was also arrested. Finally one Andrez and his mistress Prodez were arrested. Prado and Marie Renaud had met at Bordeaux last summer. They went together to Royan les Bains. There they cleaned out a jeweler's shop, taking away \$1200 worth of goods. From there they worked their way northward toward Paris, Prado finally leaving the woman to continue rifling stores in the province while he hastened to the capital to get money for their booty. He joined partnership with the other crooks named above, and had all his jewelry melted down at various shops they pointed out. Then he proceeded selling the gold in the ingot.—*Chicago News*.

A CLOCK has been invented, which is warranted by its manufacturers to run for five years without either winding or regulation. The Belgian government placed one in a railway station in 1881, and it has kept perfect time ever since.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
JOBBER IN AMERICAN
WATCHES.Its Aims and Objects, and Benefits to the
Retail Trade.

MR. EDITOR: It is and has been stated so often by people in the trade and interested in the success of The National Association of Jobbers, that the retail jewelers are not fully posted in regard to the aims and objects of the Association. I, of course, have no authority to speak for its members, but feeling a great interest in the matter, I should like to call the attention of your readers to a few facts in regard to its benefits, etc.

In the first place it is a step towards putting an end to the promiscuous selling of watches to outside dealers. And this object alone ought to commend it to the hearty support of every jeweler in the land; for this has been a great evil and one that many jewelers have sought to remedy by organizations, etc.

In the next place, it puts all retailers on the same basis as buyers, and the benefit to be derived from this should be evident to all. For when Mr. A. is compelled to pay as much for his goods as Mr. B., it puts a stop to that ruining competition that has ruined the prospects of more than one jeweler. There can be no doubt of the great benefit of this, as any jeweler is always able to meet a competitor who buys at the same figure that he does. For this reason every jeweler should sustain the Association.

Again, it is certainly a most desirable thing for a jeweler to know that prices will be maintained. When he buys a bill of goods in March, the prices will be the same until the following March. As before the days of the Association, no jeweler knew how long his stock would be worth what he paid for it, and the loss by reductions of competing manufacturers cutting prices to the retail trade on stock in hand, has been something enormous, reaching into hundreds of thousands of dollars. Could it be computed, it would, I am sure, paralyze the trade, and convince the most obtuse, of the benefits of the Association, and cause them to resist strongly any attempts to break it up. It would, I think, put an end to that very bad practice on the part of retailers in encouraging some unprincipled jobbers to cut the prices of the Association, for you must remember that any jobber who offers in any way to violate the prices set by that organization is doing a very mean thing. He has joined in with several hundred honorable gentlemen in saying that he will not do this very thing, and has pledged his word and honor to that effect. The temporary gain you make by the sacrifice of his honor will in the end be more than offset by the disbanding of the Association and a return to old methods.

Therefore, if you wish to sustain prices, and the attempt of an honorable body of men to keep up the standard of the goods you sell; if you wish to prevent all under-handed cutting; if you wish to buy and sell your goods on the same basis as your neighbor, stand by and support the National Association of Jobbers, who are banded together to put a stop to the many evils you have complained of. If progress has been slower than you expect, remember it is the encouragement that is given to some of its unprincipled members that retards its accomplishment, as it is not only the

wish of the Association to bring all these things about, but it is their interest as well as yours.

Again, remember all of you, that if this is ever accomplished, it will only be by such an organization as this. Also, that if this attempt fails, it will make it all the more difficult to ever undertake it again. So I ask you all to think over this carefully, as it interests every person engaged in the manufacturing and selling of watches. It is of most vital importance, as it effects your business and through that your living. If you are in earnest in your complaints of the evils that have beset you, and wish to make money, buy as cheaply as your competitor and maintain prices. Sustain the National Association of Jobbers.

OBSERVER.

NEW YORK NOTES.

What "J. L. S." Knows of the Trade and
Traveling Men.

The limited partnership existing between Byron L. Strasburger and Louis Strasburger has expired, and a new co-partnership has been formed between Byron L. Strasburger and Louis Strasburger, under the name of Byron L. Strasburger & Co.

As before, the new firm will continue at the old stand, No. 15 Maiden Lane, New York. The name of Strasburger is so intimately connected with the watch business of New York, that the very name suggests watches and diamonds, and by fair and square dealing these people have established themselves among the trade as one of the best houses to deal with in the trade. The new firm intend pushing their business in the coming year, and to this end have placed a number of new men on the road with an elegant line of goods, which will no doubt be pleasant reading to their many friends in the trade.

Messrs. Roseman & Levy, 41 Maiden Lane, New York, are determined to push trade this year, although their trade during the past year has been very large, and especially for a new house. I do not know of any firm that has commenced business on the Lane in years past, that has come to the front more promptly than Roseman & Levy. The firm is however composed of two very energetic and intelligent gentlemen, who generally succeed in anything they undertake. As remarked above, they intend this year to push more to the front, and have added to their force of travelers, Messrs. F. B. Lewis and B. Rosenstock, two gentlemen well-known to their trade. They both started out with a fine stock of goods. In fact, Messrs. R. & L. let them buy just what they wanted, and as much of it. I am sure that with the stock these two gentlemen have selected, they will make good report of themselves, and add largely to the sales of Messrs. R. & L.

Messrs. C. G. Alford & Co., 200 Broadway, New York, are more than satisfied with three years trade, and although Mr. Alford had set a high mark for the year's sales, he passed the point early in the fall, and so had the best months of the year to make a higher figure. So flattering was the increase last year, that Mr. Alford is afraid to set a figure for the coming year, but has determined to buy a large line of goods and sail in, as remarked in a previous number. The success of this house is phenomenal,

and I can say truthfully is both deserved and earned.

Mr. John Steele represents this house in the South, and his sales during the past year were immense, but no more than one would expect of such a popular and clever salesman as Mr. Steele.

N. H. White, of 12 Maiden Lane, New York, reports a phenomenal year's business. But those who know Mr. White and his clever assistants, Messrs Huyler and Mason, and his popular travelers, Dewey, Evans and Dillingham, will not wonder at this.

The popular house of J. T. Scott & Co., No. 4 Maiden Lane, New York, are away up in the front rank, if not ahead in amount of sales. For the coming year, they are bound to be in the front rank or ahead of all. To bring this result about, they have several new travelers to their old force, and have sent them out with one of the largest and finest stock of goods that has ever been sent out of New York City. All will admit that the Scott boys are worthy descendants of their respected father, whose name for integrity and ability will be linked with Maiden Lane and the jewelry business as long as either lasts. I have no doubt that the names of Clem and Jimmy Scott will be as popular as was that of their father.

Messrs. Keller & Untermeyer have reason to be pleased with the year's sales in both goods of their own make and those they sell of other manufactures.

Messrs. Lowe, Hyman and Dorst started out with an immense line, and anyone who knows these people, who is engaged in the jewelry business, knows that this means big sales; as when these boys cannot sell goods, it is a very, very cold day, indeed.

The dissolution of the well-known house of Wheeler, Parsons & Hayes, will no doubt seem to many like the destroying of an old landmark. For more than forty years this house has been doing business on Maiden Lane, and many changes have taken place in that time. How many retail jewelers and competitors this house has seen rise and fall? I can safely say that every one of these forty years have added to the popularity of the house. Every one of these years have made it friends, and we know of no firm that stands better as an example to any firm that wishes to establish themselves in the respect and confidence of the trade.

The business will be continued by H. W. Wheeler, under the style of Hayden W. Wheeler & Co., and, as I understand, with very little change in the staff. This I consider very wise, and also forshadows very little change in the policy of the firm in their methods of doing business.

Messrs. Hayes and Parsons will carry into their retirement the respect of the entire jewelry trade of the country, both friends and competitors. I have no doubt but that at the meetings of the trade for business and social purposes, there will be many regrets at the absence of Henry Hayes, who has presided over so many meetings that it seems as if it was his right. I am sure I only voice the trade when I say it has always been pleasantly and impartially done. We wish these retiring gentlemen all the pleasures of life, that so long an honorable business career entitles them to.

To the new firm I am sure the KEYSTONE extends its most earnest wishes

for its success and prosperity, and to these ex-firms your New York correspondent adds his wishes for the same, and also to every one connected with the house, as he can truthfully say in several years acquaintance, he has never met a more genial, clever and gentlemanly force of men, than is to be found in the house of Hayden W. Wheeler & Co.

A. Peabody & Co., 182 & 184 Broadway, New York.

Dear Sir: It affords me great pleasure to notify you that I have associated myself with my father in the wholesale watch and loose diamond business, under the firm name of A. Peabody & Co., at 182 and 184 Broadway.

In thanking you kindly for our pleasant business relations of the past, when you were pleased to bestow upon me at all times a liberal share of your esteemed patronage, may I hope to receive from you hereafter a continuance of the same favor, as I shall do all within my power to merit your approbation.

Very sincerely yours,

A. Peabody.

The above circular was sent out in January to the trade and will, I am sure, please the many friends of Mr. Peabody. I have known this young gentleman for a number of years, and feel confident that he is possessed of all the necessary qualifications that go to make a successful business man, and this confidence is shared by all who are acquainted with him. He has selected a fine stock to start out with. His stock of diamonds is among the finest that leave New York. And among his stock are some gems that will delight the eye of all who see it.

The traveler's brigade of Messrs. Lissauer & Sondheim, whose pictures will be found on another page, were all in during the past month, enjoying a well deserved rest. Their sales during the past year were something enormous, and it would be difficult to tell whose were the largest. This is truly a case where all are equal, and shows the wisdom of Messrs. L. & S., in selecting this body of men. This year, each one of them starts out with a determination to do better, and so their trade might as well be prepared to buy, for when these gentleman make up their minds to sell goods, some one has got to buy.

THE first experience of a millionaire merchant of Philadelphia on his arrival in this country aptly illustrates what push can accomplish. When he stepped ashore from the sailing vessel he said, 'I was without money or friends. I spoke to a man on the wharf, and asked what to do. He replied, 'Work, young man. Have you any motto?' 'No,' I said. 'What do you mean?' He said, 'Every man must have a motto. Now think of one. Go out and hunt for work.'

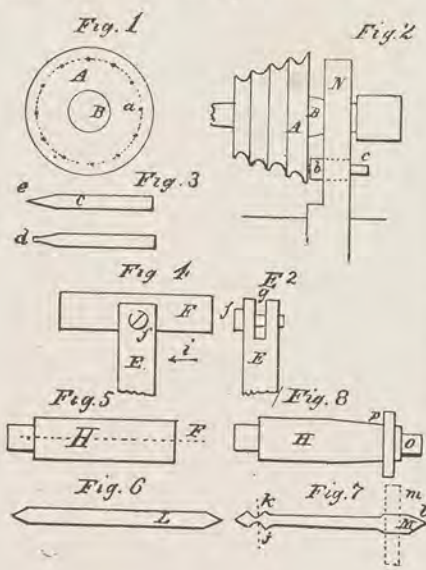
'I started, thinking of a motto. As I walked along the street, I saw painted on a door the word 'Push.' I said, 'That shall be my motto.' I did push at that door, and entered an office. I was asked what I wanted. I said, 'Work; and the word on your door gave me not only a motto, but confidence.'

'My manner pleased the man. He asked me many questions, all of which were answered promptly. He said at last, 'I want a boy of 'push,' and as you have adopted that for your motto, I will try you.'

'He did. My success followed, and the motto that made my fortune will make that of others.'

THE BOW LATHE.

BEFORE describing the method of setting jewels for balance holes, I beg to say a few words in addition to what was said in January KEYSTONE in regard to making a split chuck from large brass wire. It was mentioned as important that the splits should be equidistant, and the hole drilled properly. To realize these conditions, we will continue the subject a little farther, and then take up the jewel setting. All American lathes have an arrangement for holding the spindle in position, while winding arbors are squared. It consists of a series of holes in the pulley, in which a pin is pushed. Let us add this to our live spindle. In Fig. 2, at *A*, is shown the pulley and *B* the spindle; *N*, the inner bearing, shown also at *N*, in Figs. 5 and 7, December number. This support is too far away from the pulley *A* to afford perfect security for a holding pin or bolt. Con-



sequently, we insert a strong brass bush *b*, extending as near to the pulley as it can and not touch. Through the centre of this we drill and fit a pin. All that is needed of the pin *d*, is to fit the hole in *b* properly, and is simply a piece of Stubs wire pointed at the end and tempered. The form is shown at *c*, Fig. 3. We place the parts together as shown in Fig. 2, and press on the square end of *c* slowly revolving the pulley *A*, and by the sharp point (shown at *e*, Fig. 3.) produce the circle *a*, Fig. 1. We next with a fine pointed pair of dividers, divide the circle *a* into first six, then twelve spaces as shown. The point *e*, Fig. 3, is used to deepen the divider marks, and finally the spaces drilled in a little way to admit a point like *d*, and hold the pulley *A* securely. These divisions on *a* are of course not perfect, but they will answer for the present purpose, and also for squaring winding arbors and the like. Now for dividing our chucks. Procure a piece of brass wire, which will just go into the hole where the tool rest goes; in one end of this saw or file a slot as shown at *g*, Fig. 4. Fit a screw as shown at *f*. Into *g* goes a short piece of thin sheet brass as shown at *F*; this piece is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch wide and one inch long, and about 1-24th of an inch thick. Diagram *E* is the same as Fig. 4, seen in the direction of the arrow *i*. The upper edge of *F* is filed to a knife edge. We place *E* in the piece which holds the tool rest, and it is placed beside the chuck we wish to divide. Suppose we wish to divide a chuck as shown at *H*, Fig. 5, we place the chuck *H* in the lathe spindle and bring up the piece of thin brass *F* beside it. As *F* is clamped by the screw *f*, it

can be tilted until the edge corresponds to the axis of the chuck. The edge of *F* is now supposed to correspond to the dotted line *F*, Fig. 5. We slip the piece *c* into one of the divisions on *A*, and with a fine point rule a line on *H*, which exactly corresponds to its axis; we move the pulley *A* around four spaces and rule another line; move *A* again four spaces and rule another line. We have now our chuck divided in three equal parts, and fine correct lines to saw by. The sawing is done as directed in former article. It may be well to say a few words about drilling the hole in *H*, for receiving the wire for setting jewels. To secure the accuracy to which these chucks can be made, it is absolutely necessary the hole in *H* should be exactly on the axis. All drills are best turned. Select a piece of Stubs steel wire a little larger than you wish the hole in *H*, and about two inches long. Point both ends as shown at *L*, Fig. 6, and put it in your lathe and turn to the shape shown at *M* in Fig. 7. The end at *j* is for the drill, and broken off after turning as small as possible on the line *k*. The next operation is to file flat and point, being careful to let the turned cone guide you in making the point to keep it correct. After the drill is hardened, the chuck *H* is carefully centered to receive the drill. When drilling the point *l* is inserted into a centre placed on the lathe bar at the opposite end to the live spindle and chuck. An old pulley or some device for holding the drill from turning is placed at *m*, and as the drilling proceeds this button is turned slowly. This course tends to secure accuracy. The chuck *H* is drilled before it is split, also the taper where the collar *p* goes is turned before splitting with the saw as directed in former article. The completed chuck is shown at Fig. 8, *O* representing the wire which is to be used for setting jewels. As described in January KEYSTONE, it (*O*) is about one inch long and $\frac{1}{8}$ in diameter. I will stop speaking of jewel setting for a moment, to say such chucks as shown in Fig. 8 should be made in a series grasping from this size down to one-sixteenth. A description of a chuck of this principle grasping down to nothing will be given very soon. After the wire *O* is placed as shown in Fig. 8, it is carefully centered, and a small hole drilled into the end to act as a centre. Now for the details of setting a jewel. Let us first consider what constitutes a good jewel, because we have them of all prices and qualities, from fine, to abominably bad.

ON and after April 1, 1888, the subscription price of the KEYSTONE will be FIFTY CENTS.

ON the Czarina's fortieth birthday anniversary, November 26, last, the Czar gave her a necklace composed of forty emeralds. In order to select forty stones of perfection and sufficient size, Russian agents had been engaged for nine months in traveling to all the great European cities in search of emeralds. The Czar's purpose had to be kept a profound secret since if it had been known that so great a potentate was in want of so many emeralds the price would have risen to a prodigious height. The Czarina, a correspondent says, although she possesses a more splendid collection of jewels than any European sovereign, was so delighted at this unexpected addition to them that she danced around the salon like a child, with the necklace in her hand.

OUR WORKSHOP.

"WORKMAN" would like to know how to harden brass after heating as in hard soldering. Hammering or burnishing will harden wire, also twisting, as for instance in a pin-tong, after soldering on a joint. Take the pin-tong in a pin-vice above where it has been softened by heating, and seize the pin-tong by the joint with a pair of pliers, twist the pin-tong back and forth and it will soon harden—about half a dozen times will do it.

"BUSINESS" asks how to make a good soldering fluid without muriatic acid and zinc? Some recommend chloride of zinc and alcohol, but this is only another name for muriate of zinc. There can not be a better fluid than muriate of zinc, only wash clean with soap and water adding a little ammonia. Before zinc and muriatic acid was used, workmen used *Sal ammoniac* to make soft solder flow on iron. This substance is muriatic acid and ammonia.

"SUBSCRIBER" desires to know how to clean silverware when stained. Trade journals from time to time give receipts for doing this kind of work, but so far nothing has been found equal to a fresh solution of cyanide of potassium, in the proportion of one oz. of cyanide to one quart of water. Wash well, when the polish can be restored by using almost any of the compounds sold for cleaning silverware. Avoid washing after a good polish is obtained, as it leaves a blue look to silver.

"READER" asks how to remove little plugs of steel which have accidentally broken off in the holes. Such plugs seldom get in if one uses due care. If the plug protrudes from the lower side, it can generally be turned out by taking hold of it with a long-nosed pin-slide. When drilling is resorted to, the drill should be as large as can be used and be sure it will not touch the thread. After the hole is through the plug, a square broach can be forced in the drilled hole and gently turned, when as a usual thing the plug will turn out. The best screw plates have side notches. With these a fine saw will split the plug, when it can readily be removed.

"CLINTON" desires to know about amber, its origin, value, and how to determine if genuine. The origin is hard to determine, some asserting it to be of vegetable production, others asserting it to be a mineral product. The probability is it is a product of the coal formation. The value of amber has much fallen off of late years. Constantinople was undoubtedly the best market for fine specimens. The Baltic Sea produces much the greater portion of this commodity. The finest imitation of this substance is celluloid. Shavings cut from amber and burned detects the genuine, as the real amber does not burn very readily, while the celluloid imitation burns with great ease.

"ANXIOUS TO KNOW" wishes the KEYSTONE to tell him how to refine small quantities of old gold like scraps and filings. The best way is to pick out all the scraps large enough to seize with the tweezers and place by themselves. Next remove all steel and iron filings by running a steel magnet through the filings in every direction, carefully removing the steel filings after

every three or four passages. Soft solder is the great bane of gold filings, as every repairing jeweler has to use it more or less, and it gets into the filings and renders the gold brittle and unworkable. Make a solution of one ounce of muriatic acid and one drachm of crocus, shake well, take one part of this mixture and add four parts of boiling water, and put the filings in keeping the mixture boiling hot for fifteen or twenty minutes. A tea cup set in a tin cup of boiling water is a cheap vessel to use the mixture in, as no metal cup will answer. Wash the filings and melt in a crucible with saltpeter, common salt and borax. Re-melt, using *sal ammoniac* and fine charcoal as a flux.

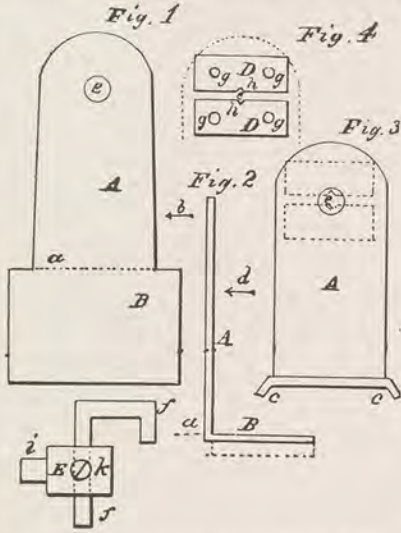
"WISCONSIN" asks for information in regard to cleaning watches with cyanide of Potassium, saying he had heard the factories use it. For gilded movements where the gilding is good yet cyanide is not the article. For the train wheels of Swiss watches that are stained, cyanide acts like a charm. A solution of cyanide, one ounce to the quart. The better way is to break the cyanide into about four lumps, or divide it so there are four parts, and add one of these parts to one half pint of water in a small glass fruit jar. The remainder of the cyanide should be put into a large open mouth vial for making other solutions, as the solution does not act well after standing a length of time. Clocks should always be taken apart when cleaned. Nothing cleans a clock well when together. Where a clock is not badly worn and too dirty, it can be cleaned to a certain extent by putting on a liberal supply of oil to all the pivots and removing the verge, let the train run down rapidly. Wipe off all the oil you can conveniently, using a bit of wrapping yarn looped over the pivot on the inside of the plate for cleaning the shoulder and removing the gummy oil on that side of the plate. The pallets and scape wheel are wiped as clean as possible, and the scape wheel teeth pushed into pith by dabbing the pith against them. The whole of this process is, to add an excess of oil to the hoies and pivots, and by running down the train, mixing the old dirty gummy oil with the fresh; then removing as much of the oil as possible, leaving a fair supply of the decently clean and fresh oil for lubricating purposes. In all probability, a Yankee clock will run for a year or two after such treatment. The only objection to advising such a course is that it leads to bad habits. The writer of this has a clock in his kitchen, which for 15 years has had no other cleaning. It is a cheap one day affair. I also have an eight day clock in my dining-room, which for six years has had the same treatment, and dozens of others to my knowledge has been kept going by the same process. My department has been with watches for many years, except a general charge of all clock repairs, and know that in most cases, (seven out of eight) will answer quite as well as the bother of taking down. But as remarked above, it begets bad habits. If you have a boy doing your clock work, make him take all clocks apart and offer a prize for his learning to take a striking clock apart and putting it together correctly in ten minutes. Give him two dollars if he will accomplish this feat successfully, with the different makes of clocks and my word for it, it will be twenty dollars in your pocket in less than a year.

CLOCKS.

ALL the parts of Yankee clocks are protected by a coat of lacer, made by dissolving shellac in alcohol. The lacer is what is called a dip lacer, that is, the article to be coated is dipped in the solution of shellac and alcohol. There are various receipts for preparing lacer, but the basis of all is a solution of gum shellac in alcohol or methyle: the latter being a spirit distilled from wood, and comes at about half the price of alcohol. Various coloring matters are added to give the lacer more of a red or golden hue. The colors used for this purpose, are generally gum resins. For heightening yellow lacers, gamboge or aloes is used; for giving a red tinge, dragon's blood. At the present time, various aniline colors are employed. In such cases, if the color is to be a delicate red, bleached shellac is employed. All aniline colors fade rapidly, and generally are only used for lacer to decorate toys. For clock work, the ordinary shellac is dissolved in alcohol or methyle; to this is added a little gamboge or aloes to darken the color of the lacer. The lacer is prepared quite thin, as all the pieces are to be dipped and not coated with a brush. The dipping requires some practice to prevent the lacer from getting into drops in corners and crevices. This can generally be avoided by giving the parts a quick flirt at the instant it is removed from the lacer. To prepare brass for lacering, it is dipped into ordinary Aquafortis of the shops, and instantly removed and washed with an abundance of water and dried in hot sawdust. This of course cannot be done after the iron or steel parts are attached. Lacering pendulum balls, which have a polished look, is done with a soft camel's hair brush; the ball is polished to a mirror polish, and then heated up as hot as one can just bear to hold in the hand. Then the lacer is then applied with the soft camel's hair pencil referred to above. Very little can be done in restoring movements on which the lacering has been injured.

Pivoting is something not often needed in Yankee clocks, but still it is one which will come to all of us some time. With an American lathe it is about as disagreeable a job as one can have, as there is no way to make the split chuck grasp the wheel arbor. The best tool is a cheap affair, precisely in principle like the so-called back rest used by machinists. To make one, procure some heavy (No. 12) sheet brass, and cut it so it will be shaped as shown at *A*, Fig. 1. The lathe the writer uses is a Whitcomb 1 1/2, and we will in making the tool suppose it to be this size and make of lathe, because all American lathes are about the same shape. The piece of brass shown at *A*, Fig. 1, is 3 3/4 inches long. The other proportions can easily be determined, as the cut is exactly half the size. After the piece is cut out as shown at *A*, Fig. 1, it is put in a heavy vice and bent to a right angle on the dotted line *a*. It will now look, when seen in the direction of the arrow *b*, as shown at *A*, Fig. 2. The part at *B* is to rest on the bed of the lathe; and to give this security we bend the ends of the part *B* downward as shown at *c c*, Fig. 3, which is a view of Fig. 2, seen in the direction of the arrow *d*. The bent down pieces *c, c* serve to make the tool "line up." We next drill a hole through *A* at *e*, to

correspond to the centre of the lathe. We next provide two pieces of thin brass about No. 20 or 24. These pieces are one inch long and 3/8 wide, and shaped as shown at Fig. 4. The dotted outline shows the shape of *AA*. These pieces are attached to *A* by means of four screws going through the holes *g*. These holes are made large for the screws so the pieces *D*, can be adjusted to correspond to the centre of the lathe. The screws passing through *g*, should have thin steel washers between the heads and *D*. They



should also be large enough to hold the pieces *D* securely. One-eighth of an inch in diameter will be about the right size. There should now be a chuck provided exactly like a wax chuck, except it has a hole drilled through it at right angles to the axis of the lathe. This hole should be about one-eighth of an inch in diameter. Such a chuck is shown at *E*, Fig. 5, and the bent wire *f*, passed through the holes just mentioned above, and is held in place by the set screw *h*. The set screw *u* should also be about one-eighth of an inch in diameter. For causing the wheel arbor to revolve, a large size, common split or screw collet is attached to the wheel arbor which is to be pivoted. The entire description of attachment will be too long for this number of the KEYSTONE, consequently it will have to be continued to next issue. I earnestly hope every reader, having an American lathe, will make such a back rest, as they are invaluable. One made as described, will do all the work of a more expensive one.

THE first striking clock was imported into Europe by the Persians about the year A. D. 800. It was brought as a present to Charlemagne from Abdella, King of Persia, by two monks of Jerusalem.

GENERAL A. G. GREENWOOD, (says Mr. G. F. Kuntz,) recently called my attention to a nugget of native silver weighing 606 1/2 ounces troy, one of sixty that have been found at the Greenwood group of mines in the State of Michoacan, Mexico.

The other nuggets weighed from one to thirty-five pounds each. The large nugget is entirely worn except in cavities, where some of the crystals are rounded and the form is still visible. It is almost pure silver, scarcely a trace of any gangue rock being discernible. This specimen was found on the surface, and in its original state is said to have weighed twelve pounds more. It is one of the most remarkable nuggets of silver ever found. The geological formation is a limestone with outcroppings of limonite.—*Scientific American*.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CLOCK.

Another great clock has been added to the horological wonders of the world—a piece of mechanism that will vie with the elaborate marvel of Strasburg Cathedral, and put the processional curiosity of Berne Tower in the shade. The latest effort of the renowned Christian Martin, of Villigen, in the Black Forest is said in its way, to surpass anything of the kind yet attempted. It is three and a half metres high, two and three-quarters broad, and shows the seconds, minutes, quarter hours, days, weeks, months, the four seasons, the years, the leap years, until the last sound of the year 999,999 of the Christian Era.

Moreover, it tells on its face the correct time for various latitudes, together with the phases of the moon and a variety of useful information generally confined to the pages of an almanac.

It also contains a vast number of working figures representing the life of man, the creed of Christendom, and the ancient Pagan and Teutonic Mythologies. Sixty separate and individualized statuettes strike the sixty minutes. Death is represented, as in Holbein's famous dance, in the form of a skeleton. In another part appear the Twelve Apostles, the seven ages of man modeled after the description of Shakespeare, the four seasons, the twelve signs of the Zodiac, and so on.

During the night time a watchman sallies forth and blows the hour upon his horn, while at sunrise, chanticleer appears and crows lustily. The cuckoo also calls, but only once a year—on the first day in spring. Besides the figures there is a whole series of movable figures in enamel, exhibiting in succession the seven days of creation and the fourteen stations of the Cross. At a certain hour a little sacristan rings a bell in the spire, and kneels down and folds his hands as if in prayer; and, above all, the music works are said to have a sweet and delicious flute-like tone.—*Exchange*.

ON and after April 1, 1888, the subscription price of the KEYSTONE will be FIFTY CENTS.

ONE of the leading Philadelphia millionaire merchants, recently spoke as follows about advertising:

"I never in my life used such a thing as a poster, or dodger or hand-bill. My plan for fifteen years has been to buy so much space in a newspaper and fill it up with what I wanted. I would not give an advertisement in a newspaper of 500 circulation for 5,000 dodgers or posters. If I wanted to sell cheap jewelry or run a gambling scheme I might use posters, but I would not insult a decent reading public with hand-bills. The class of people who read such things are poor material to look to for support in mercantile affairs. I deal directly with the publisher. I say to him: 'How long will you let me run a column of matter through your paper for \$100 or \$500?' as the case may be. I let him do the figuring, and if I think he is not trying to take more than his share I give him the copy. I lay aside the profits on a particular line of goods for advertising purposes. The first year I laid aside \$3,000; last year I laid aside and spent \$40,000. I have done better this year, and shall increase that sum as the profits warrant it. I owe my success to the newspapers, and to them I shall freely give a certain profit of my yearly business."

THE OLDEST WATCH-KEY IN THE WORLD.

Mr. J. H. Johnston, a New York jeweler, is the owner of what is undoubtedly the oldest watch-key and seal in the world, and the story of how it was found is almost as interesting as the key itself. Here is what he says of this unique curio:



"While I was in Florence, Italy, last year, it was my habit during the few days spent there, to rise very early and go to 5 o'clock mass in one church, 6 o'clock mass in another, and 7 o'clock another, thus visiting all the churches of interest in a short time. One morning, close by one of the churches in the neighborhood of the De Medici Chapel, I passed a sidewalk 'shop'—only a show case filled with curious and antique articles—and half hidden in the midst of this medley I noticed an old key. On asking to be allowed to examine it, the woman in charge took it out very carefully and clasping it in both hands, exclaimed:

"Ah, this is a treasure! I asked why, and she replied: 'Because it belonged to Lorenzo the Magnificent.'

"Taking it from her hand I opened the key, and sure enough, there was the seal of the De Medicis, the famous six pills given them in derision by the reigning Pope when the family asked for a coat-of-arms, because they had made their wealth as apothecaries. In a later century a branch of the family cut the six pills in half and used them as a sign that they were money-lenders, and later on the three pills evolved into the present sign of three balls seen over every pawnbroker's shop in the world. I bought the key for thirty francs (\$6) and taking it to the largest dealer in antiquities showed it to him, and the way his eyes snapped convinced me that I had indeed found a treasure, and within the next three months I showed it to more than two hundred antiquarians, not one of whom cast a shadow of doubt upon its genuineness.

"At the British Museum in London I asked to see the superintendent and was ushered into his room. Placing the key in his hands without saying a word, he examined it carefully, and asked where I got it. I told him briefly, and then, inspecting it critically with a glass, he said: 'Well, this is a remarkable find.' While in London I consulted a cyclopaedia and found that the old Florentine lady was in error on one point, that it was Cosmo de Medici and not Lorenzo, who was represented on the key. The date proves it; Cosmo was born in 1498 and died in 1564 (the year in which Shakespeare was born) and the date on the key, 1555, settles it."

ON THE WING.

MAN traveling around through the country, especially when his presence is announced by the KEYSTONE, has the next thing to a nomination for the Presidency; and I really expect to divide the honor about equally with such candidates during the coming summer and fall. But I shall certainly have a decided advantage in one way, because my summer of popularity will not end in a winter of disappointment, as undoubtedly must be the case with at least one of the aspirants. Don't let my readers imagine for a moment I am getting vain about such letters as the KEYSTONE publish, like the one from Roberts & Ramsay. No, gentlemen, my grandmother tried that on me, and all the neighbors said she would spoil me, but my natural bent of disposition raised me above any debasing influence, for when the dear old woman praised me I endeavored to make myself worthy of her favorable sentiments. And so with you, my dear readers, I will strive to merit your favor.

You will notice by my date that I have arrived in Dashburg. This is certainly the most favored region I have ever seen; everybody is rich, and no one has to labor except as a pastime. Even watchmakers are not obliged to work. All they do is to sit in their place of business, sell their goods; count their money, and flirt with the ladies. Everybody carries gold watches, but as there is no hard labor done, it is seldom any repairs are needed. All that is required is to clean them, which is effected almost instantly by placing them, with the case open, in a vessel of double distilled and rectified *pan-the-ben-zolium*.^{*} After the watch is properly placed, the vessel is given a rapid rotary motion, when the centrifugal action of the *panthe*, as the cleansing medium is familiarly termed, does the work, or perhaps it would be better form to say effects the cleansing. The centrifugal force of the machine is also applied to perfectly free the movement of all the surplus *panthe*, after which it is oiled and ready for delivery. Even the oiling is done on a new method, and perfumed to suit the taste of the owner; as was exemplified by a young lady coming into Tempus, Fugit & Co's., while I was visiting them. Young Algernon Von Tempus, son of the senior member of the firm, waited on her. I learned afterward her name was Miss Maud Gushington, daughter of the Hon. Geo. W. Gushington, banker and broker. She was elegantly dressed, very pretty and very "chic." I mentioned above about the young lady coming in, but I must positively describe, or try, her entrance. Walking, especially entering any place, is an art as much as dancing, and this young lady had the "act" down fine. No one except the initiated would have dreamed that every step was studied as much as a "*pas de zephyr*" in a French ballet. Miss Gushington, at any rate was very pretty, and her face in profile was exquisite; she had too, beautifully rounded shoulders, and more, these attractions were entirely and completely known to the lady. She also knew that Mr. Algernon (age 22,) was always in the back office at this time of day, or it is probable Miss Gushington would not have modulated her movements so temptingly. I hardly

^{*}As far as I could determine this long named fluid was only benzine in disguise.

like to use this word, but I can scarcely find one which will so well express the incentive for the display of graces on the occasion. That the young Mr. Tempus was equal to the occasion will be shown further on. He was sitting in the counting-room smoking a cigarette, and saw the lady enter, and came forward quickly to attend her. He saw the delicious profile and rounded shoulders in strong silhouette against the full light of the front window. I was well satisfied that Mr. A. Von G., was up to the occasion, understanding the situation, and was amused and pleased, as I certainly was. For the sight of a beautiful thing is a pleasure, even if the owner is vain of it. As he came forward she lifted her eyes quickly and smiling, said, "Good morning, Mr. Tempus, delightful weather."

"Yes, indeed, positively charming," responded Mr. Tempus, who affects the English, you know.

A brief little chat followed, in which both lady and gent scored some good points, when Miss Gushington asked, "Have you my watch cleaned Mr. Tempus?"

"Oh! yes," responded young Tempus, "everything done except the oiling. This we delayed until you gave instructions in regard to the perfume. Most ladies like to change occasionally."

"Ah! yes," rippled Miss Gushington, "very considerate of you. The last time I had it down in Jaq. Roses, but I soon tired of it. Please make it Cape Jasmine, noticing a sprig of this flower in Mr. Tempus' botton hole. It is a favorite perfume of mine."

Mr. T. excused himself for a moment, "to explain to the watchmaker" (a boy 14 years of age who turned the crank to the *panthe* machine) about the perfume. I followed him to the laboratory as he termed the back shop where the machine was worked, and got there just in time to hear him say to the boy, "Here, Tom, put Maudie Gushington's watch through the *panthe* and stink it up with Cape Jasmine, and hurry up about it, for she is wound up for all day." I got through with what took me back, and came out just in time to see Miss G's watch arrive in an electric carrier, lined with silk plush, from the laboratory, duly done up in "Cape Jasmine." After a few complimentary remarks on both sides, two dollars and a half was paid, and the young lady made her exit with as much grace as attended her entrance. Oh! paradise for watchmakers, said I to myself, and half resolved to locate here.

I remarked above, no one works in this town; all is done by improved machinery. You see plenty of young ladies in so-called maid (servant) costumes, but there is nothing menial about it, only a fancy for that sort of thing, like one of the upper ten marrying a coachman all for love; or in the other sex, a young man of the "set" having a "*penchant*" for a four in hand. But it did look a little comical, to see a young lady answer the bell in a white apron and cap, with a pair of old mine diamonds in her ears worth \$400 a piece.

As I remarked above, everybody is rich and not compelled to do anything except to please and amuse themselves. As an instance, I would mention an old farmer living just out of town, who supplies almost entirely the vegetable market of Dashburg. He has large possessions, some 3,000 acres devoted to staple and fancy fruits and vegetables.

He superintends the entire arrangement himself; arising precisely at 3 o'clock in the morning; he marshals his sixty wagons to market; sees everything in place; then drives back to his farm and takes his breakfast. After that he goes from point to point on his plantations. Every thing is done with a method—perfect order and system pervades everywhere. But as the adage runs, all families have a skeleton in their closet, and the most perfectly regulated mind has a screw loose somewhere. So with this old gentleman, he has his whim, his caprice. I know you people in the East would call him a crank, but admitting this, he has barrels of money, which, here as elsewhere, amply compensates for any little peculiarities—cranky notions, if the term suits you better. Well, about the old gent, who works harder to amuse himself than most people would for a big salary. As I said above, he gets up at precisely 3 A. M., and will permit no one to be up ahead of him, he must be the first one stirring or the d— dickins is to pay. Any man who attempts to relieve him of his self-imposed task, is discharged instant. He, and only he, must be the first one moving about. Once in a while he oversleeps himself, and then stand from under. He heard through the KEYSTONE of my arrival in town, and sent for me to come and see him. After a very few words of common courtesy he came directly to business, and said: "Young man, I hear you are a very ingenious and skillful watch and clock maker, and now what I want is an alarm which will surely—infallibly wake me at precisely 3 o'clock in the morning." I mentioned there were plenty of reliable alarm clocks in the market. Would not one of these serve his purpose? No, no! he had tried all. They done for a morning or two, but then they either stopped or failed to wake him.

Could I invent and construct one which would in no instance fail? He was willing to pay any price as long as it would be infallible. I replied, I thought I could, but it might be a little expensive. That was no objection, if it only accomplished the object. I propose to give my plan and the results to the readers of the KEYSTONE, and if I don't wake the old Keyser, there is something funny.

VALUABLE GIFTS.

The following are some of the most valuable gifts of jewelry received by the Pope on the occasion of the recent jubilee:

Chalice in solid gold, studded with precious stones, offered by the King of Portugal; the Bishop of Coimbra, Portugal, offers two magnificent porcelain vases of the celebrated Vistallegre factory; Her Majesty Isabella, ex-Queen of Spain, and Francis of Assisi, her husband, have presented His Holiness with a precious tritico, with beautiful paintings by Albert Durer, representing the Passion of our Saviour; the United States of Columbia have offered a cross and chain, all in diamonds. The center of the cross is formed by enormous-sized brilliants, and thirteen more very large ones are studded into the arms of the cross, each end of which is formed of diamonds of larger dimensions. The clasp is also studded with precious stones and a double chain, to which the cross is attached by a link interlaced by diamonds and small stars in brilliants.

The whole is inclosed in an elegant case of white satin, on the outside of which are the armorial bearings of the Pontiff and of the Republic of Columbia. In the interior of the case, engraved on a silver scroll, is the dedication of the "Renda de la Republica de Columbia, a S. S. Leon XIII." The Duke d'Aumale has sent two beautiful chandeliers in gilt bronze, Louis XV. style. A Sedan chair in the shape of a boat, with a sail as a canopy, has been offered by the City of Naples. This offer is a gorgeous work in the Italian style of the fourteenth century, and in its decoration has a statuette of the Apostle in silver, angels, mystic dove, representing Holy Ghost, tiara and keys, and St. Peter in the act of consecrating Saint Aspremo, the first bishop of Naples. The Chapter of the Zamorra, Spain, has offered a gold snuff-box adorned by diamonds and emeralds; a rich land-owner of Rio Gordo, Spain, offers a precious crucifix in solid gold, of special historical worth, as the crucifix was the property of one of the most famous Spanish knights who fought in the holy wars of the Crusades. Sadagara, the celebrated rabbi of Vienna, surnamed the Pope of the Jews, has forwarded an ancient Bible ornamented by precious stones; a Jewish doctor has sent a universal calendar, in the combination of which he has been at work for twenty years; the parish priests of Rome and vicinity have presented a rich and elegant stole of perfect design and execution. It was embroidered in gold by the nuns of the Sacred Heart, and it is studded with emeralds, sapphires and Oriental pearls. There are some grape-vines and ears of corn symbolical of the Holy Eucharist in gold relief, and lilies and a coronet with coat of arms of His Holiness, all in diamonds, to decorate the extreme ends of the stole of silver gilt. A writing desk and table of Oriental alabaster are the gifts of the Roman College. The alabaster table contains two mosaic works of the time of Gregory XVI. Finally, the Holy Father will receive from the Chapels of Basilica of St. Peter's a rich reliquary artistically wrought in gold, to be used in preserving the relic of the head of St. John the Baptist.

All objects, moneys and precious gifts sent to the Pontiff on the occasion of his jubilee are by right to be considered as his private property, and he can dispose of everything at his pleasure. It is said that His Holiness has declared in the circle of the Cardinals that he will give to the patrimony of St. Peter's everything he has received on this occasion. The contents of the Vatican exhibition have been insured to the amount of \$2,000,000, but of course this sum represents only an infinitesimal part of the whole.

You do not, any of you, advertise enough. You ought to use printer's ink every day. You are asleep and want your business to run itself. Standing advertisements in the paper command confidence. The man who for a year lives in one community and leads a reputable life, even though he be of moderate ability, will grow in the confidence and esteem of his fellows. On the same principle a newspaper advertisement becomes familiar to the eye of the reader. It may be seldom read, still it makes the name and business of the man familiar, and its presence in the columns of a paper inspires confidence in the stability of his enterprise.



Keystone Solid Gold Cases.

THERE is no apology needed for re-arranging and showing these specimens of Solid Gold Cases for another month. They are well worth looking at and studying, as specimens of high art in case making. And in the matter of talking about them, there is no fear of saying too much. The only trouble is, we can't say enough. On the whole, it seems as if the sense of sight was the most effectual method in the present instance—an appeal without words. All jewelers' show cases should have a few specimens of these master pieces of case making.

Keystone Watch Case Co.,

New York.

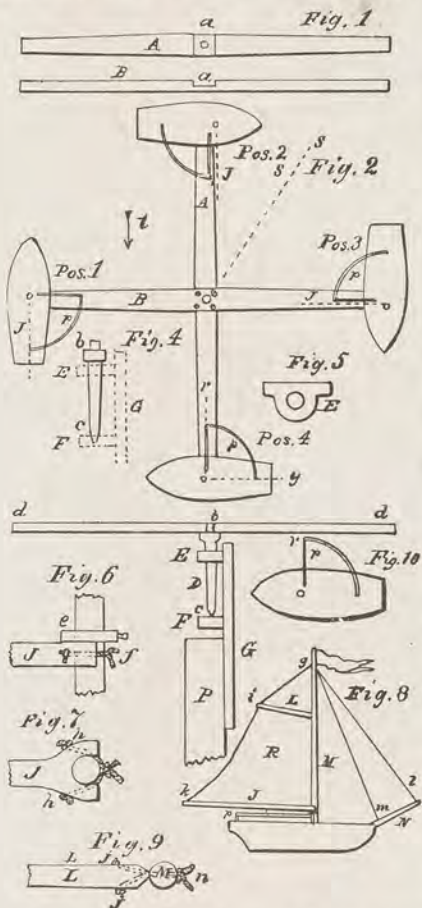
Philadelphia.

Chicago.



JACK-KNIVES.

JOINTING the arms on which the boats rested, as shown in the cut in January number, was to small to show the method properly, and it will be found repeated at Fig. 1, where *A* shows one of the cross arms, and at *a*, where they are notched together. At Fig. 2, the arms are shown joined together. It is important that the whole device should turn as easily as possible, and consequently the bearings should be arranged to have as little friction as possible. This can be accomplished by having the weight come as much as possible on a pointed or conical bearing. A piece of hickory like an old buggy spoke, will make an arbor on which the arms *A*, *B*, Fig. 2, can turn. This arbor is shown separate at *D*, Fig. 4, and the part *b*, goes through the hole *b*, where the arms cross in Fig. 2. It is well to wedge this part into the arms and also to secure the two arms together in the centre by four small screws. The arbor *D*, turns in two bearings, shaped



as shown at *E*, Fig. 5. These pieces are screwed to a piece of inch board, *G*, about three inches wide and two feet long. The arbor *D* should be about one foot long, and where it passes through the upper support *E*, Fig. 3, should be about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, and the cone point at *c*, shaped as shown in Fig. 4. Tallow rubbed on the bearing parts will make them run easy, and cause them to wear much longer. Oil of any kind is not good to use on wood bearings. The boats are secured to the ends of the arms by two, two inch wood screws, or one screw and a nail. The pieces *E*, *F*, Fig. 3, should be of some hard wood, and the lower one *F* need not have any hole, except a small pit for *c* to run in. These pieces are attached to *G* by two screws each. The piece of board *G*, can be fastened to a fence-post or any object which will raise it up so the boat sails will catch the wind. For holding the boom *J* in place, a washer *e* cut from the sole of an old shoe, answers about the best. It should be $\frac{7}{8}$ in diameter, and the hole $\frac{3}{8}$ to just fit the mast, and secured in place by four small cigar box nails driven through the edge of the washer into the mast.

The crutch of the boom goes just below the washer as shown in Fig. 6. The crutch is also held to the mast by two bits of twine put through the crutch at the dotted lines *h*, *h*, Fig. 7, by making a hole with a small bradawl in the direction of the dotted lines at *h*, *h*. These bits of twine have knots at *h*, so as to not pull through. They are now tied around the mast at *f*. The crutch and knot at *f*, prevents the boom from pulling away from the mast, and the washer *e* prevents the boom from sliding up. After this is done, and the bent wire described and illustrated at Fig. 6, in January number, is put in place, the boom is complete. This boom should be about nine inches long. The upper boom *L*, Fig. 8, should be about five inches long, and need not have a crutch. The mast *M*, bow sprit *N*, and booms *J*, *L*, should taper nicely and the mast be $\frac{3}{8}$ at the deck and three-sixteenths at the top. The upper boom *L*, is secured in place by making two holes through the boom as shown at *j*, *j*, Fig. 9. These holes come together at the mast and two bits of twine like *h*, *h* are passed through and joined; these are passed through a hole in the mast and a knot made at *n*, Fig. 9, to hold the boom in place. The sails are only pieces of cotton sheeting cut to the proper shape and hemmed. A piece of small linen twine is extended from the boom at *k* to *i*, and from there to the top of the mast at *g*. The main sail is shaped to fit and sewed fast to the boom *J*, the upper boom *L*, the twine *i*, *k*, and mast *M*. A little sail can be added to the little three-cornered space above *L*. Two pieces of twine extend from the mast at *g*, to the bowsprit *N* at *l*, *m*. A narrow three-cornered sail can be placed between these and is called a "jib." The curved wire shown in the January number, is also shown at *p*, Figs. 8 and 10. Of course, it is understood that each of the four little sloops are fitted with sails as described, and mounted on the ends of the four arms. It hardly seems necessary to say any more of the principle by which the rotary motion is given to the arms, and the little vessels made to sail against the wind; still, to make the idea thoroughly understood, we will analyze the conditions and see the position of the boom *J* and mainsail *R*. We will take Fig. 2, and suppose the wind is blowing in the direction of the arrow *t*, we will consider the little boat at the place marked Pos. (position) 1; here the boom extends directly back toward the stern as indicated at the dotted lines *f*; as the vessel advances the sails are all edgewise toward the wind, and as the arm *A* gets to the position marked Pos. 2, the boom has swung around on the curved wire *p* until the screw eye in the boom, described in January KEYSTONE, strikes the elbow *r*, Fig. 10. Now when the sail gets to the dotted line *S*, Fig. 2, it begins to pull and continues to do so until it gets to Pos. 4, when the sail suddenly goes over on the curved wire *p*, to the dotted line *y*; that is, it shifts from the line *r* to *y*.

THE very neat trick of driving a needle through a gold coin may be accomplished, according to the Boston *Journal of Commerce*, in the following manner: "Force the needle through the long diameter of a sound cork, so that the eye of the needle shall just appear at the upper end and its point shall just touch the coin at the lower end. Place the coin on two supports, having a small

space between them, or, what is better still, on a nut or other hollow object. Place the cork, with the needle prepared, on the coin, and with a heavy hammer strike the cork a sharp, strong blow, striving that it shall fall as nearly as possible in the axis of the needle. If the conditions here described have been fulfilled, the needle will penetrate through the coin, and will be so firmly fixed that it cannot be withdrawn. The success of the trick will depend on the manner of giving the blow. Failure will be due either to the fact that the experimenter does not strike hard enough, or to the fact that the blow is not delivered directly on the axis of the needle.

ON and after April 1, 1888, the subscription price of the KEYSTONE will be FIFTY CENTS.

DURING the summer of 1863, while the hospitals at Canton, Miss., were crowded with sick and wounded soldiers, the ladies visited them daily, carrying with them delicacies of every kind and did all they could to cheer and comfort the suffering. On one occasion a pretty miss of sixteen was distributing flowers and speaking gentle words of encouragement to those around her, when she overheard a soldier exclaim: "Oh, my Lord!" Stepping to his bedside to rebuke him for his profanity, she remarked: "Didn't I hear you call on the name of the Lord? I am one of His daughters. Is there anything I can ask Him for you?" Looking up into her bright, sweet face, he replied: "I don't know but what there is." "Well," said she, "what is it?" Raising his eyes to hers and extending his hand, he said: "Please ask Him to make me His son-in-law."—*Detroit Free Press*.

AN East Indian nabob has recently ordered a glass bedstead from a firm in England. The legs and pillars which carry the canopy, the head rail and foot rail, are all of solid glass, of faultless brilliancy, most richly cut, and ingeniously fitted together without the aid of any metal supports, which ensures the brilliancy of the pure crystal being shown to the best advantage. The canopy is surrounded with ruby colored velvet hangings, ornamented with brasses and bosses in silver glass, and surmounted by stars and crescents placed alternately, the four corners being finished off with terminals of ruby and cut glass. Of course no bed is complete without a mattress and pillows, which in this case are made of silk ruby-colored velvet.

ATTENTION has lately been called to a nugget of native silver weighing 606 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces troy, one of sixty that have been found at the Greenwood group of mines, in the State of Michoacan, Mexico.

The other nuggets weighed from one to thirty-five pounds each. The large nugget is entirely worn except in cavities, where some of the crystals are rounded and the form is still visible. It is almost pure silver, scarcely a trace of any gangue rock being discernible. This specimen was found on the surface, and in its original state is said to have weighed twelve pounds more. It is one of the most remarkable nuggets of silver ever found. The geological formation is a limestone with outcroppings of limonite.

A DETROITER who has traveled extensively and has seen "Marie Antoinette's watch" in the pawn-shops of New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago and other places stepped into a local pawn-shop yesterday and asked of three balls: "How happens it that you haven't Marie Antoinette's watch here?" "Haven't I got it! George! George! Where is our Marie Antoinette's watch?" "Sold it day before yesterday." "Oh, you did. That's all right. Please call next week, my friend, and we shall have a new supply."—*Detroit Free Press*.

WE believe that the first test of a truly great man is his humility. We do not mean by humility, doubt of his own power, or hesitation of speaking his opinions, but a right understanding of the relation between what he can do and say, and the rest of the world's sayings and doings. All great men not only know their business, but usually know why they know it; and are not only right in their main opinions, but they know that they are right in them—only they don't think much of themselves on that account—but rest assured that when most all smart business men, known to be the greatest, stake all their business prospects on advertising, there must be something in it.

FANCIES IN GOLD AND SILVER.

Ring cases made of white plush represent miniature beaver hats.

A casket-shaped brooch of gold set with opals has a rich effect.

A small gold crane with enameled wings and head are now fashionable.

Diamond hairpins jeweled both at point and head are now fashionable.

A very new bracelet is a mere thread of gold set with a rough emerald.

Glove-stretchers of oxidized silver are being worn as chatelaine pendants.

A fashionable pin of circular form is either set with gems or heavily chased.

An oxidized silver scarfpin in the form of a miniature ear of corn is an appetizing novelty.

A cane recently seen had a handle of gold representing a watch crown with ring attached.

Boxing-gloves of oxidized silver are out as watch chain pendants for the sporting fraternity.

Small gold monkeys with diamond eyes make odd pendants for brooches and chatelaines.

A unique brooch is a small gold-fish with diamond eyes, suspended from a bar pin by a gold hook.

A miniature pickax which serves as a scarfpin is made of gold and has a diamond set in each point.

An old scarfpin is in the form of a small gold chair with an oxidized silver parrot perched upon the back.

On her 16th birthday every fair maiden should be presented with a pair of "sweet sixteen" bracelets.

A new fashion for bridesmaids is to carry an ebony and silver walking stick, to which is fastened a bouquet.

Tiny daggers of Roman gold, the sheaths being set with diamonds and rubies, are quite in favor for gift lace-pins.

A pencil that is gaining favor as a watch-chain pendant represents a miniature watermelon exquisitely enameled.

The Keystone

A monthly journal for the Jewelry Trade, published at Nineteenth and Brown Streets, Philadelphia. Price, 25 cents a year in advance.

CORRESPONDENCE and other copy for publication should reach the KEYSTONE before the FIRST of each month.

ADVERTISING rates for column, double column quarter page, half page, and full page advertisements furnished on application at this office.

CIRCULATION is 15,000 larger than that of any other journal of its class, reaching every jeweler in the United States and Canada.

THE KEYSTONE has a bona fide circulation of 22,000 copies.

Address all communications to
"THE KEYSTONE,"

Nineteenth and Brown streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.

J. T. WILLIAMS, Editor.
S. H. STEELE, Publisher.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1888.

ON and after April 1, 1888, the subscription price of the KEYSTONE will be FIFTY CENTS.

It appears as if the aim and mission of the Jobbers' Association is misunderstood by many retail dealers. They seem to think this combination is one especially united to oppress them. Every business man knows that after goods are made they must be marketed and sold. Another equally important point is that every retail dealer knows that after he has determined to go into business, the goods must be bought. Now, the function of the jobber is to effect these two purposes. And if there was any better or cheaper way to bring manufacturer and retail dealer into rapport, it would have been realized long ago. All large manufacturers will tell any inquirer instantly that he can market his wares cheaper through the jobbers than by any other plan, and it follows that what is cheaper for the manufacturer is cheaper for the dealer.

THE new Snap Bezel cases, in 10 K. Filled Star and Silveroid, just put out by the Keystone Watch Case Co., fill a long felt want.

WE commence with this issue the first paper of a series on practical gardening, both of choice flowers and vegetables, by a thorough gardener. We consider this series of articles to be of especial interest, not only to many workmen themselves, but something they can take home and be a source of interest to their families. Many people think extensive grounds and certain facilities are important to the culture of flowers. Now, while a certain amount of space is desirable, still, to the ingenious and persistent person many beautiful flowers and choice vegetables can be grown within very proscribed limits. Probably nine-tenths of our readers who are householders have yards attached to their dwellings of more or less extent, and in these instructions will be given directions such as will enable the reader to gratify himself, even if his space is somewhat limited.

AMONG the many novelties in the jewelry trade which are commanding large sales is the ingenious contrivance invented by Mr. J. B. Delany, of No. 2 Astor House, New York, very appropriately called "Grip." It is a neat invention to securely hold down the rebellious necktie. The collar-button grips the tie and holds it in a clutch from which there is no escape. The same principle is successfully applied

to cuff-buttons. Both articles meet with a large and ready sale. They are neat, ingenious and saleable, and should command a place in the stock of every retail jeweler.

ON and after April 1, 1888, the subscription price of the KEYSTONE will be FIFTY CENTS.

THE Julius King Optical Co., 4 Maiden Lane, report themselves very busy—indeed too busy to write up an ad. for February number of KEYSTONE. We are glad to hear of our friends being so successful.

FEW men know the value of advertising better than Henry Abbott, at 4 Maiden Lane. His patent for changing key to stem-winding watches is a good thing, and he is bound to have the trade understand it.

THE Olin Watch Tool Co., of Piqua, Ohio, are making a fine line of tools, including the Olin Lathe and chuck. It would be well for parties contemplating the purchase of a lathe to write and get description and prices.

FRED. MARCY & Co., are the makers of the so-called (and justly) "Sensible" Collar Button. Their ad. can be found in another column, and is well worth reading.

J. L. CLARK has a place at 823 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa., for refining gold and silver. Mr. Clark has been in the business for many years, and has a host of friends.

MESSRS. R. & L. Friedlander, New York, are now represented by the following well-known gentlemen: W. C. Lippus, A. Harris, Louis Moss and Charles Herzog. Miss Ross, heretofore assistant book-keeper, has been promoted to the very responsible position of cashier for the same firm. They have engaged the upper floors of the building they now occupy, and will very shortly put in an elevator.

WE are in receipt of a very useful hand-book for opticians published by W. Bohne, with A. B. Griswold & Co., 119 Canal street, New Orleans, La. This work is especially useful to dealers in spectacles and eye-glasses, containing a large fund of knowledge very important to know. We are unable to state price of the volume, but would advise all interested to write to the author at the above address.

NOTICE the new Snap Bezel cases shown on page 16.

THE March Century will contain the story of "Colonel Rose's Tunnel at Libby Prison," told by one of the one hundred and nine Union officers who escaped on the night of February 9, 1864. The successful construction of this tunnel, dug from a dark corner of the cellar of the prison, through fifty feet of solid earth,—the only tools being two broken chisels and a wooden spittoon in which to carry out the dirt,—was one of the most remarkable incidents of the war. The narrative in the March Century, which is illustrated, is said to be one of the most romantic records that *The Century* has ever printed.

WE have received quite a number of answers to the geographical queries in our January number. Owing to lack of space we are prevented from publishing them, as intended. We, however, give herewith the correct answer to each question:

1. Rio de la Plata. 2. Mount Hood. 3. Maryland. 4. Natal. 5. Chili. 6. Hamburg. 7. Rheims. 8. Cork, Ayr, Newark. 9. Cologne. 10. New Guinea, Money. 11. Dead Sea. 12. United States.

THE reader will probably have noticed the portraits on another page of traveling men in the interest of the watch and kindred trades. We fully realize the difficulties and responsibilities attending such an effort. Most, if not all, traveling men are a good-looking set of fellows, and they are fully conscious of it. And, while this saves our artists from any necessity to flatter, still it places them in a critical position of not being able, in all instances, to do perfect justice. We can say, however, in this case, we have put the best talent in the city on the job.

WE request our readers to look out for the following cases and movements. It is the KEYSTONE'S intention to follow up crooked transactions to the last; and our extensive circulation enables us to do so. It will not be long before some of this list of stolen goods will come to the hand of some of our readers, and we earnestly hope whoever gets any will notify Mr. Phillips and also the KEYSTONE—not only for the reward but for justice sake.

B. F. Phillips, of North Jackson, O., who was robbed of nearly \$3,000 worth of jewelry, watches and notes, on the night of January 20, has offered a liberal reward for any information concerning either the goods or the thieves. He has also issued a circular describing some of the goods as follows:

No. 229,794 open face Boss 16 size case.
One P. S. Bartlett movement, No. 3,142,865.
One 18 size open face case, No. 265,959, Boss patent.
One 18 size hunting case, No. 261,969, Boss patent, engraved.
One 18 size hunting case, No. 262,558, Boss patent, engraved.
One 18 size open face case, No. 254,740, Boss patent, engraved.
One 18 size hunting case, No. 265,776, Boss patent, engraved.
One 18 size hunting case, No. 105,799, Crescent, filled.
One 14 karat hunting case Waltham watch, complete, No. 29,551.
One 14 karat hunting case Waltham watch, complete, No. 61,722.
One 14 karat hunting case Waltham watch, complete, No. 2,423.
One 10 karat hunting case Waltham watch, complete, No. 18,580.
One 10 karat hunting case Waltham watch, 6 size, No. 4,044.
One 10 karat hunting case Waltham watch, 6 size, No. 6,984.
One 10 karat hunting case Waltham watch, 6 size, No. 2,297.
One 10 karat hunting case Waltham watch, 6 size, No. 2,615.
Three Cheshire watches, not numbered.
Two Geneva Swiss, 10 karat, key wind watches.
One only 3 ounce S. B. open face case, No. 4,689.
One each, gents' chains, Nos. 0, 40, 692, 676, 68, 453, 6,304, 880, 4, 324, 6,304, 775, 6,230, 0.
One each, gents' curb vest chains, roll plate, No. 210, 254, 642, 210, 1,642, 210.
One each, common vest chains, Nos. 1, 727, 913, "913," 1, 10, 1,657, 1,712, 6, 1,072, 766, 1,201, 1,796, 1,295, 1,274.

NOTICE the new Snap Bezel cases shown on page 16.

It will be noticed by referring to the Keystone Watch Case Co's "ad" on page 16, that they have produced a new line of goods which must inevitably be good sellers. The trade has long needed 16 size cases of two particular types. The first of these is a cheap, showy gold filled case of better quality and at lower price. The second is a very cheap case which not unsightly, yet would perfectly protect a movement from dust and dirt. The first of these requirements is met by the Snap Bezel 10 K. Filled Cases, where the buyer is getting an elegant

case, giving many years of service for very little money. As for the Silveroid, it is a neat, tasty and serviceable case, holding its color, and sold at an astonishing low figure. All dealers who desire to force the market at dull times, should stock up with a line of these cases.

GILE J. WILLSON, for the last fifteen years identified with the jewelry trade, died of typhoidal pneumonia, at his residence, 108 N. Fourth St., Reading, Pa., on the 24th ult. Mr. Willson was 64 years of age, and few men could lay claim to a more unflinching energy in business matters than he. Commencing life for himself almost as a boy, he built up a prosperous business in the Shenandoah Valley, Va. Here he established himself when only 21 years of age; supplying the people of that region with improved flour milling machinery. This business he continued until the breaking out of the rebellion, when his northern proclivities induced him to remove North. Several years of poor health followed his removal to Harrisburg, of this State, during which he engaged in business as a broker. But returning health and an ardent desire for an active business life induced him to engage in the jewelry trade with his son, T. A. Willson, at Reading, Pa. It was during this business career Mr. T. A. Willson conceived the idea of making spectacles by improved machinery. The struggle toward this end was a long one, and the ultimate success of the enterprise which resulted in the T. A. Willson Optical Co., was in no small degree indebted to the indomitable energy and pluck of the deceased.

WE have had repeated enquiries from dealers in regard to the Keystone Watch Case Co.'s trade marks. We will endeavor to make this matter unmistakable. All cases made by the Keystone Watch Case Co. have this trade mark



stamped in them, no matter what the grade, whether Solid Gold, Filled, Silver or Silveroid.

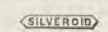
In order for the dealer to judge the grade, the following additional stamps are put in:



This stamp denotes a Coin Silver Case, with silver cap and gold joints.



This stamp denotes a Coin Silver Case, with an albatra cap.



This stamp denotes a White Metal Case, of great strength and service.



This stamp denotes a Solid 14K Case, in all sizes from 18 size down to ladies, or special cases.



This stamp denotes a James Boss, 14 1/2 K Filled, warranted for twenty years.



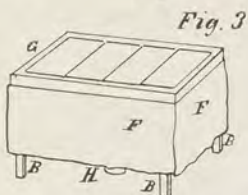
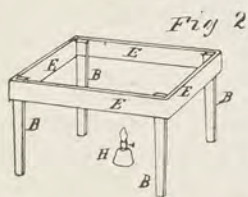
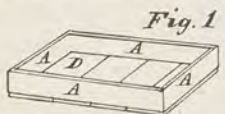
This stamp denotes Star 10K Filled.

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LIMITED GARDENING.

By an Experienced Gardener.

The idea which many people have that it is necessary to have hot-houses and hot beds, costing a good deal of money to grow flowers and early vegetables, is a great mistake. Now is the time of year to commence; and it needs but very little trouble or expense to start flower and tomato seeds. Procure an old sash of any reasonable size, as for instance 28x32 inches, and if any panes are broken out, replace them; setting the glass with putty as the glaziers do. Next, make a shallow box of the size of your sash—that is, so the sash will make a perfect fitting lid for it. The box should be about six inches deep, and one-half inch boards are better for the bottom than thicker. Such a box is shown at Fig. 1, where *AA* represents the sides, and *D* the bottom. Rough boards can be used. Next, make a rough table frame as shown at Fig. 2, where *E* represents the frame, and *B* the legs. It is best to screw the frame to the legs to secure stability. The outside measurement of the frame shown in Fig. 2, is to be no larger than the box *A*, Fig. 1, and the safest way is to make it strong enough to securely hold the box *A*, when two-thirds full of earth, and, at the same time be sure it



is not larger than the earth box. About two feet high is right for the height of the table. At Fig. 3, is shown the box *A* on the table frame, and the sash *G* in place. A curtain of paper is shown at *F*, hangs down to within three inches of the floor all around. Underneath the bottom of the box *A* should be nailed a piece of tin or zinc, and directly under this tin or zinc is placed a small lamp as shown at *H*, Fig. 2. The only precautions to be used, is to have the lamp secure from setting anything on fire. A lamp from an old lantern answers first-rate; with the wick so low that it will only burn five or six tablespoons full of oil in a day and night. The paper curtain serves to keep the warmth under the box. A person who never saw this simple device would be astonished at the amount of warmth a small lamp placed as described will, in the course of a few hours impart to the earth in the box. The great secret of starting seeds, and for that matter promoting vegetable growth, is under-heat, and keeping the ground moist. In addition to these, as soon as the plant gets above ground, plenty of light; and we have all the conditions of the most rapid and vigorous vegetable growth. Now these conditions are almost perfectly realized in this very simple arrangement. The sash and glass permits the light to reach the young plants,

Keystone Watch Case Company,

Philadelphia.

New York. Chicago.

Makers of
High Grade Watch Cases.

Trade Marks:

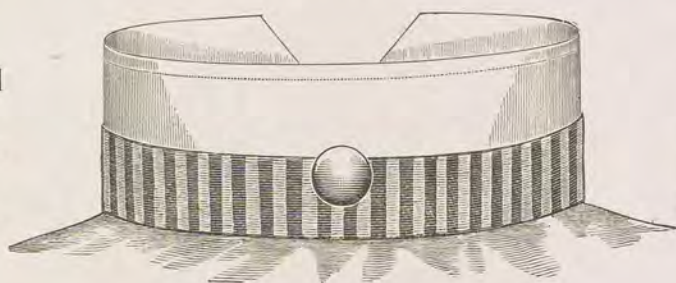
Keystone Solid Gold		Keystone Solid Silver	
James Boss Filled		Leader Silver	
Star Filled		Silveroid	



This Keystone is stamped in every case made by the Keystone Company.

The "Sensible" Scarf Holder and Collar Button.

Patented
Feb. 8,
1887.



The
Latest
Novelty.

A Collar Button
and Scarf Holder combined.



Prevents the Scarf from Sliding up on the Collar
Ask for the Sensible Collar Button.



Try It.

Manufactured and sold to the Wholesale Trade only by

Fred. I. Marcy & Co.,
Manufacturing Jewelers,
Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

and also prevents the earth in the box from getting dry. The paper curtain confines the warmth almost entirely to the box. The paper curtain *F* should be pasted to the box *A*, so as to prevent the warm air escaping, which it would do if only tacked to it. The best material for putting in the box *A* is good garden soil, topped off with an inch of wood earth, taken from some woods where rotten wood and leaves abound—this will not bake hard. The seeds are sown in rows, three inches apart, lightly covered with dirt. This last covering is best done by sifting the earth over the seeds. A coal or ash sieve answers very well. Early in March, tomatoes and egg-plant seeds should be sown. When the time for planting comes, we will speak of other garden vegetables. At the same sowing as the tomatoes, choice flower seeds can be added, to give large, healthy plants for early flowers. Among the most desirable of these are Verbena, Phlox Drumundi, 10 Week Stocks, Nasturium, Double Petunia, Pansys, White Camelia, Flowered Balsam, Lark Spur (mixed), Dianthus Barbatus and Dianthus Chinensis (pinks.) To these add Acrolinum, Blue Lobelia, Horned Poppy, Dwarf Convulvulus, Dwarf Celosia for hanging baskets, wall decorations and the like. Illustrated catalogues of flowers and other seeds can be obtained by writing to James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., or Dreer & Co., 722 Chestnut Street, Phila., Pa. In the present article can only be given instructions for commencing, but the articles will be progressive, and lead on from step to step. Follow the advice as given, and start a propagating box either in February or March, and you can have a yard full of plants in June. As soon as the box is complete it should be set in front of a window to catch all the light possible. In our next issue we will give instructions for further care. But understand, if these directions as given are followed, no further care will be needed until you get the next KEYSTONE.

ON and after April 1, 1888, the subscription price of the KEYSTONE will be FIFTY CENTS.

WORTH A KING'S RANSOM.

Mrs. Cleveland's diamond necklace pales it ineffectual fires before some of the gems here this winter. Mrs. Whitney has a necklace of three strands of solitaire diamonds that are worth probably three times as much as Mrs. Cleveland's. Besides, Mrs. Whitney has a superb pair of solitaires for the ears, a great diamond comb containing hundreds of fine stones and innumerable stars, bracelets and brooches. Mrs. Stanford's collection of diamonds is said to exceed Mrs. Whitney's even. When she appears, blazing with gems, it is known that she has as many more locked up at home. The two sisters, Mrs. Erastus Corning and Mrs. Prunyn, of Albany, are among the possessors of superb diamonds, as well as Mrs. Leiter, the wife of the Chicago millionaire. But the finest stones in Washington are said to be the solitaire earrings of Mrs. Langhorne, a Virginia lady, whose husband made a great fortune in tobacco. These stones are valued at \$5,000 each, and she has a necklace to match, for which she recently paid \$20,000, and it is a small necklace at that.—Exchange.

A Busy Record Of a Busy Month's Business By the Busiest House in America.

1887		American		United States		Adams		Erie		Mail	Frgt.	Total
Date		Pkg.	Box	Pkg.	Box	Pkg.	Box	Pkg.	Box			
December	1	27	4	20	2	17				40	1 Bbl.	129
	2	43	1	25	5	13	4			24	19	124
	3	37	6	21	7	12		1	1	54	9	146
	4											
	5	24	2	13	4	6				37	11	97
	6	34	6	25	1 Bbl. 3 Boxes	15	1	2		53	15	155
	7	35	3	15	4	7	1	1		35	1 Cask	112
	8	32	4	31	8	19	1	1		45	10	151
	9	46	5	31	5	20	2	1		48	16	174
	10	51	4	39	3	26	4			57	10	194
	11											
	12	54	7	31	7	24		1		63	5	192
	13	34	4	29	6	19				43	1 Bbl.	141
	14	52	10	32	1	11	5	2		48	7	166
	15	68	4	33		13		1		55	5	177
	16	63	7	29	5	21	1			45	3	173
	17	62	1	38	3	27	1	1		65	1 Lathe	200
	18											
	19	135	2 Crates 10 Boxes	98	6	59	1 Cask 1 Bbl. 12 Boxes	4		142	7	477
	20	89	7	66	1 Crate 5 Boxes	29		2		95	2	296
	21	101	9	50	7	39	2	3		107	1	369
	22	151	2 Crates 1 Bbl. 8 Boxes	74	3	49		4		47	5	344
	23	107	9	70	3	38	4	5		62	1	299
	24	96	3	60	2	29		1		38	1	230
	25											
	26											
	27	21	2	15	1	10				22		70
	28	42	3	31	1	16	1			23	3	120
	29	32	1	22		12				63		130
	30	48	2	22	1	12	3			47		135
	31	63	5	42	5	16	1	1		75	1	209
											TOTAL	
												5010

The above is a carefully compiled, true and accurate record of shipments made by us on orders during the month of December, 1887, and does not include goods sold in the city or to customers who made their purchases in our store and took their packages with them.

LAPP & FLERSHEM.

Wholesale Depot for everything needed by Jewelers, 77, 79 and 81 State Street, Chicago.



Star Filled Cases.

WE show three cuts of our improved 10 K. Filled Cases. These are by far the most elegant low-priced Gold Filled Cases on the market. We call attention to two points: the Stock and Color. In these respects, they excel anything ever placed on the market. When it comes to the engraving, the style of work on these cases had ought to sell inferior goods, but when combined with other perfections, they cap the market.

Keystone Watch Case Company,
Philadelphia.

New York.

Chicago.

A PURPOSE IN LIFE.

The great majority of mankind have no other end in view than simply to live. A great many are forbidden, by their environments, from entertaining hope of living in greater ease or comfort. With a great majority of those who may hope, there is no higher aspiration than a desire for a condition in which more luxuries are attainable or less physical exertion will be required. These go on, year after year, struggling to rise to some coveted point at which they propose to begin enjoyment, which point seems to be ever receding. A few mark out in early life a definite aim, which they keep all the time distinctly in view; but only a few of this few ever make this proposed plan an accomplished fact. One thing after another diverts the individual from the course marked out, and in the end he finds, on a retrospect, that he has accomplished very little of his plannings. One, whose boyish day-dreams were of quiet enjoyment in a peaceful home, spends his days in the anxious and harrassing struggle for place and power. Another, who proposed the attainment of elevated rank and lofty position, dies in the very depths of obscurity. It were amiss to say that the purposes have no control over the career. Yet it is most true that the barks in which the greater number sail, are drifted by unexpected currents rather than steered by far-directing wills.

But while the details of life may be affected by circumstances which no human foresight can discern, its general outlines should be controlled by certain fixed principles. This is a question which the individual must determine, and in which he is not likely to be disappointed. He can and must decide whether or not honor, honesty and truth shall control his conduct, or whether he shall be the creature of capricious impulse. Having resolved to be true, his life will hardly be a failure if he has the bravery to maintain that resolution. The wrecks that are thickly strewn all along the tideway of human history have been caused by a failure to obey the pointings of the compass of truth. Whenever there is a turning from this to watch the uncertain vane of expediency, dashing away upon breakers may be anticipated. If one's purpose in life is the attainment of a higher plane of moral excellence, he must in every instance subordinate the question of policy to the question of principle.

L. BLATTNER,

Jewelry Auctioneer.

Sales conducted in all parts of the United States.
For particulars, address
223 FRANKLIN STREET, ALLEGHENY, PA.
Correspondence confidential.

A. R. BRATTIN,

Wholesale Dealer in Everything Wanted by Jewelers. Issues no Catalogue. Duplicate prices of any Catalogue.

N. W. Cor. Seventh and Delaware Sts.,
Kansas City, Mo.

J. J. DONNELLY,

73 Nassau Street, Room 6, New York

Gold and Silver Electro Plater, Fire Gilder and Colorer.

All kinds of work neatly and promptly executed. Orders by mail or express will receive prompt attention.

Keystone Solid Silver Cases

WE haven't said anything about Silver Cases for a month or two, because we have had all we could do with them—of stamped up Silver Cases.



Keystone Watch Case Co.,
Philadelphia.

New York
Chicago

Regular Silveroids.

THE Keystone Watch Case Co. are the only parties making a white metal case with yellow joints like silver cases. The metal used in the joints is very hard and durable, and eminently adapted for jointing purposes.

Our Silveroid is an alloy which has more service in it, and keeps its color better than any similar metal in use.

Keystone Watch Case Co.,

New York.

Philadelphia.

Chicago.



Save your Alcohol.

We have a cup for boiling off cement by which you can use your alcohol over and over, without waste. Write for circular and price.

Camden Watch Tool Co.,
Box 47,
Camden, New Jersey.

Send to Headquarters for Goods.

H. H. Kayton,
82 Nassau Street, New York.

Importer and Jobber
In Watch Materials, Tools, Jewelers' Findings, Spectacles, and other Optical Goods. Best goods at lowest prices. Work for the trade promptly attended to. Orders filled by any catalogue.

Wanted to buy for Cash

A pair of Plain Ring Rollers. Must be good and cheap.

A. C. Heinrich,
Jeweler,
Memphis, Tenn.

CHAS. REISS,

31 and 33 S. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.

Jobber in

American Watches of every description.
TOOLS AND MATERIALS.

Sells only to the jewelry trade.

Genuine American Mainsprings

For all American and Foreign Watches.

If you want something better than you have been using, give them a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed. Manufactured by the Columbia Watch Spring and Jewel Company, (succeeding the Elliott & Moseley Watch Spring Co.,) Elgin, Ill. Manufacturers of genuine American mainsprings, jewels, jewel settings and allied goods.

H. M. DAVIS,

No. 73 Nassau Street, Room 6, New York.

Watch Case Repairer.

Jewelers desiring first-class workmanship and prompt attention will find it to their advantage to give me a trial. Jobs sent me by mail or express will be repaired and returned promptly. Engine Turning, Springing, Jointing, Polishing and general repairing neatly and quickly executed.

Cash for Old Gold and Silver.

We pay cash for silver and gold.
Returns made same day as received.

E. & J. SCHWEIKERT,

No. 19 W. 4th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

JAMES B. BAKER,

Successor to

Rem. P. Davis & Co.,

1205 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Manufacturing and Repairing a Specialty.

Trade Work.

We make a Specialty of doing work for the Trade.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

E. & J. SCHWEIKERT,

No. 19 W. 4th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Tools

For Jewelers, Watchmakers,
Engravers, etc.

Write for prices. All correspondence promptly answered.

Tallman & McFadden

1025 Market Street.

James

Boss

Diamond

Cases



AS rapid sellers, these cases cannot be beat. The highest hopes of the Keystone Company have been more than realized in these goods. There is no stock which makes as much show for the money in a jeweler's window as a few of these cases. They won't stay long.



Keystone Watch Case Co.,

New York.

Philadelphia.

Chicago.



ADVERTISEMENTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

BY watchmaker, 10 years experience in Mexico. Can do finest watch work. Can speak a little English. Best reference. "M. M." this office.

TO finish trade. Age 18. Habits good. A. H. Neeson, Warrenton, Ga.

BY a young man 6 years exp. as engraver, watchmaker and salesman. Speaks good German and English. "A. H." this office.

SITUATION by young man 17 years of age, under first-class watchmaker to learn trade. Address, Box 677, Latrobe, Pa.

BY young man to do watchwork. Best references. 4 years experience. Has Whitcomb Lathe, and other tools. "J. L." 114 South Seventh St., Phila.

AS assistant under a practical watchmaker. Good recommendations for character. Age 24; four years varied experience. Own tools. Address "H." Alvira, Pa.

A POSITION as a traveling salesman representing a good jewelry firm. By a young man experienced in retailing jewelry and etc. No bad habits. Very best of references. "F. A. A." this office.

BY young man, does watch, clock and jewelry repairing. Am good engraver, with set of engraving tools. Present engagement expires March 1st. Address S. W. Moody, Fort Edwards, N. Y.

TO finish trade in California; age 18. Address, A. B. Wilson, Winters, California.

A FIRST-class watchmaker and jewelry jobber desires a position. Full set of tools. 15 years exp. Charles Zaczewski, 147 North 6th St., Phila., Pa.

POSITION by young man capable of doing all kinds watch, clock and jewelry repairing, and some engraving. Has good set tools. Speaks English and German, can give best references. Address "K. H. J." this office.

PERMANENT position by young man. 5 years experience at bench and salesman. Strictly temperate. Will hire by the year. Colorado preferred. Those meaning business address, "A. Z." this office.

BY first-class engraver and jewelry jobber. Large experience on badge work and etc.; speaks English and German; best ref. Address, "Engraver," this office.

BY young man of 20. Position to finish trade as watchmaker. Single, 2 years exp. Good ref. Address, P. O. box 25, Richland, Mo.

A SINGLE man, with 20 years experience at watch repairing. Best references, finest new portable bench—fine new Mosely lathe—full set tools, wants situation. Address, H. A. Anstead, Potsdam, N. Y.

BY a young man as a watchmaker. 4 years experience. "J. B." 2052 Sansom st., Phila., Pa.

BY watchmaker. 8 years experience. Address, "C. G. C." this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

POSITION to finish trade by young man of 1 year's experience. A. 1 references. Address, F. E. Hull, Collinsville, Conn.

BY young man, 21 years of age. Can do all kinds watch, clock and jewelry repairing. Strictly temperate. Address, box 261, Tunkhannock, Pa.

SITUATION as watchmaker by young man of 10 years actual experience. Can do all kinds of repairing. A good steady position, and not wages the object. Address, "Watchmaker," this office.

YOUNG man, 21 years old, desires position as clerk. Salary, \$5. E. A. Osborn, Glenmore cor. William's Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BY young man as salesman or at bench. 5 years bench experience at watch, clock and jewelry repairing. A good salesman. A 1 reference. Ad. "Jeweler," box 166, Chatham, Ontario, Canada.

SITUATION at bench repairing, watches, etc., by 1st of April, Pennsylvania preferred. Address, Box 1008, Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa.

AS traveling salesman for wholesale jewelry house. Jeweler and engraver by trade. 10 years exp. in retail department of large jewelry store; best references. Address, "Salesman," this office.

ANYONE having other matters to attend to, and wishing to secure services of exp. salesman and practical jeweler to take charge of retail jewelry business, address, "Manager," this office.

BY a watchmaker, a situation by March 1st; seven years exp. Some tools. First-class ref. Wages, \$12. Address, "F. T. C.," 130 Hawthorn Street, Chelsea, Mass.

WANTED situation in Philadelphia, by a working jeweler, 22 years of age—unmarried. Can set diamonds and other stones; do badge work, and all kinds of general repairs. Address, "Competent," this office.

FOR SALE.

THE leading jewelry business of the city for sale. Good reasons for selling. Louis Kolman, St. Joseph, Michigan.

OR trade, best paying jewelry store in Northern Ills. manufacturing town. 4000 inhabitants. Lots of bench work. Good sales. Established 12 years. This is a bargain. Address, at once, "D." care this office.

A WELL-PAYING jewelry store in Nebraska. Have made it pay enough in ten years to spend the rest of my life in comfort. \$3,000 will buy it. Address, "Safety," this office.

STOCK, fixtures and good will of a jeweler, in a lively little city of a population of 15,000, on Puget Sound, Washington Ter. For particulars address, "M. G." care the KEYSTONE, Phila., Pa.

A FINE regulator standing case, 9 feet high. Movement 7, best Swiss pattern, sweep-second. A full set of trays for an eight foot show-case, as good as new. A good Swiss lathe, with full set of chucks, all for sale cheap. Am out of business. Address, A. L. Blankenmeister, Winfield, Kansas.

FOR SALE.

JEWELRY store in growing Ohio town of 3,500. Fixtures and reduced stock amount to about \$900. Those meaning business apply at once. Box 26, Franklin, Ohio.

THE only jewelry store in a town of 1,600 inhabitants. Stock and fixtures will invoice about \$2,200. None but cash, or part cash need apply. Good reasons for selling. Address, B. W. Rowell, Tipton, Iowa.

SECOND-hand engraving machine in good order and cheap. Address "D. S.," Lock box 67, De Kalb, Ill.

FIRST-class watchmaker, with good set of tools. Single or married, either on piecework, or if able to pay in, as full partner, (cash or stock,) the best paying jewelry store in this city. Guarantee \$250.00 net profit per month. Ad., box 215, Natchez, Miss.

FIRST of April. Good watchmaker and jeweler. Unmarried man preferred. Ref. required. Outwater Bros., 73 Main Street, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED.

Jewelers to order their tools and materials of

E. & J. Schweikert,
No. 19 W. 4th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

We have a complete assortment

CHARLES KOHLBUSCH,
Manufacturer of
Fine Balances and
Weights
For all purposes.
35 Nassau St., N. Y.
Send for Catalogue.
Repairs promptly attended to.

Two-Horse Power Engine. \$75.
WITH STEEL BOILER, \$150.
Cheap, Reliable, Safe.
Automatic Boiler Feed. Automatic Pop Safety Valve, Steel Boiler. Cost of running guaranteed not to exceed three cents per hour. Nothing equal to it ever before offered for the price. Larger sizes equally low. Send for free descriptive circular.
CHAS. P. WILLARD & CO.
236 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

SUPERIOR ESTAB. QUALITY
1824
MUSIC BOXES
Gaußsch's 1876
& Sons PHILA. 1030 Chestnut St.
PHILADELPHIA—SEND STAMP FOR CATALOGUE.



HOUGHTON & CO.,
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Manufacturers of face plates and sliderests. Prices reasonable, and quality guaranteed. Ask your jobber for one on approval.



Do you use a polishing Lathe or a lathe of any kind? If so, and you have not a

Hammond Wheel

You are simply behind the times. More and finer glass grinding and polishing can be done in one hour, than is possible to do all day by the old rigs—or new—for ten times its price. No set of lathe furniture complete without it. For sale at all stock houses, or free by mail on receipt of price \$1.00

W. F. HAMMOND, Man'r'r,
38 Main St., Greenport, Suff. Co., N. Y.



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with D. C. Percival & Co., Boston, Mass.



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George L. Dillingham,
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J. A. Pitt,
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E. W. Carlton,
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C. T. Derry,
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F. M. Smith,
with Smith & Patterson, Boston, Mass.



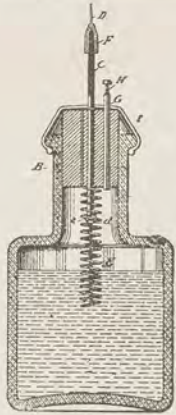
Carl D. Smith,
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F. H. Elliott,
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Have you got one of the best Watch Oilers ever put upon the market? If not, send me one (\$1) dollar and be happy. No more oil cups, your oiler goes direct into the bottle.

J. V. Zimmerman,
Little Rock, Ark.

OSGOOD FOLDING CANVAS BOAT
Invented and Manufactured by N. A. OSGOOD,
Pattie Creek, Mich.



BEST, SAFEST and Lightest.
Impossible to tip over by Rocking. Makes up four different weights, the same as four boats combined in one. Oars and paddle are joined, and pack in boat without extra charge. This cut shows the twelve-foot boat and packing chest.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue

H-MUHR'S SONS



JEWELERS
IMPORTERS OF DIAMONDS
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCHES
FACTORY - BROAD & RACE STS. SALESROOM
629-631 CHESTNUT ST.

A. R. BRATTIN,

Watches, Diamonds, Clocks, Jewelry, Tools, Material, and Jeweler's Supplies. Issues no Catalogue.

Duplicate Prices of any Catalogue.

N. W. Cor. Seventh and Delaware Sts.,
Kansas City, Mo.

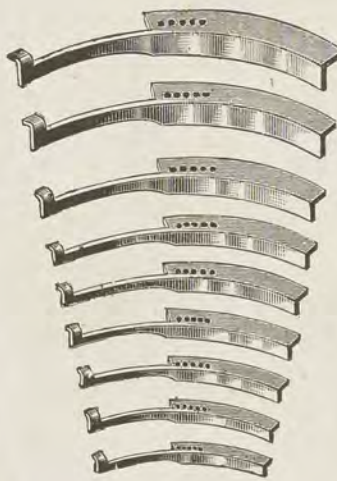
Foot-Power Machinery.

Complete Outfit for actual Workshop Business. Lathes for wood or metal. Circular Saws, Scroll Saws, Formers, Mortisers, Tenoners, Etc. Polishing Machines. Lathes for the heavier work of Jewelers.



OUR Patent Velocipede Foot-Power is without question the best yet applied to Lathes. Read a few expressions from those using them: "I do not see how your lathes can be produced at such a low cost." "The Velocipede Foot-Power is simply elegant." "Can turn a whole day, and feel as little tired as though only walking around." "In regard to the Velocipede Foot-Power, I consider the lathe without an equal." "Using the Velocipede Foot-Power, the operator can hold a steady hand for doing the work." "For doing actual business, the lightest or the heaviest, give me the Velocipede Foot-Power." "The 4 1/2 Lathe is equal to any costing twice the money." "What astonishes me is, how you can make machines to pay you for so small a sum of money." "The No. 6 Lathe is the most perfect tool I ever saw for the money." "I can do double the amount of work on the Velocipede that I can on any other style of foot-power lathe." "There is no tax on strength, the body is at rest, steady, the hands and attention free for the job." "The Velocipede is the best foot-power of any for lathes." Sold ON TRIAL. Price List Free.

W. F. & John Barnes Co.,
620 Ruby Street, Rockford, Illinois.



Nothing better or more reliable for low-priced Springs for repairers than

Clark's Four Hole Case Springs.

Price greatly reduced.

A. N. Clark,
Plainville, Conn.,

Manufacturer of

Watch Case Springs, Watchmakers' and Jewelers' Bench Tools, Crosby's Jeweling Tools, etc., etc.

The Loop Key

Cannot be excelled in quality and finish for a low-priced key. It has never been more in favor with watchmakers generally than now.



Pat. Jan. 25, 1881.

The Dime Key

Which we are now offering to the trade, has the same enduring qualities as our celebrated Loop Key, and may be preferred, as a round key is best for winding.



Pat. Aug. 30, 1880.

Sold by the Trade.

A. N. Clark, Plainville, Conn.



Our 10 K. Filled and Silveroid 16 Size Cases.



IN these three cuts are shown one of the happiest achievements in case making for many a day. The two upper cuts show Snap Back and Bezel 10 K. Filled Cases for new style Elgin 16 Size Pendant Set Movements. The lower plain, smooth case represents the same style of case in Silveroid. In these cases are combined the perfection of elegance and economy in a cheap case. The Pendant Set Movement enabling us to dispense with joints.

Keystone Watch Case Co.,
Philadelphia.

New York.

Chicago.



AMERICAN GEMS.

Some Jewels Found in the United States. The Report of the Geological Survey.

"The report of George F. Kunz, the expert in gems, which has just been issued by the Geological Survey, contains much interesting information relating to the discovery of precious stones in the United States. The list of accidental finds throughout the country is large enough to be inspiring. Mr. Kunz calls them accidental, and then says that at Salida, Col., over a ton of garnets have been picked up during the year. They find garnets of the same sort in Lewiston, Idaho. Some of the pure clear quartz, when it comes in big chunks, is quite valuable. They found some very large masses in Virginia early in the year. They were reported as transparent crystals of quartz, one weighing 642 pounds, another 340 pounds.

"Some amethysts have been found during the year at Deer Island, Me.; also a few amethysts are found at Burrville, R. I. A precious stone of much interest is an opaque white-hydrophane discovered in Colorado. The finder has named it "magic stone," because, as usual with this mineral, it possesses the property of becoming absolutely transparent if water is dropped slowly on it from one to three minutes. It is so porous that it will absorb its own weight of water. It quickly recovers its opacity. The finder suggests that the stone be used for seals, rings and scarfpins, as by reason of its opacity it would completely conceal portraits, mottoes, or mementoes, which could be brought to view when desired by the application of a little water. A beautiful pink chalcidony has been found at Cisco, Utah. It admits of a high polish, but it has not yet been introduced in any quantity.

"T. F. Lamb and G. C. Hatch mined for a time at the Mount Apatite locality, near Auburn, Maine, and found tourmaline gems and minerals to the value of \$500. This locality will be further worked. Quite a large number of the yellow, green and white beryls found in Litchfield county have been nicely cut and extensively sold. The cut gems sold during the past year are valued at \$5,000, but a large part of this sum probably represents the cutting and other necessary expenses. The Marion Bullion Company, at Marion, N. C., does not make a business of digging for gems, but Colonel Deming has found so many garnets there that it paid him to sell them in quantities to manufacturing jewelers. There was also one fine amethyst of a magnificent purple color and over one inch across, fine aquamarinas from one to six carats in weight, and some beautiful chloritic inclusions in quartz, which, when polished, show very fine landscape effects."

The above report of "accidental finds" does not convey a correct idea of the extent of mineral products, nor does it give a proper idea of the extent of the mineral resources of the country, or of the commercial value of such products. Now in regard to amethysts, the original value is but small, and the region around Lake Superior furnishing immense quantities. Garnets, too, are comparatively invaluable, very few being cut in this country except for watch jewels. There are many localities where sapphires are known to exist. These are valuable even when not fine enough for

Col. J. M. Rutherford, Auctioneer,

Specialty made of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, etc.

Sales made only for established jewelers in their regular places of business. Am a practical jeweler, with an experience of 25 years as a special salesman. Can refer to over 100 jewelers, for whom I have made successful sales in all parts of the United States. Address, Room 7, 618 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.



Headquarters for Musical Boxes,

Jacot & Son, 37 Maiden Lane, New York.

All our Music Boxes are provided with Jacot's Patent Safety Check.

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

L. Lelong & Brother, Gold and Silver Refiners, Assayers

AND

Sweep Smelters,

S. W. Corner Halsey and Marshall Sts., NEWARK, N. J.

TRENTON WATCH.

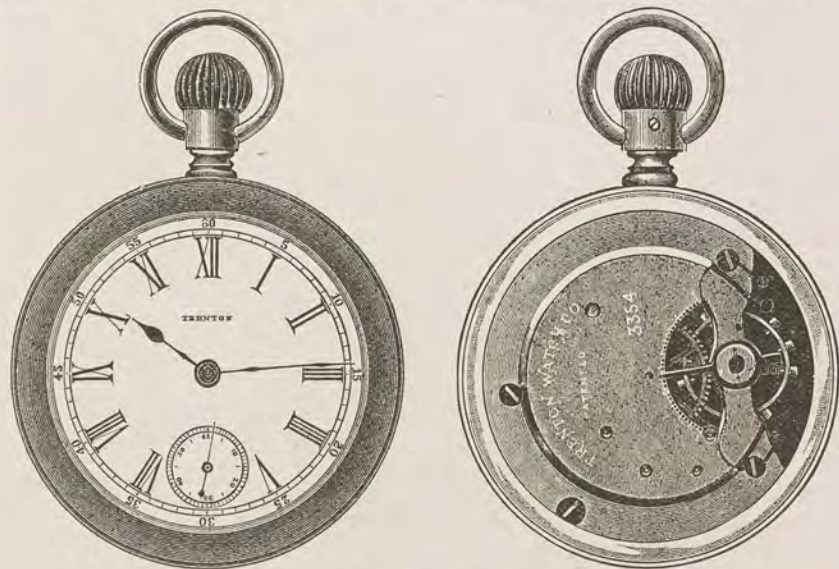
Something New.

To the Trade.

To supply the demand for a good cheap watch, we have made

"THE TRENTON."

It is an accurate time keeper, a straight-line lever escapement, with second hand; jeweled; 18-size; stem-wind and stem-set. Quick train. We confidently claim that it is the best watch for the money yet produced. We invite inspection, and put the watch upon its merits. We sell them in Diamond Silver Case; Snap-Back and Bezel; also a Gold Filled, 14-k with Hinges and Cap; Engine Turned and Warranted. These Watches are for sale direct from the Factory, and will be sold to the legitimate jewelry trade only.



For Prices and Discounts, Address

TRENTON WATCH COMPANY, TRENTON, N. J.

gems. They can be distinguished by the color almost to a certainty. A positive cold blue, of different degrees of depth. If any jeweler has a stone of this color shown to him, let him send it to some lapidist, as for instance, James W. Beath, 111 South 10th Street, Philadelphia. A safe course to pursue is to test all stones with a file, as we frequently find bits of colored glass which has been worn round like pebbles. Diamonds are found all over the continent. These stones, with the ordinary observer in their native form, would pass with a slight notice. There is a soapy feel about an uncut diamond that is peculiar and difficult to describe, but one old diamond miner would mistake. It is well for jewelers to know that such stones as garnets, amethysts, and chalcidony are of no particular value, except in extra fine specimens.—[Ed.]

DAINTY GLASSWARE.


The delicate Venetian glass, which is now the most fashionable and elegant thing in glass for table use, sometimes seems almost too fragile for use. A great deal of this glass is imported by a well-known decorator on Fifth avenue.

In drinking glasses for the table an antique shape is square, with rounded corners and a slightly flaring brim. Each side of the glass has a large indentation which serves to give the hand a firm grasp. In a straight pattern is one of pale olive green and a glass of slightly larger size has the upper part white, while the lower half has a spiral design in raised pink. This is also shown in all white. A large goblet is funnel-shaped with small indentations all over it.

Caraes made by Salviati, in pale amber with flaring open mouths, are scarcely heavier than a bubble, and so delicate as to seem scarcely strong enough to bear the weight of water necessary to fill them. A decanter in olive green has a long, slender neck, with raised ornamentation in the same color, and a spiral design on the long, graceful handle. One in pale amber has the same long neck, but no handle, has a raised design in gold, and where the sides come together in the centre, on each side is a medallion. A somewhat similar design, but without the sides meeting, is of white glass with ruby ornaments.

For oil and vinegar is an article of white glass, being divided in the middle and having two handles and two long noses. This is a very unique and graceful design, the dividing piece of glass not being visible at first glance. For bonbons one design is a large high goblet in smoke color, with fluted edge, the stem and lower part of the glass being ornamented with a raised pattern in different colors. Low bowls, about four inches across the top, are in artistic shapes with slender handles. They are of white or smoke color, with fine patterns like ribbons in different colors running through the glass and raised designs on the edge. A particularly beautiful one is ornamented with a raised design in blue and dashes of gold on white. Others have the delicate ribbon design running up and down and flaring, lattice brim. A tall, slender piece of amber glass has a small, funnel-shaped bowl at the top, while a bird with golden wings forms part of the long stem. This would be a dainty receptacle for bonbons.—*New York Mail and Express.*

Birch's Patent Watch Keys.



8.-Short Wood Handle Key. Nickel Plated.
For Bench or Pocket use.

2.-Pocket Key. Brass.

No. 7, Long brass bench key, gilt, . . . 25 cents.
No. 8, Short wood handle bench key, . . . 40 "


No. 9, Long wood handle bench key, . . . 40 cents.
No. 40, Bench key nickel plated, . . . 30 "

Sold by the trade. Circulars on application.

John S. Birch & Co., 182 and 184 Lewis St., N. Y.

Diamanta Spectacles and Eye-Glasses

Manufactured only by
M. Zineman & Bro.
130 S. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.



RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS.

In Gold, Silver, Steel, Arundel, Royal Alloy, Nickel, Nickel-Plated, Zylonite Rubber, etc.

Agents wanted whom we will supply, free of cost, with Test Cards for fitting, Glasses, Signs, Electrotypes, Circulars, life-size bust of "Young Augustus," and other advertising matter, sufficient to insure success, quick sales, and big profits. Prices range from one dollar per dozen upward. Samples sent on selection. All goods warranted to be entirely satisfactory and accurately interchangeable. Opera and Marine Glasses, Lorgnettes, Reading Glasses, sets of Trial Lenses in Cases, etc. "Le Maire Rock Crystal" Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. Samples sent on selection.

The Philadelphia Optical Co.,
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Manufacturers of
Lenses, Gold, Silver and Steel
Spectacles, Eye-Glasses etc.,
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Celebrated Silveroid Spectacles and Eye-Glasses
Set with Axis Cut Brazilian Pebbles.

Positively this metal will not rust, and while the finest imitation of Silver on the market, is far superior on account of its elasticity and strength. Send for samples

Send for our Illustrated Catalogue which contains many items of interest to Jewelers and Opticians.

Special Features.

We sell no goods at retail and never have.
We do not sell your customers and endeavor to sell you also.
You will never meet your customers in our Store.
We take as much care in filling small orders as we do in large ones.
All orders filled same day as received and all our work guaranteed.

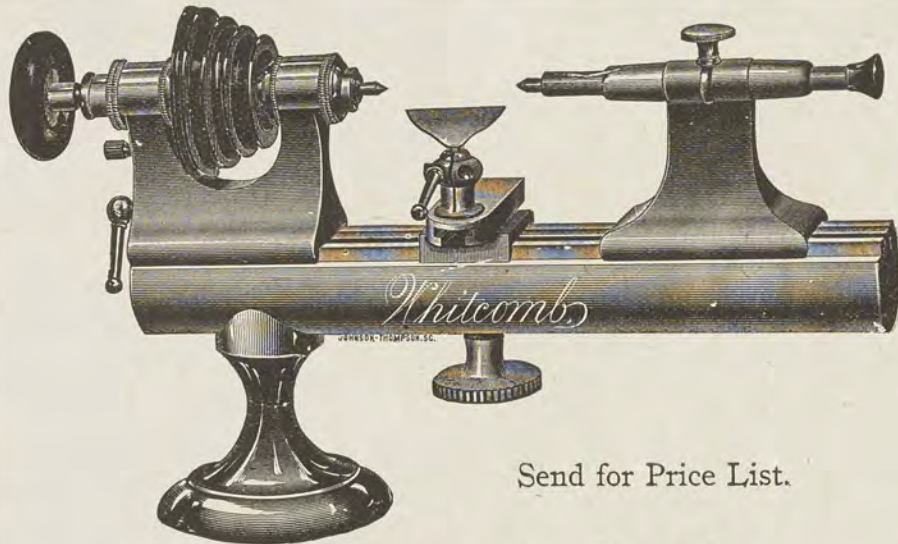


Established 1870.

J. L. Clark,
Refiner and Sweepmelter of
Gold and Silver

No. 823 Filbert Street,
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Gold and Silver of any kind bought.
Send by Mail, Express or Freight.



Send for Price List.

Non-Magnetic Lathe.

The Whitcomb Lathe is positive; the Webster Foot-Wheel is negative, and the belt completes the connection, so that this combination never magnetizes watches.

American Watch Tool Co.,
Waltham, Mass.

Messrs E. A. Storey & Bro.,

Philadelphia, Pa

Gentlemen:--

You may if you please repeat the ad. which we had in the Dec. number of the Keystone, in the Jan. number and add to it in the form of a notice at the bottom of the advertisement the notice of which we send you copy enclosed.

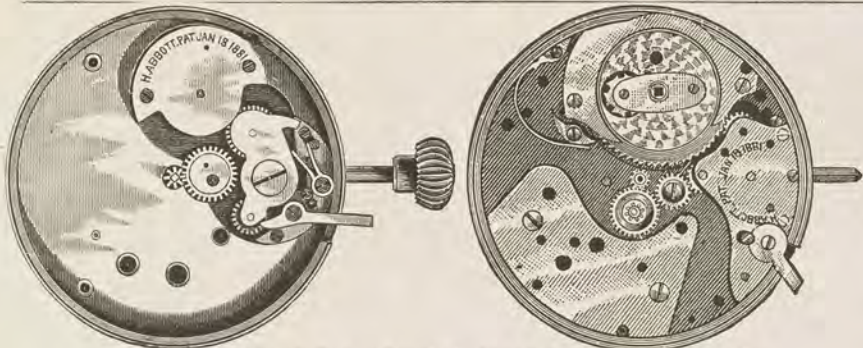
We are pleased to say that we have already received satisfactory evidence that the advertisement in the Dec., number has been a good one for us. We are getting a good many inquiries about our watches which refer directly to your paper.

Yours very truly,

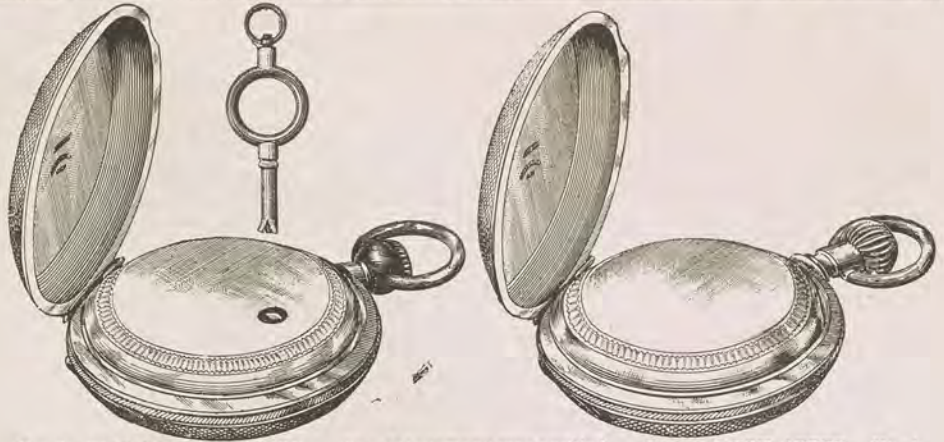
AURORA WATCH CO.

J. Weber MANAGER.

HERE will be seen a letter from the Aurora Watch Company, which only adds one more endorsement to the value of the KEYSTONE as the great Advertising Medium of the Trade. From the corporate company to the workman seeking a situation, all acknowledge the columns of this paper to be the place to put an advertisement to have everybody in the trade read it.



No. 1. Abbott's Patent Stem-Winding Attachments. No. 2.



No. 3. THE WATCH BEFORE. The Attachment was applied. THE WATCH AFTER. No. 4.



No. 5. BEFORE. The owner of the watch. AFTER. No. 6.



No. 7. The Watchmaker who applies them.



No. 8. The Watchmaker who does not.



No. 9. "A Corkscrew is not a good winder." No. 10. "Better try Abbott's." No. 11. Tells "George" it is a grand success.

3,000 LB BEAUTY THE ONLY MAN ON EARTH WHO WINDS HIS WATCH WITH A KEY. MUSEUM

RESULT OF THE USE OF **ABBOTT'S PATENT Stem Winding Attachment** IN THE ALTERATION OF KEY WINDING WATCHES TO STEM WINDERS.

SCENES IN THE YEAR OF 1907.

No. 12.



No. 13. Abbott's Statue of Liberty.



No. 14. Father Time concludes to have one fitted to his time-piece.



No. 15. The Watchmaker who lied about it.

Either of the above cuts will be furnished to any retail jeweler who will use it in advertising Abbott's Patent Stem-Winding Attachment in his town.

Henry Abbott,
No. 4 Maiden Lane, N. Y.



48 and 50 Maiden Lane, 33 and 35 Liberty St., New York.

Importers, Exporters, Jobbers or Controlling Agents in all lines of goods that appertain to the Legitimate Jewelry Trade.

21 Different Departments. 21

Requiring and Occupying Larger Salesrooms than any other Wholesale Jewelry House in the World.

Our Illustrated Catalogue—Largest and most complete published. Sent to the trade FREE. Sole Agents for Improved Terry Clocks.

Two Specialties

Which every watchmaker should become acquainted with.

Farjeon's Genuine American Pure Silk Guards and Vest Chains.
(Assorted patterns in each dozen.)

Farjeon's Celebrated Juergensen Mainsprings.

(Width and strength arranged to correspond with Dennison's gauge.)

A sample dozen Guards sent on receipt of \$2, or a dozen assorted Vest Chains on receipt of \$1.75. Parties selling these Guards are supplied with a handsome Sign. Juergensen Mainsprings, \$12 per gross at Farjeon's & Co., 25 John St., New York.

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Importers, Manufacturers, Jobbers and Dealers in

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Silverware, Musical Boxes, Foreign and American Clocks,
Watchmakers Tools and Materials.

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Sole Agents in the United States for G. Becker's Regulators.



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Manufacturing
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Lace Pins, Ear Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Studs and Locketts.

Diamond Mountings and Diamond Goods.

Designs made to Order and Estimates furnished.

Music Boxes.

SUPERIOR QUALITY

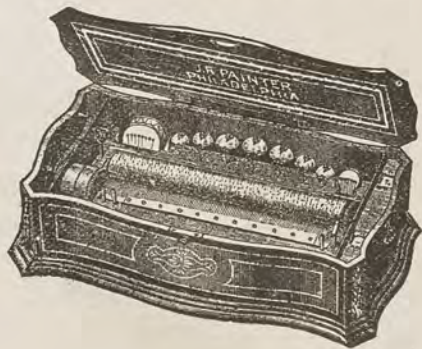
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Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Old Music Boxes carefully repaired by experienced
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SPECIALTIES: Rings of every description,
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New Catalogue sent to the Trade upon request.



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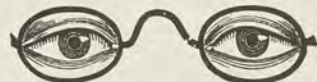
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JACOB COLTON & CO.,

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Manufacturers of

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AMERICAN WATCHES.

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Our line comprises *everything* from the cheapest to the finest in Jewelry,
Watches, and Diamonds; our assortment of stock is second to none in this
Country and always at bottom figures. Goods cheerfully sent on selection, but
those unacquainted with our House will please furnish references.

We sell on close profit and short time only.

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American Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.

Diamond, Ornamented and Raised Gold Cases
a Specialty.

We offer to the trade all the advantages that capital, skill and experience can
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Incorporated, 1883.

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WE beg to announce that our January, 1888, and the Twelfth Volume of our Reference Book of the Jewelry Trade, is now ready. This book has been prepared with the utmost care, every name being carefully graded as to capital and credit; exhibiting, also, the various classifications of the trade, whether manufacturers, importers, jobbers, retailers, repairers, etc., with street addresses in all cities and large towns.

To aid us in this arrangement, we already have the written statements of over 80 per cent. of the entire trade in the United States and Canada.

For every name in it, we have a full detailed report from which the ratings are adjusted, and which reports are available to subscribers.

The books are published semi-annually, in January and July, with also a weekly sheet of changes and corrections.

Our agency is recognized as the only one acceptable to importers, manufacturers, and wholesale dealers in Jewelry and kindred trades, and is in very general use among them. No one giving credit in any degree, can afford to be without the benefits which it offers for his protection.

Copies sent for inspection, and terms made known on application to either of our offices.

D. L. Safford, President.

\$ 400,000
Will be made by the
retail watch dealers in
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during this year on the
sale of the
WATERBURY WATCH
the number of watches
sufficient to give this profit
will be MADE AND SOLD as
heretofore, As we sell to
NO ONE but the retail
watch dealers, they are
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The WATERBURY WATCH CO.
Geo. Merritt 92 & 94 Liberty St.
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THE CURSE OF GOLD.

There is a singular superstition in the mining districts of America that the discoverers of hidden treasures in the bowels of the earth are sure to meet with a violent end. Many instances are from time to time adduced in support of the statement, and go far to show that numbers of adventurers literally die in their shoes.

The original proprietors of close on forty successful mines have been accounted for in this way. Twelve were shot, three were engulfed, while the rest disappeared in the cities of Dakota and New Mexico, and were never heard of afterwards. George H. Fryer, from whom the Fryer Hill Mine had its name, committed suicide in Denver. Two years before his death, he possessed \$1,000,000; the expenses of his funeral had to be paid by the authorities.

The discoverer of the Standard Mine in California was swallowed up by an avalanche. Colonel Storey, another wealthy miner, was killed by the Pyramid Indians. William Fairweather, who brought to light the hidden treasures of Alder Gulch, came to his death by drinking and riotous living.

The owner of the Homestake Mine became a highwayman; one day he attacked a mail coach, but the attendants shot him dead. John Homer, of the Homer Mine, spent his last cent and then put a bullet through his brain. 'Doughnut Bill,' 'Old Eureka,' 'Nine-mile Clarke,' died literally in their shoes, being killed in saloon scuffles. Montana Plummer, who discovered one of the richest mines in the world and was sheriff for a time, died on the gallows.—*Chambers' Journal.*

THE young Duke of Newcastle, who is now in Florida, is the possessor of the famous blue diamond—a gem weighing forty-five carats, and the most perfect specimen of its kind in existence. It is worth \$150,000.

S. Kind & Co.,
 441 and 443 Market Street, Phila., Pa.
 Wholesale Dealers in
American Watches,
Jewelry and Silverware.

We carry a full line of all grades of movements and cases in 14 K., 10 K., Wheat and Eagle. Full line of Boss and other filled cases. Mail orders get our special attention.

Our motto: "No Misrepresentation."

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The busy Jewelers' offer for 60 days from February 1st.

They will send four of their celebrated 10 K. Gents Rings (Tiger Cameo, Sard Intaglio or Sard Onyx) upon receipt of \$12.

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Chicago Gold Pen Manufacturing Co.,
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 Manufacturers of Gold Pens, Holders, Pencils and Toothpicks.

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Gold, Silver
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Special attention given to
Smelting all kinds of Sweeps and Residues.

Metals received by Mail or Express promptly remitted for.

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The Guild Watch.

The Aurora Watch Co.
is now manufacturing
6 Grades of 18 Size Hunting and



6 Grades of 18 Size Open-Face
Pendant Setting
movements, bearing the registered Trade Mark
of the

United States Jewelers' Guild.

(Shown in the cut above.)

They are made under a special contract with the officers of the Guild, and no expense or pains will be spared in making them

The best Watch ever made for the Price.

Every Member should handle them, and those who have not received prices and description should write to the manufacturers.

Aurora Watch Company.

Aurora, Illinois.



A Prominent Jobber writes:

"I have had several very encouraging reports from some of my customers who purchase Keystone cases. (Gold, Silver and Boss.) Some went so far as to say that they never had cases that sold so well. Your cases are certainly vastly improved, and the new engravings are immense."

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The Sensation Collar Button.
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Composed of Two Pieces only, with fine
Foil Stone Head.

A perfect imitation of a



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We sell to Jobbers only.

We will on application furnish any retailer with names of jobbing houses carrying above goods. Mention KEYSTONE.

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Watch Materials,
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THEY are warranted to wear TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and are made in open curb trace and cable links. What use has any one for a solid gold chain that will soon have to be sold for old gold at a GREAT SACRIFICE, when for one-fourth of the money they can procure an article equally satisfactory?

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Fine Gold Jewelry,
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BUTTON in ten sizes.

Ask your Jobber for them or address

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Keystone 14 K.
and
Swiss Cases.

Eagle Gold
and
Wheat Gold Cases.

Boss Filled
and
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Special Features.

We do not sell at retail, and never have.

We do not sell your customers and endeavor to sell you also.

You will never meet your customers in our office.

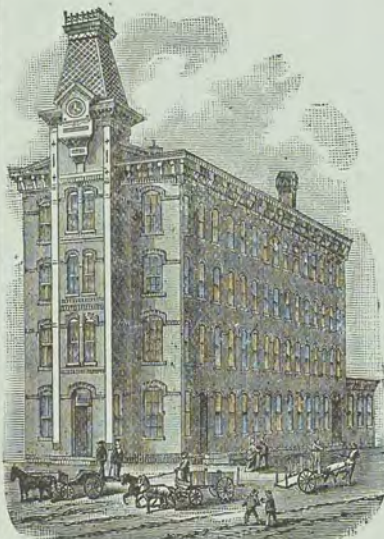
We take as much care in filling small orders as we do in large ones.

Monarch Filled
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Gem Filled Cases.

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Leader Silver, and
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Elgin and Spring-
field Movements
a specialty.

Rolled Plate and Fire Gilt Chains.



FACTORY, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
30 MINUTES FROM N.Y. OFFICE

The New York Standard Watch Company,

Have placed on the market their new and remarkably excellent watch, in the construction of which are embodied entirely new and novel features, including

The most novel and
Accurate Watch Escapement ever made.

As a time-keeper, the "STANDARD" Watch will be found equal to any on the market.



Office:
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ALL movements are full plate, straight-lined, lever-worm escapement, jeweled, 18 size, quick train, stem-wind and set, second hand, and fit the Standard Cases of American Manufacture.

The Watch manufactured by this Company is a marvel of ingenuity and simplicity, and possesses a novelty of mechanism which makes it a BEAUTIFUL, ATTRACTIVE and PERFECT time piece. Nothing but the very finest and best material obtainable has been used in the construction of these watches, and we guarantee both workmanship and material to be equal to that of any other first-class Watch Company.

All movements manufactured by this Company are fully warranted and guaranteed in every respect, and if any defect is found in the material or workmanship, the movement will be exchanged or the money refunded, as the purchaser may elect.

To the legitimate jobbers and retail dealers will be extended every protection, and we will use our utmost endeavors to prevent our goods and prices from falling into the hands of the outside trade.

In case of a reduction in the price of our goods, we guarantee to rebate to dealers the full amount of such difference in prices on all of our goods which they may have in stock, and fully protect them from loss. Dealers will find this watch to be the most salable and profitable of any yet handled. For price list and full information, address the New York office as above.



DID IT EVER OCCUR TO YOU



WHAT all filled cases trade upon
the reputation of the Jas. Boss?
See Page 10.

KEYSTONE WATCH CASE CO.

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