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THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

and
Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

VOL. II.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, APRIL 29, 1905.

No. 7.

Dominican Republic.

1900 1/4, 1/2, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c, 1p unused o. g.	35
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An Amalgamation.

We are able to announce this week the successful conclusion of ne-
gotiations that have for some time been pending between ourselves and
the publishers of Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector, whereby that
journal merges its identity into THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY.
All subscribers to Morrison's Weekly may, therefore, know that they
are now members in good standing of the Stamp-Lovers Weekly family
of readers, and that they have been entered on our books as subscri-
bers to our own journal for such time as their unexpired subscriptions
to Morrison's Weekly in each case called for. We trust that none of
them may ever have reason to regret the change, and that all of them
may, in the fulness of time, become enthusiastic friends and supporters
of this journal. Though they come into our circle of readers by adopt-
tion, so to speak, we assure them that they are at once in full fellow-
ship and that their letters, questions, suggestions, etc, will be cordially
received and carefully attended to.

Our own regular readers must, we feel sure, share in our gratification
at the increased circulation, strength and prestige which this consolida-
tion brings us. Morrison's Weekly had been in the field for about a
year and a half and, thanks to a low subscription rate and aggressive
business management, it had attained an excellent circulation among
young and medium grade collectors.

LONDON LETTER.

Fred J. Melville.

Late into the night, last Saturday
(April 8), a little band of earnest en-
thusiasts were "breaking-up" the
enormous display of fiscal stamps
which had formed the feature of the
Fiscal Philatelic Society's Exhibition.

For several days the leaders of the
Fiscalites had been working at Exeter
Hall, framing the album leaves of
which there must have been several
thousands. Two hundred and fifty
frames were filled with fiscal stamps,
telegraphs and railway stamps. Every
nook and corner, all the wall space,
and the platform were filled with
frames of exhibits, forming a most
admirable display.

The exhibits covered practically the
whole of the fiscal stamps of the
British Colonies, and an elaborate cat-
alogue detailing the exhibits extend-
ing to forty-six pages was presented
to each visitor. Any reader of the
Stamp Lovers Weekly will, I feel sure,
be favored with a copy on application
(enclosing stamps to cover postage)
to Mr. A. B. Kay, 2 Harlem Man-
sions, West Kensington.

Although I have not any particular
knowledge of the choice things of fis-
cal philately, I may be permitted to
mention a few of the chief items
which attracted my attention.

M. Forbin L'Hoste, of Paris, dis-
played a complete unused set of the
Quebec Assurance Stamps which con-

(Continued on page 6.)

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the
Chicago Philatelic Society
and the
Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

LOUIS G. QUACKENBUSH,
MANAGING EDITOR.

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E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

From The Editor's Point Of View.

Ancient

The Literary Drouth.

It is one of the singular shortcomings of modern American Philately that there is so little literary work being done in its behalf. The number of real philatelic students in this country, despite all that casual European visitors may say to the contrary, is very respectable. There is a great deal of careful study of stamps among us and a great many philatelists who have ample ability to place upon paper the results of their studies in a way that would have both interest and value. But, unfortunately, first-rate philatelists, on this side of the water, seem to have no inclination (or, rather, seem to have a positive disinclination) to figure in philatelic print. In all the American stamp journals of the period we find an appalling dearth of able papers from outside contributors. Almost the whole work of filling the pages of American stamp journals is done by men whom we may class, in a sense, as professional philatelic journalists. Three men write about all the matter that appears in our Boston contemporary from one year's end to the other; two men fill the St. Louis weekly week after week; our own paper (barring the news-letters) is almost wholly two men's work, and so on.

Collectors not actively connected with these papers have little finger in the pie; and American Philately is, we think, much the poorer for this condition. Contributions from outside pens give freshness and variety

to a journal, to look at the matter from even the cold-blooded journalistic standpoint. And over and beyond this, it is plain that the knowledge and information which our leading collectors are capable of conveying through this channel, if they only would, would be of genuine benefit to a great many readers. Analyses of facts discovered, accounts of experiences with this or that issue or series, advice upon methods, conclusions as to this or that collecting practice—this sort of thing, from one who draws his materials out of his own experience and observation, comes close home to all of us, and it is as repositories of just such matters that old files of leading American journals of ten or fifteen years since are valued and preserved. Collectors used not to be so backward in this matter. The American stamp papers of the late eighties and early nineties teemed with contributed essays fully up to the European standard. But among the American collectors of the present, writing for the stamp press seems to have gone out of fashion. And we cannot help thinking it a very lamentable and regrettable thing that this is so.

Few Papers Read at Stamp Meetings.

One point which has doubtless a good deal to do with this state of things is the similar dearth of "papers" at the meetings of stamp societies. There are a great many "displays," and these are a most admirable thing in their way. Ever and anon we read in the minutes of stamp bodies that the members present were much edified at Mr. So-and-so's display of his collection of the stamps of This-and-that; but we seldom see any mention of Mr. So-and-so accompanying his display with the reading of a paper on points suggested by the stamps on view. Perhaps this is because the average attendant at stamp society meetings in America prefers to edify his eyes rather than his ears; perhaps the reading of papers on stamps is considered a bit too slow and old fogyish entertainment by the rising philatelic generation. Specialism, too, has something to do with it; for there is unquestionably nothing more tedious to your out-and-out dyed in the wool specialist than sitting out a long paper dealing with some other fellow's specialty. But, whatever is most to blame, the stamp journals and their readers are the principal sufferers; because, under normal conditions, the papers read at the meetings of our most important societies would form a fertile field of supply for the copy hook. That useful piece of editorial furniture is the natural and logical destination of papers written in the first place for philatelic society consumption. After they have served their first purpose, what is more in line with the known proclivities of human nature than that the Mss. should seek wider fields to conquer and be submitted for pub-

lication to journals that can give them the infinitely broader currency of print. The difficulty is to get the papers written in the first place. That step accomplished, there is little fear but that we and our brother editors will get a chance to print them. And we hereby take occasion to promise, for our part, careful and courteous consideration to any Mss. of that character which any reader may at any time be moved to send us.

In England

and Europe Generally.

While on this subject, it is of much interest to note that in England and, indeed, in Europe generally, almost all the sustained articles appearing in the stamp magazines have previously found audience at society meetings. Scarcely any regular article is ever printed in the London Philatelist but has done preliminary duty at some conclave of the London Philatelic Society—and it goes without saying that these papers are both numerous and valuable. The Philatelic Record fills its pages with papers read before the Manchester Society; the Stamp Collector recruits its columns from papers that the Birmingham Society has listened to; and other leading English journals have similar sources of supply. We, too, have lately attained the honor of official organship, in behalf of the Chicago and Philadelphia Societies. It would give us especial pleasure to present to our readers papers read before these bodies, and we trust to be often called upon to give space to such matter.

Good Work

in Another Direction.

We must not, however, convey to foreign readers the erroneous idea that American philatelists have entirely abjured literary endeavor. In the matter of philatelic handbooks we have no need to be ashamed. A number of excellent little works have been published in New York and Boston this season; and we hear of others that are under way. The Boston Society has displayed especial enterprise in this direction, and the list of their publications for the last few years does them no little credit. New York's principal collecting organization is not much of a club and too little of a society to undertake the same class of work; but fortunately New York contains a big stamp house which makes frequent and notable incursions into the publishing field, to the pleasure and mental profit of advanced collectors—of which their latest undertaking, Mr. Luff's admirable monograph on the Stamps of Panama, receives attention elsewhere in our columns this week.

Our Audience Has Doubled.

ITS IMPORT TO ADVERTISERS.

As is explained on another page, THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY this week absorbs the subscription list of Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector. In consequence of this acquisition, our circulation for this week is little more than double what it was last week, and will continue on that basis henceforward. The import of this to advertisers is not far to seek. One paper now reaches all the readers formerly reached by two. The advertiser who has been using both, saves the price he paid for space in one of them and yet addresses precisely the same audience as before. The advertiser who has been using one and not the other, gets the additional circulation of the other, at no material increase of cost. The advertiser who has been using neither, has now a great incentive to use the one remaining, since he can get the double circulation for the single price. These are points of the greatest weight . . . particularly worth the earnest consideration of advertisers who have hitherto failed to patronize THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY. Advertising in our columns was a good and profitable investment before we added the subscription list of Morrison's Weekly to our own. If you need proof, consider how steadily and healthily our advertising patronage has increased, and how very, very few of those who have once started in with us have failed to continue. And advertising in our columns now cannot but be doubly good and doubly profitable, because we shall reach double our former number of subscribers.

We might with entire justice, under these conditions, double our advertising rates. But we shall defer any action along that line until Fall; and for the present will make contracts according to the table of rates that will be furnished upon application.

We await your order for whatever amount of space you feel you can profitably contract for.

The Stamps Of Panama.

A Book That Unravels A Tangled Skein.

[A Reference List of the Stamps of Panama; by John N. Luff: pp. 73: Published by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., 18 East 23d Street, New York; 25 cents, post paid.]

Mr. John N. Luff, than whom there is no philatelic student or writer, has been contributing to the American Journal of Philately a series of papers on the stamps of Panama which we took occasion to highly commend in these columns some six or seven weeks ago. We remarked at the time that they were well worthy the honor of publication in book form; and we therefore welcome with pleasure the publication of the work as a whole, in a form conveniently adapted for reference. The task which Mr. Luff has essayed is one of extreme difficulty, and of no little importance to a considerable number of philatelists. The relations existing between the United States and the young republic of Panama, our acquisition of the Canal zone, and the general opinion that the whole of Panama will ultimately come under the American flag, has seemed to a great many American collectors a logical reason for giving special attention to Panama issues; and probably few special classes of stamps have at any time had greater vogue in the topmost circles of American collectorhood, and Panama's emissaries under her republican regime. At the same time, no country has ever within so short a period made

such profuse and puzzling use of the surcharge and managed to produce, officially and unofficially (the line between the two is very difficult to draw in Panama) such a maelstrom of minute varieties. Panama has become the paradise of the minor-variety seeker, and the desparation and despair of hundreds of students, who have vainly tried to draw up for their own use, from the scattered and conflicting bulletins of issue in philatelic journals, comprehensive—and comprehensible—lists of Panama's prolific issues. It has been left to Mr. Luff to evolve order out of chaos; and he has done so in a manner that would seem to leave little material for future investigators. Starting out with the issues of Panama as a department under Columbian rule, and continuing up to the latest provisional known at the time the work went to press, each separate issue receives the most careful and exhaustive treatment. The innumerable errors are listed with the utmost detail, and the explanatory notes accompanying each issue will be invaluable to students of Panama stamps. Careful classification places the various varieties in logical and orderly sequence and the whole work is a magnificent simplification and systematization of as intricate a horde of varieties as philatelists were ever vexed with.

Mr. Luff has enjoyed exceptional facilities for acquiring accurate information regarding Panama stamps, thanks to his intimate identification with all that goes on in the collecting and dealing circles of Gotham (which has been the chief port of entry and distributing point for Panama stamps)

and the book before us will undoubtedly be at once accepted as the standard authority on Panama issues and all points relating to them. We cordially commend it to every reader who is interested either in Panama's or in admirable philatelic literature—in which later category this little book is certainly to be classed.

Gibbons Catalogue Is Out.

We understand that Part 1 of Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue for 1905 is out; and that it is a considerable improvement over previous issues of the work, particularly in respect to the illustrations employed. We have not heard whether or no the Gibbons Co. intends to issue a new American Edition of their Catalogue this year, but presume it is the intention to do so after the English edition is fully off the press.

Collectors Club Has New President.

A change has taken place in the Presidency of the Collectors' Club of New York, Mr. J. M. Andreini retiring and being succeeded by Mr. P. F. Bruner. The new President is one of the foremost of American collectors, and has, we believe, been one of the leading spirits of the Collectors' Club ever since its formation; having served it in many official capacities, latterly as Vice-President.

THE READING TABLE.

What We Find in the Journals of the Hour.

The Monthly Journal,
London, England.

Major Evans has some further remarks to make upon the subject of remainders in the current Monthly Journal; in the course of which the whole length and breadth and thickness of the remainder question is pretty thoroughly dealt with. The Major does not by any means hold to the view advanced by some critics that remainders are to be condemned in toto. He believes in making distinction between the good remainders and the bad remainders—between those that come about naturally, and those that were arranged with an eye to the philatelic pocket. Circumstances must from time to time arise, he reminds us, under which the existence of remainders is inevitable. Changes of currency or the amalgamation of one country or colony with another cause a class of remainders which is entirely legitimate. Very good reasons sometimes exist for changes of color, which make it advisable to withdraw from sale the stocks of certain stamps. Remainders left under any of these conditions are innocent enough in nature and cannot in reason be greatly objected to. Even such remainders as were created under the "Seebeck" system do not, Major Evans thinks, harm philatelic interests to any great extent, because everyone understands exactly what they are. The really objectionable remainders, to his mind, are those produced of late in some of the British Colonies, where whole sets of stamps that were perfectly fit for use have been withdrawn from circulation for no other purpose than to create remainders for sale in bulk to dealers. The St. Helena remainders, lately sold to a large London house, are cited as examples; and the Virgin Islands remainders, which the Crown Agents for the Colonies are endeavoring to dispose of, are placed in the same category. Such remainders as these, of stamps which had little or no excuse for issuance in the first place save to furnish fuel for the stamp dealing pot, and which are retired from use only that they may be succeeded by entirely uncalled for changes of issue, Major Evans condemned in unmeasured terms. The whole editorial is, in fact, (without its writer's meaning it to be so) one of the strongest arguments we have ever seen in favor of collecting old issues in preference to modern ones. The remainder created by Philately is purely a product of the last few years. We are safe from this kind of imposition, and comparatively safe from many others if we cleave to the older issue—say up to 1890 or thereabouts—and leave the later ones to those who like to fatten the pockets of postal officials.

In another editorial, the Philatelic Society of India's book on Indian Fiscals and Telegraphs is most highly praised; and then the editorial department gives way to the customary quota of "New Issues and Varieties," expanded by comment, criticism and conjecture into some eight pages of excellently valuable matter. Leaving this feature, we find that M. Hancian, having finished with the postal issues of Finland (his exhaustive monograph on which has been running serially in the M. J. for the past two years or so) is now taking up the issues of the Philippines, in the same thorough and scholarly fashion which has characterized his works on other countries in years past. This new work on Philippine stamps will undoubtedly be invaluable to every student of these issues. The first installment is largely taken up with the official decrees preceding the first issue; and we feel sure that the work as it progresses will clear up a great many tangles in regard to Philippine emissions.

The Indian Native States papers which, like Mr. Tennyson's brook, seem to run on forever, continue this month the consideration of the issues of Sirmoor. And a few society reports finish the number—which, like its two or three immediate predecessors, is not of anything like the size it used to be before the advent of the weekly now published by the same house.

The Philatelic Journal
of Great Britain,
London, England.

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain for March 25, is decidedly lighter than usual, both in bulk and interest. We will therefore deal with its features very briefly. The opening feature is a biographical sketch and portrait of Mr. Wm. Pimm, one of the leading spirits of the Birmingham Philatelic Society, and owner of a huge and very fine collection, various portions of which have captured a number of important awards at English exhibitions.

The editorial "leader" deals with "Paper Varieties," strongly condemning the continued increase in the complexity of such lists in both catalogues and handbooks. Mr. Raffalovich continues his very elaborate study of "The Red Penny of Great Britain;" and four pages of Reviews conclude March's scanty menu. Such a state of affairs, in such an old standby as the P. J. of G. B.,—which we always depend upon to furnish us with not a little good copy—is vastly disappointing. But we doubt not that with the next number Messrs. Pemberton & Co.'s journal will once again team with variety and interest.

The
Stamp Collector's Fortnightly,
London, England.

Two numbers of the Fortnightly await review—bearing date of March 25th and April 8th respectively. The March 25th issue contains, beside the

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When writing advertisers please mention THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY.

usual news features and the continuation of Mr. Thos. Whitworth's able paper on Stamps of France, another of Editor Bishop's articles on "The British Philatelic Press," aptly sub-headed "Peeps Into The Pages of Pioneer Stamp Journals." "The Philatelist" is the paper this time treated, and indexed; and ample interest is there in both the index and the accompanying comment. "The Philatelist" lived just ten years—from December, 1866 to December, 1876—and to its pages all the philatelic giants of that day were frequent contributors. Mr. Bishop mentions E. L. Pemberton, Dr. Viner, W. A. S. Westoby, Judge Philbrick, Oscar Berger-Leorault, Rev. R. B. Earee, John K. Tiffany and W. Dudley Atlee as among the most distinguished. No less than three of these had a hand in the writing of the famous "Spud Papers," the best remembered feature of this old journal. W. Dudley Atlee commenced them, was followed by E. L. Pemberton, and the series, which ran through five volumes, was concluded by the Rev. R. Briscoe Earee, since become famous as the author of "Album Woods." Mr. Bishop notes many interesting facts anent various features of "The Philatelist"—to only one of which can we allude here; namely, an item chronicling the conversion of the American Journal of Philately into a weekly in September, 1876. The weekly idea in stamp journalism is thus no new thing, as many modern philatelists are apt to suppose. J. W. Scott set the precedent twenty years before C. H. Mekeel put his weekly (still in existence, though under other ownership) in the field; and even though the earlier venture was unsuccessful, to Mr. Scott must fall the honor of being the pioneer in weekly philatelic journalism.

The April 8 issue, while full of news matter and comments on timely topics, contains little in the way of sustained articles.

The Australian Journal of Philately, Sydney, Australia.

The most notable thing in the March 16 issue of our Australian contemporary with the sesquipedalian name is an article entitled "The Real Market Value of a Stamp." The article is so good, and sums up so well all the sides of this vexed question of value that we shall take leave to reproduce a considerable portion of it here. "Attempts have been made from time to time," remarks the Australian writer, "to settle this very knotty subject, and it has been argued from various standpoints, viz. the basis of auction prices, dealers' catalogues, competition, scarcity, and the law of supply and demand. We are afraid, however, that no satisfactory solution of the difficulty will ever be arrived at. Auction prices vary, dealers' catalogues vary, competition varies, scarcity varies, supply and demand vary, condition varies, and circumstances vary. In fact there is such a multitude of

variations to be considered in the effort to fix a real market value that the thing is well nigh impossible."

"We have the courage to assert that auction prices are very little guide. The circumstances surrounding an auction sale must be taken into consideration. It must be remembered that usually the majority of bidders who attend the London sales are dealers who are either buying on commission for collectors, or with a view to a profit on a re-sale in the ordinary way of business. Is it fair to argue that, because a stamp fetched a certain sum in a London sale room, a collector should only pay the same money to a dealer in Australia? The dealer might say, if you want to buy the stamp at such a price go to the auction room and buy it. Again, a collector might say he would be safe in paying say 25 per cent. over auction prices. Even then he might be away from the real market value, for the simple reason that two somewhat similar stamps when placed side by side may differ as much as chalk and cheese—* * * The disposition on the part of some to distinguish between very fine used and ordinary used copies is a commendable innovation, but here again opinions will differ as to what are very fine, and what are ordinary stamps.

"The fact need not be disguised that the leading catalogues have an important bearing on market values, but alterations in them only lead to a sliding scale by other dealers and collectors, and '25 per cent. off Gibbons' or '50 per cent. off Scott' are well known headlines in dealers ads. Even here we do not reach finality, for the 25 or 50 per cent. does not apply to every stamp listed and priced, but only to those which can be supplied; the dealers in question making it a point only to purchase and stock those stamps which leave a workable margin of profit at the discounts mentioned. * * * Dealers in Australia might assert that their selling prices of Australian stamps (25 or 50 per cent. below Foreign catalogues) is the real market value, while those abroad might argue that such prices are ruinous. Which are right, and who is to decide?

"Competition, circumstances and condition all combine to prevent the fixing of a real market value, and it is a hopeless task to try and arrive at a solution of the difficulty. Collectors and dealers must, therefore, use their own discretion and judgment in buying and selling.

Admiral Rojestvensky's last stop with his fleet at this writing, was at the island of Nossi-Be. We wonder how many newspaper readers, outside of philatelists, had ever heard of this little French island. The study of Philately broadens our knowledge in more ways than one—and in no way more than in making us acquainted with many out of the way nooks and corners of this world of ours that are practically unknown to even most persons of education.

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LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 1.)

sists of fifteen values from 1c to \$5 and which the catalogue explains "was issued illegally and all copies of the stamps are redeemable by the Canadian Government at face value, used or unused." In the Canadian section also Mr. T. P. Dorman, of Northampton showed a copy of the \$2 of the third issue of Bills with inverted centre.

Mr. W. Schwabacher, the genial chairman of the Fiscal Society, and one of the keenest promoters of fiscal philatelic interests in this country, showed a magnificent series of the 1864 issue of the Cape of Good Hope including among the thirty-six values the extremely rare £2 5s. 0 and £9 stamps. Also a £50 value hitherto unknown.

Mr. E. D. Bacon, of Croydon, showed some fine things in the Ceylon section, which was perhaps the finest part of the display. Mr. Bacon's display included the first two issues of Foreign Bills complete and mostly unused. But Mr. Walter Morley showed the collection which might be called the "Grand Prix" exhibit in his Ceylon stamps which is described in the catalogue as follows:

Morley, W., London.—A grand exhibit, including a nice range of the first issue Foreign Bills on bleute and white paper, the 2d. value with unofficial perf.; six values of the rare second issue, including se tenant pairs, 1s. 4d. plus 5s. and 2s. 8d. plus 2s., in mint state; 3rd issue, a fine series with the rare 6s. 8d. value and unused fete beche pairs of the 2d., 1s., 1s. 4d., 1s. 8d., 3s. 4d., 5s. & 10s.; a nearly complete collection of the later and provisional issues, though only the "Second of Exchange" is shown of the rare error 1r. 20c. in violet and violet, and the 1st and 2nd of the same stamp with the 40c surcharge. Three varieties of the provisional surcharges on the coloured margins between the panes are also shown. In the Judicial series, the scarce lilac series, wmk. Crown CC, are well represented, as well as the later issues and provisionals. The Postal Commission series, complete, with errors, unused. The 1d. lilac, Rece'pt, perf. 13, is also shown, and the Stamp Duty, 1000r., rose.

India and the Native States formed a very large portion of the Exhibition and included Mr. Stewart Wilson's collection of the issues for the Small Cause Court, Calcutta, which is specialized to a very fine extent. In the early Mauritius the Foreign Bills were very strong, and were exhibited by Walter Morley, A. Preston Pearce, and W. Schwabacher.

In my last letter written at the Exhibition and posted within a few minutes of the announcements of the awards, I was able to give an idea of the awards in one or two classes. I am now able to append a complete list:

Class I.—1st Prize, W. Morley, Ceylon; 2nd Prize, C. S. F. Crofton, India; Diplomas, W. Morley, Ceylon; C. S. F. Crofton, India; W. Morley, Indian Native States; A. Bailliere, New Zealand; W. Morley, Straits Settlements. Highly Commended, C. Stewart Wilson, India.

Class II.—1st Prize, Gilbert & Kohler, Mauritius. 2nd Prize, T. P. Dorman, Canada. Diplomas, T. P. Dorman, Canada; W. Morley, Griqualand; Gilbert & Kohler, Mauritius; W. Morley, Natal; W. Morley, Orange River Colony; W. Morley, Transvaal. Highly Commended, A. Bailliere, Natal.

Class III.—1st Prize, W. Morley, Victoria. 2nd Prize, L. S. Wells, S. Vincent. Diplomas, W. Morley, Br. Guiana; W. Hadlow, Cape of Good Hope; W. Hadlow, Grenada; A. Bailliere, Malay States; W. Morley, Nevis; L. S. Wells, S. Vincent; W. Morley, Victoria. Highly Commended, W. Schwabacher, Cape of Good Hope. A. Bailliere, Victoria.

Class IV.—1st Prize, W. Morley, Queensland. 2nd Prize, W. Hadlow, Queensland. Diplomas, W. Morley, Hong Kong; W. Morley, New South Wales; W. Morley, Queensland; W. Morley, S. Christopher; W. Morley, S. Lucia; W. Morley, Switzerland; W. Morley, Tasmania; W. Morley, Zululand.

Class V.—1st Prize, W. Morley, Br. East Africa. Diploma, O. Marsh, East Africa; W. Morley, Br. Bechuanaland; W. Morley, Br. Central Africa; W. Morley, Br. East Africa; W. Morley, Br. South Africa; W. Morley, Cyprus; R. M. Kennedy, Sarawak; W. Morley, Trinidad; W. Morley, Western Australia; W. Morley, Zanzibar.

Class VI.—1st Prize, O. Marsh, Malta. Diplomas, W. Morley, Antigua; Forbes L'Hoste, Fiji; O. Marsh, Gold Coast; O. Marsh, Malta; W. Morley, South Australia.

For General Collectors:

Class VII.—Diploma, E. Cornish, General Collection.

Class VIII.—1st Prize, Gilbert & Kohler, Rare Fiscals. 2nd Prize, W. Morley, Rare Fiscals.

Class IX, for Telegraphs.—1st Prize, C. S. F. Crofton, Ceylon. Diploma, C. S. F. Crofton, Ceylon; C. S. F. Crofton, India; W. Morley, Orange River Colony. Highly Commended, W. Schwabacher, Ceylon.

Class X, Telegraphs.—1st Prize, W. Morley, Natal. Diploma, W. Morley, Canada; W. Morley, Cashmere; W. Morley, Natal; W. Morley, Soudan.

Class XI, Miscellaneous.—1st Prize, Gilbert & Kohler, General Collection. Highly Commended, R. M. Kennedy, Australian Fiscals; Major E. B. Evans, Telegraph Forms; G. W. Potter, Railway Stamps.

Class XII, Proofs and Essays.—1st Prize, C. Nissen, Proofs.

Saturday was the occasion of another interesting philatelic gathering. At two o'clock the members of the Junior Philatelic Society gathered in their numbers at the King's Library, in the British Museum, where is displayed the magnificent collection left

Mexico.

I am overstocked on this country and am sending out approval sheets to interested parties at

75% dis.

From Scotts Catalogue.

Do you need any?

Send also for "stock reducing list of U. S. Entire Envelopes all in unused condition.

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On Approval

References Required.

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1869 24c (Average only)		17
1869 90c		4
*1890 2c lake		7
1894 1c ultramarine		10
Chili 10 on 30 orange		10

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Toledo Stamp Co., Toledo, Ohio.

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and remember the date of our next AFTON SALE - April 25th. Over 1000 lots containing a complete line of unused BRITISH COLONIES in very fine condition. Also, a fine line of U. S. Postage, Revenues and Envelopes, along with a strong showing of wholesale lots. Catalogues now ready.

Do you need anything in the stamp line? Let us know your wants and see if you cannot find them on our approval sheets. We are offering a fine line of U. S. and Foreign at 60% discount. Commercial references or cash deposit required.

WESTERN STAMP CO., OMAHA, NEBR. 701-2 N Y Life.

 100 China and Java, etc. fine stamp dictionary and big illustrated list of 3,000 bargains, 2c. Agts., 50c. 1905 catalogue of stamps of all nations, 10 cents.

A. Bullard & Co., 446 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

Flying Machines. Irish Flyers prove mechanical flight possible. Instruct and amuse everyone. Set \$1.00. Sample 30c, Booklet 10c.
C. IRISH, Bratenahl, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Stamp-Lovers Album.

Its size 6 x 9 1/4. It will hold 1152 stamps. The paper is white and of good quality. It is the neatest low-priced Album ever offered to collectors.

Price 10 cents Postage 2 cents.

the nation by the late Thomas Keay... This was the second annual... of the Society to the collection... while only about forty members... present, last year over 120 were... numbered in the gathering this year... special view of the rarities which... kept away from the public cases... the Tapling safe, had been ar-... raged for and the great gathering... rmed into a queue in the large... ding room to examine these inter-... ing stamps in turn. Many ladies... among the company, and the... up was photographed before leav-... ing the Museum. The party or a large... tion of it walked over to the So-... y's meeting place in Exeter Hall... here a tea had been laid in the draw-... ing room. Several of the Fiscal So-... cety officials there favored the com-... pany, and after an enjoyable tea, the... awards of the Fiscal Society took... the members round the exhibition in... "conducted tour" parties of ten at a... time, explaining the various exhibits... The growth of this Society has been... remarkable, for since electing 106 new... members at the first meeting after the... present Exhibition, two other crowded... meetings have been held at which 35... and 74 new members have been... elected respectively. This reaches a... grand total of 215 new members... elected at three meetings. And as I... write, the Secretary tells me another... little pile of application forms has ac-... cumulated for next Saturday... The attendance at the meetings... where the Junior Society migrated to... Exeter Hall has been also noteworthy... The first meeting at Exeter Hall about... 120 members and friends were... present. On April 1, at the second... meeting in Exeter Hall, 140 were... present, crowding the comfortable... little hall to its utmost capacity and... making it extremely difficult to dis-... play the fine extensive collection of... specialists who came to visit us.

**Fiscal Exhibition
In Paris.**

We learn from Morley's Philatelic... Journal that an exhibition of fiscal... stamps has recently been held in... Paris. The show is stated to have been... a great success—the fiscals of all... countries being shown and the quality... of the exhibits averaging high for a... first exhibition in such a relatively... untroubled field. Fiscals are evidently... not gaining ground in Europe—as is... evidenced by their being the subject... of public exhibitions in both Paris and... London within a few weeks past. Of... the London Fiscal Exhibition, we need... not here speak, as our Mr. Melville... has the matter full attention in his... London Letter.

**New Zealand
Has A New Journal.**

We learn from the Australian Jour-... nal of Philately that a new journal has... appeared at Christchurch, New Zea-... land, under the name of the... Stamp Collectors' Monthly Advertiser... Numerous attempts have been made... hitherto to establish stamp journals... in New Zealand, but none has been... conspicuously successful.

**A Brace
Of Useful Compilations.**

[The Postage Stamps of Great Brit-... ain, by Fred J. Melville: pp. 56: Pub-... lished for the Junior Philatelic So-... ciety, London, by H. F. Johnson, 11... Trigon Road, Clapham, S. W. 30c... postpaid.]

[The Tapling Collection of Stamps... and Postal Stationery at the British... Museum, a Descriptive Guide and In-... dex, by Fred J. Melville: pp. 55: Pub-... lished by Lawn & Barlow, 99 Regent... Street, London, W. 30c. postpaid.]

A brace of useful compilations have... been sent us from England which... afford fresh proof of the ability... energy and versatile of our London... correspondent, Mr. Melville. The little... brochure on the stamps of Great Brit-... ain has been out a couple of months... or so, but we had not up to this week... seen a copy, the one destined for us... having somehow miscarried en route... —which must serve to excuse us for... being so many weeks behind our... British contemporaries in noticing the... book. It is not an elaborate or... ambitious volume—its aim simply being... to provide a simplified reference guide... to British adhesives, for the use and... benefit of young collectors. To this... end, the subject is handled in a com-... pact, concise way, which may be... counted on not to befog the novice in... any way, while at the same time it... furnishes him with a very clear and... excellent synopsis of all the principal... points which it is important that a... collector of British adhesives should... know. Mr. Melville has, in fact, man-... aged to compress into relatively small... compass all the really salient points in... the history of Britain's adhesives. The... meat of the story is all there, and the... embellishment and elaboration of de-... tail which might expand the little... volume to one of several hundred... pages were it written for advanced... collectors, will not be missed by the... audience for whose especial behoof it... is intended.

The illustrations are scarcely less... important than the text in the general... scheme of a work of this kind; and in... this particular instance they are all... that the most exacting critic could de-... sire. On a series of seven plates in-... terspersed with the reading matter, are... depicted all the different major types... of British stamps from 1840 to the... present time, each cut being num-... bered to correspond to the reference... number in the text—a point adding... materially to the book's usefulness... when in the hands of the actual tyro.

Included in the volume is also an... appendix, containing a paper written... by the Prince of Wales, and read be-... fore the London Philatelic Society last... season, reciting what we may term the... preliminary history of the present Ed-... wardian issues of Great Britain. His... Royal Highness traces their history... from the first step looking toward the... substitution of the King's head for that... of the late Queen, through the various... processes involved in selecting the de-

Adlets

Small advertisements will be insert-... ed in this column at the rate of 6 cents... a line.

They will be set up without display.

A line will average seven words

Cash to accompany copy.

Printing for Stamp Dealers

Merit Press, Bethlehem, Pa.

107 All diff. Foreign, Cuba, Nyassa, Guate-... mala etc. 10 cents. 1,000 Hinges 7 cents.
W. W. Dayton, Nashotah, Wisconsin.

Send for a sample of my approval sheets... at 50% to 60% discount, and receive a set of... 12 different Canada free. H. TOUSLEY, 89... Robinson St., Winnipeg, Canada.

The Stamp-Lovers Album with spaces... for 1152 stamps. Price 10c. Postage 2c.

Look. British Colonial on approval - 50%... discount - W. C. Harris, 167 Agricola Street,
Halifax, Canada.

It pays to trade with me. Write for par-... ticulars. H. C. Wilder, Carthage, N. Y.

Send for approval sheets at great bargains... closing out my stamps at big discount.
J. B. Wilson, Douglas, Wyoming.

Closing out. 600 packs of stamps at ten... cents each. Cat. value 25c to \$4.00. Your... choice. H. J. German, 247 Carruth U. of P.
Dorms. Philadelphia, Pa.

Do you save postal Cards? Would you... like to amuse your friends? If so send 10c... and get 5 handsome colored picture and... comic Postal Cards. Post Free. PETER... McDONNELL, Box 200 Niles, Ohio.

Cat. No.		Cal.	Price	My Price
4	Hong Kong 1862, 18c lilac	\$0 75	\$0 35	
8	1863, 2c brown	30	15	
10	6c violet	50	24	
13	16c yellow	75	35	
14	18c lilac	5 00	2 25	
16	30c vermilion	50	25	
18	48c rose	50	25	
27	1876, 10 on 24c green	1 20	60	
31	1880, 5c ultramarine	35	18	
32	10c violet	30	15	
39	50c on 48c brown	75	35	
48	1891, 2c rose & black	50	25	
201	1874, 82 sage green	1 00	40	
202	83 violet	1 00	40	
206	1880, 85 on 810 brown	2 50	1 20	
75	Transvaal 78, 1p red brown	1 00	45	
77	4p olive green	1 00	45	
84	79, 1p on 4p olive gr	1 00	45	
102	85, 3p violet	35	22	
112	87, 2p on 3p	1 50	68	
114	2sh 6p yellow	50	25	
133	95, 4p slate	50	25	
135	1sh green	75	35	
140	6p rose & green	60	30	
150	2sh 6p heliotrope & green	60	30	
1	W Australia 1864, 1p black	2 00	1 00	
3	4p blue	2 50	1 25	
4	6p bronze	17 50	4 00	
26	1864, 1p rose	75	40	
29	1865, 1p bistre	35	20	
32	4p carmine	50	23	
33	6p violet	75	40	
34	1sh green	50	27	
58	1884, 1/2p on 1p bistre & red	1 00	50	
70	1883, 1p on 3p brown	50	25	

E. T. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.

sign and deciding on the thousand and... one other details coming up for con-... sideration, up to the final issuance of... the finished stamp; and, coming from... so authoritative a source, the paper... naturally possesses deep interest.

It is an excellent adjunct to an ex-... cellent work—on both the idea and... execution of which we can most... highly congratulate our talented Lon-... don correspondent.

The other book from Mr. Melville's pen is, we understand, just out; and is primarily intended as a reference guide for the use of visitors to the great Tapling collection. No attempt has been made to index every stamp in this huge collection—a task which would require a volume of gigantic proportions, inasmuch as the collection is estimated to contain 100,000 specimens—Mr. Melville's aim simply being to indicate the location in the cases of the leading groups in each country's issues and to make special mention of some of the rarest stamps which are particularly worthy of close examination. As a catalogue it fills all possible requirements, enabling the visitor to readily locate any section he desires to inspect; while as a book it will be of much interest to thousands of philatelists in other lands than England, whose only chance of informing themselves of the extent and contents of this famous collection is by proxy of some such work as this. The index is liberally besprinkled with notes anent the great rarities and specially important features of the collection; and is supplemented with excellent illustrations of a score or so of the great gems of the collection—as well as prefaced by "The Story of the Tapling Collection," an interesting outline of its rise and growth, the personality of its founder and other correlative matters. The work as a whole is a most meritorious performance and places English Philately under fresh debt to the Junior Society's gifted President.

**The New
British Half-Penny Stamp.**

That merry maker of philatelic nonsense—verses, "Dak," of the Philatelic Journal of India, unbosoms himself of the following in regard to the "sickly yellow" tint now employed on the half-penny stamp of Great Britain.

"It's scarcely a color the thing I've seen,

It's more like a wash of a 'might have been'.

Of a horrible yellowy
Sicken-a-fellow-y
Thallious, billious green."

**CHICAGO
PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**



H. N. Mudge, President.
C. E. Severn, Vice President.
Chas. F. Mann, Secretary, 343 Rush Street.

E. C. Dodd, Treas., 332 South Ashland Ave., La Grange, Ill.

A. F. Boehm, Manager Circulating Sales and Exchange Department, 1201 Turner Avenue.

Dr. F. B. Merrill, Examiner of Sales Books, 100 State Street.

F. N. Massoth, Manager Auction Sales, 1149 Marquette Building.

Dr. F. B. Merrill, Manager Open Exchange.

A. F. Boehm, Librarian.

Dr. F. B. Merrill, Counterfeit Detector.

The 440th, regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held in the Society's Club Room 151 Washington Street, Thursday evening April 20, 1905.

President Mudge called the meeting to order with 14 members present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

Mr. L. N. Herbert of New York was elected to Passive membership No. 304 his application having been posted since February 16, 1905.

The resignation of T. J. Baimson, active member No. 285 of Chicago was ordered held over.

L. J. Rhoads was dropped for non payment of dues.

The claim of F. W. Pickard against the Exchange Department was adjusted for \$5.00 and was ordered paid.

Mr. C. E. Severn reported progress in regard to the Stan Zajicek matter.

Mr. W. H. Adams reported that the Chicago Philatelic Society Lantern Slide Lecture was given before the Oak Park, Y. M. C. A. Stamp Club, April 18, 1905. The Lecture was read by Mr. Adams before a large audience.

**British Central Africa,
1891-1894**

8 pence, used	-	-
1 shilling, unused	-	-
2 " "	-	-
3 " "	-	-
4 " "	-	-
5 " "	-	-
Bavaria 1870 12kr unused	-	-

N. DIESCHBOURG,

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Rooms 323 and 324. NEW YORK

**SAMOA
Postage Stamps.**

The following unused stamps are offered at the following greatly reduced prices for quick cash orders.

Cat. No.	Mint o. s.	Gen. Price
9 1/2p violet	50 00
10 1p green	08 00
11 2p yellow	12 00
11b 2p orange	30 00
12 4p blue	20 00
13 6p maroon	30 00
14 1sh rose	30 00
15 2sh, 6p, violet	1 50
16 2 1/2p rose	12 00
20 5p carmine red	25 00
21 2 1/2p on 2p orange	30 00
22c 3p on 2p orange green surcharge	30 00
23 2 1/2p black	30 00
24 2 1/2p on 1sh rose	15 00
25 2 1/2p on 2s 6p	06 00
27 2 1/2p on 1p green	15 00
28 1 1/2p green	05 00
29 1p red brown	05 00
Provisional Government.		
30 1 1/2p green	06 00
31 2p orange	10 00
32 4p blue	18 00
33 2sh 6p violet	1 25
34 1p red brown	06 00
35 5p scarlet	25 00
36 6p maroon	25 00
37 1sh rose	30 00
German Dominion.		
57 to 58, 3pf to 80pf, set of nine	1 00

**C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUB CO.
St. Louis, Mo.**

The entertainment of the evening constituted of the reading of a paper written for the occasion by W. H. Adams, and a talk by President Merrill on Philatelic and other matters.

After an informal auction the meeting adjourned.

Next meeting May 4, 1905.
Chas. F. Mann, Secy

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BETHLEHEM, PA.**

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THE

STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

and

Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

VOL. II.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, MAY 6, 1905.

No. 8.

Dominican Republic.

100 1/2, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c, 1p unused o. g.	35
100 1, 2, 5, 10, 12, 20, 50c., unused o. g.	25
100 2 on 50, unused o. g.	75
2 on 1p " "	75
10 on 50 " "	75
10 on 1p " "	75
2c No. 142 " "	10
1 on 20 No. 144 " "	10
Official 1 on 2 " "	10
" 2 on 2 " "	10

All the above unused o. g. fine \$3.50.
Next Auction will take place early in
May. Catalogues Free.
Send for our list of approval books at 50%
discount.

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,
72 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Finally the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department and the Bureau of Printing and Engraving have got together in the matter of the new series of stamps for the Philippines, and from now on there will be something doing. The result of the closing conference was indeed surprising and the net result will be approved by philatelists and particularly by the native Filipinos.

Instead of a series with but one portrait, and that on the lowest denomination—Rizal—followed by the horizontal monotony of coats of arms, with different values expressed in figures, the Filipinos will blossom out in three or four months with a series of stamps that will rank closely with the current United States stamps in point of biographical interest. Instead of coats of arms the stamps are to bear faces of distinguished Americans and Filipinos, the list being as follows:

- 2 centavos, portrait of Rizal, the Filipino patriot, executed by the Spaniards.
- 4 centavos, portrait of William McKinley.
- 6 centavos, portrait of Magellan, the discoverer of the Philippines.
- 8 centavos, portrait of Legaspi, founder of the civil government in the archipelago.
- 10 centavos, portrait of General Lawton, killed in the Philippines at the head of his army.
- 12 centavos, portrait of President

AUCTION.

We shall hold our last auction sale of the season sometime during the latter part of this month.

While it will not contain any of the great rarities, it is rich in medium and lower priced varieties which are "hard to get."

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

18 EAST 23rd ST., New York, N. Y.

ONE WEEK.

only before the date set for

Wolsieffers Sale No. 57.

of the C. Arthur Eddy, Brooklyn, N. Y. collection to be held May, 13th. at the Club Room of the Chicago Philatelic Society.

Have you mailed your bids?

Next sale will consist of the fifteen thousand variety collection of Mr. Charles Bea-mish, Philadelphia, Pa. Do you want the catalogue.

P. M. Wolsieffer,

Stamp Auction Specialist.
401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago.

DETROIT LETTER.

The Egyptian Stamp Co., after being in business here for some time, has sold out, one of the proprietors going back to England.

Fred Brush has had unusually good luck here within the last ten days, having secured two pretty good collections. Among the stamps were some very good ones; the price he refuses to divulge.

There is a good joke on old "Deacon" Smith, the curator and the Deacon is being joshed a good deal about it. The following is clipped from a local paper:

"Grand Museum. War Relics. Worth \$40,000. Free to Customers." Something like this is printed over a local curio store that does business in the city, and a verdant youth from Trenton read the sign and wandered within.

"Gimme a cigar," he said, laying down a nickel.

The proprietor of the place served him with much alacrity. The young man looked about him deliberately and considered.

"I guess I'll take that there revolver for my share," he said at last.

"Those things are not for sale," explained the proprietor.

"I didn't suppose they was," returned the Trentonite. "It says plain enough outside that they are free to

(Continued on page 6.)

Lincoln.

16 centavos, portrait of Admiral Wm. Sampson, who commanded the American fleet before Santiago.

20 centavos, portrait of George Washington.

26 centavos, portrait of Carriedo, a Spaniard who gave liberally to erect water works for the city of Manila.

30 centavos, portrait of Benjamin Franklin.

The stamps of the values of 1, 2, 4 and 10 pesos will have no portraits, simply bearing the coat of arms of the Filipinos.

There will be a special delivery stamp, showing a famous Filipino mountain on one side and a Filipino messenger boy at the opposite side.

The question of due stamps has not been fully decided.

It is understood there will be a different border for each denomination, although this is a matter in the hands of the bureau of engraving and printing. The main point to settle was the portraits to be used. Above the picture, which will be within a square or oval, will appear the words "Government of the Philippines, U. S. A.," or similar inscription. At the lower portion will appear the value in letters and figures. The stamps will be of about the same size as the current U. S. stamps and probably in colors very similar to ours, although the question of shades will be taken up and decided after die proofs have been made and approved. The artists will go to work on the sketches and get the dies out as

(Continued on page 6.)

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the

Chicago Philatelic Society
and the
Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Louis G. Quackenbush,
MANAGING EDITOR.

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From The Editor's Point Of View.

A

Five-Year Law.

We suggested the other week that there ought to be a law obligating collectors of stamps to remount their specimens in new albums at least once in every five years. And, having received a number of letters bearing on this suggestion, some taking it with entire seriousness and others as a mere casual whimsicality on our part, we feel that we ought perhaps to explain our theories on this point a little more fully than we did on this previous occasion. In a general way we base these theories on the one primary and undeniable fact that sticking stamps in a book is one of the most satisfying occupations which the ingenuity of men has ever devised. All Philately is built up around this very simple, almost primitive, weakness of human nature. The mere possession of stamps, in their natural, unalbumized state, is relatively feeble pleasure. Lying loose and unmounted in an envelope they are but so much purposeless junk, rescued from the oblivion of the waste basket only to exchange it for almost equal obloquy elsewhere. It is the album which glorifies them; and the process of putting them in it is the essence of unadulterated joy. Fie on those who consider the affixing of the stamp to the page a mere subordinate incident in the general collecting scheme. Time cannot wither

nor custom stale the interest and pleasure of each such occurrence. The opening of the album to the proper page; the comparison which satisfies you that the page contains no stamp like the one you now purpose placing there; the lifting of the stamp up close to your eyes for a good long, satisfying, delightful scrutiny; its gentle balancing between fingers that press it ever so lightly, lest injury result, while the other hand picks up a hinge; the application of the latter after due moistening, to that precise part of the stamps anatomy where a hinge should go; and, last stage of all, the gentle care with which hinge and stamp are pressed down on the album page and become, in an instant, its full fledged occupants—do even the most time-worn and callous of us ever go through this philatelic rite without an internal glow of serene satisfaction? It absorbs, for the moment, all the senses and holds them delighted captives. It is the supreme felicity of collecting, because each time it is repeated, it is, in effect, the celebration of a triumph—another trophy won, another link in the chain completed, another achievement marked.

"High-flown! Absurd!" perhaps many a doughty old collector will exclaim. But let him look deep down into his heart and analyze his feelings on these occasions. Does he like putting new specimens in his album or does he not? Does he regard the mounting of new specimens as a troublesome task, or as a labor of love? Would he as lief turn the task over to his servant and simply sit by and superintend the operation? Not in one case in ten thousand! Selecting stamps from approval books is rare good fun (though very tantalizing sometimes, too, when the spirit is willing, but the purse too weak); the turning over of album pages well and judiciously filled is fraught with much contentment; but the greatest good time of all is when you sit down to stick in a few new acquisitions, with album, catalogue, hinges, and clean blotting paper ready to your hand, and, mayhap, a steaming teakettle close by, to be brought into play in case some of the used specimens prove to be not yet fully freed of all vestiges of the envelope that accompanied their postal travels.

For the Blase Philatelist.

Now, there comes a time to almost all of us who collect with perseverance and energy when the mounting of new specimens in our albums takes up all too little of our time—because the collection hath waxed big, and the stamps that are missing cost too much individually to be captured in coveys of

any size. The seductive approval book pays us no more visits—for we dare not risk the temptation they would present, when every stamp taken would represent a dollar or two dollars or three dollars gone at one fell swoop. So we buy our stamps one at a time from dealers' lists, or advertisements in the stamp journals—now and then getting one, two, from the auction room—at the rate of one or two a week. And though we linger over the mounting of each one to the utmost possible extent, it is a matter of only a few minutes, after all—much different from the days when we could select fifty or a hundred stamps from a single approval lot and then have a couple of evenings of solid bliss affixing them in the album. In this juncture what more sensible thing can any of us do—in what other way can we make our stamps yield us a second time all the pleasure we had in originally acquiring them—than to buy a nice new album (or more than one, if the collection demands it) and move the collection, bit by bit, from the old home to the new. There are a thousand and one ways in which, while carrying out this process, one can live over again the philatelic delights of long ago. You can, for example, refrain from proceeding by rote or rule, and follow, instead, the expedient of pretending that the old album is an approval book, from which you will pick hap hazzard, skipping, if spirit moves, clear from Abyssinia to Zanzibar—transferring a stamp here and a stamp there, in merry, idle mood, instead of starting at the first page, moving its entire contents before you start with the second, and so on. Again, it would be very pleasant to take from the old album some three or four hundred stamps, chosen on this same hap-hazzard plan, and put them in a big envelope, from whence on some succeeding evening you could draw them out one by one and mount in the new album with almost the same delight you used to have over big variety packets. And one who had a big collection could repeat this process a good many times and imagine himself revelling in a riotous flood of such packets, and would feel very opulent, indeed. Don't sniff at the word imagine, or sneer at these ideas as fanciful. There is a great deal of the fanciful about all sound, healthy stamp collecting; and a great deal that is imaginative and, in a sense, unreal. If it were not so, stamp collecting as a pursuit would never have gotten beyond the petty, puny stage. And none of us can afford to get so pickled in the musty, dry-as-dust side of stamp collecting that we lose our relish of those parts of stamp collecting that are not work at all, but just pure play.

But that, as Kipling would say, is another story. What we are talking of now is the fresh zest and relish for stamps which one acquires from the removal, reorganization and rearrangement of a collection. It would be apt, we think, to make almost any man a better philatelist than he was before—a more competent, all round stamp man. Taking a collection apart and then putting it together again would familiarize one afresh with a great many philatelic points on which his actual, direct knowledge had gotten a little rusty. It is one thing to read about stamps, and quite another to actually handle them—to have them where you can lift them up and feel their thickness and see the back as easily as the front and hold them to the light to look for watermarks and do a lot of other things of that sort. Stamps look and seem like a different order of things when they are removed from the album, and lie on the table before you, entirely bereft of their usual album atmosphere. There is new inspiration in looking at them in this fresh, different way. And there is good in it, we verily believe, in many, many more ways than we can possibly indicate here, under the difficulty of constantly trying to describe acts and sensations that are more or less indefinite and unreal, in tangible, understandable terms. Think it over, ye who are a bit afflicted with philatelic ennui; and ye who have rather outworn the ordinary philatelic sensations. If one can live over again the joys of his philatelic youth in so easy a way, is it not worth the trying?

A Currency Comedy.

(From a very interesting article in the Kansas City Star on financial affairs in the republic of Columbia, we extract the following, regarding its postage stamps. We cannot vouch for the truth of the coffee incident.)

The fluctuations of the rate of exchange in Columbia, as in some other Latin-American countries, give rise to curious financial vagaries. In 1899 the 10-cent postage stamp used for European mails cost only three cents gold. The government did not alter its stamps to fit the rate of exchange, which, indeed, fluctuated almost from day to day during the five years' revolution. The exchange went up and up, until at last it was 10,000. The cost of the ten-cent stamp was then, of course, infinitesimal. You could buy a pocketful of them for a cent, and they were still good to take your letters to Europe. People were sending their foreign mail practically free at the very time when the government was most hard up for money.

TALKS TO DEALERS.

No. 9.

By and by some alert dealer is going to realize that the particular position occupied week after week by these "Talks" is the best "preferred position" in the whole paper; and will decide that he can well afford to pay the extra rate (as compared with the rate for ordinary space), that we will have to ask for it.

This is the only page on which "preferred position" is now obtainable; and this particular space will make a grand location for some advertiser of the right sort, who knows how to make his ads virile and interesting.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY, BETHLEHEM, PA.

A small merchant in Call brought off a clever trick at the expense of the government at that time. Samples of merchandise were allowed to be sent through the foreign mails to the weight of eleven pounds for three ten-cent stamps. This man had 2,200 pounds of coffee which he wished to send to Hamburg. He conceived the brilliant idea of making it up into 200 11-pound bags and handing it over to the post office, sticking the practically valueless ten-cent stamp on each bag. The government had to hire mules at \$20 gold apiece to transport the bags from Call to San Jose, pay for their trainage thence to Buenaventura and for their transportation by sea to Hamburg. It cost \$140 gold merely to get the bags to San Jose, and all the merchant had to pay was sixty cents to Hamburg.

Encased Stamps Bring High Prices.

(From the New York Times of April 30th.)

High prices were realized at the auction sale of the coin collection of J. A. Temple, C. E., which was held yesterday at the Collectors' Club, 24 West Twenty-sixth Street. The feature of the sale was the bidding for specimens of postal metallic currency. These are postage stamps of different values incased in frames of brass, which were issued by mercantile houses and hotels in New York City in 1862, before fractional paper currency came out, and on account of the scarcity of United States coins of the smaller denominations.

One incased stamp of 90 cents, issued by Drake's Plantation Bitters, brought the top figure of the sale, \$84. The 24-cent issue by the same firm brought \$41. A Kirkpatrick & Gault 90-cent stamp went for \$78. A 90-cent J. Gault specimen brought \$75, while another of the same issue, 24-cent, sold for \$51.

The highest figure brought by a coin was that paid for a Granby, or Higley cent, issued in Connecticut in 1737, which sold for \$75. A four-dollar gold piece of 1879, a pattern piece, originally presented to members of Congress, was bid in at \$55.50, and a five-dollar gold piece issued in California by the firm of Norris, Griggs & Norris, in 1849, sold for \$30. A Carolina "elephant" cent, issued in 1694, brought \$27.

A Bit Of Russian History.

We extract from the Monthly Journal the following note anent the two national heroes pictured on the 5 kopecs stamp of the Russian War issue—namely, Kosma Minin, Suchorukoff, and Prince Dimitri Posharsky.

Minin was a brave butcher of Nizhni-Novgorod, and in March, 1612, he called upon his fellow countrymen to fight for Fatherland and Church. At the head of the crowds who flocked quickly in answer to his summons, partly led by their priests and with their sacred pictures, or "ikons" borne before them, Minin placed Prince Dimitri Posharsky as the man chosen out of the whole Muscovite Empire. Posharsky was born in 1578, and he had already won great renown in the combats that had taken place. Under his leadership, Nizhni-Novgorod threw off the rule of the Swedes and of Charles Philipp and on August 20th the army of deliverance appeared before the walls of Moscow. There the Poles were defeated in battles lasting three days, the city was occupied, and finally Colonel Strusz was compelled by hunger to surrender on October 22nd. This was the last step in giving freedom to Russia, and on February 22nd, 1613, Michael Feodorovitch Romanoff, who was sixteen years of age, was chosen to be the first ruler of the dynasty which still rules over the Russian Empire.

THE READING TABLE.

What We Find in the Journals of the Hour.

The Philatelic Journal of India.
Calcutta, India.

The Philatelic Journal of India is once more under the editorial direction of Mr. E. W. Wetherell, a fact over which all lovers of good philatelic reading may well rejoice and be exceeding glad. For Mr. Wetherell is one of the ablest and most brilliant stamp writers of our time, and the Indian Journal was never so real a feast as during the previous period when he ruled its destinies. Under the late Stewart-Wilson's regime he has continued to contribute a deal of matter to the magazine, but not, we fancy, with quite so free a hand as when he was its editor. Under Mr. Stewart-Wilson, the P. J. of I. has been a deep and heavy periodical, and the paste pot and scissors, too, have been implements much used in its make-up. The first number under Mr. Wetherell's supervision (bearing date of March) foreshadows a very happy change of policy in this latter regard, for from cover to cover we do not find a single reprinted article.

The opening editorials speak of the death of Mr. Gordon Smith and give some details as to the reasons for the change of editorship. Mr. Stewart-Wilson, it seems, having gone home to England. Mr. Wetherell at once starts out to show that he will be his own best contributor by commencing what promises to be a very noteworthy paper on "The Stamps of Victoria." Mr. Wetherell is so fortunate as to possess a collection of about 1000 varieties of Victorians and he does not write therefore from mere heresy knowledge, but from actual experience and observation. The first installment is full of useful information and is written in an easily-read style, quite different from the general run of philatelic monographs. The mode of classification, too, is novel; for instead of treating one complete issue at a time, Mr. Wetherell separates the stamps by denomination, this initial installment being devoted entirely to the study of the Victorian one-penny stamps, from 1850 to 1901, separated by the author into eleven distinct designs, or issues, and 57 distinct varieties, all of them tabulated in a clear, simple way that cannot confuse and bewilder even the tyro. This is the kind of specialistic writing we like to see—the kind that illuminates and simplifies, instead of obscuring and complicating its subject, and we promise ourselves both entertainment and profit from the perusal of the balance of the monograph.

Under the heading "A Heresy," Mr. J. T. Chamberlain comes to the defense of postal departments that are accused of catering to stamp collectors

with superfluous and unnecessary issues. The current custom of denouncing such issues as a disgrace to the countries that follow them seems to Mr. Chamberlain a futile and rather silly display of spleen on the part of philatelists. The manufacture of unnecessary issues he deems entirely defensible from a postal point of view, since the main duty of a postal department is to give efficient service at the lowest feasible cost, and a policy which decreases that cost, even at the expense of philatelists, is, from the governmental standpoint, simply an act of praiseworthy economy. And so on, to a considerable length—all of which will not, we imagine, make philatelists any the less restive under the burden of issues born for revenue only. Mr. Chamberlain's article is novel and interesting—but its logic is not such as will commend itself to the majority of philatelists.

Mr. Crofton continues the study of the Fiscals of Berar, and, beyond this, we come upon some light and airy "Topical Notes," palpably from the pen of the versatile Mr. Wetherell himself. J. Godinho writes of "A Novel Exhibition," lately held in Bombay, in which there were some very surprising and almost ridiculous stamp exhibits; and then comes Mr. Wetherell once more with a paper (evidently the first of a series) bearing the novel caption, "Eccentric Stamps of the British Empires." Inverted Surcharges are the particular eccentricity this time dealt with, and of these the stamps of British Empire supply, according to Mr. Wetherell, 214 examples, of which he gives a complete list—prefaced with the remark that the inverted surcharge is a luxury in the majority of cases and an unmitigated nuisance in all, to which statement we cordially agree. There are a few "Notes," a page or two of new issues, and then the number closes—all too soon for our enjoyment. But, then, there are future numbers to come and we must not expect all the good things at one sitting.

Some English Auction Prices.

Among prices recently realized at various London auction-rooms we pick out the following as possessing possible interest to some of our readers. For the greater ease in reading we have turned the "pounds, shillings and pence" into their approximate equivalents in American money.

Nova Scotia, 1 shilling, dull violet	\$76 25
U. S., New York, 5c black	6 25
Switzerland, Geneva, 5c on yellow green	5 00
Ceylon, 1857-59, deep yellow-br imperf	76 00
Barbados, 1873, 5sh dull rose, mint	19 37
Zanzibar, 1896, 7½a on 75c br. on or.	6 00
Sierra Leone, 1883, C A, 4d bl mint pair	62 50
St. Vincent, 1881, 4d on 1s vermilion	42 50
Hanover, 10 groschen, green, mint	9 00
Schleswig-Holstein, 1st issue, 2sch rose	9 00
Modena, 1st issue, 1 lire black	5 75

Variety Packets,

Special value.

1,000	all different	\$8 25
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Abyssinia 1896, ¼ to 16g postage due	7 for 50c
Col. Repub. 1903, 1p, 5p and 10p	3 for 50c
Antioquia 1902, 20c, 30c, 40, and 50c	4 for 50c
Ecuador 1872 1887, 1p to 80c	11 for 50c
Ecuador 1892, 1c to 5s	8 for 50c
Ecuador 1892, 1c to 1s official	7 for 50c
Guatemala 1878, ½, 2, 4r, 1p	4 for 50c
Honduras 1878, 1c to 1 peso	7 for 50c
Honduras 1891, 1c to 1 peso	11 for 50c
Honduras 1891, 2, 5, 10pesos	3 for 50c
Honduras 1892, 1c to 1 peso	11 for 50c

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**Famous Philatelists.
Past and Present.**

[Editorial Note: The following is the first of a series of papers which will aim to give some account of the personality and philatelic achievements of some of the men whose names are frequently met with in philatelic print, but of the nature of whose claims to philatelic distinction many of our younger readers are, we fear, but indifferently informed. We inaugurate the feature with a sketch of the philatelic career of Mr. T. K. Tapling, the main data for which have been drawn from the detailed "Story of the Tapling Collection," to be found in Mr. Fred J. Melville's newly published guide book to this famous accumulation.]

**I
THOMAS KEAY TAPLING.**

Every reader, no matter how young he or she may be in philatelic experience, has without doubt heard of the "Tapling Collection"—though some of you, very likely, have never had any very clear idea of what this collection is and why it is so often referred to in philatelic print and conversation. Few men leave behind them better monuments than did the owner of this great collection when he bequeathed it to the British Museum, where it has been for some years on public display as a permanent part of the treasures of that great institution.

And few men deserve to be held in more grateful remembrance by philatelists, as will hereinafter appear. Thomas Keay Tapling was born in 1855 and was not, therefore, actually of the older philatelic generation with which his name is oftentimes associated. Sir Daniel Cooper, Judge Philbrick, Dr. Viner and most of the other great philatelists of the seventies and early eighties, were from twenty to forty years his senior—but to none of them was destiny to give so high a place in the history of English philately and so world-wide a fame among collectors the world over. Mr. Tapling's career as a collector commenced in early boyhood. The foundations of the present superb collection were laid when he was but ten years old, and as a schoolboy at Harrow, when but sixteen, he was sufficiently advanced in philatelic knowledge to become a member of the London Philatelic Society, a body composed then, as now, of the most advanced and learned philatelists in England. At about this time, it is related, a relative made him a present of £100 (\$500), one of the conditions of the gift being that he must not bank a single penny of it, but spend the entire sum in whatever way his inclinations prompted. The entire sum went into stamps, carefully and judiciously purchased, forming a great addition to his already promising collection and making him, most naturally, more ardent and enthusiastic over Philately than ever.

From Harrow he went to the great English University of Cambridge,

whence he graduated with honors in law in 1878, and was called to the Bar two years later. His professional career was, however, of short duration. By the death of his father, in 1882, he was compelled to take the latter's place as the head of a great London mercantile house; and from thence until his death the active managements of this business and the study and collecting of stamps engrossed between them practically every hour of his life. As a collector he was one of the most indefatigable that ever lived. He had dealings with every important stamp house in Europe and his collection grew to gigantic proportions with a rapidity that has seldom, if ever, been paralleled. His standing among English philatelists had, even as early as 1881, become so high that he was in that year elected Vice-President of the London Society—a position placing its possessor practically at the head of that body, inasmuch as its President is usually some member of the English nobility, who can take only occasional part in its deliberations.

In 1882 he purchased for £3000 (\$15,000) the superb collection of Mr. W. E. Image, one of the finest collections formed up to that time; and a little later he annexed the magnificent collection of European stamps formed by Mr. W. A. S. Westoby, one of the old guard in English philately, famous not only as a collector, but as one of the greatest philatelic writers and editors of his time. As other great collections came on the market from time to time he either purchased them outright or secured from them particular sections which he desired. When Major Evans' collection of Mauritius was dispersed at private sale, Mr. Tapling had the pick of the specimens—the same being true in the case of Captain Weare's Portuguese stamps and Mr. Luard's British Guianas. In fact it is said that during the last ten years of his life Mr. Tapling had the pick of nearly every fine collection disposed of in England.

Mr. Tapling's greatest acquisition was undoubtedly the adhesive portion of the grand collection formed by the Brothers Caillebotte of Paris. Georges and Martial Caillebotte collected in common—the only conspicuous instance in philatelic annals of outright collaboration in the making of a private collection—and in the ten years between 1877 and 1887, had built up one of the most magnificent collections in the world, not alone in postal adhesive stamps but in postal stationery as well. M. Martial Caillebotte's marriage, in 1887, dissolved this philatelic partnership, and his brother was unable single-handed to continue the collection on the broad scale on which it was being made. It, therefore, came on the market and Mr. Tapling purchased the adhesive section for £5000 (\$25,000)—the envelopes being afterward sold at auction for a total of some £3000 more, if memory serves us rightly.

The Tapling collection had become so vast by the time of its owner's

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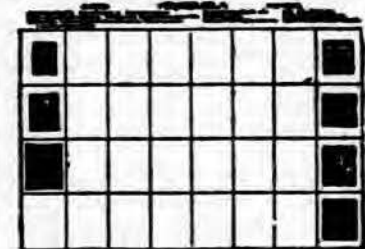
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death, in 1891, that only a portion of it was fully arranged and mounted. The entire collection was bequeathed to the British Museum, along with funds for its permanent maintenance; and to Mr. E. D. Pacon, one of the foremost of living philatelic experts, was delegated the task of arranging it for exhibition. To complete this task, Mr. Pacon took over seven years, working upon it several hours each day—a fact which gives some idea of the extraordinary magnitude of the collection. It contains over 100,000 specimens, all of which are stamps issued prior to 1891, the year of Mr. Tapling's death, and its present value is roughly computed at £100,000 (\$500,000). It is mounted in specially constructed cases, made at a cost of about £3,600 (\$18,000); and is constantly guarded by two commissioners. It is the third greatest collection in the world, and by far the best in England. Surely Mr. Tapling wrought well while he lived, in building so grand a collection before he had reached the age of forty-six years.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(Continued from page 1.)

soon as the crush of pressing business will permit. The Filipinos have waited patiently and a good while for their distinctive stamps but they will be pleased, no doubt, when the new things do come.

The Treasury department is frequently in receipt of requests from parties in all parts of the country, for documentary revenue stamps for use on conveyances that are illegal without the revenue stamps that erroneously or with intent were omitted from such papers during the existence of the law requiring such stamps. In all cases the applicant is advised that revenue stamps are to be had only of collectors of internal revenue. While quite a little stock of these stamps was reserved, when the bulk of the remainders were destroyed, the demand for them has also been considerable and unused copies are not on hand in large quantities.

Washington auction buyers report that whereas in years past it was possible to pick up fine United States stamps at very low prices, now low bids on this class of stamps, almost invariably fail to bring results. The pendulum appears to be swinging back; collectors and dealers seem to be awakening to a fuller realization of the fact that the stamps of our country, of earlier issues, are limited in quantity and that many of them are relatively scarce in good condition. The feeling among Washington dealers and collectors who keep abreast of the times is that while perhaps no boom may be expected, the season of 1905-6 will open with United States stamps stiff in price with the previously prevailing fifty per cent. discount a thing of the past.

The Government of Korea has issued the following ordinance relative to coinage, to take effect June 7, 1905:

ORDINANCE NO. 2.

Article 1. Gold shall be the standard coinage system in Korea.

Art. 2. The coinage ordinance No. 4 of the fifth year of Kobu (1901) shall be put into effect on the 7th of June of this year (1905).

ORDINANCE No. 3.

Article 1. The coins having the quality, weight, and forms similar to those fixed by the imperial ordinance No. 4 of the 22d of February, of the fifth year of Kobu (1901) shall be granted to circulate and unconditionally be used as currencies for private and governmental accounts.

Art. 2. This recognition shall be put into effect at the same time as shall the said ordinance be put in force.

EXCHANGE OF OLD COIN.

Article 1. As gold is adopted as the standard of the coinage system by the imperial ordinance No. 4 of the fifth year of Kobu (1901), the old coins hitherto issued shall be exchanged for new coins or withdrawn from circulation, according to the following articles:

Art. 2. The old coins shall gradually be exchanged for new coins, or withdrawn from circulation, according to the convenience of the Government, at the rate of 10 silver ryo (the same for 2 silver yen) for 1 gold yen.

Art. 3. The exchange of the old nickel coins shall take place on July 1, of the ninth year of Kobu (1905).

Art. 4. The end of the period of exchange of old nickel coins shall be fixed, in terms of more than one year, by the minister of state for finance.

Art. 5. The old nickel coins shall be prohibited from circulation after the expiration of that exchange term, but the same may be used for the payment of taxes during the six months after that prohibition.

Art. 6. The method of exchange and retirement of the old coins and also the place of exchange shall be fixed by the minister of state for finance.

Table: 2 old nickels—new nickel; 10 ryo—1 gold yen; 2 silver yen—1 gold yen.

DETROIT LETTER.

(Continued from page 1.)

customers, so you hand down that gun and be darned quick about it or I'll complain to the police. I'm on to you fellers."

Now the Deacon says it's not so.

It is said that an autograph letter of Abraham Lincoln brought \$110 at an auction in New York yesterday.

The Cle De Tol Club, an organization composed of letter carriers and postoffice clerks, of the Detroit office, gave a smoker at the G. A. R. hall, Saturday evening, April 15.

The name Cle De Tol is a coined word, taking three letters from Cleveland, two from Detroit, three from Toledo, making it Cle De Tol.

STOCK REDUCING SALE.

In order to reduce my stock of Foreign and British Colonial Stamps, I will send stamps guaranteed to catalog \$4.00 for \$1.00 post-free.

This means 75% on all countries. Customers sending \$2.00 will receive \$8.00 worth.

This is a bona-fide bargain and I will cheerfully refund the money to any one not satisfied.

S. Valentine Saxby,

Box No. 22. Rockford, Ill.

Nothing Special this week.

New issues are coming in rather slowly. Our old advs. hold good and we are always glad to send 20th. Century selections on approval against good references.

Nonantum Stamp Company,
Newton, Mass.

100 China and Java, etc., fine stamp dictionary and big illustrated list of 3,000 bargains, 2c. Agts., 50c. 1905 catalogue of stamps of all nations, 10 cents.

A. Bullard & Co., 446 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

A FINE LINE OF PACKETS.

50 var U. S. rev.	40c	Sets 10c each.
100 "	20c	10 var. Argentine.
200 "	50c	30 " Austria.
60 " Cuba	75c	35 " Belgium.
50 " British Col	25c	20 " Canada.
100 " "	50c	12 " Chili.
300 " Foreign	82.00	15 " Cuba.
300 " "	35c	5 " France.
500 " "	75c	35 " Germany.
1000 " "	\$3.00	30 " Italy.
25 and 50c Alabama		15 " Japan.
Shinplasters	5c	15 " Netherland.

Postage extra on all orders.

WESTERN STAMP CO., 701-2 N Y Life, OMAHA, NEBR.

SAMOA

Postage Stamps.

The following unused stamps are offered at the following greatly reduced prices for quick cash orders.

Cata. No.	Mint Price.	Cata. No.	Mint Price.
9	1/2p violet	50	05
10	1p green	51	05
11	2p yellow	52	05
11b	2p orange	53	05
12	4p blue	54	05
13	6p maroon	55	05
14	1sh rose	56	05
15	2sh, 6p, violet	57	05
16	2 1/2p rose	58	05
20	5p carmine red	59	05
21	2 1/2p on 2p orange	60	05
22c	3p on 2p orange green surcharge	61	05
23	2 1/2p black	62	05
24	2 1/2p on 1sh rose	63	05
25	2 1/2p on 2s 6p	64	05
27	2 1/2p on 1p green	65	05
28	1/2p green	66	05
29	1p red brown	67	05

Provisional Government.

30	1/2p green	68	05
31	2p orange	69	05
32	4p blue	70	05
33	2sh 6p violet	71	05
34	1p red brown	72	05
35	5p scarlet	73	05
36	6p maroon	74	05
37	1sh rose	75	05

German Dominion.

57 to 58, 3pf to 80pf, set of nine..... 1 00

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUB CO.
St. Louis, Mo.

The Philatelic School Room.

For The Primary And Intermediate Classes.

Conducted by Oliver Crinkle, X. G. S. Professor of Philately in Knowhayre University.
(Continued from No. 6 page 6.)

Text in Order

Denmark.

Leaving now for a time the German states, almost all of the principal of which had by 1851 supplied themselves with postage stamps, let us turn to the neighboring kingdom of Denmark—the first of the Scandinavian countries to take up the use of stamps; Sweden, Norway and Finland each requiring several more years before they brought themselves to accept the postage stamp system. And fitting it is, too, in a certain way, that Denmark should have preceded these others in so important a step of public progress; for, whatever she was in 1851 and whatever she is now, it must not be forgotten that in her day she was a mighty power, ruling not only Sweden and Norway, but no inconsiderable part of Germany itself. The schoolboys of the present look at the little corner on the map of Europe which represents modern Denmark, and fancy, no doubt, that these cramped confines were always the sole scene of Danish sway. But there is scarcely any nation in Europe which has not at one time or another had its turn at being what we term a great power, and Denmark is very far from being an exception to his general historic rule. No farther back than the sixteenth century the King of Denmark was also the ruler of Sweden, and it was only in the early part of the nineteenth century that the sturdy little state was compelled to relinquish Norway. Denmark proper, as it stands to-day, is only about one-fifth as large as the island of Cuba; but for centuries the Danes were one of the most-feared peoples in Europe, bold and brave enough on land, but especially hardy and daring on the sea—from which latter quality sprang their supremacy over the other Scandinavian kingdoms, their period of power in England in early times, and their possession of Iceland and Greenland, which form nowadays the only territorial reminder of the Norsemen's greatness on sea in centuries gone by.

In 1851, Denmark was, as now, politically but a mere shadow of her former self. Sweden and Norway had long since been completely separated from the Danish crown; Denmark's former German dominions had all been lost with the exception of Schleswig-Holstein, and even that coveted territory was slipping away. True, the Danes had managed to suppress the Schleswig-Holstein rebellion of 1849; but it was merely because Prussia and Austria each feared that the territory would become the property of the other in the event of its separation from Denmark. Denmark was the then sick-man-of-Europe. Just as

none of the great European powers of to-day dare let any one of the others get a slice of Turkey (the country, not the bird of Thanksgiving day), so every European power of that day was anxious to keep Schleswig-Holstein out of the hands of either of the two big, grasping German states. But the evil day was only being postponed. Not much more than a decade later Prussia and Austria were destined to join hands for once in their common wish to despoil Denmark of these allied duchies—and were to fall out sadly later on over the division of the booty. But we are getting ahead of our story. Suffice it then to say that the Denmark of 1851 was much the same as the Denmark of to-day, except that it has since been shorn of Schleswig-Holstein; that its ruler was Frederick VII, then but three years on the throne and destined to as uneasy a reign as any prince of his time; and that, despite all its troubles, Denmark was not unprosperous and the Danish peasantry were far from being the least happy and contented in Europe.

Queer and

Far from Handsome.

The designs used on this first Danish issue (A 1 and A 2 in the catalogue) are queer and far from handsome. Yet they have the same antique flavor of look that makes the stamps of the old German states so piquant a contrast to later issues, and must be counted as fully as interesting as any of the stamps of their era. Contrary to the usual custom of the time, separate designs were provided for the two denominations constituting the issue. The 2 rigsbank skilling is a peculiar performance, whose only merit of design lies in the plainness with which its value stands out on the white background. The Danish crown figures at the top of the band surrounding the central circle and at the bottom we find again that appropriate symbol, the posthorn. Outside all this is a queer mottled, mixed-up pattern whose dimness prevents us from getting at its significance—if it possessed any, which is improbable. The 4 r. was better in some ways and with some minor changes, remained the prevailing type until 1863. In this value the Danish crown, sword and sceptre are not artistically arranged, but the balance of the design is tame and lifeless.

Earl of Crawford's Collection.

The Earl of Crawford, K. T. will exhibit his superb collection of United States stamps before the members of The Collectors Club, New York, on Wednesday, May 10, at 8 p. m.

Cat. No.		Cat. Price	My Price
*7	St. Lucia 1864, 1p deep black	\$1 25	\$0 50
8	4p yellow	2 50	95
9	6p violet	2 25	98
10	1sh orange	2 25	98
15	1881, 1/2 green & black	2 50	80
17	2/2 scarlet & black	1 50	60
19	1883, 1/2p green & black	60	25
20	1p black & red	1 25	50
39	1892, 1/2p on 3p lilac & green	2 00	90
14	So. Australia 1860, 1p blue green	2 50	1 15
16	2p vermilion	25	14
18	4p dull violet	2 00	1 00
19	6p blue	35	20
20	6p ultramarine	85	40
21	9p gray lilac	1 00	50
22	10p on 9p blue sur	4 00	2 00
25	1sh red brown	1 00	50
44	1867, 3p on 4p black sur	2 00	90
51	10p on 9p blue sur	10 00	4 00
68	1876 8p on 9p black sur	75	35
70	1sh red brown	45	25
70a	1sh brown	1 25	60
86	1880, 1/2 red brown specimen	1 00	
87	1/2 10sh	"	1 00
88	1/2 olive green	"	1 00
89	1/4 lemon	"	1 00
90	1/5 gray	"	1 25
91	1/10 bronze	"	1 50
92	1/15 silver	"	1 50
23	Spain 1853, 6r dark blue	6 00	2 80
30	1854, 6r blue	3 00	1 00
14	St. Settlements '68, 12c blue	50	24
18	96c olive gray	1 00	45
21	'79, 7c on 32c red orange	2 50	1 00
22	10c on 30c claret	2 50	1 00
27a	10c on 30c claret	2 00	
31	5c on 8c yellow	1 00	
34	'81, 10c on 12c blue	75	35
38	'83, 5c brown violet	1 00	40
53	2c on 8c orange	3 00	1 25
56	2c on 4c rose	1 00	40
58	8c on 12c blue	5 00	2 00
64	4c on 5c ultramarine	2 00	95
31	" S. Ujong '92, 2c rose	75	35
6	Surinam 1873, 50c brown orange	50	25
16	1885, 40c dark brown	1 00	60
23	'92, 2/2c on 50c br orange	2 00	1 00
1	Egypt '66, 5pa slate green	1 00	40
2	10pa brown	2 50	1 00
3	20pa blue	1 50	50
4	2pa yellow	1 50	60
9	'67, 10pa lilac	60	25
118	Guatemala '02, 10c yellow & blue	3	2
4	Hayti '81, 5c green	1 00	45
6	20c red brown	3 50	1 60
8	'82, 2c dark violet	1 00	45
9	3c bistre	60	28
1	Philippine Islands '54, 5c orange	35 00	15 00
4	1r slate blue	15 00	7 00
10	'50, 5c vermilion	2 00	1 00
11	10c rose	2 00	1 00
12	'61, 5c vermilion	3 50	1 75
13	5c dull red	2 50	1 10
24	'64, 25c scarlet	1 25	60
25	'68, 3/4c black	40	20
26	6 2/8c green	45	22
28	25c vermilion	1 00	45
30	1r. p emerald gr	2 50	1 10
31	5c vermilion	2 00	90
31	" "	2 00	80
39	'70, 5c blue	75	40
41	20c brown	4 00	2 00
42	40c rose	3 50	1 60
43	'72, 12c rose	3 50	1 60
46	62c violet	2 00	1 00
47	1p 25c yellow brn	3 00	2 00
59	'77, 12c on 2c rose	3 50	1 50
62	'78, .0625 m. gray	5 00	2 60
70	'79, 200 m. violet rose	60	30
73	8c on 100m carm	18 00	1 50
90	'81, 10c on 2 4/8c ultra	30	15
92	20c on 8c brown	4 00	2 25
94	2r on 2 4/8c ultra	75	35
96	10c on 2c carmine	2 00	1 00
98	1r on 5c gray blue	60	30
99	1r on 8c brown	2 50	1 20
100	1c on 2 4/8c ultra	8	4
*102	16c on 2 4/8c	"	2 00
102	" "	"	1 50
103	1r on 2c carmine	75	35
105	8c on 2 4/8c ultra	15	8
113	'81, 2 4/8c on 10c bistre	25	12
116	8c on 2r blue	1 00	45
117	2c on 10c bistre	4 00	1 00
118	1r on 12 4/8c gay bl	1 00	45
122	1r on 10c bistre	1 50	70
124	1r on 12 4/8 gray bl	3 00	1 70
132	'83, 2r on 250m ultra	2 00	1 00
134	2r on 250m	"	4 00
135	1r on 20c on 250m	"	3 00
136	2 4/8c on 1c bistre	40	19
304	Venezuela, '98, 1b violet & black	40	18
2	Norway '66, 2s yellow	50	25
*6	'63, 2s yellow	4 50	2 00
7	3s gray lilac	1 75	1 00
13	'67, 3s lilac	40	25
14	Sweden '65, 17c red violet	60	30
102	'55, bistre brown	1 75	85
1	Victoria '50, 1p vermilion	1 75	80
1	" "	1 75	90
2	1p pink	1 00	50
3	3p blue	1 25	60
7	2p gray lilac	5 00	2 25

E. T. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.

**The New
Philippines Stamps.**

An Associated Press report announces that the new stamps for the Philippines are to bear vignettes of the following Filipino, Spanish and American celebrities: Washington, Franklin, Lincoln, McKinley, Gen. Lawton, Admiral Sampson, Magellan, the discoverer of the Philippines; Legaspi, who followed in the footsteps of Magellan, implanting government in the various localities and establishing friendly relations with the natives; Rizal, a famous Filipino patriot; and Carriedo, a Spanish philanthropist, who on his death bequeathed large estates to establish a water supply for Manila.

This report does not in all respects coincide with the information previously furnished by our Washington correspondent, and we know not whether or no to give it full credence. Should it prove correct, the issue seems likely to be as interesting pictorially as it is certain to be politically.

It is noticeable, by the way, that the name of Emilio Aguinaldo does not figure in the above list. Doubtless the Washington authorities propose to follow in the Philippines stamps the same rule that has always obtained in respect to the home—the rule, namely, to portray no person now living, however appropriate a candidate otherwise for postage stamp portraiture.

The Detroit Free Press is daily publishing several pictures of local letter carriers as they appear leaving office on their route. Amongst them I have noticed several of our prominent philatelists.

British Central Africa.

1891-1894

8 pence, used	-	-	\$0 18
1 shilling, unused	-	-	28
2 " " "	-	-	55
3 " " "	-	-	90
4 " " "	-	-	1 10
5 " " "	-	-	1 35
Bavaria 1870 12kr unused	-	-	3 50

N. DIESCHBOURG,

87 NASSAU Street, and 130 FULTON Street
Rooms 323 and 324. NEW YORK

**Sweden Celebrates
Her Postal Jubilee.**

Fifty years ago this year Sweden issued her first postage stamps, and the anniversary is to be celebrated in a most practical and admirable way, not by the issue of a jubilee set of stamps, but by the appearance of a book on the stamps of Sweden, to appear under the joint auspices of the Swedish Government and the Swedish Philatelic Society. This happy means of celebrating an anniversary of equal postal and philatelic significance was suggested last year by Mr. Wiberg, a well known Swedish philatelist. The Swedish Philatelic Society took the matter up and succeeded in securing the co-operation of the government, so that the editors will be able to make full use of the official archives of the Swedish Post Office Department. The work is to be edited by Ernst Oeberg, an official of the Post Office Department, and N. U. B. Holmberg, of the Swedish Philatelic Society, assisted by a committee consisting of Consul Sixten Keyser, President of the Swedish Society, Prof. A. Lindstrom, and Hilmer Dyurling, editor of the Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift, the leading Swedish stamp journal. The edition of this notable work—which will undoubtedly be the standard authority of the future on all relating to the stamps of Sweden—is limited to 200 copies, selling at the price of 35 krover (\$9.45) each; and the full edition has already been subscribed for by Swedish philatelists.

We join Mekeel's Stamp Collector (to which we are indebted for this information) in considering it a vast pity that a larger edition should not have been issued, in the interests of the many private philatelic libraries in Europe and America that aim to acquire copies of all important books on Philately. We cannot, however, too highly congratulate the philatelists of Sweden on their public spirit and enterprise in commemorating this fiftieth anniversary in so admirable a way.

Adlets

Small advertisements will be inserted in this column at the rate of 7 cents a line.

They will be set up without display. A line will average seven words Cash to accompany copy.

Printing for Stamp Dealers

Merit Press, Bethlehem, Pa.

Send for a sample of my approval sheets at 50% to 66% discount, and receive a set of 12 different Canada free. H. TOUNLEY, 89 Robinson St., Winnipeg, Canada.

The Stamp-Lovers Album with spaces for 1152 stamps. Price 10c. Postage 2c.

Look. British Colonials on approval-50% discount - W. C. Harris, 187 Agricola Street, Halifax, Canada.

500 Fine Foreign Stamps and a rare old Foreign Coin, only 15c. Big U. S. Cent, 5c diff. dates big U. S. cents, 20c; White cent 4c Early U. S. 2c piece 5c. N. C. Bateman, Louisville, N. Y.

Johore 1894, 3c on 5c and 3c on 6c, catalogue price for the two 95c, my price for unused extra fine 25c. C. F. Rothfuchs, 3 Savin St., Roxbury, Mass.

20 Different Canada, Postage only,	10c
10 " Costa Rica,	10c
15 " Cuba,	10c
150 " Foreign, no trash,	10c
6 " Hayti, 10c; Send for lists.	

Yale Stamp Co., Dept. M. Ann Arbor, Mich.

103 diff. Cuba etc. 6c; 25 diff. U. S. 10 cents. Peerless Stamp Co., 3430 Lucas St. Louis, Mo.

Look! Eclipse album, 100 stamps from Korea etc. 100 hinges, 1 millimetre scale, 1 perforation gauge and three rare stamps from Sirmoor, Newfoundland and Peru, to all who send 10c and ask for my approval sheets 60c; A. H. Helland, 2003 Ramsay St Baltimore Md

Autographs, View Cards, Curios. War 1-6 Treas. 1-6 Int. 1-6 50c Columblans, Omahas, Buffalo, St. Louis 50c J. H. Houston, 337 Penn. Ave., N. W. Washington, D. C.

Closing out. 600 packs of stamps at ten cents each. Cat. value 25c to \$4.00. Your choice. H. J. German, 247 Carruth U. of P. Dorms. Philadelphia, Pa.

I want to buy the following stamps of CUBA - from 25 to 100 of each. Used Nos. 2, 129, 130, 140, 162, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 224, 225, 226, 301, 302, 303, 304. Unused Nos. 14, 16, 31, 33, 34, 50, 58, 66, 99, 124, 139, 149, 156, 158, 180, 167, 189, 405, 406, 408, 411, 412, 416, 418, 424, 425, 427, 429, 430. State quantity you have and lowest price wanted to Cuba, care Stamp-Lovers Weekly

Here's your chance! Selling out. A sheet of 20 fine stamps, cat. 40c for 7c. H. K. Dinger Stamp Co., Wheeling, W. Va.

IT WILL PAY YOU. to advertise in THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY. We reach collectors.

**The Stamp-Lovers Weekly,
BETHLEHEM, PA.**

For the enclosed.....cents, send THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY for.....to

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a copy.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

VOL. II.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, MAY 13, 1905.

No. 9.

Next Auction Sale.

in Philadelphia is

MAY 20th.

A good general collection is offered including a magnificent Spain 12 cents with center inverted.

Catalogues now ready.

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,

722 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Lord Crawford's Collection

shown at the

Collector's Club, New York.

From the time of the first announcement that Lord Crawford had entered his yacht, The Valhalla, in the great ocean yacht race for the Kaiser's cup, there was speculation as to his visit to this city.

When later he offered to exhibit his wonderful collection of United States stamps to the members of the Collectors' Club, interest in his coming was intensified.

Now he has arrived and brought his collection with him.

Cards are out inviting members of the Collectors' Club and their friends to view this collection on Wednesday evening, May 10.

Curiosity may lead a few to attempt to meet so prominent a personage, and while they may be disappointed, we trust it will be an agreeable disappointment. The true collector will come to see the collection and we may say with knowledge that it far exceeds anything he can imagine. From beginning to end each of the forty volumes will show surprises. Such a mass of material unknown to the general philatelic public will be disclosed that he will become bewildered. At length he exclaims who and of what sort is the man who has built so largely and so well.

Lord Crawford has earned his retirement from public service as an

AUCTION.

Our next sale, consisting of two collections which contain a number of rarities and many of the medium grade stamps which are "hard to get" will be held on the evenings of

May 25th. and 26th.

The stamps will be exhibited in Boston, Mass., at the office of the New England Stamp Co., Washington Bldg on May 17th, from nine to five o'clock.

In New York, at our branch store, 183 Broadway, from May 15th to May 20th, excepting May 17th; at our main store, 18 East 23rd Street, from May 22nd to date of sale

If you do not receive our catalogues, drop us a postal requesting us to place your name on our mailing list.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

18 EAST 23rd ST., New York, N. Y.

officer in the Queen's army. Above the average height, past middle age, slender, dignified, yet easy and genial in his bearing, easily a man of the people, while occupying an elevated position in society.

We have read frequent references to Lord Crawford and his collection, some of them rather sneering at his lavish purchases and massive accumulation.

While he would probably plead guilty to the accumulations, we can say from personal knowledge that Lord Crawford is a thorough student of his stamps.

United States stamps have been his favorites and he quotes Tiffany or Luff with promptness and accuracy. Upon occasion he will differ from either and is ready with his reasons.

With the material and knowledge which he possesses, he is capable of compiling a history of United States Stamps far excelling any thus far produced.

Promptly at 8 o'clock members of the Club and their friends were present, and shortly after His Lordship, accompanied by his Secretary and Mr. Luff, arrived. The four boxes containing the albums were so bound

OVER 15,000

varieties and thousands of duplicates are contained in the collection of

Mr Chas. Beamish of Phila. Pa.

to be sold at public auction without reserve in the Club Room of the Chicago Philatelic Society on Saturday evening May 27th.

In a collection of this size there are some stamps everybody wants and few dealers can or will supply. If you are not in the habit of buying at auction send for a catalogue of this sale and investigate. Remember you make the price.

P. M. Wolsieffer,

Stamp Auction Specialist.

401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago.

and studded as to have the appearance of treasure chests. And indeed they did contain treasures though not of the kind usually understood by this use of the word treasure.

As was fitting Lord Crawford was introduced first to Mr. Deats who stands pre-eminent among American specialists. After being introduced to a few others he tendered the keys to the committee who under his direction offered the volumes for inspection. Naturally the early volumes excited the keenest interest. To give more than a brief general description of this collection at this time is impossible. We will however tell enough to excite the longing for more, which about expresses the feelings of those present when they were finally compelled to yield up the books.

Volume No. 1 is devoted mainly to Postmasters' Provisionals. Whenever it has been possible the arrangement begins with original sketch, proofs of parts of the design, competed design, trial colors, accepted colors, stamp unused, in shades, used detached and at times on the original.

First then we find the Albany in various fancy or proof colors and finally on original.

A magnificent copy of entire Annapolis envelope. Baltimore, Buchanan, 5c and 10c on originals. A single Brattleboro is honored with an entire page.

New York 5c is carefully displayed under each type of signature by more than fifty copies.

(Continued on page 8.)

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MERRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted to
Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the

Chicago Philatelic Society
and the
Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Louis G. Quackenbush,
MANAGING EDITOR.

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E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

From The Editor's Point Of View.

The Philatelic Legion of Honor.

The Berliner Philatelist Club has decided to "found a medal to be awarded not oftener than once in any one year to any one who has done something of special merit for the advancement either of Philately or the Berliner Philatelist Club."

The medal, we learn from the English journals, is to bear the portrait of the founder of the club, Judge Lindenberg, and will be known as the Lindenberg Medal. Those upon whom the honor can be conferred need not be members of the Club, or even Germans; the object being to institute a German Order of Merit whereby the abilities and work of prominent philatelists can be recognized without regard to their nationalities. The portrait of Herr Lindenberg to be used on the medal has been modeled by the Court medaller, Max von Kawaczrincki, of Berlin.

The idea is not wholly new, for the London Philatelic Society instituted a medal upon similar lines some twelve months ago. But this in no way detracts from the public spirit of the Berlin body, and from the credit that must be given them for providing this form of decoration for men of distinguished philatelic services. No happier idea has taken root in Philately for many years, and we trust it may in course of time be adopted by

representative stamp bodies in every land where Philately flourishes. Medals conferred on the proposed basis have the happy property of being at the service of the student and the worker whose achievements are not of the sort to gain him tangible honors at philatelic exhibitions. Exhibition honors are so arranged (and it is not very easy to arrange them otherwise) that they fall chiefly to the lot of the wealthy amateur, collecting on a lavish, opulent scale. The writers, the investigators, the laborer for philatelic reforms, nay, the very workers who create and conduct these exhibitions, cannot very well be provided for in the scheme of awards. But here is a way in which signal service in behalf of Philately and philatelists may be suitably recognized, no matter what form that service may take. To illustrate, Mr. Bacon's seven years work in the arrangement of the Tapling Collection at the British Museum places English Philately deeply in his debt. The Collection as it stands now, we are assured, no less a monument to Mr. Bacon's patience and zeal than to Mr. Tapling's munificence. The London Society's medal of honor would be a well-deserved recognition of the value of Mr. Bacon's service to Philately, not only in this connection, but also as the author of many standard philatelic works of reference. Again, to cross the channel, we may instance M. Forbin l'Hoste, who has made his name forever to be honored among fiscal enthusiasts by achieving the compilation of the first catalogue of the fiscal stamps of the whole world—for we see no reason why good work in the fiscal field should not be as good a passport to this honor as good work in relation to postage stamps. The chief editor of the great French "Catalogue for Collectors" would be, to our mind, another eligible. And we might easily multiply examples. Assuredly each of the principal stamp collecting nations could produce men of such philatelic stature as to be worthy of admission to this philatelic legion of honor; and even if a dozen of the world's greatest philatelic bodies were each to confer its yearly Medal of Honor on this plan, we do not think these medals would need to "go a begging" for want of men worthy of them.

Non-Award of the London Medal.

It is possible that our conception of the degree of achievement necessary to entitle one to the honor in question is not so exalted as that of the leading members of the London Philatelic Society. For, though a year has passed since the London Society instituted its medal, no one has yet been made happy by receiving it. Such an honor

should not, of course, be made too cheap, by being conferred for relatively trivial philatelic services. That would defeat the entire object on the other plan. But on the other hand it seems as though there should be occasion to award at least once a year, unless Philately sinks into the future, into a very sterile and unproductive state, indeed. Now we think of it, was this London medal made inaccessible to any but members of the Society? We seem to have a faint recollection of something of the sort, but sincerely trust that in this instance our memory may be at fault. The Berlin Club thrown open to all the world the chance of acquiring its newly-founded Medal; doubtless the London Society even if unwise counsel at first prevailed, has ere this decided to do the same. And surely, if this is the case, the past twelve months have been marked by a sufficient number of noteworthy philatelic achievements to give good ground for bestowing this order of philatelic knighthood upon some one of the progenitors thereof.

We cannot, with regret be it said, produce a candidate from this side of the water—unless it might be Mr. John N. Luff, whose recent book on the stamps of Panama comes perilously close to being a great performance. There are men in this country who have long done yeoman service to Philately's interests who would well deserve any purely American award of this kind. Put, speaking in a world-wide sense, America cannot this year justly put in a claim for this medal in behalf of any of her sons. In England, however, there are two or three men who loom up large in the year's record. Mr. Bacon is one of them (for the Tapling Collection, while more or less on display for some years past, has never received, in its completeness, one-half the attention it has of late); and Mr. Melville, with his lectures, his wonderful society and his recent marvelous exhibition, is certainly another. Major Evans, ever the journalistic mentor of English philatelic thought, puts Philately under fresh burden of obligation with each succeeding twelvemonth, and has certainly done so this year. So has Mr. Nankivell; and we must not forget the zealous spirit, whoever he was (whether chairman, or Secretary, or other functionary, we know not) who bravely assumed the principal management of the recent Fiscal Exhibition and made it a great artistic success with the thinnest sort of backing and support. All these men deserve any honor Philately is in a position to give them. And the Continent, we may be sure, harbors yet other candidates equally meritorious—in addition to the two

compilers of great catalogues mentioned a while back. But if it were left to us to decide, and the London Medal is, indeed, international in scope, we think we would pass all of these by and award the honors of the year to Dr. Emilio Diena, the "grand old man" of Italian Philately. Ever since we can remember Dr. Diena has been one of the great philatelic figures of Europe. Only three European philatelists, within our memory, have risen above their fellows as to be almost as well known among English speaking nations as among the collectors of their own lands. Dr. Legend, of France; J. B. Moens, of Belgium, and Dr. Diena, of Italy, comprise this trio. The first two have ceased from their labors, but Dr. Diena, in the autumn of his life, is still laboring in the vineyard as of yore, and, in his handbook of last year produced one of the most notable philatelic works of the decade. Yes, the younger men can wait. There is plenty of time for their turn to come. If the London Medal is open to all comers, where can it more worthily go than to Italy's famous philatelic veteran?

Lord Crawford's Collection.

(Continued from page 1.)

St. Louis 5c the three types, 10c two types and two types of the 20c mostly on originals.

Among the carriers Baltimore is shown by reconstructed sheets. Charleston Honours, occupies several pages. Among the rarest however probably is a sheet of Greig's carrier stamps, which when cancelled properly becomes No. 844, one of the rarest of United States carriers.

The above conveys but a faint idea of the actual display.

Volume 2 clearly shows how difficult was the task of those in authority to secure what seemed suitable designs for the first issue of United States stamps, for half the book is required to show the designs, essays and proofs considered, rejected and accepted. And when it became necessary to provide copies of the 1847 issue for the Centennial exhibition, a new die was made by the bureau of engraving and printing. An accepted proof from this die of the 5c with signature of the Department official was turned over to the Continental Bank Note Company as a guide for the making of the reprints. This signed specimen is shown together with the production of the 5c and 10c reprints in various shades.

The types varieties of 1851, 1856, are well displayed, together with designs and proofs which always precede finished stamps. Also several specimens of the 1c shifted die. Two magnificent copies of 1861, August 1c are shown.

The grilled issue is specially interesting.

The original designs filed with the application for the patent for grilling the stamps is shown. Also sheets of paper showing the grill covering the entire sheet and the grills in blocks without printing but gummed.

There is also shown a half sheet showing the surface of the paper pin pricked all over, which was tried before the grilling was adopted. Stamps showing these various papers with points up and down are displayed in profusion.

The 1869 issue is elaborately displayed. Some of our experts saw things hitherto unknown to them in this issue as well as in others. The inverted centres were quite in evidence of course.

In similar completeness of detail and thoroughness of display we find the 1870-71 issue of the National Note Co.

The next book, please!

The boxes are closed and before we have been able to more than hurriedly glance over a dozen of the forty albums the evening has passed. From previous views of the entire collection we can say that the same completeness exists to the end. More, arrangement, notation, shading, etc., show the deep research, logical method and indomitable zeal of the collector who has made this wonderful collection.

Probably never again will such an opportunity offer, and this evening's entertainment will be a landmark in the philatelic history of every one present.

Among those present we noted H. E. Deats, of Flemington, N. J., J. M. Bartel, of Boston, E. T. Parker, of Bethlehem, Pa., and a representative company of New York philatelists.

Long Used Stamp Portraits.

Possibly the postage stamp record of the late Queen Victoria, whose head appeared continuously on the stamps of the United Kingdom for over sixty-one years, will not for a long time be excelled or even equalled. From the year of issue of the world's first adhesive postage stamp, the British 1d. black of 1840, down to the well-remembered heliotrope stamp that was in use at the time of her late Majesty's death in 1901, the central device of all British adhesives was the same profile head of the Queen, depicting her as a girl not quite out of her teens.

It is a wonderful record, and there is no nearer approach to it in the case of a reigning monarch than the present Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, whose head has figured on his country's stamps almost continuously from 1858 until the present time. Breaks, however, occurred in 1863-66 and in 1883-90. Unlike the late Queen Victoria, who on her postage stamps was always a girl of eighteen, the Austrian Emperor has grown older in his postal portraits as well as in real life. The pictures we get of him on

the stamps of 1858, 1861, 1867, and 1890, show us Kaiser Francis Joseph at various stages of his long and grief-shadowed life. Look at the embossed issue of 1858. His head here is that of a young man, and a slim and a clean-shaven one withal; but on the stamps of 1867 we find him "filled out," a robust, comfortable-looking man of middle age, his upper lip and cheeks adorned with the military moustache and the bushy side whiskers he has worn from that day to this.

Lastly, the stamps of 1890 show us Francis Joseph as a sexagenarian, sans hair, sans the rounded cheek of earlier years, but with his "mutton chop" whiskers as full and luxuriant as ever. And as the artist portrayed him on the issue of 1890, so he has ever since remained—on the Austrian postage stamps. Clearly another picture is needed to round off the series, a portrait of the venerable Emperor as he is now, in his seventy-fifth year, with moustache and side-whiskers as white as snow, and with his kindly face lined and wrinkled by the sorrows of life that must surely rank among the saddest in the story of humanity.

But the longest-lived postage stamp head, next to that of the late Queen Victoria, is the effigy of "the Father of his Country," George Washington. From the day when the Federal Government made the first national issue of American stamps in 1847, there has never been a time when Washington's head has not figured on the current postage stamps of the United States. Of late years it has been customary to place the head of Washington on the value most commonly used, the two cents, this being deemed the greatest honor that the Republic he founded can pay to the boy who could not tell a lie. These things, and many others equally interesting, are part of the romance of the postage stamp.

P. C. B. in the Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.

Another of "Daks" Verses.

"When a stamp does a 'fade' to a delicate 'shade'
Through the action of chemical juices
It goes from a 'pink' to a 'salmon,' I think,
Though compilers declare that it 'puce' is."

—P. J. of I.

We learn from the Stamp Collectors Fortnightly, so frequently the source of our information as to foreign philatelic happenings that South Africa has a new stamp journal, named the "Stamp Recorder and Collector's Exchange", and hailing from Charlestown, Natal.

THE READING TABLE.

What We Find in the Journals of the Hour.

The Stamp Collector, Birmingham, England.

The April number of Birmingham's excellent journal opens with an article on the Stamp Exhibition which it is proposed to hold in London next year. The finding of proper quarters for the Exhibition is, it appears, proving somewhat difficult; but the Stamp Collector is informed that the Committee will probably secure the Hall of the Royal Horticultural Society in Westminster, which is large, on the ground floor, has plenty of wall space, and is centrally located.

Mr. Heginbottom, continues his admirable series of articles on "Stamps of the British West Indies"—Montserrat and Nevis being the colonies whose issues come under consideration this month. Neither of the two have been prolific producers of stamp varieties, and Mr. Heginbottom's analysis of their issues seems to indicate that there are few easier and uncomplicated countries, philatelically speaking. Montserrat has no minor varieties, no provisionals, no superfluous lumber of any sort—truly a pleasant thing to find in connection with the postal issues of any country nowadays. Nevis, too, forms a clear-cut field—its only drawback being that a good many of its stamps are quite high in price. The 1 shilling green on laid paper is its greatest rarity, but Mr. Heginbottom has grave doubts of its existence in a used condition. Of others, the 6d. lithographed is, he informs us, the scarcest, only 1200 of them having been issued. If this be true, this stamp is certainly not overpriced at its catalogue rate of \$40.00.

This month's "Prominent Philatelist" is Mr. W. Downing Beckton, of Manchester, President of the Manchester Philatelic Society and a collector on a vast scale. Mr. Beckton's collection belongs to the general class, and is a mammoth accumulation, occupying no less than sixty albums. Many, indeed almost all, countries are represented on highly specialized lines. Instead of taking up one or two pet countries, building a fine collection of their postal issues, and then disposing of them to start afresh the specialization of some other field, Mr. Beckton has never sold any of the countries so worked up—a point which, to our mind, redounds most highly to his credit. So admirable is his collection that various sections of it, exhibited from time to time at the leading exhibitions of recent years, have won him a score or so of gold and silver medals—a proud showing indeed for a "generalist" in these days when specialists are supposed to have a mortgage on all the honors in sight. Mr. Beckton has been collecting since 1879, and has been a prominent figure in English Philately for many years past. He

has contributed much valuable matter to the English journals, was the Chairman of the Manchester Philatelic Exhibition of 1899, and is one of the owners and editors of the Philatelic Record.

Gibbons' 1905 Catalogue, Part 1, is reviewed by Mr. Wilhelm Kuhn. This part deals solely with the issues of the British Empire. With regard to prices the following comment is made:

"A general advance of older issues has taken place, but also several varieties of quite recent date have largely risen in price. Evers' Weekly Stamp News contains an extensive summary of changes in prices, and some startling quotations are made, relating, however, to unused only. Especially sharp in rise has been the Queen's set of Southern Nigeria, St. Vincent 1899, several British Central Africans, various Seychelles, Zululand, etc. When we read that of North Borneo the cheapest varieties from 1883 to 1897, with a face value of £3 9s. 5d., are quoted in the new Gibbons at nearly £25, the exclamation must be, who would have thought that the stamps of this colony would turn out to be a pretty good investment; the 1c of 1886, face value 1/4d. is now catalogued at £6. In all cases where king's head stamps watermarked single C. A., have been replaced by stamps with the new multiple watermark, the former, whether used or unused, have greatly increased in value"

"New Issues and Varieties;" "Our Note Book and Philatelic Diary;" an obituary of Herr Paul Lietzon; Queries and Replies department; and an article on Sydney Views form the remaining contents of the number.

The Stamp Collector's Fortnightly, London, England.

The only feature we propose to notice in the current number of the Fortnightly (though its departments and news features are of the usual excellence is its report of the Fiscal Exhibition. And even of that we propose making only partial use, in the form of an excerpt which the Fortnightly prints from the Official Catalogue, and which we in our turn transfer to these columns. Mr. A. Preston Pearce contributed to the catalogue in question a paper on the "History of Fiscal Stamp Collecting" and it is from this paper that the following is taken. Few of our readers, very likely, are directly interested in fiscal stamp collecting; but almost all of them, we believe, must feel some interest in the history of this class of stamps. Hence our reprinting of the following matter.

Considerably more than two hundred years had rolled away since first the enlightened mind of man had conceived and brought into service the blessed product of civilization, the revenue stamp, before we have any record of an attempt to form a collection, and yet that earliest collection was made more than a century and a quarter ago. In 1772, one John Burke, of Dublin—an Irish specialist—was able to display an album containing

Unused Newfoundland.

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3 "	3d green	1.00
5 "	5d violet brown	.80
5a "	5d reddish purple	1.00
18 1863	4d lake	.75
19 "	5d red brown	.75
20 "	6d lake	.75
21 22 "	6 1/2 & 8d lake each	1.50
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1441 1874, 30c on amber		2.50	1.25
1477 1882, 5c brown on blue		3.00	1.50
1481 1875, 5c blue on fawn, A		10.00	5.00
1521 1884, 2c red on blue		25.00	11.75
1538 1885, 30c on manila		3.50	1.50
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all the stamps of his country from one half-penny up to six pounds, and, doubtless, he took a very proper pride in showing his treasures. At all events, sure, tis a proud man he would have been could he have foreseen that he would come to be regarded as the father of all those that treasure up stamps.

"It is fortunate that the allotted subject for this introduction is the history of fiscal stamp collecting, and not the history of fiscal stamps; had it been the latter, instead of commencing with a nice fixed date like 1772, as all creditable histories should there would have been an opening of vague surmises, references to a kind of Stamp Act of the Roman Emperor Justinian, to the fairly general adoption of stamped paper in the most progressive of the European trading states in the sixteenth century, and, of necessity, some account of the various attempts to introduce it into France, commencing with an Act of Parliament of 20th March, 1655, which did not come into operation, and ending with the actual imposition of stamp duties by Colbert, Louis Quatorze's great Minister of Finance, in 1673.

"Up to this point the stamps referred to would all be of the class generally referred to as non-adhesives or 'timbres fixes,' but the unhappy historian would now have to grope for the beginnings of the valuable idea of impressing stamps upon pieces of paper for subsequent attachment to documents and articles of commerce on which duties had been imposed, and, in all probability, his researches would have to be carried out in the Low Countries. We know that Commissioners were sent from London to Holland to investigate the system in use there for the collection of revenues by means of stamps, and that it was in consequence of their report that the first stamp duties were imposed in Great Britain—29th June, 1694, Act 5 and 6 William and Mary. We are now upon firm ground, though still a long way off the full adhesive for which alone the vast majority of collectors have any regard. For a period of ninety years the fiscal domain was apportioned between the palpable non-adhesive and the semi-adhesive, the latter capable of being withdrawn from the document on which it was placed, but having no prior independent existence. Very little attention has been devoted to the issues of this period, but they are well worthy of careful study, and that they are not without interest may be gathered from the fact that the historic stamp duties that cost us our most valuable North American possessions belong to this time; it may also be of interest to note that in George the Third's reign we meet with the first stamp portraits.

"Toward the close of the eighteenth century we find the first production of stamps expressly prepared for sale to manufacturers of dutiable articles. The credit for this brilliant advance appears to belong to this country, for

no true adhesives have been chronicled that can take precedence of our patent medicine labels of 1783, and our hat tax stamps of the following year, unless our card tax stamps of 1711 are to be regarded as such. The period now under review lasted for some sixty years, during which time but very few adhesives were issued and though in most cases they are extremely interesting, most of them are so seldom met with that very few collectors make any serious attempt to include them in their sphere of operations. Were it necessary to do so, fiscal stamp collecting would be a hopeless pursuit, but if the position be faced, and these quaint old hat tax, hair powder, glove, perfume, etc., labels be regarded as curiosities, that if come across may serve to ornament one's collection, their existence need not be a stumbling-block.

"The modern employment of revenue stamps may be said to date from the year 1850, though there are a couple of earlier Dutch issues to be reckoned with by the general collector, one of which considerably antedates the introduction of postage stamps. Holland, Great Britain and Austria led the van, and the great utility and convenience of the revenue stamp as a means of obtaining money was speedily recognized by practically all civilized nations."

Albert Hubbard's Eulogy of Collecting.

(Elbert Hubbard, the widely known author, lecturer and editor, deals thusly with the collecting instinct in one of his works. We believe all collectors will read it with interest.)

"Prosperous, practical, busy people sometimes wonder why other folks build cabinets with glass fronts and strong locks, and therein store postage stamps, autographs and books that are very precious only when their leaves are uncut, so I will here endeavor to explain.

"Men collect things because these things stir imagination and link them with the people who once possessed and used these things. Thus, through imagination, is the dead past made again to live and throb with life.

"We are brothers not only to all who live, but to all who have gone before.

"And so we collect the trifles that once were valuables for other men, and by the possession of these are we bound to them. These things stimulate the imagination, stir the sympathies, and help us to forget the cramping bounds of time and space that so often hedge us close around.

"The people near us may be sordid, stupid, mean; or more likely they are weary and worn with the battle for mere food, shelter and raiment; or they are depressed by the undefined brooding fear which civilization exacts as payment for the benefits forgot, so their better selves are subdued.

"But through fancy's flight we can pick our companions out of the company of saints and sinners who have long turned to dust. I have the book-plates of Holbein and Hogarth, and I have a book once owned by Rembrandt, and so I do not say Holbein and Hogarth and Rembrandt were—I say they are."

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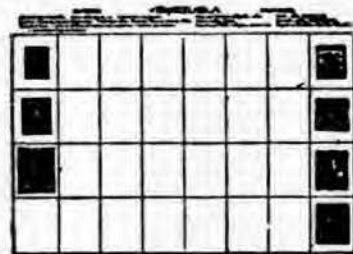
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(Continued from No. 8 page 7.)

The Grand Duchy of Tuscany.

The Italian peninsula woke up (in part, at least) to the efficiency of the postage stamp system about this time, and 1851 witnessed the appearance of stamps in two of the Italian states, namely, Sardinia and Tuscany. Let us enquire into the identity of the latter country first, since its history is in many ways the more interesting of the two. The geography student of the present day will search in vain for the name of Tuscany on the modern maps of Europe—as he will for all the other Italian states that figure in our albums. And one of the most interesting things about the stamps of Tuscany and Modena and Lombardy-Venice and Modena and the Papal States is that they make these states live again in retrospect and bring vividly before us the ever changing political complexion of the world in which we live. When our fathers went to school—nay, even when some of those who are far from being gray-beards to-day were getting well along toward manhood, Tuscany, for example, was as much a separate sovereign state as Holland and Belgium are to-day. It was not till nearly ten years after the close of our Civil War that Tuscany became a part of Sardinia and was forever erased from the roll of the European states. Not much more than forty years ago; and yet I doubt not that the name of Tuscany is one of the strangest and most unfamiliar that the study of the stamps of the past will anywhere conjure up.

The history of Tuscany dates back to many centuries before Christ. Its ancient name was Etruria—from whence its inhabitants were called Etruscans, which being shortened to "Tuscans" in common speech resulted in the course of time in the name of the country undergoing the corresponding change to "Tuscany." Etruria is supposed to have been a powerful state hundreds of years prior to the foundation of Rome. Her early history is lost in the mists of antiquity. In the sixth century, B. C., Etruria was a most powerful and flourishing state—and is thought to have been then in existence at least four or five hundred years. But the rise of Rome was accompanied by a corresponding decline in Etruscan power. As early as 507 B. C., the Romans and Etruscans were at war with one another. For something more than two centuries Etruria managed to protect herself against the double menace of the Gauls on the North and the Romans on the South; but frequent wars with one or the other sapped the strength of the nation, and Rome's power at last became too great to be withstood.

In 283 B. C., Rome completed its conquest and the kingdom of Etruria became a Roman province, not to regain its status as an independent state until 1569 A. D., nearly two thousand years later.

The mediaeval history of Tuscany is largely that of Florence, its chief city, and one of the most famous cities of the whole world. The story of Florence from the 11th century, when it had become so important as to be granted the privileges of a free city, until 1530, when the republic of Florence (comprising only the city and its environs—the remainder of Tuscany continuing all this time to be governed from Rome) ceased to exist, is one of the most fascinating to be found in the pages of history. Put this is no place in which to venture upon even the slightest incursions in this direction—it being only necessary for our purpose to fully identify Tuscany with its greatest city, the fame of the latter being so vast as to practically overshadow that of the country itself.

In 1569, Pope Clement VII, ruler of Rome and supreme in Italy, made Tuscany a grand duchy, for political reasons which need not be entered upon here, giving the title of Grand Duke to Cosmo de Medice, of the famous Florentine house of that name, to which Pope Clement was himself related.

The history of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany from thence on is comparatively uneventful. Its area (much smaller than its Etrurian limits) was but a trifle over eight thousand square miles—about one seventh as large as that of the state of Florida. Its population in 1851 was in the neighborhood of 1,700,000. Its prosperity centered in wealthy and magnificent Florence, and to the progressiveness of the Florentines, rather than that of the Tuscans in general, is to be attributed its relatively early adoption of postage stamps, as compared with other states then existing in Italy.

The stamps of Tuscany are in design not unworthy the artistic traditions of Florence, but their execution is that of a day and age when engraving processes (especially when applied to such small objects as stamps) were not as far advanced as at present. Tuscan stamps have therefore the dulness and dimness of effect characteristic of most stamps of the period. It is to be questioned, however, whether any stamps of the time are more interesting as historical mementos.

The lion of Florence, bearing the ducal crown, forms the central, almost the sole, feature of these Tuscan stamps. The design is one of simplicity and dignity and could perhaps hardly have been improved upon in the then state of postage stamp printing.

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9 1/2p violet	80	05
10 1p green	08	05
11 2p yellow	12	05
11b 2p orange	50	05
12 4p blue	20	05
13 6p maroon	30	05
14 1sh rose	50	05
15 2sh, 6p, violet	1	50
16 2 1/2p rose	12	05
20 5p carmine red	25	05
21 2 1/2p on 2p orange	20	05
22c 3p on 2p orange green surcharge	50	05
23 2 1/2p black	20	05
24 2 1/2p on 1sh rose	15	05
25 2 1/2p on 2s 6p	65	05
27 2 1/2p on 1p green	15	05
28 1 1/2p green	05	05
29 1p red brown	05	05

Provisional Government.

30 1/2p green	05
31 2p orange	10
32 4p blue	18
33 2sh 6p violet	1
34 1p red brown	05

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUB CO.

St. Louis, Mo.

The First Issue of Italy.

You will find certain stamps issued in the year 1851 set down in the catalogue under the head of Italy. This classification, however, is something of a misnomer. The Kingdom of Italy, as we at present know it, had no existence in 1851, either in name or form. Italy, as a name, was at that date a mere geographical expression, designating, not a country of that name, but a particular section of Europe, in which flourished (to greater or less degree) some dozen or so separate states. It may be of interest to name these states, since from them, in the course of time, the present Kingdom of Italy was formed. Two have already received attention in these columns, as stamp-issuing nations, namely, the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom (then under the rule of Austria) and the duchy of Tuscany. Of others that were thereafter to issue stamps there were the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, the duchies of Modena and Parma, and that portion of territory ruled over by the Pope, officially designated as the "States of the Church," though known in our catalogues by the shorter title of "Roman States." In addition to these there were several petty principalities, which had some limited degree of individuality, in the shadow, and, on the sufferance of either Austria, France or Sardinia, and which never attained the dignity of stamps of their own; the two tiny states of Monaco and San Marino, which have remained separate from the Italian Kingdom to this day, and do figure in our albums; and, last and most important, the Kingdom of Sardinia itself, the nucleus of the present Kingdom of Italy—if we may use the term nucleus in reference to a single state.

Italy Means Sardinia.

The 1851 issue which our cataloguers choose to place, for convenience sake, along with the issues of Italy were, as a matter of fact, issued by this Kingdom of Sardinia. And here arises a signal instance of the value of the study of stamps in making plain and clear the progress of historical events. Given this enigma:—a series of stamps of the same shape and general design and bearing the portraits of the same personage, which in the first place were the stamps of Sardinia, and in the last place were the stamps of Italy;—and what is the logical solution. What save that Sardinia grew into a greater kingdom and took upon herself the greater and more national name of Italy? Is this the correct answer? Let us look into things and see.

The island of Sardinia, as your geographies depict, is an island of some size in the Mediterranean, not very far distant from the mainland of Italy. It is about a fourth the size of the State of Indiana and contained in 1851 not many over a half million inhabitants. It might be thought strange

that this island should become the nucleus of the big and powerful kingdom that we know as Italy—and strange indeed it would have been had this been so. But the island of Sardinia and the kingdom of Sardinia were two very different matters. The island was, indeed, part of the kingdom, and supplied it with a name; but it was a mere insular appendage of territories in the mainland of Italy, from which sprang the true strength and prestige of the Sardinian state. The Sardinian kingdom ought by strict rights to have been called Savoy. The little territory of Savoy figures under that name in European history since the twelfth century and as the centuries rolled along the Dukes of Savoy managed to add, little by little, to their territorial possessions until they were of quite respectable extent. At the beginning of the eighteenth century Savoy (not in itself as large as the aforesaid island of Sardinia) had managed by one means or other, to acquire the principality of Piedmont, (somewhat larger than Savoy itself), considerable slices from various other contiguous principalities, and the island of Sicily. It had never owned Sardinia, which had for many centuries been ruled by Spain, but latterly had fallen into the hands of Austria. Austria coveted Sicily and at length arranged an exchange with the then Duke of Savoy whereby the two exchanged islands. One of the conditions of the trade was that Savoy should be made a kingdom; and so it was, under the name of the Kingdom of Sardinia. Strange, that the larger should borrow its title from the less; but it is useless now to try to surmise the reasons.

The newly constituted kingdom continued to grow in power and territory. There is no need here to trace the course of its gradual absorption of surrounding territory. Suffice to say that in 1851 it had a total area of some 28,000 square miles, a population of somewhat over five million, and was in all respects infinitely the most powerful state of the Italian peninsula—in fact, the only one of any independence and importance.

From all that has been said the course of events thereafter is obvious enough. In 1859 France and Sardinia joined in war against Austria, and wrestled from the latter all her Italian possessions except Venetia. In two years more Sardinia had absorbed all the rest of the Italian peninsula except Rome. Then it was, in March 1861, that the name Sardinia was exchanged for the more appropriate one of Italy; and that King Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia became the first king of modern, united Italy. And that is why the stamps of Italy are simply a continuation of the stamps of Sardinia.

The First King of Italy.

Sardinia wisely chose to adorn her initial issue of stamps, not with heraldic emblems, (as most of her Euro-

Cat. No.	U. S.	Price	Cat. Price	My Price
*803	'51, 1c black	\$3 50	\$2 00	
*803b	1c black	15 00	5 00	
*811	'52, 1c red	12 50	3 00	
*1527	'86, 30c black, (entire)	3 50	1 80	
*1529	4c green	6 00	4 00	
1531	30c black	3 50	2 00	
1538	30c black	3 50	2 00	
1539	90c carmine	7 00	3 55	
1546	90c carmine	7 00	3 35	
*1701	'61, 1c blue	15 00	7 00	
1727	'84, 2c red	20 00	9 70	
*2194	'85, red violet (1904)		5	
2966	'74, 2c blk & or inverted	5 00	3 50	
3002c	full sheet of 200, '88, 1/4c or brn	10 00	6 00	
3054	'00, \$50 gray		8 00	
3107s	'62, 1c blk, Davis G.W.H. I.	00	48	
3178p	1c blue, Eisenhart, J.W. I.	00	48	
3184p	1c blk, Gardner, Beer & Co	2 00	85	
3190s	1c blk, Gates, Wm., Sons	4 00	1 80	
3194s	1c green, Goldback, A.	2 00	90	
3210c	1c blue, Howard, B. & H. D.	40	18	
3225s	1c blue, Loehr, John	60	27	
3296c	1c black, Barnes, D. S.	75	35	
3298c	4c black, " "	40	18	
3300c	2c " Barnes, Demas	75	35	
3301c	4c " " "	30	12	
3328p	2c " Centaur Co	75	35	
3329w	4c " " "	1 00	47	
3336c	1c " Collins Bros	60	28	
3346s	2c " Curtis & Brown	75	35	
3350c	1c " Dalley's Pain Ext	40	17	
3504w	5c blue, Mauer, Victor E. & Petrie	3	1	
37	Conf. States 5c black, buff	100 00	25 00	
83	Austria '00, 2kr gr lilac	6	3	
246-257	12 varieties	83	40	
67	Bavaria '00, 30pf olive green	5	3	
68	40pf yellow	5	2	
69	80pf lilac	8	4	
4	Br. Cen. Africa '91, 6p ultramarine	1 00		
8	2sh 6p gray lilac	60		
25	'95, 1sh blk & rose	1 50		
93	Canada '03, 10c brown lilac	5	3	
96	Ceylon '61, 2sh blue	12 00	6 00	
95	Col Rep Antioquia '03, 5c vermilion	4	2	
89	Bolivar '04, 5c black	2	1	
90	10c brown	4	1	
91	20c red	8	3	
*41	Costa Rica '92, 1p green	20	9	
*42	2p rose	35	15	
*43	5p dark blue	50	16	
36	Curacao '03, 12 1/2c deep blue	5	5	
149	Ecuador '01, 20c gray & black	10	5	
281	France '01, 15c orange	15	7	
282	'03, 15c pale red	10	4	
283	'04, 15c slate green	15	7	
72	Gt. Britain '78, 10sh slate	7 50	4 00	
*114	Guatemala '02, 1c green & purple	2	1	
*115	2c lake & black	3	2	
120	50c red br & blue	15	7	
124	'03, 25c on 1c green	12	6	
125	25c on 2c carmine	12	6	
208		5	2	
7	Hanover '53, 3p rose	3 00	1 00	
17	'59, 3p green	7 00	3 00	
*9	Hawaii '53, 5c blue	10 00	4 00	
*2	Montserrat '78, 2 1/2p red brown	8 50	5 30	
40	Netherlands '91, 3c orange	1	1/2	
41	5c ultramarine	1	1/2	
42	7 1/2c brown	2	1	
43	10c rose	1	1/2	
44	12 1/2c bluish gray	2	1	
45	15c bistre brown	2	1	
46	20c emerald grn	2	1	
47	22 1/2c yellow	4	2	
48	25c violet	2	1	
49	50c olive bistre	10	4	
51	2c 50c rose & ultra	50	25	
*55b	Nicaragua '94, 25c yellow green	50	20	
*122	'00, 2c vermilion	4	2	
*130	50c lake	50	16	
*132	2p salmon	2 00	60	
*133	5p black	4 50	1 25	
*157	'01, 30c dark green	60	20	
*282	'00, 30c or brown	20	8	
*403	1c red violet	2	1	
*404	2c vermilion	3	2	
*405	5c dark blue	3	1	
*407	10c purple	6	3	
*409	50c lake	25	15	
*410	1p ultramarine	60	25	
*411	2p br orange	1 25	45	
*419	'03, 30c on 20c brown	40	15	
120	Peru '94, 2c violet	8	3	
124	50c green	1 50	25	
132	'95, 10c orange	3	1	
*160	'00, 22c green & bl	50	20	
164	'02, 22c green	10	4	
14	Queensland '62, 2p pale blue	1 00	48	
15	3p brown	3 50	1 50	
16	6p yellow green	1 00	45	
23	'66, 4p lilac	75	35	
38	'69, 1p orange	60	28	
42	6p yellow green	75	35	
43	1sh violet	1 25	60	
48	6p yellow green	75	35	
51	'75, 4p yellow	2 50	1 20	
74	'82, 2sh ultramarine	2 00	95	
75	2sh 6p vermilion	1 50	70	
2	St. Christopher '70, 1p lilac rose	75	35	
4	1p lilac rose	75	35	
12	'82, 4p blue	2 50	1 20	
8	St. Lucia '64, 4p yellow	2 50	1 20	
9	6p violet	2 25	1 10	
10	1sh orange	2 25	1 10	
289	Salvador '63, 13c red brown	10	7	
59	Siam '00, 12s br violet & rose			

E. T. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.

pean neighbors had done) but with the portrait of her sovereign. His is one of the most interesting faces in our philatelic portrait gallery, for the modern kingdom of Italy may be said to owe its very existence to his wisdom and diplomacy. You will scarcely get a very accurate idea of his features from these stamps of 1851, which are far from being noteworthy as specimens of stamp portraiture. The Italian issues of 1862-77 give us a much better portrait, though of him as a considerably older man. The 1851 portrait represents him as a young man of thirty—less full faced than the later ones, though already adorned with the moustache and imperial which add distinction to his strong, clean cut features. He was a young king then, both in years and in tenure of the throne. His father, King Charles Albert had attempted in 1848 to liberate the subjugated states of Italy from Austrian rule, but his armies had been unsuccessful, and on the eve of the battle of Novara, surrounded by immensely superior forces and feeling doomed to certain defeat, Charles-Albert had abdicated in the young prince's favor. Victor Emmanuel had recently married the Arch-Duchess Adelaide of Austria, cousin to the Austrian Emperor, and it was known that his accession to the throne would be acceptable to that monarch. So he became King, and to him fell the glorious task of driving Austria out of Italy and joining all the scattered Italian states into one grand kingdom, with his own Sardinia as its soul and center. And perhaps it is as well to complete the story now as to wait till we actually come to the issues which mark the metamorphosis of Sardinia into Italy.

How "Sardinia" Became "Italy."

Victor Emmanuel saw only too clearly, after his father's disastrous experience, that any attempt to wrest single-handed the remainder of Italy from Austria's grasp was at that time utterly hopeless. He, therefore, wisely bent his attention to administrative measures which should increase the strength and importance of his own country and, at the same time, continually labored to bring about a po-

sition in the chess-board of European politics which would enable him to form a coalition against Austria. His chief hope was in gaining France as an ally, and, finally, in 1859, France and Sardinia unitedly declared war against Austria. The allied arms were everywhere successful, but at the height of the war, France suddenly withdrew and concluded a private treaty of peace with Austria, Sardinia receiving only the Milanese territories as the price of victory. Again was Sardinia forced to bide her time, not daring to contest the field with Austria now that French aid was lost. But the lesson of the conflict had not been lost on the states of central Italy, and Tuscany, Modena, Parma and Romagna, renouncing their allegiance to their respective sovereigns, voted for annexation to Sardinia, and were formally adopted by Victor-Emmanuel as his subjects. Naples and Sicily were shortly thereafter conquered by Sardinian armies, and in February, 1861, the Sardinian Senate proclaimed Victor-Emmanuel "King of Italy." Thus modern Italy was born, and Sardinia ceased to exist. Rome and Venetia were not added to the new kingdom till some years later. But of that, more by and by.

(To be continued.)

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		Fair	Fine
50	1894	13	15
1 00	"	42	45
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5 00	"	2 10	2 25
50	1895	05	07
1 00	"	17	19
2 00	"	85	1 05
5 00	"	95	1 25
50	Omaha	13	15
1 00	"	65	70
2 00	"	1 35	1 40
50	1902	05	07
1 00	"	18	20
2 00	"	95	1 15
5 00	"	1 80	1 90
15	Col.	12	14
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Small advertisements will be inserted in this column at the rate of 7 cents a line.

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Cash to accompany copy.

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Closing out, 600 packs of stamps at ten cents each. Cat. value 25c to \$4.00. Your choice. H. J. German, 217 Caruth U. of P. Dorms. Philadelphia, Pa.

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Have just completed some fine approval sheets of precanceled stamps. They are winners. Prices right. If interested write for a selection. D. C. Neefus, Hudson, N. Y.

Omaha 4c yellow cat. price 3 our price 1
93 15c dark blue 6
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VOL. II.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, MAY 20, 1905.

No. 10.

St. Christopher.

We have secured a small lot of these stamps which we offer at the following bargain prices.

		Cat. No.	1	unused	used
1870	1d rose		1	\$2 00	\$
	1d lilac		2	3 00	
	6d green		3		20
	1d lilac perf 14		4	3 00	75
	2½ brown		5	7 50	
	4d blue		6		50
	6d green		7	50	20
1882	1d lilac		10		4 00
	4d blue		12		1 00
1884	2½d blue		13	15	10
	4d gray		14	15	10
1885	1 on 6		16	40	30
	4 on 6		18	4 00	2 00
1887	½ on 1		19		85
	1 on 2½		20	2 50	
	6a olive		22	5 00	
	1sh violet		23	4 50	

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722 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Colonel Edwards, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department is soon to leave that bureau to become the chief of staff to Theodore Shonts, chairman of the new Panama canal commission. Possibly his successor may hustle the Philippine stamps along a little faster.

There is quite a demand from various quarters, for the revival of the half cent, which formerly flourished in this country. A few years ago a bill was introduced in Congress providing for the coining of half cents, but the bill fell by the wayside. The big department stores in Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia are urging that the half cent be rejuvenated. It is understood the director of the mint has given some attention to the proposition and the matter may come up at the next session of Congress. If the director of the mint should favorably recommend the resumption of the coinage of the half cent there is strong probability that it would appear again. The question that will likely arise, at first is, what size would it be practicable to make the coin. Either the current cent would have to be made larger or the proposed half cent smaller and it is a question if a coin smaller than the penny is desirable.

162 AUCTION SALE.

This, our last sale of the season, will be held on the evenings of

MAY 25TH AND 26TH, 1905.

It is made up of two very good collections and contains many fine stamps among which are:

U. S. St. Louis, 5c, type III, greenish paper, used.

U. S. St. Louis, 10c, type III, greenish paper, used.

" Reprints of 1857-60 series.

" 1861 (Aug.) 3c, pair, unused o. g.

" 1862-66, 3c scarlet, both used and unused.

" Newspaper, 1875, \$60.00 violet, unused.

" Carrier, 1c black on rose, type C28, with letter "H", unused.

Canada, 1852 6p black, wove paper, unused.

" 1857, 7½p green, an exceedingly fine unused copy.

Ceylon, 1861, 8p brown, rough perf., unused.

Bolivar, 1880, 1p orange on bluish, unused.

Great Britain, 1880, 2s brown, fine, lightly cancelled copy.

New Brunswick, 1851, 1s bright red-violet, used.

Nova Scotia, 1851-53, 1s dull violet, superb copy, fine margins, unused, o. g.

Oldenburg, 1852-55, 1/10th black on yellow, fine, unused.

" 1852-55, 1/3gr green, fine copy, superb margins, unused.

and a host of others including a fine lot of old German States entire envelopes.

If you do not receive our auction catalogues regularly, drop us a postal card and we will place your name on our mailing list.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

18 EAST 23rd ST., New York, N. Y.

The international postage stamp, of about the value of five cents, is nearer at hand than at any previous time in our history. The demand from all quarters is becoming great and only recently the Chamber of Commerce of Hamburg petitioned the German government to take immediate steps to secure the issuance of such a stamp.

Mr. Chas. Beamish.

of Philadelphia, Pa. has many stamps in his collection of 15,000 varieties which you no doubt would like to have in yours.

As stated in this ad for the past 3 weeks it will be sold in

Wolsieffer's Sale No. 58.

at Public Auction without reserve in the Club Room of the Chicago Philatelic Society on Saturday evening May 27th and this is your chance to buy at "your own price"

Please Mail Bids Early.

next sale will contain the collection of Miss Belle Plumb, Bloomington, Ill.

P. M. Wolsieffer,

Stamp Auction Specialist.
401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago.

The need for a stamp that will enable persons to prepay replies sent to foreign countries is well known. That there should be such a stamp is a proposition upon which there is a unanimous opinion; the only serious question is to fix upon the precise value. If there were an exact standard of money value the problem would be easy, but it will be a hard matter to arrive at the solution. Suppose it is worth exactly five cents. Then there would be no money in the French republic to exactly represent five cents. Twenty-five centimes would be approximately five cents, but there would be a variation of a mill or so, and the same would be true as respects Germany and Italy. On the other hand if the value of the stamp be made 25 centimes, French currency, then it would not be worth exactly five cents, nor 2½ pence English money. There you are. The lack of a monetary standard alone stands in the way of an international postage stamp. And yet, at the meeting of the international postal congress, held at Rome this summer it is not unlikely the question will be solved. It will at all events constitute one of the leading questions under consideration.

Recently the question of the value of the Mexican dollar came up for consideration by the Treasury Department. The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury says that at present the Mexican peso, or dollar is worth 47.7 in

(Continued on page 8.)

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted to
Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

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and the
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MANAGING EDITOR.

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E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

From The Editor's Point Of View.

The Modern Trend in Stamp Design.

It can have escaped the attention of few astute observers that stamp designs are yearly becoming, in the average, more elaborate and ambitious. Ornate pictorial sets are getting as thick as blackberries. New issues whose novelty of subject, and artistic pretentiousness would have made them a nine days wonder a decade since, are nowadays given a placid, matter-of-course reception, with scarcely a ripple of excitement. We stamp folk have, in fact, been so fed with fine-feathered issues for the past few years that they no longer especially excite our appetite; and we view with the comment "very pretty," issues whose like would in years gone by have quite exhausted our supply of laudatory adjectives. But even if we are getting into this pampered state and do not find that we care so much more for the finished artistic product of the present than for its less pretentious predecessors of from fifteen to fifty years back, we can hardly help feeling intensely interested in what is palpably a most important stage in the evolution of stamp design.

The fundamental principles of this domain of design have of course suffered little, if any, alteration with the lapse of years. Now, as in the beginning, the main point to be thought of are appropriateness of subject, dis-

tingness of delineation, and general attractiveness. The modern school of stamp design works on the same general basis as its predecessor; the difference in final result is simply the fruit of freer and bolder modes of treatment. This is the era of daring experiment in postage stamp art. The postage stamp of the past was timid and conventional. It clung closely to two or three types of subject—the portrait, the coat of arms, the numeral of value. Its makers followed certain set styles of treatment, modified by circumstances, but running, in the main, in much the same groove.

All this has been swept away, and we are come to an age of new ideas, which seeks the original and the out-of-the-way in deciding upon stamp designs and which will not be satisfied with either hackneyed themes or hackneyed styles of treatment. The picture stamp and the stamp that tells a story give a freedom of range to the artist which makes for the development of individuality in stamp designing. There is a revolution going on in the pictorial character of postage stamps. What will be its ultimate result?

Some Signs of the Times.

Before attempting any answer to the question with which we conclude the last paragraph, may we be permitted to allude to some issues of the hour, actual and prospective, which illustrate especially well the present trend of stamp design. Three separate sets occur to us at the moment as typifying a very advanced development of the picture and story stamp—namely, the new stamps of Crete and the sets in preparation for Italy and Tunis. The Cretan set, though some fun has been made of it by over-smart commentators, is one of the most remarkable artistic achievements in postage stamp history. It is devoted to subjects suggested by Grecian mythology—an experiment which, unskillfully handled, might very easily have resulted in utter absurdity. The only hope of success lay in strict fidelity to the spirit and atmosphere of antique art; and this has been done by the very happy expedient of placing on the stamps, not fanciful drawings, but reproductions of certain of the coins of antiquity, dating back to the very dawn of art. Diana practicing archery, Britomartis indulging in meditation, Jupiter as an infant, a Triton brandishing a trident, a head of Ariadne, Europa seated on a bull—these are the subjects depicted, in the crude simplicity of outline characteristic of the most ancient Hellenic coins. Nothing more extraordinarily bizarre and striking could be conceived. The very

boldness of the idea is startling. But the set is undoubtedly a fresh triumph for stamp design—a fresh demonstration that the field of fitting subjects for postage stamp portrayal is almost infinitely wide. What limits we may well ask ourselves in the face of this instance can be set for the further advance of artistic ingenuity in this direction. Here is another example, in the stamps now being prepared for Italy, of the adaptation to postage stamp representation of a class of subject which would not seemingly lend itself at all to such a purpose. Italy has desired certain of her stamps to do honor to science, in the persons of her illustrious sons, Volta and Marconi. To place the portraits of these two on Italian stamps, on certain of which the King's features are to appear, is a procedure not permissible in a monarchy. How then is so subtle a thing as scientific achievement to be distinctly symbolised in a stamp design? The eminent Italian artist to whom the matter was entrusted has solved the problem in designs as novel and astonishing as the Cretan creations themselves—designs which we need not here again describe, as our news columns of this week deals with them fully. And, again, here is Tunis, whose new stamps (designed by a famous Parisian artist) are to epitomise the four epochs in Tunisian history—first, the Punic period, represented by an antique relic and some works of sculpture; second, the Roman period, represented by the great aqueducts of Carthage; third, the Arabian period, by the Kaïronan Mosque; and, fourth, the French period, by a plow driven jointly by a Tunisian and a Frenchman. What a breadth of idea there is behind a series of this sort! How much it attempts! How typical of the new school of stamp design! Have we not ample justification for debating, with wonder and awe, whether stamp design is tending?

The Probable Future Course.

Possibly ours is not the general opinion, but we believe that in the course of time the picture stamp and the story stamp will come to be the general and accepted type in practically all nations. It is quite true that from a utilitarian standpoint, the stamp of simple design is best. The commercial user, as a rule, prefers it, and the cost of manufacture is not so great. But two considerations that will outweigh these in governmental council chambers are, first, national pride, and, second, the hunger of stamp collectors for "fine issues" and the consequent possibility of increasing postal revenue by catering to their tastes.

Lord Crawford And His Yacht.

The great Ocean Yacht Race for the Kaiser's Cup (which will be well on its way across the big blue sea before these lines appear in print, unless some change of plan supervenes) is attracting almost as great attention in philatelic circles as among professed yachtsmen; owing to the fact that one of the prominent contestants sails under the colors and the personal direction of a distinguished member of the philatelic brotherhood.

We think, therefore, that we may fairly give space to a clipping from last Sunday's New York Times which touches interestingly on the build of the Valhalla, her chances in the race, and the personality of her owner. We present it as follows:

The biggest and most picturesque of the foreigners is the Valhalla, an auxiliary yacht that resembles, as she lies at anchor, a Government training ship more than she does a pleasure vessel. Even to a landsman she is a striking-looking craft, with her white hull, her low yellow stack, her crossed yards, and the long, slender jibbooms forward. The Valhalla hails from Cowes, is 239 feet 6 inches over all, 37 feet 2 inches beam, and registers 647 tons. She was built at Leith in 1892, and is owned by the Earl of Crawford. At one time the yacht was chartered by the Count de Castellane. She carries a crew of sixty men.

The present race is the second one she has ever taken part in, the first being a run of 360 miles for the Coronation Cup offered by the Earl at the time of King Edward's coronation. Curiously enough the Valhalla was defeated then by one of the American entries for the present race, Allison V. Armour's Utowana. But the Valhalla is no haunter of harbors, nor does her owner belong to the rocking-chair fleet. Years ago the Earl of Crawford took to the sea for his health, and in the four years that have elapsed since he bought the Valhalla she has logged 150,000 knots, having made, among other voyages, one completely around the world. When she dropped anchor off Robbin's Reef Light a fortnight ago she ended a leisurely cruise from Cairo, Egypt, which place she left on February 24. She touched at Gibraltar, where three of the Earl's four cup guests joined the yacht, these being the Hon. W. North, Dr. Corfield, and Mr. Wilbraham. The fourth guest, the Hon. Reginald Brougham, boards the yacht at this port. From Gibraltar the Valhalla sailed for Porto Rico, touching at the Canary Islands, and made the ocean passage under sail all the way. From San Juan she went to Charlotte Harbor, Florida, for the tarpon fishing, and after a fortnight of that sport went to Key West for coal, and then left for New York. The run from Key West to this port of 1,350 miles was made in seven days. Beyond going into the dry dock to be

scraped and have her propeller removed, (according to the conditions of the race, propellers must be taken in-board and lashed on deck.) the Earl has no particular plans for the way the Valhalla is to sail the race. All he is hoping for is westerly winds so that he can get his studding sails out. If it blows from the eastward while the race is on the square-rigged Valhalla, Sunbeam, and the Apache and Thistle, too, are going to make a bad showing of it.

With a gale behind him the Earl thinks his yacht can make the passage to Lizard in from nine to fourteen days. If he does it in less than fourteen days he will have the honor of knocking a considerable hole in the record for that voyage, now held by the Endymion.

The owner of the Valhalla is a retired Colonel of the British Army, though on board his yacht he looks as if the royal navy might have owned him as an Admiral. He wears spectacles, behind which kindly eyes glimmer, has a full sandy beard slightly streaked with gray, and his yachting costume afloat is usually of that nondescript character that titled English yachtsmen cling to. One of the striking things about his make-up is a pair of easy old slippers, and when there is the slightest suspicion of rain in the air he invariably dons an oil-skin coat. Since he lives aboard the yacht ten months in the year, comfort is his main consideration in the internal arrangement of his floating home. To what extent he seeks for this is shown in the big deckhouse amidships that he calls his "workroom," but which in its size and fittings savors more of the most comfortable lounging room in the most comfortable club you know. In the centre of this deckhouse stands a big globe, the last cry in the art of the makers of such things, and the lockers contain a complete outfit of nautical instruments, for the owner of the ship practices navigation for his pleasure.

In this workroom is also to be seen the Earl's remarkable collection of postage stamps, twoscore of the volumes devoted to these things being filled exclusively with the stamps that have been issued by the United States. Below decks the cabins are roomy and fitted up with considerable luxury. The color scheme of the decorations is white and gold and red.

It is probably not generally known that in the early eighties the Post-Office Department recommended to Congress the passing of a law making the use of stamped envelopes obligatory - which would, of course, have meant the end of adhesives, for the time being at any rate. It does not appear that Congress paid any attention to the proposal, and it has never been repeated.

The trend of the times is all in the favor of impressing postal officials with the superiority of picturesque stamps. They feel that it is in some sense a reflection on their ability and public spirit if they put out new issues of a commonplace type. The desire to be in the swim—to equal the notable series of stamps produced by some other country, or, if possible, to even "go it one better,"—is a powerful factor. This consideration alone would probably suffice to cause more and more care and attention to be given, as the years go by, to the higher phases of stamp design. But when we add to this the incentive to "fine issues" which the philatelic market creates, the likelihood becomes even greater. To put it in plain terms, it pays governments well to issue beautiful and interesting stamps; and as long as this is the case there will continue to be progress in postage stamp art.

We do not think that Philately has any reason to regret this fact. The broader the domain of stamp design,—the wider its range of subject—the more varied its artistic achievements,—the greater the interest that the study of stamps possesses to the ordinary, skin-deep collector. It is the prettiness and pleasingness of stamps which at bottom accounts for the taking up of the hobby in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Attractive stamps and attractive subjects of stamp delineation cannot well be too greatly multiplied. Where Philately really has a grievance is in the floods of new issues that add nothing whatever to our hobby's scope of interest—such, for example, as the commonplace, ugly issues that have poured forth in such a constant stream of recent years from the republic of Colombia; and in the incessant creation of fresh varieties by means of the pernicious surcharge. The latter are the philatelic eyesore of the time; and the brazenness with which they continue to come into being, without legitimate cause in one case out of a hundred, must in the end bring them into the philatelic disrepute which they so richly merit. With the issues of which these new Cretan, Italian, and Tunisian stamps are a type, we need pick no quarrel. It is against the unnecessary issues of tame and trite design, and against the surcharged stamp,—wherever, however, and by whomsoever produced—that Philately has a most just and legitimate grievance.

The letters C. R. on early Fijian stamps stand for "Cokamban Rex", a Fiji chief named Cokamban being the reigning sovereign of islands at the time the stamps appeared.

An Admirable Nomination.

We note with much pleasure that the Chicago Branch of the American Philatelic Association places at the head of its list of nominations for the coming A. P. A. election the name of Wm. C. Stone for President. We know of no man in American Philately today who is more deserving of the honor this office confers; or who could be counted on to prove a better executive. Practically ever since the Association was formed (in fact, he was, we believe, one of its charter members) Mr. Stone has been a zealous and unselfish worker for its advancement. He was long a member (and for a portion of the time, the chairman) of the Literary Board, in the days when the Association's own publication, the American Philatelist, was in the height of its glory; and no man ever upon that Board worked harder for the publication, with no compensation other than the consciousness of duty well performed. Later on, the Springfield philatelist was the Association's secretary, attending to the duties of that office with characteristic thoroughness and pains. At other times he has held other less important offices; and at all times, in office or out, his pen, in the philatelic press, and his voice, in the annual conventions, has been raised in warm advocacy of sane, sound, broad-minded policies in the conduct of Association affairs. In the years when the Association was beset with factional strife, Mr. Stone was always one of the peacemakers. Other men have made more noise in Association councils, but few have in the aggregate exerted a greater influence on Association acts, and measures—and that influence always pointing in the sane, safe direction. Personally one of the most modest and unassuming of mortals, Mr. Stone is the last man in the world to seek official preferment of his own initiative. We do not doubt that he will make frantic efforts to decline the proposed call—as we have seen him do more than once when asked to speak at Association banquets. But we think his friends in the Association (numbering we should imagine about every member of that body who knows him, or knows of him) will so enthusiastically endorse the Chicago nomination that it will be "all over but the shouting" long before the polls are closed.

Death of Wm. C. Beck.

Detroit, May 5, 1905.

By the death of Wm. H. Peck of this city, the philatelic fraternity loses a very enthusiastic collector, a collector of many years experience, well known and liked by all who came in contact with him. His easy going ways and pleasantness to all gained him many friends who mourn his death, which occurred on Sunday, April 30, at his home from an abscess of the brain. Deceased was born in Detroit, 41 years ago. He was the son

of Samuel Peck, a pioneer of the city.

At the time of his death he was special representative for the Bankers Life Association, of Des Moines, Ia.

Previous to this he was connected for several years with the wholesale drug firm of T. H. Hinchman & Son, and afterwards was with Parke Davis & Co., in charge of the formula department. After leaving this firm, he became traveling representative of the Pharmaceutical Era published at New York. He was an active worker in the Y. M. C. A., and trustee of the Second Avenue Presbyterian Church. He was also a member of the Ashlar Lodge, F. and A. M.

He was married eight years ago to Miss Isabel Golden, of Cincinnati, who survives him. As a collector of stamps he was very enthusiastic, and had a collection that numbered in the thousands. His hobby was British Colonies. Of these he had a beautiful lot, many rare and choice specimens. His U. S. were also very good and he always made it an object to get the best he could.

He was a member of the American Philatelic Association and a good worker, securing quite a number of collectors as members.

When the Detroit Philatelic Association was organized he was one of the charter members and rarely missed a meeting, always looking for the betterment of the Association. His loss no doubt will be felt amongst the local philatelists.

Herman W. Boers.

Death Of An Eminent German Philatelist.

We learn from the Stamp Collector (England) of the death of Herr Paul Lietzon, one of the most eminent of German philatelists. We extract from the same journal the following sketch of his life.

"Lorn 13th September, 1842, at Berlin, Paul Lietzon became a stamp dealer in 1874. Numerous books as the result of extensive travels in Europe, Palestine and North Africa appeared, but what caused quite a sensation was his 'Black Book of Philately, or Reprints and Forgeries of Postage Stamps,' published in 1879; a fearless work, making his name very popular everywhere. In 1879 to 1886, followed his 'Handbook of Philately,' in four volumes. Here for the first time stamped envelopes were properly classified. Herr Lietzon also published a 'Catalogue of Rarities,' one of the first attempts to fix true market quotations for the rarer stamps. And so his useful life went on. He was one of the founders of the International Stamp Dealers' Association, and its chairman from 1889 to 1892. He also published since 1896 a trade journal 'Der Briefmarkenhandler,' and since 1st July, 1898, very ably edited the well-known Leipzig monthly, 'Die Post,' for which he wrote largely. Always engaged to advance all branches of Philately, he arranged two or three postage stamp exhibitions entirely on his own account, a truly noteworthy undertaking.

Unused Newfoundland.

Cat. No.	Description	Price
24	1866 2c green	20
27	" 12c red	25
28	" 13c orange	25
29	" 24c blue	45
33	" 5c black	30
34	" 6c rose	25
55	1896 1/2c orange red	10
56 57 58	(1896) re issue, each	10
59	1896 3c blue (Gibbons \$2.50)	20
60	" 3c brown	20

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CANADA.	
1859 5c vermilion	80
1897 Jubilee, 1/2c black	12
" " 50c blue	17

NEW FOUNDLAND.	
1898 1/2 to 5c - 5 var. complete	"
1901 4c purple	17

* unused o. g. All beautiful copies. Postage extra on all orders under 25 cents.

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Nicaragua 1893, 1c to 10 pesos	10 for 25c
" 1893, official	11 for 25c
" 1894, 1c to 10 pesos	10 for 25c
" 1894, official	10 for 25c
" 1890, official some used	10 for 25c
Peru 1895, 5, 10, 2c Jubilee	3 for 25c
Servia 1869 to 1881, 1p to 1d	12 for 25c
Venezuela 1858, 1/2, 1, 2r	3 for 25c
Salvador 1867, 1/2, 1, 2, 4r	4 for 25c
Salvador 1874, 1/2, 1, 2r	3 for 25c

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II

Herr Van Ferrary.

There have been many great philatelists, but there has only been one Ferrary. With the others, stamps have been only one of the incidents of life; in the case of the great Parisian collector, they have been his entire lifework. He is not a dealer; he has never sold a stamp; but for many, many years past he has spent his whole time in accumulating stamps on so vast a scale as to make the Ferrary Collection the philatelic wonder of the world—the greatest collection of stamps that has ever been formed anywhere, by anyone, under any circumstances. His collection is spoken of with bated breath even in the inner circles of the elect. It stands alone on a pedestal of unapproachable grandeur; its owner, a mysterious philatelic Colossus, whose like the stamp world has never yet seen and is not likely soon to see again.

What wonder that the name of Ferrary is surrounded with a halo of fascination such as invests no other name in the history of stamp collecting; and that collectors should marvel mightily at what sort of man he is who has done these wondrous things.

Comparatively little is known of Herr Von Ferrary's personal biography, owing to the fact that he is one of the most reserved and secretive of men and has the most utter distaste for being interviewed. He is supposed to be in the neighborhood of sixty years old; and it is known that, contrary to the general belief (fostered by his having lived in Paris the better part of his life), he is not a Frenchman by birth, but an Austrian. His father was an Austrian nobleman of great wealth, the Duke de Galleria; and the great philatelist might, if he had so chosen, be himself wearing the ducal title now. But Herr von Ferrary is a man of the highest ideals of honor, and the most flawless integrity of character; and upon his father's death he refused to touch a penny of the great fortune left by the latter, on the ground that it had been gained by means which he could not conscientiously approve; and declined to assume the hereditary title of Duke for similar reasons. In these days of discussion of the "tainted money" question, such a course of action would be applauded by some and sneered at by others. But there can scarcely be a right-thinking person who can feel other than increased respect for a man capable of giving up, at the behest of moral scruples, a noble patrimony and a nobleman's title. It does not alter the complexion of this act of moral heroism that later on Herr Von Ferrary came into possession of an even greater fortune, descending to him from his mother's family. He was in cramped financial circumstances for many years before that; and was at one time even compelled to earn his living as a tutor in private families. Of this portion of his life little is known. It may be that his liking for Philately began at this time. All that is certain is that in the early sixties he came into possession of a vast fortune, bequeathed him by his mother, and that by 1867 or 68 he was already known as the possessor of the finest collection in existence—an honor he has continued to retain up to the present day. Like the Tapling col-

lection, the Ferrary collection absorbed early in its existence, some of the best known and greatest collections of the time. Sir Daniel Cooper sold his collection to Herr Ferrary for £3,000 (\$15,000)—a record sum in that early stage of Philately; Judge Philbrick's collection went the same route at only a little smaller figure; and other famous collections were acquired, with utter disregard of expense. Only a small portion of the collections present contents, however, is to be traced to these acquisitions.

The collection has been built up to its present proportions by the indefatigable zeal of its owner and by his willingness in all cases to go to any extreme of price for a specimen he lacks. Every dealer in the world knows that Ferrary will pay the highest price obtainable. When any unique specimen comes to light in any quarter of the globe it is almost invariably sent to Paris for his inspection, marked at the highest price which the dealer dares to ask. Herr Ferrary has travelled all over Europe time and again in quest of specimens, and has ransacked the stock of every dealer of note not only on the Continent, but in England as well. And every important dealer in the world is practically his agent, with standing instructions to save for him any unique variety which turns up at any time.

The extent of his collection is prodigious beyond the possibility of doing justice to it in figures. No one, not even Herr Ferrary himself or his secretaries, knows how many specimens his huge accumulations would foot up to. An entire library in his Parisian residence is devoted to it; it occupies hundreds upon hundreds of volumes; and two secretaries are continually employed in its care and arrangement. Herr Ferrary has little or no intercourse with other Parisian philatelists, save his dealings with members of the trade; he has never exhibited any section of his collection at philatelic exhibitions; and only a very few collectors have ever been able to gain a view of any of its features. It is understood on good and definite ground, however, that he has practically every variety and sub-variety known to exist, as well as hundreds of stamps that are absolutely unique, specimens of which exist in no other collection in the world. It is conservatively estimated that his accumulations, as they stand at the present moment, have cost him considerably in excess of a million dollars. As to the collection's present value, it could only be set at the most fabulous figures—inasmuch as thousands of its greatest rarities were bought thirty and forty years ago when they were to be had at one-tenth their present prices; and the cost price of the collection would, therefore, be but a mere fraction of its value at present-day prices.

The owner of so wonderful a collection—which it is entirely probable will always stand as the greatest of its kind—would naturally wish to insure its preservation intact for all time. This Herr Ferrary has provided for, by arranging that upon his death it shall become the property of the Austrian Government, to be exhibited by them in the same way as the Tapling Collection in England; ample funds for its maintenance accompanying the bequest. It is therefore only a matter of time before the Ferrary Collection will be open to the eyes of the world.

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The Stamp-Lovers Weekly
Bethlehem, Pa.

The New Italian Stamps.

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain reproduces in its latest number the designs prepared by Signor Marchetti, the eminent Italian artist, for use on the forthcoming new issue of Italian stamps. These designs, if they can be transferred to the stamps without any loss of the qualities they possess as preliminary drawings, will undoubtedly cause the new issue to take very high artistic rank among the issues of the world. The 1 centesimo is dedicated to Volta, the great electrician and represents a huge cataract (possibly our own Niagara was in the artist's mind) turning the wheels of industry through electricity's agency. The 2c is designed to honor Marconi (like Volta, an Italian by birth); and shows electrical waves passing through space, while from a telegraph pole the henceforth useless wires drag limply to the ground. The 5c shows a band of swallows skimming through space, with the Italian Coat of Arms in the upper left hand corner. The significance of the design is not quite clear, but artistically it is a rarely beautiful conception. The five higher values depict the features of King Victor Emmanuel, a pleasing feature being that instead of repeating the same portrait, each one of the five shows an entirely different pose. One is full-face, one a profile, and in the others the head is in each case portrayed from a different angle of vision.

The 1c and 2c will have a peculiar interest as marking the first instance where postage stamps have been devoted to celebrating the achievements of science; thus still further enlarging and enriching the field of philatelic design.

Going! Going! Gone!

Mr. Wolsieffer favors us with a catalogue of his fifty-eighth sale, slated for Saturday evening, May 27. The sale consists of a portion of the large and fine general collection of Mr. Charles Beamish of Philadelphia, a collector of some twenty years standing, and some fifteen thousand varieties are included in the sale, covering the range of pretty well everything outside of the greatest rarities.

We hope to favor our readers in due course of time with a report of the most notable prices realized at the sale.

From the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. comes a catalogue of the 162nd sale held by that house, to occur on May 25 and 26. It comprises two fine collections of U. S. and Foreign, among whose lots we notice a great variety of fine things, including two St. Louis stamps and an unused copy of Nova Scotia Shilling, dull violet. The latter is very scarce, indeed, in unused condition; and it will be most interesting to see how much it brings.

From the Stamp Collector's Fortnightly's reports of prices realized at recent English auctions we cull the following quotations, changing the prices to their approximate American equivalent.

Basle, 2½ rappen, blue, black and carmine, unused, \$22.00.

Neufchatel, 5c, black and red, unused, \$9.50.

Philippines, first issue, 10c, pale rose, unused, \$18.12.

St. Vincent, 1880, 5 sh., rose-red, mint, \$38.12.

Ceylon, 1862, 1 sh., violet, mint, \$50.00.

Newfoundland, 1857, 6½ d, scarlet, unused, \$40.00.

Newfoundland, 1857, 6d, lilac, mint, \$47.50.

Lagos, 1884, 10sh, lilac-brown, mint, \$48.75.

Gold Coast, 1891, £1, green and red, mint, \$32.50.

Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Branch No. 18.

American Philatelic Association.

President, H. J. M. Cardeza, Jr.

Vice President, A. F. Henkels.

Secretary, J. M. Repplier, 2038 Pine Street.

Treasurer, Charles Beamish.

Sales Manager, Vacant.

The regular monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Philatelic Society was held on Wednesday evening, May 3, in parlor D, Hotel Walton, with Messrs Cardeza, Repplier, Henkels, Hazeltine, Hand, Walsh, Parrish, Parks, Hollowbush, Lee, Hahman and Steimmetz present.

Probably the most important subject considered during the evening was the founding of the society's collection. Among the donations received were two albums, one a Carter U. S. Rev. and Proprietary, and over a thousand stamps. When it is considered that the idea was known to but few until the meeting night, the prospects for the society at some time having a rich collection are very bright.

The competition was postponed until the following meeting.

Nominations For Office.

The Chicago Branch, No. 1, of the American Philatelic Association has nominated the following ticket for the coming Association election:

For President.—Wm. C. Stone, of Massachusetts.

For Vice-Presidents.—H. N. Mudge, of Illinois; Alex Holland, of Illinois; Henry A. Fowler, of Illinois.

For Secretary.—D. T. Eaton, of Iowa.

For Treasurer.—H. G. Smith, of Minnesota.

For International Secretary.—E. Doebelin, of Pennsylvania.

For Directors.—Jos. S. Rich, of New York; Wm. E. Loy, of California.

Spring Specials.

	Cat.	Price.
Luxemburg 1892-3 37½c	08	04
Ecuador 1896 1c - 1s 7 stamps	56	20
Honduras 1891 2p, 5p, 10p,	75	25
No. 62, 63, 64, 3 large stamps.		
Gold Coast No. 19 1p purple	15	08
Hayti 1896 Re Engraved 1c to 20c		
6 stamps	36	15
U. S. A. Revenues 1st issue	Cat	(the two)
2c Proprietary and 3c Proprietary	30	10
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During The Fair Period

We purchased some fine collections and choice lots of stamps.

To the class of collectors who appreciate really good stamps in fine condition, we can offer some inducements.

Our Specialty is the submission of choice stamps (cataloging from 50c to \$5.00) on approval to General Collectors who are advanced enough to need stamps of this class, and who are likely to be liberal buyers.

Just at present we are not prepared to submit lower-priced stamps, or to handle want lists. Our prices are right and made in accordance with value. Some stamps will not stand a big discount from catalogue, but the vast majority we sell from 33½ per cent to 75 per cent discount from catalogue. Our selections are priced net, each stamp on its own merits. References required as to responsibility. Prompt returns must be assured in all cases.

SAMPLE OFFERS.

The following stamps are offered for cash orders, all fine. They will be submitted to responsible parties on approval, but cash orders will have preference. Remittances promptly refunded for stamps sold out (* indicates unused stamps.)

Cat. No.	Names of Country.	Description.	Catalogue Price.	Offer Price.
34	U. J.	1851, 5c Imperforate	\$10.00	\$4.00
45	"	1857, 5c brick red	10.00	4.00
522	"	*Interior Dept 30c o. g.	1.25	.40
14	Argentine	1861, 5c carmine, un-watermarked	3.00	1.45
32	Belgium	*1881, 5c francs red brn	5.00	3.00
14	Br. Bechuanaland	*1887, 4p, lilac	1.00	.50
10	Br. Somaliland	*1902, 2 rupees brown and rose	1.00	.75
44	Canada	1882-90, 6c red brown.	.45	.25
49	"	*1892-93, 8c slate	.20	.00
155	Ceylon	*1899 1r, 50c on 2r 50c gray	1.25	.90
199	Colombia (Cucuta)	*1900, 1 cto. blue green		
199a	"	(Cucuta) *1900, 2c black		
200-201	"	" *1900, 5c and 10c		
201a	"	" pink and in pair		
		" *1900, 20c yellow		
		Above set of 5 stamps very rare (*)	49.98	17.50
46	Fiji	1880 83, 1sh yellow brown	1.00	.45
66	Gibraltar	*1886, 6p, violet	7.50	3.00
29	"	*1899, Nov. 5 pesetas steel blue	1.85	.95

Special.—Any one sending an order of \$5.00 net or upwards from above list may have a \$1.00 Columbian or \$2.00 Omaha o. g. mint of face value by adding the same to remittance. With orders of \$10.00 net or upwards both these desirable stamps will be furnished at face value.

WE BUY Old collections containing rare and scarce stamps purchased for cash. We have plenty of money for the purchase of rarities and desirable stamps. Do not send stamps, but write if you have anything good for sale. We will reply promptly if interested. Business by mail, address.

Stamp Security Co.
4612 Bell Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

**CHICAGO
PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**



H. N. Mudge, President.
C. E. Sevorn, Vice President.
Chas. F. Mann, Secretary, 343 Rush street.
E. C. Dodd, Treas., 332 South Ashland Ave., La Grange, Ill.
A. F. Boehm, Manager Circulating Sales and Exchange Department, 1201 Turner Avenue.
Dr. F. B. Merrill, Examiner of Sales Banks, 100 State Street.
F. N. Massoth, Manager Auction Sales, 1149 Marquette Building.
Dr. F. B. Merrill, Manager Open Exchange.
A. F. Boehm, Librarian.
Dr. F. B. Merrill, Counterfeit Detector.

The 441st regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held in the Society's Club Room 151 Washington St., Thursday evening May 4, 1905.

President Mudge called the meeting to order with 18 members present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

The following bills were ordered paid.

Rent month of May	\$25 00
Postage for Sec'y	3 00
Gas	60
Total	\$28 60

Mr. B. D. Butler of Chicago was elected to active membership No. 305.

The application of W. G. Fritz was referred back to the Membership Reference Committee.

The resignation of T. J. Bairnson, active member No. 285 was ordered held over and the Secretary instructed to communicate with Mr. Bairnson.

The resignation of J. H. DuBose of Hugenot, Ga was ordered posted.

W. H. Mampe of Chicago was dropped for non payment of dues.

The House Committee made a report.

The Treasurer reports as follows:

Cash on hand April 1, 1905	\$71 65
Cash received during April	49 08
Total	\$120 73
Disbursements during April	31 16

Cash on hand May 1, 1905 \$89 57

The Entertainment Committee announced that the competitive exhibition for the prices donated by Mr. E. R. Aldrich would be held June 1, 1905.

The prices to be awarded for the best displays of the rarest 25 used stamps, none of which catalogue over ten cents unused. Arrangement not to count and pen marked specimens not to be accepted as postally used.

After an informal auction the meeting adjourned next meeting May 18, 1905.

Chas. F. Mann, Sec'y.

DETROIT LETTER.

Postmaster F. B. Dickerson and C. F. Swan head of the delivery division in the post office have gone to Northern Michigan for a two weeks fishing trip along the Au Sable River.

A cleverly raised postal money order was passed on the Heyman Furniture Co. here, and it was not learned until to-day that the order was a fraud. A young man bought desks of Heyman, paying \$15 down, taking \$60 change for a \$75 money order. The order was deposited in a bank and the bank presented the order at the postoffice. There was no corresponding advice on hand and a query was wired the Chicago office, where the order originated. It develops that the order was drawn for 20 cents, payable at Milwaukee. All the writing had been obliterated by acids and the amount made \$75, payable at Grand Rapids. There are no clues to the perpetrators of the fraud.

As a result of civil service examinations, 79 are placed on the eligible list for clerks and 50 for carriers in the Detroit Postoffice. The highest per cent. reached was 87.50.

Eugene L. Bresler, one of our leading collectors, and also Detroit consul for Venezuela, denies the report that has been circulated that President Castro has asked every Venezuela consul in the United States to resign. Mr. Bresler has been consul for Venezuela for some years, and as a collector he has a nice accumulation for the time he has been collecting.

John Kay leaves here for Europe next week on business and incidently no doubt will not overlook the stamp market. Mr. Kay has the largest collection in the city, many of the choicest and rarest stamps are found in his collection.

Howard C. Beck spent a few days in New York last week, saw a few collectors, but nothing much doing.

The receipts at the Detroit postoffice for the month of April were \$105,313.20, compared to \$104,230.21 for April, 1904, being an increase of \$1,082.99.

Did it ever occur to you?

After sitting up until after midnight looking over stamps, you retire all tired out, then suddenly you imagine you are walking down the street, reading The Stamp Lovers Weekly. Along comes your old friend Jones. He sees the paper and never knew you were a collector until he saw the paper. Conversation drifts on stamps you admit you have a collection of several thousand only, (but in reality about 7000), you plead ignorance about stamps to some extent. Jones says he has a collection laying around the house for twenty years, his Uncle gave it him. An invitation to come up and get it follows finally and away you start with imaginations of a great find. You are getting more excited. You stumble over a nail and then suddenly a fall out of bed and you wake up to find it only another one of those dreams.

Herman W. Boers.

Cat.		Cat.	My
		Price	Price.
32	Arg. Rep. '77, 8c on 10c green	\$1 25	\$0 70
*116	'96, 50c blue green	60	25
*117	'80c dull violet	80	40
27	Azores '71, 80r orange	2 00	1 00
13	Bahamas '62, 1p vermilion	1 25	50
14	4p rose	1 25	50
17	'75, 1p vermilion	35	17
19	1sh green	35	17
23	'82, 1p vermilion	75	35
18	Br. Beech'id '87, 2sh 6p green	1 00	50
Bolivia, 13 proofs on card of Bolivia and Costa Rica			
14	Bolivia '69, 5000c black-card proof	1 00	
2	Brazil '43, 60r black	1 50	70
3	90r "	12 00	7 00
13	'44, 600r "	45 00	12 00
27	'50, 300r "	85	40
4a	Bremen '55, 5sgr yel green	6 00	2 50
103	Br. Guiana '82, 1c rose	1 50	65
104	1c rose	1 50	65
*18	Canada '59, 2c rose	1 50	1 00
6	Ceylon '57, 5p orange brown	3 50	2 00
12	1sh 9p green	25 00	6 00
*14	'61, 1/2p lilac	6 00	3 75
49	'61, 2p yellow	85	40
101	Wuhu '95, 1/2c black and red	2	1
Costa Rica, card proofs 1863 issue			
7	Egypt '66, 1pia rose lilac	25	11
*7	Falkland Isles '86, 1p claret	50	20
7a	France '49, 40c or vermilion	75	40
9	1fr carmine	1 00	50
75	'76, 75c carmine	3	1 1/2
76	1fr bronze green	3	1 1/2
83	75c carmine	5	2
84	1fr bronze green	1	1/2
96	'77, 5fr violet	10	5
*96a	5fr red lilac	30	15
227	'81, 2fr brown	1 00	45
6	Gambia '80, 1p maroon	3 75	2 00
10	6p blue	3 75	2 00
17a	Gibraltar '89, Small I in Centimos	3 00	
28	Gt Britain '66, 1sh green	40	10
48	'65, 1sh green	20	5
50	'67, 6p violet	6	2
301	'82, 1/2p green	10	4
1	Hamburg A M Co '76, 10c bl & yel	2 50	1 50
Hawaii, 30 varieties			
		9 52	3 50
*25	Hayti '90, 2c on 3c blue	12	6
Honduras, India proofs, 1890			
14	Hong Kong '63, 18c lilac	5 00	2 25
4	Iceland '73, 16s yellow	2	25
14	'76, 40a yel green	1 75	90
211	India '66, 4a green	3 00	1 20
*9	Nowanuggur '93, 1d black	15	5
*10	" 2d green	20	6
*11	" 3d yellow	50	15
18	Italy '63, 3l bronze	5 00	2 00
13	Japan '72, 4s rose	2 00	1 25
*16	Labuan '83, 2c green	75	40
*19	40c orange	2 00	90
23	2c on 8c carmine	2 25	1 00
*29	'91, 6c on 8c purple	50	25
*39	'92, 40c orange	1 00	50
*1	Trinidad '51, 1p brick red	10 00	6 00
1	1p "	1 50	70
*2	1p brown pair	4 00	
2	1p "	6 00	2 50
6	1p brown red	5 00	2 25
*8	1p violet pair	3 00	
8	1p "	5 00	2 25
9a	'52, 1p deep blue	30 00	23 00
10	1p dull blue	3 00	
*13	'55, 1p rose	4 50	3 25
*14	'59, 1p dull rose	15 00	10 00
14	1p " "on cover	9 00	5 00
14	1p " "on cover	4 50	3 00
15	4p gray lilac	12 00	4 00
*17	1sh slate blue	3 00	2 00
18	1p rose red	7 50	4 50
18a	1p lake	7 50	4 50
23b	4p dull purple	10 00	6 00
31	6p yel grn, dm'gd	11 00	2 00
35	1p dull rose	1 25	60
35	6p green	20 00	7 00
*36	'63, 1p carmine	4 50	2 00
40	4p reddish lilac	15 00	10 00
*43	1p lake	5 00	
43	1p "	2 40	1 20
*45	1p "	4 00	2 50
48	1p rose	60	27
49	4p dark violet	60	28
52	6p yel green	50	24
52a	6p deep green	50	25
53	1sh purple	1 25	60
54	'69, 4p gray	1 00	50
*56	5sh dull lake	7 50	5 00
56	" " "	7 50	4 25
57	'78, 1p carmine	12	6
*58	4p gray	7 50	5 00
*59	6p yellow green	4 00	2 75
*60	1sh or. yellow	7 50	5 00
60	" " "	1 75	85
61	'82, 1/2p lilac & black	75	40
63	1p on 6p gr & red	60	30
64	1/2p lilac & black	3 50	2 00
65	1p carmine & black	18	8
66	4p gray	85	40
*67	'83, 1/2p green	4	2
*68	1p rose	6	3
69	2 1/2p ultramarine	3	1 1/2
70	4p slate	5	2 1/2
71	6p of brown	50	24
72	1sh or "	1 00	48
74	'96, 1/2p lilac & green	2	1
75	1p " carmine	2	1

E. T. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.

NEW YORK LETTER.

During the "eighties" there was published in Jersey City a monthly magazine known as the New Jersey Philatelist. Three young men were Editors and Publishers. They were also deeply engaged in selling stamps at wholesale. But when it became necessary to face the serious problem of life occupations, stamps and paper were dropped and all three assumed responsible positions.

While success in business may have increased responsibilities, it permits some relaxation and now two of these former philatelists are again in the ranks of collectors. Of such material is made our best philatelists. They bring knowledge and patience into the work which is only a revival of the passion of younger days.

This city has been blessed (or cursed) with a flood of stamps at auction this season and the end is not yet. All through the winter at the occasional sales which occurred, prices for good stamps were abnormally high and often fetched more than was asked in the stores. It did not seem possible that this should last and the break in prices has been expected with some nervousness in the trade. As each sale occurs the expected does not occur and prices have been steadily maintained, often advancing, and the last sale is said to have been one of the best. This state of affairs argues well for the condition of the trade.

That collectors and dealers are able to absorb the many thousand dollars worth of stamps at good prices is very encouraging.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(Continued from page 1.)

United States gold, but that after May 1, 1905, Mexico becoming a gold standard country on that date, the value of the Mexican dollar will be 48.8 cents United States gold.

The ruling of the postoffice department, in pursuance with an act of Congress, passed at the late session relative to the refund of money on account of stamps erroneously affixed, is as follows:

Section 486 of the Postal Laws and Regulations is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 486. Hereafter, whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General that any postage is paid on any mail matter for which service is not rendered, or is collected in excess of the lawful rate, he may, in his discretion, authorize the postmaster at the office where paid to refund the proper amount out of the postal receipts in the possession of the postmaster. * * * (Act of March 3, 1905, sec. 2.)

2. All applications for refunds under the provisions of this section must be addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, accompanied with a full statement of the facts and, when possible, the envelope or wrapper in which the matter was mailed. Postmasters have no authority to make refunds until instructed by the Department.

3. Upon receipt of instructions to make a refund a postmaster will pay the amount authorized out of the postal receipts in his possession; and will require the person to whom the payment is made to give a receipt therefor in duplicate on Form 3533, which will accompany the Department's instructions. The "original" receipt must be promptly sent to the Third Assistant Postmaster General; the "duplicate" must be retained in the post office files.

An Iowa farmer recently found thirty pieces of silver in a fence post hole. The coins were very ancient, some of them dating back as far as 1775 and several of them were so old the date had been worn off. The coins were mostly foreign, Prussia, Hungary, Flander and Bavaria.

Hawaii bargains to close out stock. All in fine condition and only a few of some. Look up these prices and compare with others. No. 30, o. g., 9c; No. 30a, o. g., 25c; No. 31, 20c, used; No. 32, used, 33c; No. 33, o. g., average, 20c; No. 34, 25c; No. 35, unused, 9c; No. 35, used 5c; No. 36, unused, 60c; No. 37, o. g., 5c; No. 38, used, 15c; No. 39, used, 3c; No. 40, either way, 55c; No. 41, used, average, 90c; No. 42, 3c; No. 43, 2c; No. 45, unused, 50c; No. 46 unused, o. g., fine, 90c; No. 48, unused, good \$3.25; No. 48, used, fine, 83c; No. 49, cross can., fine \$1.25; No. 53, o. g., 9c; No. 54, o. g., 10c; No. 55, fine o. g., 3c; No. 56, fine, o. g., 13c; No. 57, o. g., 4c; No. 58, o. g., 18c; No. 59, o. g., fine 9c; No. 60, o. g., 20c; No. 61, o. g., 16c; No. 62, superb, o. g., 30c; No. 63, average good, \$2.25; No. 64, superb, o. g., 60c average o. g., 55c; No. 65, fine o. g., \$1.85; No. 66, o. g., 6c; No. 67, fine, o. g., 20c; No. 68, fine, o. g., 20c; No. 69, fine, \$7.50, same fairly good, trifle dull, \$5.50; No. 70, o. g., average good, 30c No. 71, fine, o. g., 30c, average, 27c; No. 72, o. g., fine, 19c, average, 75c; No. 73, fine o. g., scarce \$2; Nos. 74, 75, 76, 77, fine used 15c; No. 74 to 79, complete o. g., 65c, 12c, o. g., 17c, 25c, o. g., 30c; 1899 1, 2 and 5c, o. g., 11c, same used, 6c, official set, \$2. F. B. Kirby, 227 Arnold, New Bedford, Mass. Last week's ad. good yet look it up.

Adlets

Small advertisements will be inserted in this column at the rate of 7 cents a line.

They will be set up without display.

A line will average seven words

Cash to accompany copy.

Printing for Stamp Dealers

Merit Press, Bethlehem, Pa.

Autographs, View Cards, Curios. War 1-6 Treas. 1-6 Int. 1-6 Columbians, Omahas, Buffalo, St. Louis J. H. Houston, 337 Penn. Ave., N. W. Washington, D. C.

Rare stamps, 10 var. orig covers 5 cents. Sacrificed. L. Crandall, Ithaca, N. Y.

Wanted: The present address of Chas. Roberts formerly of 231 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C. Address: Roberts, co Stamp Lovers Weekly.

30 diff. Spain 10c 15 diff. Turkey 10c 10 diff. Uruguay 10c 15 diff. KingsHead 10c 150 diff. foreign 10c Send for Lists. Yale Stamp Co., Dept. M. Ann Arbor, Mich.

100 different stamps and 100 hinges 7c Guatemala, 1902, 1c to 10c unused 10c W. W. DAYTON, Nashotah, Wis.

Free: 6 diff. unused stamps to all applying for our approval sheets. 54 stamps for names of 3 honest collectors and 2 cent stamp. AUBURN STAMP CO., Auburn, Indiana.

Precancelled stamps wanted for cash or exchange. Frank McChesney, Elkton, Md.

\$1.50 for 25c. U. S. War Dept. 2c dull vermilion unused o. g. fine condition 25 cents. catalogue price \$1.50 No. 628a. C. F. Rothfuchs, 3 Savin St., Roxbury, Mass.

Try large approval book of British Colonial and foreign stamps. 150 to 300 var. 2 to 8c each. Emily King, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

U. S. \$2.50 Ind Exchange - - - 65 " \$3.50 " " - - - 66 " \$2.00 1895 Sapphire - - - 100 R. Van Benschoten, Hudson, N. Y.

Approval sheets 50, 100 var. foreign and U. S. 7c. 50 var. U. S. 8c. 50 var. foreign 4 cents. Chas. Odell, Plainfield, Ind.

Fine approvals 50c. Reference. 102 diff. 5c. 5 Uruguay, 6c. Postage extra. National Stamp Co., Ypsilanti, Mich.

Free! 50 var. good stamps to those asking for approval sheets. Dominion Stamp Co., c/o Box 108, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Money loaned on stamps or stamp collections. F. MICHELI, 258 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. Member A. P. A. and C. P. S.

I buy collections. Any size. Cash ready. 189 1c. 11x13 42c. eat. \$2. E. Goulding, Cohoes, NY

IT WILL PAY YOU to advertise in THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY. We reach collectors.

Subscription Rates: One year 50 cents. Six months 25 cents. Ten weeks 10 cents.

The Stamp-Lovers Weekly,

BETHLEHEM, PA.

For the enclosed _____ cents, send THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY for _____ to

NAME _____ NO. _____ Street _____ TOWN _____ STATE _____

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a year.

2 cents
a copy.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

and
Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

VOL. II. BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, MAY 27, 1905. No. 11.

St. Christopher.

We have secured a small lot of these stamps which we offer at the following bargain prices.

	Cat. No.	1	unused	used
1870 1d rose	1		\$2 00	\$
1d lilac	2		3 00	
6d green	3			20
1d lilac perf 14	4		3 00	75
2½ brown	5		7 50	
4d blue	6			50
6d green	7		50	20
1882 1d lilac	10			4 00
4d blue	12			1 00
1884 2½d blue	13		15	10
4d gray	14		15	10
1885 1 on 6	16		40	30
4 on 6	18		4 00	2 00
1887 ½ on 1	19		85	
1 on 2½	20		2 50	
6d olive	22		5 00	
1sh violet	23		4 50	

All Fine Specimens.

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,
722 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The new issue of stamps for the Philippines will be printed in Manila instead of in Washington. This point has been finally decided by the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department.

So much annoyance has been caused by delay of mails containing requisitions for postage stamps for the Philippines, and in the receipt of goods, in the past, putting the people of the far away possession at great inconvenience, that it has been deemed best as well as entirely practicable to do the printing in Manila. The plates will be made in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and shipped to Manila.

It is presumed this work will be done in the government printing office in Manila, although possibly the plates will be turned over to some private establishment and the stamps printed on contract under government supervision.

As the stamps are to be the same size as the current U. S. stamps, it is assumed that the regulation paper, watermarked, "U. S. P. S." will be shipped to Manila and used in the printing of the Philippine stamps. Of course our current stamps and those hitherto in use in the Philippines have all been printed on steam presses. It

Dominican Republic, 1905. Just received.

2c in red upon 20c dark brown of 1885, unused, o. g.,	06
5c in red upon 20c dark brown of 1885, unused, o. g.,	10
10c in red upon 20c dark brown of 1885, unused, o. g.,	20

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

18 EAST 23rd St., New York, N. Y.

is not likely there are any presses of this type in Manila and that it will be necessary to print the stamps on hand presses. It will be interesting to note the mechanical excellence of the work turned out in Manila. The plates will be equal to those used in the production of United States stamps and the paper will, doubtlessly be identically the same, so it will be a question simply of workmanship, taking into account the machinery at the disposal of the Manila printers.

But the mere fact that hand rather than steam presses are to be used will not afford an excuse for inferior workmanship. The hand press does as good if not even better work than the steam press. For example the exquisite two colored Pan-American stamps were printed, every one of them, including the precious inverts, on hand presses, where the plate was inked by hand; the sheet laid on by a beautiful young lady earning \$1.50 per day, and then the burly pressman, slammed the bed under the tiny cylinder and the sheet of stamps had received its impression in black for the center or in color for the border according to the plate then on the press. This indicates what the hand press may be made to do in the hands of artists. It remains to be seen what the Filipino will be able to do with it.

Some of the plates may be ready for shipment next month, provided the Bureau of Insular Affairs does not find it necessary to have dies changed.

(Continued on page 3.)

P Strenuous M

has been the stamp auction season this year, even the leaders in the trade have been compelled to go into it and many smaller concerns have tried it who have not heretofore been heard of in that line.

Experience.

is a great factor in this field and astute buyers and sellers alike make selection with that end in view.

Miss. Belle Plumb, Bloomington, Ill. collection will be offered June 10th, together with the thousands of duplicates and stock left over from the "Beamish Sale". Dealers will find many choice wholesale lot of U. S. in this sale.

P. M. Wolsieffer,
Stamp Auction Specialist.

401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago. M

LONDON LETTER.

Fred J. Melville.

On Saturday last (May 6) the membership of the Junior Philatelic Society reached the splendid total of 408 and is now the largest membership of any philatelic society in this country.

Last evening (May 9) the Herts Philatelic Society held its seventh annual dinner at the Cafe Monico, Regent Street, about fifty members and friends being present. Mr. H. R. Oldfield who is always a pleasing speaker was in the chair. Among the diners were Mr. Robert Reid, Mr. Rudolf Frentzel (the Mexico specialist) Mr. Rudolf Meyer, Mr. H. L. Hayman (of Tonga and New Zealand note), Baron Percy de Worms (brother of the possessor of the famous Ceylon collection), Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole (the editor of the West End Philatelist and the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain), Mr. Harry Thomson (the fiscalist), Mr. Charles J. Phillips (Managing Director of Stanley Gibbons Ltd.), Mr. J. W. Jones (the "Universal Provider"), Mr. Louis Bradbury, and many others familiar to the stampman of London.

The evening was marked by the elegance of its speeches which by special instructions were of the briefest but most delightful order. Mr. H. R. Oldfield who in addition to finding time for specialising in several "unpopular" countries is the Hon. Sec. of

(Continued on page 3.)

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the
Chicago Philatelic Society
and the
Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Louis G. Quackenbush,
MANAGING EDITOR.

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E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

From The Editor's Point Of View.

A Cure for Philatelic Ennui.

All pursuits grow tiresome once in a while. There ought perhaps to be an open and a closed season for Philately, the same as for some other sports. But it would be difficult to decide to the satisfaction of everybody the precise season of year at which stamps and stamp collecting should be tabooed. And there might be other obstacles in the way.

But, to drop the joking vein, we think there is sound sense in the idea that when one finds his zest in stamps a little dulled, keenness of philatelic enjoyment is best restored by going through a short period of total philatelic abstinence.

The idea is a bit heretical, we know. It is the custom of philatelic quill-wielders to express the utmost abhorrence at the idea of a collector neglecting his stamps for even the shortest period. It seems to be the general notion that if a stampite once begins to neglect his collection, whatever the reason, the chances are against his ever taking hold of it again with the olden fervor. But this notion seems to us the veriest poppycock. If it were a fact that the hold of Philately upon its followers is so slender and fragile as this theory implies, stamp collecting would have been blotted out from the knowledge of mankind long before this. As a

matter of fact, we do not believe that among collectors of ten to twenty years standing there is one out of a hundred who has not passed through his occasional periods of philatelic somnolence and inactivity. There is nothing to be frightened at in the true philatelist having to stop a bit now and then to catch his second wind. It seldom leads to permanent backsliding; and in any case it is a condition of things that there is no hope of altering. So what is the use of blinking its existence, and pretending that all true collectors are at it all the year round, with never a lapse from grace under any circumstances.

The Idea

Comes from Scotland.

The idea of the rest-cure as a panacea for philatelic dyspepsia comes to us from Scotland, where a Mr. McIntyre has been advocating it in a very interesting paper read before the Scottish Philatelic Society. His mode of treating the subject is so sound and wholesome that we must beg leave to reproduce a portion of his paper before we go any farther—as follows.

"I suppose every philatelist will occasionally stop to question himself as to whether it is worth while spending so much time in pursuit of—what? It is difficult to say exactly what; but probably each of us will have a vague or perhaps a more or less definite notion of what his aim is—in a philatelic sense. I shall allude later to some of the things at which collectors ought to aim—for it arises directly from my first question, 'is it worth while?' It may be the issue of a flagrantly speculative set of stamps by some hitherto irreproachable and 'pet' country; it may be the sale to a dealer 'for the benefit' of collectors of a huge remainder of a country (say St. Helena) all obliterated with a unique obliteration—one must not say postmark; it may be the discovery of some villainous and pernicious forgery, purchased in good faith as genuine; it may be the substitution by some rogue of inferior or damaged stamps on one's Exchange Club sheets; it may be the loss of some sheets or stamps through the dishonesty of some trusted collector; it may be the sight of a 'classic' collection, flawless and complete; it may be one of many things which suddenly makes each of us stand still to question himself 'is it all worth while.' We need not have reached the state of the ancient who concluded that all was vanity. It may be only in regard to our stamps that we hesitate, and I have no doubt each of us has often done so with widely varying consequences.

"I have passed through many such periods, and I am still a collector.

When I lose the enjoyment of smoking, because I have smoked too much, I stop altogether for a while, and later on go back to my tobacco with renewed zest. So it is with my stamps. My own periods of questioning generally come as a result of over-indulgence. When it is so, the treatment for a cure is obvious."

The Rest-Cure

As a Panacea.

How good it is to find some one who can view all the personal ills of Philately in so serene and philosophical a temper. What a shrewd philatelic code it is that this Scotchman has formulated. The "is it worth while" question does come to every philatelist once in a while, under such circumstances as he has outlined. There is, in particular, a very common state of mind in Philately in which one gets greatly discontented and dissatisfied with one's collection, because it is not as fine as someone else's or because it falls so far short of one's own particular, private ideals. And whenever one begins to be disturbed by disquieting doubts of the "is it worth while" sort, we believe the rest-cure will be found the best treatment in the world. The minute collecting begins to be a task instead of a pleasure, it is time to ease up a bit. There is undoubtedly such a thing as temporary philatelic nausea, due to repeated over-doses of collecting. And when one gets to the state where his collecting is perfunctory and mechanical, the sure way to get back all one's former enthusiasm and enjoyment in stamps is to cease operations for a few weeks or so. Be sure that if you have genuine, inbred liking for stamps and Philately, you will be ready to welcome the hobby back again with the warmest joy when those few weeks are over.

This is the proper, rational course of action in all such cases. The trouble is that so many collectors utterly mistake their own feelings at such a juncture and imagine that their loss of heart in the pursuit is permanent. Then forthwith, before they have had time to catch their second wind, they sell their collections and burn their ships behind them. This is the gravest, grievous mistake—this hasty jumping at the false conclusion that one's liking for stamps is permanently over, and this hurry to turn the no-longer-used playthings into ready cash. It is almost always regretted later on. Once the liking for stamps gets into a man's nature, and it is pretty hard to weed it out. It may slumber for a while; but it is pretty certain to revive again in the fulness of time. Then, when the collection has been merely laid aside, the materials for re-entering on philatelic enjoyments are ready and waiting.

log. But when the collection has been sold, that liking has naught to feed upon save empty recollections of treasures dispersed to the four winds. We do not wish to preach, or to be high flown and romantic over a matter of this kind. But it does seem to us a pitiful thing for every interest concerned that collectors are so prone to be short-sighted about so simple and natural a thing as temporary loss of interest that they deliberately put themselves in a position where they can only resume collecting by building up an entire new collection. What a host of able collectors would have been saved to Philately in this country if our Scotch friend's idea had been in general practice here for the past dozen years. What a host of men would have added materially to their own after enjoyment of life if they had merely put their collections aside for a season when they found themselves a little tired of collecting instead of permitting those collections to go into other hands. The collecting of stamps and the practice of Philately in its broader sense does add to life an enjoyment of the serene, intellectual type whose substitute it is not easy for the ordinary man to find; and which he is very apt to replace with pleasures far less fruitful of genuine contentment. It is a pity for any man of fine taste and intellectual impulses to let Philately slip out of his life. The enjoyment of it will return. Rest from immediate philatelic labors, if you must, until you can take them up again with the old zest. But do not cast away your chance of returning to them when your attack of philatelic ennui has passed.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 1.)

the coming London International Exhibition, gave a few interesting particulars of the scheme proposed for this great show.

The Gold Medalists of the past, it seems, are to be placed in a class by themselves. Humbler collectors will not be set against the "Great Moguls." They will be competing against collectors of their own standing. There will be a special grouping of countries so that fully studied countries like Great Britain and certain colonies will be in a group to themselves, while collections of little known countries will be competing against other little studied countries. There will be classes for all grades of collectors, including the specialist, the generalist, and I am glad to say the junior. The Junior classes are to be two, one for collectors from 16 to 21, the other for those under 16.

These little secrets of great interest were divulged by the Chairman in proposing the toast of the Herts Philatelic Society.

Mr. W. V. Morten, who has recently disposed of his extensively specialised collection of Zanzibar, proposed the toast of the officers of the Society in a short speech. There are not many men who possess the tact and ability of Mr. H. A. Slade, the Secretary, and who are willing to devote practically the whole of their out-of-business hours to work for fellow collectors, and Mr. Slade is deservedly the most popular of Society Secretaries. Happily too he is backed up by an energetic committee.

Mr. Slade replied and gave a few details of the excellent financial position in which the Society stands. With 170 members, and not one annual subscription in arrears the Society is the most flourishing of its kind in the Metropolis.

The Honorary Auditor also replied to the toast of the officers.

It fell to the lot of the writer of this letter to do the courtesy to the visitors of proposing their healths, and Mr. J. Radcliffe Cousins replied. Mr. Cousins wondered that the toast of the King had not been associated with the "King's Head," by which term he designated our current stamps. He was not a stamp collector himself, but he had learnt that the sensation in stamp circles lately had been a multiple C. A. watermark. He had been trying to puzzle out what C. A. meant and had come to the conclusion that it meant "Confederation Assured" and was prophetic of a great confederation of our colonies in near future. The multiple watermark seemed suggestive of a prolific increase in our colonial possessions. He was glad to note that amongst stamp collectors in this country there is a decided policy of colonial preference.

Mr. J. C. Sidebotham, a very popular member of the Herts and other societies, proposed what he considered to be the toast of the evening. Mr. Oldfield and myself, he said, seemed to think that their particular toasts were the most important but he felt confident that in proposing the health of Mr. Oldfield, the chairman, he was proposing the most important toast. And right well did he do justice to it. Mr. Oldfield responded very briefly.

An interesting musical entertainment and two recitations by a very popular member, Mr. J. V. Boddy, added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening.

The few hints given out by Mr. Oldfield as to the coming Exhibition I am glad to be able to supplement for the benefit of readers of the Stamp Lovers Weekly. The Working Committee will be composed of Messrs. M. P. Castle, Ehrenbach, L. W. Fulcher and F. Reichenheim, members of the Philatelic Society, and also two other members, Mr. H. R. Oldfield and Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg as Hon. Secretary and Hon. Assistant Secretary. Provincial societies will be represented by Mr. Dorning Beckton of the Manchester Society, and Mr. H. A. Slade of the Herts. Four London dealers are also on the Committee. They are Mr. Oliver (of Bright & Son), Mr. W. H. Peckitt, Mr. Chas. J. Phillips (of Gibbons, Ltd.) and Mr. Hamilton-Smith (also of Gibbons, Ltd.).

The hall selected is a very large one with an enormous glass roof. The walls are white and for the display of objects d'art the hall is admirably adapted. It is the hall of the Royal Horticultural Society which His Majesty the King opened last July, and is situate in Vincent Square not far off the well known Victoria Street, S. W. There are lecture rooms, which it is to be hoped will be utilised to the full, cloak rooms and committee rooms. So it will be obvious the Committee has a splendid opportunity for getting up a magnificent programme which should draw collectors from their stamp dens everywhere, even in the remotest parts.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(Continued from page 1.)

The engravers at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing are now busy making the original cutting of the designs for the 2, 4 and 10 centavos, corresponding to our 1, 2 and 5 cent stamps, and it is likely one of these dies will be completed toward the first of June, perhaps before that. Then a die proof will be submitted to the War Department for final approval. If the die proof is pronounced satisfactory, then a plate may be made in a comparatively short time. It is expected that as soon as the three denominations mentioned have been completed that these plates—probably several of each denomination will be shipped so that the work of printing may begin at the earliest moment, to be followed by other plates of other values as they are completed.

Registered letters and parcels addressed to any post office in Hawaii, Porto Rico, Guam, and Tutuila, Samoa, listed in the Annual Postal Guide or Monthly Supplement thereto, must be billed and sent under cover of registered package or tag envelopes direct to the post office for which the pieces are intended, in the same manner as domestic registered matter is billed and sent. In the space provided on registered package and tag envelopes following the words "County of," should be written the name of the Island in Hawaii or the District in Porto Rico, as may be proper.

A Washington man employed in the Postoffice Department told a story a few days ago concerning a circumstance that actually happened in a small town in Vermont, some time ago. It appears that a woman had charge of the office which she gave her entire time to except on Monday, when she locked up the office and did her washing. She was at the office very early and got the mail distributed, laying all the postal cards aside. Then she said she must go and proceed to lock up. When asked why she did not distribute the postal cards, she said: "I've got to read them first and haven't time now."

"Read them," exclaimed the questioner, "why do you read them?"

"Because I have to," said she. "I've got to see that they are proper; its one of the rules of the Postoffice Department."

There is a strong probability that the stamp taxes in vogue for a few years at the close of the late war with Spain may be resumed. The expenditures during the past year have exceeded the revenues by about \$30,000,000 and the leaders are figuring out in what manner this deficit may be met. Many plans have been suggested but the one that appears to meet with most general favor is the putting an extra tax on beer and tobacco or resuming the use of the documentary stamp upon papers and checks and drafts. It is expected the matter will be taken up early by Congress next fall.

The Philatelic School Room.

For The Primary And Intermediate Classes.

Conducted by Oliver Crinkle, X. G. S. Professor of Philately in Knowhayre University.
(Continued from No. 9 page 8.)

The Postage Stamp in the Mid-Pacific.

The year 1851 witnessed the introduction of stamps in quite a number of countries outside of Europe. And one of these, strangely enough, was the mid-Pacific kingdom of Hawaii. The stamps of this little island empire (which in these latter days has become a portion of Uncle Sam's domain) are fascinating from start to finish. They have a flavor of native individuality not found in quite the same degree in any other issues emanating from a crude, semi-civilized state. They are picturesque, in the truest sense of the term—stamps in which even the Philistine would find something to merit a second look. And the first issue has about it, in addition, a halo of romance to philatelic eyes, because the three stamps which compose it rank among the greatest and most famous rarities known to the collecting world.

These curious type-set productions used to be known by the nickname of the Hawaiian "Missionaries." As a matter of fact there were few white missionaries in Hawaii at the time, and it is very probable that we are directly indebted to them for the existence of these stamps. That, in any case, the stamps were the indirect fruitage of the labors of these "advance agents of civilization" there can be no question. Whatever civilization Hawaii possessed in 1851 was wholly due to missionary influence in the thirty years that had elapsed since it had been first invaded by the messengers of the Gospel. Before their advent Hawaii was more isolated from the civilized world than any inhabited spot in the world, however desolate and remote, could possibly be nowadays. A navigator named Gaetano had seen one of the islands in 1542, but had made no attempt to land; and the existence of the islands was practically unknown to both America and Europe as late as 1778, in which year the famous Captain Cook discovered them and spent considerable time there. His first visit to the islands enhances his fame as a discoverer, but proved fatal to him in the end. The great navigator, failing to find the Northwest Passage, put in again at Hawaii the following year, and met his death in a fight with the natives late in 1779. Vancouver (after whom Vancouver Island was named) was second in command to Cook; and continued the latter's work in the exploration of the Pacific. He it was who really first put Hawaii into communication with Europe. On his two visits to the island after Cook's death, first in 1792 and again in 1794, Vancouver succeeded in gaining the good will of

the native king of that day, Kamehameha I. and of interesting him and his chiefs, to some extent, in enlightened ideas. On going home to England, Vancouver attempted to persuade the English government to send out religious teachers to the islands, but failed to induce them to do so. He had, however, succeeded in so impressing King Kamehameha, a ruler of much natural shrewdness, with the greatness and power of England that that King in 1810 wrote a letter formally tendering his allegiance to the King of England and requesting him to place the islands under British protection. England, ever ready to lend eager ear to any proposal holding out a prospect of fresh British territory, joyfully accepted; and sent ships there from time to time to convey messages of friendly consideration to His Hawaiian Majesty. No white men stayed for any length of time, however, until American missionaries invaded the field about 1820. They were well received, others came to join them, and they became in time the guides, philosophers and friends of the whole Hawaiian people, teaching them not only the principles of Christianity, reading, writing, and the like; but also the ways of civilization and industrial progress. Kamehameha I. had not lived to see the dawn of the new epoch. He died in 1819 and was succeeded by a chief named Liholiho, who reigned under the name of Kamehameha II. This King visited England, with his Queen, and liked it so well that he decided to remain there and rule his islands by mail, but death cut short both his English sojourn and his reign in July 1824. Then came a Kamehameha, the Third, who in 1840 granted the islands a constitution based on that of Great Britain; and in 1843, the British protectorate was dissolved and the independence of Hawaii formally recognized by joint convention of English and French governments. And Kamehameha III. was still on the throne in 1851, the year of the first appearance of Hawaiian postage stamps.

The Hawaiian

"Missionaries."

These Hawaiian "Missionaries" of 1851 were type-set in a printing office at Honolulu, the capital and leading city of Hawaii—then a place of a few thousand population, but now become a flourishing city of some forty thousand inhabitants. The facilities of a Hawaiian printing office of 1851 for stamp production were, naturally, not of the best and it was quite wonderful, on the whole, that the stamps are, from a typographical standpoint, as good as they are. Their design is not

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Nonantum Stamp Company,

Newton, Mass.

quite a number of the Confederate Locals, issued ten years later, and in a highly civilized land. In fact, Hawaii quite did herself proud in the issuance of these stamps, and King Kamehameha may well have felt quite stuck up over having stamps of his own, just the same as England or the United States. There were, as the catalogue states, three values to the set—2c, 5c, 10c—all printed in the same color, blue; as well as a second type of the 10c (prepared later on, but palpably a brother of the rest), in which a lighter typographical effect was evidently sought for, and the wording "Hawaiian Postage" changed to "H. I. and U. S. Postage," thereby indicating that this precise value paid the letter rate to the United States—about the only foreign country with which Hawaii was likely to have much correspondence. All four of these Hawaiians are rarities of the first magnitude now; but the 2c towers particularly high in this respect. It had been on public sale but two days when the General Post Office at Honolulu burnt to the ground, creating the first philatelic bonfire on record, (a good many stamps have been burnt by government order since then, but not by applying the torch to the buildings containing them) and limiting the number of 2c Hawaiian "Missionaries" available for philatelic purposes later on, to the few that might happen to be preserved out of the very few that had been used in those two days. Of these about a dozen copies are known to exist now, and repose in various of the foremost collections of the world. The highest price yet reached by this stamp at public auction is £740 (\$3700)—or very much less than the record price for a Post Office Mauritius. It is believed, however, that what is known as the second type of this 2c Hawaiian (there are two types to each of the three values of the issue, the variation consisting in a difference in the distance of the letter "P" in "Postage" from the outside frame) is the second rarest stamp in the world—the very rarest being the British Gulana of 1856, of which only one specimen is known to exist.

The stocks of the 5c and 13c Hawaiians did not suffer destruction in the holocaust from which the 2c variety suffered. But they were so little used and so few copies of them have come down to us that a specimen of either in any fair state of preservation would undoubtedly bring anywhere from \$500 to \$1000 at auction.

(To be continued.)

Taking The Reader Into Our Confidence.

We have been considering, lately whether or not we ought to have a "Department of New Issues," for the chronicling of newly-issued stamps, changes of color in current sets, freshly-unearthed varieties in old issues and other matters of this sort. And, hardly knowing whether or not it is wise

for us to undertake such a feature, we have decided to call our readers into the conference and let the decision, in large degree, rest with them. A number of our readers, we know, are in favor of such a thing—for they have written us to that effect. But the question is, whether there is a real demand on the part of the general body of our readers for a page of information about new issues every week or two, or whether most of you would prefer to see the space filled with some other class of matter.

We have felt diffident about undertaking a new issue department because it would be manifestly impossible for us to obtain as early information about newly-issued stamps in far quarters of the globe as is enjoyed by the two or three London stamp journals which have a high reputation for their new-issues news service. No American stamp paper can hope to compete with the Monthly Journal and Ewens Weekly Stamp News in earliness of information regarding new and proposed issues; and, in the event of our establishing such a department as proposed, we should be obliged to rely largely on the European press for the news which it would contain.

We are not sure, however, that these facts have any very important bearing on the question. It has been pointed out to us, by a number of gentlemen to whom we have voiced these precise objections, that very, very few American collectors have access to the European journals in question, and that, consequently, a weekly resume of new issue news from European sources would be entirely new to a great majority of our readers. We cannot but admit the force of this argument; and if our readers would like such a feature you may be sure that we shall not stand out against their wishes. We ask every reader who feels any interest in the matter (and it is, of course, one that concerns you just as much as it does us) to drop us a postal, stating whether he or she individually would be glad to see such a feature in our columns or would prefer to see the space it would occupy devoted to other uses.

We are administering this paper in trust, as it were, for the philatelic reading public. We most earnestly desire to mold its literary policy in accord with your wishes and wants. Will you not help us, by giving us your views on this particular point?

We should, of course, be even more indebted to you if you would write us a letter giving us your ideas as to other features that might be introduced with advantage to the readability and practical helpfulness of the paper; or with any criticisms on existing features that you may feel like making. And we assure you that we shall feel just as much indebted to you for the latter as the former. If there are points about the paper that you do not like, do not, we ask, abstain from mentioning them for fear of hurting our feelings. Candid criticism is not harmful, but helpful to any enterprise. May we not hear from you, with both your criticisms and your suggestions?

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Famous Philatelists. Past and Present.

III
JOHN N. LUFF.

Of the present generation of American philatelists there are few more widely known than John N. Luff, and few whose claim to philatelic fame rests on a more solid basis. In fact, we can scarcely instance any other American stamp man that has come to the front within the past ten years or so who has achieved quite the same degree of distinction as a philatelic student. The past decade has not been so fruitful in bringing out and developing philatelic students of high calibre as have some preceding periods of American Philately—or, at least, if such development has been going on, the effects of it are less tangibly visible. The stamp students of the present may equal those of a dozen years since in all-round philatelic attainments. They may be as brilliant and able. But the result of their studies have not been placed before the philatelic world in such a form that we can foot up the account with ease and certainty. The incentive to philatelic literary endeavor of the highest order has lessened with the decline of the monthly school of philatelic magazines. The Philatelic Journal of America, the American Philatelist, the Metropolitan Philatelist (in its old monthly days), the Post Office, and other of the magazines of days gone by, used to constitute repositories for the fruit of philatelic scholarship for which there is no present parallel. The weeklies have tapped a lighter vein in philatelic literature. The philatelic monograph of depth and power lacks channels of publication; hence it is written with greater and greater infrequency; and philatelic students content themselves with a local, instead of a national reputation. We have not added therefore, many names of late to the roll of international philatelic celebrities; and Mr. Luff's fame stands out particularly conspicuous because its light has not been dimmed by that from other stars of equal radiance.

We speak of Mr. Luff as a product of the past ten years because the work on which his fame chiefly rests comes within that period. He began collecting in 1889, when living alone on a vineyard in California. He took up stamps as a casual whim, (having seen some stamp advertisements in a chance copy of a juvenile magazine), thinking it might prove a pleasant and inexpensive means of beguiling the long and lonely winter evenings. And so singular are the workings of fate that what was begun in so idle a mood has become in course of time an all-engrossing lifework. Mr. Luff moved to San Francisco in 1890 and there came into contact with the band of able philatelists constituting the then famous Pacific Philatelic Society. San Francisco was a philatelic center of note in the early nineties. It con-

tained a number of the most advanced collectors on the continent, and a larger body of medium-grade collectors than any other American city of its size; a half dozen important stamp concerns, at least three of which had ground-floor stores; two excellent philatelic magazines; and two efficient and flourishing stamp societies. Amid an atmosphere so conducive to philatelic growth, Mr. Luff became, within two or three years, one of the most ardent and able philatelists on the coast. We remember him at this time as contributing to the old Filatelic Facts and Fallacies, the better of the two San Francisco journals before mentioned, many admirable articles on philatelic topics. Becoming known in inside trade circles as an exceptionally well posted philatelist, Mr. Luff was offered, late in 1893, a position as Manager of the Approval Department of R. F. Albrecht & Co., of New York. He accepted it and came East, and from thence forward he has ever been more and more prominent in the philatelic life of the metropolis. From Albrecht's, within a few months, he went to the Scott Stamp and Coin Co.; and it has been during his connection with this large concern that he has grown into international philatelic celebrity. His connection with this house and consequent access to a stock of stamps abounding with material aids to philatelic research has afforded him the opportunity for developing into a philatelic expert of the highest class. Unlike the majority of amateurs who take up Philately as a business, Mr. Luff's keenness as a collector has increased infinitely through his connection with the trade. In several distinct specialties, he has amassed collections scarcely to be equalled in this country. His collection of United States stamps is one of the finest in the world, and secured a Gold Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1900; he has one of the best collections of Hawaiians in existence; his Chinese rank with the first; and his aggregation of the Chinese Treaty Ports issues would be hard to equal anywhere. He collects almost all the British Colonies on the most advanced lines. He has a huge collection of Reprints, for study and reference. In fact, his achievements as a collector would alone suffice to place him high up in the list of notably successful American collectors.

It is as a writer, however, that he is best and principally known. Ever since his connection with the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., he has been the literary mainstay of the grand old magazine published by that firm, the American Journal of Philately. To its columns he has contributed hundreds of articles, signed and unsigned, of almost every conceivable class, from witty comment on philatelic foibles to the most erudite scientific monograph on Hawaiians or Panamas. His "Postage Stamps of the United States" (originally published serially in the A. J. of P., and afterward printed in book form) is a philatelic classic; and upon

Spring Specials.

	Cat.	Price.
Luxemburg 1892-3	37 1/2c	08
Ecuador 1896 1c - 1s	7 stamps	56
Honduras 1891 2p, 5p, 10p,		75
No. 62, 63, 64, 3 large stamps.		25
Gold Coast No. 19 1p purple		15
Hayti 1896 Re Engraved 1c to 20c		08
6 stamps		36
U. S. A. Revenues 1st issue		Cat the 1st
2c Proprietary and 3c Proprietary		30
Satisfaction guaranteed. Postage extra.		

S. Valentine Saxby,

Box No. 22. Rockford, Ill.

During The Fair Period

We purchased some fine collections and choice lots of stamps.

To the class of collectors who appreciate really good stamps in fine condition, we can offer some inducements.

Our Specialty is the submission of choice stamps (cataloging from 50c to \$5.00) on approval to General Collectors who are advanced enough to need stamps of this class, and who are likely to be liberal buyers.

Just at present we are not prepared to submit lower-priced stamps, or to handle want lists. Our prices are right and made in accordance with value. Some stamps will not stand a big discount from catalogue, but the vast majority we sell from 33 1/3 per cent to 75 per cent discount from catalogue. Our selections are priced net, each stamp on its own merits. References required as to the possibility. Prompt returns must be assured in all cases.

SAMPLE OFFERS.

The following stamps are offered for cash orders, all fine. They will be submitted to responsible parties on approval, but cash orders will have preference. Remittances promptly refunded for stamps sold out (indicates unused stamps.)

Cat. No.	Names of Country.	Description.	Catalogue Price.	Our Price.
34	U. S.	1851, 5c Imperforate	\$10.00	\$4.00
45	"	1857, 5c brick red	10.00	4.00
522	"	*Interior Dept 30c o. g.	1.25	.60
14	Argentine	1861, 5c carmine, unwatermarked	3.00	1.40
32	Belgium	*1881, 5 iranes red brn	5.00	1.40
14	Br. Bechuanaland	*1887, 4p, lilac	1.00	.40
10	Br. Somaliland	*1902, 2 rupees brown and rose	1.00	.40
44	Canada	1882-90, 6c red brown.	45	.40
49	"	*1892-93, 8c state	2.00	.40
155	Ceylon	*1899 1r, 50c on 2r 50c gray	1.25	.40
199	Colombia	(*venta) *1900, 1 cto. blue green		.40
199a	"	(Cuenta) *1900, 2c black		.40
200-201	"	" *1900, 5c and 10c pink and in pair		.40
201a	"	" *1900, 20c yellow		.40
		Above set of 5 stamps very rare (*)	49.98	17.00
40	Fiji	1880 83, 1sh yellow brown	1.00	.40
66	Gibraltar	*1880, 6p, violet	7.50	1.40
29	"	*1899, Nov. 5 pesetas steel blue	1.50	.40

Special.—Any one sending an order of \$1.00 or upwards from above list may have \$1.00 Columbian or \$2.00 Omaha o. g. mint on face value by adding the same to remittance. With orders of \$10.00 net or upwards and these desirable stamps will be furnished on face value.

WE BUY Old collections containing rare and scarce stamps purchased for cash. We have plenty of money for the purchase of rarities and desirable stamps. Do not send stamps, but write if you have anything good for sale. We will respond promptly if interested. Business by mail address.

Stamp Security Co.
4612 Bell Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

dozens of other issues he has written matter of the deepest moment, and most abiding value. He has been for some years the chief compiler and editor of the Standard Catalogue, and of the various albums issued by the same publishers. He is one of the chief pillars of the Collectors' Club of New York and takes a prominent part, not only in all the philatelic affairs of the metropolis, but also of those of Boston, before whose excellent stamp society he often appears in the role either of lecturer or informal talker upon stamps and stamp questions. A great philatelist is John N. Luff, in whatever way you view him—as collector, as writer, or as trade expert—and we do not know why we need hesitate to compare him with any of the great philatelists of to-day whom England is so proud of. For it seems to us that he measures well up to the stature of the best of them.

**"The Collectors Show."
Will We Live To See It?**

Our English contemporary, the Stamp Collector, remarks, (apropos of the big philatelic exhibition which it is proposed to hold in London next year), that it is curious that stamp collecting should be the only hobby having its special exhibitions—little or nothing of the sort being attempted with books, china, coins, or any other objects of collection. The trade show, for purely mercantile purposes, it goes on to say, is an established feature in connection with many different industries; but hobbies in general are little given to this mode of exploitation. Now the reading of this paragraph has suggested an idea to us—which may be worth something or may be worth nothing, but which in any case it can do no harm to print. On this side of the water not only other hobbies but stamp collecting itself fail to put themselves before the public in the manner our contemporary suggests. Not even stamp collecting is in exactly the position to put up a "show" big and spectacular enough to catch the eye of the American public, accustomed to pay heed to events of the sort only when they present a big spread of canvas, figuratively speaking. But why cannot philatelists and all other hobbyists join hands in a general Collectors' Show, covering the entire brotherhood of hobbies? Such a show would have one section devoted to Stamps, a second to Coins, a third to Autographs and Historical Documents, a fourth to Old Books and Rare Editions, a fifth to Ceramics, a sixth to Oriental Objects, a seventh to Prints and Engravings, an eighth to Swords and War Relics, a ninth to Colonial Antiques, and so on through the whole list of modern hobbies. Such an Exhibition, carried out on the proper scale, with the co-operation of the leading amateurs in all these lines, would be magnificent. It would have breadth of interest, it would be many-sided, it would appeal to all ranks and classes of society. Located in some well known show place (such as Madison Square Garden in New York or the Coliseum in Chicago), managed by professional promoters who understand the art of arousing public interest (the press agent is perhaps the most important functionary connected with any of the Shows held each Winter in the two great show buildings above referred to), and having the enthusiastic co-operation of all classes of collectors, such a show ought to succeed. The difficulty, of course, would be to bring the leading amateurs in such a diversity of lines to a common understanding and a common enthusiasm. The material for such a Show is not lacking. We do not doubt that if requisition could be had on all the fine things in the nine departments of collecting above mentioned that exist in the private collections of New Yorkers alone, Madison Square Garden would be none too large for the resultant array of material. But to get the owners of these treasures to consent to their exhibition is quite another matter. The "Collectors' Show" is perhaps a dream impossible of realization. But we are not fully prepared to admit that it is, in all respects, absolutely chimerical.

**CHICAGO
PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**



H. N. Mudge, President.

C. E. Severn, Vice President.

Chas. F. Mann, Secretary, 394 Oak Street.

E. C. Dodd, Treas., 332 South Ashland Ave., La Grange, Ill.

A. F. Boehm, Manager Circulating Sales and Exchange Department, 1201 Turner Avenue.

Dr. F. B. Merrill, Examiner of Sales Books, 100 State Street.

F. N. Massoth, Manager Auction Sales, 1149 Marquette Building.

Dr. F. B. Merrill, Manager Open Exchange.

A. F. Boehm, Librarian.

Dr. F. B. Merrill, Counterfeit Detector.

The 442nd regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held in the Society's Club Room 151 Washington St., Thursday evening May 18, 1905.

President Mudge called the meeting to order with 16 members present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

The application of W. G. Fritz was ordered held over.

The resignation of F. Colson Passive Member No. 244 of Norwalk, Ohio was accepted.

A Firmic Committee consisting of Messrs. F. M. Wolsieffer, E. M. Rosenthal and E. C. Isald was appointed and will report at some future meeting.

Mr. A. F. Boehm Custodian of the Society Collection reports having received 99 stamps catalogue value \$11.00 from the following members: Michael, Baldwin, Staab, Mudge, Wolsieffer and Dr. King.

The entertainment of the evening was Mr. Massoth's collection of Autographs and was enjoyed by all present.

The meeting then adjourned, next meeting June 1, 1905.

Chas. F. Mann,
Sec'y.

Cat.		Cat.	Price	My Price.
32	Arg. Rep. '77, 8c on 10c green	\$1 25	80	70
*116	'96, 50c blue green	60	25	
*117	80c dull violet	80	40	
27	Azores '71, 80r orange	2 00	1 00	
13	Bahamas '62, 1p vermilion	1 25	50	
14	4p rose	1 25	50	
17	'75, 1p vermilion	35	17	
19	1sh green	35	17	
23	'82, 1p vermilion	75	35	
18	Br. Bech'id '87, 2sh 6p green	1 00	50	
Bolivia, 13 proofs on card of Bolivia and Costa Rica 1 00				
14	Bolivia '69, 5000c black-card proof	1 00	70	
2	Brazil '43, 60r black	1 50	70	
3	80r "	12 00	7 00	
13	'44, 600r "	45 00	12 00	
27	'50, 300r "	85	40	
4a	Bremen '55, 58gr yel green	6 00	2 50	
103	Br. Guiana '82, 1c rose	1 50	65	
104	1c rose	1 50	65	
*18	Canada '59, 2c rose	1 50	1 00	
6	Ceylon '57, 5p orange brown	3 50	2 00	
12	1sh 8p green	25 00	6 00	
*14	'61, 1/2p lilac	6 00	3 75	
49	'64, 2p yellow	85	40	
101	Wuhu '95, 1/2c black and red	2	1	
Costa Rica, card proofs 1863 issue 40				
7	Egypt '66, 1pia rose lilac	25	11	
*7	Falkland Isles '86, 1p ciaret	50	20	
7a	France '49, 40c or vermilion	75	40	
9	1fr carmine	1 00	50	
75	'76, 75c carmine	3	1 1/2	
76	1fr bronze green	3	1 1/2	
83	75c carmine	5	2	
84	1fr bronze green	1	1/2	
96	'77, 5fr violet	10	5	
96a	5fr red lilac	30	15	
227	'81, 2fr brown	1 00	45	
6	Gambia '80, 1p maroon	25	25	
10	6p blue	3 75	2 00	
17a	Gibraltar '89, Small I in Centimos	3 00	3 00	
28	Gt Britain '56, 1sh green	40	10	
48	'65, 1sh green	20	5	
50	'67, 6p violet	6	2	
301	'82, 1/2p green	10	4	
1	Hamburg A M Co '76, 10c bl & yel	2 50	1 50	
Hawaii, 30 varieties 9 52 3 50				
*25	Hayti '90, 2c on 3c blue	12	6	
Honduras, India proofs, 1890 50				
14	Hong Kong '63, 18c lilac	5 00	2 25	
4	Iceland '73, 16s yellow	2 25	2 25	
14	'76, 40a yel green	1 75	90	
211	India '66, 4a green	3 00	1 20	
*9	Nowanuggur '93, 1d black	15	5	
*10	2d green	20	8	
*11	3d yellow	50	15	
18	Italy '63, 3l bronze	5 00	2 00	
13	Japan '72, 4s rose	2 00	1 25	
*16	Labuan '83, 2c green	75	40	
*19	40c orange	2 00	90	
23	2c on 8c carmine	2 25	1 00	
*29	'91, 6c on 8c purple	50	25	
*39	'92, 40c orange	1 00	50	
*1	Trinidad '51, 1p brick red	10 00	6 00	
1	1p " "	1 50	70	
*2	1p brown pair	4 00	4 00	
2	1p " "	6 00	2 50	
6	1p brown red	5 00	2 25	
*8	1p violet pair	3 00	3 00	
8	1p " "	5 00	2 25	
9a	'52, 1p deep blue	30 00	23 00	
10	1p dull blue	3 00	3 00	
*13	'55, 1p rose	4 50	3 25	
*14	'58, 1p dull rose	15 00	10 00	
14	1p " " pair	9 00	5 00	
14	1p " " on cover	50	3 00	
15	4p gray lilac	12 00	4 00	
*17	1sh slate blue	3 00	2 00	
18	1p rose red	7 50	4 50	
18a	1p lake	7 50	4 50	
23b	4p dull purple	10 00	6 00	
31	6p yel grn, dm'gd	11 00	2 00	
33	1p dull rose	1 25	60	
*36	6p green	20 00	7 00	
39	'63, 1p carmine	4 50	2 00	
*40	4p reddish lilac	15 00	10 00	
43	1p lake	5 00	5 00	
43	1p " "	2 40	1 20	
45	1p " "	4 00	2 50	
48	1p rose	60	27	
49	4p dark violet	60	28	
52	6p yel green	50	24	
52a	6p deep green	50	25	
53	1sh purple	1 25	60	
54	4p gray	1 00	50	
*56	5sh dull lake	7 50	5 00	
56	" "	7 50	4 25	
57	'78, 1p carmine	12	8	
*58	4p gray	7 50	5 00	
*59	6p yellow green	4 00	2 75	
*60	1sh or yellow	7 50	5 00	
60	" "	1 75	85	
61	'82, 1/2p lilac & black	75	40	
63	1p on 6p gr & red	60	30	
61	1/2p lilac & black	3 50	2 00	
65	1p carmine & black	18	9	
66	4p gray	85	40	
*67	1p rose	6	3	
69	2 1/2p ultramarine	3	1 1/2	
70	4p slate	5	2 1/2	
71	6p ol brown	50	24	
72	1sh or " "	1 00	48	
74	'96, 1/2p lilac & green	2	1	
75	1p " " carmine	2	1	

E. T. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.

The Bulls Eye Issue Of Brazil.

(The following, a portion of an interesting article by Percy C. Bishop in an English journal, will, we feel sure interest at least our younger readers—perhaps many of the older ones.)

"First among foreign countries to follow the lead of Great Britain in the great postal reform movement of the forties, the Empire of Brazil ordered the creation of adhesive postage stamps by an imperial decree dated November 29, 1842, and signed by one of its Ministers, Don Jose d'Araujo Viana, afterwards Viscount de Sapucahy. And, 'as every schoolboy knows,' or should know, the stamps of the first Brazilian issue made their appearance in the following year, 1843. The stamps of that first series, the large-numeral issue, were nicknamed by pioneer philatelists the 'Bull's Eye' issue; and thereby hangs a tale.

"It was the original intention of the Brazilian Government to use as design the head of the reigning Emperor, Don Pedro, but other counsels prevailed. In a letter written by a philatelist of Rio de Janeiro as long ago as 1867, I read 'The first idea was to reproduce, as in England, the sovereign's features; but a respected and zealous director of the Rio de Janeiro mint, fearing the respect due to his Emperor would be wounded were the postage stamps bearing the sacred effigy obliterated, made representations to that effect in a letter dated February 13, 1843. The Minister yielded to his reasoning.

"This is no fantastic satire, but the actual truth, and it may be pointed out that the same qualms assailed a Minister of the Court of King Ferdinand ('Pomba') of Sicily, who, horrified at the idea of the King's effigy being defaced by an unsightly postmark, devised a form of cancellation which would obliterate the outer edges of the stamp while leaving His Majesty's features untouched. In other countries nearer home the divinity that doth hedge an Emperor or a Czar has had its effect upon postage stamp designs. Neither in Russia nor in Germany has the head of the ruler ever appeared upon the nation's postage

stamps, and one cannot resist the conclusion that in both these cases it has been felt that the use of the royal effigy in such a way would be sheer desecration. The German Emperor, in particular—if one may judge him by the popular estimate of his character—would surely have been willing, if not actually anxious, to appear in person on the postage stamps of the Fatherland, did he not feel that such a step would open the door to 'lese majeste' of the grossest description."

New Stamps For Tunis.

The Tunisian Government, we learn from one of the newspaper correspondents, recently ordered from M. Dumonlin, the Parisian painter, designs for a new series of postage stamps which it proposes to issue. M. Dumonlin has just completed five sketches; which will be reduced by an engraver to the dimensions of the ordinary postage stamp. They represent various epochs in the history of Tunis. The Punic period is represented by an antique relic and some works of sculpture, the Roman period by the great aqueducts at Carthage, the period of Arab dominion by the Kairouan Mosque, and the era of French administration by a plough driven jointly by a Tunisian and a Frenchman. The fifth stamp will show a mounted postman carrying news from Europe to the remotest villages, here typified by the mountain hamlet of Beni Barki.

Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.

Selling out my collection and duplicates. Send reference for bargain selection. Chas. Babcock, 2066 Park Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Notice - Am breaking up collection of 3,000 varieties cat. over \$2.00 in packets of fifty. Rare ones cat. from one to ten dollars and hundreds from ten to fifty cents. Per packet 75 cents. G. W. GERHART, 323 6th St. Marietta, Ohio.

Wanted: Old foreign stamps on original covers o. g. Saxony, Tuscany, Hanover and others before 1860. Describe fully. Lewis L. Levy, Terre Haute, Ind.

Free to the 1st and every 10 purchaser chosen 5 diff. Venezuela Map Stamps, cat. 42c. (Previous ads in this col. still good) postage 2c
20 diff. U. S. 1898 revenues 10c
20 " U. S. envelopes, including 1853 10c
10 " Animal Stamps 10c
6 " Belgium packet post 10c
12 " Columbian Rep. 10c
10 " Guatemala 10c
11 " Spain 1900 10c
Yale Stamp Co., Dept. M. Ann Arbor, Mich.

Adlets

Small advertisements will be inserted in this column at the rate of 7 cents a line.

They will be set up without display.

A line will average seven words

Cash to accompany copy.

Printing for Stamp Dealers

Merit Press, Bethlehem, Pa.

1 Set of Venezuela 1896, 5 varieties 15
1 Set of Cuba 6 varieties cheap 10
Peerless Stamp Co., 3430 Lucas, St. Louis Mo

FREE a stamp catalogued 10c to any one applying for our 50% approval sheets. THE SANANNAH STAMP CO., Savannah, Ga.

Try approval book of the low priced, but seldom seen stamps. Prices right. Emily King, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

500 mixed 12c. 250 mixed 100 good and catalogue, 25c. F. M. Johnson, Mobile, Ala.

60 good stamps mounted in neat book and priced. No duplicates. Cat. \$1. and \$2. 50 and 75c each. E. S. Lewis, Eau Claire, Mich.

Approval Sheets, large ass't. Br. Col. Hawaii etc. at 50% below catalog. Reference required. Carl Young, 806 N. Fulton Ave Baltimore Md

Free 10 diff. unused foreign stamps to approval applicants. Elmer Smith, Pontoosuc, Ill

Autographs, View Cards, Curios.
War 1-6 Treas. 1-6 Int. 1-6 30c
Columbians, Omahas, Buffalo, St. Louis 30c
J. H. Houston, 337 Penn. Ave., N. W. Washington, D. C.

Wanted: The present address of Chas. Roberts formerly of 231 Pennsylvania Ave. Washington, D. C. Address: Roberts, co Stamp Lovers Weekly.

100 different stamps and 100 hinges 7c
Guatemala, 1902. 1c to 10c unused 10c
W. W. DAYTON, Nashotah, Wis.

Precancelled stamps wanted for cash or exchange. Frank McChesney, Elkton, Md.

I buy collections. Any size. Cash ready. 18c 1c. 11x13 42c. cat. \$2. E. Goulding, Cohoes, NY

50 stamps for 2 cents. BEST STAMP CO. West First Street, Grand Island, Nebr.

Post-Cards of Montreal, 13 diff. 25c. P. O. O. Arthur Gardner, 311 Stanly St Montreal Can.

Specials! 15 var. South America catalogue value 73c price 18c, 115 var. foreign Madagascar, Peru, Hayti, Guatemala, Java, Cuba, etc 10c; Venezuela (Miranda) complete set, cat. 42c price 10c. Fred M. Halsey, Elizabeth, N.J.

100 all foreign stamps, one stamp album, 100 hinges and approval sheets for 3.10 cent stamps. E. E. DUCKETT, Joplin, Mo.

Free 2 fine stamps to all who apply for our approval sheets at 50%. Try us. Southern Stamp Co., Savannah, Ga.

Subscription Rates:

One year 50 cents,
Six months 25 cents,
Ten weeks 10 cents.

The Stamp-Lovers Weekly, BETHLEHEM, PA.

For the enclosed.....cents, send THE STAMP-
LOVERS WEEKLY for.....to

NAME.....

NO.

Street.....

TOWN.....

STATE.....

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

and Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

VOL. II.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, JUNE 3, 1905.

No. 12.

St. Christopher.

We have secured a small lot of these stamps which we offer at the following bargain prices.

		Cat. No.	1	unused	used
1870	1d rose			\$2 00	\$
	1d lilac	2		3 00	
	6d green	3			20
	1d lilac perf 14	4		3 00	75
	2½ brown	5		7 50	
	4d blue	6			50
	6d green	7		50	20
1882	1d lilac	10		4 00	
	4d blue	12		1 00	
1884	2½d blue	13		15	10
	4d gray	14		15	10
1885	1 on 6	16		40	30
	4 on 6	18		4 00	2 00
1887	½ on 1	19		85	
	1 on 2½	20		2 50	
	6a olive	22		5 00	
	1sh violet	23		4 50	

All Fine Specimens.

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,
712 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The alleged "dull season" is approaching, according to the calendar, but local dealers declare that trade is good and holding up to high water mark, almost, for this period of the year. It is a strange fact, and one that we would be glad to have satisfactorily explained, that Washington collectors are the most apathetic, apparently, aggregation of philatelists in the country. Perhaps they trade away from home, and perhaps there is some secret organization to which only a select few enjoy membership, but so far as surface indications are concerned collectors are in a very comatose condition in the Capital city. Dealers say the counter trade is extremely small, compared with what it should be or with the mail business. It is said there are about 150 collectors in Washington, but nobody has been able, for seven or eight years to stir them to action.

A couple of weeks ago an Iowa postmaster received a postal card written in French which, translated by the solitary citizen in the town who could make a stagger at translating French, was found to read as follows:

Sir:—I allow myself to address you to request that you will be so kind as to hand this card to the editor of the newspaper in Jefferson, requesting

Dominican Republic, 1905.

Just received.

2c in red upon 20c dark brown of 1885, unused, o. g.,	06
5c in red upon 20c dark brown of 1885, unused, o. g.,	10
10c in red upon 20c dark brown of 1885, unused, o. g.,	20

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

18 EAST 23rd St., New York, N. Y.

them to send me a sample copy of the newspaper the most read in your city, and to let me know the price per line for putting an advertisement therein.

I exhibit my collections of postage stamps at the Exposition at Liege from May to November, and I need the stamps sent out from Jefferson the 6th of October, 1895, stamps of the value of one cent postage due, and 2 cent.

I wish to negotiate with the collectors for the purpose of buying these stamps which some of my patrons wish to secure.

I should be very much obliged if you would notify me as to those whom you know to be interested in stamp collections. They could write me by registered letter and I will respond immediately to each of them, and will enclose in my letter my card giving all the countries such as Abyssinia, Africa, Belgium, France, Portugal, Zanzibar, etc. I hope that those whom you know will be satisfied with such an arrangement, and awaiting some word I have the honor to salute you and to thank you. I will forward the money in advance. All-faithfully,

"—"

It appears that the present postmaster knew nothing of the stamps to which the French dealer referred, but it occurred to him to consult his predecessor in the postoffice. The latter recalled that eight or nine years ago, for a few days, while out of one cent due stamps he had used split provisionals, made by cutting two cent dues in half,

Every Dealer.

should carefully examine the Auction Sale catalogue of the Belle Plumb, Bloomington, Ill. collection together with the thousands of duplicates left over from the Beamish sale and stock of the Quaker City Stamp Co.

This sale takes place as usual at the Club Room of the Chicago Philatelic Society on Saturday evening June 10th. Please mail your bids early.

Next sale will be June 24th, the Cartwright property. Other sales to follow in regular order. Are you on the list?

P. M. Wolsieffer,

Stamp Auction Specialist,
401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago.

the words "Postage Due, 1 cent" being printed on each half, printed at the local printing office. The old postmaster could not recall how many were used, but thought only about 25 copies.

Your correspondent distinctly remembers the matter which was exploited in 1898 in eastern stamp journals. The publicity included, if we are not mistaken, a letter from the postmaster in which the latter detailed the circumstances in connection with the issue of the provisionals; the number of stamps issued, and what became of them. It is said a local collector in the town of issue, heard of the matter and managed to get most of the used copies, the unused copies, if any were left, having been destroyed, so far as was known. The present postmaster has requested any person in the town who may have saved these splits to bring them in, but it is not very probable that the French dealer will ever be able to realize heavily on his investment, as it is extremely unlikely that a single copy of the provisional is in existence in that town or section of country today.

The Third Assistant Postmaster General confidently expects that the new ruling which requires postmasters to keep a separate account of return envelopes sold and credit the government with the profit, will yield the Department several hundred thousand

(Continued on page 3.)

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the

Chicago Philatelic Society

and the

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Louis G. Quackenbush,

MANAGING EDITOR.

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E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

A Page of Precept For Young Collectors.

(Conducted by the Editor.)

About Mixing

Used and Unused.

A correspondent asks us to give some attention to the question whether it is advisable for the ordinary collector to mix used and unused stamps indiscriminately in his collection. This is a matter that has been much discussed, but in regard to which no one has ever been able to formulate any rule which the average collector can conveniently follow. Theoretically it has always been considered better to confine a collection exclusively to one or the other class than to have both more or less represented. There is no question that from an artistic standpoint the mixed collection does not look as well, as the one composed of all used stamps or all unused stamps. But this is not to say that we would advise any young collector to attempt to rigidly confine his collection to one or the other class. The theory of the unmixed collection is sound enough; but in practice it presents a mountain of difficulties. It demands on the part of the maker of the collection a cast iron resolution and will power of which few of us are possessed. The temptations to depart from the self-imposed rule are too many and too strong to be resisted in one case out of a thousand.

Suppose a young collector resolves to collect none but used specimens—on the ground that unused stamps are beyond his purse in the case of most of the older issues and that as he can only acquire these in used condition, if at all, he had best get the modern issues in the same state for consistency's sake. All goes well so far as the older issues are concerned. He buys the used at a tenth or a twentieth the price of unused and is fully satisfied. But on the modern issues it is quite another story. Of a great many of the stamps issued within the last five years—including a great number of exceedingly handsome, novel and attractive issues—unused copies are far more plentiful than used ones and sell at as low, if not lower prices. Approval sheets are full of these beautifully clean, immaculate stamps, priced at only a few cents apiece. In fact, the average approval lot of low-priced stamps nowadays contains at least twice as many unused stamps as used ones. Now, to resist these require a heart of adamant. There they are, seductively staring one in the face and making their cancelled neighbors look so dull and commonplace by contrast. The collector admires, falters—and is lost. Unused stamps begin to be sprinkled over his pages: at first only in so scattered a way that the failure of the "all used" plan is scarcely evident; but soon in such numbers that disguise is thrown to the winds and the collector frankly and boldly takes either used or unused stamps, just as inclination prompts.

Hard to Deny

the Unused.

It was never so hard to deny unused stamps entrance to an album as at the present time. Stamp dealers have not been exempt from the influence of this age of hurry and hustle. When a new issue of handsome design comes out nowadays they do not wait a year or so until they can buy it used in sizable quantities; but procure a stock of it at once, in clean, new specimens, from the wholesalers that make a business of getting huge quantities of new issues (of course in the unused state) as fast as they come out. It is consequently actually difficult to get not a few of the issues of the past few years in any other than unused condition. The young collector is almost actually forced to collect at least some unused stamps by the sheer force of circumstances. And then, too, every collector has at bottom a natural love for bright, clean specimens which makes it almost a freak of human nature for him to steel his heart entirely against such specimens, even if they were less literally forced upon him than they are.

But One Cannot Collect All Unused.

But to take the other side of the matter, it is hardly possible to confine any ordinary collection to unused specimens only. Hard as it is to stick altogether to used stamps, it is harder still to cleave wholly and solely to unused ones. Every young collector secures more or less stamps for his album by other means than out-and-out purchase. He gets various United States varieties off the stored-away correspondence of his family and relatives. He gets some European stamps, both current and obsolete, from kindly disposed people who were born overseas and have more or less correspondence with foreign lands. He gets specimens he needs now and then by trading with some other collector, who has been making the same sort of requisition on the old letters of his family and friends. And the stamps acquired in this way are, of course, used and cancelled. The personal mode of their acquirement causes them to be prized far more than stamps that are just bought—that are taken from the approval book and transferred to the album page on a mere sordid, dollars and cents basis. No collector alive could bear to shut his collection to fortunate finds and stamps that he gets hold of in hap hazard, chance-may-happen ways. And there you are again. The restriction to "unused only" becomes a dead letter just as quickly as its opposite.

The

Neutral Course.

The best course of action—in fact the only one open to the ordinary, every day collector—is to collect, within certain limits, both used and unused specimens. Some stamps can be gotten used where in unused state they would be unattainable. Others can be gotten unused much more cheaply and easily than used. We must take stamps as we find them; and as long as this condition of affairs in relation to used and unused stamps continues to exist, it will probably be impossible to take any other than the neutral course. In the case of a mixed collection there is, however, room for a good deal of judgement and discretion as to the way the mixing is done. If you are collecting in the ordinary printed album, with the page divided into sets, I would advise that the sets be permitted to retain some consistency of character. In other words, if there were five stamps in a certain set and I had bought the first three of them unused, I would not fill the set with a couple of used stamps, but would wait until I could get unused stamps for the other two spaces also.

One row of stamps may consist of used stamps, and the one next below it of unused ones without the two seeming at all inharmonious in effect. A page may bear a half a dozen sets, half of these sets being used and the balance unused, without assuming an appearance that would strike anyone as at all incongruous. But it does give a decidedly ragged look to a collection if the mixture extends all through the sets and used and unused back each other up without any coherent plan.

The set consisting first of a used stamp, then two unused ones, then a couple of used ones, and lastly an unused one again is too mixed up to really look well in the majority of cases. Of course there are cases where one cannot help mixing used and unused in the same set—as where all but one of a set have been bought unused and the final member is entirely out of reach in price unless it is bought used. In this and some other cases that will occasionally come up, some mixing must be done, or some very tantalizing space left unfilled indefinitely. Usually, however, if one gets a portion of a set unused he has not far to look for the others in the same state.

A plan which is followed by some collectors—and it is reported to work very well, indeed—is to get used stamps in all the older sets of a country and unused stamps of the issues of the last few years. One is much more likely to be able to stick to this plan than any that contemplates the total exclusion of either class. But if even this plan is not sufficiently elastic, by all means try not to have used and unused stamps in the same set any more than you can possibly help.

Some

General Reservations.

It will be wise for the young collector in most cases to make some general reservations in regard to certain species of both used and unused stamps. Even if he likes used best, the more he can keep clear of "cancelled to order" specimens the better for his collection. Every collector ought to have a note book in which to jot down items that will help him to steer clear when choosing his stamps of things that collectors generally consider undesirable stuff. When he reads of this or that series being sold "cancelled-to-order" let him make a note of it and buy that series unused instead of used. Likewise when he reads of the market being flooded with unused sets of stamps from countries that are notorious black-mailers of philatelists (the republic of Colombia, for instance) let him put those unused sets on his blacklist, and get them used or not at all. There is one class of unused stamps which I should never, never buy under any circumstances; and that is the class that comes on the market without gum on their backs. Of all rogue stamps, these are the most arrant, unblushing impostors. Their existence in this condition is prima facie evi-

dence that they were not intended for postal use, but purely as a means of milking the collector's pocket. A supply of these stamps may have been gummed and legitimately used. But these ungummed, emasculated specimens were certainly never intended for use and you may interdict them wherever or however presented. Some European collectors wash the original gum off their unused specimens in order to prevent them from cracking. But this fact need not effect the above advice, since the number of such specimens that would be likely to get to the young collector is infinitesimally small.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(Continued from page 1.)

dollars annually. Formerly no account was kept of this profit, but now it must be made a matter of separate account. For instance, when a stamped envelope is sold for three cents there is a profit of nearly a cent in it, as the envelopes are sold by the thousand at about ten per cent. above the face value. Now postmasters must account for this to the Department.

The talk of statesmen is still in favor of the revenue stamp as a means to replenish the treasury and to reduce the deficit, although there is talk that beer and tobacco may be called upon to stand a higher tax.

At the Bureau of Engraving and Printing the hope is expressed that it may be possible to show a die proof of the new 2 centavos Philippine stamp before many days. Good progress is being made on the 2, 4 and 10 centavos denominations.

A representative of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., of New York, Mr. Percival Parish, of Philadelphia, better known as "gas town" was in the city last week showing the lots in a big auction sale.

A Competitive Exhibition.

The Secretary of the Collectors' Club of New York has kindly favored us with the minutes of the most recent meeting of the Board of Governors of that body, the most important business coming before the meeting being the report of the Committee of Judges appointed to award the medals donated by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. for a competitive exhibition of the stamps of the United States. Six collections were entered in the competition, which resulted in the following awards: the gold medal to Mr. G. H. Worthington; the silver medal to Mr. S. G. Rich; the bronze medal to Mr. Hendrickson; and honorable mention to Mr. W. H. Randall.

The Philatelic Society of France has issued a supplement to its famous "Official Catalogue" said supplement bringing the work up-to-date as far as January 1st of the present year.

Mr. Melville Still At It.

His New Book on Haytian Stamps.

(The Postage Stamps of Hayti, by Fred J. Melville: illustrated: pp. 69: Published by Chas. Nissen & Co., 77-78 High Holborn, W. C., London, England: 30c, postpaid.)

Our friend, Mr. Melville, is assuredly the most indefatigable philatelic author of the hour. It is but a week or two since we reviewed his newly-published handbook to the Tapling collection (itself the younger brother by but two or three months of his book on the stamps of Great Britain) and here we are confronted to-day by a brand-new product of his pen, entitled "The Postage Stamps of Hayti." It is a neat little production, paper-covered, with good clear letterpress and adequate illustrations. The size of page is somewhat smaller than that of the Standard Catalogue—a handy pocket size well suited to the requirements of an unpretentious little work like this. As to the character of the book, it treats the issues of Hayti along much the same line followed in the author's preceding work on the stamps of Great Britain. No endeavor is made to view the various issues from a deeply scientific standpoint. The book is intended principally for the use of young collectors; and everything that savors of the scientific is very carefully, and very properly, avoided. But as a clear, simple, concise guide to everything that anyone save the most advanced collector needs to know about Haytian issues in order to collect them intelligently, it is an admirable performance. Entirely apart from this, the book is also decidedly good reading, from a literary standpoint. It touches upon many points of Haytian history and gives us good pen pictures of its various rulers from Toussaint L'Ouverture down—all interwoven with the purely philatelic portion of the narrative in such a way as to vastly enhance the latter's value and interest.

All in all, it is a capital little book and we most heartily recommend it to our readers, young and old.

Don Quixote On Postage Stamps.

For the first time in postage stamp history, a famous work of fiction furnishes the subjects for a series of postage stamps, in the case of the new "Cervantes Centenary" issue of Spain. We are now enabled to give a list of the episodes in the famous romance of "Don Quixote" depicted on the new series. The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly is our informant, and it speaks by no means flattering of their artistic execution.

It reports that the stamps are of a large oblong shape and that the values and designs are as follows:

- 5c green - the first setting out of Don Quixote
- 10c scarlet - tilting at the windmills.
- 15c violet - the country-women.
- 25c blue - tossing Sancho Panza in a blanket.
- 30c green - knighting Don Quixote.
- 40c rose - charging sheep with the lance.
- 50c blue - the wooden horse.
- 1p red - adventure with the lions.
- 4p mulberry - Don Quixote conducted in a cart.
- 10p orange - the enchanted lady.

The Philatelic School Room.

For The Primary And Intermediate Classes.

Conducted by Oliver Crinkle, X. G. S. Professor of Philately in Knowhayre University.
(Continued from No. 11 page 5.)

Our Northern Neighbors.

It seems rather strange that none of Great Britain's Canadian colonies adopted postage stamps until 1851—eleven years after the mother country had set the example, and four years after the United States had followed suit. Canada's colonial relations with the one and her contiguity to the other ought, it would seem, to have borne fruit earlier. But we must remember that the Canadian colonies of that day by no means possessed the population or the commercial importance of the provinces that at present go to make up the Canadian Dominion. The entire population of British North America in 1851 probably footed up to rather less than three million people—the vast proportion of this population being devoted to agricultural pursuits, so that the number of sizable cities was very very small compared to the number of such cities in the United States. It may sound strange to modern ears to use the term "British North America," instead of the present designation "Canada." But the latter had by no means in 1851 its present meaning—as must be made clear if we are to correctly understand the history of the various Canadian issues.

Canada At Different Times.

Canada, as a geographical and political designation, has had, at different times quite a variety of meanings. When Jacques Cartier, the French navigator, sailed up the St. Lawrence in 1535, and took possession of the newly-discovered land in the name of France, he called it "Canada." The origin of the name is uncertain; but it is believed that Cartier, having heard the Indians apply the native word "Kannatha" (village) to their settlements, mistook it for the name of the whole country. Under France, all the French possessions in North America were known as Canada—comprising a vast region extending from what is now Nova Scotia westward to Lake Superior and thence down the Mississippi to Florida and Louisiana. When the English took Canada from France, it was held to include not only all that is in the present Dominion, but all the territory now covered by the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The latter territory was given up to the United States in 1783; reducing the limits of Canada proper to the present provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland did not come under this designation—for they had been owned

by England ever since the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, while the rest of British North America had remained in the hands of the French up to 1760. In 1791, Canada was divided into two provinces, known as Upper Canada (now Ontario) and Lower Canada (now Quebec); but the two were again re-united, under the old name, in 1840. And it was this Canada which issued stamps in 1851—not the Canada of to-day, but a far smaller colony, including nothing save the present provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

The First Issue of Canada.

This first issue of Canada is a notable one in not a few ways. For one thing, it presents us with the first case where any animal other than man figured in postage stamp representation. This first suggestion of the bird, beast and reptile school of stamp design, so much in evidence of late years, presents us with a very lifelike and faithful picture of the most picturesque of the fur-bearing animals of British North America—to wit, the beaver. It was a very happy thought to thus typify the fur-bearing wealth of British North America on its first postage stamps. A better representative for this purpose could, moreover, scarcely have been chosen. During a great part of the eighteenth century, and the first twenty or thirty years of the nineteenth, about 200,000 Beaver skins were exported from Canada annually—producing a revenue greater than that received from the pelts of any other fur-bearing animal. The beaver was one of the bulwarks of the country. He had given his very life, in millions, for the financial welfare of Canada. What more appropriate than that he should have a place on the postage stamps of the country he had so materially benefitted.

He was pure Canadian, too, every inch of him—native to its lakes and rivers, and to be found scarcely anywhere else in the known world. There were once beaver in Europe, but the species became extinct on that continent many centuries ago. There are beaver in Siberia, but that did not count in 1851; for Siberia was then almost as little explored as the Polar Regions. Beaver were plentiful in the United States once on a time, but had practically disappeared long before this Canadian stamp was issued. So, to all intents and purposes, the beaver was Canada's exclusive possession. What wonder that she felt proud of him. An intelligent little beast he was—and is, of course, still, though not now to be seen in any great numbers, even in Canada—building the most wonderful dams, as

Western Australia 1902-3.

Set of 6 Lower values	\$0 35
2sh, Red	30
2sh 6d Dark blue	45
5sh Blue green	75
10sh Purple	1 50
£1 Brown orange	3 00

All very fine postally used copies.

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ESTABLISHED 1883.

South African "King's Heads"

CAPE COLONY, 1903, ½, 1d. and 1d. L. Card	11
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ORANGE RIVER, 1902, ½ and 1d	08
TRANSVAAL, 1903, ½, ½ x ½, 1, 1 x 1, and 1d. Letter Card	25

Postage extra.

Adolph Lohmeyer,

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U. S. ISSUE OF 1873.

1c ultramarine	80
2c brown	80
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6c pink	80
10c brown	80
30c black	80

All very fine copies.

Postage extra on orders under 25 cents.

WENDOVER NEEFUS,
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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

All are unused o. g. and in good condition. 1st. are well centered, extra fine. 2nd. are in average good condition. 3rd. are not centered, but otherwise in good condition.

Cat. No.	Cat. Price	My Price 1st.	2nd.	3d.
4 1866, 1d orange	\$1 50	\$0 00	\$1 00	\$0 75
5 " 2d rose	15	15	07	00
6 " 3d blue	15	15	07	00
9 1868, 4d black	18	18	09	00
10 1870, 4½d brown	1 50	1 50	75	00
11 1872, 1c orange	18	18	00	00
12 " 2c blue	45	40	20	00
13 " 3c rose	1 00	1 00	50	00
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15 " 6c black	18	15	09	00
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3 SAVIN ST., ROXBURY, MASS.

100 China and Java, etc., fine stamp dictionary and big illustrated list of 3,000 bargains, 2c. Agts., 50c. 1906 catalogue of stamps of all nations, 10 cents.

A. Bullard & Co., 446 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

The Latest Arrivals.

Southern Nigeria ½d (02), 1d (04), 2d (07), 2½d (09)	30
Falkland 2d (07); Turks ½ (02), 1d (04)	25
Br. Guiana 1c (02), 2c (04) 12c (18), 24c (30)	25
Morocco 5c (02); Gibraltar 2d (07); Lagos 2d (07)	25
Kishangarh ½a (02); Trinidad 1d (04); Br. Honduras 5c (08)	25
China Postage Due ½ - 30c	25
Belgium - New Design - 20, 25, 35c	25
Abyssinia Surcharged 5, 10, 40, 80, 1.00, 3.00 2 1/2	25
Liberia, new colors 1, 2, 5c & U. S. (6 var.)	25

All unused. Eng. Col. Mult. Wm. k. Postage extra. Old issues on approval. Good stamps Liberal discount.

Nonantum Stamp Company,
Newton, Mass.

When writing advertisers please mention THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY.

every schoolboy has read, of remarkably ingenious construction and remarkably water tight. Indeed, the stamp shows him, most appropriately, perched in self-satisfied fashion on one of these dams watching a stream of water trickle over one end of it, while the river spreads out behind him, ending in bush-lined banks in the dim distance. The design is a pleasing one, bringing out the outlines of the animal himself quite clearly and in something like his color in real life, which is a sort of chestnut. The crown above, with the Queen's initials "V. R." (Victoria Regina), suffice to indicate Canada's connection with Great Britain. All in all, one of the nicest stamps we have yet come across in these studies—and it is doubtful if we shall come across many that are more interesting in the whole course of our travels.

The "Prince Albert" Stamp.

The six-penny stamp of this first issue of Canada portrays a personage nowhere else honored in this way by any British colony—namely Prince Albert, husband of Queen Victoria and father of the present King Edward VII. His was a strange fate—to go through life and be remembered by posterity merely as the husband of a reigning sovereign. When Kings marry, their wives attain the rank and title of Queens. But the reverse of the proposition does not hold good. Prince Albert was merely the Royal Consort of Victoria with no official powers or duties, no hand in the government, no role in life save that of husband to the Queen. We must not conclude from this, however, that this Prince was a man of colorless personality. Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel was one of the most accomplished and high-minded princes of his time. He was born in 1819, the second son of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, one of the smaller German states. He was carefully educated, and at the University of Bonn, where his education was completed, he not only distinguished himself in the studies connected with state-craft, but in his ardor for natural history and chemistry and his great taste for the fine arts, particularly painting and music. He was the reputed author of several anonymously published musical compositions of no mean merit, and of at least one opera; a man of fine mind and fine tastes; and of the utmost personal grace of bearing. He was married to Queen Victoria on February 10, 1840, and passed his life in the encouragement and promotion of science and art, appearing as the patron of many useful associations and public undertakings. Appreciating the delicacy of his position, he never attempted to take any part in English politics, and he was beloved and admired by the whole nation. His death in 1861, at the early age of 42, was deeply mourned throughout the entire British Empire.

His portrait on the six-penny Canada represents him, of course, as a young man, of mild, gentle, intellectual features. With its companion stamp, the twelve pence, bearing one of the best portraits of the Queen ever presented on a postage stamp, it forms the only instance in postage stamp art where portraits of husband and wife appear side by side in the same series.

Going! Going! Gone!

The Bogert and Durbin Co., of Philadelphia held their 222nd Sale on May 20th; lots realizing a total of \$1250.50. About forty people were present, and 138 out-of-town collectors sent in bids by mail. The following are among the most interesting prices realized:

U. S., 1851, 5c used, fine	\$6.30
U. S., 1857, 1c blue, type 1, unused	9.00
U. S. 1857, 5c red brown, type 1, unused	24.10
U. S., 1860, 90c, unused	11.00
U. S., 1861, 1c on laid paper, used	7.00
U. S., 1867, 90c, used	5.00
U. S., 1869, 90c, used	9.30
U. S., 1870, 7c with grill, unused	4.10
U. S., 1870, 15c, with faint grill unused	7.00
U. S., State \$2, unused, fine	9.00
U. S., New York, 3c on blue glazed paper, used on original cover	5.00
Cyprus, 1880, 6d., unused	4.00
Norway; 1854, 4s, unused	8.10
Nova Scotia, 1851, 6d, dark green used	6.75
Porto Rico, 1890, 8m, unused	3.75
St. Vincent, 6d, No. 14, unused	10.60
San Marino, 1892, 1L, carmine and yellow, unused	2.50
Spain, 1852, 5r., unused	7.00
Straits Settlements, 1883, 2 on 12c blue	10.00
Virgin Islands, 1880, 2½d, unused	3.00

Among the prices recently realized at various London auctions we note the following:

Naples ½ tornese, blue	\$13.00
Philippines, 1854, 10c pale rose, a block of 5	77.50
Philippines 1854, 2r dull green- a block of 10	100.00
Lagos 1884, 5s blue mint	25.00
Turks Islands 1s lilac	35.00
Tasmania 1892, £1 green and yellow, mint	29.37
Brunswick 1852, 3sgr vermilion unused	11.00
Br. Columbia 1865, imperf 5s rose	67.50
Antioquia 1868, 5c green	23.75

P. M. Wolsieffer favors us with a catalogue of his 59th sale, to be held at the club-room of the Chicago Philatelic Society on the evening of June 10th. The sale contains many desirable stamps in U. S. Postage, Revenues and Match and Medicine; a considerable number of the "combination" and wholesale lots which form so popular a feature of many of the Wolsieffer sales.

Among the U. S. stamps, we notice particularly the 6c Proprietary, \$15 Mortgage, and \$20 Probate of Will.

The London Stamp Show.

The London Philatelic Exhibition for 1906 is, we learn, now an assured fact. It will be held, some time in June, 1906, at the Horticultural Hall at Westminster, London - a building stated to be admirably adapted to the purpose; and the Committee on Organization will publish the preliminary Prospectus of the Exhibition during the present month.

Mr. Herbert R. Oldfield, the famous champion of "limited specialism", has been chosen as General Secretary of the Exhibition: assuredly a most admirable selection for this important office.

Want! Want!! Want!!!

I am prepared to buy for spot cash unused o. g. finely Centered copies of U. S. Stamps from 1849 to 1890. I also want the Department stamps in the same condition. Parties having stamps in this condition can send them to me at their lowest cash price and if satisfactory I will remit by return mail otherwise I will return them registered.

Reference 2nd National Bank.

H. F. COLMAN,

725 11th St. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

All Good.

Uruguay 1897, 10c red	No. 123	\$0 05
" 1900, 20c blue	149	10
" 1901, 25c brown	156	12
" " 50c carmine	157	25
" " 1p green	158	40
" 1904, Set 4 var		05
Hayti 1898, 10c	50	03
" 1899, 5c	66	03

All fine used copies anything not satisfactory can be returned money refunded. Stamps on approval against references. Postage extra on order under 50c

MECCA STAMP CO.,

105 S. 15th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Do you collect U. S. cut sq. envelopes? If so I would like to quote you prices on your wants.

CHAS. H. Stone, 38 Sacramento Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Foreign POSTAL CARDS

Foreign postal cards form a very interesting auxiliary to a postage stamp collection. We do not deal in them, but have an accumulation that we will sell *very cheap*.

50 different foreign postal cards, many of them unused, some quite rare, cataloguing 10, 15 and 25c each, will be sent post-free for **50c**

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUB CO. St. Louis, Mo.

Scotts 895a 10c Special Delivery.

pale ultramarine, My price \$7.50
A distinct variety, as rare as the 2c Pan American invert. . .

CHAS. H. STONE,

38 Sacramento St., - - Cambridge, Mass.

This Coupon is worth **10c**

Send us the names and addresses of the stamp collectors you know, with 10 cents and this coupon, and we will send you this paper for 20 weeks.

The Stamp-Lovers Weekly
Bethlehem, Pa.

THE READING TABLE.

What We Find in the Journals of the Hour.

The American Journal of Philately, New York.

Our friends, the publishers of the American Journal of Philately, do not do things by halves. We have two or three times bewailed in these columns the fact that we were unable to supplement our reviews of the leading English journals with a similar survey of the contents of the only American stamp monthly which ranks with them as an exponent of the higher phases of Philately—said inability being due to the very simple reason that no copies of the American Journal of Philately have for many months reached this sanctum. The publishers thereof have now, however, most handsomely made amends; for not only have they apprised us that we will hereafter receive a copy each month as published, but they have favored us with a complete file of the journal since January, 1904.

A whole year's issues of so excellent and ably conducted a journal as this form such an extended feast of reading as to require a good many evenings for full and proper digestion; and for some evenings past we have been having huge enjoyment over these numbers. In return for so goodly a treat what less can we do, therefore, than to give a brief synopsis of the principal features appearing in the New York magazine during the past year, as a preliminary toward more detailed attention to the contents of future numbers as they appear. We can of course, allude to these features in only a very brief and unsatisfactory way, falling far short of their true deserts; but we deem it better to allude to them than not at all.

Of the staple features of our contemporary—its Editorials, Notes, and Chronicle—we need only say that they retain, in the volume before us, all the excellence and value which has characterized them in past years. It is of the serial articles upon philatelic subjects printed in its pages within the past year that we must more particularly speak. Of those, none exceed in interest Mr. C. A. Howe's splendid papers on "Stamp Designs." No one has ever, to our knowledge, written so interestingly and illuminatingly on the significance and symbolism of stamp designs. There is a story to every such design, if we will only ferret it out. Postage stamp art is many sided. The faces, the scenes, the figures and the devices delineated on the stamps are capable, when properly studied, of affording us wide insight into the history of many lands and into the life, customs and traditions of many peoples. This branch of philatelic study has been much neglected. But in Mr. Howe's hands it has at last

come into its own. His point of view is of the broadest. He omits nothing that can in any way serve to explain the meaning of any part of a design which has meaning in it or that can illustrate the causes which led to its choice for postage stamp portrayal. His studies are by turns historical, geographical, biographical, ethnological, political. He treats with equal felicity the intricacies of a Chinese inscription, the habits of the ornithorynchus, or the personality of Makea Ariki erstwhile Queen of the Cook Islands. And all in a style which is so easy and readable that the average reader will scarcely realize how much the work must have cost in research along many different lines. The amount of information contained in these studies is, in fact, positively astonishing; and we consider the work the most valuable, in some ways, that has ever been done by an American philatelic writer. Many men have done good work in measuring perforations and arranging varieties of surcharge; but it has been left for Mr. Howe to place upon a broader basis the fascinating field open to us in the study of stamp designs. His papers should by all means be published in book form; and when they are, will form one of the most helpful, stimulating aids to stamp study that any philatelist could possibly possess.

Stamps

And their Varieties.

Next to Mr. Howe's papers, the feature which most impress us is Mr. Geo. L. Toppan's "Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties." In this series (which has, we believe, been running in the A. J. of P. for some two years past) Mr. Toppan is successfully performing a task for which he deserves the grateful thanks of all collectors who have gotten beyond the nursing bottle stage. This task is the monumental one of describing and illustrating, with the most explicit clearness, all stamp varieties of die and type which collectors are likely to have any trouble in identifying. The number of stamps which the catalogue lists in more or less minute variations from the normal type is very great; and comparatively few collectors are fully acquainted with the points of difference by which they may be recognised. Mr. Toppan succeeds in depicting and describing these differences so plainly that any ordinarily astute collector will have no difficulty in finding whether or not he possesses specimens bearing these varieties. In many cases the illustrations are double the natural size of the stamp, in order to bring out the details of difference with greater clearness. These papers occupy from eight to ten pages in each of the past year's numbers; and we trust they also will ultimately appear in book form.

Spring Specials.

	Cat. Price.
Luxemburg 1892-3 37½c	08 04
Ecuador 1896 1c - 1s 7 stamps	56 20
Honduras 1891 2p, 5p, 10p, No. 62, 63, 64, 3 large stamps.	75 25
Gold Coast No. 19 1p purple	15 08
Hayti 1896 Re Engraved 1c to 20c 6 stamps	36 15
U. S. A. Revenues 1st issue	Cat the two
2c Proprietary and 3c Proprietary	30 10
Satisfaction guaranteed. Postage extra.	

S. Valentine Saxby,

Box No. 22. Rockford, Ill.

During The Fair Period

We purchased some fine collections and choice lots of stamps.

To the class of collectors who appreciate really good stamps in fine condition, we can offer some inducements.

Our Specialty is the submission of choice stamps (cataloging from 50c to \$5.00) on approval to General Collectors who are advanced enough to need stamps of this class, and who are likely to be liberal buyers.

Just at present we are not prepared to submit lower-priced stamps, or to handle want lists. Our prices are right and made in accordance with value. Some stamps will not stand a big discount from catalogue, but the vast majority we sell from 33½ per cent to 75 per cent discount from catalogue. Our selections are priced net, each stamp on its own merits. References required as to responsibility. Prompt returns must be assured in all cases.

SAMPLE OFFERS.

The following stamps are offered for cash orders, all fine. They will be submitted to responsible parties on approval, but cash orders will have preference. Remittances promptly refunded for stamps sold out (*indicates unused stamps.)

Cat. No.	Names of Country.	Description.	Catalogue Price.	Fin.
34	U. S.	1851, 5c Imperforate	\$10 00	\$4 50
45	"	1857, 5c brick red	10 00	4 50
522	"	*Interior Dept 30c o. g.	1 25	00
14	Argentine	1861, 5c carmine, un-watermarked	3 00	1 50
32	Belgium	*1881, 5 francs red brn	5 00	3 50
14	Br. Bechuanaland	*1887, 4p, lilac	1 00	50
10	Br. Somaliland	*1902, 2 rupees brown and rose	1 00	50
44	Canada	1882-90, 6c red brown.	45	22
49	"	*1892-93, 8c slate	2 00	00
155	Ceylon	*1899 1r, 50c on 2r 50c gray	1 25	00
199	Colombia	(Cucuta) *1900, 1 ctco. blue green		
190a	"	(Cucuta) *1900, 2c black		
200-201	"	*1900, 5c and 10c pink and in pair		
201a	"	*1900, 20c yellow		
Above set of 5 stamps very rare (*)				
46	Fiji	1880 83, 1sh yellow brown	49 98	17 50
66	Gibraltar	*1886, 6p, violet	7 50	3 00
29	"	*1899, Nov. 5 pesetas steel blue	1 80	50

Special.—Any one sending an order of \$5.00 net or upwards from above list may have a \$1.00 Columbian or \$2.00 Omaha o. g. mint at face value by adding the same to remittance. With orders of \$10.00 net or upwards such these desirable stamps will be furnished at face value.

WE BUY Old collections containing rare and scarce stamps purchased for cash. We have plenty of money for the purchase of rarities and desirable stamps. Do not send stamps, but write if you have anything good for sale. We will reply promptly if interested. Business by mail, address.

Stamp Security Co.
4612 Bell Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

"SQUARE DEALING"

In Scarce U. S. Coins.

Silver Dollars dated 1798 or 1799, each \$2.45 or the two for \$4.75.	Gold Dollars small type \$2. large type \$1.00 or the two for \$3.75.	Half Dollars three diff. dated between 1805 and 1830, \$2.50
Gold \$3. Pieces in fine and uncirculated condition for \$4.30	Quarters dated prior to 1830 at 45c	Fractional Currency Set of 3c, 5c, 10c, 25c and 50c New condition for \$2.50
Half Eagles (\$5.00) 1802 over 01. very fine \$7.50 1803 over 02. " " 8.50 1806 about uncirculated 8.00	Large Cents. 20 different dates for \$1.00	Columbian HALF DOLLARS Brilliant condition at 70c

FREE, a 100 page coin book to every purchaser of one dollar or over.
Postage and Reg. fee extra. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

B. MAX. MEHL, NUMISMATIST.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Selections of coins sent on approval to responsible parties.

The Year's Special Articles.

As to the year's special articles, it is utterly impossible to here spare space to give each one separate mention. Jules Bouvez (we have always suspected that this French sounding name is simply the pseudonym of some American or English writer—possibly Mr. Nankivell) contributes several admirable studies, thorough and painstaking in the extreme. One of these (running through four numbers) is on the stamps of San Marino; and later on in the year we find him writing, first, on Corea, and, afterward on Portugese Indies. Mr. Wetherell contributes a study of the stamps of Holland and Dutch Indies, running through several numbers. Mr. Nankivell writes on the stamps of Sudan. And there is much other good matter, both original and translated from the French and German journals. All this, not to speak of Mr. Wetherell's always interesting Indian Letters and Mr. Nankivell's brilliant, incisive, witty English Letters. Verily, this is a volume to be greatly prized; and this journal one that goes far toward keeping up a decent balance of power between English and American philatelic letters.

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, London, England.

The April 25th issue of the P. J. of G. B. opens with the usual portrait and biographical sketch of some distinguished English philatelist; Mr. J. H. Abbott of Manchester being the celebrity this time chosen. Mr. Abbott's name is new to us; but we learn from the page before us that he is known as the "Father of the Man-

chester School" of Philatelists—a group of philatelists whose precepts have been primarily responsible, we are assured, in bringing about the present popularity in England of large blocks and entire sheets, and of which group Mr. Abbott is the leading spirit.

The Fiscal Exhibition lately held in England's metropolis is well reported; and then comes the month's editorial leader, devoted to the subject "Collecting for Pleasure" and taking as its text the dictum that the man who collects just for sheer enjoyment, without thought of monetary gain, gets the most pleasure out of Philately. Our contemporary agrees that this is so, but with some reservations. Mr. Poole continues his excellent articles on the Stamps of Siam. The designs prepared for the new Italian stamps are illustrated and described. The new edition of the Gibbon's Catalogue, Part I, is adequately reviewed. And there are various minor articles and items which we do not need to note. The main feature of the number is an exceedingly sensible paper by Mr. T. A. McIntyre on "The Fundamentals of Philately." Mr. McIntyre preaches such good, sound, common sense collecting doctrine in this paper that only lack of space prevents our reprinting it. As to analyzing its arguments, that is equally impracticable because the essay is one of those whose value lies as much in its manner as its matter. Mr. McIntyre sings the joys of collecting for pure, out-and-out enjoyment of collecting without reference to the philatelic fashions of the hour or without any thought of whether this or that is or is not "a good investment." And he makes out for this kind of collecting so good a case that it would much promote the spread of healthy, wholesome Philately if his essay could be printed in

Cat. No.		Cat. Price	My Price.
*1	Cyprus '80, 1/2p rose	\$2 50	\$1 25
2	1p red	85	40
*3	2 1/2p claret	8	4
*7	30 paras on 1p red	5 00	3 20
8	'81, 1/2p on 1p red	75	40
11	1/2p green	35	18
*12	1p rose	2 00	1 00
12	1p rose	50	20
13	2p ultramarine	50	20
16	'82, 1/2p green	2 50	1 00
17	30pa on 1pia rose	1 00	40
18	'82-'84, 1/2p green, die B.	3	2
*19	1/2p green	50	30
21	1p rose, die B.	12	5
21a	1p rose, die A.	12	6
22	2p blue, die B.	8	3
24	6p olive gray, die A.	75	45
24a	6p olive gray, die B.	1	25
25	12p br. orange die A.	1	50
*25a	12p br. or. die B.	3 50	1 50
1	Diego Suarez '90, 15c on 1c blue	1 00	60
2	15c on 5c green	1 00	60
4	15c on 20c red, gr	1 00	60
5	15c on 25c rose	50	30
6	1c black	75	50
7	5c black	80	40
8	15c black	35	25
9	25c black	50	35
10	'91, 5c black	1 50	1 00
11	'92, 5c on 10c lavender	1 50	1 00
12	5c on 20c red grn	1 50	1 00
*25	1c blue	5	3
*26	2c brown buff	5	3
*27	4c claret lavender	6	3
*38	'94, 1c blue	2	1
1	Fernando Po. '68, 20c brown	10 00	4 50
*2	'79, 5c green	2 50	1 50
*5	'82, 1c green	50	30
*6	2c pink	2 00	1 25
*7	5c gray blue	60	40
*8	'84-'87, 50c on 2c rose	1 25	75
10	'89, 10c dark brown	1 25	75
11	'94-'95 10c brown violet	1 00	60
13	'95-'96, 1/2c slate	1 75	1 00
21	5c on 10c br violet	1 75	1 00
*22	5c on 10c rose blue surcharge	2 00	1 25
23	10c rose blue sur.	1 25	75
*31	'97-'99, 5c on 6c dk viol	1 00	65
32	Fiji '74, 2p on 6c green	12 50	4 00
34	Fiji '76, 2p on 3p green	2 50	1 00
36	'78, 1p ultramarine	60	28
38	4p on 3p lilac	1 00	45
44	'80, 6p rose	85	40
*48	'91, 2 1/2p on 2p green	1 75	1 00
50	4p violet	50	25
810	France China '94, 5fr red purple lavender	1 00	1 00
1213	Egypt '99-'00, 1fr bronze green straw	30	30
1214	2fr brown, azure	60	60
1215	2fr red lilac, lavender	1 60	1 60
2	Finland '56, 10k rose	2 00	1 00
4	'63, 5k blue, bluish	1 00	45
6	'66-'67, 5p red brn lilac	35	18
7	8p green	45	20
11	1m yellow brown	4 50	3 00
12	5p red br. lilac	85	18
13	10p buff	50	25
16	'75, 32p lake	3 50	1 50
211	'80-'81, 5k blue	2 50	1 00
1	Ger. E. Africa '98, 2pes on 3pf br	1 25	75
2	3pes on 5pf gr	1 25	75
3	5pes on 10pf car	35	22
4	10pes on 20pf ultra	25	15
5	25pes on 50pf red br	35	22
507	Ger. Levant '84, 1p on 20pf ultra	1 50	70
3	Gold Coast '75, 6p orange	6 00	2 75
*4	'79, 1/2p bistre	1 00	45
5	1p blue	65	30
*6	2p green	4 00	1 00
7	4p red violet	60	25
*40	Gt. Britain '62, 9p bistre	4 50	2 00
*40	'67-'69, 3p rose	1 75	85
*53	10p red brown	5 00	2 00
*63	'72-'74, 6p gray	1 50	70
*65	1sh pale green	2 50	1 00
*84	'81, 4p drab	1 25	65
86	6p gray	40	20
*84	'88, 3p violet & car.	1 00	50
95	6p violet & car.	30	17
*99	'83-'84 1 1/2p lilac	70	35
*100	2p lilac	1 75	85
*101	2 1/2p lilac	45	20
*102	3p lilac	90	40
*103	4p green	2 00	95
*107	1sh green	2 50	90
32	Guadeloupe '92, 15c blue	10	3
271	Liberia '94, 24c olive green, yel	40	30
272	32c greenish blue	50	35
273	\$1.00 blue & black	2 50	2 50
274	\$2.00 brown, yellow	2 00	2 00
275	\$5.00 carmine & black	3 75	3 75
15	Natal '67, 1p car. red	1 00	45
16	6p violet	30	15
17	1sh green	1 00	45
18	'69, 1p rose red	5 00	2 00
*19	Nevis '79, 1p violet	3 00	1 40
*22	'82-'83 1p violet	4 50	2 00
23	2 1/2p red brown	4 50	1 75
24	4p blue	4 00	1 50
104	Luxemburg '75, 10c lilac	2 50	1 10
107	25c blue	1 75	80
88	Spain '67, 2c deep yel brown	1 25	65
*96	25m de e blue & rose	1 25	60
*98	'68-'69, 25m de e blue	65	25

E. T. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.

pamphlet form, and a copy of it placed in the hands of every philatelist on this globe. Perhaps we can best indicate the trend of the article by giving Mr. McIntyre's summing up in his own words, as follows:

"Summarising, I consider the aim of a collector should be to amuse himself. That any desire to make monetary profit tends to kill his enjoyment. That a man should collect exactly what he fancies. That we should know the obvious features and elementary facts about our stamps, and that we should know something about the stamps of all countries and everything about those of at least one. And that we should ignore the financial and appreciate the philatelic value of any stamp display."

An Advanced Collectors Confession.

"It is sometimes disquieting to be made aware of one's genuine ignorance regarding one's stamps. Recently I was privileged to have a two hours' stamp talk with a school boy of fourteen years of age with a general collection of 1601 varieties. He showed me his album and talked a good deal I cleared up some of his mysteries for him, but when he asked me if I did not think the motto on a certain of the recent issues of Liberia a noble one, I had to confess that though I had the stamps I did not know there was a motto on them. He knew the names of the gentlemen depicted on the Paraguay 1892 issue, to say nothing of the ancient and modern U. S. A.'s. He gave me cause for reflection. I realised that in my haste to acquire specimens and to distinguish dies, I had failed to get to know my stamps as he knew his. This has led me to the conclusion that it is essential to true philately to appreciate one's specimens sufficiently to know their most obvious features and the more elementary facts about them."—T. A. McIntyre, in P. J. of G. B.

A Cuban Stamp Journal.

Cuba has for some time boasted a stamp society, the Union Filatelica Cubana of Havana; and it now gives further evidence of philatelic liveliness by fathering a new stamp journal, called "Cuba Filatelico," and published by the above named society.

The Mekeel Co., Leaves The Field.

The current number of Mekeel's Stamp Collector announces that the C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Co. have decided to liquidate and retire from business. Mr. Mekeel himself is to devote his time largely to other interests, outside of stamps, though he is, it is stated, to continue in the stamp business along some special lines—principally as an expert and valuer. Mekeel's Stamp Collector is to be continued at present as a monthly, but a return to the weekly form is promised next Fall. Mr. Mekeel is shortly to leave for Europe, to return about next October.

The final dissolution of the Mekeel Co. removes from the field one of the most energetic and picturesque factors in the American stamp trade. Ever since its organization in 1889, the Mekeel Co. has kept itself decidedly in the limelight; and it is safe to say that its name is known to everyone, from schoolboy to millionaire, who has had anything to do with stamps within the last fifteen years. The Mekeel Co. were undoubtedly the most lavish and aggressive advertisers ever known to American stampdom, and their famous full page ads in the Youth's Companion and Golden Days (costing \$5000 for one insertion) some dozen or more years ago was the most expensive advertising ever done by any American stamp house. In its palmy days the Company published the Philatelic Journal of America, Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, a Spanish stamp paper called "La Revista Filatelica," and even for one year a daily journal named "The Daily Stamp Item." It published albums, catalogues and philatelic works galore, did an immense business in stamps themselves, and at one time, we believe, had in its employ considerably more than one hundred people.

For the past six or seven years the business has been conducted on a good deal smaller scale; and its only publication has been Mekeel's Stamp Collector, founded something over three years ago and edited jointly up to last Fall by Mr. Mekeel and the present editor of the Stamp Lovers Weekly.

We sincerely trust that Mr. Mekeel, in whatever new fields outside the domain of Philately he may be about to invade, will meet with the success which his ability and acumen as a business man would seem to render practically certain.

Adlets

Small advertisements will be inserted in this column at the rate of 7 cents a line.

They will be set up without display.

A line will average seven words

Cash to accompany copy.

Printing for Stamp Dealers

Merit Press, Bethlehem, Pa.

Approval Sheets, large ass't. Br. Col. Hawaii etc. at 50¢ below catalog. Reference required. Carl Young, 806 N. Fulton Ave Baltimore Md

Free 10 diff. unused foreign stamps to approval applicants. Elmer Smith, Pontoosuc, Ill

Wanted: The present address of Chas. Roberts formerly of 231 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C. Address: Roberts, co Stamp Lovers Weekly.

100 different stamps and 100 hinges 7c Guatemala, 1902, 1c to 10c unused 10c W. W. DAYTON, Nashotah, Wis.

Precancelled stamps wanted for cash or exchange. Frank McChesney, Elkton, Md.

A Heart to Heart Talk.

We claim that we can save you money if you will buy our dime sets instead of spending your money for approval sheets. Many of these sets cat. 30 to 60c. Very few under 30c and those contain stamps that you don't see on 50¢ approvals. We offer new sets every week and guarantee good clean stamps. 6 var. Am. Rapid Tel; 50 var. U. S.; 6 var China 1898; 12 var. Chile; 13 Japan 1888 including 1 Yen; 10 Peru. Postage 2 cents. Yale Stamp Co., Dept. M. Ann Arbor, Mich.

20 stamps cat. \$1.00 only 20c. H. C. Meyers, 124 Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa.

1898 \$1 & \$2 gray uncut both for 1c 1 issue \$2 Conveyance fine 1c small I. R. o. g. for R. VAN BENSCHOTEN, Hudson, N. Y.

*Niagara 1869, 5c blk cat value 75¢ App. 50¢. Iowa Stamp Co., Clearfield, Iowa.

Stamp cat. 6c free to approval applicants. Ref. required. Basil Perry, Cool Spring, Md.

Less than ¼ catalogue Venezuela 1896 Map set unused catalogues 42c My price 10c. CHAS. H. STONE, 38 Sacramento Street, Cambridge, Mass.

The Stamp-Lovers Album.

Its size 6 x 9¼. It will hold 1152 stamps. The paper is white and of good quality. It is the neatest low-priced Album ever offered to collectors.

Price 10 cents Postage 2 cents.

The Stamp-Lovers Weekly,

BETHLEHEM, PA.

For the enclosed.....cents, send THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY for.....to

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NO.....Street

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50 cents
a year.

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a copy.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

— and —
Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

VOL. II.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, JUNE 10, 1905.

No. 13.

United States Revenues. 2nd ISSUE.

	cat. price	50	75	50	30
1c blue & black					
3c "				35	15
4c "				60	25
6c "			2 00		90
15c "				50	20
20c "				30	12
40c "				60	25
60c "				75	30
\$1.30 "			5 00		2 00
\$2.00 "				60	25
\$3.50 "			5 00		2 00

All in good condition.

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,

722 Chestnut St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SPECIAL.

HONDURAS, 1898.

1c brown, laid paper, used, 35 net

2c deep rose, laid paper, used, 50 net

6c lilac, laid paper, used, 25 net

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

18 EAST 23rd ST.,

New York, N. Y.

P JUNE 24th. **M**

you will have another chance to select at your own price a fine lot of stamps both retail and wholesale.

This is the date set for the Auction Sale of the Amos G. Cartwright, Chicago Ill. property to be sold without reserve at the Club Room of the

Chicago Philatelic Society where all my sales are held. The catalogue is mailed free to all auction buyers and new applicants. If you want to see how stamps are sold at auction send for this catalogue and submit a few trial bids. It is an attractive and popular method of buying stamps. Try it. Next sale will be the Stebbins collection.

P. M. Wolsieffer,

Stamp Auction Specialist.

P 401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago. **M**

A HISTORY

—OF THE—

AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

BY OLIVER CRINKLE

Chapter I

How It Came To Be Born.

The American Philatelic Association does not lack much of being twenty years old. And twenty years, in Philately, takes us back quite into the middle ages, as it were. I do not suppose that very many of you who read this have been in Philately long enough to have any personal recollection of the state of philatelic affairs twenty years ago. And it does not seem to me that it will be wholly profitless to hark back to that time and tell the story, from the very beginning, of the only national association of stamp collectors in the United States that has ever proven solidly and permanently successful.

There is a good deal of romance and human interest in this story—as we shall see in due time. And it is, besides, a record which rightly studied, cannot but make we American collectors feel fresh pride in our national body. It is a common error of the un-informed to question the usefulness and value of the Association. Its visible benefits are weighed in the petty scale of personal profit; and a

great many collectors "do not see what they are going to get out of it." But the real determinant of the usefulness of such an institution is not its value to individuals, but its value to the broad general interests of the pursuit it represents. And it shall be the purpose of this history to make it clear wherein the American Philatelic Association has been of value, not so particularly to its own members, as to American Philately at large; and to emphasize how important a part it has played in the philatelic progress of America during the past two decades. I think the story will prove interesting, too,—else I assuredly should not endeavor to relate it—and to the very first chapter of that story let us now turn our attention.

The American Philatelic Association came into existence, to be exact to a day, on September 14, 1886—on which date months of agitation for a national society culminated in a meeting being held in New York for the formal organization of such a body. The movement had been launched early in the

year—by whom is not quite certain. They will tell you in Chicago that Schuyler B. Bradt set the ball rolling in an article in the Philatelic Journal of America proposing such a society and making so strong a plea for its feasibility that the local stamp societies in New York, Chicago and St. Louis forthwith appointed committees to look into the matter and canvas the situation. They will tell you in New York that Theodore F. Cuno was the father of the Association—that he it was who first proposed the project, at meetings of the New York society, and secured the appointment of a committee from that organization, with himself at its head, which secured the co-operation of Western collectors and brought the Association into being. There is some justice in both these claims. Mr. Bradt did supply the suggestion; Mr. Cuno did take the first step toward actual organization. To which of the two belongs the greater share of honor I shall not take it upon myself to try to decide. Neither of them founded the Association, in a literal sense. There had been intermittent talk of such a body for some years previous. The time was ripe for its formation. These two simply gave definite life to what had hitherto been a mere vague idea—the inspiration for which came from abroad. Germany had set the example, in the formation of a great national association, the outgrowth of the strong stamp society of Dresden.

(Continued on page 3.)

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the

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and the

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Louis G. Quackenbush,

MANAGING EDITOR.

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From The Editor's Point Of View.

Patience Has Its Limits.

We do not often become so thoroughly incensed at any class of stamps as to advise that they be utterly excluded from collectors' albums. But if there was ever a time for righteous wrath against any unnecessary and iniquitous issue it is certainly now, in view of Spain's recent remarkable performance with respect to the stamps of its six insignificant colonial possessions. Elobey Annoban, Corisco, Fernando Po, Rio de Oro and Spanish Guinea have each been favored with new sets, whose sole and only difference from those in use last year lies in the substitution of the date "1905" for "1904." There are seventeen stamps in each of the six sets, running in face value from one centavo to ten pesos, and the whole

six foot up, therefore, 102 new varieties for the new issue collector to obtain. We advise him not to try to obtain them; but to absolutely ignore their existence. The purpose of the issue is so palpable—the whole affair is such an open, bare-faced bit of philatelic highway robbery—that we do not see how any philatelist of common sense can bring himself to swallow the wry dose. Other countries have made up some pretty bitter draughts for us; but none of them ever succeeded, to our thinking, in compounding any quite so nauseous as this Spanish one. Seebecks were bad enough, heaven knows, in principle and in practice; but Mr. Seebeck had at least the decency to provide entirely new designs for his yearly changes of issue. Colombia has played the game pretty low down, but even she keeps changing her designs. France and Germany deserve no little philatelic opprobrium for their modern colonial issues; but even they have not stooped so low as to provide yearly changes of issue by a mere change of date. This Spanish performance is about the smallest, most disreputable piece of business that any postal department has ever perpetrated; and the collector who encourages the continuance of such outrages by buying even a single specimen of these 1905 Spanish Colonials is surely a very short-sighted individual.

The Burden of Generalism.

General collecting has particular cause to quarrel with such issues as this. For one of the strongest of modern arguments in favor of specialism is that the latter in choosing its field of labor is not obliged to include countries notoriously addicted to "made for collectors" issues. There is no knowing how many thousands of generalists have been converted to specialism through this one consideration alone. The number must certainly be very large. And we cannot but regard this as added reason why the philatelic press of the world ought to prosecute a vigorous campaign of education looking toward the blacklisting by generalists of a considerable number of issues that are now quite generally collected—since we believe that everything possible ought to be done to make generalism easier and more attractive, and to discourage the spread of specialism. The main drawback to general collecting at present is admittedly the vastness of the field—or, in other words, the great number of listed varieties. But now if this number can be reduced one half by the elimination of hosts of varieties that can be disregarded

without in any way narrowing a collection's scope of interest. How if one half the entries in the catalogue can be cut out of the reckoning by a little discrimination and study. Suppose the average general collector resolves to dispense with all those issues which the voice of philatelic opinion has condemned. Suppose he ignores these Spanish Colonials and the modern French and German Colonials and all the monstrosities that have emanated from Colombia in recent years and a dozen other classes of stamps that every well posted collector can readily call to mind. Suppose he refuses to listen to the siren song of the surcharge and rigidly taboos all surcharged stamps. Suppose he takes the same course in respect to all varieties of paper and perforation. Would not the result be that his field would be reduced to so far less frightening and formidable dimensions as to wholly do away with any thought of its abandonment in favor of specialism. If the stamp journals of the world will keep pounding away long enough and hard enough on such issues as these Spanish Colonials and their brethren in iniquity they can be made so unpopular that most general collectors will shun them as a matter of course. And that will be, at least, one step gained toward the compression of the general field to about one-half its present dimensions. A similar agitation against surcharges and paper and perforation varieties could accomplish even more good—but unfortunately philatelic editors are by no means a unit on the question of excluding these latter impedimenta from the ordinary general collection, and we cannot look for the carrying on of any general propaganda against them for the present at least. But it will come in time. And for the present it will be quite enough if the stamp press as a whole will exert itself to cry down such issues as this Spanish one, and render them despicable in the eyes of collectors.

The

Don Quixote Precedent.

Spain has also been distinguishing herself of late in the commemorative issue line—with a series of scant respectability, but which will probably have considerable popularity owing to its unique character. This much-heralded Cervantes Centenary issue, depicting various well known episodes from Cervantes' immortal romance of "Don Quixote," introduces an entirely new element into the field of stamp design. No personage taken from literature has ever before figured on a postage stamp; unless we consider the gods and goddesses on the stamps of Greece and Crete to come

under this head—which we can scarcely do, as these mythical Grecian heroes and heroines far antedate in tradition the Grecian literature itself. Nor has any author ever before been honored on postage stamps solely for his literary eminence. Franklin was an author, but it is as patriot and diplomatist that he is best remembered. And we can recall no one else in the postage stamp portrait gallery who was even incidentally a man of letters. So it is apparent that in its choice of design the Cervantes issue sets a new precedent.

Is this precedent likely to lead to further invasions of literature in search of suitable subjects for stamp portrayal? The idea, on the face of it, suggests some rather pleasure possibilities. Not that we would under any circumstances like to see literary centenaries celebrated by special fifteen-day issues. But for regular issues, meant for actual service in-season-and-out, we should not be at all averse to the occasional utilization of subjects suggested by the literature of the issuing nation. The fine arts of painting and sculpture already play no small part in postage stamp art. And there seems no reason why their sister art of literature should not make a substantial contribution to the glory and diversity of stamp designs. If statesmen would but look at the matter in a truly enlightened way. We can conceive of no more appropriate and dignified design for an English stamp, for example, than the bust of Shakespeare—whose name is better known the world around than that of any King of England who ever lived. Germany might with the highest appropriateness place on her stamps the figures of the two great poets, Goethe and Schiller, who did more to bring about German unity than all the statesmen of their time. Republican France might with equal justice do similar homage to that heroic champion of popular rights, Victor Hugo. And we on this side of the sea might make our postage stamps pay a graceful tribute to Emerson and Longfellow and Lowell.

Of course, the mode of use in all cases would be to present the face of the author himself. There are not many of the fictitious figures of literature that would bear postage stamp representation without incongruity. Fancy Hamlet on a postage stamp—or Othello—or Falstaff! William Tell might stand the test; indeed, the episode of Tell and the apple once, we believe, narrowly escaped appearing on one of the stamps of Switzerland. But there are not many heroes of romance that have become such beloved national figures as William Tell. And

we opine that whatever recognition literature may in future receive from stamp designers will be confined to depicting the features of the authors themselves, not those of the heroes they created. Don Quixote is exceedingly likely to be, in our albums, "a class by himself" for a long time to come.

The American Philatelic Association.

(Continued from page 1.)

On all hands philatelists were asking themselves why America should not do likewise. Stamp collecting had been gaining ground rapidly on this side of the Atlantic for some years previous. Where in 1880 there had been but two stamp journals of any pretensions in the country there were in 1886 nearly a dozen possessing very respectable merit. The number of dealers and collectors was twice as great as five years previous. Local stamp societies were in flourishing operation in almost all the large cities. New York had had its National Philatelic Society for some years; the Chicago Philatelic Society had lately sprung up, to replace the defunct Chicago Stamp Collectors' Union; Messrs. Tiffany and Mekeel had gotten the St. Louis Philatelic Society in motion; the Philadelphia Philatelic Society, a year or so old, was strong and prosperous; and a dozen smaller cities maintained exceedingly live and enthusiastic societies.

Why could not all these local bodies be combined into one large general one, after the German plan; or why, if this proved impracticable, should not a national organization be formed, independently of the local bodies? These were the questions which many thinking philatelists were asking themselves; and hardly had Mr. Bradt's article appeared and Mr. Cuno risen to address the New York society upon the subject, before the stamp papers of the time began to teem with letters of discussion anent the project, sent in from all parts of the country.

The New York society appointed a Committee of National Organization with Mr. Cuno as chairman, to confer with any committees that might be appointed by other bodies—the conferees to arrange the details of organization and decide on the form the new body should assume and the functions it should undertake. The Chicago Society at once followed suit, Mr. Bradt being appointed chairman of its committee. St. Louis named a committee, headed by Mr. C. H. Mekeel. Philadelphia's committee chairman was Mr. George Henderson. A general committee of organization was then agreed on, to consist of these four chairmen, and Mr. W. G. Whilden, Jr., representing Boston. It was apparent that a larger committee than this would be cumbersome; and that the matter was

of a sort that could best be handled by a few men. Hence the original structure of the Association was the work of the five men named above.

The task they faced was one of no little difficulty and delicacy. The views of collectors as to the constitution, character and purposes with which the new body should be invested were varied, conflicting and exceedingly confusing. The Committee was showered with advice from all sides. Able authorities advanced the most diametrically opposite conclusions on various proposed policies. The East differed in opinion from the West; dealers did not coincide with collectors on all points; dozens of men had each his own pet point to propose, which others combated as preposterous; a din of discussion assailed from all quarters the ears of the preliminary pilots of the enterprise. In one way and another, the Committee met these difficulties, conciliating and harmonizing opposing opinions as best they could; and at length felt themselves in a position to call a meeting or convention of organization, to be held in New York City on the 14th of September. For the purpose of effecting an organization, all collectors who had indicated their intention of joining the new body were invited to be present at the meeting, in person or by proxy. Ballots were sent out to each of these prospective members so that the officers could be elected by a mail vote, rather than by any particular clique personally present at the convention. Each such prospective member was also furnished with a blank power of attorney, whereby, if unable to be personally present, he could delegate to some one who did attend, the power to vote for him on questions coming before the convention. This was the beginning of the proxy system which has always been in effect at Association conventions.

The meeting assembled on the day named, in a room at 64 East 4th Street, New York. Not many collectors outside New York attended; but the General Committee on Organization was there (with the exception of Mr. Whilden), and so were the ballots and proxies. Mr. Cuno, as chairman of the Committee, presided. The first session, (called to order at 2 p.m.) was devoted to ascertaining the results of the mail vote. Before counting these, the Committee agreed not to go behind the face of the returns. In other words, it was decided that the officers elected by the mail vote were not to be considered as temporary officials, to be replaced after organization by others if the convention so willed, but were permanent and should serve until the next convention. It was further agreed, however, that if less than one hundred votes were cast for any office, that office would not be considered filled.

These preliminaries settled, the Committee proceeded to count the ballots, with the following result:

President.—John K. Tiffany, 127;

L. W. Durbin, 43; R. R. Bogert, 35. Vice-President.—R. R. Bogert, 105; E. P. Sterling, 20; T. F. Cuno, 10. Secretary.—S. B. Bradt, 137; T. F. Cuno, 47; C. H. Mekeel, 10.

Treasurer.—L. W. Durbin, 100; W. G. Whilden, 48; R. R. Bogert, 25.

International Secretary.—Jos. Rechart, 58.

Superintendent Exchange.—W. H. Mitchell, 101; W. G. Whilden, 7; W. A. Warner, 13.

Counterfeit Detector.—J. M. Chute, 71; R. R. Bogert, 24.

Librarian.—J. K. Tiffany, 53; J. M. Hubbard, 21; R. R. Shuman, 14.

Official Editor.—J. M. Shute, 46; T. F. Cuno, 34; Abbott, 17.

According to the ruling agreed upon, the vote upon the offices of International Secretary, Counterfeit Detector, Librarian and Official Editor was considered void; leaving the following as the staff of officers for the Association's first year:

John K. Tiffany, President; R. R. Bogert, Vice-President; S. B. Bradt, Secretary; L. W. Durbin, Treasurer; W. H. Mitchell, Exchange Superintendent.

And this result having been ascertained, the Committee then adjourned for dinner.

(To be continued.)

The Mythical Republic of Counani.

Certain issues of stamps, purporting to be in use in an alleged Republic of Counani (stated to be located on the border of Brazil and the Guianas) have been brought to the attention of collectors from time to time within the past few years. Cataloguers, with commendable caution, have declined to list them in the absence of definite information as to the mysterious republic (unknown alike to geographers and foreign offices) and its authority to issue stamps. It has been surmised all along that the stamps are a bogus issue for a bogus state; and this is now practically proven by some direct information which the Monthly Journal has been able to obtain and sums up in its current issue in the following words:

"We have recently had an opportunity of conversing with a gentleman who has spent a considerable portion of his life in Brazil, and is now at home for a few months after an unbroken sojourn of six months in that country. The firm to which he belongs does business both at Para and at Manaos, and as the latter place is on the north side of the river Amazon and actually within the territory claimed by the Republic of Counani, we thought he might know something about that state. In answer to our inquiries, he told us that he thought he had seen the name Counani mentioned in the newspapers, and on our showing him what claimed to be an 'Official Map of the Free State of Counani,' indicating the whole of the northern bank of the Amazon, up to and

considerably beyond Manaos, as included in that Republic, he assured us that nothing of the kind was the case. He was able to tell us, from his own personal knowledge, that all the towns on the northern bank of the Amazon (as well as on the southern) are Brazilian and, naturally, Brazilian stamps are used there. The territory between the Amazon and British, Dutch and French Guiana, is very thinly populated—in fact, there are hardly any settlements except along the numerous rivers, most of which are tributaries of the Amazon. Our informant had been up some of these rivers in the course of business, and was able to say that the places upon them were undoubtedly Brazilian; in fact, we gather that all the parts of this territory that are settled and occupied at all are in Brazilian hands."

In the face of this information, it is scarcely necessary to point out that the man who buys any of the "stamps of Counani" is investing his money in the issues of a mythical nation.

Answers to Inquirers.

L. S. Richardson.—The "Paid in Money Postal Permit" mark, as shown on the mailing card you submit, is a recent postal innovation designed to serve the same purpose as the pre-cancelled stamp, at less cost to the Department. Third and Fourth-class postal matter mailed in large quantities can, under this new ruling, be exempted from the necessity of bearing stamps, upon issuance of a permit from the postmaster. Notice of this permit (in practically the same form of wording in all cases as that on your specimen) is then printed on the upper right hand corner of each piece of matter to be mailed under the permit, and the requisite postage for the entire lot paid to the Postoffice receiving it. It is only possible to apply this system to large consignments of postal matter at one time; and it is used principally in sending out catalogues or advertising matter in large lots. The object is to save the cost of stamps; but the utility of the system is very doubtful.

Fred Vogt.—In our previous answer, we mistook the purport of your question. All armies in the field provide special means for the transmission of soldiers' letters and the U. S. stamps with Cuban postmark, but no surcharge, were undoubtedly used during the American occupation of Cuba before there had been time to supply the post offices with the regular U. S. stamps surcharged for Cuban use. The stamps should of course be retained on the original covers, to prove their status.

The watermarked letters "A. N. A." on the 1903 Roumanian stamp that you possess is, as you surmise, a paper maker's mark.

Philately seems to be flourishing in South Africa. The attendance at the meetings of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society would do credit to any American or European body.

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The Philatelic School Room.

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(Continued from No. 12 page 4.)

Nova Scotia And New Brunswick.

Not only did the province of Canada come into the postage stamp field in 1851, but its sister provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia date their use of stamps from the same year. These two provinces, as was remarked in the last previous of these talks, had never been politically connected with Canada, and their government was as separate from that of Canada as from that of India. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were originally one under the name of Acadia—a name familiar to most of us on account of its connection with Longfellow's "Evangeline"—and the history of this part of our continent for the first two centuries after its settlement presents little else than a long struggle between France and England for its possession. Acadia is supposed to have been visited and discovered by the Cabots in 1497. Its first colonists were a little band of Frenchmen, who established themselves there in 1604, but who were driven out a little later by settlers from Virginia. In 1621, Sir William Alexander obtained from James I of England a grant of the whole peninsula, under the name Nova Scotia (or New Scotland); and Sir William made a futile attempt to plant colonies there. The French also tried again at about this time and were more successful, having gained a considerable foothold there when in 1654 Cromwell sent out a force and reconquered the country for England. By the Treaty of Breda in 1667, France got it back again; but in 1713, in a fresh adjustment of European interests, it was handed over to England; in whose care it has ever since remained. In 1784 the English cut the colony in two, forming from it the two present provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

One Design

Did Duty for Both.

The close administrative relationship between the two colonies is indicated by the fact that in these 1851 issues practically the same design did duty for both—though Nova Scotia had, in addition, an entirely separate design on one of the values of its set. And there are few stamps of this period that are more piquantly old-fashioned in design and general style than these quaint, strange shaped labels. They bear a very different mien from the first stamps of Canada. The latter were made in New York by the then famous engraving house of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson. But the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick stamps were manufactured in

England (by Perkins, Bacon & Co., the same house that had produced the first stamps of Great Britain) and they have a British flavor of style that would be unmistakable even if history had not preserved the name of their makers. The general idea of the designs is odd in the extreme. All save the 1c. of Nova Scotia present the appearance of a square balanced upon one of its corners; the design preserving its perpendicular only when the stamp is so placed. In the very center is a representation of the British Crown—emblematic of the allegiance of the colony to Great Britain. Four eight-pointed stars surround this crown at a little distance, each containing the representation of a flower. In the top star is the rose of England; in the right-hand one, the thistle of Scotland; and in the one to the left, the shamrock of Ireland. In the lower star, in the New Brunswick stamps, the rose is again repeated; but in the Nova Scotia stamps this is replaced by another flower, whose identity I have been unable to determine. Of the inscriptions surrounding the stamps nothing need be said, save that they are in a short, fat style of lettering not found on many other stamps, and that many of the letters are not remarkably symmetrical. The design as a whole is a wondrously fascinating one and few of the stamps of half a century since are anything like as interesting in appearance. It is unfortunate from the young collector's standpoint that these stamps are so scarce. The three-penny stamp, however (the one that was most used and is consequently most common) is not so costly in either set as to prevent your having at least one representative of each of these interesting first issues.

The one-penny of Nova Scotia, as was previously remarked, is of a different type from the balance of the set. It bears a portrait of the Queen, the remainder of the design being about the same as the others of the set, though there is no sign of the flowers in the portions of the eight-pointed stars which the frame of the portrait has not cut off.

The U. S. Stamps Of 1851.

While its neighbors were thus busy in getting out postage stamps of their own, the United States was making some changes in both its postage stamps and its postal arrangements. The rate of postage for a letter of ordinary weight had been fixed in 1847 at five cents, and no stamp of lower denomination was therefore needed. In 1851, however, rates of postage were re-adjusted, the regu-

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"	1901, 25c brown	156	12
"	" 50c carmine	157	25
"	" 1p green	158	40
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lar letter rate being reduced from five to three cents, and it being further provided that local drop letters could be sent for only one cent postage. For the prepayment of these new rates, a one and three-cent stamp were of course necessary; and in providing these the authorities thought it best to also provide the five and ten-cent stamps with new designs, and to add to the repertoire some higher values, to be used, in place of the several lower ones otherwise necessary on letters destined for conveyance to foreign countries. The 1851-56 set was the result, and though some of the higher values did not appear until the latter year, it may be as well to treat them all together here.

The head of Washington, in one form or another, very nearly monopolizes this 1851 set. The features of the Father of His Country are on five of the eight values, presenting four separate and distinct portraits—the one on the ten-cent stamp being alone repeated, as it also appears on the twelve-cent. Of the four, this particular portrait is undoubtedly the most satisfactory, in that it is a reproduction of a painting which is believed to be the most lifelike likeness of Washington that has come down to us—namely, the famous portrait of Washington painted by Gilbert Stuart. Various other portraits and busts of Washington have from time to time been shown on United States stamps, but none have been so well liked by the public as this one, which, after long retirement, is again in use on the two-cent stamp of the current issue. The benign majestic face of this Gilbert Stuart painting

makes every stamp on which it appears a masterpiece of stamp portraiture. Apart from the patriotic associations which cause every American to view this portrait with veneration and affection, our albums do not probably contain a single other likeness which is so signally meritorious as a work of art. It is to be seen to best advantage on the twelve-cent 1851, in which the balance of the design frames it in a more felicitous way than in any other of the stamps on which it appears. This twelve-cent is undoubtedly in all ways one of the handsomest and finest ever issued by the United States. The ten-cent bearing the same portrait is only a shade less striking. Alone among the stamps of this issue it bears the thirteen stars typifying the original thirteen colonies. The twenty-four cent and ninety cent bear other portraits of Washington, in neither of which has the painter caught the expression as happily as in the Stuart stamp—though the twenty-four cent stamp as a whole is a beautiful piece of workmanship. The three-cent, the commonest of the series, is a dignified and handsome stamp, though scarcely as pleasing on the whole as its companions on which the face of the great soldier is turned toward us. The whole series of portraits is one which any collector possessing them may well cherish with the greatest pride. Of course, few can hope to own the 24c and 90c of this issue, which are only to be had unused, and, even at that, at very highest prices. But, fortunately, the issue of 1857-60 has exactly the same designs and colors, the only difference lying in the fact that this later issue marked the adoption of the process of perforation.

The head of Franklin figures twice in this 1851 issue; on the one-cent, of which all of you without doubt possess a copy, and on the thirty-cent, which is a rarity of the first water. Franklin was not as fine looking a man as Washington and the frames surrounding his profile on both these stamps are inferior in artistic effect to those in the Washington stamps of the series; so that on the whole Franklin does not show up well by comparison. The five cent, bearing the head of Jefferson, is far better and vies closely with the Washingtonian members of the set in artistic excellence and beauty. This five-cent gives us by far the best available stamp portrait of Jefferson, though the one on the Louisiana Purchase issue is also very excellent.

(To be continued.)

The Junior Philatelic Society of London, on May 6 celebrated the 65th anniversary of the introduction of the adhesive postage stamp. Their meeting on that date had for its principal feature a "Lantern Talk" by Mr. Melville on "The Story of the Postage Stamp, its inception and development."

Stanley Gibbons New Catalogue.

We have just received Part I of Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue for 1905—this Part being devoted exclusively to the stamps of the British Empire. Part II, listing the issues of the rest of the world, is expected to be ready, we believe, in a very short time and will probably be, of the two, the more interesting to American collectors. Nevertheless there are undoubtedly a sufficient number of American philatelists who are deeply interested in British Colonials to render it fitting that we should give some attention here to this first half of the great English catalogue.

The mechanical excellence of the work is much in advance of previous editions. A finer grade of paper has been adopted, and, in place of the reduced-size illustrations hitherto used, the pages are now adorned with cuts that are the exact size of the stamps they depict, bringing out details much more clearly and greatly enhancing the appearance of the work. The pages are slightly larger than those of the Scott Catalogue, making the book just a trifle too large to slip readily into the pocket—but doubtless the publishers in choosing between an increase in the page size and an increase in the number of pages, considered the former the lesser evil.

Of the character of the work as a catalogue little need be said. Its general plan differs from that of our American catalogue only in that the English work very naturally lists a great many minor varieties and a great many special classes of stamps in which English specialists would take an interest where the American generalist would not. The stamps of Great Britain, itself, in particular, are listed with exhaustive minuteness—far excelling any other catalogue in that respect—and the same is true of the stamps of those colonies most favored by British specialists, as, for instance, Transvaal, Orange River Colony and Ceylon. Shades are given great attention as are also minor varieties of surcharge—features which will appeal to the extreme specialist, but not so much to the general philatelic consumer. A most admirable feature of the work are the many explanatory notes attached to the lists of various issues—and particularly those which state by whom the issue was engraved and printed. How many of our readers know, for example, that the Connell stamp and its companions of the 1860 New Brunswick issue were engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co., while the preceding issue of 1851 was a Perkins, Bacon & Co. product. Such little points of information as this seem to us most interesting; and it is for such things as this, rather than for the exhaustive elaboration of its minor variety lists, that we value the Gibbons' Catalogue most.

Spring Specials.

	Cat. Price
Luxemburg 1892-3 37½c	08 04
Ecuador 1896 1c - 1s 7 stamps	56 20
Honduras 1891 2p, 5p, 10p,	75 25
No. 62, 63, 64, 3 large stamps	
Gold Coast No. 19 1p purple	15 08
Hayti 1896 Re Engraved 1c to 20c	
6 stamps	36 15
U. S. A. Revenues 1st issue	Cat. the two
2c Proprietary and 3c Proprietary	30 10

Satisfaction guaranteed. Postage extra.

S. Valentine Saxby,

Box No. 22. Rockford, Ill.

CASH ONLY

We are going to do a strictly cash business. Will give no credit to anyone. Therefore, having no accounts to collect, will be able to sell on the smallest margin of profit.

Our ironclad agreement with every buyer is: If you are dissatisfied with your purchase for any reason whatever return the stamps immediately and your money will be instantly refunded without question, quibble or controversy.

We have a list of stamps that it will pay you to send for.

Economy Stamp Co., Bethlehem, Pa.

As regards prices, they do not differ greatly in the main from those quoted in Scott's. If anything, they would perhaps average just a bit higher—so far as we can judge from the very cursory comparisons we have had time to make.

Weighing the work as a whole it is unquestionably a valuable addition to any philatelist's working library, and while for general use we much prefer the Scott catalogue (perhaps principally through a prejudice in favor of home products, as against imported ones) we can cordially commend the Gibbons' work to the attention of all philatelists who desire to supplement our American catalogue with a second work of reference covering some of the same lines in a somewhat different and much more elaborate way.

We must not omit to add that the work before us is the American edition, with the prices in dollars and cents, instead of in English money; and that it bears the imprint of the American branch of this famous London house.

A Rumor Regarding Corea.

Mekeel's Stamp Collector states that it has secured information, from a reliable source, that the stamps of Corea are to become obsolete, the postal service of that country being taken over by Japan. Our contemporary adds that, as there is no very great stock of remainders, Corean stamps are quite likely to increase in value.

Going! Going! Gone!

At the Scott Stamp and Coin Co's 162nd Auction Sale, held May 25 and 26 the following were among the most notable prices realized:

U. S., 1861: Premiere Gravure: 3c brown red: fine horizontal pair, o. g., \$50.00.

U. S., 1861, 3c rose, unperf., fine, block of four unused, \$10.25.

U. S., 1866, 3c scarlet, slightly stained, unused, \$25.00.

U. S., 1867, 3c imperf., horizontal pair, o. g., \$29.00.

U. S., Navy, 2c green error, unused, \$28.00.

U. S., Newspaper, 1875, \$60 violet, slightly off center, unused, \$21.00.

U. S., St. Louis, 1845, 5c greenish, type III, a few thin spots and cut close on left side, used, \$52.00.

U. S., St. Louis, 1845, 10c greenish, type III, slightly damaged, \$23.00.

U. S., Envelope, 1874, 7c on white, unused, \$11.00.

Afganistan, 1891, 20p. green, o. g., \$21.00.

Azores, 1882-85, 150r. blue, used, \$12.50.

British Central Africa, 1895, £10 black and vermilion, postally cancelled copy, \$22.75.

British Honduras, 1884-87, 6p. yellow, o. g., \$10.75.

Colombia, 1880, 1p. orange on bluish paper, unused, \$11.00.

Dominican Rep., 1865, 1r. straw, unused, \$13.00.

Guinea, 1879, 300r. brown, unused, \$11.00.

Hawaii, 1859-65, 2c black, used, \$12.00.

Patiala, 1891-96, 5p. violet and blue, o. g., \$12.00.

Tonga, 1896, ½p on 7½ p on 2p light blue "half penny" inverted, unused, \$20.50.

Uruguay, 1856, 60c deep blue, used, \$10.50.

Canada, 1852, wove paper, 6p., purple black, cut close, unused, \$21.00.

Canada, 1857, 7½p green, unused, \$23.50.

Ceylon, 1857, 1sh 9p. green, unused, \$10.75.

Hanover, 1859-61, 10 gr. green, unused, \$10.70.

New Brunswick, 1851, 1sh. bright red-violet, nice copy, used, \$31.00.

Oldenburg, 1852-55, 1-10th, yellow, o. g., \$51.00.

Oldenburg, 1858, 1-3 gr., green, unused, \$23.50.

Holstein, 1864, 1¼s, blue and gray, unused, \$11.50.

Tuscany, 1852, 60c, brown-red, used, \$32.00.

Nova Scotia, 1sh, dull violet, fine copy with wide margins, o. g., unused, \$215.00.

The remains of the famous F. W. Ayer collection (undoubtedly the largest and finest ever formed in America) are now in London, being sold piecemeal to British purchasers. Its dispersal has extended over a period of many years.

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.



H. N. Mudge, President.
 C. E. Severn, Vice President.
 Chas. F. Mann, Secretary, 394 Oak Street.

E. C. Dodd, Treas., 332 South Ashland Ave., La Grange, Ill.
 A. F. Boehm, Manager Circulating Sales and Exchange Department, 1201 Turner Avenue.

Dr. F. B. Merrill, Examiner of Sales Books, 100 State Street.
 F. N. Massoth, Manager Auction Sales, 1149 Marquette Building.

Dr. F. B. Merrill, Manager Open Exchange.
 A. F. Boehm, Librarian.
 Dr. F. B. Merrill, Counterfeit Detector.

The 443rd regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held in the Society's Club Room 151 Washington St., Thursday evening June 1, 1905.

Vice President Severn called the meeting to order with 19 members present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

The following bills were ordered paid.

Rent month of June	\$25 00
Gas	40
Total	\$25 40

Mr. Geo. G. Bergman, Mexico City, was elected to Passive membership No. 306.

The resignation of Mr. J. H. DuBose, Passive member No. 78 of Hugnot, Ga. was accepted.

The Treasurer reports as follows:

Cash on hand May 1, 1905	\$89 57
Cash received during May	44 50
Total	\$134 07
Disbursements	29 60
Cash on hand June 1, 1905	104 47

The picnic committee reported progress and were instructed to secure grounds in the vicinity of Chicago for a stag picnic to be held on the 5th Sunday in July.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Simon Strauss for donation of a framed picture of revenue stamps.

The entertainment committee announced that an informal auction would be held at the meeting of June 15, 1905.

The entertainment of the evening was the competitive exhibition for prizes donated by Mr. E. R. Aldrich.

The Judges of award, Messrs. Massoth, Baldwin and Johnson awarded the first prize to Mr. Chas. Schlickert and the second prize to H. N. Mudge.

The meeting than adjourned, next meeting June 15, 1905.

Chas. F. Mann, Sec'y.

Cat. No.		Cat. Price	My Price
3	Ceylon '57, 1p blue	\$1 00	\$0 40
4	2p green	75	30
7	6p brown	4 50	2 00
45	'64, ½p lilac	1 50	65
49	2p yellow	85	35
50	4p rose	1 60	65
52	6p choc. brown	2 50	1 00
55	9p dark brown	1 75	75
60	'67, 5p olive green	6 00	2 45
69	'72, 32c slate blue	1 25	50
70	36c blue	1 00	40
73	96c olive gray	75	30
83	'82, 16c on 24c green	1 00	40
95	'85, 5c on 48c rose	3 00	1 50
*1	Cyprus '80, ½p rose	\$2 50	\$1 25
2	1p red	85	40
*3	2½p claret	8	4
*7	30 paras on 1p red	5 00	3 20
8	'81, ½p on 1p red	75	40
11	½p green	35	18
*12	1p rose	2 00	1 00
12	1p rose	50	20
13	2p ultramarine	50	20
16	'82, ½p green	2 60	1 00
17	30pa on 1pia rose	1 00	40
18	'82-'84, ½p green, die B.	3	2
*19	½p green	50	30
21	1p rose, die B.	12	5
21a	1p rose, die A.	12	5
22	2p blue, die B.	8	3
24	6p olive gray, die A.	75	45
24a	6p olive gray, die B.	1 25	
25	12p br. orange die A.	1 50	
*25a	12p br. or. die B.	3 50	1 50
*26	Diego Suarez 2c brown buff	5	3
*27	4c claret lavender	6	3
*38	'94, 1c blue	2	1
1	Fernando Po. '68, 20c brown	10 00	4 50
*2	'79, 5c green	2 50	1 50
*5	'82, 1c green	50	30
*6	2c pink	2 00	1 25
*7	5c gray blue	60	40
10	'89, 10c dark brown	1 25	75
11	'91-'95 10c brown violet	1 00	60
13	'95-'96, ½c slate	65	65
21	5c on 10c br violet	1 75	1 00
*22	5c on 10c rose blue surcharge	2 00	1 25
23	10c rose blue sur.	1 25	75
*31	'97-'99, 5c on 6c dk viol	1 00	65
32	Fiji '74, 2p on 6c green	12 50	4 00
34	Fiji '76, 2p on 3p green	2 50	1 00
36	'78, 1p ultramarine	60	28
38	4p on 3p lilac	1 00	45
44	'80, 6p rose	85	40
*48	'91, 2½p on 2p green	1 75	1 00
50	4p violet	50	25
810	France China '94, 5fr red purple lavender	1 00	
1213	Egypt '99-'00, 1fr bronze green straw	30	
1214	2fr brown, azure	60	
1215	2fr red lilac, lavender	1 60	
2	Finland '56, 10k rose	2 00	1 00
4	'63, 5k blue, bluish	1 00	45
6	'66-'67, 5p red brn lilac	35	18
7	8p green	45	20
11	1m yellow brown	4 50	3 00
12	5p red br. lilac	35	18
13	10p buff	50	25
16	'75, 32p lake	3 50	1 50
211	'60-'61, 5k blue	2 50	1 00
1	Ger. E. Africa '93, 2pes on 3pf br	1 25	75
2	3pes on 5pf gr	1 25	75
3	5pes on 10pf car	35	22
4	10pes on 20pf ultra	25	15
5	25pes on 50pf red	35	22
507	Ger. Levant '84, 1pi on 20pf ultra	1 50	70
3	Gold Coast '75, 6p orange	6 00	2 75
*4	'79, ½p bistre	1 00	45
5	1p blue	65	30
*6	2p green	4 00	1 60
7	4p red violet	60	25
*40	Gt. Britain '62, 9p bistre	4 50	2 00
*40	'67-'69, 3p rose	1 75	85
*53	10p red brown	5 00	2 00
*63	'72-'74, 6p gray	1 50	70
*65	1sh pale green	2 50	1 00
*84	'81, 4p drab	1 25	65
86	6p gray	40	20
*94	'83, 3p violet & car.	1 00	50
95	6p violet & car.	30	17
*99	'83-'84 1½p lilac	70	35
*100	2p lilac	1 75	85
*101	2½p lilac	45	20
*102	3p lilac	90	40
*103	4p green	2 00	95
*107	1sh green	2 50	90
32	Guadeloupe '92, 15c blue	10	3
271	Liberia '94, 24c olive green, yel	40	30
272	32c greenish blue	50	35
273	\$1.00 blue & black	2 50	
274	\$2.00 brown, yellow	2 00	
275	\$5.00 carmine & black	3 75	
15	Natal '67, 1p car. red	1 00	45
16	6p violet	30	15
18	'69, 1p rose red	5 00	2 00
*19	Nevis '79, 1p violet	3 00	1 40
*22	'82-'83 1p violet	4 50	2 00
23	2½p red brown	4 50	1 75
24	4p blue	4 00	1 50
104	Luxemburg '75, 10c lilac	2 50	1 10
107	25c blue	1 75	80
88	Spain '67, 2c deep yel brown	1 25	65
*96	25m de e blue & rose	1 25	60
*98	'68-'69, 25m de e blue	65	25

E. T. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.

Stories Of Japanese Stamps.

[The following is reprinted by the Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly from an English publication known as the Publisher's Circular; and we borrow it, in our turn, believing it is calculated to afford interesting reading to at least the younger members of our circle.]

Just now the general interest in Japan and the ways of her people lead the novice in Philately to take a special interest in Japanese stamps. Every Jap stamp is engraved with the conventional chrysanthemum, which is practically the Japanese coat-of-arms although the design looks as though it might be a sunflower, a daisy or any other bloom of radiating petals. This emblem has appeared on every stamp issued since 1872 in Japan.

It is pleasing to know also that Japan's rare facility in paper-making and printing makes it possible for her to manufacture her own stamps - a custom which is by no means universal, nearly all the South American countries having their stamps made in the United States.

Two recent Japanese stamps, while not held in as high estimation by collectors as some others from the fact that they are memorials and not expressly designed for postal use, nevertheless appeal to many because of their wonderfully condensed symbolism.

One was issued in 1894 in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Mikado and Empress of Japan. It contains the inevitable chrysanthemum, the national flower, and in scrolls at the sides portrays the crane, which is expressive of a wish of long life to the well-wanted couple. Small conventional forget-me-nots in the upper corners symbolize the love of the people for their rulers.

Another, a pretty red stamp, contains a whole chapter on Japanese marriage customs, having been issued in 1900 in honor of the marriage of the heir apparent to the throne. Within an oval frame is pictured a large table the altar of the Japanese marriage rites. It is across this table that the "happy Jappy" bride and groom pass each other nine cups of "sake" the national drink, which tourists tell us tastes like a mixture of beer and claret. On the table are dishes of rice cakes, such as are partaken of by royal couples on the first three evenings of their married life. The table is decorated with branches of pine and bamboo, which being evergreen, symbolize unchangeableness and longevity. A box of chopsticks is placed in the foreground, and

the prim little conventionalist chrysanthemum is at the top of the oval. On the lower edge of the frame are two house swallows, emblematic of domesticity. This stamp is unique from the fact that it is the only one printed since 1872 which does not contain the value, at least, printed in English. Most of them contain also the words "Imperial Japanese Post", printed in "good United States", readable to all homesick travellers in the beautiful but far-away land of cherry blossoms.

More Verse From India.

"The French Guinea pictorials are a lovely lot; the wretched native depicted thereon appears to be gracefully reclining on nothing, and his expression is of the worried variety. Presumably there will be surcharges in a day or two or perhaps new colours.

He sits on nothing' far as we can say,
A bamboo helps him on his weary way,
Let's hope the lot (as such) has come to stay,
And not get altered every other day,
Just to oblige the squalid few who make
A profit from each printer-man's mistake,
And since these clearly take the buttered cake,
We trust no more will follow in their wake."
Tancred, in P. J. of I.

What am offered for a Lafayette Dollar.
H. W. BOERS, 322 Erskine St., Detroit.

50 diff. Asia, 17c; Five Venezuela, 12c; King's head colonials 10 different 9 cents, Annual Packets 10 different 12 cents. Crystal Stamp Co. 175 Mill St. Corning, N. Y.

CANADA: - 8c Register rare average good o. g. \$1.40; 3c 1868 w/d rare average good cat. \$1.50 50c; 1/2c Jubilee o. g. fine 12c; 20c Jubilee o. g. cat 75c for 35c; 1 copy \$1.00 Jubilee unused no gum \$1.00; \$2.00 average used 55c; \$3.00 average \$1.15; \$4.00 average \$1.15; \$5.00 average \$1.20 10c 1882 average good 5c; 6c maple fine used 8c 10c maple used fine 12c; 6c numeral fine 7c; 7c Queen fine 3c; 1c No. 14 5c; 5c No. 15 2c; 12 1/2c blue 1868 rare 25c; 17c 1859 good 65c; U. S. Rev. \$1.60 2nd issue average good \$5.25. Post. 1s 2c extra under 25c net. Frank B. Kirby, 227 Arnold St., New Bedford, Mass.

The Popular Stamp Co., Savannah, Ga. will give free two rare stamps cat. 5c each to any honest Foreign Stamp Collector for applying for our stamps on approval. Send 10 cents for a set of 5 fine Post Cards.

Try my approval sheets, 50; discount. W. G. Amsden, 87 Howland Ave Toronto Ont

IT WILL PAY YOU.
to advertise in THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY. We reach collectors.

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Small advertisements will be inserted in this column at the rate of 7 cents a line.

They will be set up without display.

A line will average seven words

Cash to accompany copy.

Printing for Stamp Dealers

Merit Press, Bethlehem, Pa.

Approval Sheets, large ass't. Br. Col. Hawaii etc. at 50; below catalog. Reference required. Carl Young, 836 N. Fulton Ave Baltimore Md

Wanted: The present address of Chas. Roberts formerly of 231 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C. Address: Roberts, in Stamp Lovers Weekly.

Precancelled stamps wanted for cash or exchange. Frank McChesney, Elkton, Md.

Stamp cat. 6c free to approval applicants. Ref. required. Basil Perry, Cool Spring, Del.

Hawaiians average copies fine o. g. but not exactly centered. Less than cost to chase. Postage extra under 50 net. No. 43 19c; No. 44 no gum 30c; No. 45 good 50c; No. 52 used 3c; No. 53 9c; No. 54 good 8c; No. 55 2c; No. 57 1c; No. 58 15c; No. 59 used 5c; No. 60 17c; No. 61 16c; No. 64 50c; No. 66 straight edge 3c; No. 67 20c good; No. 70 25c; Can furnish the others and fine copies of above at 1/2 cat and less. They won't last long at these prices. Also 90c State average good only \$4.00; \$1.60 2nd issue Rev. average good \$4.75 net. 4c P. cards average \$2.50. Other bargains. F. B. Kirby, 227 Arnold St., New Bedford, Mass.

100 Varlettes Foreign	30 00
100 " U. S.	25 00
No. 70 1g Netherland	cat. \$0 12
155 1p Colombia Rep.	25 00
166 5/8c "	25 00
180 20c "	60 00
220 1k Persia	1 00
J. O. Bergman Jr. Argyle, Wash.	

500 Fine Foreign stamps from all parts of the world and a rare Foreign Coin only 15c. Big U. S. Cent 5c. 5 diff. dates 20c. 2c piece 5c. White cent 4c. Eagle cent 5c. N. C. Bateman, Louisville, N. Y.

50 Good Stamps, no trash only 5 cents 25 different U. S. 5c. OLIVER RANOLD, 1011 N. 18th. St., St. Louis, Mo.

30 Russian 10 var. 6c. * 5 Ven. Maps compl 12c App. 50c. Iowa Stamp Co., Clearfield, Iowa.

Santander 1904-5, 5c to 1p, 9 var. set 18c, 10 sets 80c. Carl Young, 806 N. Fulton Baltimore Md

Try my stamps. British Colonial and foreign stamps. All grades. Prices right. Emily King, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Nova Scotia 1851, 3d cat. \$2.00 Price \$1.00 40 var. Japan 18c, 35 var. Canada 30 cents. Write for my approvals at 50; to 60% discount and receive 12 Canada free. H. TOWSE-LEY, 89 Robinson St., Winnipeg, Canada.

Free: 2 very rare stamps catalogue 12 cents to all who ask for my approval sheets at 50% discount. OGLETHORPE STAMP CO., Savannah, Ga.

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THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

— and —
Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

VOL. II.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, JUNE 17, 1905.

No. 14.

United States Revenues. 2nd ISSUE.

	cat. price	\$0 75	\$0 30
1c blue & black	"	75	30
3c "	"	35	15
4c "	"	60	25
6c "	"	2 00	90
15c "	"	50	20
20c "	"	30	12
40c "	"	60	25
60c "	"	75	30
\$1.30 "	"	5 00	2 00
\$2.00 "	"	60	25
\$3.50 "	"	5 00	2 00

All in good condition.

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,
72 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SPECIAL.

HONDURAS, 1898.

1c brown, laid paper, used,.	35 net
2c deep rose, laid paper, used,	50 net
6c lilac, laid paper, used,	25 net

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.
18 EAST 23rd ST., New York, N. Y.

P Next Saturday Evening **M**

at 8 o'clock sharp in the Club Room of the

Chicago Philatelic Society
will be sold at public Auction Sale without reserve the collection of the late Mr. Amos G. Cartwright, Chicago, Ill. and others.

This sale contains many fine stamps in duplicate and a good sprinkling of wholesale lots for dealers and traders. Don't overlook it for this is a good time to buy. If you are late and far away send bids by Special Delivery or wire. There are many bids received too late for the sales.

Please Mail Bids Early.
Next sale the Stebbins specialized Central America collection.

P. M. Wolsieffer,
Stamp Auction Specialist.
P 401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago. **M**

A HISTORY —OF THE— AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

BY OLIVER CRINKLE
(Continued From Page 1, No. 13.)

Chapter II An Organization Is Formally Effected.

As was related in the last chapter, the organization convention was preceded by a meeting, at two o'clock in the afternoon, of the Committee of Five, in whose hands had been placed all the preliminary work of organization; at which meeting the mail vote for officials for the proposed association was carefully canvassed, and Messrs. John K. Tiffany, R. R. Bogert, S. B. Bradt, L. W. Durbin and W. H. Mitchell were found to have been elected to the posts of President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Exchange Superintendent respectively. This was a committee meeting pure and simple. The first session of the first convention of the American Philatelic Association (its exact name had not, of course, been as yet decided upon) was called to order at 8.45 on the evening of the same day (Sept. 14, 1886) at the rooms of the New York Society. Mr. Cuno, Chairman of the Organization Committee, took the

chair, Mr. Mekeel was named as Secretary and Messrs. Bogert and Isenstein (the latter a New York dealer of that day, long since forgotten,—and also the publisher of a collector's journal oddly named "The Hermes") were appointed a Committee on Credentials. Mr. Cuno opened the proceedings with a brief address of welcome; and the discussion of the constitution was next taken up, on motion of Mr. Chauncy S. S. Miller, a prominent New York philatelist of the period, at that time connected, we believe, with the editorial staff of the New York World. The question of the new association's name occasioned a lively discussion. Preliminary comment in philatelic journals had generally assumed that the body was to be christened the "National Philatelic Association." But, fortunately or unfortunately, there was one strong objection to this name, in that it might cause the new body to be confused

with the National Philatelic Society of New York. "American Philatelic Association" was suggested as an alternative; while others maintained that the final syllable of the second word was entirely superfluous and advocated calling the society the American Philatelic Association. Over this matter considerable difference of opinion developed; but on a final vote those favoring "philatelic" were found to slightly outnumber those who preferred "philatelic," and the name under which the body has ever since been known was definitely adopted. The word "philatelic" is now seldom or never given the additional "al." This official adoption, as it were, of the shorter form of the word has probably had not a little to do with the general cutting off of the cumbersome and unnecessary final syllable that was once so often used.

The various clauses of the tentative constitution prepared by the Committee of Five were then gone into, one by one. Some of them were hotly debated, some were stricken out, some were modified, and some new ones were added; but at length, after another session, held the next morning, the constitution was finally tinkered into a shape fairly satisfactory to the members present; and was ready for formal adoption. No need to here go deeply into its provisions.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the

Chicago Philatelic Society

and the

Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Louis G. Quackenbush,

MANAGING EDITOR.

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\$1.20 an Inch. 60 cents half inch.

E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

Various bits of it have been altered often since then; and the present constitution probably contains scarcely a shred of the original document. It provided, among other things, for the publication by the Association of a magazine of its own, to be known as the American Philatelist, whose Editor was to be selected by the Board of Officers; that that Board should be elected biennially and that members under 21 should not be eligible for office, but should have full voting rights, in person or by proxy, whatever their age; it provided for the establishment of an exchange department, whereby collectors could exchange their duplicates—for a library, and for various other features which it was believed would be serviceable to the members and induce collectors to join; and it defined, at much lengths, the duties of the officers and the powers of the association.

All this having been gone through with, the Association was formally organized at a session called to order at 12.26 P. M. of the same day. As the newly-elected President, Mr. Tiffany, was not present, Mr. Bogert, the Vice-President, occupied the chair.

The newly elected officers were first installed, and the constitution was adopted, subject to revision by a committee consisting of Messrs. Cuno, Bradt and Miller. The salary of the Editor of the American Philatelist was then fixed, after a long discussion, at \$10 per month; and it was decided that the Superintendent of Exchange should receive no remuneration.

Chicago was selected as the seat of the next convention, after a spirited debate, and on a close vote, Philadelphia being the choice of the minority. The yearly dues were fixed at two dollars, and various other matters of minor importance were adjusted; and finally, on motion of Mr. Calman, the organizing convention of the American Philatelic Association adjourned, and the actual life of the Association began.

And now let us pause in the story to give some account of the men present at this convention—the men who participated in its discussions and played a part in determining the Association's future line of conduct. Their names are mostly unfamiliar to the present generation of philatelists. Some of them are dead; others are dead to Philately; only one or two are still members of the Association they helped to found. Let us see what manner of men they were—a subject to which we may well accord the honor of a separate chapter.

(To be continued.)

Some Facts About U. S. Stamps.

[The following, taken from an old number of the Eastern Philatelist, answers a good many questions that young collectors are quite apt to ask, and we think will not be without interest even to our older readers.]

The issue of 1847 was an experimental part of an extensive postal reform inaugurated at that time. The issue of 1851-56 was the result of a still further improvement in the way of reduction of rates. The issue of 1857 is the same as the issue of 1851-56, with perforations added.

When the rebellion broke out there were large quantities of unused United States stamps in the hands of postmasters in the Southern States. It was evident that these could be brought North and used for postage, resulting in a loss to the government. To prevent this the issue of 1861 was prepared and circulated and the previous issues declared obsolete.

The issue of 1869 seems to have been put forth with no particular object. A general complaint against the issue of 1869 gave us the issue of 1870. The principal difference between the issues of 1870 and 1873 are the secret marks on the latter, resulting from a change of printers. The desire for uniformity and a more convenient size brought out the issue of 1890. The World's Fair was responsible for the Columbians, and a change of printers for the triangles of 1894.

The one-cent value has been used to pay the single rate on newspapers since 1851; the single rate on drop let-

ters from 1851 to 1863 and during late years the single rate on printed matter and merchandise.

The two-cent value was originally issued in 1863 to pay the single rate on drop letters. Since 1883 it has been used for the single rate on ordinary letters.

The three-cent stamp was first issued in 1851 for the single letter rate in which use it continued until 1883. There is no three-cent rate at present, and as it cannot often be conveniently used on letters, it is generally met with on packages of printed matter or merchandise. Unused three-cent stamps were redeemed (in other stamps) from 1884 to 1895, the object being to relieve persons holding quantities of them when the letter rate was reduced to two cents in 1883.

The four cents has been issued since 1883, to cover double letter postage. The five cents was used from 1847 to 1851 for the single letter rate, from 1851 to 1856 for the single rate on the unpaid letters, and from 1856 to 1863 for the registration fee. It was discontinued in 1863, there being no especial use for it. Since 1875 it has been issued to pay the single letter rate to foreign countries in the postal union. The six cents was first issued in 1869 to pay the double letter rate and the single letter rate to England. In 1871 the rate to Germany and several other countries was reduced to six cents; with the adoption of the postal union rate of five cents in 1875, it ceased to be of especial use for foreign postage. When the letter rate was reduced from three cents to two cents in 1883, its usefulness changed from double to triple rate. The seven-cent was issued from 1870 to 1875 for the single letter rate to Denmark. The eight-cent was first issued in 1893 for the registration fee, which was reduced from ten cents at that time. The ten-cent has always been used for various single foreign letter rates and since 1875 for double rate to all postal union countries. From 1847 to 1855 it was used for the double letter rate. Beginning with 1855 it was used for several years for the single letter rate to California. From 1870 to 1893 it was used for the registration fee. Since 1893 it has been largely used to pay the registration fee together with one single letter rate. The twelve cents was issued for several foreign rates from 1851 to 1875. The fifteen cents was first issued in 1875 for the registration fee. It now has no especial use except for the triple postal union rate. The twenty-four cents was first issued for the single rate to England. It was later used for single rates to several other countries. The thirty cents was first issued for the single rate to Germany. The fifty cents of 1893 took the place of the thirty cents for packages. The ninety cents was issued for the triple rate to Germany and large packages. The dollar values have now taken the place of the ninety cents.

Famous Philatelists.

IV

P. M. WOLSIEFFER.

We doubt if many American stamp men of the present generation are better known than the subject of this week's sketch. The cabalistic letters "P. M.," pronounced in any philatelic assemblage in the land or used at any time in casual philatelic conversation, carry to every auditor but one possibility of interpretation. They are the equivalents of "afternoon," or "Postmaster," and of divers other personal and impersonal things; but to the philatelic mind they always and invariably stand for the famous Chicagoan. Nor need one, we think, ask for a better fame than this. Most of us are scantily enough identified when our full names are presented. Happy the man in whose case such formality is superfluous. It is old axiom that an author or public personage of any sort is never to be counted really famous until he is generally referred to by his surname only. We say "Howells" or "Hardy" or "Meredith"—and it is sufficient. We say, in cases of the opposite sort, Katherine Cecil Thurston or Ernest Thompson Seton, for equally obvious reasons. Hence he is no minor light, we may be sure, who is known to philatelists from Maine to California simply as "P. M."

Mr. Wolsieffer's fame among philatelists is unique, in that he has not attained it along the paths that ordinarily lead to philatelic celebrity. He is neither the author of learned philatelic monographs, nor the owner of a vast and costly collection. His are not the triumphs of reconstructed plates or of hair-breadth classifications. But of all men who profess the hobby we know of, few who are so deeply and earnestly interested in every phase of stamp collecting, and of none who has labored to better and more practical purpose for the upbuilding and advancement of American Philately. It is as a personal philatelic apostle—as an enthusiastic, able, untiring philatelic teacher and leader—that "P. M." has won the laurel crown of fame. For nearly twenty years he has been the soul and center of Philately in Chicago—Chicago, the philatelic capital of the great Western country, which exercises immense influence over philatelic thought and policies and methods from the Alleghenies to the Rockies. Other men have come and gone in Chicago philatelic circles. Luminaries have risen, waxed and waned; but "P. M." has shone on, year in and year out. The Chicago Philatelic Society—bulwark and mainstay of Philately in the great

Western metropolis—owes more to him than to any other man who ever figured on its roll of membership. He was one of the handful of collectors who organized it nearly twenty years ago; and from that day to this, no man has worked so hard to boom the Society, no man has personally shouldered so many of its burdens, and no man has secured for it one-half as many new members. He has served four terms as its President, and has at different periods held every office within the gift of the Society. When everyone else dodged a piece of work, "P. M." has always been the man to undertake it. When some onerous and unremunerative labor for the general interests of Philately was to be performed, "P. M." has always been the first volunteer. He has been the guide, counsellor and friend of every young collector that has ever joined the society. Untiringly and unceasingly, in-season-and-out, he has labored with an unselfishness and devotion rarely paralleled in philatelic annals to make the Chicago Society an ideal organization in purpose and in practice. The American Philatelic Association, too, is scarcely less indebted to him. He has preached the benefits of A. P. A. membership just as earnestly—perhaps even more earnestly—as he has those of his own home society. For years not one of his auction catalogues has come out without a page or so being devoted to detailing the advantages accruing from membership in the National society. And so many are the collectors who have been persuaded by Mr. Wolsieffer, either through these printed exordiums or by personal solicitation, to join the Association, that he has the honor of having introduced more new members to the body than anyone else ever connected with it.

Of Mr. Wolsieffer's record as a member of the trade it is not for us here to speak; but it will not do to omit mention of the fact that it is largely due to his precept and example that auction catalogues of the present day give such full information as to the precise condition of each lot. Before Mr. Wolsieffer's advent as a philatelic auctioneer, catalogues seldom indulged in any fullness of description worth speaking of. The fashion of carefully noting in connection with each lot every point that could assist the mail bidder in judging the exact condition of the stamp, was first set forth in the Wolsieffer sales; so much to the approval of the public that others soon followed suit; to the great betterment of auction sale conditions.

Mr. Wolsieffer is one of those men (unfortunately all too few in every

pursuit) who have the courage to attack established theories and beliefs which he considers to be wrong, in the face of almost overwhelming odds. He has long been one of the most earnest advocates of the overthrow of the complicated systems of collecting nowadays practiced, and a return to the good, plain, simple, old-fashioned methods of a couple of decades since. He disclaims any connection with the new-fangled school of philatelists who (to quote from a recent discourse of his upon the subject) "get down on their marrow bones to measure the paper to see if it has shrunk overnight, smell the ink to see what kind of oil it was mixed with, taste the gum to see if it is original" and go through divers other similarly "scientific" antics. He preaches and believes in plain stamp collecting—"no minor or imaginary varieties, no shades, no water marks, no perforation differences, but just one of a kind, in the good, old way"—and one of his ambitions for the future is to be able to publish an album and catalogue which will exactly correspond, and not contain a single stamp outside of straight type varieties.

We wish we had space to speak more fully of the part "P. M." has played in the last year in the propaganda for simpler collecting; of the many other services to the interests of rational collecting which are to be placed at his door; and particularly, of his personality in private life. There are few heartier, more whole-souled fellows alive than this same "P. M."—few better companions, few truer friends. We could relate many an incident to illustrate his kindness and his willingness to go out of his way to do some one a favor or a service. But he is too modest a man to relish the relation of such incidents; and so we will close this sketch with the story of an episode of his boyhood, which he is fond of telling, as illustrating how "times have changed" in the philatelic world.

When "P. M." was a schoolboy in Philadelphia, he was accustomed to buy stamps of L. W. Durbin, the old-time dealer and publisher of Durbin's Catalogue, and became in time quite well acquainted with that gentleman, who sometimes even condescended to do business on an exchange basis, when young Wolsieffer happened to have secured a desirable duplicate. This was but an occasional occurrence until in the Summer of 1870, "P. M." spent his vacation at a little town in New Jersey, where his father, a mighty real estate man of the day, had been for some time promoting a large land association. In payment for land on the monthly installment plan a very

large registered mail was received at this land Association office, and the bookkeeper filed away every letter in the original envelope in long rows of pigeon holes over an old-fashioned double-deck standing desk, about eight feet in length. This mighty mass of correspondence quickly attracted the notice of the eager young collector, and, securing permission from his father, he went through that correspondence from Alpha to Omega, cutting off every stamp, no matter how common, and accumulating a solidly packed hat box full, done up in packages of 100. Most of the stamps were of the then just retired 1869 issue; and the 15c, 24c and 30c values were even more common than the 6c, 10c and 12c—owing to the fact that postage and registration were much higher then than now, and that many of the land company's clients sent their monthly remittances in silver, making decidedly heavy letters.

Delighted beyond measure at these acquisitions, "P. M." lost little time, on his return to Philadelphia, on looking up Mr. Durbin, and offering to trade the lot for foreign stamps. The dealer, appalled at the dimensions of the lot, could not see his way clear to take the entire accumulation. But it was finally arranged that he would take a few hundred of the stamps from time to time, as his business needs required to be paid for in trade with such foreign stamps of equivalent value as the young collector might desire. The bulk of the find went to Mr. Durbin on this basis, to the great enrichment of the foreign pages in the Wolsiefferian album; though the finder also sold or swapped hundreds of these 1869 stamps among the boys at school.

The most peculiar feature of the entire transaction, however, was this. One day while "P. M." was trading a hundred of the 24c 1869 with Mr. Durbin, who was sorting them over to throw out any badly cancelled or torn copies, a specimen was thrown on the discarded pile which appeared to the young fellow to be a splendid copy. "Why do you throw this one out? This is all right," exclaimed "P. M.," rather puzzled and aggrieved. "Oh no, it is not," was the response, "don't you see what's the matter. The careless printer has gone and printed the picture upside down." Sure enough, this was the case, and the defective stamp was contemptuously shoved into "P. M.'s" pocket; to be sold a little later on for a penny to a boy who did not mind the defect—the regular selling price of a perfect specimen at that time being three cents. In later years, Mr. Wolsieffer has three times sold at auction specimens of this 24c 1869, on which "the careless printer had gotten the picture upside down," and the lowest price realized on any one of the three was \$140.

CHICAGO CHAT.

Auctions seems to be all one hears about these days. One or two each week since last season is a big change from only one or two a year only a decade ago.

One can tell by this experience that it does not take long to become accustomed to most any kind of a condition or circumstance.

That it affects local counter trade is not denied and many collectors now patronize auctions exclusively.

A very noticeable fact is that collectors frequently pay more for a stamp at auction than they would at private sale from a dealer, while, of course, they also pick up bargains at times.

Condition governs price at all sales and stamps described as fine, fetch fine prices, while those described with some minor defect go at low prices. In one sale a 90c Justice may sell at \$9 to \$15, and the next sale it goes for \$15 to \$25, all on account of its condition.

One dealer will advertise at 75 per cent. discount, another at 25 per cent. but if you have ever examined the two selections, it will not take you many minutes to make up your mind that the difference is quality and condition.

Thus the auction sales reflect to a large extent the same conditions as the regular stamp trade and it is well to always investigate before being influenced by remarkable discounts.

The ticket put up by the Chicago Branch of the American Philatelic Association, seems to meet with general favor, as so far there has been no opposition. Mr. Wolsieffer and Mr. Severn have been elected delegates to the Convention at Minneapolis and will receive proxies.

The idea of placing the Board of Vice Presidents in Chicago, was suggested from Eastern sources, so as to be on the ground to adjust all matters pertaining to the Sales Department, which is the most important department in the Association and requires much of the Board's attention.

At the last meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society the first award was captured by Charles Schlieckert and the second by H. N. Mudge. This form of entertainment is not so popular in the C. P. S. as it was several years ago and it is a difficult matter to get many members interested in exhibitions of any kind. Most of our local members are very busy and can not spare the time to prepare their stamps for exhibition purposes.

A coin auction sale is announced which includes 38 varieties of Encased Postage Stamps. Several weeks ago a similar sale was held and the encased stamps brought record prices all the way through.

P. M. Wolsieffer announces an auction sale for July of the Z. G. Stebbins specialized collection of the stamps of "Central America" only. Mr. Wolsieffer was asked when the auction sale season would close and he stated it looked as if there would be no let up to it this year, for as long as they keep sending in the stamps we have to sell them.

TURKISH CARDS 1901

10 paras, green, single and double	80	10
20 " carmine "	"	15
20 " red-violet "	"	15
1 plastre, blue Letter Card	"	10
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Cat. No.	Price.	Cat. No.	Price.
16 Madeira 1871-74, 5r black	80	75	40
17 Bolivia 1871, 50c blue	75	76	40
5 British Bechuanaland 1886, 1/2d	25	11	15
1 British Central Africa 1891, 1d	10	12	15
2 " 1891, 2d	25	13	15
14 British East Africa 1891, 1/2d	10	14	15
15 " 1891, 1a	10	15	15
153 British Guiana 1899, 2c on 10c	10	16	15
154 " 1899, 2c on 15c	10	17	15
9 Br. Honduras 1872, 3d perf. 11	5	20	25
27 " 1888, 2c on 1d rose	10	21	15
28 " 1888, 3c on 3d brown	15	22	15
29 " 1888, 10c on 4d violet	25	23	15
30 " 1888, 20c on 6d yellow	75	24	15
31 " 1891, 6c on 10c violet	20	25	15
34 " 1891, 6c on 10c violet	20	26	15
37 " 1891, 6c on 3d blue	25	27	15

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

Inquiry at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, develops the interesting fact that the new Philippine stamps will not be issued for months, perhaps not until the first of next year. A halt was called in operations because of suggestions from the Insular Bureau officials that there was no imperative demand that the stamps be gotten out this Summer and that the Engraving and Printing Bureau could take its time in working out the dies. This information brought joy to the Director as he is literally swamped with orders for paper money which must be printed at once. Probably during the Summer and Fall when the work slackens up a bit, the engravers will get busy on the Philippine designs again, and the 2 centavos stamp may be gotten ready for the printers at Manila late in the Fall.

There have been rumors current in Washington that next season would undoubtedly witness a notable falling off in the number of auction sales. It seems to be generally conceded that too many sales were held this season, particularly this Spring, and in future sales will not come along quite so thick and fast. Auction sales are a legitimate feature of the stamp business, but it is possible to overdo the feature and do philately an injury. When four or five big sales occur within ten days of each other, in one part of the country, it is likely to produce embarrassment all round.

Icelanders in a certain portion of the island, have developed a "provisional" that would be interesting if it could be collected. It appears that when the wind blows from the south and one of the inhabitants of a smaller island at the south desires to communicate with a friend on the main land, he puts his communication in a bottle, well-corked, and throws the bottle into the sea. The wind, in the course of a few days lands the bottle on the main land and people who make it a business to look for such messages pick it up and deliver it to the addressee. The sender always encloses a twist of tobacco or a cigar for the one who delivers.

Newspapers of the West Indies are clamoring for annexation to the United States. It is perfectly safe to say that nothing will come of this editorial enthusiasm, notwithstanding the majority of the inhabitants of these islands doubtless would be very glad to get under Uncle Sam's wing. Perhaps in the distant future some arrangement may be made with England whereby we will come into possession of the West Indies, but it is not be-

lieved that Great Britain would even consider such a proposition at this time. The West Indians will have to worry along under Edward.

And now Norway has severed the bond that has united her with Sweden and will henceforth manage her affairs independently, setting up a distinct government of her own. What this will be is a question. It may be a kingdom and it may be a republic. Whatever it shall be it is quite probable that the postal department will be called on to commemorate the event with a special series of stamps of some sort.

There is some discussion over the postmark question, especially so far as it relates to the country postoffices. It is alleged that in very many cases the postmark is illegible; that neither town nor date can be read and that some new scheme or improvement is necessary. The postmark made by canceling machines operated by electricity give much better results than the hand stamps in the hands of a hurried postmaster. If the latter hits the letter squarely then good results follow, but he is not always sure of this and if the stamper does not come down squarely the mark is a blur or only partially visible. The object of the postmark is two-fold. First that the receiving postmaster and the recipient may know the location of the addresser and second as a check on the dispatching postmaster. By means of the postmark an inspector may trace a delayed letter and find out the cause. The department has issued instructions of a very particular nature on this point and has repeatedly called attention of postmasters to the necessity of care in stamping letters, but notwithstanding there are thousands of letters going through the mails daily with practically nothing upon their face to indicate the point of mailing.

It is understood that at the conclusion of peace, which now appears in the dim future, that Japan will issue a jubilee stamp and possibly an entire series.

Uncle Sam's Profit in Stickers.

The ever-watchful space writer of the daily press usually slips up regarding facts when his interviews are spurious ones. The following, from a Philadelphia daily paper, contains some interesting statements, but if the writer thereof attempts to redeem adhesive stamps he will learn something. Again, we have not observed that the governments collect due postage in case of a stamp fallen from a letter, as the cancellation shows its having once been there. But here's

All Good.

Uruguay	1897, 10c red	No. 123	\$0 05
"	1900, 20c blue	149	10
"	1901, 25c brown	156	12
"	" 50c carmine	157	25
"	" 1p green	158	40
"	1904, Set 4 var		05
Hayti	1898, 10c	59	03
"	1899, 5c	66	03

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The Stamp-Lovers Weekly
Bethlehem, Pa.

the article in question, for what it's worth:

Profit in Stamps.

"Although I read that the Government is facing a deficit," said a local Postoffice official, "you can register a bet that it doesn't arise from the postal service, for Uncle Sam is now getting 'something for nothing' every year to the tune of over a million dollars. This is a low estimate of the stamps that are purchased and never used.

"Hot weather helps to swell Uncle Samuel's revenue considerably, for stamps become very easily stuck together and practically useless. Even the little oiled books that were invented to obviate this also help to give the Government money, for these books are easily lost and with them slathers of stamps.

"Some people leave stamps in the corners of their pockets till they become worn to pieces, and no one ever bothers to bring 'em here for redemption. Every time a man's business suit is cleaned it is bound to yield up some mutilated stamps.

"Then, again, many business firms send out letters that inclose stamped addressed envelopes to encourage correspondence. Like the return postal cards, a large percentage of them are never used. Then there are correspondents who put on stamps carelessly, so that they drop off in the mailing. But Uncle Sam never fails to collect again on delivery.

"Therefore, figuring on the low average of fifteen stamps lost annually to every large business man, the aggregate makes a free gift every year to Uncle Sam of about one and a half million dollars—enough to pay half the cost of a first class battleship."

THE READING TABLE.

What We Find in the Journals of the Hour.

The Philatelic Journal of India, Calcutta, India.

The April number of the ever-welcome Philatelic Journal of India opens with a biting editorial on the recent St. Helena transaction, whereby the remainders of "Queen's Head," St. Helenas have been neatly cancelled with a diamond-shaped obliteration struck in the center of each block of four, and the entire lot (original gum and all) sold to a house of some prominence in the trade. These specimens, Editor Wetherell points out, have no legitimate philatelic standing from any possible view point. They are to use his piquant phrase, neither flesh, fowl, nor good red herring; but mere waste paper. And the Colony of St. Helena, to his mind, lowers itself greatly by engaging in so disreputable a transaction. It remains to be seen whether philatelists will encourage repetitions of the performance by paying out their money for these St. Helena impositions. We sincerely hope that they may prove the dearest kind of dead stock in the hands of the firm that has bought them.

Several other pages are devoted to editorials, dealing with various timely philatelic subjects in a readable way; and we then come to the continuation of Mr. Wetherell's excellent monograph on "The Postage Stamps of Victoria," begun in the preceding number. This is a work which will delight the soul of the extreme specialist and which is of the utmost value to anyone making a special study of the stamps of Victoria. The treatment is most minute and thorough; no less than four pages being devoted to listing and describing the sixty different varieties into which Mr. Wetherell separates the issue of 1850.

C. S. F. Crofton's work on "The Adhesive Fiscal and Telegraph Stamps of British India," which has been running for some months, is brought to a conclusion in this number. We are not sorry to see it go, for we prefer matter dealing with classes of stamps with which we are better acquainted; still, we must not begrudge the fiscalist occasional entertainment and instruction, and it speaks well for the broad-mindedness of the Philatelic Journal of India, that it is the only important stamp journal in the world not avowedly devoted to fiscalism which opens its pages freely to articles devoted to fiscal stamps.

A further installment of that happily-named series "The Stamps of the Moment," is reprinted from the West End Philatelist; and then comes the thirteenth installment of Mr. Wetherell's "Scraps of History Gleaned from our Albums;" the history of Samoa as told by its postage stamps being treated in most interesting fashion.

"Topical Notes," by Tancred, a mixture of clever verse and humorous comment; the continuation of Mr. Basset-Hull's lecture on Philately; an installment of the article on "Eccentric Stamps of the British Empire," which deals this time with Manuscript Surcharges, (only fourteen varieties of which, it seems, exist on British stamps); and the usual Notes and New Issue news comprise the remainder of the month's reading.

The Stamp Collector, Birmingham, England.

The May issue of the Stamp Collector contains little that is notable in the way of special articles; and we will therefore allude to its contents in only the briefest way. Varieties in Catalogues, the opening article, again points out the over-dose of trifling varieties which the leading catalogues present, and pleads for a little more leniency to the poor, bewildered collector by those who make and compile catalogues. Mr. Heginbottom's "Stamps of the British West Indies," this month takes up Leeward Islands, St. Kitts and St. Lucia. The month's "Prominent Philatelist," is Thomas Kershaw Skipurth, of Leeds, regarding whose work as a collector many interesting details are given. Mr. Skipurth's special fancy is for the stamps of Uganda—an odd enough specialty, it would seem—and he possesses no less than sixty specimens of the very rare first issue of that country. The "Queries and Replies Competition," "Our Note Book and Philatelic Diary," "Chronicle of New Issues," and various other regular departments furnish the remainder of the reading matter.

Mr. Nankivell On Generalism.

[It is gratifying to observe that even so rabid a specialist as Mr. E. J. Nankivell fully recognises that the welfare of stamp collecting imperatively requires the fostering and encouragement of generalism by every possible means. We take pleasure in printing his most recent utterance on the subject, as given in a recent number of Gibbons Stamp Weekly. Ed. S. L. W.]

"Anything that can be done to counteract the disintegrating influence of specialism and encourage any tendency to general collecting will be something gained in the most desirable of all philatelic directions. We can not expect to revive general collecting and place it on its old footing, but there is little doubt that by simplifying the complexities of the modern catalogue, and reducing every list to its smallest proportions, it will be possible to do much to pave the way for a wider grasp of general collecting, especially amongst young collectors."

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Box No. 22. Rockford, Ill.

OLD, YET NEW.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.	1883; ½d	cat.	80	15	80	08
	1889; 1d	"	12	12	06	06
	1883; 4d	"	1 50	75	75	75
ST. CHRISTOPHER.	1883; 6d	"	1 50	75	75	75
	1882; ½d	"	05	05	05	05
	1882; ½d	"	06	06	06	06
DOMINICA.	1884; 2½d	"	25	14	14	14
	1884; 4d	"	25	14	14	14
	1883; ½d	"	08	08	08	08
ANTIGUA.	1883; 1d	"	20	10	10	10
	1882; ½d	"	06	06	06	06
	1882; 1d	"	08	08	08	08
	1886; 2½d	"	18	10	10	10
	1886; 4d	"	25	14	14	14

All unused.—Blocks at same rate. Good stamps on approval, U. S., Foreign, and 20th. Century issues. Liberal discounts.

Nonantum Stamp Company,
Newton, Mass.

Going! Going! Gone!

The following are some of the prices lately realized at various English auction sales. The English currency is changed into its American equivalent for the readers convenience.

Portugal 1853, 100 reis lilac	\$6 00
Ceylon 1863-7, 2d apple green	7 00
Sierra-Leone 1896-7, 20sh lilac and red unused	7 25
Tobago 1879, 5sh gray	10 30
Gibraltar 1889, 10c carmine, error, value omitted, mint	75 00
Cape of Good Hope, woodblock 4d deep blue	52 30
Br. Guiana 1856, 4c blk. on magenta	82 50
Canada 1851, 6d on laid paper unused	82 30
Mexico 1867, Guadalajrra, ½ real white perforated	35 00
New Brunswick 1851, 1sh violet unused	270 00
New Brunswick 1851, 1sh violet used	65 00
New Brunswick 1851, 5c Connell, unused, but not well centered	100 00
Newfoundland 1857, 4d scarlet vermilion, unused, but short margins	140 00
Newfoundland 1857, 1sh scarlet vermilion, fine color, but no margins	155 00
Nova Scotia 1851, 1s violet fair unused copy, no gum	200 00
Nova Scotia 1851; half of a 1sh and half of 3d used on letter to make up 7½d rate fine	190 00

New Belgian Stamps.

Belgium has a new issue, bearing a new portrait of King Leopold which is said to be not very flattering to that monarch. They bear, it is interesting to observe, the familiar "Not To Be Delivered On Sunday" label.

DETROIT LETTER.

There was a slight mistake in my last notes. The Heyman firm mentioned as being in this city is in Grand Rapids, this State.

I saw John F. Miller the other day. One of our old collectors, and formerly with the late Crittenden & Borgman Co. Although not a stamp collector any more he confines himself to collecting of postal cards, of these he has over 2000 varieties. Says John, "I find more pleasure in cards than stamps, they are interesting and instructive to me."

There will be installed here by the postoffice department new combination letter and parcel boxes. The boxes will be placed where parcel boxes now are, and will be a new thing in this part of the country. They are now on their way from Washington and will be ready for distribution in a few days.

Deacon Smith, curator, has removed his curiosity shop from Jefferson Avenue to 196 Randolph Street, a better locality than where he was. In his new place he occupies two floors, which he has filled with an immense collection of modern, ancient, pre-historic and war relics and things curious to the eye. His collection of coins is one of the finest in the country containing thousands of rare and beautiful specimens. "Deacon" welcomes any collector to call and see him when in the city; and the time would be well spent.

There has been an unusual demand for gold dollars here of late, many of the jewelry stores having had many calls for them. From all appearances I should think these are wanted by people who wish to have them made into jewelry. But the market for these is shy, very few are to be had, and those that have some refuse to sell.

I received my new long-looked-for "Carter" Album for U. S. Proprietary, and must admit it is beyond my expectation. To those to whom I have shown it, admit that it is a long-felt want properly filled by one who knows the wants of those who study and collect this branch of stamps. The book is well gotten up and contains sketches of all issues arranged by numbers according to catalogue which comes with each album, so mistakes cannot occur. The vastness of such an undertaking can only be realized by those who are directly interested in the work. It is hoped that the publisher will have a large sale and will be repaid for his untiring efforts in bringing before the collecting fraternity a book that has long been sought for by collectors at large.

By the death of Steve Farley, Detroit loses another collector. Although not so well known amongst the local stampmen, yet the years he was at it, he was rather enthusiastic. In his later years he made coins his hobby and had a splendid lot of United States and many rare foreign coins. He was a man that was well liked and his loss will be felt amongst his associates.

Herman W. Boers.

Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Branch No. 18.

American Philatelic Association.

President, H. J. M. Cardeza, Jr.

Vice President, A. F. Henkels.

Secretary, J. M. Repplier, 2038 Pine Street.

Treasurer, Charles Beamish.

Sales Manager, Vacant.

The regular monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Philatelic Society was held on Wednesday evening, June 7, at the Hotel Walton. Considering the lateness of the season there was a good attendance.

An amendment to the by-laws which had lain over from the previous meeting, allowing other than A. P. A. members to be elected to honorary membership in this society, was adopted.

Treasurer Beamish being in the West, his report was read by Mr. Parrish, and showed a good balance in the treasury.

Acting Sales Manager Henkels reported the return of Circuit No. 2, with receipts of over \$16.00, and Circuit No. 3 is on its rounds.

One new member was elected to the society.

Considerable discussion arose over a suggestion to change the night of meeting. Upon a vote of the members present, however, it was found that no night suited so many as the present, first Wednesday in the month.

Then philatelic politics came up for discussion, and various members expressed themselves regarding the offices to be filled at the coming meeting of the A. P. A. But more anon!

At the conclusion of business Mr. Jos. A. Steinmetz exhibited his match and medicine stamps most of which he has transferred to a Carter's album. This was the first copy of the book seen in these parts.

Philadelphia Letter.

A sale of old manuscripts, documents and letters took place at Davis & Harvey's auction rooms a few days ago. Of especial interest to Philadelphians were the letters and records of physicians and surgeons of the city prominent among which were those of John Morgan, physician in chief of the Revolutionary Army, and which were written in Rome in 1764. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the author and litterateur, secured this lot at the low figure of \$17.00. The top price of the day was \$275.00, for Bayard Taylor's translation of Goethe's "Faust." In the opinion of Mr. Stan. V. Henkels, the auctioneer, this was a bargain.

Cat. No.	Description	Cat. Price	My Price
5	Argentine Rep. '62, 5c pink	\$0 60	\$0 28
6	10c green	2 50	1 00
7	15c blue	5 00	2 00
30	'77, 1c on 5c vermilion	1 25	60
31	2c on 5c "	4 00	1 85
*32	8c on 10c green	1 75	85
4	Baden '51, 9kr lilac rose	1 00	60
25	Bahamas '83, 4p on 6p violet	10 00	4 00
31	'84, 1l brown		3 60
2	Barbados '52, 1p blue	1 75	80
4	4p brown red	5 00	2 00
5	1/2p green	2 50	1 00
6	1p blue	1 00	40
9	'59, 1sh black	1 85	90
13	'61, 1/2p dark blue grn	1 00	40
25	'71, 1p blue	10 00	4 00
31	6p vermilion		3 60
43	'73, 5sh dull rose	10 00	4 75
2	Brazil '43, 60r black	1 50	70
10	'44, 90r "	1 75	80
15	'45, 30r "	1 00	45
27	'50, 300r "		85 40
28	600r "	1 50	70
60	'64, 500r orange	30	20
61	'76, 10r vermilion	1 00	40
74	'78, 260r brown	1 25	60
75	300r gr and orange	40	18
78	1000r gray lilac	50	25
*256	'89, 300r yellow	30	20
*257	500r "	50	30
*258	700r "	85	50
*259	1000r "	1 25	70
265	300r carmine	35	20
266	500r green	50	30
267	700r ultramarine		1 10
406	'89, 300r carmine	35	18
407	500r "	50	25
409	1000r "	1 25	60
12	Bremen '66, 5gr rose	4 50	1 60
*1	Br. Honduras '65, 1p blue	1 00	40
3	1sh green	5 00	1 90
*9	'72, 3p brown	5 00	1 90
9	Buenos Ayres '60, 4r green	3 00	1 50
10	1p blue	1 25	60
11	2p vermilion	3 00	1 45
12	'62, 1p rose	3 00	1 45
13	2p blue	2 50	1 50
*2	Bulgaria '78, 10c blk & green	2 50	1 15
3	25c " violet	40	18
10	'81, 25s "	1 00	40
27	'86, 1l black & red	50	20
67	'01, 2l red & black		50
68	3l slate & brown		55
152	'84, 25s lake	40	20
153	50s blue	75	40
157	'86, 50s blue	50	25
161	'87, 50s blue	40	20
22a	Canada '68, 1c red, wmk'd	2 00	75
23b	2c green, "	2 50	90
24b	3c red "	1 50	65
29	'70, 3c bright red	4 50	1 70
22	Cape Verde '86, 200r lilac	100	30
23	300r orange	75	45
10	Ceylon '57, 10p vermilion	7 50	3 00
11	1sh violet	4 00	1 60
7	Finland '66-'67, 8p green	45	10
11	1m yellow brown	4 50	3 00
12	5p red br. lilac	85	18
13	10p buff	50	25
16	'75, 32p lake	3 50	1 50
211	'80-'61, 5k blue	2 50	1 00
1	Ger. E. Africa '93, 2pes on 3pf br	1 25	75
2	3pes on 6pf gr	1 25	75
3	5pes on 10pf car	35	22
4	10pes on 20pf ultra	25	15
5	25pes on 50pf red br	35	22
507	Ger. Levant '84, 1pl on 20pf ultra	1 50	70
3	Gold Coast '75, 6p orange	6 00	2 75
*4	'79, 1/2p bistre	1 00	45
5	1p blue	65	30
*6	2p green	4 00	1 60
7	4p red violet	60	25
*40	Gt. Britain '62, 9p bistre	4 50	2 00
*40	'67-'69, 3p rose	1 75	85
*53	10p red brown	5 00	2 00
*63	'72-'74, 6p gray	1 50	70
*65	1sh pale green	2 50	1 00
*84	'81, 4p drab	1 25	65
86	6p gray	40	20
*94	'83, 3p violet & car.	1 00	50
95	6p violet & car.	30	17
*99	'83-'84 1 1/2p lilac	70	35
*100	2p lilac	1 75	85
*101	2 1/2p lilac	45	20
*102	3p lilac	90	40
*103	4p green	2 00	95
*107	1sh green	2 50	90
32	Guadeloupe '92, 15c blue	10	3
271	Liberia '94, 24c olive green, yel	40	30
272	32c greenish blue	50	35
273	\$1.00 blue & black	2 50	
274	\$2.00 brown, yellow	2 00	
275	\$5.00 carmine & black	3 75	
15	Natal '67, 1p car. red	1 00	45
16	6p violet	30	15
18	'69, 1p rose red	5 00	2 00
*19	Nevis '79, 1p violet	3 00	1 40
*22	'82-'83 1p violet	4 50	2 00
23	2 1/2p red brown	4 50	1 75
24	4p blue	4 00	1 50
104	Luxemburg '75, 10c lilac	2 50	1 10
107	25c blue	1 75	80
88	Spain '67, 2c deep yel brown	1 25	65
*96	25m de e blue & rose	1 25	60
*98	'68-'69, 25m de e blue	65	25

E. T. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.

A Martha Washington letter brought \$230. one of Lincoln, \$110.00; two of George Washington, \$72.00 and \$62.50 respectively.

The hunter for simple autographs had a chance to pick up bargains. As an instance, Grover Cleveland, \$3.25; Andrew Jackson, \$7.50; Stephen Girard, \$1.00; John Howard Payne, the author of "Home Sweet Home," \$3.75; "Mark Twain", \$2.20; President Roosevelt, \$6.50. A peculiar feature was the low figure realized on certain eminent men. For example, \$3.60 was the highest price secured for anything by President McKinley, some of his documents bringing only 25 cents.

The Purest And Most Honest Stamps.

We are glad to note from M. Maury's useful summary of the new issues for 1904 that their volume has considerably decreased. Last year 766 new stamps were issued, as against 1,183 for 1903 and 1,017 for 1902. This is a substantial reduction, and one that we hope may be continued and accentuated; but even this number is formidable when we remember that all minor varieties and entire series are excluded from M. Maury's calculations. Of the 766 new stamps for 1904, only 47 were Europeans, and once more we call the attention of all thoughtful philatelists to the marked contrast as regards European new issues with other parts of the world. It may be truthfully said that Europe is the one portion of the globe (with a few trifling exceptions) that issues its stamps wholly and solely in accordance with public requirements. The time will therefore assuredly come when many other countries' issues have been long dead and buried under countless latter-day rubbish—that Europeans will reassert their claims on the collector of the future as the most pure and honest stamps in the world—

M. P. Castle, in the London Philatelist.

The 1/2c de Peseta Of Spain.

"Postage stamps at Villagarcia are so moderate in price that for the convenience of the lower classes they are being sold at forty for a penny. The only difficulty is that they cover a letter so completely that if it is desired to put on the address a second letter has to be posted to hold the remainder of the stamps—S. C. F.

The Perennial Problem.

One of the minor problems of life" the Daily Chronicle remarks, "is how to enclose stamps for reply when sending a letter abroad + "Doubtless," adds the same newspaper "there will come a time—even before Mr. H. G. Wells' World State is in being—when an international series of postage stamps will be agreed upon, as well as an international coinage. But in the meantime the Dutch Government, we are told, has determined to solve the problem by procuring the stamps of all countries and putting them on sale in the post offices. This is an example which might well be followed by other countries—S. C. F.

Rising in Price.

The Colonial stamp on C. A. C. A. paper are coming out fairly rapidly now, and collectors who have not completed the King's head series on the old C. A. paper will do well to obtain them as quickly as possible, for some have already risen to three times face value. The rarest are the Lagos, 5sh and 10sh, and the Cyprus 9 piastres, but several others are rising rapidly, such as the other values of Cyprus and Lagos, and some of the Straits, Hongkong, Northern and Southern Nigeria—P. J. of I.

No New "Single C. A's"

Several of the English journals assert, with a positiveness which would seem to preclude all possibility of their being mistaken, that the stock of "single C. A." paper has now been entirely exhausted and that it is utterly improbable that more will ever be made.

Who says that stamp advertising is not continually growing more up-to-date? An English stamp dealer is advertising a "Special Spring Clearance Sale of Odd Lots and Remains of Collections at Half Price" in a number of the English papers.

M. Arthur Maury, the famous French philatelist, author of numerous works on philatelic subjects, has written a book on "The Post Marks of France" which is stated to be of much interest and value to collectors who specialise in French stamps.

Adlets

Small advertisements will be inserted in this column at the rate of 7 cents a line.

They will be set up without display. A line will average seven words. Cash to accompany copy.

Printing for Stamp Dealers

Merit Press, Bethlehem, Pa.

Approval Sheets, large ass't. Br. Col. Hawaii etc. at 50% below catalog. Reference required. Carl Young, 806 N. Fulton Ave Baltimore Md

Precancelled stamps wanted for cash or exchange. Frank McChesney, Elkton, Md.

Nova Scotia 1851, 3d cat. \$2.00 Price \$1.40 40 var. Japan 18c, 35 var. Canada 30 cents. Write for my approvals at 50% to 66% discount and receive 12 Canada free. H. TOWNSLEY, 89 Robinson St., Winnipeg, Canada.

Santander 1904-5, 5c to 1p, 9 var. set 18c, 10 sets 80c. Carl Young, 806 N. Fulton Baltimore Md

What am offered for a Lafayette Dollar. H. W. BOERS, 322 Erskine St., Detroit.

20 U. S. 1898 Revenues (diff.) 10c
30 Different Austria 10c
20 " Great Britain 10c
Postage 2c extra on all orders.
Yale Stamp Co., Dept. M, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Guatemala 1902, complete 1c-2pes. cat. \$1.15 only 50 cents and 1000 hinges gratis. THE WABASH STAMP Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

1000 hinges 10c; album 10c, *8 Roman States 2c App. 50c. Iowa Stamp Co., Clearfield, Iowa.

Canada Picture Cards 10c doz; 50 for \$1; 74 for \$1. W. R. Adams, Toronto, Canada.

Columbia 1902 20c purple 1c
Free! To the first purchaser a stamp cat. 1c Postage extra. Willie Patrick, McNells S. C.

IT WILL PAY YOU to advertise in THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY. We reach collectors.

To Dealers:

Any dealer who has been victimized by a Brooklyn collector, who claims that he did not receive approval lots of stamps sent him, is invited to communicate the facts in the case to

VICTIM,
Care Stamp Lovers Weekly.

Books on Philately spring up nowadays in the most unlikely places. We learn from the English press that a historical treatise on stamp collecting has recently been published in Hyderabad, India, under the title, "Philately; Past and Present" - its author being one S. Z. Ali, stated to be the Headmaster of an Indian High School.

The Stamp-Lovers Weekly, BETHLEHEM, PA.

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STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

—and—

Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

VOL. II.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, JUNE 24, 1905.

No. 15.

Our 223d Auction Sale

of Stamps

takes place in the

Morton Bldg., (116 Nassau St.)

New York City

On July 15th. at 1 30 P. M.

It is full of good things for collectors besides offering 200 lots suitable for dealers. Catalogues may be had from

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,

722 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

SPECIAL.

HONDURAS, 1898.

1c brown, laid paper, used., 35 net

2c deep rose, laid paper, used, 50 net

6c lilac, laid paper, used, 25 net

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

18 EAST 23rd ST.,

New York, N. Y.

P Central America. **M**

collection the property of Mr. Z. G. Stebbins, Chicago Ill. and consisting of

COSTA RICO,
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HONDURAS,
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very complete and rich in rare varieties not catalogued or not priced, is offered at Public Auction without reserve on Saturday evening July 8th. at the Club Room of the

Chicago Philatelic Society

Catalogues free. Please mail bids early. Next Sale July 22nd,

P. M. Wolsieffer,

Stamp Auction Specialist.

P 401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago. **M**

A HISTORY

—OF THE—

AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

BY OLIVER CRINKLE

(Continued From Page 1, No. 14.)

Chapter III

Its Founders and First Corps of Officers.

Before we proceed further with the Association's story, it is well that we should pause a bit to pay our meed of tribute to the little body of men who founded the Association and manned its Official Staff for the trial trip of its first year's existence. Less than a dozen names stand forth prominently in this connection; and almost all are of men who have long since disappeared from the philatelic field—most of them removed from it by the grim reaper; a few by alteration of inclination leading them into other pursuits and pleasures. Who were these men; what, if any, were their other claims to philatelic fame. Let us see, as best we can—for it is difficult to recall the achievements and personalities of most of these men after the lapse of so many years.

Of the Committee on Organization, Messrs. Bradt and Mekeel were, then and thereafter, the most prominently known; and C. H. Mekeel is still one of the foremost figures in American

Philately. So prominent is he, in fact, that any sketch here of his philatelic career since that time would be entirely superfluous. At the Association's formation he was already widely known as one of the most alert and progressive of American stamp dealers. He had embarked in the stamp business in a small way in Chicago as early as 1877; and had published a little paper, the Stamp Collectors' Bureau, in 1881, which survived for but a few monthly issues. In 1883 he had migrated to St. Louis, and shortly thereafter had founded the Carson Stamp Co., from which was ultimately evolved the big C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Pub. Co. of later years. In 1885 Mr. Mekeel and Everett M. Hackett had founded the Philatelic Journal of America, which speedily became the most important stamp magazine in the country; and in whose columns was carried on much of the agitation that resulted in the formation of the Association. Mr.

Mekeel had also been instrumental in organizing the St. Louis Philatelic Society; and was one of the most zealous of the Committee in inducing collectors to look with favor on the idea of a national body.

Schuyler B. Bradt, the Chicago member of the Committee, was perhaps the most ardent and energetic Chicago philatelist of his day. He was a versatile and able writer on philatelic topics over the pen name of "Philo." As before mentioned, it was an article of his in the Philatelic Journal of America that is supposed to have sown the first seed from which the Association sprang. He had been, but a little while before, one of the prime-movers in forming the Chicago Philatelic Society out of the wreck of the old Chicago Stamp Collectors' Union, and served as that society's first President. Whether or not he was at that time a dealer, I am unable to say; but afterward he was for many years engaged in various stamp dealing ventures in Chicago, none of which, it must be regretfully recorded, proved permanently successful. He published, too, at one time, the Western Philatelist, one of the most excellent journals of its period; was responsible for the little journal called "Philo's Monthly;" and was also one of the little circle of enthusiasts who bought the Philatelic Gazette when Mann & Kendig gave it up, and published it for some time from Chicago.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the

Chicago Philatelic Society
and the
Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Louis G. Quackenbush,
MANAGING EDITOR.

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address in any country in the Postal Union
\$1.00 a year.

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\$1.20 an inch. 60 cents half inch.

E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

In fact there was very little going on in philatelic Chicago for a good many years that Schuyler B. Bradt did not have a finger in, in one way or another; and even after he ceased to sell stamps or to dabble in stamp journalism, he was long the most regular of attendants at the Chicago Society meetings. He is still, we believe, in the land of the living; but, being broken down in health, has for some years been missing from his former philatelic haunts. A man of great natural ability, but the victim of unfortunate habits—that, alas, sums up the life story of the once widely famed Philo.

Theodore F. Cuno, the New York member of the Committee, chairman of the organizing convention, and in other ways very prominent in founding the Association, has long ceased to have any connection with Philately; and we cannot even say whether he is living or dead. Mr. Cuno was at this time one of the leading philatelic lights of Gotham. He was by birth a Prussian and a mechanical engineer by trade; but came to this country when twenty-six years old, in consequence of being prosecuted by the German Government as a Socialist. On this side he turned to journalism and was one of the most prolific writers for the Socialist and Labor press of the day. At the time of the Association was formed he was editor of a labor paper called Volks-Zeitung. Mr. Cuno was a philatelist, not by heredity or natural taste, but entirely by accident. In the early

eighties he had bought, simply as a speculation, a large stamp collection at a second-hand book store on Broadway, whose proprietor, strangely ignorant of stamp values, had placed upon the book and its contents the meager price of four dollars. It proved to be worth several hundred dollars, and from that time forth Mr. Cuno was an enthusiastic collector. He labored most zealously and earnestly to found the Association; and had the honor of being No. 1 on its list of members.

Of the two other members of the Organization Committee, Messrs. Henderson and Whilden, we have little information. Mr. Henderson was a Philadelphia collector and dealer, and President, we believe, of the Quaker City Philatelic Society. He was never a prominent philatelic figure and disappeared from view a few years afterward. Mr. Whilden was a Bostonian, a dealer and philatelic writer of some note; but never of the first order of fame.

On the list of officers for the first year we find, however, some very famous names. The Association's first Official Board (so far at least as its composition was determined by the election) consisted as we have seen, of Messrs. Tiffany, Bogert, Bradt and Durbin. It would probably have been hardly possible to select a set of officers better calculated to inspire confidence in the Association. All four were men who stood high in American Philately and in the esteem of American collectors. John K. Tiffany, who was destined to be President of the Association not for that one year alone but for ten successive terms, was even then accounted the foremost of American philatelists. He owned the finest and largest collection in America, and was popularly reputed to have studied stamps more deeply than any other man in the country. He was the author of numerous authoritative writings upon various issues. He possessed the finest library of philatelic literature in the land. He was the American Tapling—the American Ferrary—the American philatelic colossus of his day—and nothing could have been more natural or more suitable than that he should have been chosen to head this new, representative national body. He had especial fitness, too, in that he was a man most highly skilled in the laws of parliamentary procedure, and a past master in the art of presiding over public bodies. Since his day we have had no one who could approach him as a chairman, and he lent an impressiveness and a dignity to Association conventions whose like we

cannot hope to soon see again. A good pilot, too; an excellent executive; a sound, safe leader; and, withal, a friendly, genial, companionable man, whom to know was to respect and admire.

Mr. Tiffany was a lawyer by profession, and one of the most eminent that ever practiced in St. Louis. By good rights he should have been a Judge, but he was not ambitious for public distinction and he never, we believe, held high public office in St. Louis, though he was long one of its foremost and most honored citizens.

A different man in many ways was R. R. Bogert, the first Vice-President—a man of no showy attainments; no great talker; not especially impressive of figure. But he was a man of sound, solid worth, much esteemed by the philatelists of his day. He was a collector as early as 1860; and in 1871 he founded the long famous stamp house of R. R. Bogert & Co.—in its day one of the most important in America—whose name still partially survives in the corporate title of the present Bogert-Durbin Co. Mr. Bogert was one of the founders of the National Philatelic Society of New York; always one of its foremost members, and once or twice its President. He lent a hearty helping hand to the new Association and in all New York no one could have been found more worthy the honor of Vice-President—always in the A. P. A., as elsewhere, an office more ornamental than onerous.

Leon W. Durbin, elected Treasurer of the Association, was one of the country's pioneer stamp dealers. He engaged in the stamp business in 1869 and by the time of which we write his had become probably the second most important stamp house in the country. He published the once well-known Durbin's Catalogue, which, during Mr. Durbin's lifetime, fairly divided honors with the Scott Catalogue. A little paper called the Philatelic Monthly was another of the productions of the house; and a Postal Card Catalogue, (the first ever published in either this country or Europe) which ran through several editions. One of the most mighty stamp men of his day was Mr. Durbin, and his name as an officer gave prestige to the Association.

Peace to the ashes of these three—John K. Tiffany, R. R. Bogert and Leon W. Durbin.

And now, let us resume our journey.

(To be continued.)

The Philatelic School Room.

For The Primary And Intermediate Classes.

Conducted by Oliver Crinkle, X. G. S. Professor of Philately in Knowhayre University.
(Continued from No. 13 page 4.)

The First Stamps

In the West Indies.

We have now given consideration to all the stamp debuts of 1851 save only that of Trinidad. And the first issue of Trinidad certainly deserves a bit of attention, if only for the fact that these were the first postage stamps issued in any of the West India Islands—almost everyone of which in later years has boasted stamps of its own. Trinidad, as very possibly most of you know, is the most southerly of the West India Islands and is only a very short ways distant from the mainland of South America. It is about 50 miles long and varies in breadth from 20 to 35 miles, the total area amounting to 1755 square miles. It is a very near neighbor to Venezuela and in one part is only nine miles distant from the Venezuelan coast. Columbus discovered the island as he did almost all of its neighbors; and gave it the name of Trinidad (from the Spanish word for "three,") because three mountain summits were the most prominent physical characteristics of the island as seen at a distance from the mast-head of his flag ship. It was first settled in 1532 by the Spaniards and continued under Spanish rule until 1783, when it fell into the hands of the British, who have held on to it ever since.

The design of the first issue of Trinidad is the same as that previously alluded to under the head of Mauritius—a female figure, typifying Britannia, with spear and shield, seated on a bale of merchandise, with one of the clipper ships of the period appearing in the background. The same design was utilized for the stamps of Barbados the next year. These Trinidad stamps (along with their brothers of Mauritius and Barbados) are among the very few stamps ever issued which bear no indication of their face value. It was doubtless deemed unnecessary to print the value on that stamp because only one denomination (viz. 1d.) was provided, and there was, therefore, no chance for confusion. The stamp, however, appeared in several decidedly different shades, (as listed in the catalogue) so that this 1851 issue is not, after all, a "one stamp set."

The First Issue

Of Barbados.

Of the first issue of Barbados, little

need be said, as it is an absolute duplicate in design of the Trinidad issue, save only in alteration of name. The issue appeared almost exactly a year after the Trinidad stamps—the latter appearing the 11th of April, 1851, and the former the 17th day of April, 1852. Unlike the Trinidad stamps, the issue of Barbados contained three separate denominations, to be identified only by their difference in color—the half-penny stamp being green, the one-penny blue, and the four-penny a brownish-red. Barbados is a much smaller island than Trinidad, its area being only about 166 square miles; and it is very thickly settled, having an average of somewhat over a thousand inhabitants to the square mile. The Spaniards originally owned it, but gave way to the English in 1625, in whose hands it has since remained. The negroes of Barbados are among the most industrious and progressive of any in the West Indies; not on account of any original innate superiority, but because the population of the island being so large for its area, the negroes have always been obliged to either labor diligently or starve to death—a spur to effort which is unfortunately lacking in many other localities where negroes congregate.

The First

French Colonial.

One of the most interesting issues of the year 1852 was the pair of stamps that appeared in the little Ile de la Reunion, away off in the Indian Ocean. These two stamps are the first French Colonials on record and they are also two of the rarest specimens known to philatelists. The Ile de la Reunion is a small island in the Indian Ocean, southwest of and only a short way distant from Mauritius, both lying some ways east of Madagascar. In area it is slightly larger than Mauritius, having 780 square miles to the latter's 705. Its population is, however, only 171,000, less than one-half that of its sister island. It was discovered early in the 16th century by the Portuguese navigator, Mascarenhas, also the discoverer of Mauritius and the neighboring island of Rodriguez, the three being long known, after him, as the Mascarene group or Mascarenhas Islands. The French took possession of Reunion in 1642 and christened it Ile de Bourbon, in honor of the French royal family.

In 1810 England deprived the French of both the Ile de Bourbon and Mauritius, but, while retaining the latter, was obliged to return the former in 1815. The French sovereignty is very clearly shown on the two stamps of 1852, both by the French words "Ile de la Reunion" (meaning "isle of the Reunion") and by the term "timb-poste" in the lower part of the stamp, which is of course, a contraction of "timbre poste," the familiar French equivalent of "Postage stamp." We can give no information as to the derivation of the name Reunion. Palpably, however, the French would scarcely have wished to perpetuate the old name of "Bourbon" after that dynasty had been forever expelled from the throne of France and that country had become a republic.

These Reunion stamps are type-set and were produced on the island itself. They bear some family resemblance to other stamps of their class, such as the several type-set Confederate Locals and the early type-set Hawaiians. But few of them were used, fewer still were preserved, and they rank among the great rarities of the world.

A

Tardy Little State.

One of the smaller states of Germany which had been tardy in taking up postage stamps was Brunswick. But it finally did so in 1852, furnishing us with one of the most peculiar designs to be found in the stamp collecting field. But before speaking of the design, the duchy itself merits a word. Brunswick was and is one of the very tiniest of the German states. It is only a quarter as large as Baden, for example, and has hardly a twentieth part the area of Bavaria. Its present area (and it was never much larger) is but a trifle more than fourteen hundred square miles; its entire population less than half a million. And, being so small, it never cut much figure in German affairs; and is best known from the fact that at least two of the Dukes of Brunswick were great military leaders, attaining high distinction in command of various Prussian and Austrian armies in some of the wars against the French. It is perhaps the military services rendered Prussia by the Brunswickers in days gone by that the little duchy owes its escape from being swallowed up by its big neighbor—which made no bones of swallowing Hanover, a very much bigger mouthful. At any rate Brunswick still retains, in the present German Empire, its olden standing as a duchy, though Prussian territory is almost all around it, save where it touches Saxony. It is, however, practically an appendage of

Prussia; for the head of its government is Prince Albert of Prussia as Regent. The direct line of rulers became extinct in 1884, and Prussia seized the opportunity to practically place one of her princes on the throne. Brunswick was once part of Saxony, but became a separate duchy early in the seventeenth century and has managed in one way and another to keep itself intact most of the time since. It was one of the German states taken possession of by Napoleon, and was by him incorporated with the Kingdom of Westphalia in 1807; but after Napoleon's downfall it was returned to its old rulers. It is, historically, the least interesting of any of the stamp-issuing German states that we have yet met with.

The stamps of Brunswick, as before noted, are very quaint, indeed. A horse galloping at full speed—the heraldic emblem of the House of Brunswick—is the central feature; and it is interesting to observe that this is one of the very, very few instances in the range of stamp design where a horse is depicted, despite the entire appropriateness with which that noble animal could often have been used upon stamps, in view of his yeoman work in the postal service before the general building of railroads rendered his further employment unnecessary. The word Brunswick, as we call it, is correctly "Braunschweig," as you will observe on the stamps. The scrolls on which are placed the name of the country and the face value are very peculiar and old fashioned. In fact the whole stamp has more than the usual crudeness of the period.

The First Stamps of Oldenburg.

The grand-duchy of Oldenburg, which also commenced the issue of stamps in 1852, lacks a little of being twice as large as Brunswick; but it is not so populous as the latter, since it had in 1900 less than four hundred thousand inhabitants. Oldenburg is principally famous in history through having furnished rulers to a number of European countries far more important than itself. At different stages of history, members of the House of Oldenburg have occupied the thrones of Russia, Denmark and Sweden and up to a half century ago the family was one of the most prominent in Europe. Oldenburg itself has existed under that name since the eleventh century—prior to which it had for a long period been part of Saxony. About 1180, the Counts of Oldenburg succeeded in establishing an independent state out of the territories of Henry the Lion; and their descendants have ruled over that state, barring some brief periods, to

the present day. It was at one time under the sway of Denmark, but this can scarcely count, as an Oldenburg prince was at the time on the Danish throne. Napoleon took possession of Oldenburg and made it a part of the French Empire, but after his fall the old rulers returned, just as they did in Brunswick, and the Congress of Vienna confirmed their tenure of its throne.

It is a fact worthy of notice that the stamps of Oldenburg were not in use in all portions of the Grand Duchy. Their use was confined to Oldenburg proper. The principality of Lubeck (not to be confounded with the free-town of Lubeck) was a part of the Grand Duchy at this time, though its boundaries did not anywhere touch those of Oldenburg itself. The postal service in this principality was transferred to Denmark in 1845, and Danish stamps were consequently used there until Oldenburg sold the principality in 1866 to Prussia for \$750,000. The Principality of Birkenfeld was likewise owned by Oldenburg, but this principality was far away in the south of Rhenish Prussia; and Oldenburg readily permitted Prussia to take over the postal administration of Birkenfeld; and so, of course, Prussian stamps were used there. Rather an anomalous state of things; but one that was natural enough in the mixed-up Germany of that day.

The design of the Oldenburg stamps requires little comment. An unshaded shield bears the figures of value; and at the top of the shield is the coat-of-arms of Oldenburg. Delmonhorst, surmounted by a ducal crown. Singularly enough, each stamp bears not only the face value of the stamp in silbergroschen, but also its value in fractions of a grote and thaler.

On the 1-30 thaler, for example, are also the values "2 2-3 gr" and "1 sgr." A quaint idea truly. It is as if our own five cent stamps should be in one place inscribed "5c;" in another "½ dime," and in still another "1-20 dollar." Surely these old German issues are almost all of them lovable for their idiosyncrasies.

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THE READING TABLE.

What We Find in the Journals of the Hour.

The Philatelic Journal
Of Great Britain,
London, England.

The Rev. G. H. Raynor—one of five brothers who are all, if we mistake not, clergymen, and all stamp collectors—is the subject of this month's "Well Known Philatelist" sketch in the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain. A collector since 1866, Mr. Raynor is assuredly one of the philatelic veterans; and it is good to read of such life-long devotion to the hobby. He has made some fine collections in his day, and is especially known as a specialist in Australians and unused English. But we must not try to tell the story of his philatelic career here; for England is a good way off, after all, and few of our readers, we imagine, are much interested in the lives of English philatelists.

Under "New Leaves to Cut," two or three newly published books on philatelic subjects are given a short review; and the editorial "leader" of the month is a paean of joy over the fact that the long-talked-of London Exhibition is actually to be held and that the preliminary arrangements give such great promise of an exhibition interesting beyond all precedent.

Mr. B. W. H. Poole's monograph on Siamese stamps this month deals with the 1890 provisionals. Mr. Poole finds four different types of the provisional "1 att" of 1890, the types differing in the shape of the figure "1." Of the provisional "2 atts," he records no less than eight types. The points by which all these types may be identified are clearly cited; and the installment is decidedly valuable to anyone who specializes in Siamese. M. Raffalovich gives another installment of his study of "The Red Penny of Great Britain." The European Catalogue this month takes up Mecklenburg Strelitz and Monaco. And the regular "Philatelic Review of Reviews," to the length of eight pages, completes the number.

Gibbons' Stamp Weekly,
London, England.

We had not seen a copy of Gibbons' Stamp Weekly later than its third number until the other day, when we were both surprised and delighted to receive its issue of May 20th. It seems to be just as good as it was at first—which, we may assure our readers, is no faint praise. The first two pages of the issue before us are devoted to a prefatory talk in regard to a monumental task which Mr. Nanki-

vell has set himself—the "writing up" from a philatelic standpoint, of all the countries of the world in alphabetical order; said "writing up" to be, as far as we can glean from the advance notices, much the same in style and treatment as in Mr. Melville's elementary text books on the stamps of Great Britain, Hayti, etc. We are particularly pleased to notice that Mr. Nankivell proposes to leave Unpaid, Officials, Registered, Special Delivery and all other postal fripperies (as he terms them) out of the running—an excellent good thing to do in any compilation intended for young collectors' uses. And we anticipate that the work will prove of the very greatest practical value to the young readers to whom it is to be addressed.

The Rev. T. C. Walton is continuing his "First Steps in Philately," being engaged at present in identifying for the young collectors' benefit the various stamps of the world which do not bear the name of the issuing country—of which there are a larger number than one would at first thought, imagine. Mark W. Hall's articles on Stamp Portraits are also pursuing the even tenor of their way, sketches of the lives of Manuel Murillo-Toro and Andres Santa Cruz, two of the notables portrayed on the stamps of Bolivia, being this month given. Cornelius Wrinkle's "Gossip of the Hour" is witty and interesting. A unique feature is the reprinting serially of the French novel, "The Stamp King"—the only work of fiction ever written in which stamp collecting supplies the plot and stamp folk are the principal characters. Gibbons' Stamp Weekly has evidently been at this for some weeks, as Chapter VIII is reached in the number before us. There are on succeeding pages, an Indian Letter, by Mr. Wetherell; a Transvaal Letter, by Mr. Tamsen; and a considerable array of miscellaneous matter, every line of which is really interesting. All in all, Mr. Nankivell is certainly succeeding in getting up a wonderfully readable paper, and one that old collectors can relish and enjoy fully as much as the young ones.

The Monthly Journal,
London, England.

The Editorials in the May 31st issue of the Monthly Journal deal, firstly, with the preliminary arrangement for next year's London Exhibition, for which Major Evans has nothing but praise; and, secondly, with various recently published philatelic works, whose merits and demerits the Major analyzes with his usual skill. The ever-present Chronicle (always the most valuable portion of the Monthly Journal's contents) occupies the next eight pages; and is succeeded by a

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The Stamp-Lovers Weekly
Bethlehem, Pa.

learned dissertation on "The 1886-87 Issues of Tolima," by Thomas William Hall. Mr. Hall has discovered that there are three different and distinct types of some of the stamps of that issue, the point of difference lying in the drawing of the eagle that ornaments the upper portion of the central oval. These points of difference are very minutely described in the article before us, which will doubtless prove exceedingly valuable to anyone especially interested in the stamps of Tolima.

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg in his "A Trip Around the World" gives some further account of his travels, with special reference, of course, to his philatelic experiences enroute. In Honolulu, he saw several fine collections—a particularly notable one being at the Bishop Museum. From Honolulu he journeyed to New Zealand where, at Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin, he saw many interesting stamps and found philatelic interest to be very keen, indeed. The series of articles constitutes a very interesting philatelic survey of the countries visited and we hope Mr. Hausburg's travels may continue for some time to come.

Under the title "The End of a Philatelic Legend," A. Reinheimer shows that the much discussed varieties of the French 1853-70 issues, showing a ground of lines in the centre instead of the solid background are simply due to an incident of the printing process of such trivial nature that the resultant varieties are unworthy of philatelic attention. We will not here endeavor to explain the cause of these lines, as it would necessitate going into a very technical survey of methods of stamp printing. Suffice it to say that these lined-groundwork stamps seem, according to Mr. Reinheimer, to have no standing whatsoever as collectable varieties.

Morley's Philatelic Journal, London, England.

Morley's Philatelic Journal, the one journal printed in the English language, that devotes itself solely to fiscalism, continues on the even tenor of its way, and is undoubtedly an invaluable aid to everyone interested in the study and collection of fiscal stamps. Its April number, the latest we have received, is largely devoted to a report of the Fiscal Exhibition recently held in London. Mr. Morley himself secured nearly half the prizes offered and his displays were very evidently the backbone of the exhibition. An interesting feature of the report is the account of some of the prices realized at the fiscal auction held in connection with the show. Not a few of the rare fiscals offered realized excellent prices, and one, an English fiscal for

the City of Winchester, brought the top price of \$97.50.

Messrs. Walter Morley and Oswald Marsh's illustrated catalogue of Indian Fiscals is continued through Eikaur and Cochín, and very big, odd and attractive are the stamps depicted. Mr. Morley's list of the Newspaper Tax Stamps of Great Britain is likewise continued; as are Mr. G. W. J. Potter's "Notes on the History of British Railway Stamps." The Editorials and the Fiscal Chronicle are of their usual usefulness and interest.

The American Journal of Philately, New York.

Two numbers of this famous old magazine are before us, bearing date of April and May respectively. The opening article of the April issue is a somewhat elaborate one on "The New Postage Stamps of the Island of Crete," illustrating the entire set and describing the significance of the designs, which, as most readers know, are taken from various ancient Grecian coins. The special appropriateness of this style of design in the case of this special country is also dwelt on at some length—the veneration of the modern Greek for the symbols that have come down from Grecian antiquity being given great stress. Altogether, a most illuminating and interesting essay, of the sort we fancy, most; inasmuch as it deals with the significance of stamp designs, rather than with incidental varieties of manufacture.

Mr. Wetherell contributes one of his chatty and pleasant "Indian Letters;" and then comes the continuation of Mr. Victor M. Berthold's "Die Varieties of the Nesbitt Series of United States Envelopes"—a work which we do not hesitate to pronounce indispensable to every envelope fancier in the land. It clears away all the complications and difficulties incidental to the study and classification of the Nesbitt dies; and its cuts and descriptions combine to make it easy for the veriest novice to accurately identify dies that are otherwise almost indistinguishable.

Mr. Howes contributes another of his interesting and valuable studies of Stamp Designs. Corea is the country now under notice; and the Corean characters (as shown on the stamps) come in for an explanation which acquaints us with the Corean alphabet, its derivation, and many other correlative matters. Next in order is the continuation of Mr. Wetherell's monograph on the stamps of Holland—scientific to the last degree and valuable to specialists, but a puzzling maze to the general reader. And beyond this are the usual Notes, Chronicle, and reports of philatelic society proceedings, to the tune of some eight or

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ten pages—with which the number comes to an end.

The May 29th issue opens with the continuation of Mr. Berthold's articles on the Nesbitt die varieties, the installment before us occupying six pages. Next is an exceedingly interesting article by Editor Toppan, bearing the ponderous title "Reprints and Special Printings of United States Stamps Surcharged for Use in Cuba, Guam, Porto Rico and the Philippines." The reprints and special printings with which Mr. Toppan deals are those made by the Government as "specimens," for use in the Government stamp exhibits at the Paris Exposition of 1900 and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of last year. These "specimens" are not always exactly true to the shade of the stamp they purport to represent; and therefore constitute varieties of some interest to the specialist, especially as, while ostensibly printed for private government purposes, there are frequent "leaks" whereby they come into the possession of collectors—and often without the indentifying overprint of the word "specimen" which is supposed to be used in all such cases. Mr. Toppan gives a complete list of all the "specimens" of the issues of Uncle Sam's dependencies, with exhaustive notes upon the color and other points of identification. And he certainly deserves the thanks of U. S. specialists for the thoroughness with which he sets down every known fact in regard to a class of stamps with which even many of the most expert specialists are entirely unfamiliar.

Jules Bonvez contributes a valuable article entitled "Historical Notes on the Postal Service and First Stamps of Angola." Mr. Howes' "Stamp Designs" series commences the consideration of the issues of Japan. Mr. Wetherell contributes another readable Indian Letter. And the balance of the number consists of the usual staple features.

The Stamps Of King Alfonso's Shrunken Empire.

(The following, though originally appearing in an English collectors' journal called "Hobbies," comes to us via the Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.—Ed. S. L. W.)

King Alfonso of Spain is unique among the monarchs of to-day in this respect, that he was actually and literally born a king. He was a posthumous child, and at his birth every loyal heart in Spain rejoiced.

Spain to-day is not the dreaded Spain of Inquisition, yet there still appertains to the Spanish throne much of the pomp and circumstance that surrounded it in the days of Cortez and Pizarro. And the young King, though he is much less King than his forefathers, still boasts such a wealth of names and so long a string of titles that to quote them all in our usual type would exhaust a large proportion of the space available for our weekly philatelic chat. Alfonso of Spain is peculiarly interesting to the British public at the moment of writing. But it is in relation to the later issues of Spanish and Spanish Colonial postage stamps that we are now interesting ourselves in King Alfonso XIII. In other series of stamps perhaps is history so clearly registered. The difference between the Spanish Empire of ten years ago and the Spanish Empire of to-day is seen at a glance by a comparison of Spanish imperial issues then and now.

For three years after the death of the father of the present King the stamps of Spain and Colonies continued to bear the head of Alfonso XIII. The reigning monarch being quite a baby, no other course perhaps was possible. But in 1889, when Alfonso XIII was in his third year of age, the stamps known to all collectors as the "Baby King" issue made their appearance. The following year saw the emission of stamps of a similar design for Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, but Fernando had to wait until 1894 for its "Baby King" stamps, by which time, of course, Alfonso had reached the mature age of eight, and if rumor speaks truly, was already beginning to study the arts of war and statecraft.

The "Baby King" stamps lasted Spain and her Colonies long after Alfonso XIII had lost all claim to babyhood. It was in 1898, that year of black disaster for Spain, when Cuba and Porto Rico were lost to the Spaniards in the Hispano-American War, that the first stamp made in the King's post-royal portrait. This was in connection with the 5 centimos War Tax

stamps issued during the struggle with the United States. Postage stamps bearing the same head were provided for Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines very shortly afterwards, and for Fernando Poo in the following year. In 1900 there was a further change in the kingly portrait, Alfonso's photograph as a Spanish cadet being utilised for the issue of that year. These stamps are still current, but there have been rumors of a projected new issue to bear the portrait of the young King as he is at the present time. Possibly his marriage, which is confidently predicted for an early date, will be made the occasion for the issue of a new and up-to-date portrait stamp.

Having lost Cuba and Porto Rico by the war with America, Spain proceeded to dispossess herself of her remaining dependencies in the Western Hemisphere by the more prosaic but less humiliating methods of sale and barter. The Philippine Islands, seething with revolt, were transferred to America, while Germany came in for two small groups in the Pacific known as the Caroline and the Marianne Islands.

To-day the Spanish Empire oversea has dwindled almost unto nothingness. There remains to her only the island of Fernando Poo, the smaller isles of Elobey, Annoban and Corsico, and an unimportant slice of West African territory known as Spanish Guinea. In the Western Hemisphere she retains not an inch of the ground won for her by her generals and her sea-captains of centuries ago, and the "Spanish Main" lingers only as a phrase in the pages of romance. It should be added that Spain's possessions nearer home, the Canary group, and the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean are left out of account when we speak of Spanish Colonies, because these places are treated for governmental purposes as part of Spain proper, just as the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are treated as a part of the United Kingdom. Separate stamps have never been issued for the Canaries or the Balearics.

For such a sadly shrunken Empire, Spain still contrives to make something of a show in the eyes of philatelists. It is possible that the Spanish equivalent of our Chancellor of the Exchequer has awakened, rather late in the day, to the possibilities of the stamp collecting community as contributors to the national revenue, for the diminutive dependencies of Spain in West Africa can scarcely feel any postal need for sets of stamps ranging in face value from ¼ cent de peso to 5 pesos. In Fernando Poo, since the period of the Hispano-American War, the game of stamp

Cat. No.		Cat. Price	My Price
5	Argentine Rep. '62, 5c pink	\$0 60	\$0 28
6	10c green	2 50	1 00
7	15c blue	5 00	2 00
30	'77, 1c on 5c vermilion	1 25	60
31	2c on 5c "	4 00	1 85
*32	8c on 10c green	1 75	85
4	Baden '51, 9kr lilac rose	1 00	60
25	Bahamas '83, 4p on 6p violet	10 00	4 00
31	'84, 1 brown		3 60
2	Barbados '52, 1p blue	1 75	80
4	4p brown red	5 00	2 00
5	½p green	2 50	1 00
6	1p blue	1 00	40
9	'59, 1sh black	1 85	90
13	'61, ½p dark blue grn	1 00	40
25	'71, 1p blue	10 00	4 00
31	6p vermilion		8 60
43	'78, 5sh dull rose	10 00	4 75
2	Brazil '43, 60r black	1 50	70
10	'44, 90r "	1 75	80
15	'45, 30r "	1 00	45
27	'50, 300r "		85 40
28	600r "	1 50	70
60	'66, 500r orange		30 20
61	'76, 10r vermilion	1 00	40
74	'78, 260r brown	1 25	60
75	300r gr and orange		40 18
78	1000r gray lilac	50	25
*256	'89, 300r yellow	30	20
*257	500r "	50	30
*258	700r "	85	50
*259	1000r "	1 25	70
285	300r carmine	35	20
286	500r green	50	30
287	700r ultramarine		1 10
406	'89, 300r carmine	35	18
407	500r "	50	25
408	1000r "	1 25	60
12	Bremen '68, 5gr rose	4 50	1 50
*1	Br. Honduras '85, 1p blue	1 00	40
3	1sh green	5 00	1 90
*9	'72, 3p brown	5 00	1 90
9	Buenos Ayres '60, 4r green	3 00	1 50
10	1p blue	1 25	60
11	2p vermilion	3 00	1 45
12	'62, 1p rose	3 00	1 45
13	2p blue	2 50	1 50
*2	Bulgaria '79, 10c blk & green	2 50	1 15
3	25c violet	40	18
10	'81, 25s "	1 00	40
27	'86, 1 l black & red		50 20
67	'01, 2 l red & black		50 50
68	3 l slate & brown		55 55
152	'84, 25s lake		40 20
153	50s blue	75	40
157	'86, 50s blue	50	25
161	'87, 50s blue	40	20
22a	Canada '68, 1c red, wmk'd	2 00	75
23b	2c green, "	2 50	90
24b	3c red "	1 50	65
29	'70, 3c bright red	4 50	1 70
22	Cape Verde '86, 200r lilac	60	30
23	300r orange	75	45
10	Ceylon '57, 10p vermilion	7 50	3 00
11	1sh violet	4 00	1 60
130-138	Chile	11 90	8 30
139-150		7 53	5 00
163	'95, 100c red	12 00	8 00
445	Costa Rica '80, 5p olive green	2 00	1 00
1a	Danish W. Indies '55, 3c dk car	4 00	1 60
2	3c rose	60	25
2a	8c car rose	2 00	90
27 to 39	Guadeloupe	1 50	1 00
103	'78, 15c blue	1 00	40
104	30c black	75	33
108	'84, 15c violet	60	26
109	20c rose	75	33
	Hamburg American Packet Co	2 50	1 15
16	Hanover '59, 3p rose	85	40
18	½g black	1 75	75
8	Madagascar '91, 5c green	50	30
9	10c blue	70	40
10	15c ultramarine	50	30
11	25c brown	40	25
12	1fr yellow	2 00	1 25
33 to 45	Martinique	1 53	1 00
8	Netherlands '52, 15c orange	45	20
4	'64, 5c blue	1 25	45
6	15c orange	40	18
11	'67, 25c dark violet	50	20
12	50c gold	75	35
24	'69, 2½c violet	60	25
32	'72, 2g 50c rose & ultra	60	25
23	New So. Wales '53, 1p orange	1 00	40
24	2p blue	50	25
25	3p green	1 50	65
27	6p sage grn	85	40
31	1sh pale red	3 75	1 60
32	'56, 1p orange	1 00	40
34	3p green	4 50	2 00
39	Philippine Is. '70, 5c blue	75	35
*40	10c green	60	30
41	20c brown	4 00	1 75
42	40c rose	3 50	1 50
43	'72, 12c rose	1 50	70
*45	25c lilac	65	30
47	1p 25c yel brn	4 00	2 00
*49	'74, 25c ultram	50	20
50	62c rose	70	30
48	12c gray lilac	50	20
51	1p 25c brown	7 00	3 50
9	Ponto Delgada '92, 100r brown	40	25
10	150r carmine	60	32
11	200r dark blue		45
12	300r " "	1 00	50

E. T. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.

issuing for the purpose of raising revenue has been played without any attempt at disguise, the practice being to issue a complete new set each year, the only difference of design being the alteration of date. In this way we have had separate sets for 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1905. The fact that no set appeared during 1904 was probably due more to the laziness and laxity that are typical of Spanish officials than to any desire to deprive philatelists of the privilege of adding further stamps of Fernando Poo to their collections.

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.



H. N. Mudge, President.
C. E. Severn, Vice President.
Chas. F. Mann, Secretary, 394 Oak Street.
E. C. Dodd, Treas., 332 South Ashland Ave., La Grange, Ill.
A. F. Boehm, Manager Circulating sales and exchange Department, 1201 Turner Avenue.
Dr. F. B. Merrill, Examiner of Sales Books, 100 State Street.
F. N. Massoth, Manager Auction Sales, 1149 Marquette Building.
Dr. F. B. Merrill, Manager Open Exchange.
A. F. Boehm, Librarian.
Dr. F. B. Merrill, Counterfeit Detector.

The 444th regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held in the Society's Club Room 151 Washington St., Thursday evening June 15, 1905.

President Mudge called the meeting to order with 20 members present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

The resignation of T. J. Bairson, active member No. 285 of Chicago was accepted.

Mr. Severn reported progress in regard to the Stan. Zajicek matter.

Mr. Boehm, Custodian of the Society's collection reports as follows:

Received for the Society collection since last report.

P. M. Wolsieffer	12 stamps cat	\$1 77
E. M. Rosenthal	9 " "	73
Branch No 1 A. P. A.	6 " "	40
A. F. Boehm	12 " "	50
Turned over by Sec.	25 " "	3 89
Total	64 " "	\$7 29

Reports were made by the Entertainment and Picnic committees.

The entertainment of the evening was a benefit auction sale of high grade stamps part of the proceeds going to the Society.

The meeting than adjourned next meeting July 6, 1905.

Chas. F. Mann,
Sec'y.

New Norwegian stamps will be issued shortly. Those having the three highest values, and bearing King Oscar's head, have already been called in.

Valuable Stamp.

Two stamps were once put into an offeritory box by a lady in Georgetown. They were two-cent stamps, issued in British Guiana in 1850. The lady had come across an envelope among her papers bearing two of these stamps. The incumbent, Canon Josa, sold the envelope with the two stamps on it by auction, and it realized \$1000. The following year the same two stamps changed hands at \$3250. The new purchaser sold them for \$3900 to a German dealer, who sold them to a Russian nobleman for \$5000.

The Stamp-Lovers Weekly makes more calls on collectors in a week than it would be possible for any 20 men in the business. It reaches the wealthy collector and it is received by the boy; and it is read thoroughly by its subscribers in their leisure moments.

Adlets

Small advertisements will be inserted in this column at the rate of 7 cents a line.

They will be set up without display.

A line will average seven words
Cash to accompany copy.

Printing for Stamp Dealers

Meritt Press, Bethlehem, Pa.

Approval Sheets, large ass't. Br. Col. Hawaii etc. at 50% below catalog. Reference required. Carl Young, 806 N. Fulton Ave Baltimore Md

Pre-cancelled stamps wanted for cash or exchange. Frank McChesney, Elkton, Md.

Santander 1904-5, 5c to 1p, 9 var. set 18c, 10 sets 80c. Carl Young, 806 N. Fulton Baltimore Md

What am offered for a Lafayette Dollar. H. W. BOERS, 322 Erskine St., Detroit.

More Bargain Sets. Postage 2c.
4 diff. Corea
30 diff. Sweden
10 diff. Sweden official
Yale Stamp Co., Dept M., Ann Arbor, Mich.

FREE; 5 Newfoundland to Approval sheet applicants. 50 var. Foreign, 5c; 50 Australia 25c; 50 British Colonials, 20c; 50 Africa, 4c. Crystal Stamp Co., 175 Mill St., Corning, NY

Grand Clearance at less than Wholesale.
\$4.00 cat value good average U S Revs diff
\$3.00 " " " " Hawaii " 100
\$1.50 " " " " U S Post " 20
Balance of fine stock of foreign cat. 2c to \$100 each, on sheets - no trash \$2.00 cat. for 50c all diff or \$10.00 cat for \$2.00 net less than wholesale cost and the biggest bargain ever offered. All above good until stock is exhausted - no truck. Last 4 ads good yet. Frank B. Kirby, 227 Arnold St., New Bedford, Mass.

Free 10 unused Cuba to all applicants for my cheap approval books at 50% discount against serious references or deposit. Chicago Stamp Co., Pape Ave., Toronto, Canada.

20 different U. S. Envelopes
30 different Italy
20 different Switzerland
Postage 2c extra on all orders.
Yale Stamp Co., Dept. M, Ann Arbor, Mich.

FREE: 50 all diff. foreign to approval applicants. Geo. E. Walker, Holdenville, I. T.

Free:—15 good stamps cat. 10 cents for names of 2 collectors and 2c stamp. L. B. KEYSER, Blairsville, Pa.

40 diff. stamps cat. over \$1.30 for only 35c. App. 50%. Basil Perry, Cool Spring, Del.

Columbia 1904, 10c purple cat 20c fine only \$1. A fine stamp free (cat. 35c) for the first ad. to this ad. Willie Patrick, McNeils, S. C.

Canada Picture Cards 10c doz; 50 for \$1. 74 for \$1. W. R. Adams, Toronto, Canada.

2 Stamps cat. 5c each for all applying for app's. at 50% dis. and names of 2 stamp collectors. The Popular Stamp Co Savannah Ga.

Subscription Rates:
One year 50 cents.
Six months 25 cents.
Ten weeks 10 cents.

The Stamp-Lovers Weekly, BETHLEHEM, PA.

For the enclosed _____ cents, send THE STAMP-
LOVERS WEEKLY for _____ to

NAME _____
NO. _____ Street
TOWN _____
STATE _____

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

— and —
Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

VOL. II.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, JULY 1, 1905.

No. 16.

Our 223d Auction Sale

of Stamps

takes place in the

Morton Bldg., (116 Nassau St.)

New York City

On July 15th. at 1 30 P. M.

It is full of good things for collectors besides offering 200 lots suitable for dealers. Catalogues may be had from

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,

77 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

LONDON LETTER.

Fred J. Melville.

His Honour, Judge Philbrick, K. C., a philatelist of old standing, and one whose writings are numbered among the classics of philatelic literature, has sold his valuable library. Apart from his interest in philately the learned Judge has been a keen collector of books, the editions of *The Complete Angler* taking up a page and a half in the catalogue, and the editions of "Elkon Basilike" nearly nine pages.

The philatelic portion of the library was evidently reckoned among the least of his honour's literary treasures, as they were grouped in odd lots occupying three pages of the catalogue, and with a few exceptions they fetched poor prices. All through the sale, which occupied three days at Rotheby's famous literary auction rooms, ridiculously low prices ruled. 1898 lots realized only about a thousand pounds on an average of a £1 a lot, and the very fine Complete Angler which probably cost their collector close upon £200 scarcely realized £40.

The philatelic works were in many cases specially interesting and the absence of stamp-collector bidders made the resultant prices the more remarkable. Thirty-three lots contained 204 volumes, mostly bound in half calf

SPAIN, 1905.

Don Quixote Commemorative Series.

Complete set of ten var. (5c to 10p)
used or unused, o. g., \$5 00

Set of eight var. (5c to 1p), un-
used, o. g., 80

The above prices are net.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

18 EAST 23rd St., New York, N. Y.

P By Special Delivery. **M**

or wire you can reach me with bids, for the Z. G. Stebbins collection of Central American Stamps if you are far distant from Chicago.

Sale takes place Saturday evening July 8th and is sold at Public Auction without reserve in the Club Room of the

Chicago Philatelic Society

Many bids are received when the sale is over so that is why I am emphatic on the point of "Please Mail Bid Early."

Don't Be Too Late.

P. M. Wolsieffer,
Stamp Auction Specialist.

P 401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago. **M**

and with the owner's book plate. As however many of the periodicals were bound up with several years to one volume, the total number of works, counting the yearly issues separately, would be 312. These realised just about £50, not much considering that they contained some of the chief rarities in early philatelic literature.

The Bulletin of the Societe Francaise de Timbrologie, complete from 1875 to January 1891, only fetched 12 shillings.

Three of Moen's publications, including Coster's U. S. locals (in French) of which only 150 copies were printed; Tiffany's U. S., also in French, and of which 150 copies were printed, and Koprowski's Rural Stamps of Russia, all bound in half-calf, were knocked down for 15 shillings.

Vols. I-XI of Ewen's Weekly Stamp News (1899-1903), bound in two volumes, fetched 13 shillings.

One of the most interesting lots sold for 8 shillings, containing nine books, but owing to the manner of cataloguing, the two least valuable of the works were described in full, and the six more interesting ones were dismissed as "and six others."

Dr. Legrand's "Manuel de l'Amateur de Timbres," with Vol. I of "La Gazette des Timbres" premiere annee (1872-3) and three others fetched 23 shillings.

The learned Judge, as is well known, was a founder of the Philatelic Society, and became its President when Sir Daniel Cooper retired in 1878. This office he held till 1892. It was only to be expected therefore that the London Society's works would be in his library all in fine condition, bound in half-calf. The London Philatelist, 1892-1903, twelve years bound in six volumes, and also the well known works on the stamps of Australia and Oceanica, North American Colonies, British Isles, British India and Ceylon, and also Ewen's elaborate work on Railway Letter Fee Stamps, and a fine copy of Philbrick & Westoby's "Great Britain" in half Levant morocco, in all 18 volumes in 12, forming a star lot, fetched £6.

The Philatelic Journal of America, Vols. III to X, Morley's Journal, I-IV, and the first series of the American Journal of Philately, V-X, and six others, bound as 18 volumes, fetched 36 shillings.

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, 1891-1902, fetched 26 shillings; The Philatelic Record, from beginning in 1891 to 1899 (21 vols.) fetched £4. 14. 0.

The Philatelist, ten volumes, dating 1867 to 1876, has not been offered in a complete set for years. Was knocked down for £5. 5. 0.

(Continued on page 3.)

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the

Chicago Philatelic Society
and the
Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Louis G. Quackenbush,
MANAGING EDITOR.

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E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

From The Editor's Point Of View.

A Change of Government.

Unless some very unlooked-for contingency should arise, our albums will soon illustrate anew their value as historical records by receiving a set of stamps born of a change of government in the case of an important European nation. Norway has severed the bonds that bound her to Sweden; and the newspapers announce that a new set of stamps is already in course of preparation. The design is not stated—something very patriotic without doubt—but, whatever its character, the appearance of the set will certainly be a notable event to philatelists. It has been a good many years since the birth of any stamps designating a change of government in any European state. The live, human interest of European stamps as mementos of historical events and political changes lies very largely in stamps issued prior to 1880. There has not been much doing of late years whereby the political complexion of Europe has been in any way altered, and the European issues of the last decade or two have been, truth to tell, the most tame and monotonous of those of any of the five continents. Europe gets along with fewer new stamps than any of the other continents. And we are not sure but that the comparative neglect of European

stamps which is so much complained of by many philatelic critics is largely due to the staid, sober pace maintained by Europe in the matter of new issues. Not that we have the least desire to see Europe assume a faster pace in this respect. It were devoutly to be wished that the other continents would slow up instead. But it is no use shutting one's eyes to plain facts; and it certainly seems as though the continual flood of new emissions from Asia, Africa and Australia serves to focus the attention of collectors on the stamps of these continents, even though it be against their better judgment. Theoretically the American general collector ought to be adding just as many European stamps to his collection as Australian or South American. But we doubt if it works out that way in one instance out of ten. All general collections in the formative stage are more or less ill-balanced. Some countries always get more than their share of attention, and others decidedly less than their due. And it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the European sections of most general collections on this side the sea are far from being as well filled as sections devoted to the issues of the other continents. However it comes about, this state of things is a pity; and, from a purely philatelic standpoint, we should not be inclined to look askance at a few political cataclysms in Europe which would bring in their wake some novel and decided changes in some of the European stamps.

A Rather

Precarious Situation.

The fact that the peace of Europe has been in a rather precarious state for some time does not make such speculations as the above any the less interesting. Europe has been in a state of unrest and apprehension ever since the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war; and it is even now no sure thing that all the clouds will pass away safely. It would not be at all surprising if within a few years—perhaps in the near future—Europe supplied us with new postage stamps of as intense historical interest as any power in Europe has unquestionably that ever existed. The balance of been most seriously disturbed. The weakening of Russia has made Germany the dominant European power; and the action of the latter in the Moroccan affair certainly indicates that she is spolling for a fight and will manage to pick a quarrel with somebody sooner or later. If Germany ultimately goes to war with France, it will doubtless lead to as interesting philatelic mementos of the struggle as the Bordeaux issue or the Alsace-Lorraine stamps. It might, too, very

likely lead to the Germanization of Morocco, and consequent changes of paramount interest in the stamps of Morocco—or to the seizing by Germany of some of the colonial possessions of France with philatelic results as momentous as those that followed our own acquisition of several erstwhile Spanish colonies. 'Again, if the present peace proposals between Russia and Japan fall through—and great many well posted critics have no faith in Russia's sincerity in the matter, but believe she is merely sparing for time—there is no telling but that there will be decided changes in the map of Europe. Poland is ready to rise at the least encouragement from Germany; and may yet be able to supplement her one solitary stamp of forty-five years ago. Finland will strike for freedom if Russia weakens herself too far; and what philatelist would not like to see Finland come into her own again. Even Russia herself, if the war lasts long enough, may be the scene of such startling changes of government as will furnish vitally interesting contributions to our album pages. Happy will it be for the world if none of these things come to pass. But if we are destined to live in the shadow of great events in Europe in the next few years, there will unquestionably be a reaction in favor of European stamps.

A

Significant Utterance.

Mr. Nankivell's recent utterance to the effect that everything possible should be done to encourage the spread of general collecting and to check the devastating influence of specialism is very significant of the change of opinion on this matter in the topmost philatelic circles. Up to very recently it was the fashion among the philatelic elite to sneer and pooh pooh at general collecting as quite beneath the attention of the full-fledged philatelist. But now even the most rabid specialists seem to be returning to a saner frame of mind; and it is pretty generally admitted, even by those who have no intention of practicing what they preach, that general collecting is best, from almost all standpoints. When so distinguished a specialist as Mr. Nankivell voices, in substance, this opinion, we can be sure that specialism is most decidedly losing ground in philatelic esteem. The fact is, specialism has been so fearfully overdone—has become such a freaky, microscopic thing—that it is becoming difficult for even its most devoted followers to stomach its vagaries. Its over elaboration is killing it; and the return, on the part of many quondam specialists, to safe, sane, easy, comfortable generalism is one of the most encouraging features of the time. It is

to be hoped that the tone of the philatelic press in regard to styles of collecting may gradually so alter that the rising philatelic generation will escape the specialistic blight and stick to the pleasanter and more fruitful mode of collecting. All indications point to our having nearly passed through the age of specialism. And we, for our part, shall be very glad indeed to see it go.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 1.)

Smith's Monthly Circular, from beginning in 1877 to 1899, in 4 vols. (with 9 others) fetched £5. 5. 0 and The Stamp Collectors' Magazine, 12 volumes complete and The Philatelic Journal, Vol. I, (edited by E. L. Pemberton) fetched £6., a very good price.

Gibbons' Monthly Journal, Vols. I-XIV, bound as 7 vols. in half calf, only fetched 16 shillings.

I had the good fortune to secure 77 of the volumes in the sale for my own library and as some of the works described as "others" may be of interest to stamp lovers, I shall take an early opportunity of describing some of them more fully in a future letter to the Stamp Lovers Weekly.

The Junior Philatelic Society, which lately secured an important advantage to its members in getting special discounts from the trade on purchases of stamps and accessories, has now set up an Expert Committee, the authority and importance of which will be readily recognized from the names of the members. Mr. J. W. Jones, a well known expert in United States issues and for many years manager of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., is the Chairman. Among the other members of the Committee are Mr. Charles Nissen, the discoverer of nearly all the known forgeries and fakes of British stamps; Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole, the student of "dies" and surcharges; Mr. R. S. Parden, an authority on France; Mr. C. J. Patman, a general collector, and Mr. H. Lee, a young collector who is to act as Secretary to the Committee.

Twelve stamps will be examined annually free of charge for members. Over and above this number the following moderate charges will be made: on stamps catalogued 10 shillings or less, 6d per dozen or less than a dozen; on stamps catalogued over 10 shillings, 5 per cent. will be charged on the current catalogue quotation. Special terms are quoted for examining stamps over £10 in value.

The valuating of stamps and collections at 5 per cent. of amount of valuation, and a minimum fee of 2-6 will be undertaken by the Expert Committee, the address of which will be 3 Arbuthnot Road, New Cross, London S. E.

U. S.

Encased Postage Stamps.

[NOTE.—We have had a number of inquiries lately in regard to the U. S. Encased Postage Stamps and believe it best to answer the various questions of our correspondents collectively, by reprinting the following article regarding this unique and interesting class of stamps, written many years ago by Mr. Charles Gregory and published in the Philatelic Journal of America.]

At the breaking out of our late civil war, the gloomy outlook of the political situation that, day after day and month after month, widened the breach between the North and the South, gave promise of a long and bitter struggle, and caused the entire people of the North to hoard everything that had any element of intrinsic value in it. Gold went out of sight of the people as a circulating medium early in 1862, followed almost immediately by silver, and even the nickel and copper coins soon commanded a premium and were thus practically withdrawn from circulation, and the people found themselves without the means of carrying on the simplest and humblest mercantile transactions, without great inconvenience and dissatisfaction.

In this great emergency, attention was almost immediately directed to the only remaining issue of the Government that represented money in amount below one dollar, namely, the Postage Stamps. The people in their great faith in everything that emanated from their Government, unhesitatingly accepted even this flimsy circulating medium, and, had it been of a more durable nature and been able to stand the wear and tear of barter and trade better, the fractional postage currency would probably never have been heard of and the people would have used it until specie payments were resumed sixteen years later.

But alas! It was soon discovered that the postage stamp could stick to almost anything else just as well as it could to a letter and many attempts were at once made to overcome this difficulty. Small envelopes at first were made to hold them, the amount they contained being printed on the outside, but they did but little to help the people out of their difficulty, as the stamps could and would stick to themselves as well as to anything else, and the tradesmen were in despair.

It was at this time that the metal case for them was thought of; at first a simple, thin circular frame of brass, with a plain, smooth back, and then the more pretentious one with side

pieces, and best of all, a piece of mica to keep the stamp clean and at the same time render its denomination and condition clearly visible.

In July, 1862, Mr. J. Gault, of New York City, conceived the idea of combining the postage stamp and frame, with the advertising card of prominent business houses, and succeeded the following month in obtaining from the United States government a patent for the Mica Encased Postage Stamp. Having taken a partner, he at once engaged in the manufacture of the Metallic Postage Currency, that was so short lived and yet so interesting in the history of the times as the connecting link in our country's currency during the war, between the postage and the first U. S. fractional currency.

Mr. Gault proceeded to enclose samples of the current stamps from 1c to 90c in his patent frames, and soon received so many orders from merchants and other business men all over the Northern States, that he was obliged to keep his shop running night and day and even then could not supply the demand.

Something More About Alfonso XIII.

[Although we last week published quite a lengthy item in regard to Alfonso XIII, of Spain, that young ruler is so much in the public eye at present that we give space to the following, clipped from an old number of the Philatelic Advocate. The article was written, it will be noted, when Alfonso was considerably younger than he is now.—Ed. S. L. W.]

From 1890 to 1898 the postal issues of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines bore the portrait of the youngest living king, Alfonso XIII of Spain. According to Bousal he signs himself "Leon Ferdinand Marie Jaime Isidore Pascal Antonio, King of Spain, of Castile, of Leon, of Aragon, of the two Sicilies, of Jerusalem, of Navarre, of Grenada, of Toledo, of Valencia, of Galacia, of Majorca, of Minorca, of Seville, of Cardena, of Cordova, of Corsica, of Murcia, of Jean, of the Algarvos, of Algellras, of Gibraltar, of the Canary Islands, of the Indies, East and West, of India and the Oceanic Continent, Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, of Brabant, and of Milan, Count of Hapsburg, of Flanders, of Tyrol and Barcelona, Lord of Biscay and Molina, etc." "To-morrow his signature may simply be 'Alfonso Garcia y Perez'—the commonplace name which his father entered upon the dingy books of many a second-class hotel, during the years that he spent in not very luxurious exile."

The foregoing will give our studious readers a good outline for study in geography and history if they have a desire to know of the land of "the boy king."

Alfonso XIII was born May 17, 1886, and was proclaimed King, under the regency of his mother, on the day of his birth. His father died about six months before his birth, and to guard against fraud, he came into the world in the presence of his ministers of state, cabinet officers, and members of the regency and privy council. In two more years he will have attained his majority, according to the laws of Spain, and will then rule in his own stead. It is predicted that there will be another Carlist uprising when Alfonso comes to rule; but perhaps Spain will have enough of war long before that time shall come. Don Carlos would have to bear the entire cost of an uprising, his recent appeal for funds having failed dismally. The last and youngest of his three daughters having recently married, he will now have to turn over the large fortune left them by their mother, his first wife, Don Carlos having been appointed by her, guardian of the three girls. The princess Elvire, the second daughter, has commenced suit against her father, demanding a complete statement of all accounts during his term of guardianship, and claiming immediate delivery of her share of her mother's estate. It is generally believed that a large part of the estate has been eaten up by her father's prodigalities, and that the approaching trial will reveal secret transactions of a more or less scandalous nature. This will in all probability tend to so lessen Don Carlos' popularity and leave him in such financial condition that little Alfonso will come into his kingdom in peace.

Although it was predicted on his birth that a son of such a father could not live long, Alfonso, though small in stature, is a wiry little lad and likely to live many years yet.

"Tancred" Mentions A Rumor.

The honourer of murderers appears without the support of his ancestor this time on the new Servian stamps. We are told that if you turn the stamp at an angle of 22½ degrees and roll it up like a cigarette, and get far enough away, and look at it with a magenta coloured light from the back, you may see the left eyelid of Queen Natalie's grandmother very cleverly introduced into the figure of value, and therefore the stamps are to be instantly withdrawn.

"Tancred," in P. J. of I.

OUR RUSSIAN LETTER

[NOTE.—The following skit, from the Philatelic Journal of India, is so good that we take pleasure in passing it along to our readers.—Ed. S. L. W.]

Since writing to you last month, I have gone off on a tour round the world, and propose to send you a few lines from each country I visit, so "here goes" for a note or two on Russia where I have just arrived. I believe in the old adage "When in Rome do as the Romans do," hence I am to all intent a Russian, my ideas and interests are Russian, as you will see; and I have even Russified my name.

When I arrived, there was a boom across one of the rivers, and another in war stamps. I was horrified at the latter, which are in four values and are very long and hideous. The 3 kop. shows Admiral Nockhimoff in a convenient position for so doing. The 5 kop. shows a man standing up and abusing an inoffensive "party" in a chair. These are Minin and Pasharski, you may please yourself as to which is which. The 7 kop. is quite ridiculous; it has a statue of Peter the Great in the attitude of pulling a horse's ear. The last of the series shows a lot of buildings, which may be Imre Kiralfy's new creation, but I have been told that it is the Kremlin; if so, I'm not going to Moscow. I was so annoyed with these things that I wrote off at once to the P. M. G. as follows:

"Alas! my beloved country, why do you waste a golden opportunity of replenishing your treasury, depleted by a holy war against barbarian enemies, and their secret ally, Perfidious Albion? Why do you issue four paltry stamps to help the mere widow and the orphan—when grand dukes are in want of money? Why not produce a good long set depicting all the successes of the present war, which would provide you with the money which the Credit Lyonnaise in its meanness refused to advance.

Here is my suggestion for designs, which, if scattered broadcast throughout the country, especially in that ungrateful Finland and that wicked Poland, would show that we are the only great Power in the world, and will prove to our enemies that although we have had some few reverses at the hands of the treacherous barbarian, we have had many more successes.

The 1 kopeck should depict the great naval victory of the Dogger Bank which will live forever in the history of the world, when our beloved Admiral fought against the united navies of our open barbarian enemies, and our secret cowardly ones, who attacked us under cover of the darkness. This glorious action resulted in only three vessels of all our fleet being sufficiently damaged to necessitate docking.

A MIDSUMMER BARGAIN.

GOOD UNTIL JULY 15th.

57 VARIETIES.

of clean, unused Postal Cards from all parts of the World, catalogue value (1905) \$2.22 for a ONE DOLLAR BILL and 12c postage.

Only one packet to any one collector.

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Hard-to-get U. S.

in fine Condition.

1895	15c blue	catalogue	\$0.03	
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1898	15c olive	"	05	
1902	13c brown	"	04	
	15c olive	"	04	
	50c orange	"	15	

Postage extra on all orders.

WENDOVER NEEFUS,

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All o. g. and in good condition.

UNUSED.

Cat. No.	Description	Cat. Price.	My Price.
12	Gambia 1887, ½d green	\$0.05	\$0.02
13	1887, 1d carmine	18	08
18b	1887, 6d bronze green	1.50	08
20	Gold Coast 1894-91, 2sh brown	2.00	00
64	Hawaiian Islands 1893	1.50	00
3	Falkland Islands 1878, 6d	1.25	00
2	Fernando Po 1879, 5c green	2.50	1.00
6	1882, 2c pink	2.00	1.00
510	Italy 1881, 5c "Esterio"	10	05
13	Jamaica 1872, ½d claret	20	12
19	1885, ½d green	04	12
5	Japan 1872, ½s brown	35	15
7	Malta 1882, ½d yellow buff	18	08
180a	Mexico 1879, 10c black	25	12
18	Modena 1853, 57 9c violet	15	04
12	Mozambique 1881, 25r violet	12	06
80	Natal 1895, ½d on 1d rose	05	00

Postage extra on orders under \$1.00.

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ROXBURY, MASS.

100 China and Java, etc., fine stamp dictionary and big illustrated list of 3,000 bargains, 2c. Agts., 50c. 1905 catalogue of stamps of all nations, 10 cents.

A. Bullard & Co., 446 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

This Week's Bargains

Bolivia, 1894, 1-100c complete \$0.15

Guatemala 1902, 1c-2p " cat \$1.32 30

Cape of Good Hope 1885, 5sh fine 15

Cuba 1878, 1 peso carmine, mint 45

Canal Zone on U. S. 1, 2, 5, 8, 10c mint 1.00

Our large price list is free.

BOROUGH STAMP CO.,

1471 Washington Ave., - - New York

We have broken away from the conventional way of conducting a stamp business and offer you stamps at prices in keeping with a progressive spirit.

A 2c Executive for \$2.14 instead of \$8.00.

An 8c Newspaper for 77c instead of \$2.50.

Send for Our Silent Salesman giving hundreds of bargains.

Economy Stamp Co.

BETHLEHEM, - - PA.

THE READING TABLE.

What We Find in the Journals of the Hour.

The Philatelic Journal of India, Calcutta, India.

The May number of the Philatelic Journal of India provides a most extensive and varied literary menu—the general interest and excellence of which is the more remarkable when we consider that the editor (as an incidental paragraph informs us) is at present about 1000 miles away from Calcutta. As a piece of long distance editing, the P. J. of I. assuredly does great credit to its pilot. Indeed we should never have guessed from the character of the journal that he labored under any such handicap; and must take off our hats to the man who achieves such splendid results in spite of such great difficulties.

The editorials touch upon a number of timely topics in a pungently readable way; and in the course of them Mr. Wetherell takes occasion to speak very contemptuously of petty minor varieties—his remarks on this head having pleased us so much that we are taking the liberty of reprinting on another page the entire editorial in which they occur. Mr. Wetherell does not, however, in all respects practice exactly as he preaches; for the very next article that meets our eyes as we turn the Indian journal's pages is another instalment of his minutely scientific monograph on "The Postage Stamps of Victoria," which goes to very great extremes, indeed, in the recording of petty differences. But, then, it is excellent good work in its way; and it is not becoming to cavil at good work in any line of philatelic endeavor—so we will hold our peace.

On the next page we find a delicious bit of foolery, purporting to be a "Russian Letter," from one "Tancredoff Clearingoutasquickasicanski," wherein are some highly diverting suggestions for a new Russian war series of stamps. The whole thing is so excellent a satire that we are unable to refrain from "lifting" this, too, and reprinting it in our own columns. And you will accordingly find it in another column—unless the make-up man should be unable to find room for it, in which case we must crave the reader's patience until next week. We are not sure, by the way, but that before we are through we may borrow still other good things from this fascinating number; for there is something to set our fingers itching for the shears on almost every page. So do not be surprised if you find elsewhere in this journal yet other extracts from our Indian contemporary.

Servia Death Masks.

Servia 5 and 10 used	per set	\$0 08
French Congo 1900 1-2-4-5 Tigus	"	06
Somali Coast 1902 1c unused		01
" 1903 1c	"	01
" " 2c	"	01
" " 5c	"	02
Belgium Postal Packet 1895-98	25c	04

Postage extra on order under 50 cents. Anything not satisfactory can be returned money refunded.

MECCA STAMP CO.,

105 S. 15th St., Omaha, Nebr.

O. G. BRITISH COLONIES.

All full o g. and very fine unless otherwise stated. Block of 4 at same rate.

Antigua 1886, 2½p blue	\$0 10
Br. Cen. Africa 1891, 6p ultramarine	80
Jamaica 1875, 2sh red brown, no gum	60
New So. Wales 1882, 8p red brown & black	80
Seychelles 1897, 1r violet & carmine	50
South Australia 1876, 1sh red brown	75
Trinidad 1883, 1sh orange brown	60
" 1894, 5sh claret	1 50
Zululand 1894, 1sh green	40

WESTERN STAMP CO.,

702 N. Y. Life Bldg., - Omaha, Nebr.

This Coupon is worth **10c**

Send us the names and addresses of the stamp collectors you know, with 10 cents and this coupon, and we will send you this paper for 20 weeks.

The Stamp-Lovers Weekly
Bethlehem, Pa.

The next article in order is an article on "C. E. F. Stamps" (whatever they may be), by A. F. Thompson. And then comes something for fiscalists in the form of another instalment of the papers on "British Indian Fiscals surcharged for Native States"—dealing this time with the fiscal emissions of such typically Indian-named territories as Aurangabad and Quetta.

After two or three reprinted articles, we come upon a humorous sketch, "Some Aspects of Philately," by J. T. Chamberlain, whose reading occupies a few moments very pleasantly. Next is a short instalment of the happily named series of papers on "Eccentric Stamps of the British Empire," errors of color being this time dealt with. Of British Empire stamps actually printed in the wrong color through bona-fide mistake, only ten cases, according to this article, are known. Mr. C. S. F. Crofton furnishes an elaborate nine-page study of "The Provisional Telegraph Stamps of Ceylon." "Scraps of History Gleaned from our Albums" deals with the Suez Canal Co. stamps. B. K. T. Smith's "Stamps of Paraguay" is continued. And various notes and miscellaneous matter conclude the most interesting number of the Indian journal that we have ever yet seen.

The 2 kopeck would bear a portrait of our hero the Grand Duke Boris, accompanied by his entourage, en route for the seat of war.

The 3 kopeck might illustrate the other famous naval encounter, when the Vladivostock squadron, quite unsupported, withstood for hours the fierce onslaught of the Japanese transport "Sadi Maru" and finally sunk her to the everlasting glory of our Empire.

The 4 kopeck stamp should depict an enlarged photo of the gun captured from the Japanese.

The 7 kopeck might show the dangers of the Baltic Fleet—the Fleet would appear in the centre of a frame of trawlers and such-like dangerous and piratical craft.

The great land victory would be represented on the 14 kopeck—when ferocious and blood-thirsty women and children were conquered by regular troops through the superior steadiness and armament of the latter—who undismayed, shot them down again and again until at last order was restored. I think, in this case, the graves of the dead might be worked into design to show that it was really a great victory, and to prove how our officers and men will fight when face to face with an enemy.

The 20 kopeck would commemorate another great success, when the invincible 9th Army Corps, after an encounter lasting for twenty-three hours, covered itself with glory and captured and hanged a Japanese spy.

The 50 kopeck would command an enormous sale, for on it would be the brilliant capture of a British battleship which had been cleverly disguised as a P. & O. boat, as the English were afraid to have a man-of-war about when our ships were near (hundreds of secret agents were on board, disguised as passengers).

The 75 kopeck could show the sinking of another disguised British war ship, the Knight Commander, which was on the point of joining the Japanese Navy.

The 3½ roubles would illustrate the castle of Schlüsselburg, as a warning.

The 7 roubles could show a fine portrait of the man who rules the world, the great "Peace Convention" White Tsar.

A high postal official called in reply and said the government approved of the designs, and said with great tact that until I had pointed them out his government really did not know of so many fine achievements, but as I had made no provision for marginal varieties that I was suspected of belonging to a dangerous secret society called the S. S. S. S., and that he advised me to live elsewhere. Visions of that 3½ roubles stamp hovered before my eyes, and I came to the conclusion that for me Petersburg was not a healthy locality.—"Tancredoff Clearingoutasquickasicanski."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

It is a singular fact, perhaps not generally known, that the Republic of Paraguay has no gold or silver coin of its own stamping. The silver peso of other South American republics circulates in Paraguay and has the same value there as it has in the countries issuing it. Even the silver pesos circulate in a very limited extent. Paper money is practically the only circulating money in Paraguay.

The nominal gold standard in Paraguay is the Argentine gold peso of the value of \$96.5 United States currency. The U. S. dollar is consequently worth \$1.036 Argentine gold and is accepted at that. Strange to say, however, in Paraguay the U. S. dollar is worth only \$1.02 Argentine gold. The Argentine gold peso has an average value of 10 Paraguayan paper pesos. Fluctuations occur constantly. At the beginning of 1904 an Argentine gold dollar is worth \$8.75 in Paraguayan paper. Some months later the gold dollar was worth \$8.75 in Paraguayan paper. A few months later it required \$10.30 paper to equal the Argentine dollar. A revolution broke out and the paper fell to \$12.00 and finally to \$15.80 for one dollar gold. It is steadily gaining in value, however, and now the gold dollar is worth \$10.60. It seems inconceivable to we of the United States, in this day, that any civilized people can endure it to worry along on that kind of money basis.

Speaking of coins, the Mexican government is about to issue a new series of coins. The official decree relating to the new coinage is as follows:

The gold coins of 10 and 5 pesos will be as follows: On the obverse the national coat of arms, the inscription, "Estados Unidos Mexicanos," ornamental scroll work, etc.; on the reverse the bust of Hidalgo, with inscriptions showing the denomination of the coin, the year in which it was struck, etc.

The silver peso will remain the same as at present, at any rate for the time being, but on the obverse it will display the inscription "Estados Unidos Mexicanos." The silver 50, 20, and 10 cent pieces will have an obverse the same as the gold coins. The reverse will display the denomination in large figures followed by the word "centavos," and will have a Phrygian cap with rays and a wreath of laurel and oak. Along the milling of the 50-cent piece the words "Independencia y Libertad" will be hollowed out. The milling of the 20 and 10 cent pieces will be only striated.

The nickel coins will have an obverse practically the same as the gold coins. The reverse will have an Arabic "five," the word "centavos," the date of coinage, all inclosed in a grecque imitating the Aztec calendar.

The bronze coins will have an obverse similar to the gold coins; reverse, the figure indicating the value of the coin forming with the letter C (centavos) a monogram, surrounded by a laurel wreath.

All the coins will have on the reverse the initial of the mint at which they were coined.

Postmaster General Cortelyou and Minister Obaldia, of the Panamanian republic, have just concluded a postal treaty which becomes operative on the 19th of next month (July). Under this new arrangement, which bids fair to be permanent, the republic of Panama will enjoy the same rates and privileges now extended to Mexico, Cuba and Canada, which is in fact an extension of our domestic rate of postage to these countries.

Norway appears to be halting between a republic and a limited monarchy. In diplomatic circles in Washington the feeling is generally prevalent that the divorce proceedings instituted by Norway will not be seriously fought by Sweden and that the "bill" will be duly granted after reasonable time. The probability appears to be that one of the sons of King Oscar, of Sweden, will renounce all allegiance to the Swedish throne and to his native country and become a Norwegian and assume the reigns of government. This will most certainly mean something doing in the stamp line; probably a series bearing the likeness of the young King.

Beginning with August first, a new parcels post treaty will go into effect with Australia, the articles of agreement having been signed here last week. The treaty provides that parcels not exceeding four pounds and six ounces in weight may be transmitted through the mails at the rate of 12 cents per pound, the same rate as applies to England and Japan.

The auction season appears to be pretty well over for this year although an occasional sale will be pulled off during the summer. It is hoped that next season may not be so prolific of sales, or at least, that they may be so timed as not to bring a dozen big sales within a period of four weeks. When such a state of affairs exists somebody is likely to be disappointed and it is not the buyer of the stamps either.

REVENUES! REVENUES!

\$5.00 for \$1.00

Persons sending me a dollar will receive U. S. Revenues guaranteed to catalog \$5.00. I am selling out my stock and will give the greatest bargains ever offered in stamps.

I am still selling my \$1.00 packets of Foreign stamps that catalog over \$4.00. Don't you want one?

S. Valentine Saxby,

Box No. 22. Rockford, Ill.

Venezuela Map Stamps.

Given Away.

To each applicant for our sheets. References required. Foreign U. S. and 20th Century on approval. Rhodesia 1898, 1d unused - 6c. blocks at same rate. Hayti 1904, 1, 2, 5 & 10c. Set unused 10c. Guatemala 1902, 1, 2, 5, 6 & 10c. Set unused 10c.

Nonantum Stamp Company,
Newton, Mass.

Postage extra.

The Stamp-Lovers Album.

Its size 6 x 9 $\frac{1}{4}$. It will hold 1152 stamps. The paper is white and of good quality. It is the neatest low-priced Album ever offered to collectors.

Price 10 cents Postage 2 cents.

The hot spell is upon Washington and for two months there will be but little activity in stamps; none in fact, so far as local collectors are concerned. Washington dealers are not complaining, however. Mail trade is as good as ever at this time of year.

Minor Varieties Scored And Fiscal Stamps Landed.

[From the Philatelic Journal of India.]

If a collector be asked why he does not collect fiscals he invariably replies: "There are so many postage stamps that I cannot give time to Fiscals." This is if he be polite—but more usually he says, "they are no good," whatever that may mean! Yet these are the very men who, not having time to attend to fiscals, will worry about every possible triviality of postage stamps, and will coin their own varieties and thus increase the difficulties they have mentioned. We do not mean to say that certain minute differences are not of primary importance; but why neglect an essential part of philately for the usually unessential minor variety. It seems extraordinary that revenue stamps and entires should be neglected by ninety-nine collectors in every hundred, while twenty per cent. of them become fearfully excited over a badly inked letter of a Patiala surcharge, or a flaw in a millesime, neither of which are of

**Notes On
New Issues.**

[Our appeal to our readers to inform us whether or not they would like us to devote a page or so each week to a chronicle of new issues, has resulted thus far in a very one-sided vote. Of the considerable number of readers who have favored us with an expression of opinion, almost all are strongly in favor of the proposed department; and unless we receive within the next week or two an overwhelming number of protests from readers averse to this use of space, we shall feel ourselves in duty bound to make a new issue department one of our regular features. We provisionally recognize the result of the vote thus far by giving herewith a partial chronicle of the newly-issued stamps noted by our foreign contemporaries within the past month.]

ABYSSINIA—French influence having apparently become dominant in Abyssinia, the entire set of current stamps now appear with an overprint in French currency, the surcharge being applied to the lower central tablets where the native value is given in Abyssinian characters. The following is the list of the new overprints.

5 centimes in blue on ¼ guerche.	
10	violet ½
20	red 1
40	green 2
80	4
1fr, 60	black 8
3fr, 20	16

BELGIUM—Three values have appeared of the new Belgian set, bearing a new portrait of King Leopold showing him as he appears at the present time—a white-haired white bearded old man. The new set, like its immediate predecessors, bears the famous detachable "Not To Be Delivered On Sunday" label. This new series, it is stated, is to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Independence of Belgium.

20c olive-green.
25c blue
35c brown-lilac.

BRITISH COLONIES—We are indebted to the Nonantum Stamp Co for the following list of British Colonial stamps of current issue which have been lately noted as appearing on the new "multiple watermark" paper..

Southern Nigeria ½, 1, 2, 2½d.
Falkland Islands 2d.
Turks Islands 1d.
Morocco Agencies ½d.
Lagos 2d.
British Honduras 5c.
Trinidad 1d.
Barbados 6d.
British Guiana 1, 2, 12, 24c.

From various foreign contemporaries we obtain the following additions to the list.
 Falkland Islands (added values of the 1904 Kings Head set) 6d, orange; 1sh olive-bistre; 5sh rose-lilac.
 Lagos 3d and 5sh.
 Straits Settlements 25c, 30c, \$1.
 Federated Malay States 8c, 20c, 50c.
 Gambia (added values of the 1902 King's Head set) 5d, gray and black, 7½d green and carmine, 10d olive-brown and carmine.
 Gambia has also issued the following new values, with the old "single C. A." watermark: 1sh. 6d, green and carmine on yellow; 2sh. 6d violet and maroon on yellow, 3sh., carmine and green on yellow.

Cat. No.		Cat. Price	My Price
*2	Arg. Rep. '58, 10c green	\$0 18	\$0 09
*3	15c blue	18	9
*4	5c red	25	12
*5	'62, 5c pink	1 50	70
5	" "	60	25
6	10c green	2 50	1 15
8	'64, 5c carmine	3 00	1 20
11a	5c lake	50	20
12	10c green	1 50	70
13	15c blue	3 00	1 15
18	'68, 5c vermilion	75	35
18	Baden '62, 3kr rose	1 00	40
3	Belgium '51, 10c brown	60	25
5	40c carmine rose	85	40
20	'66, 1fr violet	1 25	55
*22	'70, 20c ultramarine	60	30
*27	'75, 50c gray	1 00	40
*41	'84, 1fr brown	80	35
*45	'86, 2fr violet	1 10	55
101	'61, 1c green	60	25
*102	'63, 1c green	50	20
*103	'67, 1c gray	2 00	90
105	'66, 2c blue	75	35
*107	5c brown	75	35
*111	'69, 8c lilac	40	20
*157	'95, 1fr carmine	50	30
7	Brazil '44, 10r black	30	12
9	60r "	25	12
15	'45, 30r "	25	12
17	90r "	1 50	65
22	'50, 20r "	1 25	50
25	90r "	60	25
27	300r "	85	35
28	600r "	1 50	65
35	300r "	2 50	1 00
36	600r "	3 00	1 20
38	'54, 30r blue	25	12
40	'61, 4:0r yellow	5 00	2 00
60	'66, 500r orange	30	15
*66	'76, 200r black	50	20
74	'78, 260r dark brown	1 25	50
78	1000r gray lilac	50	20
81	'81, 200r pale red br	35	18
*1	Br Honduras '65, 1p blue	1 00	40
12	'79, 4p violet	60	25
58	Ceylon '64, 2sh deep blue	2 00	90
69	'72, 32c slate blue	1 25	50
70	36c blue	1 00	40
71	48c rose	30	15
73	96c olive gray	75	35
*1	China '78, 1c green	75	35
2	3c vermilion	50	20
3	5c yellow	50	20
*5	Fernando Po '82, 1c green	50	30
*8	'84, 50c on 2c rose	1 25	75
9	Hawaiian Isl '53, 5c blue	8 00	3 50
1	Hong Kong '62, 2c pale br	1 00	40
3	12c blue	1 00	40
5	24c green	1 25	50
6	48c rose	3 00	1 25
7	96c gray	5 00	2 00
16	'63, 30c verm	50	20
18	48c rose	50	20
19	96c bistre	7 00	1 25
*5	Labuan '80, 2c green	60	25
*7	Lagos '75, 1p lilac	2 00	90
8	2p blue	1 40	60
10	4p rose	1 00	40
*13	Liberia '69, 6c light red	1 00	40
*15	24c light yellow green	2 00	90
*3a	Malta '63, ½p buff	1 00	40
*1	Modena '52, 5c green	25	12
2	10c rose	45	20
4	25c buff	25	12
7	'59, 5c green	1 00	40
*8	15c brown	50	20
*9	20c violet	60	25
*10	40c red brown	75	40
*11	80c orange	85	45
19	'53, 10c gray violet	50	20
8	Natal '59, 1p rose	5 00	2 00
*11	'62, 3p blue	2 50	1 00
13	1p rose	1 00	40
*16	'67, 6p violet	1 00	40
20	'69, 6p violet	4 00	1 50
36	6p violet	4 00	1 50

E. T. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.

Important.

**Something you can do for us,
which we will appreciate.**

We request that you furnish us the names and addresses of your friends who are collecting stamps. To each name and address we will send a sample copy of THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY.

If you comply with our request, we shall consider it a great favor, and we are sure that the persons to whom you refer will be thankful to you for bringing our paper to their notice.

COREA—Gibbons Weekly reports that the use of the hitherto current 1903 type has been suspended, temporarily at least, in favor of new printings from the old plates of the 1900-01 issue. These new stamps may be identified from the original printings by the fact that they are perforated 12½, where the previous issue was perforated 10 and 11½. It is believed that the reversion to this former type is due, either to the war having cut off communication with Europe (the current issue has been printed in Paris, in lots as required); or, what is more probable, that Japanese influences interfered and brought about a return to the native printing.

FRENCH COLONIES—Guadeloupe—Anent the new Postage Due stamps of this French colony, the Stamp Collector (England) has this to say. "The French are known as masters of the art of selling stamps, and have now issued a series of Postage Due stamps in an attractive style sufficient to induce correspondents to send their letters unpaid in order to give their friends a chance of obtaining (at their own expense) such pretty trifles. There is a view of the harbour, with fish, fruit and foliage ornamentation, and an imposing R. F. at top flanking the very plain figures above 'centimes a percevoir'.

5 centimes, blue 30 centimes, red
10 " brown 50 " black
15 " green 60 " orange
1 franc, violet.

GERMAN COLONIES—East Africa—From the Stamp Collector we once more make an extract, as follows. "For some mysterious reason there is a new style of currency adopted here, which is neither German nor Indian. The 2 to 40 pesa values are now changed to 2½ to 60 heller, 100 of which go to this rupee; the colours and ship type are same as issued in 1900.

2½, 4, 7½, 15, 20, 30, 45 and 60 heller.

PERU—Peru has issued a new oblong picture stamp, bearing a view of the Municipal Institute of Hygiene, and the date, 1905. 12c, deep blue and black.

SPAIN—We gave in a recent number a list of the various scenes from the book of "Don Quixote" depicted on the Cervantes Centenary series. We now learn that each stamp is further embellished with a portrait of Don Quixote at the left and an allegorical winged figure (presumably the Goddess of Fame) at the right. All the European journals severely criticise the execution of the central designs; and the issue is generally pronounced an artistic failure.

Fiscal Note.

We learn (and print the fact for the benefit of any fiscalists among our readers) that on May 31st, the State of New York issued a series of "Stock Transfer Tax" stamps, made necessary by the recent adoption in that state of a law imposing a tax on the class of transactions in question. The stamps are 26x34 mm. in size and bear the arms of New York surrounded by the inscriptions "Stock Transfer Tax" and "State of New York" in a circle, with the value below. The values thus far issued are

2c black.
10c green.
20c orange.
50c light brown.
\$1.00 ultramarine.
\$2.00 carmine.

I trust you. Write to-day for my 50c Approval sheets 30 var. free to every applicant 100 var 10c. Mention this ad. Oliver J. Kunz, 443a N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Cuba 1855, 1r unused cat 25c 11c. Free! A fine stamp cat 50c for first ans. to this ad. Willie Patrick, McNells, S. C.

Scarce U. S. Postage.

	Fair	Fine
\$ 50 ct 1894	\$0 13	\$0 15
1 00 "	42	45
2 00 "	1 55	1 65
5 00 "	2 10	2 25
50 ct 1895	05	07
1 00 "	17	19
2 00 "	85	1 05
5 00 "	95	1 25
50 ct Omaha	14	16
1 00 "	65	70
2 00 "	1 35	1 40
50 ct 1902	05	07
1 00 "	18	20
2 00 "	1 05	1 15
5 00 "	1 50	1 80

Postage 2c extra under 25c net. Others as cheap. Frank B. Kirby, 227 Arnold St., New Bedford, Mass. Wanted to buy Omahas, Pans. St. Louis and other good U. S. Prices on request.

Adlets

Small advertisements will be inserted in this column at the rate of 7 cents a line.

They will be set up without display.

A line will average seven words

Cash to accompany copy.

Printing for Stamp Dealers

Merit Press, Bethlehem, Pa.

107 fine stamps free for the names and address of 2 collectors and return postage. Peerless Stamp Co., 3430 Lucas, St. Louis, Mo.

83 In Exchange, Fishing Rod, Tackle, Ernest Tietje, Mill St., Corning, N. Y.

10 diff. Br. Colonies (King) .07; 15 ditto .10; 50 diff. fine U. S. .09; 50 fine stamps, 2,000 hinges only 12c THE WABASH STAMP CO. Terre Haute, Indiana.

Special Bargains at wholesale cost to close out entire stock:—One more chance at \$3.00 cat value Hawaii all diff. and fine for \$1.00 net. Get one and you'll surely want another \$3.00 cat value a No. 1 Canada \$1.00 net., \$3.50 cat value fine Chile \$1.00., \$4.50 cat value good average Civil War Revs perf \$1.00; \$25.00 Mort good average copies \$1.40; 90c State o. g. average good cat \$12.00 for \$2.65; 30c 1857 o. g. not exactly centered cat \$10.00 for \$2.65; 24c 1869 good \$1.85; No. 45 U. S. average good used cat \$10.00 for \$2.50. Special less than cost bargain No. 63 Hawaii good o. g. \$2.00; No. 69 Hawaii good o. g. rarity only \$7.00; Balance of good foreign stock \$4.50 cat value for \$1.00 net; \$10.00 cat value for \$2.00. No truck. Postage 2c extra under 50c net. F. B. Kirby, 227 Arnold St., New Bedford, Mass.

25 diff. stamps for 2 cents, 100 for 10 cents. N. Neif, Etowah, Oklahoma.

Pre-cancelled stamps wanted for cash. Ralph V. McCallum, 9 James St Auburn Me

Approval Sheets, large ass't. Br. Col. Hawaii etc. at 50c below catalog. Reference required. Carl Young, 806 N. Fulton Ave Baltimore Md

Pre-cancelled stamps wanted for cash or exchange. Frank McChesney, Elkton, Md.

What am offered for a Lafayette Dollar. H. W. BOERS, 322 Erskine St., Detroit.

40 diff. stamps cat. over \$1.30 for only 35 cts. App. 50c. Basil Perry, Cool Spring, Del.

Fine used copies of Scarce Netherlands 1 gl No. 50 cat 15c - 8c; 2½ gl No. 51 cat 50c - 30c 1 gl No. 68 cat 15c - 9c; U. S. Col. Omaha, pan- or St. Louis sets 1 - 10c picked copies 10c net 24c 1869 good copy (just one) \$2.00., 90c State 1 copy o. g. average good cat \$12.00 for \$3.50. Last 5 ads. good yet Look em up. For sale cash or ex. "Complete Mechanical Course" in "International Correspondence Schools" of Scranton, Pa. cost \$45.00 cash for only \$15.00 an opportunity for some one. It's transferable. Postage 2c extra on above under 25c net Frank B. Kirby, 227 Arnold St., New Bedford, Mass.

Printing for stamp dealers. 100 note-heads and 100 envelopes 6¼. Any printing, prepaid \$1.00. Eagle Job Print, Berlin, Conn.

The Stamp-Lovers Weekly,

BETHLEHEM, PA.

For the enclosed.....cents, send THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY for.....to

NAME.....

NO.....Street

TOWN.....

STATE.....

Subscription Rates:

One year 50 cents.
Six months 25 cents.
Ten weeks 10 cents.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

— and —
Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

VOL. II.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, JULY 8, 1905.

No. 17.

Our 223d Auction Sale

of Stamps

takes place in the

Morton Bldg., (116 Nassau St.)

New York City

On July 15th. at 1 30 P. M.

It is full of good things for collectors besides offering 200 lots suitable for dealers. Catalogues may be had from

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,

712 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

1905 SERIES.

Elobey, Annobon and Corisco,

1, 2, 3, 4 and 5c, unused, o. g., \$0 20

Fernando Po, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5c,

unused, o. g., 20

Spanish Guinea, 1, 2, 3, 4 and

5c, unused, o. g. 20

Above prices are net.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

18 EAST 23rd ST.,

New York, N. Y.

P CALLED OFF. **M**

I had "called off" the sale of July 22nd. and expected to take a breathing spell till September but the largest owner in the sale insisted that I go on with it, being perfectly willing to assume all risk of Summer and hot weather prices, so here is your opportunity to buy cheap at your figures. The catalogue is mailed and no doubt you have noticed it contains some nice stamps.

By the way, if you are an A. P. A. member don't forget that ballot and proxy.

P. M. Wolsieffer,

Stamp Auction Specialist.

P 401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago. **M**

A HISTORY

— OF THE —

AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

BY OLIVER CRINKLE

(Continued From Page 1, No. 15.)

Chapter IV

Its First Year Of Existence.

Even after the work of the organizing convention was finished, there was some little delay in setting the machinery of the new organization in motion. The society had now a constitution and a board of officers; the next thing was the enrollment of members. The projectors had hoped (and it had been predicted in print) that at least a thousand collectors would join the national body as soon as its existence was thoroughly noised about through the philatelic. But these expectations proved too sanguine, and it was a couple of months before even a hundred collectors had qualified for admission to the muster roll by remitting the \$2.00 annual dues which made them fully fledged members. When January 1st rolled round, the Association had 134 duly qualified members—a meagre enough showing as compared with what had been hoped and expected; and yet a number sufficient to convince its

founders that there did exist some demand for such an Association and that they could work on with reasonable expectations of better results as time passed by.

On October 29th, Secretary Bradt issued a circular announcing the following appointments in the case of the offices that the convention had failed to fill:

Librarian.—E. D. Kline, Toledo, Ohio.

Exchange Superintendent.—E. B. Hanes, Providence, R. I.

Official Editor.—W. R. Frazer, Altoona, Pa.

Purchasing Agent.—Theo. F. Cuno, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Trustees.—E. B. Sterling, Trenton, N. J.; Wm. Von der Wettern, Jr., Baltimore, Md.; J. C. Feldwisch, Denver, Col.

In selecting these officials, it was evidently in mind to afford recognition to various localities where

there already existed established local societies, whose members might reasonably be expected to think better of the new Association through the compliment thus paid to one of their own number. Messrs. Kline, Hanes, Fraser and Feldwisch were prominent members, in each instance, of their own home society. All have passed out of philatelic recollection now, save perhaps Mr. Hanes, who was for so long prominently identified with the stamp trade of the Quaker City as the head of the firm of Durbin & Hanes—of late years metamorphosed, under other management, into the Bogert-Durbin Co. Mr. Cuno's appointment to the minor office of Purchasing Agent was a rather meagre recognition of his services in the founding of the Association. Mr. Sterling was one of the big stamp men of his day, and we shall see more of him as this history proceeds. Mr. Von der Wettern was the then leading American wholesaler in stamps, from whom almost all the smaller stamp dealers of the country procured their supplies—the late G. B. Calman not having then started in business, if we remember rightly, as a stamp importer.

The Exchange Department began business early in January; and at about the same time the American Philatelist, official organ of the new

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the
Chicago Philatelic Society
and the
Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Louis G. Quackenbush,
MANAGING EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

To any address in the United States,
Canada, or Mexico, 50 cents a year. To any
address in any country in the Postal Union
\$1.00 a year.

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.20 an inch. 60 cents half inch.

E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

body, made its debut—in the form of a not very pretentious sixteen page sheet, principally devoted to matter concerning the plans, purposes and workings of the Association. Scarcely had it appeared before a storm of criticism began to gather over Editor Fraser's head; and the shortcomings of the official organ presently became a topic generating so much bad blood in the discussion that the very life of the Association seemed for a time endangered. A trivial thing, surely, to stir up a tempest over, if the official organ, produced under difficulties on a most parsimonious basis, did prove a mediocre, flavorless thing. But their copy of the official journal was the only direct, substantial return that the bulk of the membership received for their two dollars, and a mighty howl went up from discontented throats at its poverty of literary value and its insignificance of look and style. Articles bewailing its feebleness appeared in other philatelic journals—and many of these articles, indeed, were sneering and contemptuous, couched more in anger than in sorrow. The new body was, as a result, profoundly stirred. Prominent members came out with cards stigmatizing other prominent members as "traitors," because the latter criticized the official organ. The latter retorted in slurs and abuse. The officers themselves got entangled in the mess, and charges of mismanagement and bad faith were hurled back and forth. No need to rake up

the details now. The American Philatelist lived until April, Editor Fraser making a manful effort, practically single handed and alone, to make it a really useful and worthy journal. But he was laboring under the great handicap of lacking the sympathy (or at least the active co-operation) of the Official Board itself; and in April the Board took a mail vote of the membership on an amendment to the constitution striking out all reference to the Official Editor, which resulted in wiping that office out of existence by a vote of 141 to 29—the abolition of the office being, of course, only a roundabout way of putting a quietus on the paper itself. As a substitute for an official organ entirely its own, the Board offered, of course, the less expensive alternative of making arrangements for space for its reports and other official matter in some journal already established; and in the mail vote above referred to, members were asked to indicate their preference for official organ among the journals of the day. 79 votes were cast for the Philatelic Journal of America; 59 for the Western Philatelist; 17 for the Quaker City Philatelist; 15 for the Empire State Philatelist; and 4 were scattering. This should, it would seem, have definitely settled the matter in favor of the Philatelic Journal of America; but the Official Board did not see fit to abide by the wish of the majority. On canvassing their own preferences, the Western Philatelist proved the favorite, Messrs. Bogert, Rechert and Bradt voting for that journal; Mr. Durbin for the Quaker City Philatelist and Mr. Tiffany for the Philatelic Journal of America. Here was more trouble.

The Western Philatelist was made provisionally, the official organ; but the Board's lack of unanimity in the matter opened the door for further bickering; and in the end another vote was taken in July to determine the members' preference, the P. J. of A. again coming out ahead. But as the total vote fell short of the requisite two-thirds of the membership, the Western Philatelist remained for the time being the Society's organ.

Not a very fruitful year, all told, this first one of the Association's existence—a year spent in philandering over petty differences of opinion. Yet there was cause for congratulation in that the year had proven the Association's vitality. It had accomplished little in apparent results, but it had gained a certain quota of steady, faithful members. And it was confidently expected that at its second annual convention all differences would be healed and matters so ad-

justed that the body could go forward the next year on a firmer, more confident footing.

And, happily, the event justified the expectation. The convention went off calm as clockwork; all har- chets were buried and the spirit of harmony dwelt in the breast of every delegate. The body convened at the old Tremont House in Chicago on August 8. The attendance was not large but the enthusiasm of those who were there boded well for the future. Messrs. Tiffany, Mekeel and Fuelcher (the last named a then well known St. Louis stamp man, later on the principal figure in the famous Mound City Stamp Co. fiasco) represented St. Louis; Mr. Henry L. Cal- man, from New York, Mr. Sterling, from Trenton, and Mr. W. C. Stone, from Springfield, Mass., alone represented the East; but there was a considerable sprinkling of collectors from nearby cities in Illinois and Michigan; and a splendid muster of Chicago members.

We need not here enter into an exact account of all the doings of the convention. Reports from the officers were listened to and commented upon, and ways and means for making each department more efficient earnestly canvassed in the discussion that naturally followed these reports. The constitution was revised in many points. And, steering clear of all that could help to revive former animosities, each session proved a pleasant round of good feeling and good fellowship. The finances proved to be in a healthy state. The receipts of the year had been \$526; the expenditures, \$437.94; leaving a balance of \$88.04 on the right side of the ledger. The Secretary reported 252 members in good standing—a very fair showing, considering all the "knocking" the Association had undergone. No new officers were elected—for the constitution then provided for two-year terms—but several new offices were created: two assistant purchasing agents, a counterfeit detector, and a literary board, to consist of three collectors who should have charge of the official journal. The official journal muddle was settled by re-establishing the American Philatelist. Everyone, seemingly, was anxious that the paper be given another chance under fairer auspices; and, the dealers present agreeing to take sufficient advertising space each month to defray half the expense, it was unanimously voted to re-establish it. Boston was chosen for the next convention, by a vote of 123 to 53 for St. Louis and 10 for Philadelphia. And many other minor matters having been disposed of, the Convention wound up, after a three days session, with a banquet tendered the visitors by the Chicago Society—a most happy wind-up of the first year's toils and troubles.

(To be continued.)

A PAGE OF PRECEPT.

For Young Collectors.

(Conducted by the Editor.)

The Pleasure of "Trading."

I wonder if the young stamp collectors of the present day get as much fun out of "trading" stamps as the boys of my time used to. I rather fancy they do not, in the average; though it may be that I am entirely wrong. And, indeed, I hope I may be; for "trading" is certainly one of the chief felicities of one's first ventures into collecting. The duplicate (and of such the zealous young collector is bound to acquire a numerous showing before he has been many months at it) is naturally a hopeless and depressing piece of property. But when a young collector is fortunate enough to have the acquaintance of numerous other collectors of about his own age and philatelic status, even the despised duplicate becomes a factor in his collection's growth and in the pleasure he extracts from collecting.

The familiar greeting "Got any stamps to trade?"; the drawing out from inside pocket of the little book or envelope in which one keeps one's "traders"; the eager comparison of the specimens each young exchanger has to offer; the satisfaction with which you trade one or two of your duplicates for specimens your collection lacks; the joy and zest of the whole transaction from start to finish—it is a thousand pities that any young collector should miss these experiences. The specimens acquired in this way are usually, it is true, not of wonderful rarity; but just the common, ordinary sort of stamps to which the catalogue assigns a value of a penny or two apiece. Cases are known, of course, where veritable gems in old United States stamps have been acquired in exchange for some common Continental. There is an occasional capital prize for an occasional lucky exchanger; but in the main one gets for one's common stamp just about its equivalent in value. The important thing is, that in that way you get new specimens for your collection. You make the useless duplicate bring you a stamp that fills a space in your book. And, pleasanter still, in the course of the transaction you taste the sweets of philatelic companionship—you talk stamps with the other fellow, you compare notes as to what stamps each of you have and what you haven't, you chatter along eagerly and interestedly about where you got this stamp, who gave you that one, what finds you have made, what dealers you buy of and all the thousand and one other topics on which boy collectors meet on common ground. All of which is right good

sport, even if in the end you do not manage to exchange more than a single stamp.

'Tis Unfortunate

to be Isolated.

It is unfortunate, therefore, for the young collector to be isolated from his fellows and denied the pleasures of these transactions—to live in some little country town where none of the boys of your age have caught the collecting fervor (or, if they have, have gotten over it); or to live in some section of a large city where there seem to be no young collectors. It is rather slow and lonesome business, collecting by one's self; and even if a young collector is of a reserved nature and would not care much for philatelic society, he can hardly help wishing now and then that he could trade off some of his duplicates for stamps that he could really make use of. I have good reason to know that there are a great many young collectors who do not have much chance to make their duplicates yield them any returns, because I often receive letters from some of my young readers asking if I could give them the names and addresses of some young collectors who would like to trade stamps. "There are no other collectors in this place," writes one, "and I have lots of duplicates." "I have nearly 500 U. S. stamps gotten off old letters from 1850 to 1870; and I wish I could trade some of them for foreign stamps," writes another. "Can you give me the address of some young collector in Canada or Mexico," writes a third "to whom I could trade old U. S. Revenues (of which I have a big lot) for good Canadian and Mexican stamps." These are extracts from something like a couple of dozen of letters of similar tenor which I have received within the past month or so. And they have set me thinking that American Philately is woefully deficient in exchange systems which could make it practicable for the young collector to trade duplicates through the mail, where he knows few or no collectors in his own home town; and wondering if possibly I could not, through this journal's agency, do something to supply that deficiency. The older and more advanced collector is not without means of exchange—though we are far, far behind England in the facilities afforded our collectors in this particular. But the young collector cannot very well participate in the exchange sections of the big societies. The sheet of specimens he could make up would receive scant consideration at the hands of the grave and reverend seignors who make up these exchanges. But it seems as though it might be possible to get up among our younger readers some exchange

clubs after the English pattern, which should be solely for the use of young collectors.

Why is

This Not Feasible?

Why isn't it feasible for thirty or forty of you young people living, say in different towns in New England, to form an Exchange Club—each of you filling a sheet full of your best duplicates, with the catalogue price marked under each one, and sending it to some one who is chosen as Secretary, who puts them all in a packet and sends them around the circuit. When the packet reached you, you would pick out, say, stamps amounting to not more than half the value of those you sent in. Then, if more than half your stamps had been sold when the circuit was finished and the Secretary made his final returns, you would be permitted on the next circuit to take enough more than half to balance the account. If less than half your stamps had been sold, you would be expected to take enough less than half from the next circuit to restore an even balance of credit. Perhaps this is not very clear. It is simply a rough idea of the way such a club might be handled so that everyone would get "a fair deal;" and if my young readers are interested in the matter, I will explain the mode of operation more distinctly in a future number. Such exchange clubs ought not to have their membership too widely scattered. Another might be formed among young collectors in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey; another with its membership solely in the middle Western states; and so on. I wish I might be able to get a dozen such societies started among the younger readers of this journal. Of course, it is only through the co-operation of some stamp journal such as this, which circulates widely among young collectors, that such exchange clubs could be formed. I believe many would have been formed before this had it not been for the fact that young collectors living in the same or neighboring states are not at all known to one another, and that there has been no one to start the ball rolling. Of course, there are difficulties in the way of conducting such exchange clubs successfully and profitably. Some members would undoubtedly send in sheets of stamps so common that no one would have any use for them, unless restrictions were made on this point. A rule would probably have to be adopted that no common U. S. or Europeans should be placed on the sheets—that is to say, no one, two or three-cent U. S. stamps of any issue, barring that of 1869, and no current stamps of low denomination from England, France, Germany and other principal European coun-

tries. There are many other points of management that would call for discussion; but I will not go further into the matter this week. The first thing to be done is to ascertain whether many of our readers are interested, and to that end, I would like all of you who think the idea a good one, and would like to see it carried out, to drop me a line to that effect.

**Mr. Bishop's Views
On A
Much Discussed Topic.**

"Should a philatelist collect for pleasure or for profit? is a question that has agitated the correspondents of various philatelic journals during recent months. Columns and pages must be filled—a difficult matter certainly in the summer months—but apart from its space filling value we quite fail to see any advantage in this continual searching for motives and policies. The average stamp collector is a collector because the hobby appeals to him—that is all. The normal man must have a hobby of some sort, for as a general principle it may be taken for granted that the man without a hobby is a dullard or a lazy-bones—or something worse than either. One man will take up chess, another gardening, another cricket or tennis, and a vast number will have some indoor hobby such as stamp collecting. Of all the pursuits that can be classed as 'collecting hobbies,' we have always contended that Philately is second to none in interest and fascination, and that is why it is perennially popular. We do not think that the genuine collector allows the question of money to outweigh the interest he takes in his stamps, but at the same time, if he be not an utter fool, he spends his money wisely and with a view to a safe investment. That as it seems to us is the commonsense of the whole business."—Percy C. Bishop in Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.

**Another
Royal Philatelist.**

We learn from the Stamp Collectors Fortnightly that the Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, who has recently taken unto himself an English bride in the person of Princess Margaret of Connaught, is an enthusiastic philatelist and honorary President of the Swedish Philatelic Society.

**Date Decided For The
London Exhibition.**

The date of the International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in London next year has now been definitely fixed as from May 23rd to June 2nd, inclusive.

THE READING TABLE.

What We Find In the Journals of the Hour.

The American Journal of Philately.
New York.

The American Journal of Philately continues to maintain its customary standard of excellence, despite the loss of Mr. Luff. The June number, just received, is as good as any this publication has issued in many years. That indefatigable contributor, Jules Bouvez, occupies first place on the program, with the beginning of a monograph on "The Postal Service and Postage Stamps of Malta," which if after the same style as his numerous other studies of the stamps of different countries appearing in the A. J. of P.'s pages from time to time during the last ten years. Mr. Toppan continues his exceedingly valuable "Notes Upon Stamps and Their Varieties," in a seven-page instalment. Mr. Berthold's work on the Nesbitt Die Varieties, to whose great value to the envelope specialist we have before more than once referred, occupies ten pages and is not yet concluded. Mr. Howes' articles on the significance of stamp designs are this month, if such a thing be possible, even more interesting than usual. He deals in most fascinating fashion with the emblems used on the stamps of Japan—the chrysanthemum, the cherry blossom, and the less well-known paulownia—with much explanation as to their place in Japanese heraldry, their botanical character, and the like. Then the birds of the 1875 issue are identified and their habits and peculiarities well described. And the meaning of various other features of Japanese stamp designs (which are, in the main, of a highly curious and mystical character) is most fully elucidated. Nothing that is at present appearing in the philatelic press of either America or Europe seems to us quite so good as these papers of Mr. Howes', which certainly ought to be in the hands of every real stamp-lover in this country.

The usual "Notes," the always valuable "Chronicle," a batch of Society Reports, and a very appreciative review of Mr. Melville's recently published book on the stamps of Hayti, conclude a number which is excellent from the first line to the last.

Mekeel's Stamp Collector,
St. Louis.

Mekeel's Stamp Collector is now appearing monthly, and comes out for June in thirty-two page form, sparkling with interest and readability throughout. The first three pages are

A MIDSUMMER BARGAIN.

GOOD UNTIL JULY 15th.
57 VARIETIES.

of clean, unused Postal Cards from all parts of the World, catalogue value (1905) \$2.25 for a ONE DOLLAR BILL and 12c postage.

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IN 1898 REVENUES.**

*unused.	Condition	Price.
1c small I. R. *	ent. 80	15
1c large I. R. *	05	02
2 1/2c Proprietary *	06	01
1 1/2c Documentary orange *	15	06
35 var. or 100 mixed pre-cancels		25

Postage extra on all orders.

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1879, brown perf. 12.
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SPECIAL: Used in fine condition.

No.	Scott's Standard Cat. Price.	Net.
9	Argentine Rep. '64, 10c green	\$25 00
6	Hayti 1881, 20c red brown	3 50
23	Liberia 1882, 16c red	1 35
31	Liberia 1885, 32c deep blue	1 25
210	Mexico 1888, 1c on 2c perf. 12	2 50
44a	Uruguay 1877, 1p blue	1 50
540	U. S. Navy 12c ultramarine	1 50

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100 China and Java, etc., fine stamp dictionary and big illustrated list of 5,000 bargains, 2c. Agts., 50c. 1905 catalogue of stamps of all nations, 10 cents.

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Guatemala, 1902, 20c brown, mint \$0 15
" " 25c green, " .20
Queensland, 1900, 2sh green blue .75
Saxony, 1803, 5 n. g. violet, mint .75
Victoria, 1901, 2 shillings blue .75

The 5 for \$1.00. All are fine
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devoted to comment on new issues and various topics of the hour; and then some ten or eleven pages are allotted to Mr. Dorpat's "Beginner's Department," which concerns itself this month with the stamps of Venezuela, and dealing with them at such length as to a little overshoot, we are inclined to fear, the philatelic capabilities and patience of the novice, for whom the department is presumably intended. However, Mr. Dorpat's mode of writing is thoroughly adapted to the needs of the medium grade collector—is so painstaking, so accurate, and so clear and explicit on all the leading points one wishes to know about a nation's issues—that we may well overlook its being occasionally a bit beyond the absolute tyro. The geography, history, topography, etc., of Venezuela comes in for excellent treatment and the history of the stamps themselves leaves nothing to be desired.

Mr. Dorpat is again in evidence with a review of Mr. Melville's book on Hayti, in which he highly praises that excellent little work. And then comes Mr. Thiele's always readable and useful department, "Notes of Interest From the Foreign Press," crowded full of good things from the French and German philatelic press, which very, very few American readers would ever otherwise have the privilege of perusing.

"Answers to Queries" is a department whose name explains itself. And there are various other minor news notes and paragraphs, making all in all a thoroughly good number.

Major Evans On Non Collectors.

[From an address delivered by Major E. B. Evans at the opening of the Junior Society's recent exhibition.]

"But fully as I sympathize with the difficulties of those who are beginning to collect stamps, I have far deeper sympathy for those unfortunate persons who have not yet begun, and perhaps do not even contemplate doing so. We stamp collectors divide the human race into two great classes, those who collect stamps and those who do not. We admit that there are other divisions, political, geographical, national, etc., but with these we are not so much concerned. We know that there are various countries in the world, few know it better; indeed we are apt to believe that they are permitted to exist principally for the purpose of issuing stamps that we collect; some of them are so good as to issue stamps solely with that object, but we have no greater regard for them on that account.

But, as I have already stated, we practically recognize only two great classes, philatelists and non philatelists, and whilst congratulating those who are members of the first class, I would take this opportunity of expressing my commiseration for those who belong to the second."

Going! Going! Gone!

From the Stamp Collector's Fortnightly's report of recently realized auction prices we extract the following as of possible interest to some of our readers.

Great Britain, 1d., black, a pair, mint, \$11.50.

Tuscany, 1st issue, 1 soldo lemon on azure, \$12.50.

Tuscany, 1860, 80c, pale red-brown, mint, \$9.50.

Niger Coast, 1893-4, provisional, 10 sh in vermilion on 5d. mint, \$52.50.

New Brunswick, 1 sh. violet on entire letter with a 3d red, \$50.00.

Ceylon, 1872-80, 2 rupees 50c, mint, \$27.50.

Northern Nigeria, Queen, the mint set, \$18.75.

Cape of Good Hope, 1861, 4d. blue, \$16.25.

Switzerland, Basle, 1845, 2½r, unused, \$20.62.

Ceylon, 1863-7, 2d. emerald green, \$6.50.

Cape of Good Hope, 1861, 1d. scarlet, \$21.87.

Canada, 1852-7, 7½d, green, \$8.75.

New Zealand, 1862, 3d. mauve, imperf., \$8.50.

Tuscany, 1860, 3 lire, yellow, \$105.

Spain, 1851, 2 reales, red, unused, \$90.00.

Spain, 1852, 2 reales, pale red, unused, \$70.00.

Newfoundland, first issue, 6d. scarlet vermilion, \$240.00.

Indiana Society Looks Like A Go.

Some weeks ago we published a paragraph to the effect that Wm. E. Ault, of Jeffersonville, Ind., was agitating the formation of an Indiana Philatelic Society; and inviting our Indiana readers to communicate with him for further particulars.

We are pleased to now learn, through a letter from Mr. Ault, that his efforts bid fair to bear fruit in the very near future, and that we may consider the organization of such a society as proposed to be practically certain.

We congratulate both Mr. Ault and the collectors of Indiana. Any Indiana reader who did not see our former notice will, we feel sure, do well to write to Mr. Ault now in regard to the benefits of membership which the new organization proposes to offer.

Servia Death Masks.

Servia 5 and 10 used	per set	\$0 08
French Congo 1900 1-2-4-5 Tigus	"	06
Somali Coast 1902 1c unused		01
" 1903 1c "		01
" " 2c "		01
" " 5c "		02
Belgium Postal Packet 1895-98 25c		04

Postage extra on order under 50 cents. Anything not satisfactory can be returned money refunded.

MECCA STAMP CO.,

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STILL MORE

O. G. BRITISH COLONIES.

All full o. g. and very fine. Blocks of 4 at same rate.

Barbados '92, 8p orange & ultra	\$0 20
10p green & carmine	25
'97, 5p olive brown	50
6p violet & carmine	60
8p orange & ultra	25
10p green & carmine	75
Beechuanaland '88, ½p vermilion	02
1p lilac	04
2p green & carmine	06
4p green & brown	10
6p violet, rose	15

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HAWAII!

1 Dollar, or Akahi Dala	\$1 35
Half Dollar	70
Quarter Dollar	40
Dime, RARE	40

The above set for only \$2.75.

The Hawaii coins have all been "called in" and are now very scarce, a set of the coins will surely prove very interesting to everyone whether a collector or not.

A hundred page coin book FREE to each purchaser.

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Numismatist.

Fort Worth, Tex.

This Coupon is worth **10c**

Send us the names and addresses of the stamp collectors you know, with 10 cents and this coupon, and we will send you this paper for 20 weeks.

The Stamp-Lovers Weekly
Bethlehem, Pa.

Proposed Exhibition In India.

The Philatelic Society of India is agitating the question of holding a philatelic exhibition during the forthcoming visit to India of the Prince of Wales. It will be held presumably in either Calcutta or Bombay.

Famous Philatelists.

Past and Present.

V

Major EDWARD B. EVANS.

There is probably no English philatelist of the present day who is better known on this side of the water than Major Evans. He has written not a little in years past for American philatelic journals; and his various valuable books on philatelic subjects are to be found in a great many American philatelic libraries. More than this, his views upon matters of current philatelic concern (as published in the famous English stamp monthly of which he is editor) are much quoted in the American philatelic press; so that it is probable that his name at least is familiar to a majority of our readers, even if only a minority are fully acquainted with the work he has done as philatelic writer and expert.

Major Evans, let it be explained in the beginning, is widely recognized as one of the world's greatest authorities on all matters pertaining to Philately; and there is perhaps no man living who has exerted a greater influence on collecting ideas and methods in the English-speaking countries. For twenty years past he has been engaged on literary labors in behalf of Philately; some of which have been practically epoch-making in their results. He was born something like sixty years ago and is practically one of those who was "in at the beginning" as he commenced to collect in 1860, when stamp collecting was in its earliest infancy in England and was scarcely known at all in America. He became a Lieutenant in the British army in 1867 and, after six years service in Malta, came home to England with his regiment, which was then garrisoned for some years at Plymouth, the then residence of Mr. Stanley Gibbons and not far away from the home of Mr. E. L. Pemberton, his acquaintanceship with both of whom served to still further increase his zest for collecting and to make him a closer student of variations which at that time were not given much attention. In 1876, he was sent to Mauritius, served there till early in 1879, when he went to Natal for the South African campaign of that year. He was made a Captain in 1880, and served in Ireland from thence till 1885; and it was during these years that he first became widely known as a writer, many scholarly and valuable articles from his pen finding their way into the philatelic journals of the period. In 1885 appeared his first really important work, a book entitled "The Philatelic Handbook," intended to give more complete and more carefully classified lists of the

varieties then existent than was available in any of the catalogues of the day, few of which gave more than the most cursory attention to minor varieties, and listed even regular issues in a way that, to modern notions, would seem exceedingly superficial. "The Philatelic Handbook" attracted great attention in England and became practically the standard reference work of its time for English advanced collectors. It was succeeded, four years later, by a similar work along even more advanced lines, entitled "The Philatelic Catalogue." This work was published in America by the C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Co., also appearing serially in their then famous magazine, the Philatelic Journal of America; and it is not too much to say that it infinitely enlarged the philatelic horizon of thousands of American collectors. Its plan and scope was very similar to that of Collin and Calman's "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors," which being issued some years later, is more likely to be remembered by the bulk of our readers. Following the ordinary catalogue in classification, it listed the varieties then known with a detail and elaboration unknown to those guide books, and with a wealth of explanatory notes such as no mere catalogue before or since has ever contained. All over America it widened the boundaries of stamp study; and for many years it was the leading reference work of well nigh every advanced collector in the land. During the writing of this work, and for some time previous, Major Evans (he had received his Majority in 1884) had been stationed in Bermuda; but in 1890 he retired from the army, to devote his time thereafter entirely to Philately; becoming in that year Literary Manager for the famous house of Stanley Gibbons. In that capacity he has for the last fifteen years had editorial charge of all the important publications emanating from that house—has edited and arranged its numerous styles and kinds of albums, been editor-in-chief of its annual catalogue (the compiling and editing of which forms a task of Herculean proportions, and editor of the firm's most excellent periodical, the Monthly Journal. As a cataloguer and album compiler, he has probably no living peer; while as a journalist he has made the Monthly Journal (under his editorship since its very first number) both highly valuable and a highly delightful addition to any philatelist's library. And his own contributions form invariably the principal features of the periodical. As commentator upon the deeds and inclinations and foibles of our little world, or as investigator in the most abstruse domains of stamp study he

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PRESENT ISSUE.

1, 2, 5, 8, and 10c picked copies in mint condition.

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I am still selling Foreign stamps and U. S. Revenues at 20 to 25 cents on the Dollar. Send me a money order for one Dollar, I will guarantee to send you the biggest bargain you ever purchased.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

S. Valentine Saxby,**Box No. 22. Rockford, Ill.****The Stamp-Lovers Album.**

Its size 6 x 9 $\frac{1}{4}$. It will hold 1152 stamps. The paper is white and of good quality. It is the neatest low-priced Album ever offered to collectors.

Price 10 cents Postage 2 cents.

is equally a master. Sound in his views, tolerant of all conflicting opinion, kindly in all his comment, sincere in every written word, his writings upon general philatelic topics have a quiet strength and power scarcely equalled by those of any other philatelic editor in the field; while in the study of stamps themselves, he is one of the most profound and expert investigators that Philately ever possessed—as almost every number of the Monthly Journal that ever appeared will on some page or other bear ample testimony.

Various valuable volumes from his pen have from time to time of late years added to the debt owed Major Evans by the philatelic world. "Stamps and Stamp Collecting," a work designed to serve as a manual of information for the novice, is the most important of these; and is unquestionably one of the best philatelic text-books that has ever yet been written.

New Issue**For Portuguese Colonies.**

The following paragraph is from Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste, via Mr. Thiele's interesting department in Mekeel's Stamp Collector.

A new issue for the Portuguese Colonies is in sight and we are already informed that the number of sets will be reduced to those strictly necessary. There will be only four, viz: One for all the districts of the Azores another for the African Colonies, the third for Macao and Timor, and the last for Portuguese India. Madeira does not figure any more and will use the stamps of the mother country. This is really too good to believe; to make up for the loss they will probably multiply new issues or create provisionals; otherwise what would they do with the remainders of all the colonies.

DETROIT LETTER.

The next convention of the National Association of Postmasters of the Second and Third Classes will be held here in August, 1906. The last convention wound up in Washington.

If there are any collectors amongst them, would be pleased to meet any of those attending.

As the summer days come on, the closing of schools means aside with the stamp book and for the out door sport. Stamps will be little sought for until fall, but the true collector who manages to look after what's new will be the one who reaps the benefit of these opportunities while others neglect.

A local collector who wishes his name withheld purchased recently some \$250.00 worth of stamps at an auction for practically about twenty per cent. of catalogue value. Amongst them were a lot of the choicest of U. S. issues.

Doctor Parks, of Amherstburg, Ont., was here the other day, showing a few things he had. Amongst a lot of odds and ends he found a beautiful specimen of 1851 6 pence Canada.

Fred Brush showed me an elegant copy of the 24 cent grilled purple that was offered to him at an exceedingly low price, about 85 per cent. off list. Considering the specimen and price, I believe very few collectors would resist this offer. The catalogue value of this stamp is \$75.00.

—Herman W. Boers.

**The Collector's Club
Of New York.**

The 121st meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club rooms on Monday evening, June 12, 1905.

Present: Messrs. Dewing, Gregory and Scott.

In the absence of all officers except the treasurer, Mr. Chas. Gregory took the chair and J. W. Scott acted as secretary. The meeting was called to order at 8.30 p.m.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance of \$691.32, was approved as read. The monthly report of the House Committee was received and passed.

The application of Mr. Ernest Scher-nikow having been favorably passed upon by the Membership Committee was duly elected.

Adjourned at 9.30 p.m.

JOHN W. SCOTT,
Secretary pro tem.

**Mr. Bogert Reads
His Own Obituary.**

Mr. R. R. Bogert of New York, well known to all our older readers as for a great many years one of the most prominent figures in American stamp-dom, has recently had the doubtful pleasure of reading his own obituary in the columns of this journal—our Mr. Oliver Crinkle, in a recent chapter of his "History of the American Philatelic Association," having included Mr. Bogert in a list of those founders of the Association who have since gone to their long rest.

That Mr. Bogert is still alive, and is once more, after several years absence abroad, a resident of New York, may be seen from the following letter, written by him on noticing the unfortunate paragraph in question.

New York, June 26, 1905.

My Dear Parker:

I have read with much interest in the Stamp Lovers Weekly "A History of the American Philatelic Association," by Oliver Crinkle which I have found very accurate. I was present at the first meeting. I have wondered who the author is. But now on reading the last three lines of the third chapter my faith in the gentleman's accuracy is not the same as before for these lines at least imply that I am dead as well as the lamented Tiffany and Durbin.

If this is so I have not heard of it and I am sure many of the older members of the Association (as well as yourself) know better.

Although I have not taken active interest in the business of the Bogert & Durbin Co. for the last six years, having been part of that time in Paris, I am still the chief member of that Company.

I would be much obliged to you if you would deny this statement of my supposed death.

As Mark Twain when speaking of his own reported death said, "It is grossly exaggerated."

Yours very truly,

R. R. BOGERT.

St. Pierre et Miquelon.

"All the other French colonies coming to the fore with pictorial stamps, the tiny colony of St. Pierre and Miquelon cannot afford to remain in the background. Advertisement being the order of the day, it is now planned to issue a new set of stamps with views, fishing dories, fishing schooner, codfish drying grounds, etc. I would respectfully suggest that fish glue be used by way of mucilage, so as to lend the necessary local flavor, so to speak.—

R. R. Thiele in Mekeel's Stamp Collector.

Cat No		Cat. Price	My Price
*2	Arg. Rep. '58, 10c green	\$0 18	\$0 09
*3	15c blue	18	9
*4	5c red	25	12
*5	'62, 5c pink	1 50	70
5	" "	60	25
6	10c green	2 50	1 15
8	'64, 5c carmine	3 00	1 20
11a	5c lake	50	20
12	10c green	1 50	70
13	15c blue	3 00	1 15
18	'68, 5c vermilion	75	35
18	Baden '62, 3kr rose	1 00	40
5	Belgium '51, 10c brown	60	25
5	40c carmine rose	85	40
20	'66, 1fr violet	1 25	55
*22	'70, 20c ultramarine	60	30
*27	'75, 50c gray	1 00	40
*41	'84, 1fr brown	80	35
*45	'86, 2fr violet	1 10	55
101	'61, 1c green	60	25
*102	'63, 1c green	50	20
*103	'67, 1c gray	2 00	90
105	'66, 2c blue	75	35
*107	5c brown	75	35
*111	'69, 8c lilac	40	20
*157	'95, 1fr carmine	50	30
7	Brazil '44, 10r black	30	12
9	60r "	25	12
15	'45, 30r "	25	12
17	90r "	1 50	65
22	'50, 20r "	1 25	50
25	90r "	60	25
27	300r "	85	35
28	600r "	1 50	65
35	300r "	2 50	1 00
36	600r "	3 00	1 20
38	'54, 30r blue	25	12
40	'61, 4 1/2r yellow	5 00	2 00
60	'66, 500r orange	30	15
*66	'76, 200r black	50	20
74	'78, 260r dark brown	1 25	50
78	1000r gray lilac	50	20
81	'81, 200r pale red br	35	18
*1	Br Honduras '65, 1p blue	1 00	40
12	'79, 4p violet	60	25
58	Ceylon '64, 2sh deep blue	2 00	90
69	'72, 32c slate blue	1 25	50
70	36c blue	1 00	40
71	48c rose	30	15
73	96c olive gray	75	35
*1	China '78, 1c green	75	35
2	3c vermilion	50	20
3	5c yellow	50	20
*5	Fernando Po '82, 1c green	50	30
*8	'84, 50c on 2c rose	1 25	75
9	Hawaiian Isl '53, 5c blue	8 00	3 50
1	Hong Kong '62, 2c pale br	1 00	40
3	12c blue	1 00	40
5	24c green	1 25	50
6	48c rose	3 00	1 25
7	96c gray	5 00	2 00
16	'63, 30c verm	50	20
18	48c rose	50	20
19	96c bistre	7 00	1 25
*5	Labuan '80, 2c green	60	25
*7	Lagos '75, 1p lilac	2 00	90
8	2p blue	1 40	60
10	4p rose	1 00	40
*13	Liberia '69, 6c light red	1 00	40
*15	24c light yellow green	2 00	90
*3a	Malta '63, 1/2p buff	1 00	40
*1	Modena '52, 5c green	25	12
2	10c rose	45	20
4	25c buff	25	12
7	'59, 5c green	1 00	40
*8	15c brown	50	20
*9	20c violet	60	25
*10	40c red brown	75	40
*11	80c orange	85	45
10	'53, 10c gray violet	50	20
8	Natal '59, 1p rose	5 00	2 00
*11	'62, 3p blue	2 50	1 00
13	1p rose	1 00	40
*16	'67, 6p violet	1 00	40
20	'69, 6p violet	4 00	1 50
36	6p violet	4 00	1 50

E. T. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.

Post Office in a Barrel.

The Postoffice Department at Washington has received a curious inquiry from a man in Ohio. He wants to know if there is any place where a barrel is used as a postoffice. He says he is preparing for an examination, and the supposition is that the question has been asked him by some school of correspondence. The matter was looked up in the department, and a reply was sent saying that a barrel is nailed to a tree on a barren island in the Straits of Magellan, on the southern coast of South America, and used as a postoffice. Ships passing there drop their mail in the barrel, and it is taken out and forwarded by the next ship which comes along bound in the direction of the letter's address. Sailors have found it a great convenience. It is international in character, and all flags carry the mails from it free of charge. It is probably the only legitimate postoffice in the world without a postmaster.

New Set For Brazil.

Mekeel's Stamp Collector reports that the new set of stamps for Brazil, announced some time ago, is engraved and printed and will be issued very shortly. The designs for the set were supplied by Eliseu Visconti, a well known Brazilian artist, who exhibited several paintings in the Fine Art building at the St. Louis Exposition of last year; and a set of unusual artistic beauty is confidently expected.

The same journal also reports that a new commemorative set will shortly be issued by the Dominican Republic, the object of the issue being to provide funds for the rebuilding of the General Postoffice.

To aid you in helping us to increase our circulation we will send your friends sample copies. Send us a postal with their names and addresses on it.

Marine Postoffice.

All boats passing through Detroit, exchange mail with the tug Florence B. and her rowboat. The Marine Station has been in operation since 1894, and the tug boat has been out day and night in all kinds of weather the year round, except from December 20 until about April 1, when navigation is closed. The tug has been in bad condition for some time and lately ran into a steamer and almost sank, with mail on board, but by bailing out water, they reached shore safely. It will be replaced next season by a new boat. About one thousand seven hundred letters are delivered to passing boats and about six hundred taken off each day. The tug goes close to a passing steamer and then a carrier in a row boat throws a line aboard steamer and is pulled along with it without slackening speed. A man on the steamer lets down a rope fastened to a pail with mail in, and the carrier takes out the mail and puts in his mail for that boat. Then the line is cast off and the carrier rows to next boat passing up or down the river, but if no more are near, he returns to tug and they return to shore. The Marine Post Office is near their landing and after mail is sorted there, it is taken to Main postoffice about three blocks away. If the passing steamer is low in the water, the tug goes alongside and transfers mail by means of a canvas bag on end of 15 foot pole. At night the signal from mailtug is one long, one short and one long whistle. The Florence B. has compartments for mail on three sides of cabin, but the space is cramped. All mail is marked on back, in letters one inch high with name of boat to deliver to. The row boat also has two compartments with hinged covers, with mail wanted at once.—Star Monthly.

The Italian Government has taken direct charge of Benadir, hitherto administered by a private company, and will probably issue a new set of stamps.

Adlets

Small advertisements will be inserted in this column at the rate of 7 cents a line.

They will be set up without display. A line will average seven words. Cash to accompany copy.

Printing for Stamp Dealers

Merit Press, Bethlehem, Pa.

100 Var. U. S. 22c. 1,000 Var. for. 83.18 G. L. Loraine, 1415 Cleveland Ave Burlington Iowa.

Free:—5 unused Cuban Revenues, cat. 2c for the names of 2 collectors and 2c stamp. Mr. L. H. KEYSER, Blairsville, Pa.

Late U. S. Revenues, 1c to \$3. inclusive, 10 var., postpaid 12c. R. E. Ramsay, Rocks, Md.

Approval Applicants, Five Newfoundland Free. 10*Peru 10c, 10 Mexico 5c, 10 India 3c. Crystal Stamp Co., Mill St., Corning, N. Y.

Venezuela 1896 Miranda Issue Tete Beche (pair) 35c. A fine foreign stamp cat. at 2c free to Approval Applicants. Star Stamp Co 136 University Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

1 Set Columbus 1 - 10 free to all who apply for my U. S. at 60% and send Reference. Rev. G. W. Hawley, Samaria, Mich.

Spain 1862, 4c unused cat. 15c only 7 cents. Last four ads. still good. Postage extra. Willie Patrick, McNeils, S. C.

Don't read this unless you want the Elephant stamp from Sirmoor free for asking for my approvals at 50%. A. H. Helland, 2003 Ramsay St., Baltimore, Md.

Servia 1904, Deathmasks, 5, 10, 15, 25 paras 5c 50 paras and 1 dinar, 55c; Servia 1905, 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 paras 18c; 1000 American and foreign 10c. Wanted: Oranah's and St. Louis in exchange for good foreign stamps. J. J. PFALZ, 231 West 30th St., New York.

25 diff. stamps for 2 cents, 100 for 10 cents. N. Neff, Etowah, Oklahoma.

IT WILL PAY YOU. to advertise in THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY. We reach collectors.

A Change In Bosnia.

It is rumored that Bosnia is to have a new set of stamps, the arms of Russia being replaced by a series of landscape views.

Most philatelists, we believe, collect for the enjoyment they get from the hobby, and this being the case, the only commonsense method of keeping the pastime always a pleasure is to reject or retain minor varieties just as sweet fancy will:—

West End Philatelist.

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Ten weeks 10 cents.

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BETHLEHEM, PA.

For the enclosed.....cents, send THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY for.....to

NAME.....

NO..... Street

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STATE.....

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

— and —
Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

VOL. II.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, JULY 15, 1905.

No. 18.

OUR 224th AUCTION SALE

of Stamps

takes place in the

Morton Bldg., (116 Nassau St.)

New York City

On Aug. 5th. at 1 30 P. M.

If you want

Antigua 8d no wm'k, unused, 11x14
Barbados 1873, 5sh
Gr. Britain 1855, 4d 1856, 4d unused
India 4a inverted head
Transvaal 5sh 1902 inverted head.
Send for a catalog of the sale to

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,

72 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
ESTABLISHED 1869.

TURKEY.

By **STAN ZAJICEK.**

Turkey, from a collector's point of view, is an interesting country, especially so to the advanced collector or specialist. The array of types, perforation varieties, etc., that are to be found make it a fascinating country for this type of collector, but the beginner often becomes disgusted with it for the very same reason, the numerous varieties being too difficult for him to identify.

However, of late years the catalogues have been simplified to some extent in the matter of sub-varieties, these all being given a letter under the stamp proper or main variety, and if the beginner adheres only to these main varieties he will find the stamps of Turkey both interesting and easy of location.

It is my intention in the following lines to render some assistance to the beginner in placing these stamps properly.

Before attempting to classify any Turkish stamps it would be well to consult the back part of the catalogue where you will find a set of Turkish numerals as they appear on the stamps. The figures chiefly used are the 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 25. Of these the 10 and 20 are usually found to be

1905 SERIES.

Elobey, Annobon and Corisco,
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5c, unused, o. g., \$0 20

Fernando Po, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5c,
unused, o. g., 20

Spanish Guinea, 1, 2, 3, 4 and
5c, unused, o. g. 20

Above prices are net.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

18 EAST 23rd ST., New York, N. Y.

P

M

BRAZIL,

SWITZERLAND,

TRANSVAAL,

UNITED STATES,

are a few of the countries that are well represented in my sale of July 29th. The catalogue has been mailed and is of interest to every auction buyer. It will be held as usual at the Club Room of the

Chicago Philatelic Society

Don't forget the Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Association on Aug. 8th. If you can't go, then don't forget your ballot and proxy.

P. M. Wolsieffer,

Stamp Auction Specialist.

401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago.

P

M

"para" values while the others are "piastres" or high values.

Having mastered the numerals thoroughly, we can proceed to classify the stamps

The first issue presents to our notice according to the catalogue, five main varieties on thin paper and two on thick paper.

The thin paper used is almost transparent, very much like onion skin, but not quite so brittle. The thick paper is of medium thickness, slightly yellowish in tint and not transparent. The values are 20 paras, 1, 2 and 5 piastres.

These stamps are found, with various colored labels at the bottom, top, both top and bottom and sometimes without.

These labels are inscribed "Deer Saadet, Alle, Nezareti Malie," meaning "Treasury and Imperial Ottoman Post Office, Constantinople," and were printed on the stamps in sheets. An error on the part of the printer in feeding the sheet, reversing same, easily accounts for the many varieties met with, or carelessness in cutting the stamps apart, dividing on the wrong line, would place the label at the top instead of the bottom.

The second and subsequent issues bear a black overprint or surcharge, reading "Posta, Devlete, Osmanie," beginning at the right and reading to the left. The above translated means

"Post of the Government of Turkey," and the bottom part of the surcharge expresses the value in words.

In order to properly classify the second issue, we must observe the top part of this surcharge

This surcharge is composed of one large semi-circular character and several smaller ones above, below and to the right of it. By noting the number of small characters below and above the large one, you can easily determine which issue your stamp is. Thus, the second issue has six small characters above and below the large one, the third issue has only three, the fourth has five, the fifth two; also note the right hand part of the surcharge in the fourth and fifth issues for further distinction.

The values of the second or 1865 issue are 10 and 20 paras, 1, 2, 5 and 25 piastres.

The third or 1867 issue has the same values. The fourth issue, 1869, are the same but we come across some additional varieties in perforation which can be dispensed with.

The fifth, 1874, (seventh in the catalogue), has only three values, viz: 10 and 20 paras and 1 piastre.

It has been probably noticed that repeated mention is made in the catalogue of "a star without rays." The star referred to in the above issues will be found in the central part of the stamp, and one without rays con-

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal of the Chicago Philatelic Society and the Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Louis G. Quackenbush, MANAGING EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

To any address in the United States, Canada, or Mexico, 50 cents a year. To any address in any country in the Postal Union \$1.00 a year.

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.20 an inch. 60 cents half inch.

E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

sists of a solid background behind the star, showing no trace of rays whatever.

The 1876 issue, which is next in the catalogue, has the most elaborate surcharge of them all. Note the number of characters at top, bottom and sides.

The values are 10 and 20 paras, 1 piastre. The 1 1/4, 2 and 25 piastres never did postal service.

The next type of this issue that greets our eye shows the value also in French in the central part of the stamp in black. The values of this set are 1/4, 1/2, 1 1/4, 2 and 5 piastres.

The third type is a new one and has been used for almost the last twenty-five years. These are comparatively easy to place and further mention becomes unnecessary. However in 1881 the government took recourse to the old 1876 type and issued two values, viz. 20 para and 1 piastre.

In 1887 the government, running short of certain values, surcharged halves of higher values and thus met the shortage. These are called "provisionals."

Under the date of 1888-90 we meet with a regular set, and also a few provisionals.

The 1892 set requires but a glance to locate properly, likewise the following two issues.

The Newspaper stamps bear various surcharges by which they can be located readily, being all of the same type as the later issues of adhesives.

In the postage due stamps the types correspond with those of the regular issues, but all are printed in brown.

Thus: Postage Due, 1863, are the same types as first issue of letter stamps. 1865 Postage Due have six small characters above and below the

large one. 1867 Postage Due have three small characters above and below the large one.

The margins of this issue are colored and there are two sets, one with red brown margins and the other with black brown margins. 1871 Postage Due have five small characters, also two colors of margin.

The 1888 Dues are the same type as the third type of the 1876 regular issue, all printed in black.

The 1892 issue corresponds with the types of the regular issue of that date, likewise printed in black.

The last issue also corresponds with the regular issue of same date, but all values are printed in magenta.

Of the second Government Issue little need be said as the distinguishing feature here is the overprint or surcharge which determines to what set or issue a specimen belongs. The types of the stamps proper remain the same.

In conclusion I would say that when looking up Turkish stamps there are three things to remember, viz:

Your Turkish numeral table.

That if the stamp is brown, black or magenta it might be a "Due" stamp.

That with the above two in mind Turkey is as easy as if it were Thanksgiving every day.

Who Was Livingston?

Inasmuch as possibly not all our readers are fully informed as to the life and public services of Robert B. Livingston, whose portrait appears on the 1 cent of the Louisiana Purchase issue, we borrow the following account of his life from the "Questions Answered" department of a foreign contemporary

Robert B. Livingston (born 1746-died 1813) was best known as "Chancellor" Livingston, being appointed first holder of that office in 1777, and continuing in it till 1801. He was a native of New York, and took an important part in the stirring events of the Revolutionary War. He administered the oath of office to Washington at the first inauguration of the Presidency in New York, April 30, 1779. In 1801 he was appointed Minister to France, and it is in this connection that his portrait appears on the Louisiana Purchase series of stamps, as in 1803 he effected on behalf of his government the purchase from France of the vast territory then known as Louisiana, comprising the entire territory between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains. This was perhaps the most important transfer by purchase ever made, but none of the parties to it realized its importance. Napoleon's agent obtained ten million francs more than he had been instructed to accept for its cession, and Jefferson and Livingston were at the time bitterly censured for rashly concluding so useless a purchase. In 1804 he withdrew from public life, and after spending a year of travel in Europe, returned to New York, where he occupied his remaining years in promoting various improvements in agriculture. He also assisted Fulton in his invention of the steamboat. He died in February, 1813.

MIDSUMMER VACATION.

During my absence from the City JULY 17th. to AUGUST 7th. my Office will be closed, after which date all orders will have my prompt and careful attention.

ADOLPH LOHMEYER,

Dealer in Postal Cards.
922 N. Gilmor St., Baltimore, Md.

Columbian Issue. 1893.

1c to 10c complete	cat. \$0 25	\$0 12
15c dark green	" "	30
30c orange brown	" "	35
50c slate blue	" "	50
\$2.00 brown red	" "	1 75

"The pick of a large stock" Postage extra.

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Hudson, N. Y.

UNITED STATES STAMPS.

All in good condition and with a g.

Cat. No.	1905 Cat. Price.	1905 Cat. Price.
33 1851, 3c red	\$1 50	\$0 30
33 Unsevered horizontal pair	2 00	1 30
33 1851, 3c block of four	7 00	4 00
36 1851, 12c black	20 00	10 00
86 1867, 1c blue (11x13)	8 00	3 00
145 1870, 1c ultramarine	3 00	1 00
158 1873, 3c green	1 00	40
158d 1873, 3c ribbed paper	2 00	1 00
189 1879, 15c red orange	40	25
190 1879, 30c black	2 00	75
205 1882, 5c brown	50	20
208 1882, 6c red	1 50	1 00
217 1888, 30c orange brown	65	40
218 1888, 90c purple	3 00	1 50

Postage extra on orders under \$1.00. Please remit by bills or P. O. money order.

C. F. ROTHFUCHS,

3 SAVIN ST., ROXBURY, MASS.

100 China and Java, etc., fine stamp dictionary and big illustrated list of 3,000 bargains, 2c. Agts., 50c. 1905 catalogue of stamps of all nations, 10 cents.

A. Bullard & Co., 446 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

Summer Bargains.

Guatemala, 1902, 20c brown, mint	\$0 15
" " 25c green, "	20
Queensland, 1900, 2sh green blue	20
Saxony, 1803, 5 n. g. violet, mint	20
Victoria, 1901, 2 shillings blue	25

The 5 for \$1.00. All are fine. Send for large price-lists, free to all.

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 Dr. F. B. Merrill, Manager Open Exchange.
 A. F. Boehm, Librarian.
 Dr. F. B. Merrill, Counterfeit Detector.

The 44th regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held in the Society's Club Room 151 Washington St., Thursday evening July 6, 1905.

President Mudge called the meeting to order with 15 members present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

Bill of \$25.00 for rent Month of July was ordered paid

The following resignations were ordered posted.

- F. L. Sutherland active member No. 154
 W. Denker passive " 85
 H. C. Cope " " 173

Mr. Severn reported progress in regard to the Stan. Zajicek matter.

The Treasurer reports as follows:

Cash on hand June 1, 1905	\$104 47
Cash received during June	38 75
Total	\$143 22
Disbursements	26 55

Cash on hand July 1, 1905 116 67

The Sales Supt. reports as follows:

38 books on hand June 1, 1905 valued at	\$5773 39
49 books retired from which Sales amounted to	\$150 54
Total	913 19

49 books on hand July 1, 1905 \$4860 20

\$913 Insurance on books retired remitted to the Treasurer.

Reports were made by the Entertainment Com., Picnic Com. and the Auction Manager

The picnic was postponed until the end of August.

The meeting then adjourned, next meeting July 20, 1905.

Chas. F. Mann, Sec'y.

Dockwra's Penny Post.

A few weeks ago we reprinted from the Stamp Collector, of Birmingham, England, a portion of a very quaintly worded old pamphlet, advertising the Penny Post of William Dockwra, which flourished in London in the latter part of the seventeenth century. From the same journal we now reprint a further portion of the same document, illustrating very vividly, and in deliciously quaint language, some of the difficulties encountered by the primitive post of that day.

"Some Men suppose, and confidently Alledge their Letters are Miscarried (or at least Delayed) because they have not always an immediate Answer, when perhaps the Party is not then at Leisure to write, or for private Reasons unwilling, or in the Country, or removed to some other part of the Town, where the Messengers cannot upon the strictest enquiry Learn or find him out: besides some Men will not in many Cases own the Receipt of Letters duly Delivered into their hands or in their absence left for them at their Respective Houses or Lodgings, especially where they are Dun'd for Money which they either will not or cannot Pay.

Some Complain of Delays of Letters, though in their Absence they were duly left for them, and through the careless Neglect of Servants and others (to whom they were Delivered) have been mislaid and detain'd many Hours (sometimes Days) and to excuse their own fault, do Charge and Delay upon the Penny-Post, pretending the said Letters were not then brought, which the Stamps of the Hour will now detect.

It very often falls out that many Persons that have written do not always put in or send their letters to the Penny-Post at the same instant, but sometimes long after one Hour, Two or Three, nay the Day after the Letters have been dated, which upon the Delivery is Charged as a delay proceeding from the Office; which mischief People might easily Prevent, if they would please to be punctual and just, in settling the Day of the Week, and exact Hour of the Day under the Subscription, agreeable to the time the same was really put in, at the Receiving House

As for Example
 Monday
 Mar. 9, 10.

Also Letters that Men sometimes send by Porters to several Parts of the Town, after they have Idely (perhaps in an Ale-House) kept them some Hours in their Hands, and have received 4s. 6d. or 12d. for Carriage of them, have been put in by them to be Conveyed by the Penny-Post (their Stamps of Delivery appearing upon them), which has caused much Reflection upon the Office, as if the delay proceeded from Neglects therein.

Others intrusting Boys and Other Servants to Deliver their Letters at the Receiving Houses are often deceived by their Destroying such Letters to keep the Money, though so trivial, and by their Loytering and long Delay before the same be left by them, time

CANAL ZONE.

PRESENT ISSUE.

1, 2, 5, 8, and 10c picked copies in mint condition.

5 Values for 50 cents.

I am still selling Foreign stamps and U. S. Revenues at 20 to 25 cents on the Dollar. Send me a money order for one Dollar, I will guarantee to send you the biggest bargain you ever purchased.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

S. Valentine Saxby,

Box No. 22. Rockford, Ill.

Servia Death Masks.

Servia 5 and 10 used	per set	\$0 08
French Congo 1900 1-2-4-5 Tigus "		06
Somali Coast 1902 1c unused		01
" 1903 1c "		01
" " 2c "		01
" " 5c "		02
Belgium Postal Packet 1895-98 25c		04

Postage extra on order under 50 cents. Anything not satisfactory can be returned money refunded.

MECCA STAMP CO.,

105 S. 15th St., Omaha, Nebr.

STILL MORE

O. G. BRITISH COLONIES.

All full o. g. and very fine. Blocks of 4 at same rate.

Barbados '92, 8p orange & ultra	\$0 20
10p green & carmine	25
'97, 6p olive brown	50
6p violet & carmine	60
8p orange & ultra	25
10p green & carmine	75
Bechuanaland '98, 1/2p vermilion	02
1p lilac	04
2p green & carmine	06
4p green & brown	10
6p violet, rose	16

WESTERN STAMP CO.,

702 N. Y. Life Bldg., - Omaha, Nebr.

is lost, all which is unjustly charged on the Penny-Post.

There are many other causes of Delays of Letters, which yet ought not to be charged on the Office, as when Directions are not so plainly Written as they ought and when they are very ill Directed. Persons that write so frequently omit to mention the Trade and Sign or near what Place, Lane, Church, Remarkable Publick House, or Tavern etc, which is altogether Necessary everywhere, but especially in long Streets and large Places such as are in this great City and suburbs, as the Strand, Covent-Garden, Thames-Street, Wapping, Southwark, etc, all of which occasions not only Delays, but Expense of the Messenger's time to seek out, and enquire for the Parties, but often times such Letters lie Undelivered; it being sometimes impossible by the most Acute Interpreter to Read, much less find out how, or where to deliver them and such short imperfect and blind Directions (as are, more or less, daily sent to go by the Penny-Post) beget them great Trouble, much Vexation, and unjust Disparagement.

Do it now! Subscribe for THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY.

DETROIT LETTER.

During the month of June 53,943 pieces of mail were delivered to boats through the marine postoffice and 19,291 pieces were received. This is considerably larger than the average. There were 3,144 passages at Detroit, with such an increase it goes to show that the Marine postoffice is indeed popular with the vesselmen. The Marine Postoffice has the distinction of being the only one of its kind in existence.

There are at present time many Detroiters working against the proposition to remove Postoffice inspector Larmour from here to Chicago.

Mr. Larmour has earned an available reputation in his work and is conceded to be one of the best inspectors ever stationed here.

Herman Seagrave, (Earl of Pontiac) was here this last week, "I am still getting a few" he said While in Chicago recently he showed a few things to a number of collectors, those who did see admit it was a treat, as nothing like it was ever shown in the Windy city.

If any readers of the Weekly, should stop off in Detroit would be pleased to meet them and have a little talk on stampology with them.

J. Willbur Kay says no stamps for me until fall; to the tall timbers and the waters for my vacation and away into Canada at that.

Herman W. Boers.

Handbook On The Stamps Of The United States.

A circular letter sent out by The Junior Philatelic Society, London, reads:

"The remarkable success which the Publication Committee (hitherto known as the Exhibition and Publication Committee) met with last year has led to the re-election of that Committee in its entirety, and I am directed to inform you of its plans.

It is purposed to issue early in the coming season a valuable handbook on the stamps of

the United States, uniform in size with the Committee's Monograph on the Stamps of Great Britain.

The laws of the United States prohibiting the publication in that country of a well-illustrated hand book for the young and medium collector, no American firm has produced such a work at a popular price. We propose therefore, to devote very special attention to securing the best possible means of illustrating the book so that it will be invaluable to the medium collector and the junior. As there is no regulation forbidding the importation of such works to America we confidently anticipate (in addition to our sales at home) that American collectors will take up the work extensively.

Experiments are now being made in the various processes for securing fine illustrations of stamps which can be subjected to as minute an examination as the actual stamps.

As the membership of the Society is now 440, and is continually on the increase, we have a very satisfactory guarantee of a good sale for this new production.

The book will be pocket size, printed on fine stout paper, bound in a strong art paper cover. All the regular adhesive issues of the United States will be fully described and illustrated.

The book will be published at Twenty five cents., and at this popular price is sure of a good sale.

The literary matter has been carefully compiled by Fred J. Melville, the President of the Junior Philatelic Society and author of those highly successful works, "The A B C of Stamp Collecting," "The Postage Stamps of Great Britain," &c., &c."

According to a Broadway dealer in stamps and coins, the little "balboas," or 2½-cent silver pieces, recently made by the Philadelphia Mint for the Panama Republic, are selling rapidly for ten cents each. The ardor of the coin collectors for Panama money, however, may subside as suddenly as the desire for the stamps of the little Republic, as an order has gone forth to withdraw the 2½-cent pieces from circulation. Since the Panama Republic was formed, the Government there has furnished stamp collectors with between 150 and 200 varieties of stamps. These have been absorbed by collectors, who have paid

Adlets

Small advertisements will be inserted in this column at the rate of 7 cents a line.

They will be set up without display.

A line will average seven words

Cash to accompany copy.

Printing for Stamp Dealers

Merit Press, Bethlehem, Pa.
100 Var. U. S. 22c, 1,000 Var. for. \$3.18 G. L. Loraine, 1415 Cleveland Ave Burlington Iowa

Late U. S. Revenues, 1c to \$3. Inclusive, 12c var., postpaid 12c. R. E. Ramsay, Rocka, Md

25 diff. stamps for 2 cents, 100 for 10 cents. N. Neff, Etowah, Oklahoma.

Approvals and 100 stamps for 2c stamp E. S. LEWIS, Eau Claire, Mich.

100 diff. foreign stamps 100 hinges per page and good album only 12c postage extra App. 50% dis. K. S. Grant Blairsville, Pa.

Servia 1904, Deathmasks, 5, 10, 15, 25 paras, 25c; 50 paras and 1 dinar, 55c; Servia 1905, 1, 10, 15, 20, 25 paras, 14c; 1,000 American and foreign 10c. Wanted: Omaha's and St. Louis in exchange for good foreign stamps. John Pfalz, 231 West 30th St., New York.

20 var. foreign stamps free to applicants for approval sheets at 50; sending 2c stamp. Star Stamp Co., Warren, Minn.

Danish W. Indies - 1873, 4c cat. 20c. Germany - 1900 2mk cat. 12c. Japan 1900 1 yen cat 15c. Good used copies, all for 18 cents. W. W. Dayton, Nashotah, Wis.

Closing Out. Prices less than wholesale cost Only one each of many: 10c 1847 on part cover superb \$1.75; 4½ March and o. g. 40c; 90c State o. g. average good \$3.35; another pen cancelled good only \$3.15; 90c Navy fine pen cancelled only \$2.90; 90c 1857 superb o. g. \$3.50; 90c 1859 superb used \$7.00; Hawaii No. 65 fine o. g. rarity cat. \$5.00 only \$2.00; No. 50 fine o. g. cat 35c for 15c; Last chance at \$3.00 cat. value fine Hawaii and \$4.50 cat. value good foreign cat 2 to 50c each, also \$3.50 Chile for \$1.00 net. Post. 2c extra under 25c net. Wants in Rev. filled cheap. F. B. Kirby, New Bedford, Mass

The Stamp-Lovers Album.

Its size 6 x 9¼. It will hold 1152 stamps. The paper is white and of good quality. It is the nearest low-priced Album ever offered to collectors.

Price 10 cents Postage 2 cents.

nearly \$500,000 into the Republic's treasury for them. Now the coin collectors think they are going to get the same treatment, so in order to recall the "balboas" has aroused a storm of comment in local numismatic circles.

Subscription Rates:

One year 50 cents.

Six months 25 cents.

Ten weeks 10 cents.

The Stamp-Lovers Weekly,

BETHLEHEM, PA.

For the enclosed.....cents, send THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY for..... to

NAME.....

NO..... Street

TOWN.....

STATE.....

50 cents
a year.

2 cents
a copy.

THE

STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

and

Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Vol. II.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, JULY 22, 1905.

No. 19.

OUR 224th AUCTION SALE

of Stamps

takes place in the

Morton Bldg., (116 Nassau St.)

New York City

On Aug. 5th. at 1 30 P. M.

If you want

Antigua 6d no wm'k, unused, 11x14

Barbados 1873, 5sh

Gr. Britain 1855, 4d 1856, 4d unused

India 4s inverted head

Transvaal 5sh 1902 inverted head.

Send for a catalog of the sale to

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,

712 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

1905 SERIES.

Elobey, Annobon and Corisco,

1, 2, 3, 4 and 5c, unused, o. g., \$0 20

Fernando Po, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5c,

unused, o. g., 20

Spanish Guinea, 1, 2, 3, 4 and

5c, unused, o. g. 20

Above prices are net.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

18 EAST 23rd ST..

New York, N. Y.

P | He Is Lucky. | M

One of my Milwaukee clients says "I can buy stamps on approval at about auction prices and I only send bids to your auction sales because I like the pushing way you do business."

Condition has much to do with prices and some stamps in certain conditions would be expensive at one tenth of catalogue.

Just one week before the next sale on the 29th - Are your bids on the way? If late use special delivery or wire. Sale held in the Club Room of the

Chicago Philatelic Society

Don't forget your A. P. A. proxy and ballot.

P. M. Wolsieffer,

Stamp Auction Specialist.

401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago. | M

A PAGE OF PRECEPT.

For Young Collectors.

(Conducted by the Editor.)

Collecting

"Picture Stamps."

I have more than once spoken at some length in this department on the "classification by subject" mode of collecting; and perhaps the topic may begin to grow a bit tiresome. But I have this week run across, in an English journal, an article on this very subject which seems to me so interesting to anyone who has any idea of abandoning the old, stereotyped way of collecting and taking up this new idea, that I am going to devote some space to reproducing and discussing some of the principal points it brings out.

The author of the article in question is Mr. Herbert R. Oldfield, an English philatelist of no little fame, who has in past years been successively a general collector upon a large scale and a distinguished specialist. His special collection of the stamps of Bolivia was for years famous throughout Europe as the most complete and exhaustive of its kind. He is, in fact, what we are wont to term a big collector—a leading light, in every sense of the word—and that a philatelist of this calibre should find delight and satisfaction in forming a

collection of "picture stamps" argues well for the inherent interest of this special domain of collecting. When old and experienced collectors sing the praises of collecting "picture stamps" it certainly indicates that philatelic opinion is suffering, in some ways, a great alteration. As Mr. Oldfield points out at the very opening of his article, the picture stamp has always been a good deal scoffed at; and not a few specimens of the class have been bitterly reviled. Governments issuing picture stamps have been continually accused of playing to the gallery, so to speak—of making their stamps unusually pretty and picturesque in order to foster a greater demand for them on the part of stamp collectors.

Mr. Oldfield believes, however, that the odium which has rested on picture stamps as a class on this account is ill deserved. "It would be well," he remarks, for us to get rid of a certain amount of cant which exists in Philately, and look at things in their true perspective. After all, we philatelists are a comparatively insignificant portion of the community, and we are hardly in a position to dictate to Governments what stamps they shall or shall not issue." And, looking at the matter in cold blood, is not this the right view to take of it? Without doubt the U. S. Government had some eye to the profit derivable from sales

to stamp collectors when it issued the Columbian, the Trans-Mississippi, the Pan-American and the Louisiana Purchase issues. But to say that this was the sole and only motive for bringing out these beautiful issues would be to make a statement grossly and utterly untrue. Beautiful and interesting picture stamps are, in some sense, a pride and credit to the nation from which they emanate. They feed the popular love for the bizarre and unusual. It is not alone the stamp collector who views them with admiring eyes; for almost every person of cultivated tastes finds them a source of patriotic pride and pleasure. Some picture stamps may have had very little excuse for existence; but when we average them up and compare them with, say, the general run of modern surcharge varieties or perforation varieties, it would be a bold man, indeed, who would have the face to claim that the latter stand higher in philatelic purity.

Unpopular To-day;

Popular To-morrow.

So much for the oft-expressed idea that picture stamps are not as worthy objects of collection as stamps less ornate and interesting. As to the objection that they are a poor investment from a monetary standpoint, Mr. Oldfield points out that this is pure conjecture. He remarks that it is a

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
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Louis G. Quackenbush,
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\$1.00 a year.

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\$1.20 an inch. 60 cents half inch.

E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

curious fact, well worthy of consideration by the thoughtful, that in all ages many things which have been the subject of contumely and ridicule for one generation have, in the next, been objects of admiration and eagerly sought for; and adds that the despised stamps of our days are not less likely to be the rarities of a future generation than the colonial issues which for some years past have been hoarded by so-called collectors in panes and sheets. But whether picture stamps are destined to appreciate greatly in price or to always remain, in most cases, relatively cheap and common is, after all, a secondary consideration. Their collection is bound to become more and more popular among those who find ordinary general collecting too complicated and exhaustive a task. Let me reproduce a portion of Mr. Oldfield's article touching on the reasons why picture stamp collecting proves so alluring to many a collector tired of ordinary methods.

Mr. Oldfield's Experience.

"In a somewhat tentative way," writes Mr. Oldfield, "I began to collect or rather to accumulate these stamps, and at a very early stage I was somewhat impressed by the fact that the general public and the half-indifferent collector displayed an interest, and even enthusiasm, in a Picture Stamp collection which was hidden, or non-existent, so far as an ordinary general or specialised collection was concerned.

"Gradually a fresh avenue of interest seemed to open up, affording occupation and amusement for the present and possibilities for the future, a veritable picture gallery to be obtained at a minimum of expense, the classification and arrangement of which would give pleasurable occupation for many an idle hour, while the result would interest not only the owner, but those who saw it, and the ultimate value was not likely to be less than that of a collection formed upon the orthodox lines.

"The general collector, beginning to long for completeness, while at the same moment he realizes its impossibility, is looking around for some means of attaining his desire. Somewhat disenchanted with his own collection because of the vacant spaces, he is proposing to limit himself to some few countries selected according to the fancy of the moment, or to some group of states geographically or historically connected with each other. In a short time he happens to see some specialized collection of one of his countries, and is appalled at the expense of ploughing down that long and lonely furrow.

"Such a one, even though his means be more limited than his desires, I would invite to wander along this bypath. I think he will have plenty of company, but the later comers will not find it quite so easy to obtain all that is necessary for completeness as those who are early in the field."

Classification of Picture Stamps.

Mr. Oldfield then proceeds to divide picture stamps into classes, as follows—which will suggest to the reader desiring to take up this mode of collecting the divisions and distinctions he can best make in the collection's arrangement.

"The stamps which undoubtedly come within the definition of pictures may be divided into six classes:

1. Pictures of scenery and of country life.
2. Pictures illustrative of historical events.
3. Pictures of public buildings and monuments.
4. Pictures of town life.
5. Pictures of animals.
6. Pictures of things.

With regard to the following, some collectors will consider that they come within the definition, while others will reject them:

7. Allegorical and fancy figures.
8. Arms.
9. Maps.

There is still a further class, and that is

10. Portraits, which may be subdivided as follows:

MIDSUMMER VACATION.

During my absence from the City
JULY 17th. to AUGUST 7th,
my Office will be closed, after which date all
orders will have my prompt and careful attention.

ADOLPH LOHMEYER,

Dealer in Postal Cards.

922 N. Gilmer St.,

Baltimore, Md.

Columbian Issue. 1893.

1c to 10c complete	est. 80 25	80 12
15c dark green	" 30	16
30c orange brown	" 35	20
50c slate blue	" 50	26
\$2.00 brown red	" 1 75	1 10

"The pick of a large stock" Postage extra.

WENDOVER NEEFUS,

Hudson, N. Y.

UNITED STATES STAMPS.

All in good condition and with o. g.

Cat. No.	Price.	Cat. No.	Price.
220a 2c imperforate	\$ 2 00	81 00	\$1 00
220a Unserved horizontal pair	7 00	2 00	2 00
220a 1890, 2c block of four	7 00	4 00	4 00
229 1890, 90c orange	1 50	1 00	1 00
238 1893, 15c dark green	50	20	20
261 1894, \$1.00 black	1 50	1 15	1 15
262 1894, \$2.00 sapphire	5 00	2 50	2 50
263 1894, \$5.00 dark green	8 00	5 00	5 00
266 1895, 2c carmine, triangle 11	25	10	10
276 1895, \$1.00 black	1 50	1 10	1 10
501 Agriculture, 2c yellow	1 00	45	45
512 Executive, 6c carmine	15 00	9 00	9 00
519 Interior, 12c vermilion	60	25	25
525 Justice, 2c purple	3 00	1 25	1 25

Postage extra on orders under \$1.00.

Please remit by bills or P. O. money order.

C. F. ROTHFUCHS.

3 SAVIN ST., ROXBURY, MASS.

100 China and Java, etc., fine stamp dictionary and big illustrated list of 3,000 bargains, 2c. Agts., 50c. 1905 catalogue of stamps of all nations, 10 cents.

A. Bullard & Co., 446 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

\$2. Catalogue for 50 cents.

Philippines 1897, 1c elaret, cat. \$2. 80 50
Canada Jubilee, \$2. purple, fine 80
" 1859, 10c red lilac 25
" " 12½c yellow green 25

BOROUGH STAMP CO.,

1471 Washington Ave., - - New York.

Getting better value for
money spent is easily accomplished
by buying your stamps
of Our Silent Salesman.

For particulars address a
card to

Economy Stamp Co.
BETHLEHEM, - - PA.

When writing advertisers please mention
THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY.

(a) Rulers: Hereditary.
Elected.

(b) Explorers.

(c) Generally Elected.

Surely a good collection classified along these lines could not but be a thing of beauty to all who saw it, and a joy forever to its owner.

Going! Going! Gone!

Another report of recent English auction prices, among which our readers will doubtless be especially interested in the figures realized for Confederate provisionals.

St. Louis, 10c black on greenish-grey	\$100 00
U. S., 1869, 15c centre inverted	75 00
U. S., 1869, 24c centre inverted	95 00
Conf States, Athens 5c purple	31 25
Baton Rouge 5c grn and car	31 25
Charleston 5c blue	7 50
Fredricksburg 5c blue	13 00
Knoxville 5c red	11 00
5c deep carmine	16 50
Lenoir 5c blue on entire	50 00
Lynchburg 5c blue	23 75
Macon 5c black on green	11 87
Mobile 2c black	28 12
Nashville 5c carmine	10 50
10c green	70 00
Spartanburg 5c blk or entire	42 00
Br. Guiana 1850 circular issue 5c grn	100 00
12c blue	41 25
1852 1c black on magenta	18 12
Argentina 1891 20 pesos green, mint	15 00
France 1852 10c bistre, mint	5 25
Ceylon 1857-59 9d lilac brown, imperf	17 50
Naples 1/2 tornese blue, Cross	15 00
Sardinia letter sheets 1818 15c blue ent	10 00
Spain 1851 2 reales	87 50
Cape of Good Hope, Woodblock 4d light blue unused	82 50

The History of the Dollar.

"The History of the Dollar" was the title of a collection of old coins, which was on July 14th sold at the Collectors' Club.

The collection numbered 775 pieces, and brought \$3,500. It embraced specimens of silver coins, all the size of a dollar, from the Joachim's Thaler, minted in Bohemia in 1509 from which the name of the American coin came, down to the present.

The highest price of the sale was \$27. paid for a quadruple thaler of Henry Julius, of Brunswick and Luneberg, dated 1612. One of 1680 also brought \$27. A double thaler of John George III of Saxony, 1663, sold for \$25.50. A crown of Queen Elizabeth, dated 1601, was bid in at \$20. A crown of Edward VI of England, dated 1551, brought \$12.50. Two rare Commonwealth crowns, bearing the bust of Oliver Cromwell, dated 1653 and 1658, brought \$14. and 12. respectively.

An Irish crown of James II, dated 1690, sold for \$9.50. This coin was made of copper, struck in Dublin, and called "gun money" and had to be accepted as a crown under pain of death.

Philippine Islands Coins.

The new coins just struck at the mint for the Philippine Islands are seven in number, four silver, one nickel and two bronze.

The silver coins are 1 peso, 50 centavos, 20 centavos and 10 centavos, corresponding exactly to the United States dollar, half dollar, quarter dollar and dime. The minor coins include the 5 centavos, nickel and the one centavo and half centavo, bronze.

The reverse of all these coins shows the same design; the arms of the United States, consisting of the shield, surmounted by the eagle encircled by the legend, "United States of America 1905."

The obverse has a standing female figure with flowing draperies, holding a hammer resting on an anvil, on the silver coins and a male figure, setting, also with hammer and anvil on the minor coins. A volcano appears in the background on all these coins both silver, copper and nickel. On the top is the value in words and on the bottom "Phillipinas". These coins are sharp cut and clear; the design is simple and effective.

German Philatelists Get Together

"Once more the dead season in Philately is to be enlivened for a brief space, for the XVII Deutscher Philatelistentag und IX Bundestag Deutscher und Oesterreichischer Philatelisten-Vereine' are to foregather at Regensburg, or Ratisbon, an ancient city long the capital of Bavaria, on the south bank of the Danube, sixty-seven miles N. N. E. of Munich. The meeting will be opened at ten o'clock on the morning of Friday, July 21st, with a 'Festborse' which means 'beer and buying', and the programme will come to an end on Tuesday, July 25th:—

The Monthly Journal.

An Elaborate Name.

It may interest some of my readers to learn that the chief of the Postal and Telegraphic Departments on the island of Hawaii rejoices in the name of David Kaphokohokimokewehonah. I see nothing wrong in such a name, except that to ordinary Europeans it looks as if it ought to be taken in weekly numbers, and also that the too frequent use of it might lead to stammering.—

Philologos in The Monthly Journal.

As life proceeds we cannot help finding that in the keen competition of business and profession alike, much is taken daily out of us, and at least sometimes we return home jaded and worn out. It is just then that a hobby steps in and helps to re-create us, and I readily bear witness to the fact that whatever of trouble and money my collection has cost me, I have been amply repaid in the pleasure and rest I have obtained in my evenings at home with my albums:—

John Clements, in Gibbons Stamp Weekly.

CANAL ZONE.

PRESENT ISSUE.

1, 2, 5, 8, and 10c picked copies in mint condition.

5 Values for 50 cents.

I am still selling Foreign stamps and U. S. Revenues at 20 to 25 cents on the Dollar. Send me a money order for one Dollar, I will guarantee to send you the biggest bargain you ever purchased.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

S. Valentine Saxby,

Box No. 22. Rockford, Ill.

Corea Will Be Good.

* COREA 1900	2 ch Blue	\$0 04
	1 " Green	02
	3 " Red	05
	4 " Carmine	06
1903	2 re Gray	01
	1 ch Brown	01
	2 " Green	02
	3 " Orange	03

All fine and unused. Postage extra on orders under 50c. Anything not satisfactory can be returned money refunded. Stamps on approval against references.

MECCA STAMP CO.,

105 S. 15th St., Omaha, Nebr.

THOSE GOOD OLD SAINTS.

St. Christopher.	St. Helena.
1882 1/2p green \$0 02	1884 2p yellow 5
1p rose 3	1890 1 1/2p red brown 4
1884 2 1/2p ultra 12	1896 1/2p green 2
4p gray 12	1p rose 4
St. Vincent.	2p yellow 6
1880 1/2p orange 35	2 1/2p ultra 7
1885 2 1/2p on 1p blue 8	St. Lucia.
6p red lilac 25	1883 1/2p green 2
1sh vermilion 85	2 1/2p ultra 7
5p on 6p lake 20	4p brown 10
1888 4p yellow 15	1886 1p lilac 3
1897 2 1/2p blue 10	3p " & green 8
5p gray brown 20	6p " blue 15
3p on 1p lilac 10	1sh " carml 35
1898 2 1/2p lilac & ultra 9	Every stamp full o.
3p lilac & green 10	g. and in very fine
4p " orange 12	condition. Price list
5p " black 15	of o. g. British Col.
6p " brown 20	free.
1sh grn & car 40	

WESTERN STAMP CO.,

702 N. Y. Life Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

"Servia Death Masks, For Sale."

5, 10, 15, 25, 50 paras per set used	\$0 52
50 all different stamps cat. \$4.00 only	1 10
10 stamps cat. \$1.00 only	37

Send for fine approval selection 60% dis.

HERBERT MAASS,

ASHLAND, VIRGINIA.

This Coupon is worth **10c**

Send us the names and addresses of the stamp collectors you know, with 10 cents and this coupon, and we will send you this paper for 20 weeks.

The Stamp-Lovers Weekly
Bethlehem, Pa.

Out Of Its Latitude.

[For the following tidbit we are indebted to our excellent English contemporary, the Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.]

Among purely trade publications, the "Tailor and Cutter" long ago distinguished itself by its frank and engaging comments upon the ill-cut garments worn by Members of the House of Commons. Later it caused something of a sensation by criticising the "tailoring" of some of the pictures by leading contributors to the Academy. Now it enters the realms of philately, and gives its readers a remarkable description of a postage stamp received on a letter from Paramaribo.

"The novel feature of the stamp "(says our satorial contemporary)" is its design and shape. In the centre, printed in a circle of dark blue surrounded by a thin line of white, is a Queen's head, which is remarkably like that of our late Queen Victoria, but is, of course the 'counterfeit presentment' of Her Majesty of Holland. This is framed by a triangle, surrounded by a kind of inverted shamrock-leaf, bearing the name of the country of origin, and various ornamental trimmings." The last three words are delicious. What would we not give to read a complete philatelic new issue chronicle compiled by the "Tailor and Cutter" with occasional assistances from say, "Madge" of Truth", or the Editress of the "Lady's Pictorial".

The Million Stamp Legend.

[Major Evans writes as follows in the current issue of the Monthly Journal.]

"Mention of sacks of stamps reminds us of the old tales of the wonderful things that were to be awarded to the successful accumulator of a million used Penny Stamps, tales that have been discussed recently by such serious papers as The Spectator and The Church Family Newspaper. The former paper regards the whole story of anyone getting a patient into a hospital by means of a million stamps as a fiction, and no doubt that is the

case, but it supposes that this kind of collecting arose about the same time as the stamp collecting that is more familiar at the present day; the second periodical carries the matter a good deal further back, relating a story of a stern parent who, in 1848, made the collection of a million stamps a condition of his consent to the marriage of his daughter to the man of her choice. This is another version of the legend, and we think a not altogether improbable one. As we have stated in these pages before now, the accumulation of numbers of penny and two penny stamps (there were no others to collect at first) commenced at a very early date after their issue; it is not at all unlikely that the collection of a million may have been set either as a trial of patience or as a supposed impossible task, to test the constancy of a pair of youthful lovers, or the perseverance of a collector of subscriptions for some charitable object. In neither case would there have been any idea of the stamps being of any value or use, the reward offered being not for the stamps themselves, but for the collecting of them. This was the idea that, to the best of our belief, prevailed some fifty years ago, the tale being that an unknown philanthropist had made all kinds of rash promises, to be fulfilled when a million stamps had been collected. The result was no doubt disappointing to the accumulators of that day, who never succeeded in discovering the philanthropist, but the stamps thus accumulated have been in some instances of great interest and value to collectors of a later period and a different class, millions of old stamps having thus been saved which would otherwise have been destroyed. Indeed, we fancy that the celebrated sack of 'triangular Capes' which helped to lay the foundations of Mr. Gibbons' fortunes, owed its existence to the legend we have been discussing."

ADLETS.

Small advertisements will be inserted in this column at the rate of 7 cents a line.

They will be set up without display. A line will average seven words. Cash to accompany copy.

Printing for Stamp Dealers

Merit Press, Bethlehem, Pa.

25 diff. stamps for 2 cents 100 for 10 cents. N. Neff, Etowah, Oklahoma.

Servia 1904, Deathmasks, 5, 10, 15, 25 paras, 25c; 50 paras and 1 dinar, 55c; Servia 1905, 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 paras, 14c; 1,000 American and foreign 10c. Wanted: Omaha's and St. Louis in exchange for good foreign stamps. John Pfalz, 231 West 30th St., New York.

Danish W. Indies - 1873, 4c cat. 20c. Germany - 1900 2mk cat. 12c. Japan 1900 1 yen cat 15c. Good used copies, all for 18 cents. W. W. Dayton, Nashotah, Wis.

50 diff. U. S. \$0 08 100 diff. U. S. \$0 18
50 " Australia 20 50 " Asia 5
50 " Br. Col 20 50 " So. Am 30
Post. extra. 50 diff. For. free to all who answer this ad. G. L. Lorraine, 1415 Cleveland Ave. Burlington, Ia.

Porto Rico 1898 on U. S. 1898, 1 and 2c the two for 5c. Transvaal sur. E. R. I. 2d only 6c or all 3 for 10c. Post. 1c. Battle Creek Stamp Co. Battle Creek, Mich.

5 var. Venezuela, names and addresses of two collectors and 2c postage. Geo. E. Walker, Holdenville, I. T.

100 diff. stamps, 100 hinges perf. gauge and good album only 12c postage extra. All applicants for approvals at 50% who send ref. 8c in stamps and the names of 3 honest collectors will receive 100 diff. stamps. K. R. Grant, Blairsville, Pa.

Permits, do you save them? Will purchase or exchange want the whole front of envelope or wrapper with the number on (no duplicates) send list of what you have, or send them along. Want precanceled stamps also D. C. NEEFUS, Hudson, N. Y.

Special Offers to close. Only a few of some. All in good average to fine condition. Post. 1s 2c extra under 25c net. \$20.00 Convey 4c; \$25.00 Mort. \$1.40; \$1.90 2nd issue \$1.00; \$20.00 1st \$5.50; Cols. all fine: 15c - 13c; 30c - 20c, 50c - 20c; 50c average 21c; 50c Omaha fine 15c; 50c 1886 or 1892 superb each 6c; \$1.00 1895 or 1902 superb 22c; 15c 1890 fine 3c. Hawaii \$3.00 cat. for \$1.00 all diff. only a few left. Hawaii No. 46 og 90c No. 49 o. g. fine not just centered only \$4.00 No. 63 rarity average good \$2.00, superb \$2.50 No. 50 fine o. g. 15c; No. 65 rarity good only \$1.50; No. 72 fine \$1.00. Wants of U. S. Post. and Keys, also Hawaii supplied until stock is all sold. Also one more and last chance at some fine and scarce foreign left - cat. 2c to \$2.00 each - no damaged \$1.00 cat. value for \$1.00 net - 1/2 at same rate. Try a lot and be convinced. F. B. Kirby, 227 Arnold St., New Bedford, Mass.

The Stamp-Lovers Weekly, BETHLEHEM, PA.

For the enclosed.....cents, send THE STAMP-
LOVERS WEEKLY for.....to

NAME.....
NO..... Street.....
TOWN.....
STATE.....

Subscription Rates:

One year 50 cents.

Six months 25 cents.

Ten weeks 10 cents.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

and
Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Registered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

VOL. II.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, JULY 29, 1905.

No. 20.

OUR 224th AUCTION SALE

of Stamps
takes place in the
Morton Bldg., (116 Nassau St.)
New York City

On Aug. 5th. at 1 30 P. M.

If you want
Antigua 6d no wm'k, unused, 11x14
Barbados 1873, 5sh
Gr. Britain 1855, 4d 1856, 4d unused
India 4s inverted head
Transvaal 5sh 1902 inverted head.

Send for a catalog of the sale to

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,
722 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
ESTABLISHED 1869.

CHILE, 1905.

The first of the new series; just issued.

3c brown, unused, o. g. \$0 03

5c blue, " " 04

Postage extra.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

18 EAST 23rd ST., New York, N. Y.

P A. P. A. M

Members please take notice that it is only a short time before the Convention at Minneapolis. Do not delay your ballot and proxy any longer. My address during the Convention, August 5th to 11th, will be

The West Hotel.

If you can not attend do the next best thing be represented. Any instructions with your proxy will receive proper attention.

P. M. Wolsieffer,

Stamp Auction Specialist.
401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago. M

A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

BY OLIVER CRINKLE
(Continued From Page 1, No. 17.)

Chapter V The Second Year.

The second year of the Association's existence opened, as we have seen, most auspiciously. The vitality of the body had been proven; the experimental stage had been passed; and best of all, all differences of opinion as to the manner in which the affairs of the Association should be conducted had been amicably adjusted at the convention and the leaders were all "pulling together" once more. The doubts and skeptical, who had hitherto had little confidence in the Association's stability, began to send in their applications; the membership grew by leaps and bounds; and all went merry as a marriage bell.

There was no delay in re-establishing the American Philatelist. For the important post of Chairman of the Literary Board (whose occupant would have principal editorial and business management of the official journal) the selection made was Mr. Robert C. H. Brock, of Philadelphia, one of the most advanced philatelists of the day and a gentleman whose attainments qualified him exceedingly well for the dual role of Editor-manager. Mr.

Brock was a lawyer, of high standing in his profession, and a most enthusiastic and cultured stamp student. Under his management the American Philatelist speedily became a publication in which the members of the Association could take both pride and pleasure. No. 1 of the new series appeared in October, containing twenty-four pages and cover; and the American Philatelist came out monthly thereafter as punctual as clockwork.

Mr. Bradt resigned as Secretary shortly after the convention. Mr. Durbin, the Treasurer, died about the same time. There were therefore two offices to be filled, and a mail election was held, the polls closing November 20th, in which the following votes were cast.

For Secretary, H. O. Harris, 56; S. B. Bradt, 16; F. P. Lynde, Oscar Scarlett and W. H. Lightstone, 1 each.

For Treasurer, H. B. Seagrave, 110; J. M. T. Partello, 8; G. C. Sherman, 1.

The constitution stipulated that officers of the Association could only be elected when the total vote cast equalled two-thirds of the Associa-

tion's membership. The above vote, therefore, elected nobody, and Mr. Bradt perforce continued to serve as Secretary, and was a little while later persuaded to withdraw his resignation. Another election was held, this time to fill the Treasurership only, and again the poll fell short of the requisite two-thirds. H. B. Seagrave received 161 votes; J. M. T. Partello, 17; Scattering, 7; a total of 185; while the membership had meanwhile increased to a total of 368 at the close of 1887, with 31 applications on the waiting list. The apathy of the membership in taking no pains to vote, even under the exceptional urgency of a second election necessitated by the fiasco of the first, was a source of much chagrin to the officers; and it was generally agreed that the constitution must in some way be amended so as to obviate such difficulties in the future. A way out of the present dilemma was, however, ultimately stumbled upon. Quite a number of those who had joined the Association the first year had neglected to pay their second year's dues. In fact there were so many who had thus defaulted on their obligations that Secretary Bradt in dropping the delinquents found that the vote cast at the election had after all amounted to two-thirds of the members in good standing; and in this way Mr. Seagrave triumphed and the Association was once more supplied with a Treasurer.

Little more of interest transpired until August rolled around and brought with it the annual convention,

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the
Chicago Philatelic Society
and the
Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Louis G. Quackenbush,
MANAGING EDITOR.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.20 an inch. 60 cents half inch.

E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

This convention had been looked forward to with more interest, than the one of the year before, because this time there was a new official board to be elected. And that election was preceded by quite a stirring campaign, in which the various stamp journals of the day vigorously espoused the cause of their favorites for office. There was no contest to speak of over President and Treasurer, Messrs. Tiffany and Seagrave, the then incumbents of these offices, being practically unopposed for re-election. Put for Vice-President, Secretary and International Secretary there were in each case a number of aspirants—an especially strong effort being made to defeat Mr. Rechert for re-election as International Secretary, on the ground that he was a dealer (it being argued by many members that none but collectors ought to be permitted to hold office) and, stronger reason still, because he was a member of the so-called "Envelope combine"—a coterie of New York dealers which had been responsible for the issue by the government of some rather unsavory issues in stamped envelopes. Messrs. Fogert and Brandt had declined to stand for re-election—perhaps because they approved the idea that it was better if the officers were filled by collectors. But Mr. Rechert stood his ground, and in the end was re-elected by a substantial majority. But we are getting ahead of our story.

The third convention was called to order on the morning of August 13th. Boston was this time the convention seat, and roll call found an attendance of forty-five members; with 327 members represented either in person or by proxy. After the appointment of a

Committee on Credentials and the transaction of some other business preliminary to the real work of the convention, adjournment was taken till afternoon; and at 4 p.m. the convention re-convened to listen to the Credentials report and learn the result of the election. It was found that 286 votes had been cast, as follows:

For President: John K. Tiffany, 284; Scattering, 2.

For Vice-President: W. C. Vanderlip, 195; E. B. Sterling, 41; J. C. Feldwisch, 41; Scattering, 9.

For Secretary: S. B. Bradford, 183; H. O. Harris, 69; R. S. Hatcher, 32; Scattering, 2.

For Treasurer: H. B. Seagrave, 281; Scattering, 5.

For International Secretary: Jos. Rechert, 197; T. F. Cunow, 65; H. Clotz, 15; Scattering, 9.

The Board for the ensuing year therefore presented but two new names, those of Messrs. Vanderlip and Bradford. The former, a Boston lawyer who occupied a commanding position among the collectors of his own city somewhat similar to that of Mr. Tiffany in St. Louis, was destined to be for many years a very prominent figure in Association affairs. The latter was a young business man of Ottawa, Ill., who sunk into philatelic obscurity after his term as Secretary was over.

The reports of the various officers showed that the year had been one of substantial achievement. The Librarian reported that the library contained 71 bound volumes, 1528 unbound periodicals and 345 pamphlets and catalogues. The Purchasing Agent's report showed purchases made for members to the amount of \$1,107.91. The Exchange Superintendent reported that out of sheets to the value of \$18,739.80 sent in for circulation during the year, the total sales were \$3,790.37—not at all a bad showing. The Literary Board reported issuing an average of 1691 copies per month of the American Philatelist. The average monthly cost was \$116.56; and average monthly receipts, \$72.04; leaving the expense to the Association \$44.52 per month. The Treasurer reported a balance of \$304.84 on hand. And, best of all, the Secretary's report showed the membership to be no less than 544, or almost double the membership of a year previous.

Of the further proceedings of the convention, it would take too much space to enter into a complete account. Many matters were brought up, discussed, and acted upon in one way or another; but few of them would be of interest to the modern reader. St. Louis was chosen as the seat of the next convention by a vote of 208 for that city to 132 for Niagara Falls, 4 for Washington and 1 for Philadelphia. Mr. Bradt was voted \$150 for his two years services as Secretary; and it was provided that the Secretary's annual salary should thereafter be set at that amount.

MIDSUMMER VACATION.

During my absence from the City
JULY 17th. to AUGUST 7th.
my Office will be closed, after which date all
orders will have my prompt and careful atten-
tion.

ADOLPH LOHMEYER,

Dealer in Postal Cards.

922 N. Gilmor St.,

Baltimore, Md.

DEALERS. READ! COLLECTORS!

AUCTION SALES!

We want stamps for our AUCTION SALES. Send on anything you have. We accept anything which in our estimation will bring over \$5.00. Small orders given the same attention as the big ones.

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT.
Stamps which bring less than \$50. 10% comm.
" " " \$50.00 or over 12%
" " " \$100.00 or over 15% "

G. CLEVELAND STAMP CO.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

OVER 800 RECEIVE OUR CAT. MONTHLY!

UNITED STATES STAMPS.

All in good condition and with o. g.

Cat. No.	Description	Cat. Price.	Our Price.
525	Justice, 2c purple	3 00	1 25
535	Navy, 2c ultramarine	1 00	0 75
549	Post Office 6c black	20	15
549b	P. O., 6c, ribbed paper	7 00	1 50
552	Post Office, 15c black	1 50	0 75
562	State, 12c dark green	4 00	1 25
571	Treasury, 1c brown	1 25	0 50
592	War, 90c rose	1 00	0 75
601	Interior, 10c vermilion	75	25
628a	War, 2c dull vermilion	1 50	0 75
1077	Newspaper 1895, 5c black	2 00	0 75
1220	Due, 1889, 30c red brown	75	25
230 to 243	1893, 1c to \$2, set of 13	7 50	3 00
230 to 245, 1c to \$5, complete set of 16		22 84	15 00

Postage extra on orders under \$1.00.

Please remit by bills or P. O. money order.

C. F. ROTHFUCHS.

3 SAVIN ST., ROXBURY, MASS.

100 China and Java, etc., fine stamp dictionary and big illustrated list of 8,000 bargains, 2c. Agts., 50c. 1906 catalogue of stamps of all nations, 10 cents.

A. Bullard & Co., 446 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

A GENUINE BARGAIN.

We offer this week a few mint, perfectly centered copies.

Hawaii, 1893, 25c dark violet, cat. \$1.00 for 45 cents.

Only one copy to a customer.

BOROUGH STAMP CO.,

1471 Washington Ave., - - - New York.

Getting better value for money spent is easily accomplished by buying your stamps of Our Silent Salesman.

For particulars address a card to

Economy Stamp Co.
BETHLEHEM, - - - PA.

The constitution was tinkered with not a little. An attempt was made to embroil the Association in the Chalmers-Hill controversy, but, fortunately, without result. And the whole convention, to sum it all up, was as great a love-feast as its predecessor of the year before: and sent the delegates home in high good humor.

(To be continued.)

**CHICAGO
PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**



- H. N. Mudge, President.
- C. E. Severn, Vice President.
- Chas. F. Mann, Secretary, 394 Oak Street.
- E. C. Dodd, Treas., 332 South Ashland Ave., La Grange, Ill.
- A. F. Boehm, Manager Circulating Sales and Exchange Department, 1201 Turner Avenue.
- Dr. F. B. Merrill, Examiner of Sales Books, 100 State Street.
- F. N. Massoth, Manager Auction Sales, 1149 Marquette Building.
- Dr. F. B. Merrill, Manager Open Exchange.
- A. F. Boehm, Librarian.
- Dr. F. B. Merrill, Counterfeit Detector.

The 446th regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held in the Society's Club Room 151 Washington St., Thursday evening July 20, 1905.

President Mudge called the meeting to order with the following members present.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| Boehm | Michael, L. |
| Dahl | Massoth |
| Fowler | Mudge |
| Johnson | Pratt |
| Lee | Rosenthal |
| Lefever | Severn |
| Lingquist | Stabb |
| Mann | Williams |

Wolsieffer.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

The application of Rev. M. F. Melody of Louisville, Ky. proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer for Passive Membership was ordered posted.

President Mudge announced the substitution of Mr. F. N. Massoth as Chairman of the Visitors' Reception Committee in place of I. Dickinson.

It was moved and carried that the Club Room remain open Sunday August 6, 1905, from 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m. and A. P. A. members passing through Chicago to attend the Convention be invited to visit the Club Room.

The Entertainment Committee announced a novel entertainment for the second meeting in September, A Philatelic Spelling Bee, prizes to be awarded to the winners.

Mr. Mudge entertained the members with a talk on old catalogues which brought forth considerable discussion from a number of members.

The meeting then adjourned, next meeting August 3, 1905.

Chas. F. Mann,
Sec'y.

THE READING TABLE.

What We Find In the Journals of the Hour.

**The Stamp Collector,
Birmingham, England.**

The approach of the heated term has a debilitating effect on a great many stamp journals; and it is no surprise, therefore, to find the June number of the Stamp Collector a decidedly thin one. The opening article deals with "Lined versus Solid Backgrounds," and is too technical in character to receive attention here, though of undeniable value to the advanced collector. Succeeding this is No. 14 of Mr. Ernest Heginbottom's articles on "The Stamps of the British West Indies" (many times previously alluded to in terms of praise in this review); St. Vincent being the colony this time receiving attention. The New Issue Department comes next, and then the "Queries and Replies" column; succeeded in its turn by a further instalment of the pamphlet issued in 1681 in behalf of Dockwra's Penny Post, which document, as our contemporary pertinently remarks, is of interest alike to collectors of old literature and to philatelists in general. We reprint a portion of this pamphlet elsewhere in our columns this week, believing many of our readers will like to peruse it.

The "Note Book and Philatelic Diary" and reports of the Birmingham Philatelic Society conclude the number.

**The Philatelic Journal
of Great Britain,
London, England.**

The P. J. of G. B. for June 25th opens with the usual portrait and biographical sketch of some well known English philatelist—Dr. E. F. Marx, Principal of the Ealing Grammar School, being the subject this time chosen. Dr. Marx is one of the many specialists who are tiring of modern specialistic methods and who propose to return to general collecting. He has mapped out a programme of exclusion which is so sensible and practical that we think it well to print it here in full, as it may prove serviceable to some of our readers who are puzzled as to what to include and what to leave out in a general collection. Of course, opinions will always differ on this sort of thing; but no one can deny that Dr. Marx's list of excluded classes is a very sound and reasonable one.

Dr. Marx, according to the P. J. of G. B., proposes to exclude from consideration the following classes of stamps:

1. All differences of watermark or perforation, unless they constitute (a) a different issue, (b) a genuine error.
2. All printers' waste or errors, unless the latter occur regularly in all sheets of the plate.
3. All "minor" varieties.
4. All overprints that do not alter the face value.
5. All commemorative and speculative issues.
6. Fiscal stamps, unless bearing an overprint that converts them into postage stamps.
7. Bisected stamps, with the same limitation as No. 6.
8. Stamps issued for private account.
9. Reprints, specimens and forgeries, even if used through the post.

ANNOUNCEMENT

After September 1st, I shall deal exclusively in

United States Postage Stamps.

I shall be in position to fill want lists lower than any other firm. A price list will be issued shortly and sent on application. In the meantime I am selling out my stock in packets guaranteed to catalog.

\$5.00 for \$1.00.

Better get one.

S. Valentine Saxby,

Box No. 22. Rockford, Ill.

Corea Will Be Good.

* COREA 1900	2 ch	Blue	\$0 04
	1 "	Green	02
	3 "	Red	05
	4 "	Carmine	06
1903	2 re	Gray	01
	1 ch	Brown	01
	2 "	Green	02
	3 "	Orange	03

All fine and unused. Postage extra on orders under 50c. Anything not satisfactory can be returned money refunded. Stamps on approval against references.

MECCA STAMP CO.,

105 S. 15th St., Omaha, Nebr.

THOSE GOOD OLD SAINTS.

St. Christopher.	St. Helena.
1882 1/2p green \$0 02	1884 2p yellow 5
1p rose 3	1890 1/2p red brown 4
1884 2 1/2p ultra 12	1896 1/2p green 2
4p gray 12	1p rose 4
St. Vincent.	2p yellow 6
1880 1/2p orange 35	2 1/2p ultra 7
1885 2 1/2p on 1p blue 8	St. Lucia.
6p red lilac 25	1883 1/2p green 2
1sh vermillion 35	2 1/2p ultra 7
5p on 8p lake 20	4p brown 10
1893 4p yellow 15	1886 1p lilac 3
1897 2 1/2p blue 10	3p " & green 8
5p gray brown 20	6p " blue 15
3p on 1p lilac 10	1sh " carmi 35
1898 2 1/2p lilac & ultra 9	Every stamp full o. g. and in very fine condition. Price list of o. g. British Col. free.
3p lilac & green 10	
4p " orang 12	
5p " black 15	
6p " brown 20	
1sh grn & car 40	

WESTERN STAMP CO.,

702 N. Y. Life Bldg., - Omaha, Nebr.

This Coupon is worth **10c**

Send us the names and addresses of the stamp collectors you know, with 10 cents and this coupon, and we will send you this paper for 20 weeks.

**The Stamp-Lovers Weekly
Bethlehem, Pa.**

10. Differences of postmark.
11. Pairs, strips and blocks, unless showing an error in the sheet or a variety undistinguishable in a single stamp.
12. Plate numbers or other marks that do not distinguish different issues.

Perhaps there are yet other things that might with advantage be added to the above index expurgatorious; but, still, the man who cuts out all these classes cannot go far wrong.

The usual "New Issues and Varieties" department occupies several pages to excellent advantage; "New Leaves to Cut" reviews a number of recently issued books dealing with philatelic subjects; and the Editorial is of the usual excellence. Another instalment of Mr. Poole's "Postage Stamps of Siam;" and that always interesting feature "The Philatelic Review of Reviews," furnishes the remainder of the month's reading matter.

The Australian Philatelist, Sydney, Australia.

The June issue of our Australian contemporary is somewhat thinner than usual, but by no means lacking in value and interest. The Editorials, as usual, sparkle with able and sensible comment on philatelic matters of the day. The interview of a deputation from the Sydney Philatelic Club with the Postmaster General on the question of designs for the coming Commonwealth issue is discussed editorially as an event of the highest philatelic importance; the A. P. believing that the impression made on the postal functionary will lead to the issuance of stamps of more interesting and appropriate design than would otherwise have been the case. Another editorial deals with the subject of "remainders," Editor Hagen taking the ground that the only way of ridding Philately of them is for dealer to take the initiative and refuse to buy them in the first place. After one or two other Editorials which we will not take time to mention, comes another instalment of Mr. George Plockey's "Priced Catalogue of South Australian Stamps;" which is succeeded in its turn by the "New Issues and Discoveries" department. The official report of the deputation which waited upon the Postmaster-General to urge the necessity of a uniform Commonwealth issue occupies several pages, and is very interesting reading. Reports from several of the leading Australian societies conclude the number.

The Monthly Journal, London, England.

The June 30th issue of the Monthly Journal opens with an editorial setting forth the aims and plans of the London Philatelic Exhibition scheduled for next year, of which Major Evans, we need scarcely say, is one of the staunchest supporters. Another editorial discusses the origin of the well-known million-stamp legend, which Major Evans treats so interestingly that we take leave to reprint his remarks in another column. And yet another editorial deals interestingly with "Obliterating Marks." "The Chronicle" (the world's best in that line), occupies its usual eight or ten pages; and is followed by the second instalment of M. Hancian's monograph on "Philippine Stamps," which promises to be absolutely invaluable to every lover of Philippine issues. Mr. Hansburg continues the account of his globe-trotting experiences; Major Evans's "Native States" paper continue in their customary way; and there is much else that is more or less valuable and instructive.

Chinese Postmen.

It is only quite recently that mail carriers were abolished in China. The system still exists in some of the provinces, and notably in the province of Ston-Nan where the inhabitants are very much against any European innovation. Everybody, however, is not endowed with the qualities to become a mail-carrier in China. The candidates for this post go through a very severe course of training. This training takes the form of walking with bags of sand hanging to their legs, the weight of which is small at first, but is gradually increased till they become quite heavy. By this method their legs are so hardened and strengthened that when relieved of the bags they can walk for days without taking any rest and at a speed which a horse trotting could not long keep pace with. As soon as they are considered fit for the performance of the service, they are provided with a special uniform, which consists of a trifle, cotton belt tightly strapped around the waist, a sharp-pointed hat, a shoulder belt, and a large lacquered bag to put the important mails in. They are instructed to walk with their eyes fixed on the ground, and balancing their arms. They are strictly forbidden to talk on the way.

ADLETS.

Small advertisements will be inserted in this column at the rate of 7 cents a line. They will be set up without display. A line will average seven words. Cash to accompany copy.

Printing for Stamp Dealers.

Merit Press, Bethlehem, Pa.
50 diff. U. S. 80 08 100 diff. U. S. 80 18
50 " Australia 20 50 " Asia 25
50 " Br. Col. 20 50 " No. Am 20
Post. extra. 50 diff. F. free 25
Order this ad. G. L. Loraine, 143 1/2 Olive Ave. Burlington, Ia.

Venezuela 1900 2b catalogue 20 cents.
Guatemala 1900 5c " 25 "
Antioquia 1893 10c " 15 "
Unused o. g. copies. All for 22 "
W. W. Dayton, Nashotah, Wis.

150 diff. foreign 10c 20 diff. U. S. env. 10c
20 diff. 1898 rev. 10c Postage 2c extra. Yale Stamp Co., Dept. M., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Less than cost to close at once. Rare chances
Hawaii 18c 1864 24c; 10c 1882 45c; 50c 1883-80 fair
\$2.40; No. 49 fine o. g. but not just centered
cat. \$13.50 only \$4.00. Same post. used good
cat. 10.00 only \$3.85. 2c No. 50 o. g. fine only 10c
No. 51 2c cat. 75c o. g. for 35c. No. 63 rarity
only \$2.00; No. 65 rarity \$1.50; No. 72 fine 10c;
A few Hawaii lots left all diff. and fine \$3.00
cat for \$1.00. Also a few good foreign from
stock, no truck at \$4.00 for \$1.00. Bargains in
Revs. such as \$25.00 Mort. only \$1.35; \$20.00
Convey. 45c \$1.90 2nd \$1.00. Post. 1s 2c extra
under 25c net. Come quick. Frank B. Kirby,
227 Arnold St., New Bedford, Mass.

1,000 hinges, 100 var. stamps, album approval sheets and perfor gauge only 13c. Lawrence H. Keyser, Blairsville, Pa.

Approval applicants. Labuan, 18c '92, 10c. Ref. req. H. G. Lincoln, Fergus Falls, Minn.

Cuba 98 on U. S. unpaid 1 and 2c '92. Battle Creek Stamp Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Stamp Collecting And Diplomacy.

For Princes many pursuits are made easy, not excepting the gentle pursuit of stamp collecting. Last year it was made known to the French Government that the Emperor of Japan is an enthusiastic collector, and forthwith there was dispatched to his Majesty as a present from the Republic a complete set of all French issues from the first in 1847 to the latest "semense". This year an identical present has been made to Princess Margaret of Connaught, who is also an ardent collector, on her marriage with Prince Gustav Adolf. These two instances probably mark the first uses of the postage stamp as an instrument in diplomacy.—"Leicester Post"

Subscription Rates:

- One year 50 cents.
- Six months 25 cents.
- Ten weeks 10 cents.

The Stamp-Lovers Weekly,

BETHLEHEM, PA.

For the enclosed.....cents, send THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY for.....to

NAME.....
NO.....Street
TOWN.....
STATE.....

50 cents
a year.

2 cents
a copy.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

— and —
Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 8, 1879.

VOL. II. BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, AUGUST 5, 1905. No. 21.

Our 25th AUCTION SALE

of stamps takes place on

Sat. Aug. 26th. at 1 30 P. M.

at the Auction Mart in

New York City. Rooms 811 and 812

Morton Bldg. 116 Nassau St.

It contains a general collection of Foreign stamps and a nice collection of entire envelopes and post cards. Catalogues free on application to

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,

722 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

CHILE, 1905.

The first of the new series; just issued.

3c brown, unused, o. g. \$0 03

5c blue, " " 04

Postage extra.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

18 EAST 23rd ST..

New York, N. Y.

P | Sale In August. | M

In order to clean up all material on hand from last season, I am obliged to hold a sale in August.

It will be a good sale too and an early application for the catalogue is requested.

A. P. A. Members still have a chance of being represented by sending their proxies by Special Delivery addressed to me care of the West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

P. M. Wolsieffer,

Stamp Auction Specialist.

P | 401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago. | M

A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

BY OLIVER CRINKLE

(Continued From Page 1, No. 20.)

Chapter VI

The Iago Of The Association.

The third year of the Association's existence was rendered notable by the "fuss and furor" stirred up by the famous Mr. Corwin, "the boss kicker," for long years the Iago of the Association. C. B. Corwin was one of the most picturesque philatelic figures of his day; and his fame arose almost solely from his vigorous fighting abilities as a fault-finder and kicker. He was a man of strange nature, loving nothing so much as to pick out flaws and shortcomings in philatelic institutions and stir up trouble and dissension over them. He was a thorn in the side of almost every officer of the Association, with all of whom he was continually at loggerheads over some matter or other—often the merest trifle: a molehill which his ingenious pen enlarged into a mountain. For he was a really brilliant writer, in his way—a perfect master of the cool, biting, cunningly veiled sarcasm that irritates its object more than the worst out-and-out mud-slinging—and his controversial writing lent piquancy and color to many a journal of that day that would otherwise have

been of slight literary interest. Mr. Corwin had been a disturbing factor in the National Philatelic Society of New York for some time. He shifted his attention to the national arena which the Association offered early in 1889 and made the welkin ring all through the year. In articles printed in various journals, he charged the officers of the Association with everything from business incapacity to downright personal stupidity, sneered at all sorts of things connected with the Association's management, attacked various clauses of the constitution, and in other ways sought to cast odium and ridicule upon the Association. It was not to be expected that the officers would smart in silence. The Corwin attacks were returned with interest and the philatelic press overflowed with vituperative articles, from Mr. Corwin on the one side and from a half dozen prominent A. P. A. men on the other. The fun waxed fast and furious; and not a few cool heads began to fear that it might culminate in irreparable damage to the Association. Happily, how-

ever, these forebodings proved ill founded. The fourth convention passed off peacefully enough, and though Mr. Corwin was there, loaded and primed for trouble, he was unable to command proxies enough to have much practical effect upon the proceedings. Fortunately, he had opposition at home and was able to secure only a portion of the Eastern proxies. He had long been at daggers drawn with the Calman Bros. (H. L. and G. B.) then controlling the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., and with E. B. Sterling, the then Exchange Superintendent of the Association. Mr. Sterling and Henry L. Calman were able to command the proxies of many Eastern collectors, and came to the convention with enough of these necessary documents to checkmate any move Mr. Corwin might make. And in this hatred of the two Eastern factions lay, for the time being, the salvation of the Association. For there was already sectional jealousy between the East and the West, and the East, having the greater membership and voting power, would have been only too ready to centralize all the officers and management of the Association in New York City (which would unquestionably have been a suicidal move at this time) had not the Eastern membership been thus divided into two hostile factions. The clans met at St. Louis on the morning of October 7th, with the decidedly small attendance of twenty-one members. The proxies were all there, (Continued on page 8.)

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the
Chicago Philatelic Society
and the
Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Louis G. Quackenbush,
MANAGING EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

To any address in the United States,
Canada, or Mexico, 50 cents a year. To any
address in any country in the Postal Union
\$1.00 a year.

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.20 an inch. 60 cents half inch.

E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

From The Editor's Point Of View.

The Badge Idea

Bobs Up Again.

The old idea of a philatelic badge, whereby philatelists would be enabled to recognize each other as members of the same fraternity and many a stranger, casually passed by in the hurly burly of public places, be identified as a fellow-collector to the striking up of immediate acquaintance, has bobbed up again in some of the English philatelic prints and is being quite ardently discussed. We wish something might come of it. The purpose to be achieved by the wearing on the part of a majority of philatelists of some emblem of their philatelic allegiance must commend itself to every collector at all sociable in his tastes. Talking about stamps, and stamp men, and the doings of the stamp world with a kindred spirit is one of the pleasantest things imaginable—and there is greater zest to it still when the chat is with a chance acquaintance on railroad train or steamboat or some similar place where one had no idea whatever of meeting anyone who had the remotest knowledge of stamps and collecting. Again, the more collectors become acquainted with one another the more will philatelic societies spring up and flourish in localities that knew them not before, and the better will it be for Philately in more than one other particular. But unfortunately there seems no chance whatever that any stamp button or emblem will ever be generally adopted by philatelists for personal wear. Neither in this country nor in Eng-

land are philatelists well enough organized for any considerable percentage of all the philatelists in either land to be personally effected by any emblem that might be adopted by even a federation of the leading societies, agreeing mutually to adopt a certain insignia for personal wear. And of course it would be a monumentally difficult matter to bring about any concerted action on such a point even on the part of the leading philatelic societies. Probably the only way by which even a moderate percentage of collectors would ever be induced to wear a stamp button would be for some large stamp house to get up such a button of appropriate design and distribute them far and wide, to every stamp collector they could get track of, entirely without charge. There are quite a number of big stamp houses in America and England any one of whom could well afford to distribute fifty or a hundred thousand stamp buttons for the good of the cause. We commend the idea to the notice of any of the managers thereof who may chance to read this paragraph.

Are We

"General Collectors?"

Our friend Mr. Wetherell, the brilliant and versatile editor of the Philatelic Journal of India, propounds the theory that one cannot rightly be termed a general collector unless he gives attention to all classes of stamps, and postal stationery to boot. Thus, the man who collects the postage stamps of the entire world (and would therefore by common phrase be supposedly a general collector) is, according to Mr. Wetherell's view, merely a limited collector—because he excludes fiscals, stamped envelopes, post cards, et al. We fail to see the logic of the argument. As the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain points out in discussing Mr. Wetherell's idea, if we carry out this principle to its logical conclusion no man would be a general collector unless he also accumulated locals, newspaper stamps, railway stamps and everything else bearing the form of a stamp, whatever its nature and use. This, manifestly, would be ridiculous. But it is to our mind, only a trifle more far-fetched than the notion that one is not properly a general collector unless he collects fiscals as well as postals. The matter is not either way one of primary importance. But we certainly think that it would be far-fetched and foolish to alter the meaning of the term general collector according to the idea which the Indian Editor suggests.

The

Boston Stamp Bourse.

Boston is to have a Stamp Bourse, modeled to some extent after the famous Paris institution of that name. The innovation owes its being to the Boston Philatelic Society, will be one of the adjuncts of that body, and is assuredly one of the most interesting philatelic experiments launched on

MIDSUMMER VACATION.

During my absence from the City
JULY 17th. to AUGUST 7th.
my Office will be closed, after which date all
orders will have my prompt and careful atten-
tion.

ADOLPH LOHMEYER,

Dealer in Postal Cards,
922 N. Gilmor St., Baltimore, Md.

DEALERS. READ! COLLECTORS!

AUCTION SALES!
We want stamps for our AUCTION SALES. Send on anything you have. We accept anything which in our estimation will bring over \$5.00. Small orders given the same attention as the big ones.

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT.
Stamps which bring less than \$20. 20¢ comm
" " " \$50.00 or over 15%
" " " \$100.00 or over 12% "

G. CLEVELAND STAMP CO.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

OVER 800 RECEIVE OUR CAT. MONTHLY!

All in good condition and with o. g.

Cat. No.	1905 Cat. Price.	1915 Cat. Price.
60 Azores Isl. 1882 85, 1000r black	2 50	1 25
30 Br. Honduras 1882, 20c yellow	75	15
42 1891, 24c yellow and blue	75	40
165a Bulgaria 1895, 30s on 50s blue	35	20
169 1895, 30s on 50s blue	20	14
8 Cape Verde 1877, 200r orange	75	35
2 to 6 Chungking 2 to 24c comp. 5 for 1 33	50	30
26 to 30 " Postage Due, " 5 for 1 50	40	30
277 Col. Republic 1903, 10p green	40	25
6 Cook Isl. 1893, 1 1/2d red lilac	70	15
10 1894, 1d blue	50	15
159 Cuba 1898, 4m orange brown	75	15
164 1898, 4c orange	1 00	40
225a 1899, 2 1/2c on 2c carmine	1 00	30

Postage extra on orders under \$1.00.

Please remit by bills or P. O. money order.

C. F. ROTHFUCHS.

3 SAVIN ST., ROXBURY, MASS.

100 China and Java, etc., fine stamp dictionary and big illustrated list of 3,000 bargains, 2c. Agts., 50c. 1905 catalogue of stamps of all nations, 10 cents.

A. Bullard & Co., 446 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

A GENUINE BARGAIN.

We offer this week a few mint, perfectly centered copies.

Hawaii, 1893, 25c dark violet, cat. \$1.50 for 45 cents.

Only one copy to a customer.

BOROUGH STAMP CO.,

1471 Washington Ave., New York.

Getting better value for money spent is easily accomplished by buying your stamps of Our Silent Salesman.

For particulars address a card to

Economy Stamp Co.
BETHLEHEM, PA.

this side of the ocean for a long time. The manner in which transactions are to be conducted is interesting. The Superintendent of Sales supplies four sheets (holding twenty stamps) to members of the Society at one cent per sheet. The member places on the sheet such stamps as he desires to exchange, each one marked with its net price—not necessarily bearing any relation to catalogue figures. The sheets will be circulated among attendants at the Society's meetings (a special hour being set aside for that purpose) and visitors as well as members will be permitted to buy, though members only have the privilege of putting in sheets. Every stamp is to be paid for on removal, and the Superintendent settles with the owner of the sheet, less five per cent. commission, which goes to the Society treasury. The sheets will be identified by numbers only, each member being given a purchase number by the Superintendent; and no name or anything else indicating the ownership (save the number) in any case appearing on the sheet.

The main difference between the methods of this Boston Bourse and those of the ordinary exchange departments of philatelic societies is that in the former the transactions will be conducted on the spot at a given meeting case, instead of by slow and tedious progress by post. We believe the innovation will vastly enhance the interest and enjoyment of the Boston Society's meetings; and cordially wish them luck in the new venture.

American Philatelic Association.

(Continued from page 1.)

however, to the number of 439, pretty evenly divided between the "Corwin crowd," which had 158, the "Sterling-Culman faction," which held 159; and the "Western crowd," represented by Messrs. Wolsieffer and Bradt, which controlled about a hundred and constituted a safe, sane balance of power. When this state of affairs was discovered, everyone realized the futility of fighting and the convention in the main passed off far more pleasantly and peacefully than had been anticipated. There were no officers to be elected this year (the biennial election system was still in force) but one office, that of Secretary, was declared vacant by the convention, Secretary Bradford failing to send in any report and his administration of his office not having proven very satisfactory. The treasury proved to be in much more satisfactory condition than the year before. The Association was reported to be something like \$600 in debt—an unpleasant state of affairs which became the subject of much discussion. The American Philatelist was largely responsible for the shortage. It had been run on a liberal scale by Editor Brock during the year and had become a pretentious magazine, whose contents and character

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\$5.00 for \$1.00.

Letter get one.

S. Valentine Saxby,

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Corea Will Be Good.

* COREA 1900	2 ch Blue	\$0 04
	1 " Green	02
	3 " Red	05
	4 " Carmine	06
1903	2 re Gray	01
	1 ch Brown	01
	2 " Green	02
	3 " Orange	03

All fine and unused. Postage extra on orders under 50c. Anything not satisfactory can be returned money refunded. Stamps on approval against references.

MECCA STAMP CO.,

105 S. 15th St., Omaha, Nebr.

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4p gray	12	1p rose	4
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1880 1/2p orange	35	2 1/2p ultra	7
1885 2 1/2p on 1p blue	8	St. Lucia.	
6p red lilac	25	1883 1/2p green	2
1sh vermilion	35	2 1/2p ultra	7
5p on 6p lake	20	4p brown	10
1893 4p yellow	15	1886 1p lilac	3
1897 2 1/2p blue	10	3p " & green	8
5p gray brown	20	6p " blue	15
3p on 1p lilac	10	1sh " carml	35
1898 2 1/2p lilac & ultra	9	Every stamp full o.	
3p lilac & green	10	g. and in very fine	
4p " orang	12	condition. Price list	
5p " black	15	of o. g. British Col.	
6p " brown	20	free.	
1sh grn & car	40		

WESTERN STAMP CO.,

702 N. Y. Life Bldg., - Omaha, Nebr.

The Stamp-Lovers Album.

Its size 6 x 9 1/4. It will hold 1152 stamps. The paper is white and of good quality. It is the neatest low-priced Album ever offered to collectors.

Price 10 cents Postage 2 cents.



Full of news, suggestions and criticisms for home students, artists, and everybody interested in Illustrating, Cartooning, Designing and Pen and Ink Art work.

Each copy contains 50 to 100 reproduced drawings and criticisms. Send ten cents for a sample copy or \$1.00 for a year's subscription. Money back if you want it.

WALTER S. WOOD CO., Publishers,
150 N. Rose St., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the
Chicago Philatelic Society
and the
Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Louis G. Quackenbush,
MANAGING EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

To any address in the United States,
Canada, or Mexico, 50 cents a year. To any
address in any country in the Postal Union
\$1.00 a year.

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.20 an inch. 60 cents half inch.

E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

From The Editor's Point Of View.

The Badge Idea Bobs Up Again.

The old idea of a philatelic badge, whereby philatelists would be enabled to recognize each other as members of the same fraternity and many a stranger, casually passed by in the hurly burly of public places, be identified as a fellow-collector to the striking up of immediate acquaintance, has bobbed up again in some of the English philatelic prints and is being quite ardently discussed. We wish something might come of it. The purpose to be achieved by the wearing on the part of a majority of philatelists of some emblem of their philatelic allegiance must commend itself to every collector at all sociable in his tastes. Talking about stamps, and stamp men, and the doings of the stamp world with a kindred spirit is one of the pleasantest things imaginable—and there is greater zest to it still when the chat is with a chance acquaintance on railroad train or steamboat or some similar place where one had no idea whatever of meeting anyone who had the remotest knowledge of stamps and collecting. Again, the more collectors become acquainted with one another the more will philatelic societies spring up and flourish in localities that knew them not before, and the better will it be for Philately in more than one other particular. But unfortunately there seems no chance whatever that any stamp button or emblem will ever be generally adopted by philatelists for personal wear. Neither in this country nor in Eng-

land are philatelists well enough organized for any considerable percentage of all the philatelists in either land to be personally effected by any emblem that might be adopted by even a federation of the leading societies, agreeing mutually to adopt a certain insignia for personal wear. And of course it would be a monumentally difficult matter to bring about any concerted action on such a point even on the part of the leading philatelic societies. Probably the only way by which even a moderate percentage of collectors would ever be induced to wear a stamp button would be for some large stamp house to get up such a button of appropriate design and distribute them far and wide, to every stamp collector they could get track of, entirely without charge. There are quite a number of big stamp houses in America and England any one of whom could well afford to distribute fifty or a hundred thousand stamp buttons for the good of the cause. We commend the idea to the notice of any of the managers thereof who may chance to read this paragraph.

Are We

"General Collectors?"

Our friend Mr. Wetherell, the brilliant and versatile editor of the Philatelic Journal of India, propounds the theory that one cannot rightly be termed a general collector unless he gives attention to all classes of stamps, and postal stationery to boot. Thus, the man who collects the postage stamps of the entire world (and would therefore by common phrase be supposedly a general collector) is, according to Mr. Wetherell's view, merely a limited collector—because he excludes fiscals, stamped envelopes, post cards, et al. We fail to see the logic of the argument. As the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain points out in discussing Mr. Wetherell's idea, if we carry out this principle to its logical conclusion no man would be a general collector unless he also accumulated locals, newspaper stamps, railway stamps and everything else bearing the form of a stamp, whatever its nature and use. This, manifestly, would be ridiculous. But it is to our mind, only a trifle more far-fetched than the notion that one is not properly a general collector unless he collects fiscals as well as postals. The matter is not either way one of primary importance. But we certainly think that it would be far-fetched and foolish to alter the meaning of the term general collector according to the idea which the Indian Editor suggests.

The

Boston Stamp Bourse.

Boston is to have a Stamp Bourse, modeled to some extent after the famous Paris institution of that name. The innovation owes its being to the Boston Philatelic Society, will be one of the adjuncts of that body, and is assuredly one of the most interesting philatelic experiments launched on

MIDSUMMER VACATION.

During my absence from the City
JULY 17th. to AUGUST 7th.
my Office will be closed, after which date all
orders will have my prompt and careful atten-
tion.

ADOLPH LOHMEYER,

Dealer in Postal Cards,
922 N. Giltmor St., Baltimore, Md.

DEALERS, READ! COLLECTORS!

AUCTION SALES!
We want stamps for our AUCTION
SALES. Send on anything you have.
We accept anything which in our es-
timation will bring over \$5.00. Small
orders given the same attention as
the big ones.

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT.
Stamps which bring less than \$30. 20¢ comp
" " " \$30.00 or over 15%
" " " \$100.00 or over 12%
G. CLEVELAND STAMP CO.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

OVER 800 RECEIVE OUR CAT. MONTHLY

All in good condition and with o. p.

Cat. No.	DESCRIPTION	1915 Cat. Price.	1915 Price.
60	Azores Isl. 1882 85, 1000r black	2 50	1 25
30	Hr. Honduras 1882, 20c yellow	75	15
42	1894, 24c yellow and blue	75	15
165a	Bulgaria 1895, 30s on 50s blue	35	20
166	1895, 30s on 50s blue	20	14
8	Cape Verde 1877, 200r orange	75	35
2 to 6	Chungking 2 to 24c comp. 5 for 1 33	30	30
26 to 30	Postage Due, " 5 for 1 50	30	30
27	Col. Republic 1903, 10p green	30	25
6	Cook Isl. 1893, 1½d red lilac	30	15
10	1894, 1d blue	30	15
159	Cuba 1898, 4m orange brown	75	35
164	1898, 4c orange	1 00	40
223a	1899, 2½c on 2c carmine	1 00	40

Postage extra on orders under \$1.00.

Please remit by bills or P. O. money order.

C. F. ROTHFUCHS.

3 SAVIN ST., ROXBURY, MASS.

100 China and Java, etc., fine stamp
dictionary and big illustrated list of
3,000 bargains, 2c. Agts., 50¢. 1905 cata-
logue of stamps of all nations, 10 cents.

A. Bullard & Co., 446 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

A GENUINE BARGAIN.

We offer this week a few mint, perfectly
centered copies.

Hawaii 1893, 25c dark violet, cat. \$1.50
for 45 cents.

Only one copy to a customer.

BOROUGH STAMP CO.,

1471 Washington Ave., - - New York

Getting better value for
money spent is easily accom-
plished by buying your stamps
of Our Silent Salesman.

For particulars address a
card to

Economy Stamp Co.
BETHLEHEM, - - PA.

side of the ocean for a long time. The manner in which transactions are to be conducted is interesting. The Superintendent of Sales supplies progress sheets (holding twenty stamps) to members of the Society at one cent per sheet. The member places on the sheet such stamps as he desires to exchange, each one marked with its net price—not necessarily bearing any relation to catalogue figures. The sheets will be circulated among attendants at the Society's meetings (a special hour being set aside for that purpose) and visitors as well as members will be permitted to buy, though members only have the privilege of putting in sheets. Every stamp is to be paid for on removal, and the Superintendent settles with the owner of the sheet, less five per cent. commission, which goes to the Society treasury. The sheets will be identified by numbers only, each member being given a course number by the Superintendent; and no name or anything else indicating the ownership (save the number) in any case appearing on the sheet.

The main difference between the methods of this Boston Bourse and those of the ordinary exchange departments of philatelic societies is that in the former the transactions will be conducted on the spot at a given meeting case, instead of by slow and tedious progress by post. We believe the innovation will vastly enhance the interest and enjoyment of the Boston Society's meetings; and cordially wish them luck in the new venture.

American Philatelic Association.

(Continued from page 1.)

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150 N. Rose St., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

News Of New Issues.

COLOMBIA—The following clipping from the Monthly Journal does not precisely relate to new issues, but rather to the reported shutting off of a source of supply which few collectors will be sorry to see dried up.

"We have received from two sources" (says the M. J.) the good news that the Colombian Government has forbidden all further issues of stamps for the various departments and provinces, and that in future there will be only one issue of stamps for postal use throughout the Republic. Let us hope that this virtuous resolution will be adhered to, but in a country where governments come and go, and misgovernments seems to be the only thing permanent, one cannot feel very secure about anything.

The issues to be discontinued under this new arrangement include Antioquia, Bolivar, Boyaca, Cucuta, Cundinamarca, Santander and Tolima.

COREA—The newest development of philatelic interest in the far East is pungently commented upon by the Stamp Collector's Fortnightly in the following terms:—

"According to newspaper despatches the independent postal issues of Corea are to disappear, and to celebrate their disappearance (!) there is to be a special issue bearing Japanese and Korean crests, wreathed with cherry blossoms. In future the stamps of Japan (presumably without surcharge) will be current in Corea."

CUCUTA—This Colombian province just managed to beat out the edict forbidding separate departmental issues in Colombia in future, by issuing a new set, as follows.

1 centavo, green	on yellow.
2 "	pale red " "
5 "	blue " "
10 "	red-br. " "
20 "	olive " "
50 "	red " "
1 peso,	mauve on white

All are imperforate.

DANISH WEST INDIES—The Danish possession has two new sets of stamps, one for regular postage and one for postage due; the occasion of their issuance being a change in currency, the value to be hereafter expressed in "bits"

The regular postage set is as follows:—

5 bits, green
10 " red
20 " light green, centre grey
25 " blue
40 " red, centre grey
50 " gold

All are without watermark and perforated 13. None of the foreign journals that we have seen give any description of the design.

The Postage Due set consists of four values only, 5, 20, 30 and 50 bits, all being in red and grey.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—The P. J. of G. B. announces three more provisionals from this land of surcharges.

They consist of the 20c stamp of 1885, overprinted "Dos", "Cinco" or "Diez" at the top, "1905" across the centre, and "Centavos" at the base in red.

2c on 20c brown
5c " " "
10c " " "

GAMBIA—Eight new values have been issued in the current King's Head type of this colony, part on the old single watermark paper and part on the new multiple paper, as follows:

Wmk. Multiple C. A.

1d carmine
5d grey and black
7½d green and carmine
10d olive-brown and carmine
2s dark slate and orange

Wmk. Single C. A.

1s. 6d, green and carmine on yellow
2s. 6d, purple and brown on yellow
3s. carmine and green on yellow.

HUNGARY—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* states that twenty sheets of 100 of the 50 filler were printed in lilac-red instead of dark red. Ten sheets of the error were purchased and used up by one of the lotteries whilst the other ten were placed on sale at the G. P. O. Six had been sold before a stamp collector came along and, according to Ewen's Weekly Stamp News, it is now argued that only four are likely to come on the stamp market:—Gibbons Stamp Weekly.

INDIA—There is a rumor in England, mentioned by quite a number of the English journals, that India will shortly have an entirely new set of postage stamps which, like those of the mother country, will be available both for postal and revenue purposes.

ADLETS.

Small advertisements will be inserted in this column at the rate of 7 cents a line.

They will be set up without display.

A line will average seven words.

Cash to accompany copy.

Printing for Stamp Dealers.

Merit Press, Bethlehem, Pa.

Venezuela 1900 2b catalogue 20 cents.
Guatemala 1900 5c " 25 "
Antioquia 1893 10c " 15 "
Unused o. g. copies. All for 2 "
W. W. Dayton, Nashotah, Wis.

150 diff. foreign 10c 20 diff. U. S. env. 10c
20 diff. 1898 rev. 10c Postage 2c extra. Yale
Stamp Co., Dept. M., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Wholesale cost to close:—30c U. S. Post. 1899
good used 18c; fair 15c; \$1.00 1895 average 12c;
30c Col. average 18c; 15c Col. average 12c; 10c
Col. average 22c; \$1.00 Col. fine used \$1.30; 50c
Col. average good used \$1.65; 50c Omaha good
14c; 50c 1894 good 13c; \$1.00 1894 good 45c; \$2.00
1894 good \$1.65; 90c State average good cat. \$12
only \$3.25 (just one left); 90c 1899 good used
\$6.00; same fine \$7.00; Pair \$1.00 Mort. and Post-
age Ticket cat. \$9.00 nicely filled only \$1.00.
Post. 2c extra under 25c net. F. B. KIRBY,
New Bedford, Mass.

Free an old Confederate bill to all who
ask for my approvals at 50% discount. A. B.
Helland, 2003 Ramsay St., Baltimore, Md.

Big lot duplicates fine selections sent any-
one giving good reference. Collection Prop-
rietary, Match, Medicine etc. for sale cat.
over \$100.00. Falls City Stamp Co., 329 East
St. Catherine St., Louisville, Ky.

JAMAICA—Ewen's Weekly Stamp News announces the issue of the 3d. olive-green of the Queen's Head design, on the multiple C. A. paper. It is curious that the first multiple watermarked stamp from this colony should be on one of the old Queen's Heads but this selfsame 3d. is an old member of the Colony's stamp family. The design was added to the first series in 1863, and from that day to this its colour has been various shades of green. In 1863 it was watermarked with the Pine-apple, in 1871 2 the watermark was changed to Crown C. C. in 1883:6 to Crown C. A. and now it is printed on the multiple C. A. paper, on which it is surmised it may have had a short life, as it should soon be superseded by the Arms type; but it will not do to reckon on this, for the Colony has displayed a fondness for preserving old types, several of which have gone through many changes of watermark without any change of design: to wit the 4d. 6d. and 1s. of the old design of the first issue are still current:—

Gibbons Stamp Weekly.

The Stamp-Lovers Weekly,

BETHLEHEM, PA.

For the enclosed _____ cents, send THE STAMP-
LOVERS WEEKLY for _____ to

NAME _____

NO. _____ Street

TOWN _____

STATE _____

Subscription Rates:

One year 50 cents.

Six months 25 cents.

Ten weeks 10 cents.

50 cents
a year.

2 cents
a copy.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

— and —
Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Vol. II.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, AUGUST 12, 1905.

No. 22.

Our 225th AUCTION SALE

of stamps takes place on

Sat. Aug. 26th. at 1 30 P. M.

at the Auction Mart in

New York City. Rooms 811 and 812

Morton Bldg. 116 Nassau St.

It contains a general collection of Foreign stamps and a nice collection of entire envelopes and post cards. Catalogues free on application to

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,
72 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

Denmark, 1905.

Just issued.

4c dull blue, unused, o. g. \$0 03

Postage extra.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

18 EAST 23rd ST.,

New York, N. Y.

P | M and M. | M

Having just received a fine lot of Match and Medicine stamps, including many rarities I have decided to postpone my August 26th. sale to Sept 2nd and include this splendid lot of M and M.

Now is the time to buy this class of Revenues while they are still obtainable.

Among other rarities this lot contains B. Bendel & Co. (\$20.); 1c Brown & Durling (\$50.); Pierce (\$50.); entire Powell Match Wrapper \$150; 4c D. S. Barnes, 2 copies (\$50.); F Brown uncut pink (\$50.); Daley 1c error, 2 copies (\$100.); Fleming Bros (\$75.); 1c Seabury & Johnson (\$25.); 4c Swett (\$20.); 6c U. S. P & M Co (\$25.) and dozen of others. Catalogues of this sale on application.

P. M. Wolsieffer,
Stamp Auction Specialist.

P | 401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago. | M

The Philatelic School Room.

For The Primary And Intermediate Classes.

Conducted by Oliver Crinkle, X. G. S. Professor of Philately in Knowbayer University.

(Continued from No. 15 page 4.)

The Stamps of Thurn und Taxis.

I remember that we boy collectors at school used often to wonder where the country of Thurn und Taxis was located. We supposed it to be some sort of minor German principality. Like Schleswig-Holstein or Mecklenburg-Schwerin; but, though we searched both atlas and gazeteer, we never could obtain any clear clue to the whereabouts of this mysterious realm; and, for my part, it was not until I had been collecting for quite a good many years that I learned what the Thurn und Taxis stamps really were. I presume most young collectors labor, for a time at least, under a similar misapprehension, and imagine the Thurn und Taxis stamps to be the product of a country of that name—albeit they know that if this theory be correct the country in question must have formed an integral part of modern Germany, inasmuch as the Thurn und Taxis stamps appear in the catalogue under the head of Germany. On the face of it, the whole matter is enigmatical enough, at best; so suppose we devote a little time to straightening out the tangle.

Going Back to the Sixteenth Century.

To properly get at the heart of this matter we must first of all hark back to so remote a time as the early part of the sixteenth century. The Germany of that time was, as it has remained up to as late a date as the Franco-Prussian war, a loosely federated conglomeration of independent states, nominally ruled over by a German Emperor whose authority was principally a matter of form. The German Empire of that time included Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium and Italy; the capital was Vienna and the Emperor was one Maximilian I. The postal service of that day was very irregular and inefficient. In fact, none of German states had at that time made any attempt to establish governmental postal systems; and the only means of sending missives and packets from one point to another was by hiring special couriers—needless to say too expensive a method for the use of the common people. Some of the Free Cities had a species of regular mail service and sent out messengers at certain stated periods—but even in these the rates charged were beyond the reach of the masses.

Such was the condition of affairs when a certain Francesco von Tassis conceived the idea of establishing a regular and efficient postal service, to extend all over Germany, and which, by careful and intelligent administration, should be able to carry mail matter at much less rates than were then charged for delivery by special courier and yet return a considerable profit to the proprietors. This von Tassis was an Italian of noble birth attached in some capacity to the Court at Vienna; and evidently a foresighted and able man.

He succeeded in securing from the Emperor Maximilian in 1516 the exclusive postal franchise for all Germany. He was to establish, at his own expense and without help from the crown, an imperial German postal service; he was to deliver all the imperial mail free of charge; and he and his descendants were to have sole ownership of this postal service forever, with all the postal revenues which it should earn. Could Maximilian have foreseen the value of this franchise in later days he would doubtless not have granted it so lightly. But in that era von Tassis was doubtless looked on as a very visionary and foolhardy individual, whose venture could hardly fail to be a losing one. Be that as it may the enterprise of von Tassis established in his lifetime a postal service which was a most valuable legacy to his descendants. His postal routes speedily reached clear from Vienna to the cities of Liège and Brussels in Bel-

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted to
Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the
Chicago Philatelic Society
and the
Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

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E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

gum, supplying also to intervening points a service far superior to anything hitherto known. He established postal stations at certain intervals, and his messengers on horseback traveled regularly. The independent princes (of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, et al) at first objected to the innovation, but were placated by the promise to deliver all governmental mail free of charge; while the merchants and the people were everywhere delighted at the introduction of postal facilities. The Free Cities alone refused to favor the new enterprise (still maintaining their own far less adequate service) and endeavoring to get von Tassis' postal franchise revoked, on the ground that as an Italian he had no right to hold so valuable a privilege. Both courts and people throughout Germany were, however, too well pleased to desire any change, and, Francesco von Taxis dying, his son, Johannes Baptista von Tassis, was confirmed in the privilege, and was naturalized by the Emperor, his name being Germanized into "Von Thurn und Taxis"—under which name this important family has been ever since known. Bernhard von Taxis succeeded Johannes as Postmaster General of all imperial lands and owner of all the postal revenues; and his successor, Lamoral von Thurn und Taxis was created in 1615 a Count, in recognition of the important postal service rendered by the Taxis family. The Thurn und Taxis postal service had by this time reached a high degree of efficiency for its day and age and was admired all over Europe. Eugene Alexander Francis von Thurn und Taxis was raised in 1695 to the dignity of a German Prince. The

family of Thurn und Taxis waxed rich and powerful, and became one of the most influential families in Europe. The larger states of Germany, however, could not but in time become dissatisfied with an arrangement which gave them no control over the administration of their own postal service; and, what was still more important, no part of its profits. Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg and the other larger states gradually bought off the family of Thurn und Taxis and established independent postal routes of their own. By the time postage stamps commenced to come into use in Germany almost all the larger states, as we have seen, once more owned their own postal systems, and were able to issue their own stamps, without reference to the Thurn und Taxis monopoly. The latter, however, still controlled extensive and highly profitable postal routes in many parts of Germany, held under the original imperial franchise, which no succeeding German Emperor had ever seen his way clear to revoke. The Thurn und Taxis posts were still supreme in Hesse, Nassau, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg Gotha, and, in fact, in all those parts of Germany not previously referred to in these lessons as having postage stamps of their own—comprising perhaps a territorial third of Germany.

The family of Thurn und Taxis was slow in adopting postage stamps. Their posts went stampless, so to speak, years after Prussia, Bavaria and other important German states had taken up the new innovation. But in 1852, the administrators of the Thurn und Taxis system finally came into line and issued, for use in their posts, the two series of stamps placed under "Thurn und Taxis" in the catalogues. Of the two issues, the one in which the value was expressed in silber-groschen was intended for use in Northern Germany, where that coin was the monetary unit; while the series on which the value was denoted in kreuzers was for use in the states of South Germany, whose different currency made it impossible to use the Northern stamps there. In design the two issues naturally differ little—the numeral of value forming the principal feature. The frames and general ornamentation (as well as the numerals themselves) are strongly reminiscent of the first issues of Wurtemberg and Baden; and there seems little room for doubt that all three were designed and printed by the same house. The wording (aside from the variations of value) is the same on all denominations of both the Northern and Southern series—at the top the word "Freimarke" (Postage); at the left, the words "Deutsch-Oester Post Verein" (German-Austrian Postal Union); and at the right the words "Thurn und Taxis." And it is worthy of note that this is the only instance where any house other than one actually occupying a throne has the honor of using its name on a European stamp.

(To be continued.)

MIDSUMMER VACATION.

During my absence from the City
JULY 17th. to AUGUST 7th,
my Office will be closed, after which date all
orders will have my prompt and careful atten-
tion.

ADOLPH LOHMEYER,

Dealer in Postal Cards,
922 N. Gilmore St., Baltimore, Md.

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My new illustrated price list,
Pricing coins—single, in sets and in
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Cheerfully sent Free to any address.
My next sale will take place in Sept. it
will consist of a magnificent collection of
coins. Catalogues for this sale free for the
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Fort Worth, Tex.

All in good condition and with o. g.

Cat. No.	Description	Cat. Price	Price
25a	Cyprus 1881, 12pl brn orange	\$3.50	\$1.50
5a	Danish W. Indies 1873 1c gr & lilac	2.00	.75
13	Dominica 1886, 1d on 6d grn	.00	.30
15	1886 1d on 1st deep lilac rose	.50	.30
24	1890 1sh deep lilac rose	17.50	8.50
7	Gibraltar 1886 1sh bistre brn	15.00	9.00
17	1889 25c on 2d brown violet	1.00	.40
20b	Hawaiian Islands 1859, 13c	30.00	18.00
48	1883, 50c red	8.00	4.75
49	1883, \$1.00 rose red	13.50	6.25
64	1893, 25c dark violet	1.50	.70
72	1893, 50c red	2.00	1.00
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German Empire, 1871, 18kr. stone 50 15
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All fine; the four for 60 cents.

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A PAGE OF PRECEPT.

For Young Collectors.

(Conducted by the Editor.)

Many Collectors Favor The Exchange Club Idea.

Some weeks ago we suggested that sectional exchange clubs could be formed among the young collectors of this country, somewhat after the pattern of the exchanges that form so great an institution in English Philately. The reasons we adduced for believing that such clubs would in many ways be beneficial to philatelic interests will doubtless be readily recalled by the reader, and therefore need not be again gone over here. That we were not wrong in thinking that there are great numbers of "isolated" collectors, having little or no chance to meet and trade duplicates with brother collectors, who would greatly rejoice at the opportunity to exchange by means of mail circuits, is amply proven by the great quantity of letters on the subject received from our readers since the publication of the views in question. Scores of readers have written expressing their fervent wish that a series of such clubs suggested might be established throughout the country; and stating that they would gladly join such a club if one were started in their own state or section. Most of these letters come from small towns, where stamp collectors are presumably few and far between. In fact, not a few of the writers stated that their own locality was entirely destitute of other collectors. It seems evident, therefore, that there is really a great demand and need for exchange clubs, of not too advanced a character, and that if we can manage to interest the proper persons in starting such institutions in various sections of the country we shall be doing a real service to not a few of our readers.

A Proposed Exchange Club in New England.

We are happy to announce that if a sufficient number of our readers residing in New England will come to the front, an exchange club can be formed in that section under highly competent management. Mr. Clark W. Brown, of Watertown, Mass., has been so interested in the plans we have suggested that he is willing to undertake the launching of an exchange club in New England and to act as its superintendent of exchange. We authorize us to invite all collectors in New England who are interested in the matter to communicate with him, in order that, if found feasible, immediate steps may be taken for the formation of such an organization. We trust a goodly number of New England stamp-lovers will respond to this very generous and welcome offer. The first thing needed in getting a club of this kind started in any section is to find some well posted philatelist who is zealous and en-

thusiastic enough to be willing to give time to attending to the duties of Secretary and Manager of Exchange. This one office is the only one needed in such a club. There need not be (and, in fact, should not be) any constitution or any formal organization of any sort. Given a man who is willing to attend to the work of making up the exchange packet from the sheets that members send in, and to decide on the route which it is to take in going the rounds, the length of time each one can keep it and such other general rules and regulations as may be necessary, and any other official machinery would be a hindrance. The personality of this one official is, therefore, all important; and we may, we think, be excused for laying some stress on the qualifications of our friend, Mr. Brown, for such a post. He is the very man to make a New England exchange club a big success from every point of view. He was for many years a stamp dealer in Syracuse, N. Y., and published the New York Philatelist for some time from that city. As Exchange Superintendent of the Empire State Philatelic Society he built up a most flourishing and efficient exchange department which proved in the highest degree satisfactory to the members, as we can attest from personal knowledge. This chance of securing his services to conduct, purely for love of the pursuit, an exchange club for our New England readers is assuredly one that should not be lost; and we sincerely hope that everyone who is willing to go into such a club will communicate with Mr. Brown, whose address is 40 Fayette Street, Watertown, Mass.

Let Us Hear

From Other Sections.

Now let us hear from philatelists in other sections of the country who would be willing to sacrifice a little of their time in the good cause, by acting as Secretaries of Exchange Clubs composed principally of young and medium grade collectors. To judge from the letters we have received (which are without doubt typical of the views entertained by a large majority of young collectors) the one thing needed is the right men to start and develop such clubs. The members will be forthcoming, if proper pilots announce their willingness to undertake the work. The duties of such a Secretaryship would not be very onerous. From twenty to thirty members, we should say, would be about the ideal number for such an exchange. Only a few simple rules would be needed, and while there would probably be considerable correspondence at first, it would grow less and less as time progressed and the members became more familiar with the modus operandi. Next week we shall go into the question of the proper rules and methods to use in handling an exchange club; as we think the interest displayed by our readers justifies us in devoting considerable attention to the exchange club idea. Meanwhile, let us hear from collectors who would be willing to undertake the Secretaryship of such bodies.

ANNOUNCEMENT

After September 1st. I shall deal exclusively in

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I shall be in position to fill want lists lower than any other firm. A price list will be issued shortly and sent on application. In the meantime I am selling out my stock in packets guaranteed to catalog.

\$5.00 for \$1.00.

Better get one.

S. Valentine Saxby,

Box No. 22. Rockford, Ill.

Corea Will Be Good.

* COREA 1900	2 ch Blue	\$0 04
	1 " Green	02
	3 " Red	05
	4 " Carmine	06
	1903 2 re Gray	01
	1 ch Brown	01
	2 " Green	02
	3 " Orange	03

All fine and unused. Postage extra on orders under 50c. Anything not satisfactory can be returned money refunded. Stamps on approval against references.

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105 S. 15th St., Omaha, Nebr.

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WALTER S. WOOD CO., Publishers,
150 N. Rose St., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

From the South and the Pacific Coast.

Just as we are preparing to send this page to the linotype, the mail brings us letters from two philatelists willing to act as organizers in their respective sections.

One of them is Mr. A. B. Booth, Jr., 412 Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, Louisiana, who offers his services in starting a club in the Southern States. We fear that the entire South is too large a field for one such club; and would suggest that it would be better in this instance to try to form one of collectors residing in Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. All interested readers in those states are invited to communicate with Mr. Booth. The other enthusiast heard from is Mr. H. Clay Fox, Jr., P. O. Box 53, Rickreall, Oregon. Mr. Fox wants to see an exchange club for the Pacific Northwest, and suggests the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and Nevada. Collectors in those states are invited to write him.

Italy To Have A Stamp Show.

We learn from Gibbons Stamp Weekly that the philatelists of Italy propose holding an International Philatelic Exhibition next year in Milan on the occasion of the fetes by which the opening of the Simplon Tunnel will be celebrated. "Various exhibitions", (writes Dr. E. Diena to our English contemporary), "will be held at that time in the Lombardy capital, and among others there will be a Retrospective Section dealing with means of communication. This will certainly be one of the most interesting, and one to which the philatelic exhibition will be some sort of complement, although the latter exhibition will be separated entirely from the others, and the committee which has just been formed for the purpose has no connection with the General Committee of the Exhibition."

The Executive Committee of the proposed stamp exhibition, we are further informed by Dr. Diena, is composed of members of the Lombardy Philatelic Society, a body which has already promoted two successful exhibitions of similar character, one at Milan in 1864, and the other at Turin in 1898. The date and programme of the exhibition are not yet fully decided upon.

Going! Going! Gone!

P. M. Wolsieffer's Sale of July 29th proved exceptionally successful for a sale held in the very height of the supposed "dull season"; and proves, as Mr. Wolsieffer remarks in writing us, that fine stamps in fine condition will always fetch fine prices. The sale consisted of 711 lots, principally of rather low-priced stamps (the catalogue value of most of the lots being much under five dollars each) and the total amount realized was \$931.80. We append a selection of the prices realized on some of the most interesting lots.

6c Proprietary perforate used fine copy	\$26 75
U. S. 1c 1851 unused	1 30
U. S. 5c 1857 used fine	2 15
U. S. 90c 1861 unused fine	7 50
U. S. 24c 1869 "Re issue" unused fine	7 10
U. S. 90c " " " "	22 20
Brazil 1843 90r used fine	6 45
Canada 1857, 7 1/2d used fine	9 10
Hawaii 1853 13c unused fine	13 10
" 1883 50c used fine	3 50
Nova Scotia 1851 1d used fine	5 75
Peru 1850 1r unused fine	8 10
Roman States 1852 1s unused	2 20
Switzerland, Basle, 1845 2 1/2 perfection a beauty on piece of cover	22 30
Transvaal 1901 6d cat. No 164 unused	12 25
" " 1sh cat. No 166 unused	12 50

An Odd Suit of Clothes.

A Brighton gentleman, Mr. Ernest H. Tizer has garbed himself in a complete suit of postage stamps and has faced the camera in this condition, afterward sending the resultant photograph to the Strand Magazine for publication in its "Curiosities" section. "Each stamp", writes Mr. Tizer in a letter accompanying the photograph, is sewn on with double cotton and allowed to overlap the one below it like the scales of a fish. In all there are fourteen thousand six hundred stamps, and it has taken me three months, in my spare time, to complete the suit." If we are to judge from the photograph, Mr. Tizer's spare time has been particularly ill-spent, for he has only succeeded in making himself cut a most ridiculous figure.

It is to be hoped that when Mr. Tizer takes his walks abroad, he will go out clothed and in his right garments. Should he venture out in his postage stamp suit it is quite possible that some Brightonian of playful mind may suddenly feel moved to postmark him 14,600 times:- Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.

ADLETS.

Small advertisements will be inserted in this column at the rate of 7 cents a line. They will be set up without display. A line will average seven words. Cash to accompany copy.

Printing for Stamp Dealers.

Merit Press, Bethlehem, Pa.
150 diff. foreign 10c 20 diff. U. S. env. 10c
20 diff. 1898 rev. 10c Postage 2c extra. Value
Stamp Co., Dept. M., Ann Arbor, Mich.

100 varieties 10c 500 varieties 8c
200 varieties 20c 1000 varieties 25c
300 varieties 38c 1000 mixed 1c
1000 hinges 8c. C. T. Edgar, Birdwood, Va.

Cash paid for stamp collections. Stamps sent on approval at 50c dis. Agents wanted. H. Glover Bennett, 2012 First St. Louisville, Ky.

Note headings of Bond Paper 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 inches with envelopes of laid paper 100 for 65c; 250 for \$1.10; 500 for \$1.60; 1000 for \$2.50; 2000 for \$4.00; 5000 for \$11.00. Send for samples. MERIT PRESS, Bethlehem, Pa.

100 all 'oreign stamps', 100 hinges, one stamp album, 10 all different unused stamps and approval sheets for 10 cents. E. E. Duckett Joplin, Mo.

Set of 5 Venezuela Map stamps cat. 42 1/2c. Post 1c. Approvals at 60%. Battle Creek Stamp Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Special Clearing Offers:- \$1.00 Columbian unused \$1.35; \$3.00 average good used \$1.50. Omaha set 1-10c full o. g. never hinged with plate nos. 40c; Pan American set full o. g. never hinged 40c; 15c Col. full o. g. never hinged cat. 50c for 22c; 30c 1888 U. S. used good 18c; 90c 1888 rare not just centered but good 45c; 9c 1890 fine 23c; 30 and 50c brown dues cat. \$2.25 fine copies only 75c; 90c State unused average good cat. \$12.00 for \$3.15; \$20.00 Probate Will average good only \$12.50; \$50.00 1898 1c uncut fine only \$1.00; 1c 3rd issue good only 45c. other attractive bargains in Hawaii and U. S. Revs and Post. to clear. Post 2c extra under 25c net. F B Kirby New Bedford Mass.

Panama silver coin 1904. Size of pea. Head of Balboa. An Oddity. Mint. Postpaid 10c. H. & H. Chapman, Coin Dealers, 1348 Pine St. Philadelphia.

Danish W. Indies, No. 19. Guatemala No. 72. Brazil No. 152. Peru No. 164. Spain No. 14. Fine used copies. All for 22 cents. W. W. DAYTON, Nashotah, Wis.

SERVIA 1903, Surcharge
1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50 Paras
1904, Deathmasks
5, 10, 15, 25, 50 Paras
1905, King Peter
1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 Paras
John Pfaltz, 231 W. 30th St., New York

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— and —
Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

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VOL. II.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, AUGUST 19, 1905.

No. 23.

Our 225th AUCTION SALE

of stamps takes place on

Sat. Aug. 26th. at 1 30 P. M.

at the Auction Mart in

New York City. Rooms 811 and 812

Morton Bldg. 116 Nassau St.

It contains a general collection of Foreign stamps and a nice collection of entire envelopes and post cards. Catalogues free on application to

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P | A Feature. | M

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Match and Medicine

stamps. Do you want the catalogue?

Only a few days in which to obtain it.

P. M. Wolsieffer,

Stamp Auction Specialist.

401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago. **M**

American Philatelic Association Twentieth Annual Convention Minneapolis, Minn.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 8, '05.

The twentieth annual convention of the American Philatelic Association was called to order by President H. E. Deats, of Flemington, N. J., at 10.50 a. m., with a large delegation of members and their families present.

The convention is being held in the Mayor's reception room in Minneapolis's new City Hall building, a magnificent stone structure occupying an entire city block.

Mayor Jones, being introduced to the assemblage by President Deats, gave the convention an address of welcome and extended to the members all the privileges that were at his command.

He recommended to those who were non-resident various points of interest, which would be worthy of their visiting before returning to their homes.

The President responded to the address of welcome on behalf of the delegates in a few well chosen words, and thanked him for the hospitality extended.

The President then read his annual report which was received with loud applause. The Credential Committee then reported that there were 244 ballots cast, of which 123 were necessary to a choice, and announced the

following as elected to the Board of Directors for the coming year:

D. T. Eaton, 244; E. Doebelin, 234; W. C. Stone, 230; Jos. Rich, 224; W. E. Loy, 220; H. G. Smith, 219; Alex. Holland, 214; H. A. Fowler, 214; H. N. Mudge, 213.

They made no report on proxies at this time.

Then followed the report of the many officers and committees.

They all appeared to be satisfactory and were ordered filed or referred to the several committees for attention.

The report of the resident Vice-President of Chicago was loudly applauded when read and showed that Illinois was the banner state in securing new members.

The total number of new members secured being 48, 22 of which were personally secured by Mr. Wolsieffer, Mr. Stahl following with 17 and Shirley E. Moisant with 5.

The President announced the following committees:

Finance: Messrs. Johnson, Fowler and Rosenthal.

Library: Messrs. Aldrich, Mudge and Martin.

Sales: Messrs. Severn, Stewart and Legg.

Official Journal: Messrs. Wolsieffer,

Eaton and Annan.

Branch Societies: Messrs. Brodstone, Moisant and Bescher.

Resolutions: Messrs. Burt, Schaffner and E. S. Stebbins.

By-Laws: Messrs. Deats, Stone, Burt, H. G. Smith and Wolsieffer.

Communications were received from the "Perforator" and "Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News" offering their respective papers for the official journalship and which were referred to the proper committee.

The question of admitting the Postal Card limited proxies of A. C. Stewart on behalf of Put-in-Bay was brought before the convention and on motion they were made to be considered as instructions only and to be attached to the general proxy and the member holding same to use it as he would any other held by him.

The convention adjourned at 1.17 p. m. to meet to-morrow at 10 a. m.

The convention convened at 10.36 a. m., August 9, 1905, and the reports of various committees called for.

Several communications were read relative to convention seat and some telegrams of congratulations.

Nominations for the next convention seat were then called for and the ball started rolling by E. R. Aldrich who on behalf of a proxy placed in nomination San Francisco, Cal. A. C. Stewart placed in nomination Put-in-Bay, and on behalf of a proxy seconded by P. M. Wolsieffer, C. E. Severn, on behalf of a proxy nominated

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ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.20 an inch. 60 cents half inch.

E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

Rockford, Ill., and then W. C. Stone
brought out Boston, Mass., which was
received with much applause.

This nomination was ably seconded
by H. N. Mudge and generous assist-
ance by H. W. Legg, F. W. Burt and
our Eddie. If there was any doubt of
the result before this time it was all
removed after hearing him speak.

Upon the roll-call being taken, the
Secretary announced the result as fol-
lows: New York City, 1; Rockford, 1;
San Francisco, 4; Put-in-Bay, 113;
Boston, 214.

The next convention is to be held
at the call of the President at the most
suitable time during August.

Upon the result being announced it
became everyone's duty to rush to
make it unanimous for Boston. The
grand march was led by A. C. Stewart
who controlled the heavy vote for its
nearest competitor.

Convention adjourned at 2.19 p.m.

The third session was called to order
on Thursday morning by President
Deats and the principal matters for
attention were the reports of com-
mittees.

The Finance Committee reported
balance as follows:

General fund	\$ 119.48
Stock fund	2051.00
Ins. fund	724.97
Exchange fund	13.70

Balance on hand..... \$2909.15

The Association is certainly in a
flourishing condition.

When the Committee on By-Laws
came to report, the convention went
into a committee of the whole. Many
changes were made, the principal ones
being to abolish the office of Vice-
Presidents and of Auction Purchasing
Agents. A Recruiting Committee was
appointed in place of the resident
Vice-Presidents.

The minimum amount of insurance
assessed against any book sent into
the sales department for circulation is
to be ten cents.

Five members is all that is neces-
sary to institute a branch society and
it is to be hoped that many of our
central points will avail themselves
of this opportunity.

The convention adjourned sine die
on motion of W. C. Stone.

CONVENTION NOTES.

Chicago is well represented at the
convention, having the largest delega-
tion present, consisting of: P. M.
Wolsieffer, H. N. Mudge and wife, E.
M. Rosenthal, F. N. Massoth and
Henry Ades Fowler.

The first delegate to arrive was D.
T. Eaton of Muscatine, Ia., followed by
the Chicago delegation and the last
one, at this writing, F. H. Burt, of
Boston, Mass.

Messrs. Burt and Legg of Boston
and L. T. Brodstone have the distinc-
tion of having traveled the farthest
distance from the East and "West"
respectively.

Several beautiful "specimens" of the
feminine "type" of stampist are in
evidence, among those being Mrs. H.
E. Deats, Mrs. H. N. Mudge, Mrs. E.
R. Aldrich, Mrs. J. S. Copper and Mrs.
A. C. Stewart.

The president's and Credential Com-
mittee rooms are on the parlor floor,
center of lobby at the Hotel West, the
stopping place of all the delegates.

The local members are to be con-
gratulated on the efficient manner in
which every thing in the way of en-
tertainment and sight seeing has been
arranged.

Eben S. Martin is a very busy man,
paying close attention to all details
and seeing that everything goes off
well.

A photograph was taken of all the
delegates present at the morning
session, on the steps of the main en-
trance to the City Hall.

The Entertainment Committee fur-
nished the early arrivals with a break-
fast on Sunday morning in the break-
fast room of the Minneapolis Com-
mercial Club. Their club rooms are
magnificently furnished and the spread
was a sumptuous one and partaken of
by Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Deats, Mr. and
Mrs. J. S. Copper and Messrs. Fowler,
Severn, Massoth, Moisan and Martin,
who ably performed the duties of
"head of the table."

On Sunday afternoon an enjoyable
trip was made to Minnehaha Falls
under the able guidance of E. S. Mar-
tin. Those availing themselves of this
opportunity being Mr. and Mrs. H. E.
Deats, P. M. Wolsieffer, D. T. Eaton
and H. A. Fowler. You should see
Mr. Martin feed the bears! It was
like throwing peanuts in a cavern and
he made a bull's eye every time.

The sea lion was a great attraction
but the bait used by our friend Martin
was the wrong kind to attract its at-
tention. Try "minnies" next time,
Mr. Martin.

A side trip by the Minnehaha Falls
party was taken down the Mississippi
on the steamer Hiawatha to Ft. Snelling
and return, an incident worthy of
mention being a stranded steamer
and barge of "picknickers" on a sand
bar of the Minnesota River at its con-
fluence with the Mississippi. They

had been there some time and as it
was noon time their feelings may be
imagined. Many attempts made by
the "Hiawatha" failed to budge them
and they were left high and dry.

On Monday evening the Entertain-
ment Committee had arranged a trip
by a chartered car through the city of
Minneapolis and to "Wonderland."
There were 29 in the party and an
enjoyable evening was spent in sight
seeing. Lemonade and macaroons
were served for refreshments during
the trip.

Six of the attractions of Wonder-
land were visited, as follows: The
Fairy Theatre, the Laughing Gallery,
the House of Nonsense, Air Ship, Old
Water Mill and the Scenic Railway.

Some of the delegates have not yet
been able to straighten their faces
from the effects of the laughter pro-
duced in the laughing gallery.

In the House of Nonsense the only
accident of the evening occurred, Mrs.
Aldrich falling with the others in the
entry wheel and skinning and bruising
her arm.

Mr. Deats and Mr. Fowler were
always busy finding out or figuring on
the mechanical devices used in the
various attractions offered.

The haunted swing caused many
hearts to beat faster than normal, and
not till it was all over did they realize
that the room revolved—and the
swing was stationary.

No one of the party ventured to
"bump the bumps" although it was
well patronized by others. Strong
pressure brought to bear on Mrs. Cop-
per failed to induce her to see the
beauties of this "feet."

Mr. Deats fought shy of aerial navi-
gation, preferring mother earth to
the exhilarating effect produced by fly-
ing through space. Mrs. Deats, how-
ever, enjoyed this ride and didn't
scream either.

On the scenic railway, catching one's
breath was the order of the day and
when it was caught let go again with
a "holler."

It is said Mr. Aldrich has a weak-
ness for brunettes. He likes to show
it in a decided way. If you doubt,
ask the one who sat with him in the
airship!

"Oh please let me out of here!" Mrs.
Aldrich begged during her trip through
the House of Nonsense.

On Monday afternoon Mr. and Mrs.
Mudge, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Copper and
H. A. Fowler viewed St. Anthony Falls
from below the rapids, and several
very fine negatives were secured. Mr.
Mudge and Mr. Copper are enthusi-
astic amateurs.

This evening the Entertainment
Committee have arranged for a trip
to Lake Minnetonka and a trip and
refreshments on the Lake.

Our never failing "official stenog-
rapher" is doing his duty as in years
gone by.

The various committees are digging
deep into their work this afternoon
and a "colony of bees" could not hold
a candle to them.

Of the four leaders in securing new
members, it is noted that three came
from Illinois.

The local Committee on Arrange-
ments are to be congratulated on the
very appropriate design selected for
the convention badge. It consists of a

with Minneapolis on it and appended by a red ribbon a circular design struck in a composition metal showing a view of Minnehaha Falls, and in a collar around it, "20th Annual Convention—American Philatelic Association—August 8, 9, 10, 1905."

Frank H. Burt, the genial Chairman of the Board of Vice-Presidents, has the distinction of publishing the only newspaper printed on the summit of any mountain in the world.

It is named "Among the Clouds" and is printed twice daily on the summit of Mount Washington, N. H., 6300 feet above the sea. Copies were distributed as souvenirs to the delegates present.

All the visiting delegates to the convention but one registered at the "West." There were twenty-eight present, including the ladies.

From Iowa, came D. T. Eaton, of Muscatine; and the "West" represented by L. T. Brodstone, of Superior, Neb., and Missouri by Frank Bescher and W. P. Kelley of Kansas City. The home state was well represented by E. R. Aldrich and wife of Benson, while from its neighboring state came C. C. Johnson, Charles Toelle and W. Thiessen, all from the place that Pabst made famous. The Bay State had three members present, F. H. Burt and H. W. Legg of Beantown and our new President, W. C. Stone, of Springfield.

From Ohio came lots of fun in the shape of Mrs. A. C. Stewart and Mr. Stewart all primed for Put-in-Bay, J. S. Copper and wife of Tiffin, and W. H. Shaffner of Marion.

From the "skeeter" coast came H. E. Deats and Mrs. Deats and we had almost forgotten to include our crack shot F. S. Parmale, from Omaha. He had two "Meccas" this year, one Minneapolis and the other the company. All the rest came from the Windy City, otherwise known as Chicago, and occasionally found on some of the maps, especially the Philatelic ones.

The Chicago members all wore their emblems of the Chicago Philatelic Society. It is a replica of the Chicago Penny Post stamp handsomely engraved in gold but with the substituted words, "Chicago Philatelic Society." (See Scott's 2416.)

The Chicago bunch all came home together. Mr. and Mrs. Deats journeyed to Council Bluffs, intending on their return to stop over at Streator, Bloomington and Chicago, before returning home.

Mr. and Mrs. Copper and Mr. and Mrs. Mudge stayed over to take the boat to St. Louis. This trip on the Mississippi has to be taken to be appreciated.

Mr. E. M. Rosenthal intended to spend a few days at Lake Minnetonka, a certain Miss Clark proving the star attraction. It is a good thing that there are many trains daily to and from the resort to Minneapolis.

Mr. Martin certainly displayed the enterprise with which the twin cities are usually credited. A printed list of all the members registered at the West, with their telephone numbers was circulated among the delegates, as also were programmes of the various convention sessions and entertainments scheduled by the committee. He also prepared specially printed writing paper headed "Ameri-

can Philatelic Association, twentieth annual convention" for the use of the visitors.

Those that correspond with our friend "Brody" can appreciate the force of the following described postal card which he distributed to the members present.

A small farm cabin, with barn enclosed by a rail fence, one section of which is broken down and from which are seen escaping several fine specimens of the "razor back" variety of hog, and above which is printed "Excuse Haste and a Bad Pen." How about his typewriter?

Branch 1 of the A. P. A. believe in doing things right. For instance all the absent members received their announcement of the regular meeting on August 10, 1905, at the Hotel West.

The following is supposed to have come from Ohio: "How did Queen Bess take pills? Inside her."

There were many inquiries on the outing on Lake Minnetonka as to the cause of "our Charlie" continually holding his head over the railing. Some suggested that he was "feeding the fishes," but the knowing ones said it was to enable Miss Emerich to hold his head. Eh, Charles?

"These beat the 'skeeters' down in Jersey," said Mrs. Deats, when several as large as "snipes" got after her at the upper end of Cook's Bay.

Like the old slogan of the Netherlands, "Water, water everywhere and not a drop to drink" is Minneapolis after dark (the midnight hour) in respect to lemonade with a Minnesota log in it. With hope almost gone and despair pictured on his countenance our friend Legge of the bean-eating city, strolled into room 112 and espied Charlie Severn's Florida Water on the dresser. We know he survived, because he accompanied us as far as Chicago on our return home.

O. G. surcharged Leeward Isles, L. T. Brodstone wreathed in smiles, Twin City stamps friends make us gay, Nought five convention, A. P. A.

—A visiting delegate.

Well, well, well,
Ain't we swell,
We've got Put-in-Bay
Beat all to—
Well! well!! well!!!

To which your scribe received in reply:

"When we go to the Hub
We'll provide a big tub
Of champagne sparkling and bright,
Then we'll offer a toast,
But never a roast,
To those who are far out of sight;
For back at the Bay,
And out of the way
Is a girl so dear to our heart
We miss her full sore,
And never no more,
From her wishes will we depart.

—Noma D. Stewart.

On the return trip from Lake Minnetonka the Board of Directors (a quorum being present) organized and the officers are as nominated by Branch 1, Chicago.

On the last day of the convention and before separating the board got together in Treasurer Smith's office and cleaned up the slate of appointive officers.

There were five candidates for the office of Sales Superintendent, W. O. Stabb and A. F. Boehm of Chicago;

ANNOUNCEMENT

After September 1st. I shall deal exclusively in

United States Postage Stamps.

I shall be in position to fill want lists lower than any other firm. A price list will be issued shortly and sent on application. In the meantime I am selling out my stock in packets guaranteed to catalog.

\$5.00 for \$1.00.

Better get one.

S. Valentine Saxby,

Box No. 22. Rockford, Ill.

German Morocco.

German Morocco	1900	3-5-10-20pf set	\$0 06
Argentina	1899	1p blue & blk	08
Congo	1900	1fr car & blk	08
Japan	1899	1yen carmine	07
Mexico	"	50c lilac & blk	08
France	1900	2frs brown	08
Belgium Packet Post	1903	70c & 80c set	05
Chile	1883-86	50c violet	04
"	1900	20c gray	08

Only good copies sent out. Anything not satisfactory can be returned money refunded. Postage extra on order under 50 cents.

MECCA STAMP CO.,

105 S. 15th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Lowest Wholesale Prices For Unused ECUADOR Stamps.

Fine Condition.	Cat.	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100
1872 1p rose	\$0 25	\$0 03	\$0 25	\$2 00
1881 1c brown	02	01	05	40
1881 2c lake	02	01	05	40
1881 5c blue	05	03	25	2 25
1881 50c green	05	02	15	1 25
1887 5c blue	08	03	25	2 25
1887 80c olive	15	06	50	4 00
1881 1c 2c 10c 20c 50c; 1887 1c 2c.				

Set of above 7 varieties, cat. price \$0 17
My price for 20 sets of 7 varieties 1 00
My price for 100 sets of 7 varieties 4 50
My price for 236 sets of 7 varieties 10 00

5c and 80c without gum, all others with o. g.

Postage extra on orders under \$1.00.

Please remit by bills or P. O. money order.

C. F. ROTHFUCHS.

3 SAVIN ST., ROXBURY, MASS.

100 China and Java, etc., fine stamp dictionary and big illustrated list of 8,000 bargains, 2c. Agts., 50c. 1905 catalogue of stamps of all nations, 10 cents.

A. Bullard & Co., 446 Tremont St., Boston, Mass

FOUR GOOD STAMPS.

German Empire, 1871, 18kr. stone	\$0 25
Guatemala, 1902, 1 peso (cat. 40c)	10
Hawaii, 1893, 5c blue black, mint	20
Madagascar, 1896, 1fr. bronze	14

All fine; the four for 60 cents.

BOROUGH STAMP CO.,

1471 Washington Ave., New York.

AUCTION SALES.

Stamps wanted for our sales. The best way to dispose of your duplicates or surplus stock. Send on anything you have.

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT.

Stamps which bring less than \$50. 20% comm.
" " " \$50.00 or over 15% "
" " " \$100.00 or over 10% "

G. CLEVELAND STAMP CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Geo. R. Tuttle of New York; G. C. Curnell of Galveston, Texas, and F. H. Lord of Minneapolis.

There was a good deal of feeling on the subject of the office and after many spirited meetings it was found no agreement could be reached, and on suggestion that if the office was tendered to Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer and accepted by him the board would agree the deadlock was broken.

Mr. Wolsieffer was not very anxious for the office, knowing the immense amount of work necessary, but being assured that it would restore confidence and build up the department by having him at the helm, and the further assurance that the Board could not agree on a candidate other than himself, accepted the office. May his path be strewn with roses!

A merry party of fifty boarded the Great Northern train at 5.07 p. m. Tuesday evening for Lake Minnetonka.

Arriving at Wayzata, they left the train and embarked on the steam launch "Victor" for a tour of the lake. It was certainly a glorious evening and the scenery one vast panorama of nature's ideal beauty.

The lower and upper lake were traversed and among the stops made were Cottage Wood, Excelsior, Mound City and Spring Park at which latter point the train was boarded for return to the city.

During the trip refreshments were served, consisting of sandwiches, coffee, dried beef, Saratoga chips, ice cream and cake.

You had to be there to appreciate how good the feast was, especially after having the appetite sharpened by the refreshing odor of fresh water lake and the balmy breezes which were floating over it.

On Wednesday, at 2.15 p. m., the official picture of the convention was taken on the steps of the West Hotel. It was not finished when the convention adjourned, so we do not know how it "look."

The Minneapolis papers are deserving of praise for the manner in which space was provided for information of the meetings of the convention. The representative of the "Journal" had the delegates photographed and a cut of them appeared in its issue of August 9.

It pays the convention to be advertised. Several townspeople visited the convention headquarters with wares to dispose of. One lad brought in four beautiful copies of Scott's No. 813 on the original covers. Several fine collections were also offered but at ridiculously high prices.

Wednesday afternoon the delegates went by chartered car to Minnehaha Falls where they admired the beauty of the "Pride of Minnesota." Boarding the car again they went to Fort Snelling and sauntered round the reservation, viewing the cavalry, infantry and artillery headquarters.

On arrival at the parade ground and by special permission of the commandant of the fort, the 28th regiment band of twenty-nine pieces gave a special concert in honor of the visiting delegation. The music was enjoyed very much.

Mr. Fowler was noticed renewing acquaintance among members of the band.

The delegation was very lucky in being present at sunset or "flagdown," which occurred at 5.57 p. m. Many jumped at the sound of the blank charge fired from the cannon on the square and then watched the detail take down the flag, which announces the end of the official day at the Fort.

At 8 p. m. on Wednesday, forty members and ladies of the Association met at the sumptuously furnished rooms of the Minneapolis Commercial Club and found their way to the Banquet Hall where they found beautifully decorated tables and a choice menu awaiting their pleasure.

The menu was handsomely gotten up in silver on a rich purple card and was as follows:

American Philatelic Association,
Minneapolis.

Menu.

Consomme a la Royal, en Tasse.
Broiled Lake Superior White Fish.
Cucumbers. Potatoes julienne.
Broiled Spring Chicken—1905.
Creamed Potatoes. Corn on cob.
Fruit Sherbet.
Combination Salad.
Ice Cream.

Cake.

The Commercial Club,
August Ninth,
Nineteen Hundred and Five.

Coffee.

Many were the smiling faces as the dainty viands were brought forth. You would have thought that never a care or worry ever crossed the path of a stamp collector, but those on the inside have a different idea about it.

The office of toast master was ably filled by Charles E. Severn, and the toasts made and responded to were many.

Our outgoing President was called on to respond to "Presidential Cares," which he did in a very able manner, being followed by the new President, W. C. Stone, who prophesied a glorious future for the A. P. A., were we all to put our shoulder to the wheel.

Mr. H. N. Mudge responded to "My First Convention," winding up by asking the toast master a conundrum. Pat was given a bottle of whiskey and told that he could have it all to himself provided he could get out the contents without injuring the bottle or cork in any way and without drawing the cork.

Mr. Mudge.—"Mr. Toastmaster, how did he do it?"

Mr. Severn.—"Mr. Mudge, I do not know."

Mr. Mudge.—"He pushed the cork in!" (Laughter.)

All the members present were called on to say something and the talk of the evening was given by Mrs. A. C. Stewart. You would never think it, but she was there with the goods.

The members separated at midnight after thanking the members of the local committee and Mr. Martin in particular for the efficient manner in which everything was carried out.

Mr. Fowler in his remarks brought out the fact that in the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, West Virginia and Wyoming we have but one member each and in the following but two each: Florida, Kansas, Maryland, Montana, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Vermont and Virginia. Alabama and Tennessee have but three each and Washington and Iowa

ADLETS.

Small advertisements will be inserted in this column at the rate of 7 cents a line.

They will be set up without display.

A line will average seven words.

Cash to accompany copy.

Printing for Stamp Dealers.

Merit Press, Bethlehem, Pa.

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Note headings of Bond Paper 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 inches with envelopes of Laid paper 100 for 65c; 200 for \$1.10; 500 for \$1.60; 1000 for \$2.50; 2000 for \$4.50; 5000 for \$11.00. Send for samples. MERIT PRESS, Bethlehem, Pa.

SERBIA 1903, Surcharges
1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50 Paras 45
1904, Deathmasks
5, 10, 15, 25, 50 Paras 40
1905, King Peter
1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 Paras 45
John Pfalz, 231 W. 30th St., New York.

Santander 1914-5, 10 var. 25c; 10 Sets \$1.70. Salvador or Honduras, well ass'd. 6c per 100. Carl Young 806 N. Fulton Ave Baltimore Md.

75% off on your want list. U. S. post. rev. and general foreign. Small orders 50c off. White, Box 8 187, Lewiston, Maine.

U. S. Revs. good copies at cost to close. Only 1 to a customer. \$1.30 For. Ex. 30c; \$3.00 Charter 10c; \$5.00 Prob. 35c; \$5.00 Mort. 45c; \$10.00 Convey. 85c; \$10.00 Charter 40c; \$10.00 Probate 35c; \$15.00 Mort. slightly damaged but good only \$1.00; \$20.00 Convey 45c; \$20.00 Prob Will \$12.50; \$25.00 Mort. \$1.50 gems. Any value 2nd. issue at 60% discount; 1c 3rd issue at \$1.40 only 50c; 6c cat. \$1.00 scarce 40c; 6c scarce superb 37c; 1c I. R. small 6c; 1c inverted I. R. rare \$1.25; 2c inverted I. R. \$1.00; 10c uncut \$1.00. Post 2c extra under 50c. Real Bargains in Hawaii send for lists, also U. S. Post. 1888 to date. F. B. Kirby, New Bedford, Mass.

Real Bargains. 500 fine mixed stamps from all countries. Splendid for young dealers. Price 23 cents. Postage extra. All stamps all different Price 10 cents. Free 50 stamps free to all sending for our fine approval sheets at 60% discount. All our stamps are perfect specimens and are priced low. This is a rare chance to procure good stamps cheap. M. De Viga & Co., Oakland, California.

Special Bargains unused Cuba.
1877 50c black block of 5 10 cents
1878 25c green " " 5 cents
1878 5c blue " " 5 cents
Postage extra. Edward Rath, Flushing N. Y.

New issues unused foreign stamps 10c per packet - 100 foreign and U. S. catalog price over \$1.00 for 15c. F. A. Boese, Box 825 Des Moines, Iowa.

Honduras 1878 and 1896 complete cat. 10c per set price only 27c per set or the 2 sets for 50c. Battle Creek Stamp Co., Battle Creek Mich.

four apiece. That large western capital of Des Moines being void of membership in our Association.

The Dominion of Canada contributed 14 members only, as follows: Manitoba 1 Nova Scotia 2, Quebec 5 and Ontario 6.

Thursday evening a trolley ride was arranged for these remaining behind to enjoy a trip to Lake Harriet to hear Fanciulli's Band.

Lost at Fort Snelling, Wednesday, August 9th, a husband. Anyone knowing anything of his whereabouts kindly address Mrs. Copper.

May we all meet in Boston in 1906, sitting around the balconies and committee rooms of the "Vendome" and talk over the stirring times at Minneapolis in 1905.

Henry Ades Fowler.

50 cents
a year.

2 cents
a copy.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

— and —
Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Vol. II. BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, AUGUST 26, 1905. No. 24.

Our 226th AUCTION SALE

consists entirely of the stamps of the United States and its Colonies. The sale takes place Saturday afternoon September 23rd. at 1.30 P. M. at the New York Auction Mart. Rooms 811 and 812 Morton Building 116 Nassau Street New York City. Catalogues may be had on application to **BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,** 72 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA. ESTABLISHED 1869.

Denmark, 1905.

Just issued.

4c dull blue, unused, o. g. \$0 03

Postage extra.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

18 EAST 23rd ST., New York, N. Y.

P If You Are. **M**
a regular patron of my Auction Sales and did not receive a catalogue of my fine sale of **M and M** and other fine stamps to be held on Sept. 2nd at the Club Room of the Chicago Philatelic Society, it is through no fault of mine. An unusually large edition was mailed and there can be no excuse for your not having received it.
Please Mail Bids Early.
P. M. Wolsleffer,
Stamp Auction Specialist.
P 401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago. **M**

American Philatelic Association Twentieth Annual Convention Minneapolis, Minn.

[For a full report of this convention see our issue of last week—Ed.]

Minneapolis certainly did herself up brown in the matter of entertainment. From Monday night to midnight Thursday the local members' sole business was to keep the visitors amused and they certainly succeeded for more delightful rides and pleasurable evenings have never been spent at any meet. The thanks of the fairer sex are due to the Minneapolis ladies for many courtesies extended. And Charlie found out what was in the satchel—chestnuts. Secretary Eaton was the first outside member to arrive, having come in on Saturday morning. F. J. Beshar was the last to go, not leaving for home until the 15th. H. E. Deats had his superb collection of U. S. telegraphs with him and many of the members for the first time learned of the possibilities there were in this branch of labels. "Philatelists are still Philateling" is the way one of the evening journals headed its notice of one of the sessions. Two group pictures were taken, the first by the Journal staff photographer after the first session, which was engraved and appeared in the Wednesday Evening Journal with the remark "The Philatelists make a good looking group." Unfortunately the fact that

this was to be taken was not generally known and a goodly number were not present when it was taken. The official picture was taken at the side entrance of the West, just before starting on the excursion on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. W. R. Young, an old time collector and one of Minneapolis's shining lights at the Minnetonka meet, was with us on the Minnetonka trip. He knifed this convention to the extent of furnishing the knives to cut the ice cream. Eben promised to return them next day. Saturday's Diamond Jo line steamer down the river took a merry little group of collectors southward—Mr. and Mrs. Mudge, Mr. and Mrs. Copper and D. T. Eaton. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and F. J. Beshar ran up to Benson, Minn., and spent Sunday and Monday with Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich, enjoying the prairie breezes and gentle (?) showers. 'Tis said that now amid the classic shades along the frog pond on the Common in old Boston a youth can be heard humming that sweet refrain "Alice, where art thou?" The banquet at the Commercial Club was a most enjoyable affair and upon motion of the writer the various remarks made there will be included

in the proceedings and published in the year book. The Merry War is on. A straight contest for the best showing before the '06 convention between Omaha and Kansas City, with Parmalee and Beshar for leaders, the winner and his friends to enjoy a feast at the others expense. Norma and Lillian had a picture taken together and rumor says they are to be held at \$10 each, subject to customary 50 per cent. off. Mrs. H. G. Smith entertained several of the ladies at luncheon on Wednesday. Mrs. Smith is a most delightful lady and it was a pleasure to renew her acquaintance. Rosenthal hated to let the Chicago bunch go home and leave him behind, but still he really couldn't break away from the attractions of Minneapolis. By the way he was a most delightful companion and who could blame the girls for humming, "Rosy, you are my posy," even when he was around. A party of fifteen went over to St. Paul and admired the beauties of the new state capitol on Friday forenoon, after which the greater number took a car for White Bear Lake and enjoyed the attractions at Wildwood, especially the Katzenjammer Castle and Hooligan's Slide. On the Sunday after W. P. Kelly alone remained at the West and he departed for home that evening. One of the most enjoyable events of the meet was the informal reception held late on Tuesday evening by the Chicago bunch in Room 12. May a repetition be had at Boston next year. (Continued on page 8.)

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the

Chicago Philatelic Society
and the
Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Louis G. Quackenbush,
MANAGING EDITOR.

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From The Editor's Point Of View.

Royal Highnesses Who Collect Stamps.

One of the most interesting of our English contemporaries, the Stamp Collector's Fortnightly (from whose columns we constantly find ourselves fishing good things for our readers' benefit), lately published an entertaining article on "Royal Highnesses who Collect Stamps." Numerically its list of royal personages actively interested in Philately is not very formidable. It has positive assurance of only four cases where the philatelic fever has taken active possession of living Royal Highnesses; the names mentioned, beside the familiar instance of the Prince of Wales (known to all of us as the President of the London Philatelic Society), being those of Prince Gustav Adolf of Sweden, the Mikado of Japan, and Prince Damrong of Siam. Tentative mention is likewise made of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, and Queen Elena of Italy, whom report credits with some taste for Philately, but whether correctly or no our contemporary is unable to say. And it furthermore records the pleasing fact that young Prince Albert, son of the Prince of Wales, is said to have made some headway with a printed album, a pair of tweezers and some of his father's duplicates. Had Editor Bishop chosen to slightly broaden the scope of his list so as to include not only those of strictly royal rank and station, but the many Dukes, Earls, Counts, Barons, Baronets and other sprigs of the nobility that are more or less actively affiliated with stamp col-

lecting, he might with ease have filled an entire page of his paper with noble names. But the more select company he does mention will, at least, serve as a sweet morsel of comfort to those of us living in communities where there is little understanding of or sympathy with the practice of Philately. To know that some of the great and mighty of earth solace themselves from cares of state with the enticing bits of pretty, colored paper that hold us plebians in thrall is a very self-satisfying thing. One may be as democratic as you please, and scornful of the pomp and circumstance of kingly power; yet it is not in human nature to refrain from casting the Prince of Wales, metaphorically speaking, in the face of friends who hint that the collecting of stamps is chiefly confined to children and imbeciles. I doubt if there is a philatelist in this land who did not take pains during the Earl of Crawford's recent visit to this country and the great public interest in the personality of that distinguished yachtsman to inform his philistine friends with pride and satisfaction that the Earl is a very ardent collector and Vice-President of the London Society. And, in truth, there is no reason why we should not rejoice in the prestige conveyed to Philately by the interest felt in it by so many of the European nobility. The lord is not, from the mere circumstance of birth, to be counted a better philatelist than the commoner. But the lord raises Philately in public respect; and one philatelic lord can probably do more to popularize Philately than ten thousand philatelic commoners.

A Weakness of American Philately.

One of the weaknesses of American Philately, so far as is concerned the spreading of the philatelic gospel among the cultured classes, is that we have here no nobility to set the fashion and make stamp collecting a society fad. How much of the present very great vogue of stamp collecting in England is due to the example furnished by the Duke of Edinburgh, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Earl of Crawford, the Earl of Kintore and other English philatelists of high rank, it would not perhaps, be exactly easy to determine. But it is unquestionably true that had not these men identified themselves with Philately, English stamp-collecting would be a very much smaller thing than it is. It is not easy for us in this country to understand the position occupied by Philately in England. On this side, despite the fact that there are probably thirty or forty thousand adult stamp collectors in the United States, and perhaps ten times that number of "kid" collectors, Philately is hardly known at all to the general public. Most people have a hazy idea that "old stamps are worth something" and that there exist some eccentric individuals who are willing to pay fabulous prices for stamps of great antiquity; but out of a company of one hundred non-collectors of average

intelligence and education, one would be lucky to find three persons possessing any intelligent appreciation of the real standing of Philately as an intellectual hobby. In England, on the contrary, Philately is generally known and highly respected. "The King can do no wrong;" and the known philatelic tastes of the heir to the throne and of many English noblemen make a profound difference in the public estimation of the hobby. The tone of the English newspapers in regard to Philately is cordial and appreciative. Philately "over there" is, in fact, one of the things of the hour, like golf and motoring, and the English newspapers, considered collectively, give more space to philatelic news and topics in a week than all our American newspapers (far more numerous though they are) in an entire twelvemonth. It is all a matter of public prestige. In England stamp collecting has the favor of fashion; in America, fashion knows it not and it has never become, and probably never will become, in any sense a public fad. Neither of our two aristocracies—the aristocracy of brains, or the aristocracy of money—has ever shown much inclination to take up stamp collecting. Most American philatelists are relatively poor men and men not conspicuous in the public eye. It is a little strange, when one thinks of it, that American collectors have never been able to boast of even one really famous American belonging to our craft. Not one of our great authors, artists, actors, military men, or statesmen, so far as is known, have been stamp collectors. Harold Frederic might be cited as an exception; but, though born in America, and though the scene of almost all his novels is laid in America, he was a resident of London in the years when his name was most on philatelic lips.

A good many American collectors have gained political prominence of a minor sort. Col. Olney, not so many years ago President of the American Philatelic Association, was for some terms Mayor of Providence and one of the most distinguished citizens of Rhode Island. Quite a few of our clan have, at one time or another, served in the Legislatures of their states; a few have been Members of Congress, and there have likewise been some Judges among us. But of men who cut a truly national figure we do not recall a single instance. It is a great pity that a few of the famous men who are "always in the newspapers" do not catch the philatelic fever and become out-and-out enthusiasts. We can readily fancy what a vast fillip would be given American stamp collecting if, say, J. Pierpont Morgan, President Roosevelt and Chauncey M. Depew were to become ardent collectors. Why, there would be no stopping the contagion. The newspapers of the country would print endless thousands of columns about the hobby of these famous men. Society would go mad over stamps; and the Senate, the House of Repre-

representatives and the Supreme Court would be honeycombed with collectors. But, alas and alack, there seems little hope that men of the rank of the examples named will soon appear in America fall victims to our fascinating hobby. These and almost all other men much in the public eye are forced by the complexities of their public position, to lead the strenuous life. And the strenuous life is no friend to stamp collecting. It is the man who does not live much in the limelight who finds time to become a stamp collector. Our public men have little leisure for such things; they are not in the way of getting interested in the first place; and so we are evidently doomed to be forever deprived of the advertising which Philately would derive from a few very distinguished adherents. But as American Philately has managed to exist without that or much other free advertising for something more than forty years, we presume it will still struggle along for some years to come, even without that inestimable boon.

American Philatelic Association.
(Continued from page 1.)

Charlie Severn enjoyed the society of a most charming lady on the Minnetonka trip but doesn't yet know whether it was Miss Clarke or whether it was an alias.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich, Eddie Rosenthal, Miss Emrich, W. P. Kelly, F. J. Peshier and Mrs. Copper attended a performance of Christopher, Jr., at the Lyceum. This made the last "bunch" together and when the good-byes were said, adieus drunk over the lemon phosphates at the adjacent refreshment parlors, the events of the week were over.

Of course "Willie" Stone was there and of course he made the adjournment motion. The Association has made no mistake in placing him at the helm and we look for a most successful year.

All honor to the stampite who comes

From the city renowned for its homes His ambition now sated.

With presidency elated As he delves 'mid his musty old tomes.

H. S. Swenson, the well known Minneapolis collector of a decade ago, attended some of the sessions and took steps for reinstatement. Since I last saw him, Harry has joined the Beneficials and a bouncing baby boy has been added also to his household. Mrs. Swenson participated in several of the excursions and is a most agreeable addition to the "philatelistesses."

The only thing that seemed wrong about the convention was the absence of Brodstone's camera. Even he could not explain why. Of course his smile was there. Not even the trials and vicissitudes of professional journalism could obliterate that. He left Friday evening, visiting Wisconsin points and Chicago ere his return home.

Miss Cora Ericson, of Minneapolis, whom those who attended the last Minneapolis convention will remember, also participated in this year's excursions and added much to the vivacity of the occasion.

John W. Eye was the Hoosier State representative. He is expecting to remove to Washington and consequently thought Boston the proper point for next year.

Put-in-Bay for '07 received a number of pledges at the banquet and being easily accessible both from the East and the Central West should have no trouble in winning out at Boston next year.

The out of the state attendance equalled if it did not exceed that of the Springfield convention and exceeded that of both Clayton and Pittsburg.

The representation from New York State was conspicuous by its absence, the same as it was at Pittsburg last year.

Miss Nina Emerick, of Minneapolis, participated in the excursion and expressed her opinion of the boys at the banquet.

It was Mrs. Deats first convention but she promised it would not be the last and we all most heartily hope so.

W. H. Schaffner had such a good time at Pittsburg that he couldn't stay away even if he had placed his proxy and he enjoyed himself so that you can bank on his being at Boston.

Frank Purt came down from "Among the Clouds" and held the record, I think, for distance travelled. The same obliging, cordial Frank as ever.

It was Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Mudge's first convention but let us hope not their last. In musical lines they contributed much to the enjoyment and made a host of friends who hope to meet them at Boston.

Of course Moisant was there. The attraction of Kankakee could never keep Shirley away from a stamp meet.

The Milwaukee trio, Johnson, Toelle and Thiessen, were agreeable companions and, of course, brought back to memory the delights of the Cream City meet of five years ago.

One member suggested to the management of the West that it should run a "terrolley" system through its long corridors.

J. S. Copper and wife were the youngest married couple at the meet but they acted just like the old ones so the grocers found no increased demand for rice.

How little Fowler has changed since the days of '93. Witty, genial, companionable as of yore. Having spent a portion of last summer in its vicinity, he was the authority on all matter on the Snelling visit.

When did Martin sleep? At all times, early or late, he was on the ground for fear the comfort or pleasure of some visitor might be overlooked. The ladies said his especial duty was to keep them sweetened up, if the abundance of candy boxes meant anything.

A happy solution out of the spirited contest for Sales Superintendent was that of the selection of P. M. Wolsieffer. It required much urging on the part of the directors, but finally P. M. gave in and that a successful year in this department is assured goes without saying. No man is better or more favorably known than P. M. and no one has worked harder for the Association's success than this grand old charter member.

Wonder why Mudge asked the toastmaster that jug question? No one ever heard of his pushing the cork in.

ANNOUNCEMENT

After September 1st. I shall deal exclusively in United States Postage Stamps.

I shall be in position to fill want lists lower than any other firm. A price list will be issued shortly and sent on application. In the meantime I am selling out my stock in packets guaranteed to catalog.

\$5.00 for \$1.00.

Better get one.

S. Valentine Saxby,

Box No. 22. Rockford, Ill.

All in good condition and with o. g.

Cat. No.	DESCRIPTION	Cat. Price.	My Price
16	Orange River Col 1881, 1/2d on 5sh	70	30
8a	Panama 1887, 2c salmon	1 50	50
138	Peru 1895, 20c orange	40	20
134 to 139	1895, 1 to 50c. set of 6	1 66	1 00
39	St. Vincent 1883, 1sh or. vermill	4 00	2 75
48	1883, 4d lake brown	2 50	1 00
49	1883, 6d dark lilac	7 50	5 00
50	1883, 5sb carmine lake	3 50	1 75
50	Sierra Leone 1897, 2 1/2 on 3d	8 00	5 00
237	Spain 1877-78, 40c red brown	2 00	1 25
27	Johore 1894, 3c on 5c, lilac & grn	60	15
28	1894, 3c on 6c, lilac & blue	35	10
151	Trinidad 1885, 1/2d black	60	40
16	Virgin Islands 1881, 4d red	1 50	90

Postage extra on orders under \$1.00.

Please remit by bills or P. O. money order.

C. F. ROTHFUCHS.

3 SAVIN ST., ROXBURY, MASS.

If You Don't Buy Stamps of the

Economy Stamp Co

Bethlehem, Pa.

You Don't Buy Stamps Right.

100 China and Java, etc., fine stamp dictionary and big illustrated list of 3,000 bargains, 2c. Agts., 50c. 1905 catalogue of stamps of all nations, 10 cents.

A. Bullard & Co., 446 Tremont St., Boston, Mass

FOUR GOOD STAMPS.

German Empire, 1871, 18kr. stone	\$o 25
Guatemala, 1902, 1 peso (cat. 40c)	10
Hawaii, 1893, 5c blue black, mint	20
Madagascar, 1896, 1fr. bronze	14

All fine; the four for 60 cents.

BOROUGH STAMP CO.,

1471 Washington Ave., - - New York.

This Coupon is worth **10c**

Send us the names and addresses of the stamp collectors you know, with 10 cents and this coupon, and we will send you this paper for 20 weeks.

The Stamp-Lovers Weekly
Bethlehem, Pa.

On Friday several of the members enjoyed a trolley ride to St. Paul and visited the new State Capitol. They were loud in their praises of this beautiful building.

A little bird whispered that it is the intention of the Boston people to select their committee at once and commence work on convention matters immediately. It looks as though Western customs were going to invade the East, but we may rest assured whatever is done, Boston will give us the time of our lives. They have done so before, why not again?

Messrs. Stone and Burt dined Friday at the Minnesota Club, St. Paul, with one of their old classmates, now President of a large St. Paul Bank.

Mr. Burt has had an enjoyable time visiting relatives in Minneapolis and vicinity, and on this account lost Lake Harriet and the stamp crowd Thursday evening.

On Tuesday of next week Mr. and Mrs. Deats, Mr. Wolsieffer and Mr. Fowler have a theatre party planned to see the College Widow, which is having a very popular run here at the present time.

A post convention was held at the office of P. M. Wolsieffer in Chicago on Monday, at which were present Mr. and Mrs. Deats, Mr. Burt, Mr. Fowler and Mr. Wolsieffer.

Mr. Burt, before returning home, will visit the sessions of the National Stenographers' Convention, now being held at Chataqua, near Buffalo, N. Y.

Did you ever see P. M. blush? A member of our great and only Association was sitting with some ladies on a bench on the "Victor" while cruising Lake Minnetonka and passed a remark that the C. P. S. badges on their purple background were the handsomest ones he had ever seen and that they had good looking members too! If you don't believe me there's P. M.! P. M. who was sitting opposite was seen to turn a beautiful tinge of rose, but then you know it may only have been the reflection from the sun which was setting at the time.

A New Society.

A movement conducted by J. A. D. Park of Buffalo, and W. B. Adams of Seattle, Wash., is now on foot to organize the Esperanto speaking stamp collectors of the world. All persons interested in the formation of such a society should write Mr. Park of Buffalo or L. M. Mintz, publisher and editor Philatelic Advertiser, Ithaca, N. Y.

An Issue That Might Have Been.

Apropos the issue of the Don Quixote stamps of Spain, Mons Arthur Maury reminds us in the "Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste" that it was the intention of the Spanish postal authorities, some twenty years ago, two special stamps bearing the heads of celebrated Spanish artists. One of these was Alonzo Cato, sculptor, painter and architect, who earned for himself the sobriquet of "the Michael Angelo of Spain", and the other was Goya, the famous artist, whose work recalled the famous canvases of Velasquez. Essays were engraved and the designs are reproduced in Mons. Maury's journal, but the finished stamps never saw the light of day.—S. C. F.

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.



H. N. Mudge, President.
C. E. Severn, Vice President.
Chas. F. Mann, Secretary, 394 Oak St.
E. C. Dodd, Treas., 332 South Ashland Ave., La Grange, Ill.
A. F. Boehm, Manager Circulating Sales and Exchange Department, 1201 Turner Avenue.
Dr. F. B. Merrill, Examiner of Sales Books, 100 State Street.
F. N. Massoth, Manager Auction Sales, 1149 Marquette Building.
Dr. F. B. Merrill, Manager Open Exchange.
A. F. Boehm, Librarian.
Dr. F. B. Merrill, Counterfeit Detector.

The 448th regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held in the Society's Club Room 151 Washington St., Thursday evening August 17, 1905.

Vice President, Severn, called the meeting to order, with sixteen members present.

Messrs. Brodstone, Funk, Copper and Mrs. Copper were present as visitors.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

Bill of \$1.30 for House Committee Expenses was ordered paid.

The Rev. M. F. Melody of Louisville, Ky. was elected to Passive Membership No. 309.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. L. Harold Kjellstedt for donation of a number of Swedish Philatelic Papers.

The Entertainment Committee announced that the Spelling Bee would be held at the meeting of September 21, 1905.

The Annual Outing Committee reported that Dr. Lombard invited the Society to spend some Sunday in Elgin.

A motion prevailed that the Society hold this Annual Outing at Elgin Sunday Sept. 10, 1905, and the Outing Committee was instructed to make all arrangements.

The members and visitors who attended the Convention of the American Philatelic Association were called upon to relate their experiences at Minneapolis.

The Meeting then adjourned, next meeting September 7, 1905.

Chas. F. Mann,
Sec'y.

Philately In Far Bombay.

It is always both interesting and gratifying to note signs of philatelic progress in lands far from the main centres of civilization. A recent instance is an account we find in the Stamp Collector's Fortnightly of a dinner lately held by the Bombay Stamp Club, of Bombay, India, in celebration of the Club's second anniversary. It was held at the Taj Mahal Hotel (how delightfully Indian the name sounds) and was attended by a score or so of enthusiastic Anglo-Indian philatelists.

ADLETS.

Small advertisements will be inserted in this column at the rate of 7 cents a line. They will be set up without display. A line will average seven words. Cash to accompany copy.

Printing for Stamp Dealers.

Merit Press, Bethlehem, Pa.

150 diff. foreign 10c 20 diff. U. S. env. 10c
20 diff. 1898 rev. 10c Postage 2c extra. Value
Stamp Co., Dept. M., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Note headings of Bond Paper 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 inches with envelopes of Laid paper 100 for 65c. 200 for \$1.10; 500 for \$1.60; 1000 for \$2.50; 2000 for \$4.00; 5000 for \$11.00. Send for samples. MERIT PRESS, Bethlehem, Pa.

SERVIA 1903, Surcharge
1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50 Paras .40
1904, Deathmasks
6, 10, 15, 25, 50 Paras .40
1905, King Peter
1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 Paras .35
Belgium, Post Packet 1805, 1902, 13 diff. .40
1,000 American and Foreign .35
John Pfaltz, 231 W. 30th St., New York.

Santander 1904-5, 10 var. 25c; 10 Sets \$1.00. Salvador or Honduras, well ass'd. 6c per 100. Carl Young 826 N. Fulton Ave Baltimore Md

Honduras 1878 and 1896 complete cat. 9c per set price only 27c per set or the 2 sets for 50c. Battle Creek Stamp Co., Battle Creek Mich.

Free-2 very rare stamps cat. 15c will be given for all applying for our approval sheets at 50c com. and sending names of stamp collectors you know. The Popular Stamp Co., St. Simons Mill's Ga.

10 Central Amer. 15c; 1 Foochow 2c; 3 Cuba 2c. Post extra. App. sheets 50c. 3 fine stamps free. Buckeye Stamp Co., Portsmouth, O.

Special Drives in rare goods at cost. A rare chance to fill up spaces never will be cheaper. Hawaii No. 49 post used fine \$4.25; fair \$3.50; No. 52 a o. g. good 68c; No. 63 o. g. good \$1.00; No. 64 o. g. fine 55c; No. 65 o. g. fine \$1.45; No. 69 o. g. good \$7.75; Official set o. g. fine \$2.50; U. S. \$2.00 1895 fine \$1.00; \$5.00 1895 \$1.25; \$2.00 1902 fine \$1.15; same fair \$1.05; \$5.00 1902 fair \$1.00; \$2.00 Omaha good \$1.30; \$2.00 Col. fine 90c. Last 6 ads. good. Send for lists. Post. 2c extra under 50c net. F B Kirby New Bedford Mass

Perfumed Postage Stamps.

"A lady writes to the Postoffice Department asking if it would not be practicable to incorporate a dash of heliotrope or jockey club perfume into the mucilage used in gumming postage stamps, and thus impart a slight fragrance to the stamps. The department is giving consideration to the matter and doubtless will ultimately bring out a variety of perfumes especially in connection with stamp books. Perhaps the odor will be printed on the cover of the book so that when a patron calls for a 25 cent book of stamps the clerk will say, 'What perfume, please; violet or boiled cabbage?' This is an age of progress and the Postoffice Department does not propose to take anybody's dust!"—Metropolitan Philatelic.

The London Society's Annual Report.

The annual report of the Philatelic Society of London, the most important and influential philatelic body in the world, appears in a recent number of the London Philatelist, and shows the premier society to be in a gratifyingly sound condition. The membership of the Society is now 228; and, whereas a year ago the financial balance was on the wrong side of the ledger, there is now a surplus of assets over liabilities amounting to no less a sum than £445, or approximately \$2225.

50 cents
a year.

2 cents
a copy.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Vol. II.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, SEPTEMBER 2, 1905.

No. 25.

Our 226th AUCTION SALE

consists entirely of the stamps of the United States and its Colonies.

The sale takes place Saturday afternoon September 23rd, at 1-30 P. M. at the New York Auction Mart.

Rooms 811 and 812 Morton Building 175 Nassau Street New York City.

Catalogues may be had on application to

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,
72 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
ESTABLISHED 1869.

DETROIT LETTER.

I haven't said anything now for nearly a month to the weekly readers, but you all know as well as I do that it is too warm to look up stamp news these days. Old Phil-Ately is a good companion during the long winter and you know these cold evenings when the wind she blow, and she blow some more, a stay in the house is much better than out.

I was agreeably surprised the other day in having the pleasure of meeting one of Denver's prominent philatelists and contributors. Chas. A. Nast, who stopped over here to see me and incidentally went to Pontiac to see Herman Seagrave. While there he showed him a few stamps that as a rule are hard to get.

Mr. Nast was on his way to Boston to attend the Photographer's Convention and look up the Eastern collectors as well. "As far as writing goes I only look after the Revenue department of Mekeel's at present," said he. I only regret that he was here only a few minutes, as I would like to show him around amongst the locals, for he is certainly a jolly good old fellow.

Thos. Hall spent a few weeks East. During his visit he met quite a number of his correspondents that collect both stamps and postals.

The new ruling of the Post Office authorities prohibiting the mailing of

Nicaragua, 1905.

15c olive-brown (new type),
unused, o. g. \$0 12
20c claret (new type), unused,
o. g. 18
Postage Extra.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

18 EAST 23rd ST., New York, N. Y.

suggestive postal cards has taken effect. All postal cards the least objectionable will never pass through the mail. No objections are made mailing the "Whole Damm Family" for one cent. But the "Why in the Devil don't you write" card is no doubt worrying a great many who sent them for they surely think "it's a shame to take the money" and have Uncle Sam destroy them. It may "help the blind." Also all leather cards that are written on back cost two cents to pass through. If only address is on card it costs one cent.

H. C. Mack, of New York, spent a week here with his brother. He tells me he has a fine collection of rare issues, many that are beautiful specimens.

Herman W. Boers.

Going! Going! Gone!

The following were some of the most notable prices realized at the Bogert & Durbin Co.'s sale of August 5— which, by the way, was no less than the 224th sale held by that veteran stamp house. All stamps are used unless otherwise stated:

New York, 5c, No. 17 b, wide margins, \$6.50.
U. S., 1857, 1c, type 1, No. 40, unused, \$11.00.
U. S., 1861, 3c pink, No. 64, \$3.00.
U. S., Justice, 24c unused, \$4.60.

Am Busy

on another Auction Sale.

If you are interested in buying stamps at auction, send me your name and address and let me place your name on my mailing list.

All my sales are public without reserve conducted by Mr. Dan Long the well known licensed Auctioneer of Chicago, and the sales are held in the Club Room of the

Chicago Philatelic Society

P. M. Wolsieffer,

Stamp Auction Specialist.

401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago.

U. S., Justice, 30c unused, \$3.80.
Antigua, 1862, 6d, No. 1, perf. 11x14, unused, \$11.00.
Barbados, 1873, 5 sh., No. 43, fine, \$5.00.
Bremen, 2 gr., orange, No. 11 a, unused, \$3.60.
Cape of Good Hope, 1861, 4 d. wood-block, No. 9, \$6.00.
Cuba, 1855, ¼ r., No. 6, fine, \$6.25.
Great Britain, 1855, 4 d., No. 23, unused, o. g., \$111.00.
Great Britain, 1856, 4 d., small garter, white paper, unused, \$50.00.
India, 1854, 4 a., with head inverted, cut to shape, \$96.00.
Ivory Coast, 1 fr. on 50c, No. 60 unused, fine, \$5.00.
Nevis, unsevered pair of No. 26, ½ on half of 1 p., unused, very rare, \$55.00.
North Borneo, 6 on 10, No. 53, with inverted surcharge, unused, o. g., \$13.00.
Oldenburg, 1858, 3 g., No. 8, fine, \$3.00.
Queensland, 1875, 5 sh., No. 54, block of 4, unused, o. g., fine, \$46.00.
St. Helena, 6 d, full blue, No. 6, block of 4, unused, o. g., fine, \$38.00.
Spain, 1850, 10 r., No. 5, \$6.00.
Spain, 1865, 4c, No. 68, \$6.80.
Spain, 1865, 12c with centre inverted, \$19.25.
Transvaal, 1902, 5 sh., with centre inverted, unused, o. g., fine, \$66.00.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the
Chicago Philatelic Society
and the
Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Louis G. Quackenbush,
MANAGING EDITOR.

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To any address in the United States,
Canada, or Mexico, 50 cents a year. To any
address in any country in the Postal Union
\$1.00 a year.

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.20 an inch. 50 cents half inch.

E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

THE READING TABLE.

What We Find in the Journals of the Hour.

The Philatelic Journal
Of India,
Calcutta, India.

Editor Wetherell continues to make the Philatelic Journal of India a thing of interest and a joy forever. Never in philatelic journalism has there been so daring a compound of deadly serious stamp-lore with light, airy foolery and nonsense-verses as Mr. Wetherell serves up to us month by month. Deeply scientific papers rub elbows with humorous skits and "take-offs" in a way that would jar on one's sense of the fitness of things if Mr. Wetherell were not so excellent an editorial artist; mixing in his lighter matter at just the intervals when a little entr'acte is restful and refreshing, as relieving the strain that comes from the long-continued perusal of elaborate and erudite articles. And the idea is so odd and ingenious, and, withal, so well carried out, that as one reads one totally loses all thought of the unconventionalism of it—and wishes that other editors philatelic might adopt a similar practice.

The number before us (that of June) opens with some not very lengthy or important editorials; which speedily give place to the continuation of Mr. Wetherell's admirable monograph on the stamps of Victoria. Then come some "Topical Notes," consisting principally of a couple of bright bits of satirical verse. Mr. C. S. F. Crofton contributes "Fiscal and Telegraph Notes"—a series of disconnected jottings on new varieties or discoveries among these two outcast classes of

stamps, for which the P. J. of I. has always manifested a special tenderness. "Our Cretan Letter" is a "take-off" on the new Cretan stamps; and as "a little nonsense now and then" does not come amiss to any of us, we are reproducing this amusing skit elsewhere in this number.

Mr. B. T. K. Smith's valuable work on "The Stamps of Paraguay"—the best thing we have ever seen on the emissions of this much neglected yet very interesting little country—is concluded in a six-page instalment. Then comes a unique and interesting feature, a "List of Colour Descriptions in Stanley Gibbons' 1905 Catalogue," by J. T. Chamberlain. That persevering gentleman has compiled a list of all the different color-names used in the catalogue in question, revealing the fact that the variety of designations employed is something astounding. The lengths to which cataloguers go nowadays in color description may be illustrated by a single example. Mr. Chamberlain states that the Gibbons' Catalogue mentions no less than thirty-seven varieties of green, as follows: "Pale, light, deep, dark, dull, bright, full deep, deep dark, yellow green, pale yellow, light yellow, dark yellow, deep yellow, dull yellow, bright yellow, yellowish, blue green, bluish, dark blue, dull blue, pale blue, deep blue, emerald, pale emerald, olive, pale olive, grass, slate, grey, sage, sap, myrtle, sea, pea, bronze, apple." Could chromatic ingenuity further go than this? Think of the difficulty of distinguishing between "full deep green" and "deep dark green," or between "dark yellow green" and "deep yellow green!" Is any useful purpose served by this multiplicity of mystifying color designations? The shades into which green is subdivided in this catalogue are only a trifle more astonishing than the hair-splitting used in reference to other colors. Mr. Chamberlain names twenty-six varieties of blue, twenty-six of red, sixteen of yellow, twenty-eight of brown, and so on through the long list—totalling up no less than 340 different color-names used in the aforesaid catalogue. How much puzzle and mystification might be avoided if this and other catalogues would be content to cut full half these color-names out of their vocabulary. There is really no excuse for such chromatic cavortings and caperings, which are far more of a hindrance than a help to the average collector.

Mr. C. S. F. Crofton contributes a feature that will delight the lover of entires, in the form of an article on "The Edwardian Indian Postals." Several pages are devoted to reviews of recently published works, particular attention being given to the new edition of Gibbons' Catalogue. On another page Mr. B. Gordon Jones also gives some attention to the new catalogue, with particular reference to the prices quoted on various Indian issues. Various other minor features conclude the number.

Morley's Philatelic Journal,
London, England.

Morley's Journal, in its June number, departs a little from its customary procedure, by admitting to its columns a compilation dealing with postal, rather than fiscal issues. This compilation, one of the most interesting that we have lately seen, endeavors to ascertain which of the two classes of stamps, used or unused, is, on the general average, showing greater increase in value. Taking Gibbons' Catalogue as a basis, a table of comparison is drawn up showing the number of varieties that have increased in price in the latest Gibbons' Edition as compared with the number that have decreased, in the case of each colony of the British Empire; used and unused prices being tabulated in separate columns. And from this tabulation the surprising and gratifying discovery is made that (so far as Gibbons' prices may be accepted as a standard) used stamps are appreciating in value to a greater degree than unused ones. And this, in the face of the strenuous endeavors of the prophets of the unused cult to make it appear that unused varieties are the only profitable philatelic investment. We cannot spare space to enter at length here into the tabulations; suffice it to say that they completely refute the claims of Mr. Ewen and his school.

It may be of interest to mention that Mr. Burton F. J. Cooker (who, we have hitherto neglected to say, is the author of the compilation) finds the following to show, in the order named, the greatest percentage of increase among the hundred odd British Colonies considered in his tables: British Guiana, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, British Central Africa, Cyprus, British Columbia, Southern Nigeria, Native Malay States, and Tobago. It is also noteworthy that South African stamps are on the downward scale, very considerable average decrease being found in the cases both of Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

The revenue catalogue to which Morley's Journal always devotes several of its pages is at present listing, illustrating and pricing the main and medicine stamps of the United States—the illustrations being of special interest inasmuch as American journals have never been privileged to illustrate these issues.

The remainder of the journal is devoted to its usual features: Editorial Comment by Mr. Fulcher; a page of notes on British Railway Stamps, by Mr. G. W. J. Potter; reports of the Fiscal Philatelic Society; and the Fiscal Notes and Chronicle, indispensable valuable to any active fiscalist.

Shade Varieties.

It has long been a moot point whether or not varieties of shade are of sufficient importance to be included in a general collection, and even the specialist finds some difficulty in knowing just where to draw the line in the matter of shades.

Naturally, both these points depends to a great extent on the tastes of the collector himself and the lines on which the collection is being formed, as well as the manner in which the shades are caused. We recently met a collector specialising in British stamps, who had a remarkable series of the last Queen's Head 3d in varying tints of blue, the result of his own handiwork in keeping them in more or less damp situations and he seemed to attach a deal of importance to these varieties. We fancy most philatelists would call them spoiled stamps, but it shows in a striking manner that there is no accounting for tastes.

Shades arise from so many different causes many of which may be regarded as 'outside influences' having no connection whatever with philately - that we think the general collector is wise in discarding all but the most prominent. If he is a very strict 'generalist' he probably will make no distinction between say scarlet, carmine, rosine, rose-red etc., but would term them all red, and so save himself a lot of trouble. Even specialists and others who are interested in minor varieties note shades a bit of a nuisance, for so many may be found, and it is generally difficult to say whether they have any special philatelic significance or not. Carelessness in mixing the ink, or applying it too thickly or meagrely to the plates, account for many shade varieties, and the effect of light and even the atmosphere itself makes remarkable changes in some colors.

When a shade defines a distinct printing or issue of a stamp it certainly is of great philatelic interest, but the importance attaching to a shade caused accidentally or by atmospheric influences is questionable and its degree of collectability is a matter that each collector can best decide for himself:-

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.

**Demise Of
The Virginia Philatelist.**

We regret to learn that the Virginia Philatelist, which has been published for some seven or eight years from Richmond, Va. has ceased publication, its subscription list having been transferred to the Philatelic Advertiser of Ithaca, N. Y. The Virginia Philatelist was an unpretentious, but very creditable, eight-page monthly, conducted by its Editor and publisher, Mr. Roy B. Bradley, not as a money making venture, but for pure love of the hobby and interest in its literary side, and its departure from the field will be generally regretted.

Mr. Bradley will also be remembered by many of our older readers as having been one of the pioneers in weekly philatelic journalism, his weekly Lone Star State Philatelist of a decade since having had, we think, a life of somewhat over one hundred numbers before it finally succumbed.

We sincerely trust that Mr. Bradley is not retiring entirely from the philatelic field.

Our Cretan Letter.

(From the Philatelic Journal of India.)

I little thought, when the postal people hinted that Russia was unhealthy and that I had better go, that the next letter I should write would announce the most epoch-making of philatelic discoveries. A discovery which, though I ought not to say it, will revolutionize philately throughout the world.

How true it is that there is nothing new under the sun. Who would have thought that the popular idea that Rowland Hill was responsible for postage stamps should be suddenly and completely upset by the marvelous discovery of my friend Brown (Brown of all people!—You don't know him, and perhaps it is as well). Imagine then my astonishment when, by last mail, I received, not the little lot of new issues which I am used to, but a consignment of old—awfully old, stamps discovered by Brown (on his last submarine trip) in one of the cities of the lost Atlantis. I am too excited to know how to express myself on this subject, so will quote B's letter. "I got 'em" (Brown always says "got" in an irritating way he has) "out of an almirah, or the Atlantian equivalent, some forty fathoms deep; I disturbed an octopus who was sitting on the identical stool once occupied by a post office clerk of the olden time (rubbish! cephapopods don't sit, and why should you say "who"). The brute squirted ink over me and then cleared; and in rummaging about I found the enclosed, and knowing that you were interested in anything new ("new" indeed) I send them along."

Goodness! there were sheets of stamps, blocks of four with margins, etc., etc. The following is a description: There were seven varieties of one type and one of a larger pattern, probably a high value (50 Griffin's teeth, or whatever their currency may have been). The design of the low values consisted of a wyvern pulling the leg of a missing link, and the big stamp showed an ichthyosaurus surrounded by a wreath of pterodactyls and pterospondees, the latter has not been recognized by geologists up to the present, but now we shall know him when we discover his bones.

All these stamps were surcharged with quaint inscriptions in characters which resembled the Latin. I can read the letters but cannot understand the inscription, but perhaps some one learned in ancient tongues can do so, therefore I append exact copies. The ichthyosaurus type had on it "R et ur nedb ye wen sash eingo ffc ent re." The others all bore the short inscription, "Brum."

The language appears to be a cross between Latin and Welsh, and will doubtless be of great interest to dead language professors. A second surcharge appeared on some of the stamps, and looked like "wha tab only our ssss," the last word might probably be merely a form of ornament. I think it likely that this second surcharge was applied for "Service" or possibly "fiscal" purposes.

"Tancredos Kidemides."

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89d 1904, 1c vertical strip of 3 3 00	1 50	
1 Ionian Islands 1859, 1/2p orange 2 50	1 25	
3 1859, 2p lake	75	35
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Its size 6 x 9 1/4. It will hold 1152 stamps. The paper is white and of good quality. It is the neatest low-priced Album ever offered to collectors.

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Inverted Centres.

[We cull the following interesting remarks on "inverted centres" from an article by Mr. B. W. H. Poole in the West-End Philatelist.]

"The old and trite saying regarding mistakes might well be re-written in connection with Philately as 'mistakes will happen in the best regulated stamp printing establishments', and in those that are not well regulated unintentional mistakes are supplemented by others which we have more than a strong suspicion are made on purpose. These mistakes, whether accidental or otherwise, that take place in manufacturing postage stamps are known to philatelists as errors. Differing from the normal stamps, they are naturally treated as distinct varieties, and, when there is every reason to believe that they are purely the result of accident, they are of the greatest interest. In comparison with the ordinary varieties, errors are, as a rule, of considerable rarity, and thus realize fairly high prices. Even when the processes of printing stamps are as carefully watched as in Messrs De La Rue & Co's premises, mistakes occasionally occur.

Perhaps the most interesting of all errors are those known to stamp collectors as 'inverted centres'. These occur on stamps which require two printings to complete them, the centre being in a different colour from the surrounding frames. Of these, so far as we have been able to trace, Messrs. De La Rue and Co. have only been responsible for two errors - the inverted centre on the 7½d. stamp of the 1897 issue of Tonga, and the inverted King's Head 5s. Transvaal stamp described on page 28 of the last volume of the West-End Philatelist. In both these instances only a very small quantity could have been issued - certainly not more than one sheet of each - and consequently they are of great rarity. The first error of this sort on a British Colonial stamp occurred on the 4 annas Indian stamp of 1854. In this variety the portrait of Queen Victoria was in blue and the frame around in red. The frame was printed first, and then the head, in small sheets of twelve. In one small printing the die for the head on the stamp in the right lower corner was inserted wrong way up, and so we get this variety with inverted head. It is the rarest of all Indian stamps. Another historic instance of the same date is the 4d. blue Western Australian with inverted swan. This is far and away the rarest of all Antipodean stamps. A few instances of inverted centres may be found in the stamps of the United States, in the production of which great precautions are taken to guard against errors of any sort. The first of these occurred in the bi-coloured set of 1869, when specimens of the 15c, 24c and 30c were all issued with the central portions wrong way up. Again in the commemorative set issued in 1901, three out of the six values were accidentally issued with inverted centres. Errors of this kind may also be found in the stamps of Liberia, Congo, Sardinia, Italy, Greece, Guatemala, Uruguay, Argentine, Brazil, etc, while in the case of the 5 paras of the 1872-75 issue of Egypt, the variety with inverted centre is commoner than the normal stamp."

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Chain Letter's Remarkable History.

Readers of The Globe will in the mention of chain letters recall the extent of the "craze" in this country a few years ago. The results were amazing. Nothing but arithmetical progression multiplies more rapidly. The Postoffice Department of this country was forced to make a ruling on the matter to end it.

The recollection is revived in a letter written by Arthur Wilfred Lane of Los Angeles, Cal. to the London Spectator.

In 1897, Mayor Griffin of Hurstville, N. S. W., started, in the name of his daughter, a chain letter for the benefit of the St. George Cottage Hospital. Up to 1902 there were stored in the basement of the building in which the mayor has his office, fifty-two mail bags of unopened chain letters. In addition thirteen sackfuls had accumulated in the post-office. The sixty-five sacks were sold to a Mr. Reid of Denver. The entire lot weighed two thousand pounds and was sold to collectors in the United States in lots of a thousand.

This Postoffice Department was appealed to by Miss Griffin to aid in breaking the chain. The amount of postage paid on the letters was estimated to be \$100,000.

In his letter to the Spectator Mr. Lane says:

"I doubt if there is sufficient paper in the world to write all the letters necessary to complete the hundred-and-eightieth link as requested. No. 1 was asked to write three letters to three different people, asking each one of these to write three. No. 1 was to number his letter No. 1 and each of his correspondents was to number his or her letter No. 2, and so on, so that the last link always shows more than the sum total of all preceding it. A small computation will show that the total number of letters up to and including the twentieth link will be 5,229,520,800 letters, and counting ten stamps to each (a very small estimate), would give us 52,295,208,000 stamps. There would, therefore not be enough stamps in the world to even complete thirty links, and a hundred and eighty was the number set to complete the chain."

The letters are still coming in to Sydney and are sold to a collector-dealer at a uniform rate of 10 shillings per thousand.

A Philatelic Marvel.

"It has been announced that one of the designs for the new Italian stamps is to be wireless telegraphy. One cannot help expressing a doubt as to the possibility of depicting the invisible.

We're used to birds and beasts
And views, and heads of kings,
And crocodiles, and statues,
And heaps of other things.

But Italy is showing,
What will make Marconi laugh
A truly speaking likeness
Of a wireless telegraph!—

Tancred, in P. J. of I.

Metropolitan Philatelic Association.

The second convention of the Metropolitan Philatelic Association was held at the Cataract House, Niagara Falls, Tuesday, August 15, 1905.

The officers elected were:

President, Rev. H. Wendt, Iowa; Vice President, W. V. Nugent, Wisconsin; Secretary and Treas., F. A. Mueller, Nebraska; Trustees, H. D. Munger, New York; L. T. Brodstone, Nebraska; J. C. Solomon, Rhode Island; L. A. Crandall, Ithaca, N. Y.; International Secretary, J. A. S. Park, Buffalo; Attorney, J. E. Moisant, Illinois; Counterfeit detector, R. J. Beck, Indiana; Exchange superintendent, G. C. Asby, Wisconsin; Librarian, Miss Verna Hanway, Pennsylvania; Sales superintendent, L. V. Cass, Pennsylvania; Fraud investigator, W. E. Shandy, New York.

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THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 8, 1879.

VOL. II. BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, SEPTEMBER 9, 1905. No. 26.

Our 226th AUCTION SALE

consists entirely of the stamps of the United States and its Colonies. The sale takes place Saturday afternoon September 23rd, at 1:30 P. M. at the New York Auction Mart. Rooms 811 and 812 Morton Building 116 Nassau Street New York City. Catalogues may be had on application to **BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,** 712 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA. ESTABLISHED 1869.

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A PAGE OF PRECEPT.

For Young Collectors.
(Conducted by the Editor.)
Great Interest in Proposed Exchange Clubs.
Each week renders it more clearly evident that there are a great number of young and medium grade collectors in this country who would be very glad to enroll themselves in exchange clubs such as we have been lately advocating in these columns. The number of letters received from our readers on this subject grows greater week by week, being evidently augmented by the return from vacations of readers who had not seen the Weekly for some weeks past, and there is entire unanimity of belief among our correspondents that a series of such clubs scattered through the country would be a grand good thing in every way. The greatest difficulty in the way of successfully conducting such clubs, some of our correspondents seem to fear, would be that some collectors would undoubtedly send in much more desirable stamps for circulation than would others. If a member, for example, should send a sheet of stamps all of which were very common or heavily cancelled or for some other reason not at all likely to be wanted by the other members, it would manifestly be impossible to allow that member to select desirable stamps from the circuit while his own sheet contained nothing that any one

would take. This, however, is by no means an insuperable difficulty. There must, of course, be a restriction as to the amount of stamps each member is privileged to remove from the circuit; and, equally as a matter of course, members must not be permitted to gain access to the circuits by sending in stamps that form no possible equivalent for the amount of stamps a member is allowed to choose from the circuit. This would be a matter which the club Secretaries could very readily regulate. If a member sent in a sheet of worthless stamps, the Secretary should courteously inform him that the stamps are not up to the standard required and request the sending of another sheet; and until that sheet is received the circuit should not be sent to the member. The whole exchange club idea is a matter of friendly accommodation for mutual benefit. The member who wishes and expects to secure desirable stamps for his or her collection from the exchange sheets ought by all means to be willing to send in to the exchange the best duplicates he or she possesses. One must not expect to get something for nothing—to get good stamps for a lot of trash—and it will be a part of each Secretary's business to see that no one imposes on his fellow members by attempting to do this. As to the regulation regarding the number of stamps each member can take from the circuit, we believe the best and fairest plan would be to limit it to fifty per cent. of the value of the

sheet sent in by that member. To illustrate: say that a member sends in a sheet of fifty stamps cataloguing all told at \$2.00. Under this rule, when the circuit (consisting of twenty to thirty sheets of fifty stamps each) reached him it would be his privilege to take from it any stamps he pleased whose total catalogue value did not exceed \$1.00—or one-half value of his own contribution to the circuit. Suppose, then, when the circuit has gone the rounds of all the members and comes back to the Secretary that official finds that of the \$2.00 worth of stamps on that member's sheet, \$1.50 worth have been taken by the members. The Secretary thereupon returns to the member the 50c worth unsold, and informs him that on the next circuit he is entitled to take 50c worth of stamps to balance that account, in addition to one-half the value of the new sheets he sends in. Conversely, if only 80c worth of his stamps had been taken, he would be 20c in debt to the club; and would be expected next time to choose from the sheets 20c worth less than the one-half the value of the sheet he has contributed to which he would be otherwise entitled. This system, we believe, would answer every requirement and be perfectly just and equitable to all concerned. Each member, of course, would be required to write his initials in each vacant space from which he had removed a stamp. It might be argued that there is nothing to (Continued on page 4.)

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

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A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

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From The Editor's Point Of View.

Divided Sympathies.

It has been much mentioned in the philatelic press of late that the Mikado of Japan is reputed to be a stamp collector. Wherefore we have felt ourselves becoming strong Japanese sympathizers—ardent rooters, in the pending proceedings at Portsmouth, for the plenipotentiaries from the flowery kingdom. But in the last few days we have somewhat cooled in our allegiance, having belatedly remembered that the Russian royal line has likewise dabbled in Philately, if we may trust the authority of some of the European stamp journals of a decade since. The present Czar, so far as is known, is not a collector; but it is a pretty well substantiated fact that his father and predecessor, the Czar Alexander, did at one time condescend to amuse himself a bit with postage stamps. The rumor was current in European philatelic circles for some years that Alexander was interested in stamps; and all the old-time collectors will recollect the story of the enterprising American boy who, on the strength of that rumor, sent the Czar a little packet of U. S. stamps for his collection, and received in course of time, with the Czar's compliments, a complete unused set of all Russian stamps then existing. The story was unquestionably a true one; and it was no surprise, therefore, that after Alex-

ander's death a printed album and a relatively modest collection were found among his personal effects, mute testimony to the fact that the Czar of all the Russias had been, even if in but a small and unobtrusive way, a member of the philatelic fraternity.

Wherefore we find our sympathies divided in this matter, and know not whether to root for Russia or Japan.

Philately

For Lonesome Folk.

Sceptics may doubt the correctness of reports ascribing to the Mikado and the late Czar Alexander some degree of personal experience in stamp collecting. But for our part nothing seems more probable and natural than that rulers of such lands as Russia and Japan, where the monarch is unable to engage in any recreations save such as are adapted to the innermost seclusion of the palace, should find pleasure in now and then spending a little time over a stamp album. The rulers of absolute monarchies lead relatively lonesome lives. Their position isolates them from active participation in the common enjoyments of mankind. The Czar or the Mikado may occasionally attend theatrical performances or field sports; but only in a perfunctory, stately way incompatible with much real enjoyment of the spectacle. Whatever pleasures they may extract from life must be found in the seclusion of their own private apartments, where they can cease for the nonce to be monarchs and become as common men. And it is a pleasant picture to think of stamp collecting having some part, even if small, in the inner, unknown life of men who are shut out from most of the pleasures that you and I, dear reader, are free to enjoy.

The nature of stamp collecting is almost cloistral. It is not of the world worldly. Quiet, peace, seclusion—these are its very breath of life. It would be most fitting relaxation for men immured in monasteries; and who knows but that more than one worthy monk may at this very moment be busy with hinge and album. It would be no inconsistency; for the late Pope Leo XIII was a stamp collector and left behind him a collection of some importance; and assuredly there is no pursuit which can more innocently recreate the mind. We are inclined to the opinion that stamp collecting finds its most devoted followers, so far as adults are concerned, among men and women of somewhat lonesome and otherwise colorless lives. And in that fact lies, we think, one of the great justifications of Philately as a factor, however small, in promoting the happiness of the human race. It is one of these few enjoyments that

are available anywhere. The trader in darkest Africa who has not seen a white face for weeks, the government official stationed in some remote outpost of India or the missionary in Tierra del Fuego can take out his album o' nights and get as much pleasure out of it as if he were in the heart of London and New York. No one knows, nor can even accurately compute, the number of such lonely souls who find sweet solace in Philately. Nor is their number confined to those who dwell in far countries and among strange peoples. In every city in this land there live men and women whom circumstance or natural inclination has denied the companionship of many congenial friends; who have few intimates and are cast largely on their own resources for their own enjoyments. And among these, we have reason to think, are a far greater number of stamp-lovers than among the "mixers" and club men or the women who move in what we are pleased to call "good society."

Philately

and the Simple Life.

We do not mean to give the idea that the great body of philatelists are out-and-out anchorites, of doleful mind and solemn countenance. On the contrary, we think that philatelists are, on the whole, much more happy and contented than the general run of mankind; pleasanter to meet and more agreeable in every way. So far from making its follower morose and sour, Philately warms the cockles of the heart and nurtures a sunny temperament. But still it is to be counted as an ally of the simple, rather than of the strenuous life. These restless, driving, always-on-the-move fellows do not make good philatelists. We cannot conceive of Emperor William or President Roosevelt, to cite two conspicuous examples, caring one pleasure for so untempestuous a thing as Philately. The human steam engine type, so prevalent in modern commerce, politics and finance, cannot slow down long enough at a time to get any enjoyment out of philately. It takes a man of placid, philosophical temperament to be a successful philatelist in these strenuous days. In fact, every philatelist is, we think, at heart a devotee of the simple life of he would not be with us. We may not be able to escape being now and then drawn into the currents of strenuousness; but Philately gently draws us back again into the quieter reaches of life's river. And who knows how many of us are saved through its salutary agency from wearing out mind and body long before our time.

Subscribe FOR THE STAMP-
LOVERS WEEKLY

THE READING TABLE.

What We Find in the Journals of the Hour.

The American Journal
of Philately.
New York.

The July 20th issue of America's premier philatelic monthly opens with another batch of Mr. Toppan's "Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties," of whose excellence and value we have often spoken in reviewing previous numbers. Jules Bouvez's monograph on the stamps of Malta is concluded in this issue, the later issues of that island being ably and interestingly treated in this final installment. Mr. Berthold's series of articles on the Nesbitt Die Varieties is another excellent serial feature which is still running in our contemporary's pages; and we must again commend it to the attention of all envelope fanciers.

Most interesting of all the number's contents, however, is another of Mr. Howe's papers on Stamp Designs—the present one having the timely interest of dealing with some of the stamps of Japan. We have hitherto resisted the temptation to make extracts from Mr. Howe's series of instructive and entertaining papers, as it is not our policy to copy matter from other American journals, however much we may do so from the European papers, which few of our readers, as we have reason to know, have the opportunity of perusing at first hand. But we are going to break over our rule this week, and give our readers a taste of Mr. Howe's quality by a liberal excerpt from the pages before us, as follows:

"In 1888 two new values were added to the then current set (of Japan)—a 25 sen and a 1 yen stamp—each in a new type. The 25 sen has the usual chrysanthemum crest and crossed branches in the center, but the upper spandrels contain some leaves, etc., that have a special significance of which the writer once made note; unfortunately that note has disappeared and it has been impossible to regain the information, which is greatly regretted. The 1 yen stamp we have already spoken of under its leading feature, but there will be found in the upper corners two objects that require explanation. These are the old time couriers' bells, and lest they should not be recognized, perhaps, they have been labeled in tiny characters, one on each, "eki ni," or "courier bell." They were somewhat similar to our so-called "leigh bells" and were usually slung over the shoulder by the cord attached. The old courier system was adopted from the Chinese and was only for the conveyance of official letters and dispatches. The couriers were hardy and fleet of foot, they wore but little clothing, often only a loin cloth, and carried their mail in bundles fastened to the ends of a bamboo pole resting on the shoulder. To guard against the chances of sickness or accident delaying him, the courier was often attended by a companion

and the two performed their 'stage' of the route at their utmost speed. The special service of the bell was to announce their approach to a post-station where the runner in waiting, thus warned, should be ready to snatch the pole and proceed without delay. Other pictures of the couriers' bell will be found in the upper corners of all the sen values of the 1899-1900 issues of stamps, duly labeled as before, though the design of the 25 and 50 sen stamps has both characters on each bell. The 25 sen stamp of 1888 has a smaller representation of the bell at each side of the central circle, separating the Japanese and English inscriptions. On the second design of the 1899 issue will also be noticed the sprig of cherry, with blossoms and fruit, at each side of the circular band containing the inscription, while each octagon in the corners of the third design is flanked by the ashi reeds.

On March 9, 1894, Japan issued her first commemorative stamps. There were but two low values, 2 sen and 5 sen, but they served to announce to the world the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of the Emperor and Empress. The present Emperor was born at Kioto, then the capital, on November 3, 1852, and succeeded his father, the Emperor Komei, at the latter's death on February 13, 1867. The next year saw the abolition of the Shogunate and the Restoration, as it is called, which practically dates from October 12, 1868, when, with due ceremony corresponding to the coronation of Western monarchs, the Mikado assumed the full powers of government. The Mikado has no crown, however, the symbol of his station being a large gold decoration, perhaps six inches in diameter, representing the sun with the conventional thirty-two rays and set in the centre with a very large diamond. This is worn on the breast.

It may be remarked here that the name Mikado, usually applied to the Emperor by Europeans, was formerly his popular and official title, but it has now become practically obsolete in Japan. The word means "Exalted (mi) Gate (kado)" and is practically a synonym of the term "Sublime Porte" as applied to the Sultan of Turkey. The usual appellation of the Japanese is "Temio," the "Heavenly Emperor," or "Tenshi," the "Son of Heaven," both terms having been borrowed from China. The Emperors have no family name, but do possess a personal name which is held to be sacred and is never repeated by and seldom known to their subjects. The name of the present incumbent is Mutsuhito.

On March 9, 1869, the Emperor married the Princess Haru-ko, daughter of Prince Ichijo, and she was on that day proclaimed Empress of Japan. The design of the stamp which commemorates the anniversary is simple and yet appropriate. The center is, of course, the Imperial Chrysanthemum, while as supporters at its sides are two cranes, in a very much conventionalized form, which

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Bethlehem, Pa.

embody the wish for 'many happy returns.' It is popularly supposed by the Japanese that these birds live for a thousand years and they are, therefore, much employed as a symbol of longevity besides having a prominent place in Japanese art, where their many graceful forms and postures are familiar to us all. On the stamps it will be noted that the arabesques which start from beneath the birds finally end in cherry blossoms in the two upper corners, while above the birds' bills will be found the fruit as well as at either side of the value in Japanese.

Once again, on May 10, 1900, was there an occasion for issuing a commemorative stamp, this time for the marriage of the Prince Imperial. Prince Toshihito was born on August 31, 1879, and proclaimed Crown Prince on November 3, 1889. On May 10, 1900, he married the Princess Sadako, daughter of Prince Kujo. The design on the stamp is emblematic of the occasion, for within the central oval is pictured a large box, called an 'orishiki,' in which food is carried on the occasion of the marriage of distinguished personages. It is made of thin wood by folding at the corners (like our pasteboard boxes) and contains rice cakes called "mikka yo mochi," or "three days' and nights' bread," because they are left in the bridal chamber for that length of time after the wedding for the newly married couple to regale themselves with if they so desire. There are said to be as many cakes as there are years in the bride's age. The box is ornamented with cranes and pine sprigs, both of which are emblems of longevity, for, as already remarked, the crane is supposed to live a thousand years while the pine tree is believed never to die. The smaller box nearer the front is called a yangi-bako or wicker box, and is covered with fine red paper. It serves to hold the communications between the interested parties relating to the arrangements for the marriage. For the remainder of the design we find the Imperial Crest at the top with crossed chrysanthemum branches beneath, while in the four corners are sprays of wistaria, or fuji, which is the crest of the Princess family. At the bottom of the oval are two swallows, called tsubame, whose significance must have been borrowed from Western nations where they are an emblem of domesticity, for in Japan, unless we are greatly mistaken, these birds are rather a portent of fire on the premises."

We have not quoted the entire paper, but only the more interesting portions of it; and we think the reader will allow that Mr. Howes is certainly to be congratulated on the number of interesting points he is able to discover on stamps that at first sight one would feel safe in dismissing in a few lines.

Mr. Nankivell's "English Letter" reappears in this month's number, in somewhat abbreviated form. Mr. Wetherell's work on Dutch stamps is continued in a short instalment; and there are the usual valuable Notes and Chronicle.

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A PAGE OF PRECEPT.

(Continued from page 1.)

hinder a dishonest member from removing more than his rightful share of stamps or even from stealing the entire circuit. But so long as the membership is restricted to collectors secured through this paper's columns, we have no fear of any such unfortunate result—because of the fact that the young collector who subscribes to a stamp paper is almost sure to be of pretty good moral caliber. Approval sheet frauds do not pay for anything—least of all do they so far forget themselves as to spend money buying stamp journals. Their field of operations is almost exclusively confined to fraudulently securing stamps from dealers whose addresses they procure through the advertising columns of juvenile papers; and there need be little fear of any of them getting into clubs of the character proposed.

We may add that should these exchange clubs be formed, as we hope and believe they will, we shall consider ourselves morally responsible for their safe conduct, having been instrumental in bringing them into being; and if any case of dishonesty does occur in any exchange circuit, we will take the matter up and make it legally very warm for the offending member.

We should be very glad to have suggestions from any of our readers as to any rules or regulations that in their judgment would add to the satisfactoriness of this exchange system.

To Our New England Readers.

As we mentioned in a recent number, all our New England readers who so desire have a chance to join the new exchange club which has been organized in that section as a direct result of the agitation in these columns. Mr. C. W. Brown, the prime mover in the organization of this club

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(which has been christened the New England S. L. W. Exchange Club) and who is to act as its Secretary and Exchange Manager, writes us that the number of members thus far secured is sufficient to warrant him in promising that the first circuit will be sent out within a few days. And he authorizes us to extend a most cordial invitation to all our New England readers to join this new body. Mr. Brown proposes, very wisely, to have as few rules and restrictions as possible—not even requiring the use of specially printed club sheets. Any New England collector can mount his duplicates on any blank sheets he may happen to have on hand, mark the catalogue price under each stamp plainly in ink, and send the sheets in to C. W. Brown, 40 Fayette Street, Watertown, Mass., who will place the sheets in the next circuit sent out and also, of course, put the new member on the circuit mailing list, so that he will see the circuit in due course of time and choose such stamps from it as he desires. There are no initiation fees, and no dues. All any collector wishing to join need do is to send in a sheet or two of duplicates, as above outlined, and he will be at once a participating member of the club. And we sincerely hope that a great number of our New England readers will decide to take part in this new undertaking, which cannot but be a benefit and a pleasure to every participant. So send in your sheets to Mr. Brown, at the address given above, and he will do the rest.

Next week we shall take up the preliminary arrangements for the formation of similar clubs in other sections of the country. So let none of our readers despair because they do not happen to live in New England.

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THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, SEPTEMBER 16, 1905.

No. 1.

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A PAGE OF PRECEPT.

For Young Collectors.

(Conducted by the Editor.)

Judging from present indications, it seems altogether probable that unless some different arrangement is made the exchange club agitation and matter relative thereto would monopolize this page for a good long time to come. Therefore, after this week, the exchange club discussion will be put under some other heading and this page will return to its rightful character—that of a page of instruction and information for the novice. It is doubtless high time, in the opinion of many of our readers, that this page should revert to its original aims. The truth is, that when we first propounded the exchange club idea we had no idea that it would "catch on" in the way it has; and the matter having been originally broached in this department we have thought it best to continue to treat it under the same heading up to now, when it becomes evident that we must perforce transfer it to a department of its own. We make these explanations lest any of our readers may have begun to fear that the nature of this page had suffered permanent change.

To the Unanswered.

We must say first of all this week in connection with the exchange club

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matter that we have found it totally impossible to personally answer all the letters offering suggestions and promising support that have come to us in the last fortnight. The suggestions as to rules and regulations, etc., we have digested carefully and will consider in print as soon as possible. The letters indicating a wish to join the exchange clubs when started we shall turn over to the parties proposing to assume the initiative of the matter in their respective sections. As we stated last week, the only club thus far actually organized is the New England Stamp-Lovers Weekly Exchange Club, whose Secretary and Exchange Superintendent is Mr. C. W. Brown, 40 Fayette St., Watertown, Mass. All our New England readers are cordially invited to join this club, which has no dues, no initiation fees, and no red tape, and which will be found, we are sure, a most valuable medium for the exchange of duplicates. Young collectors will be just as welcome as experienced ones. Write Mr. Brown, at the address above given, and he will gladly give you all particulars.

To Readers

in the Northwest.

If a sufficient number of our readers residing in Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Washington and Oregon are interested in forming an exchange club of their own, the opportunity is

now open to them to do so. Mr. H. Clay Fox, Jr., P. O. Box 53, Rickreall, Polk Co., Oregon, has consented to act as Secretary and Exchange Superintendent for an exchange to cover those states; and we hope enough of our readers in the far Northwest may at once rally to his support to assure an early organization. In the states mentioned there must be many isolated collectors who will gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to secure pleasant and mutually profitable exchange relations with brother collectors. Send in your names to Mr. Fox and he will effect an organization as soon as possible.

To Collectors

in the Middle West.

Readers in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and West Virginia who feel interested in the exchange club idea are invited to write Mr. Chas. S. Rybolt, Mulberry, Ohio. Mr. Rybolt is known by reputation, we believe, to a good many of our readers in the states named. He is an invalid, unable to do manual labor, and for many years past has carried on business as a dealer in stamps, as an occupation for idle moments—more for pastime than with any idea of profit. This business, he writes us, takes up only a portion of his time, and as the balance often hangs heavy on his hands he would be

(Continued on page 8.)

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

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From The Editor's Point Of View.

Ye Editor Makes Peace With His Readers.

Editors are not as other men. They have ever been irresponsible mortals and their vagaries and delinquencies have driven countless publishers, contributors, composing-room foremen and the like, to the darkest depths of despair. The sins and shortcomings of the editorial tribe, in fact, are legion, as everyone at all acquainted with literary history or the inside workings of periodical publishing knows full well—and yet we have the hardihood to maintain that editors have a conscience and can be, on fit occasion, the most penitent fellows in the world. For illustration, let no one think that we ourselves do not suffer the keenest pangs of remorse as we reflect on the attenuated condition of this paper for some weeks past. The scanty four-page diet served up weekly to our readers during mid-summer is a matter that oppresses us sorely now that we contemplate it in retrospect. And we feel that we must do penance in sackcloth and ashes for a considerable season ere our readers will consent to forgive us for our recent sins of omission.

It has all been the fault of the glorious summer and the allurements of out-of-doors. Dame Nature is the truly responsible party in this matter.

The summer in this latitude has been one of the finest imaginable and for weeks past it has been out of the question for the editorial spirit to content itself within the imprisonment of four walls. The sunshine, the woods and the fields have beckoned; the trout stream has sung its siren song, the golf links has seemed a spot akin to paradise, and the base-ball park one of the supreme seats of earthly bliss. And so ye editor has gone gloriously and irresponsibly forth, caring not a jot for the state of the copy hook, and has enjoyed himself to the top of his bent, serenely unconscious of that irksome thing called work. Now and again he has put pen to paper for a brief season; but, alas, with only too strong a consciousness that his heart was not in the work and that the quicker he could dispatch it the better he would be pleased. And so the paper has limped along, in a forlorn, semi-editorless state, the livelong summer through. For all of which we are now contrite and penitent and most full of good resolutions for the future. The thing is over and tis no use crying over spilt milk; we do not know but that we should behave in the very same manner again under the same provocation; but nevertheless we tender our readers our apologies and assure them that from this forth we are once more entirely at their service. We are getting up steam again at a rapid rate. And we promise you that we shall shortly come down hard upon our various recreant contributors—all of whom, oddly enough, seem to have been afflicted during the summer season with the very same malady as ourselves. Now that we have publicly expiated our own sins in this matter, we purpose assuming a highly lofty and moral tone with our correspondents in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, et al, whose weekly news-letters have not of late come to hand one week in five. Oh, we are going to give them a great stirring up, we assure you; and unless we are much mistaken in human nature, it will not be long before they are back in the fold again, as anxious to make amends for their Mid-Summer idling as are we ourselves. There is some excuse for their silence, too, at that. There is not much philatelic news in Mid-Summer, even in our greatest stamp centres; and a correspondent who at this season would concoct a philatelic news-letter of any length must needs put in a bushel of padding to a grain of fact. In which latter fine art only such of us as make writing a profession are really adept—as witness the length to which we have drawn out an apology the entire meat of which might have been contained in a dozen lines.

The Annual

A. P. A. Conclave.

We have not as yet, owing to causes hinted at in the foregoing paragraph, spoken editorially of the twentieth annual convention of the American Philatelic Association; although that important conclave occurred very nearly a month since. But we now take pleasure in extending our congratulations (which are none the less heart-felt from being a bit belated) on having crowned another successful year with what appears, all things considered, to have been a very successful convention. The attendance at Minneapolis has been often exceeded at previous conventions; but we are told that few previous gatherings have been so thoroughly enjoyable to the delegates or more marked by enthusiasm for the cause which the Association represents. It is not so much the quantity as the quality of the attendance that counts in gatherings of this kind; and the philatelists of Minneapolis have no reason to feel ashamed of the first really important philatelic convention ever held in their city.

Still, we are glad that the convention is coming East next year—to be held once more in Boston, the seat of some of its most successful conventions in the past. It is far easier to get the Westerners to come East than to persuade the Easterners to go West. "The Chicago crowd" (which is by far the most important part of the Western contingent), could not be kept at home if the A. P. A. convention were to be held in Labrador; whereas a New Yorker or a Bostonian can only with the greatest difficulty be lured even as little distance as to Niagara Falls. So it seems, on the whole, wiser for Mahomet to go to the mountain. We look for next year's Boston convention to be one of the very biggest on record.

The Condition of the Association.

The condition of the Association, so far as finances are concerned, has never been better. A balance on hand, over and above all liabilities, of \$2909.00 is assuredly most gratifying. It is to be regretted, however, that the numerical strength of the Association seems to show from year to year no very wonderful increase. American philatelists do not seem to take their national association very seriously. They feel friendly toward it and wish it all manner of good luck, but in the matter of joining it and contributing their might toward its maintenance there is a very general lukewarmness. The fact is decidedly regrettable. The Association was never more worthy of general support than at present. Col-

actively considered, its official staff is as efficient as any it has ever had; and there is every reason to assume that the administration of all its departments will, during the year to come, be highly satisfactory to every member. The work which the Association is doing is, however, small and petty compared with the work it might be doing for the advancement of Philately in America if it had a membership of, say, ten times the present proportions; and, consequently, financial resources ten times as great. We have more than once given attention to this matter—to the crying need of the general organization of American philatelists for the purpose of encouraging and educating the new recruits that, as things now stand, never get beyond the primary stage of collecting. The American Philatelic Association, with the proper membership and resources, might become a great agency for good in this direction. No need to here enlarge on the many undertakings of great pith and moment which it might essay, and successfully execute, if it possessed the requisite numerical and financial strength. We have given our ideas on this matter before, and shall doubtless take frequent occasion to air them in the future. Suffice it for the moment to express the hope that the coming year may prove a turning point in the Association's fortunes, and the beginning of a new era of increased prosperity and larger usefulness.

The New Pilots.

The Association's choice of officers for the ensuing year is admirable. Mr. Stone, Mr. Eaton, Mr. Doebelin and Mr. Smith are time-tried veterans in the Association's service. Mr. Rich and Mr. Loy are philatelists of the highest standing. And Messrs. Holland, Fowler and Mudge in no way suffer by comparison with the remainder of the Board. The bright particular star of the new constellation is, however, Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer, who is to assume the important office of Sales Superintendent during the coming year. Mr. Wolsieffer is the best man in the Association—if not, indeed, in all American Philately. If the Official Board had canvassed the situation until Doomsday they could not have found a more capable or popular man to fill this vitally important office. His appointment makes a great boom in the Sales Department this year a foregone conclusion. Of all the things done by the Association in convention assembled, the appointment of Mr. Wolsieffer is the best omen of "a big year" to come.

A PAGE OF PRECEPT.

(Continued from page 1.)

willing and glad to take charge of an exchange in the states named. Our readers in these states may feel sure that Mr. Rybolt will give ample time and attention to such an exchange if formed. Handling the circuits and correspondence of a medium-sized exchange club is just the sort of work that is bound to be congenial to any ardent collector who has the misfortune to be a "shut-in." Mr. Rybolt will be glad to hear from all of you who feel any interest whatever in the proposed Middle West Exchange Club.

For Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey.

The number of prospective exchange club members in the three states above mentioned ought to be decidedly large. In fact, we have received more communications on the subject from collectors residing in these three states than from all the rest of the country. It ought to be possible, and probably ultimately will be, to form a half-dozen sizable circuits in these three important states. But for the present we will not be so ambitious; but will confine ourselves to endeavoring to form one club only for the three states. And of this club the Editor of this journal is willing for the present to assume the management. He has not, truth to tell, a great amount of spare time; but he has himself become so interested over this matter that he feels he ought to do his part. He feels also that very possibly his readers in the three states mentioned may enter the organization in greater numbers and with greater enthusiasm if he assumes its management. Therefore all of you in these states who wish to join an exchange club may send in your names to L. G. Quackenbush, care of The Stamp-Lovers Weekly, Bethlehem, Pa., and steps will be taken as soon as possible for the starting of the club. If more members are enrolled than can be conveniently handled in one club, we will subdivide the circuits, placing the management in competent hands. But at first it is probable that the Editor will be able to handle the whole matter personally.

Mr. Robert E. Ramsay of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has tendered his services in this connection, and if we form a second exchange club in New York state its management will probably be placed in his hands.

We should like to hear from duly qualified collectors in various parts of the West and South who are willing to take up the work of Exchange Club Secretaries. The position will pay no salary; but it should pay pleasant dividends in the consciousness of help afforded to brother collectors and to the interests of Philately at large.

ANNOUNCEMENT

After September 1st, I shall deal exclusively in

United States Postage Stamps.

I shall be in position to fill want lists lower than any other firm. A price list will be issued shortly and sent on application. In the meantime I am selling out my stock in packets guaranteed to catalog.

\$5.00 for \$1.00.

Better get one.

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All in good condition and with o. g.

Cat. No.		UNUSED.		Cat. Price.	My Price
45	Turks Islands 1882, 4d gray	\$1 00	\$0 85
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13	Orange River Col 1881, 1d on 6sh	5 00	2 50		
81	Iceland 1901, 25 aur	60	25
5	Nicaragua 1869-71, 5c black	75	35
55a	Niger Coast 1898, 10sh purple	7 50	4 00		
96 to 101	N. Borneo 1899, 4 on 25c to \$10	1 80	1 00		
88	Porto Rico 1890, 40c orange	7 50	3 75		
105	1891-93, 40c dark blue	..	..	75	35
106	1891-93, 80c orange	..	..	1 50	90
119	1894, 40c claret	..	..	50	30
132	1896, 40c salmon	..	..	1 00	60
151	1898, 60c black	..	..	40	20
10	Prince Edw. Is. 1870, 4½d brn	1 50	85		

Postage extra on orders under \$1.00.

Please remit by bills or P. O. money order.

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Match and Medicine.

We have a nice little collection of 193 var. of match and medicine stamps, neatly mounted on looseleaf cardboard sheets, that we can sell for \$8.00. The catalogue value is \$23.67. The person securing this collection will congratulate himself on getting a bargain.

Economy Stamp Co

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100 China and Java, etc., fine stamp dictionary and big illustrated list of 8,000 bargains, 2c. Agts., 50¢. 1906 catalogue of stamps of all nations, 10 cents.

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SEPTEMBER BARGAINS.

New South Wales 1885, 10sh	\$1 25
1888, 20sh	1 75
1891, 7½ on 6d	13
12½ on 1sh	25
1897, 9d on 10d	18
5sh violet	50

BOROUGH STAMP CO.,

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COIN SALE.

B. Max Mehl, the Texas coin dealer will hold a fixed-price sale of coins in Sept. which will consist of a magnificent collection of Coins etc. Whether beginner, amateur or advanced collector you will certainly find something of interest in this sale. Catalogues FREE, from

B. MAX MEHL, Numismatist.
Fort Worth, Tex.

Subscribe FOR THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY To-day

The Philatelic School Room.

For The Primary And Intermediate Classes.

Conducted by Oliver Crinkle, X. G. S. Professor of Philately in Knowhayre University.
(Continued from No. 22 page 2.)

The Stamps of the Papal States.

Among the issues of the year 1852 none deserve more attention than the series with which the Papal States commenced their brief career as a stamp-issuing sovereignty. These crude and peculiar Papal stamps have always seemed to me to possess a degree of historic interest greater than can be assigned to any other stamps of their time. The temporal power of the Pope has in our day become merely a historic recollection. But it is not so many years ago, after all, that the incumbent of the chair of Peter was a temporal as well as a spiritual sovereign; and the political history of the States of the Church constitutes one of the most fascinating portions of European history. To enter in any detail here into the history of the temporal power of Rome during the fifteen hundred years or so which that history covers would manifestly lead us too far afield; but a short general outline is necessary in order to enable us to accurately understand the relation of the Papal States to the rest of Italy at the time these first stamps were issued.

The beginnings of papal sovereignty over Rome and its environs dates back to the period when the Goths ruled Italy. In the then unsettled state of the country, when all Italy was overrun with the barbarians and there was little established government of any sort, the inhabitants of Rome naturally became accustomed to rely largely on the guidance of the pope in civil as well as religious matters. The pope in time naturally came to be looked on as the civic head of the city and in 720 A.D., Pope Gregory III declared Rome independent of the Greek Empire and formed it into a separate state, to be governed absolutely then and thereafter by the heads of the church. Six years later Pepin le Bref compelled the king of the Lombards to hand over a considerable amount of territory contiguous to Rome and Pepin thereupon assumed the state of a temporal sovereign, setting a precedent followed by his successors for nearly thirteen centuries. The temporal power of the Pope was, however, for a long time more nominal than real. His jurisdiction over such cities as Ravenna, Rimini and others where spirited local pride prevailed was little more than a political pretense, and he received only a small

part of their revenues. In 1102 the Countess Matilda of Tuscany left to the Pope her fiefs of Parma, Mantua, Modena and Tuscany; but the German Emperor speedily took them away again. From thence on till the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, the Papal territory was by one means and another gradually added to until, at the time when Napoleon first invaded Italy, it had reached a point where its area was somewhat over fifteen thousand square miles and its population approximately three million people.

The Papal States in

the Nineteenth Century.

Napoleon in 1797 seized the Romagna, an exceedingly important part of the Papal territory which we shall have occasion to mention later on as a stamp-issuing state, and incorporated it in the short-lived Cisalpine Republic; and in the following year captured Rome itself and changed the Papal States into the "Roman Republic." In 1800, Pius VII once more obtained possession of his states, but they were almost immediately retaken by the French, and after being for a time governed as conquered provinces were finally incorporated with France, Rome being reckoned the second city of the Empire. In 1814, after the Empire of Napoleon had fallen to pieces, the Pope returned to his dominions, with whose government he was formally reinstated by the treaty of Vienna. The rigorous acts of the clerical government contrasted so unfavorably, however, with the liberal administration of France that from thence until the final dissolution of the Papal States, the Pope's subjects were continually restive and often in open rebellion, and the Papal authority was only maintained with the aid of France and Austria. Bologna twice rebelled and was only subjected with Austrian aid; and in the year 1848 the people of Rome rose and proclaimed a republic, the Pope fleeing to Gaeta. France and Austria sent armies which restored him his throne; and French and Austrian troops were kept in the Papal States in his behalf during their entire remaining independent existence.

Of the final disintegration of the Papal States it will be better to postpone consideration till we later on reach the issues of Romagna, the annexation of which to Sardinia was

practically the death-blow to the power of the Pope as a temporal sovereign. Suffice it for the present to say that in 1852, when the first Papal States stamps were issued, the pontifical power was in many ways in sad case, and would speedily have expired of its own feebleness had it not been bolstered up by Austria and France.

The Stamps of the Pope.

The series of stamps appearing in the Papal States in 1852 is singularly different from any other issue of its times. The designs, of which a different one was used for each denomination, are simple in the extreme and have more the look of documentary seals than of postage stamps. It is possible that the person or persons responsible for their production intentionally avoided all ostentation or elaboration of design as unbecoming in a state ruled by prelates who were supposed to disdain and avoid all that savored of worldly pomp and show.

These stamps have in fact a cold austerity of look that comports well with their parentage. There is no softness of outline, none of the graces of design yielded by fine engraving; their look is geometrically hard and rigid. And their very singularity in this respect adds immeasurably to the fascination they must exercise over every lover of the odd and bizarre in stamp designs. The central feature of the design is the same in each stamp of the issue—namely the papal tiara (the diadem with which the Pope is crowned and which he wears on great ceremonial occasions), accompanied by the famous Keys of Peter, reputed to have been used by St. Peter himself when he was Bishop of Rome, and which have highly important symbolical functions in some of the great papal ceremonials.

A Tip To The Benedicts.

[Cornelius Wrinkle, of Gibbons Stamp Weekly, is responsible for the following.]
"The predominant partner in the case of much-married collectors has to be reckoned with, but I have a never-failing way with Mrs Cornelius, which I would recommend to fellow collectors. When there is a storm brewing over the inevitable question of extravagance in buying old postage stamps, and the predominant partner feels that the bit of feminine extravagance to which she looked forward cannot be had because, as she asserts, of those old stamps, make a show of sacrificing some valuable duplicate to provide the coveted article. A judicious pursuit of this policy has quite won over Mrs Cornelius. Indeed, the other day she quite startled me by saying she thought she would start collecting English herself, I had been a bit too lavish."

THE READING TABLE.

What We Find in the Journals of the Hour.

The Stamp Collector,
Birmingham, England.

The July Stamp Collector opens with an editorial headed "How Much Per Cent?"; the question referring to the problem before the managers of the coming London Philatelic Exhibition as to the respective percentage to be allotted to the various essentials of an exhibit in judging its all-round excellence. These essentials the Stamp Collector defines as follows: (1) Completeness, (2) Rarity, (3) Condition, (4) Philatelic Knowledge, (5) Style of Mounting—and the question is how the relative percentages shall properly be adjusted. Our contemporary does not attempt to fully answer this question, but it does suggest that Philatelic Knowledge ought to count for more than Rarity—a contention with which we entirely agree, and which we trust may also represent the opinion of the gentlemen formulating the rules for the great London Exhibition. Rarity is readily purchasable; but Philatelic Knowledge is only to be won by ceaseless and enthusiastic mental application.

From a German journal, our contemporary copies an interesting list purporting to give "The Forty Rarest Stamp Errors" in the order of their rarity. We think not a few of our readers would find this list of some interest and therefore reproduce it herewith. It should be premised that errors of over-printing were very properly excluded from consideration by the compilers of the list; and that all errors enumerated have a value of at least \$25.00 each. The value of the errors at the top of the list of course in each case greatly exceeds this figure.

The list:

1. Spain, 1851, 2 Reales blue, instead of red.
2. Austria, 1867, 3 kr. red, instead of green.
3. Baden, 1st issue, 9 kr. green, instead of rose.
4. West Australia, 1854, 4d blue, inverted centre.
5. South Australia, 1870, 4d blue without surcharge 3 pence.
6. Saxony, 1851, ½ ngr. blue, instead of grey.
7. U. S. A., 1869, 30c, inverted centre.
8. Cape of Good Hope, 1861, 1d blue, so-called woodblock.
9. Spain, 1876, 25m blue and rose, inverted frame.
10. U. S. A., 1869, 24c, inverted centre.
11. U. S. A., 1869, 15c, inverted centre.
12. U. S. A., 1901, 4c, inverted centre.

13. Cape of Good Hope, 1861, 4d red, so-called woodblock.

14. Finland, 1891, 3r, 50k yellow and black, instead grey and black.

15. Great Britain, 1869, 10d red-brown, water mark emblems, instead Spray of Rose.

16. U. S. A., 1901, 2c, inverted centre.

17. India, 1854, 4a, inverted frame.

18. East Roumelia, 1881, 10p black and rose.

19. West Australia, 1869, 1s olive brown, instead green.

20. Finland, 1866, 5 kop. black on yellow, instead brown-lilac on grey.

21. New South Wales, 1856, 3d green, watermark 2.

22. Colombia, 1863, 50c, red.

23. Gibraltar, 1889, (10c) carmine, value omitted.

24. Mauritius, 1848, 2d blue, Penoe, instead Pence.

25. West Australia, 1865, 2d lilac, instead yellow.

26. Colombia, 1863, 2c green.

27. Sweden, 1872, Tretio Oere red, instead Tjngo Oere.

28. Philippine Islands, 1854, 1 r. f. blue Corros, instead Correos.

29. Switzerland, 1862, 10c blue, figures of value impressed twice.

30. Spain, 1855, 2r green-blue, instead brown-violet.

31. Peru, 1858, medio peso red, instead yellow.

32. Porto Rico, 1882, 20 c. p. olive-brown, instead lilac-grey.

33. Switzerland, 1867, 25 green, figures of value impressed twice.

34. Finland, 1866, 10 kop. brown-lilac on grey, instead black on yellow.

35. Bulgaria, 1884, 5 st. rose, instead green.

36. Guatemala, 1882, 5c red and green, inverted centre.

37. N. S. Wales, 1851, laurel wreath 3d, Waces, instead Wales.

38. Spain, 1865, 12c blue and rose, inverted centre.

39. France, 1872, 15c brown on rose, instead yellow.

40. Porto Rico, 1877, 5 c. p. carmine, instead brown.

Leaving this interesting feature we come next to another installment of Mr. Ernest Heginbottom's "Stamps of the British West Indies." The major portion of this instalment deals with the issues of St. Vincent from 1881 to the present, a particularly valuable feature being a table showing the number issued of the early rare provisionals of that colony, which is short enough so that we can reproduce it here, as follows:

"1880. 1d in red on half 6d blue-green—900 6d stamps surcharged—1800 half stamps. 1881. ½ d in red on half 6d yellow-green—720 stamps surcharged—1440 half stamps. 1881. 1d on 6d. 1620 6d stamps surcharged. 1881. 4d on 1s, 630 1s stamps sur-

charged. 1880. 5s Star—2000 sent out, and probably not 1000 available for postal purposes, the greater proportion being surcharged 'Revenue' and only made available for Fiscal purposes."

Accepting the accuracy of these figures it is evident that these varieties are not at all over-priced at their present catalogue valuations.

On another page we find a list of assassinated rulers whose portraits are to be found on postage stamps; and we think it will prove a surprise to most of our readers (as we confess it is to us) to find that the list comprises no less than twenty-six names. The Queries and Replies department is of its usual value; and the number comes to a close with the conclusion of the old Dockwra pamphlet concerning the workings of the Penny Post of London, from which we have once or twice borrowed extracts for our readers' entertainment.

The Philatelic Journal
of Great Britain,
London, England.

The July 25th issue of the P. J. of G. B. opens with its customary portrait and biographical sketch of some distinguished English philatelist—Mr. T. H. Hinton being the subject this month. Mr. Hinton is best known as the Secretary for many years past of the International Philatelic Union, England's only national society, and as the author of that useful manual for beginners "Hinton's Hints on Stamp Collecting."

"New Leaves to Cut" reviews Mr. Melville's new book on the stamps of Hayti; and then come a couple of features which we have taken the liberty of borrowing for our own columns (and which appeared in our issue of September 2nd) namely, a short article by Mr. B. W. H. Poole on "Inverted Centres" and an editorial leader on "Shade Varieties." Succeeding these we find another chapter of Mr. Poole's exceedingly valuable work on the stamps of Siam, which is at present unraveling the skein of the tangled provisional issues of 1893 and 94-95. Beyond this is the continuation of the "Descriptive Catalogue of European Postage Stamps" which has for so long been running in our contemporary's columns; and which has now reached the interesting issues of Modena. With the Philatelic Review of Reviews, always one of the pleasantest features of the paper, the number comes to a close.

The Monthly Journal,
London, England.

Major Evans opens the July 31st issue of the Monthly Journal with a lengthy editorial discussion of the

principles upon which the judging of the exhibits at the forthcoming London Exhibition ought to be carried out, and the value to be assigned to the different points of a collection. Major Evans has been one of the judges at more than one important philatelic exhibition and his views on the subject gain in interest from that fact. The Major considering the five points enumerated by the Philatelic Record in this connection, viz: (1) Completeness, (2) Rarity, (3) Condition, (4) Philatelic Knowledge, (5) Style of Mounting—is, for one thing, not inclined to attach much importance to mere Rarity, except in the special classes for Rarities. "In the case of two exhibits, neither of which is quite complete," he remarks, "the one that contains the greater number of rarities is not necessarily the most meritorious; there is every excuse for the absence of unattainables, there is not the same excuse for the absence of equally interesting varieties which do not command the same market prices. In fact, credit should be given for the result of careful research rather than for evidence of a well-lined purse."

This is eminently sound doctrine, and we certainly hope that the Judges of the Exhibition may hold the same opinion.

Style of Mounting and Philatelic Knowledge. Major Evans thinks, should constitute but one point, instead of being under separate heads; and he has much of interest to say in regard to the other classifications, which we cannot, unfortunately, take room to consider further.

The "New Issues and Varieties" Department is, of course, the next feature, and occupies the usual eight or ten pages; after which we come to the continuation of L. Hancion's monograph on the stamps of the Philippines, which grows more valuable and interesting with each succeeding instalment.

One of the most interesting things we have seen in philatelic print for a long time is commenced in this number—namely, the reminiscences of the veteran French philatelist, Pierre Mahe. M. Mahe is one of the very oldest of the French dealers, having commenced in a small way as early as 1862 and he has been intimately associated with Parisian Philately ever since. As dealer, as philatelic editor and writer, and as philatelic secretary and confidential agent for Herr von Ferrary, M. Mahe has had a wide and rich philatelic experience and we anticipate a rare treat in these reminiscences. The first installment is devoted to an account of how he first became, quite accidentally, interested in stamps in the year 1862 and how

he happened, through rather exceptional facilities for procuring foreign issues, to embark in stamp dealing as a business in the days when catalogues were not and all the regular stamp dealers in Europe might have been counted on the fingers of one hand. And the story starts out in such fascinating fashion that we could find it in our heart to wish that it might appear in much more liberal instalments than the two pages vouchsafed it in the present number. It is assuredly one of the best things the M. J. has printed in many years.

Mr. Herbert W. Hawkins supplies an article (doubtless of value to specialists in South Africans) on the errors and varieties of overprint of the second issue of British Somaliland. And with this the number is concluded.

Castro On A Postage Stamp.

We find that in our New Issues Department we have accidentally omitted mention of the new Venezuelan stamps, bearing the portrait of President Cipriano Castro. The issue—which is a special one, in use for ninety days only and intended to commemorate the anniversary of President Castro's accession to power, consists of three values—5c, rose; 10c, blue and 25c yellow. 200,000 of the 5 centimos were issued; 100,000 of the 10 centimos, and 300,000 of the 25 centimos.

The issue is of special interest to American collectors, all of whom must be acquainted with the picturesqueness of the erratic Castro's career. No other South American statesmen of the time has received so much newspaper publicity in this country as Cipriano Castro.

Alleged Stamp Of 1813.

[The following is from a London newspaper. Nothing appears to be known of the matter in philatelic circles.]

A postage stamp has just been discovered in Roumania which is believed to be unique in the world. It dates from June 1, 1813, and is Wallachian, for Roumania had then no existence. The stamp, which is blue, is round like a sealing wafer, with indented edges. It bears the arms of Wallachia, an eagle with outstretched wings and a cross on its beak. The bird rests on a sphere inscribed with the initials of the "domn" of the epoch. No value is marked on the stamp, the postal service of that date being made by postillion, and paid for by distance.

An Issue Condemned.

The "Victoria Falls" issue for British South Africa will be very generally condemned as unnecessary by philatelists at home and abroad. One of our readers describes the new stamps as "yet another series for philatelists to ignore and picture-stamp collectors to collect." Looking at the issue even from the cold commercial standpoint one can find little to say in its favour. Surely the Victoria Falls stand in no need of advertisement?

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.



H. N. Mudge, President.
C. E. Severn, Vice President.
Chas. F. Mann, Secretary, 394 Oak St.
E. C. Dodd, Treas., 332 South Ashland Ave., La Grange, Ill.
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Dr. F. B. Merrill, Manager Open Exchange.
A. F. Boehm, Librarian.
Dr. F. B. Merrill, Counterfeit Detector.

The 449 regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held in the Society's Club Room, 151 Washington St., Thursday evening, September 7, 1905.

President Mudge called the meeting to order with 20 members present.

Mr. Coombs of Chicago was present as a visitor.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

The following bills were ordered paid:

Rent month of September	\$25 00
Postal Cards for Secretary	6 00
E. P. Douglas, Printing	1 50
	<hr/>
	\$32 50

The Librarian reports having received a Canadian Postage Stamp Album from Mr. W. O. Staab.

The Treasurer reports as follows:

Cash on hand Aug. 1, 1905	\$110 22
Cash received during Aug.	12 00

Total	\$122 22
Disbursements	26 00

Cash on hand Sept. 1, 1905 95 32

A report was made by the House Committee. Reports were made by the Annual Outing and Entertainment Committees.

The entertainment of the evening consisted of the reading of a selection written by Mr. W. H. Adams.

President Mudge related his vacation and convention experiences.

The meeting then adjourned, next meeting Sept. 21, 1905.

Chas. F. Mann,
Sec'y.

The Librarian would like to hear from parties having the

American Journal of Philately
Vol. 1, 2 and 3.
Vol. 4, Nos. 1-6 and 8-12.
Vol. 7, Nos. 1-5.

American Philatelic Magazine
Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12
Vol. 2, Nos. 1-5, 8, 10 and 11.
Vol. 3, Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7, 10 and 12.

Vol. 4, Nos. 1 and 3-12.
Vol. 5, Nos. 5 and 7-11.
Vol. 6, Nos. 2-12.

We have other papers to exchange for any of the above.

A. F. Boehm, Librarian,
1201 Turner Avenue,
Chicago.

The Ugliest Postage Stamps.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly has been holding a competition to determine its reader's opinions as to the twelve ugliest postage stamps of the world. The twelve stamps receiving the largest number of votes in this competition for ugliness are as follows.

It will doubtless interest many of our younger readers to look them up and see if they agree with the verdict.

The list:

Bandi, 1894, ½a.
New South Wales, 1897, 2½d.
Jhalawar, 1887 90, ½a.
Soruth, 1864, 1a.
Bamra, 1890, ½a.
Bhor, 1879, 1a.
Wei-hai-wei, 1898-9, 2c.
Kishengarh, 1895-02, 2a.
Roman States, 1867, 4 baj.
Crete, 1898, 20 par.
French Congo, 1900, 2c.
Bhor, 1879, ½a.

Thirty-Three Kinds Of Green.

It will probably astonish many of our readers to learn that there are no less than thirty-three varieties of green mentioned in Gibbons (the leading English catalogue. Ed. S. L. W.) (our young friends and perhaps old ones, too, will find it interesting to locate them.

They are as follows:—

Green	Blue-green
Light green	Dull blue-green
Bright green	Deep blue-green
Pale green	Dark blue green
Hall green	Grey-green
Deep green	Slate-green
Fall deep green	Sap-green
Dark green	Apple-green
Yellow-green	Sage green
Light yellow-green	Olive-green
Bright yellow-green	Pale olive-green
Pale yellow-green	Sea-green
Dull yellow-green	Myrtle-green
Deep yellow-green	Bronze green
Emerald-green	Pea-green
Pale emerald-green	Grass-green
	Bluish green.

Australian Journal of Philately.

A Riddle.

A kind of messenger, I go
But very seldom come again;
I sometimes travel to and fro,
But never twice am used by men.
And still, all battered, bruised and
scarred,
Some boy or girl may rescue me,
And, though my face is black and marred,
May put me in his gallery.
There I remain a captured prize,
With many friends imprisoned too,
And though we're mostly of a size,
We may be red or green or blue.

News Of New Issues.

AZORES—The separate issues for Angra, Horta and Delgada,—the three administrative districts of the Azores—have, as has been previously stated would soon be the case, been definitely retired, and succeeded by a single set for use in all three districts. The design of the set is presumably of the prevailing Portuguese Colonial type—though we have no direct information on that point. The denominations are as follows:—2½r, 5r, 10r, 20r, 25r, 50r, 75r, 100r, 200r, 300r and 500r

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA—The British South Africa Co. has entered the commemorative issue field with a set of very handsome stamps, whose purpose (ostensibly, at least) is to celebrate the visit of the British Association to Rhodesia, and the opening of the Victoria Falls Bridge across the Zambesi River (a structure which ranks as one of the greatest engineering marvels of modern times) to be held concurrently with the British Association's visit.

The set (produced by Messrs. Waterlow & Son) bears the same design on each stamp—a fine view of these famous Falls, with the inscriptions "British South Africa Company" in two lines above, and "Victoria Falls" on a label below; "1905" in the upper corners and the figures of value in the lower. The stamps are of the large oblong shape usual to landscape stamps; and come in the following denominations.

1d, red	2½d, ultramarine
5d, claret	1s, blue-green
2s. 6d, black	5s, mauve

BRITISH COLONIES—Our English contemporaries note a considerable number of new "multiple watermark" varieties in the stamps of various British Colonies, which we bunch together here for convenience sake, rather than place under separate headings.

King's Head, with multiple Crown and C. A. watermark.

British Guiana, 48c, grey and brown.

British Somaliland, 1a, grey-black and carm.

Ceylon, 75c, blue and orange.

Gambia, 2½d, ultramarine.

Gambia, 3d, magenta and ultramarine.

Gambia, 1s, violet and green.

Malay States, 3c, brown.

Natal, 4d carmine and brown.

Transvaal, 2½d, ultramarine and black.

Transvaal, 1s, slate and brown.

Jamaica supplies a somewhat surprising variety, in the shape of a Queen's Head stamp on the new multiple Crown and C. A. paper. This is the 3d. value, in the same design which has been used for all Jamaican stamps of that denomination since 1863. Doubtless the authorities could not bring themselves to replace so time-honored a design with the modern King's Head type; and so, while adopting the new paper, refused to give up the old design. The resultant variety at any rate, is a decidedly interesting one.

Queen's Head with multiple Crown and C. A. watermark.

Jamaica, 3d, sage-green.

CUBA—Cuba has now a new issue of stamps, differing, however, but very slightly from the set previously in use. No change has been made in the designs; the new stamps being printed from the old dies in slightly different colors and with "secret marks" to identify the work of the American Bank Note Co., the new printers. These new stamps are printed on unwatermarked paper and are therefore readily distinguishable from the old issue.

CHILI—The plans of the Chilian postal authorities appear to be considerably mixed. It was announced some time since, and more than once re-affirmed in leading Chilian newspapers, that a new issue was in course of preparation, in which the familiar head of Columbus would be replaced by the portraits of various Chilian celebrities. The issue was recently reported to have actually appeared. But now the puzzling news comes to us from various European stamp organs of the receipt of a couple of new stamps (presumably part of the new series) bearing, not the portraits of any Chilian-born heroes, but an altered portrait of Columbus. This portrait represents the great explorer, not as the bearded mariner of heretofore, but as a young, clean-shaven, romantic-looking man, in the very flush of youth. Whether the remainder of the series is also to stick to Columbus or whether the local celebrities are to have their innings on the remaining values is a mystery as yet unsolved. The two values above alluded to are the 3 and 5 centavos. They bear, in addition to the portraits, the words "Chile Corroes" in an arched label above and "Centavos" below, with the numeral of value in the lower left hand corner, and a star in the upper left corner

3 centavos, brown.
5 centavos, blue.

DENMARK—Gibbons Stamp Weekly chronicles the issuance of a Danish 4 ore. stamp of new design. The design is not easily described. The numeral of value in a colorless oval, occupies the lower central part of the stamp. From the frame of the oval on each side project three heavy wavy lines, above which the entire upper remainder of the stamp is in solid color, with the exception of the word "Danmark", a representation of the Danish crown, and some trifling ornamental work, all three of which are in white on the dark surface—producing a bizarre effect which can scarcely be called artistic. Below the oval are the words "Ore" and "Post freimarke", in black on the colorless white, adding still more to the incongruity of the stamp.

Whether it is intended only for low values, or is to be the type of the new series in preference to the two recently issued portrait stamps (we use the words of Gibbons Stamp Weekly) remains to be seen.

4 ore., blue.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—We extract the following from the current number of the Monthly Journal:

"Philately continues to flourish here. Messrs Whitfield King and Co. tell us that a new series has been issued, in the type of 1901 but with the frame in black in each case and the centres as follows:-

½c., orange	10c., green
1c., blue	20c., olive
2c., lilac	50c., red-brown
5c., lake	10., grey

The funeral appearance, however, of these stamps has caused so much dissatisfaction that they are to be immediately superseded by another set with centres in black (!) and frames in colour!"

GADELOUPE—This colony has been provided with a very extensive series of pictorial stamps, in three different designs.

The 1c to 15c stamps have a view of Basse Terre the capital of Guadeloupe, showing the main street, part of the harbor, and Mount Houllémont in the distance. The values from 20c to 75c present a view of the country town of La Souffrière with palm trees and mountains in the background. The franc values show a view of the shore at Pointe-a-Pitre. The execution is not of the best, though the designs are certainly interesting.

- 1c black on blue paper.
- 2c red-brown on buff paper.
- 4c pale brown on blue paper.
- 5c green.
- 10c carmine.
- 15c violet.
- 20c red on green.
- 25c blue
- 30c black.
- 40c red on straw.
- 75c carmine on bluish.
- 1fr black on green.
- 2fr carmine on yellow.
- 5fr blue on orange.

Certainly a pretty topheavy set for so small an island as Guadeloupe.

NORWAY—The following is Major Evans comment upon the newest developments in regard to the stamps of Norway.

"In consequence of the dissolution of partnership between this country and Sweden, which has recently been announced, we place Norway under its own letter of the alphabet. The polite notice to quit that was given to King Oscar by his Norwegian subjects is to be followed by the immediate removal of his head, not from his shoulders, but from the few Norwegian stamps on which it occurs. In the meantime, since without an issue of provisional stamps no modern revolution is complete (and this was a revolution, though of a peaceful nature) the three stamps of October, 1878, have been withdrawn, and are replaced by an issue of the remainders of the 2 skilling stamps of the series of 1867-8, overprinted with the required values, in divers colours, as follows.

- *Kr. 1.00, in green, on 2sk orange (100,000)
- *Kr. 1.50, in blue, on 2sk " (50,000)
- *Kr. 2.00, in carm., on 2sk " (51,000)

It is stated that there are half a million more of these 2 skilling stamps in stock, so

It Costs but 7 cents a Line among these Adlets.

This is the cheapest advertising—not in price alone but in results, especially for those who have something to sell or who want to buy something, but feel that they cannot afford to pay the rate charged for display. Try an adlet, which will cost you only 7 cents a line.

Send reference for an approval selection of stamps at net prices. They are marked away down below cata. quotations. Jos. Harris, 2054 Orleans St., Philadelphia, Pa.

We'll give away a 100 var. packet for 7 collector addresses. 300 diff. for 25c extra 1,000 mixed 15c. 1,000 hinges 8c. C. T. Edgar, Birdwood, Va.

Free, A stamp catalogued 20c to each applicant for my app. sheets at 50% discount. Ref. required. W. W. Dayton, Nashotah Wis

For one dime, and collectors names, we'll send 1000 hinges, 100 diff. foreign and 50 diff. U. S. The Wabash Stamp Co., Terre Haute, Indiana.

To augment rapidly my collection, I buy stamp collections and any odd lots of better stamps (also revenues). Not being dealer, I pay highest prices. Approval sheets solicited. C. Grandpierre, World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis, Mo.

Stamps on Approval at 66%. Battle Creek Stamp Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Note headings of Bond Paper 5½x8½ inches with envelopes of Laid paper 100 for 65c; 250 for \$1.10; 500 for \$1.60; 1000 for \$2.50; 2000 for \$4.50 5000 for \$11.00. Send for samples. MERIT PRESS, Bethlehem, Pa.

we trust that no speculators will be able to corner the issue.

It is evident that one of the results of the spread of Philately is the shredding of printer's ink, instead of blood, in modern revolutions, and the expression 'Off with his head' becomes a comparatively harmless one."

NEW CALEDONIA—This French colony, like Guadeloupe, now rejoices in a new and decidedly ambitious series of stamps. We extract from Gibbons Stamp Weekly the following information regarding the designs.

"The lower values up to the 15c have as their central figure a bird with outspread wings, evidently intended to represent the kagu, an almost extinct species described by ornithologists as peculiar to New Caledonia. It is a rather long-legged bird, about as large as an ordinary fowl, with bright red bill and legs, large eyes, a full pendent crest, and is generally of a light slate color, paler beneath and obscurely barred on its longer wing coverts and tail with a darker shade. The middle values, 20c to 75c present what looks like an up-river station. The franc values are of double size, oblong in shape, and have a view of a four masted full-rigged sailing ship under full sail."

- 1c, black on grey-green paper
- 2c, claret
- 4c, green on yellow paper
- 5c, green
- 10c, carmine
- 15c, mauve
- 20c, brown
- 25c, blue on blue paper
- 30c, brown on yellow paper
- 40c, red on grey-green paper
- 50c, red on yellow paper

Try our One and Two Cent, net Approval books. They're "Dandies". Falls City Stamp Co. 320 East St. Catherine St., Louisville, Ky

We have broken up a collection, and to sell it quickly, have made it into dollar packets, each guaranteed to contain fully four times the price. Satisfaction promised or dollar back. 150 var. 15c, 500 var. \$1.25, 1000 var. \$4.25. Falls City Stamp Co., 320 East St. Catherine Street, Louisville, Ky.

Bargains:—\$8.00 cat. value all diff. Hawaii postage only 90c; \$1.25 cat. value Hawaii postage envelopes 50c; \$1.50 cat. value all diff. U. S. Revs. fine var. 50c; \$1.50 cat. value all diff. U. S. Post. fine 50c; Large peelable 15c hinges 12c per 1000; \$1.00 1895 U. S. fine 20c; \$2.00 fine \$1.05; \$5.00 superb \$1.25; \$1.00 1902 superb 20c; \$2.00 average good \$1.15; \$5.00 fair \$1.50; U. S. Post. Revs. and Hawaii wants filled cheaper than others or send for lists. F. B. Kirby, New Bedford, Mass.

Stamps sent on approval. Agents wanted. 50% commission. Stamp collections bought. H. Glover Bennett 2012 First St. Louisville Ky

2 rare stamps cat. 20c for all applicants for our app. at 50% and names of 2 stamp collectors. The Popular Stamp Co., St. Simons Isle, Ga.

Hawaii Official set unused for sale at \$2.50 Catalog price \$5.60. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.

- 75c, olive-green
- 1 franc, blue on green paper
- 2 francs, carmine on blue paper
- 5 francs, black on yellow paper.

A new philatelic society, to be known as the Societe Philatelique Orientale, has been formed in far-away Constantinople—one of the European capitals where one would hardly expect to find much philatelic activity.

A Grand Old Stamp.

"It may not be generally known" remarks the Australian Philatelist, "that the 1st of December, 1905, will see the jubilee of that grand old stamp, the 5d, diadem, New South Wales, this stamp having been issued on the 1st December, 1855. The other stamp of the 1854-56 diadem series that has survived the many changes in design since those dates is 3d., whose jubilee will be in October, 1906. Our contemporary is not prepared at present with any suggestion how to celebrate the jubilee except to hint that the Sydney Philatelic Club as the leading philatelic institution of New South Wales, should take the form of celebration in its own hands. "In the interests of collectors (adds the Australian Philatelist) we are against the issue of a special stamp for this occasion." If a suggestion may be proffered from the old country, we propose that the postal authorities celebrate the fiftieth birthday of this venerable fivepenny stamp by changing its colour on that date from the present rich green to some equally distinctive tint, while in all other respects preserving the present form of the stamp. This would create a new variety, it is true, but we feel quite sure it would be one that all philatelists would welcome as marking a jubilee unique in the postal annals of the world. Stamp Collectors Fortnightly.

50 cents
a year.

2 cents
a copy.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 8, 1879.

Vol. III.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, SEPTEMBER 23, 1905.

No. 2.

On OCTOBER 7th.

We shall hold an auction sale of stamps in Philadelphia which contains a general collection of U. S. and Foreign stamps.

Catalogues are now ready.

Our alphabetically arranged Approval books are very popular.

If you have not seen them, send for one.

Price list rec.

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12 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ESTABLISHED 1889.

DETROIT LETTER.

Edgar Nelson of New York a collector well known amongst eastern collectors, is back to Battle Creek, Mich where he will spend sometime to come.

“The Detroit News”

Remembering that Detroit can't get through postoffice rooms, it is exasperating to learn that Uncle Sam's \$500,000 Louisiana Exposition Building has been sold to a wrecking Company for \$10,000.

Gas Jonas of Chicago was a visitor here this week likewise Herman B. Seagrave of Pontiac.

Postal Authorities show that in the month of August there were 52,700 pieces of mail delivered, and 21,097 pieces were collected by the marine service on the Steamer Florence B.

The Florence B made 3,054 passages.

John Kay has returned from Europe where he spent several months, I understand he met some of the best of the foreign collectors, while abroad.

The receipts of the Post Office for the last month were \$106,203.45.

For the same month in 1904 they were \$93,033.48 an increase of \$13,163.97 rather a healthy showing for Detroit.

Costa Rica, 1905.	
Un Centimo on 20c lake and black unused, o. g.	02
Paraguay, 1905.	
1c orange, dated "1904" unused, o. g.	02
Italy, 1905.	
15c on 20c orange, unused, o. g.	08
Postage extra.	
SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.	
18 EAST 23rd ST.,	New York, N. Y.

C. Smith of Forbes & Smith, Belleville was here this week.

A German trade paper has figured out that not less than two billions (2,000,000,000) of Illustrated Post-Cards were printed by German firms during the course of the last year, and that the capital invested in this industry amounts to about fifty million of dollars (\$50,000,000). The total retail value of these cards is nearly seventy-five million of dollars (\$75,000,000). These figures speak for themselves, and when the postage at 1 cent apiece, we begin to realize that the people of Europe are spending quite a respectable sum of money for Souvenir Post Cards, and that this new industry is giving support to many thousands of workers.

The Exchange News.

No Pneumatic Tube

Detroit Must Handle Mail in Old-Fashioned Way.

Detroit will probably not be among the cities to be recommended this year for the installation pneumatic mail tube system. A committee of postal officials who have been traveling over the country making investigations in this connection have returned to Washington and this is the view they hold:

They think the city has a very good mail service as it is and that the close proximity of the postoffice to the railroad depots does

Revising The List

of auction buyers for the season is very important.

Buyers that we have not heard from for a year are dropped and new ones added.

If you are interested in auction buying send in your name and address to be placed on my 1905-6 list.

For the next two weeks I will be on an Eastern trip which may delay correspondence for that period.

P. M. Wolsieffer,

Stamp Auction Specialist.

401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago.

not warrant tubes being established there at at this time.

"I did not expect that Detroit would be one of the cities recommended for the system", declared Postmaster F. B. Dickerson last night. "At one time I was enthusiastic over the prospects of having the pneumatic system installed in Detroit, but since I found that it is not working satisfactorily in some cities, I have changed my opinion somewhat.

"What I prefer to the pneumatic system is a good automobile service to transfer the mail to and from the main postoffice, In time, I believe we will install such service here."

Detroit Free Press.

Herman W. Boers.

A Riot Of Colors.

Someone in Abyssinia has apparently been enjoying himself immensely (remarks the Philatelic Journal of India), for Mr. Ewen recently received a letter partly franked with French Somali Coast stamps, and partly with Abyssinian stamps stuck on the back of the missive. The latter were the "05" in blue on a quarter garish green (we quote the playful Mr Wetherell verbatim) and "10" in violet on half garish rose. This must have been very pretty and the effect and rarity do not seem to have been affected by the fact that each was cut in half diagonally and the wrong halves joined. The present issue is catalogued with surcharges in black, blue, violet, rose and grey. The set together with the surcharges would appear (wittily concludes Mr. Wetherell) to be a sort of tame rainbow.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the
Chicago Philatelic Society
and the
Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Louis G. Quackenbush,
MANAGING EDITOR.

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E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

From The Editor's Point Of View.

A Year Old Now.

The Stamp Lovers Weekly is now one year old, having celebrated its first birthday last week. A tender age enough, this, but still it is something to have surmounted the troubles and maladies incidental to the first year of babyhood. The first year is perhaps as trying a one for infant newspapers as for infants of the other sort; and the ratio of mortality quite as great in the first case as in the latter. So all in all we feel quite a bit better now that we have safely rounded the first mile-post.

We cannot say that we feel quite satisfied with the record of the first year's work, now that we review it in retrospect. 'Tis a most difficult matter to live up to one's ideals in the production of a class paper; and we frankly confess that this journal still falls a long way short of our ideal as to what a paper of this sort should be. The exigencies of weekly publication often make necessary a degree of haste in the preparation of copy which does not make for literary polish or felicity of expression. Could we always have all the time we want in the getting up of these pages, we assure you, dear reader, that it would be a much more finished production, from a literary standpoint. We wish each day of the week were forty-eight hours long; or, failing such a pro-

longation of possible working hours, that we might discover some method of doing without sleep. Could either of these conditions be realized, we imagine we could speedily make this journal the observed of all observers. But, as there is no particular reason to anticipate any such miraculous dispensations of nature during the ensuing year, we shall endeavor to adjust ourselves as best we can to existing conditions; and shall do our best to make this journal's weekly visits a pleasure to you during the year to come. We make no promises, other than this; but we are making many plans for the betterment of the paper this year which will be revealed in due time.

Again We Call

For Correspondents.

We may perhaps appropriately in this place remark that we are exceedingly anxious during the coming active season in stamp matters to have a greater number of news-letters regarding philatelic happenings in the larger cities than it seemed possible for us to procure last season. We want to give the news in philatelic circles all over America. We want to live up to the designation of this journal as a magazine-newspaper, with the emphasis on the latter half of the compound. And therefore we hereby invite collectors resident in cities large enough and philatelically active enough to provide materials for a regular or occasional philatelic news-letter to enter into correspondence with us, with a view to furnishing us such letters at a proper stipend. A common complaint with collectors whom we have solicited to undertake work of this character for us is that, even in the largest cities, there is so little really important philatelic events to chronicle. As a matter of fact, we do not expect such letters to be a continual succession of soul-stirring events. We like (and we think our readers like) chatty, personal gossip about collectors and their collections; we like accounts of how the ordinary, everyday collectors in cities that are not exactly great philatelic centers view current philatelic questions of the day; we like, in a word, letters that put us and our readers in touch with the philatelic life in localities where there are even a few active, earnest collectors, even if they do not own big collections and are not continually making sensational purchases. And we think there ought to be some one of our readers in every city of any size in this republic who should be willing to occasionally let us hear how Philately is faring in his balliwick. An example of how much can be done in a not very fruitful field, so far as out-and-out stamp news is

concerned, is afforded by Mr. Boers weekly letters from Detroit. Startling philatelic events in the Wolverine City are as rare as snowballs in the domains of a personage frequently cited in the conversation of the profane; nevertheless Mr. Boers has managed to gather, almost every week since the paper started, a little budget of personal paragraphs about Detroit stampmen and their doings which we are sure has been of interest to many of our readers. We would like to have many such letters; and to whom can we so fittingly appeal, in the effort to procure them, as to our constant readers?

The

Isolated Collector.

The Exchange Club propaganda carried on in this journal of late has served to bring the isolated collector rather conspicuously into notice. We have always realized that the isolated collector was by no means a rare type—that in fact he existed in decidedly considerable numbers. But during the progress of this discussion anent the desirability and feasibility of exchange clubs for the medium-grade collector we have become convinced that the numerical strength of the isolated clan is very greatly underestimated. Not dozens, not scores, but actually hundreds of letters addressed to us on this subject within the few weeks it has been on the tapis have mentioned the fact that the writer personally knows no other collectors and has had very few opportunities of seeing other collections.

The statement in many cases has a shade of wistfulness to it. And we cannot but pity the isolated collector a little. Yet, after all, what better confirmation could one ask of the inherent fascination of stamp collection than that it is sedulously pursued by so many men and women, so many youths and maidens who entirely lack the stimulus afforded by communion with companion spirits. The man who collects stamps far from the maddening crowd is, after all, the bone and sinew of Philately. He does not live the philatelic life at so fast a pace, perhaps, as his brethren of the larger cities. He is not so readily affected by the winds of philatelic fashion and caprice. He does not so readily come under the spell of the fad and fancy of the moment. And from these very things, we think—from the very circumstance of his isolation—his allegiance is longer-lived, and his philatelic interest, pleasure and gratification, as a rule, greater. The solid, old-fashioned, one-of-a-kind and no-minor-varieties kind of collecting has its stronghold among the isolated brethren; and we do not know as we would want to subject them to the de-

stimulating philatelic atmosphere of some of our larger cities, if it lay within our power so to do. But at the same time we are heartily interested in the idea of broadening the isolated collector's philatelic horizon by putting him into exchange relations with other collectors similarly circumstanced; and we beg to once more bespeak for the several exchange clubs now being organized under this paper's auspices the cordial consideration and support of such of our readers as come within their contemplated ranges of action.

Match and Medicine.

There is food for reflection in the fact that at Mr. Wolsieffer's latest auction sale the Match and Medicine stamps offered realized higher prices on the average, as compared with the catalogue valuations, than did the regular U. S. postage stamps. It may have been partially owing to the infrequency with which M. and M. stamps in fine condition are offered at public auction; since not one sale in twenty contains any of this class of stamps, whereas "U. S. postage" are seldom, if ever, absent. But the fact remains; and must occasion considerable elation on the part of those who ardently collect the once despised "Pill-labels." The truth of the matter seems to be that the demand for Match and Medicine stamps of the rarer class is continually growing, while at the same time older sources of supply are now pretty well dried up. The country drug-store, it would appear, has about yielded up all its treasures of this sort. A decade since this class of establishment was a veritable gold mine to a few enterprising searchers (among whom the late Lewis Robie was, if not the most successful, at least the most widely known) and moderately profitable to hundreds and hundreds of stamp-hunters. But finds of "M. and M." (at least, of specimens of any particular value) have very nearly ceased; and it certainly looks as though, in the case of many of the rarer varieties, there were "not enough to go around." The publication of Mr. Geo. J. Carter's Revenue Album, providing spaces for these emissions, has probably caused a good many collectors to turn their attention to them for the first time. At any rate, the market for Match and Medicine stamps seems to be in a decidedly healthy condition.

Despite all the anathemas, remarks the sarcastic Mr Nankivell, we deluded English collectors have taken to the multiple water-mark like ducks take to water.

**Cui Bono?
A Philatelists Reply.**

[This excellent bit of philatelic verse, the best we have run across in some time is taken from a recent number of Gibbons Stamp Weekly.

Think kindly, pray; do not despise
What may seem useless in your eyes
Before you have consider'd well!
See what these "paper medals" tell:
The graver's tool, the artist's skill,
A worthy purpose here fulfil,
By value, portrait, symbol, date,
The stamp can show the Realm or State;
On this small square you look, and find
An index of a nation's mind.

In every cultivated race
These little messengers find place:
These fragile links bind land to land,
And aid the love of heart and hand;
Through them the Treasury chests o'erflow
And Nations countless thanks will owe
That Englishman whose active brain
Contriv'd this fairy flow of gain!
As notes on music's varied page
Touch all the chords from youth to age,
So in this book, in fancied chime,
We range these silent notes of time;
Suggesting to the thoughtful eye
The fitful strains of history.

Here, as in mimic gallery plac'd
Portraits of fair and great are trac'd;
Kings, Emperors, and Chiefs of fame,
Queens—with our own of honour'd name—
And pictur'd stories of each land
From frozen shore to sunny strand:
St. Salvador with flaming crest,
Or Nicaragua's vales of rest;
From Costa Rica's tropic sleeps,
To where the Alpine Gentian peeps;
Peru can show her Llamas fleet,
Canadians their Beaver greet;

Australia's Swan floats proudly by,
Newfoundland's Seals on icebergs lie;
"The Stars and Stripes" their history trace
From Britain's world-encircling race;
While Virgin Islands gladly boast
"Our Lady" still defends their coast!
In happy proof that all are kin,
Each language sends its tribute in;
And, token of fraternal band,
The sign is passed from hand to hand:
Babel's confusion here is still'd;
Another tongue the world has fill'd;
And races, that with jealous caste
All others shunn'd for ages past,
Ancient traditions now forget,
To join the world's new alphabet!
Thus, as each chequer'd page we turn,
The course of dynasties we learn;
While art and history combine
To make me prize these stamps of mine!

The present membership of the Junior Philatelic Society of London totals no less a number than 420.

The Swiss Philatelic Union now contains 577 members indicating that philatelic interests in Switzerland is in a very healthy state.

United States Postage Stamps.

My 1906 price-list is now ready and will be sent on application. Give me a trial order I am sure I can please you.

For Instance.

Unused Columbians	1c to 30c unused	\$1 20
" Omaha	1c to 10c	" 45
" Pan-Amer	1c to 10c	" 45
" St. Louis	1c to 10c	" 35

or anything else you need.

S. Valentine Saxby,

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Box No. 22. Rockford, Ill.

United States Stamps.

Fine condition with full original gum.

Cat No.		Cat. Price.	My Price
33	1851, 3c red, imperforate	\$1 50	\$0 50
33	1851, 3c block of four	?	4 00
86	1867, 1c blue (11 x 13)	8 00	3 00
190	1878, 30c black	2 00	75
220a	1890, 2c imperforate	?	1 00
220a	1890, 2c block of four	?	4 00
229	1890, 90c orange	1 50	1 00
261	1894, \$1.00 black	1 50	1 15
263	1894, \$5.00 green	8 00	5 00
519	Interior 12c vermilion	60	25
525	Justice 2c purple	3 00	1 35
592	War 90c rose	1 00	40
629a	War 2c dull vermilion	1 50	30
218	1888, 90c purple	3 00	1 35

Postage extra on orders under \$1.00.

Please remit by bills or P. O. money order.

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" " 25c blue, mint	38
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Seychelles, Nos. 2, 9, 14, 24, mint	20
Soudan, 1897, 1, 2, 3, 5m, 1pia	30
So. Australia, 1902, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9d.	40

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The Philatelic School Room.

For The Primary And Intermediate Classes.

Conducted by Oliver Crinkle, X. G. S. Professor of Philately in Knowhayre University.
(Continued from No. 1 page 4.)

The Kingdom of the Netherlands.

The country of the Dutch is commonly referred to, for the sake of brevity and convenience, as Holland. Put the designation "Netherlands," under which it appears in our catalogues and albums, is the really correct name. And few countries, indeed, can boast of bearing a name so wholly and entirely appropriate. The literal meaning of "nether" is "lower;" hence the "nether lands" means nothing more nor less than the "lower lands"—so that the name of the country graphically indicates its chief physical characteristics. That the Netherlands is lower than any other part of Europe, or, indeed, than any other habitable portion of the globe; that much of it is actually far below the level of the sea; and that the sturdy little country is only preserved in many parts from actual inundation by the most elaborate and efficient system of dykes ever devised by human hands (necessity having in this case, as usual, proven the mother of invention) are facts too well known to every reader to require fresh citation here. Put the history of this little strip of country is something with which our readers, we suspect, are not as a body quite so familiar. So let us enquire just how it came about that there existed in 1852 a kingdom of the Netherlands to tardily borrow from its German neighbors the still far from universal innovation of postage stamps.

The known history of the country begins about the time of Caesar, when that great captain, having conquered the Belgae (inhabiting that part of Europe which later on took from them the name of Belgium), passed on into the country of the Batavi and the Frisians and made them also subjects of Rome. For the several centuries in which Rome remained mistress of the world, the territory at present forming the Netherlands was, therefore, one of the remote provinces of the Roman Empire. After that Empire's decay, it passed under the dominion of the Franks and was for some five or six hundred years a part of the vast Empire founded by Charlemagne. The feudal system found its way into the Low Countries (as the Netherlands and Belgium were then generally called) as early as the eighth century; and this corner of Europe in time became the seat of a considerable num-

ber of small dukedoms, countries, bishoprics, etc., which the dukes, counts and Bishops endeavored to enlarge and to rule over with as little submission to their superior as possible. Brabant, Flanders, Gelderland, Holland and Zealand were in the middle ages the names of the most important of these principalities. In 1384, the county of Flanders passed into the hands of the Duke of Burgundy (the Duchy of Burgundy, comprising a large part of what is now the Eastern portion of France, as well as much of Switzerland, was then one of the most important subdivisions of Europe) whose grandson, Philip, the Good, made it his special life-effort to unite the Low Countries into one powerful kingdom. France had been diminishing the Burgundian dominions, bit by bit, for sometime. Here (Philip, the Good, foresaw), was the opportunity to build up a newer and greater Burgundy in the North. With Flanders to start with, he bought the duchy of Namur and added to these two a little later the contiguous duchies of Brabant and Limburg—which four provinces now make up modern Belgium—and had the satisfaction before his lifetime closed of also gaining possession of Zealand, Holland, Gelderland, and the other states comprising the modern kingdom of the Netherlands. The name of "Netherlands" was officially conferred on all the duchies and counties thus consolidated into one country under Burgundian rule. The country prospered well under the Burgundian princes; but unfortunately the male line of the house of Burgundy became extinct in 1477, and the possessions of the house became the property of France and Austria—France acquiring Burgundy proper, and Austria receiving the Netherlands. The house of Hapsburg, the rulers of Austria, shortly thereafter came into possession of the crown of Spain (then a far more important country than Austria) and the Netherlands thereupon assumed the status of a Spanish possession. The sturdy burghers of the Low Countries had little stomach for this arrangement, however, and were moreover so persecuted for their Protestantism by the Catholic rulers of Spain, that they at length renounced the Spanish yoke in 1581, under the leadership of the famous William, the Silent. Only the Northern part of the Netherlands took part in this declaration of independ-

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ence, the Belgian provinces continuing in their allegiance to Spain. The latter power fought sporadically for over sixty years to regain its Dutch possessions; but ultimately in 1648, the independence of the Republic of the United Provinces (generally known in history as the Dutch Republic) was acknowledged by all the powers at the Treaty of Munster, and the long struggle was at an end. Thence on for a century or more the country enjoyed its greatest period of prosperity and power—and was, indeed, to be counted as one of the important powers of Europe. William, the Silent, had been made hereditary Stadtholder, and his descendants continued to rule over the Dutch Republic. One of them, William of Orange, became King of England in 1689; and with his career every reader is presumably familiar.

And the Princes of Orange continued at the helm of state in the Netherlands until 1794, when the country was conquered and occupied by France. The French changed its name to the Batavian Republic and made it to all intents and purposes a French dependency. When Napoleon came to power, he changed into its form again, making it a kingdom, with his brother Louis on the throne as king of Holland. Louis gave up the throne after four years uneasy tenure, and no attempt was made to find a successor, his kingdom becoming a part of the regular French Empire. Upon the fall of Napoleon and the consequent dismemberment of the Empire in 1815, the Dutch and Belgian provinces were all re-united into the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the throne being entrusted, as was but natural and logical, to the house of Orange, which had so long furnished the Dutch Republic with its stadtholders. The Belgians did not find this arrangement fully to their liking; and in 1830 an amicable separation was arranged, whereby they were permitted to withdraw and set up a separate kingdom of their own under the name of Belgium. So the kingdom of the Netherlands for the last seventy-five years has covered only about the same ter-

territory as the old Dutch Republic founded by William, the Silent. The present area of the Netherlands is but 12,597 square miles, or only about a third larger than the state of New Hampshire; and the population somewhat over five millions—considerably over ten times the population of New Hampshire.

The Netherland Issue

of 1852. The first issue of the Netherlands, appearing in 1852, consisted of three values, a 5c, 10c and 15c, all of the one design (A 1 in the catalogue). The only feature of that design which need claim our attention is the portrait that forms its chief embellishment. That portrait is taken from a bust of the then reigning monarch, King William III, father of the present Queen Wilhelmina. Few monarchs of modern times have had a longer reign than this prince, who succeeded to the throne in 1849 and died in 1890—a reign of forty-one years. He was born in 1817, and at the time of Netherland's first stamp issue was therefore thirty-five years of age, and a King of three years only. It is worthy of note that these first Netherland stamps, like most others of their time, bear no inscription to denote the country of issuance.

1873, 12c, o. g.,	3 10
1893, \$4.00, o. g., fine	3 95
1893, \$5.00, o. g., fine	5 05
1894, \$5.00, o. g., fine	5 50

The Cafe Philatelique.

[The following is taken from Percy C. Bishop's witty column of comment "On Things in General", in the Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.]

There was a brand of cigars some years ago—perhaps they are all smoked by now—named after our hobby. The news from Paris goes one better than this, for a small restaurateur there has named his eating house the Cafe Philatelique. I wonder whether the example will be copied in London.

The Soho restaurateur with a new cafe to name has a pretty taste in topicality. In one of the best known streets of London's 'foreign quarter' there is now an eating house known as the Restaurant de L'Entente Cordiale, while another, at no great distance, is called the Restaurant de Brest, and, from its glossy exterior, I should imagine that this latter has been newly named in honour of the recent Franco-British naval re-union. Hardby is still another name that catches the eye—the 'Marconi Cafe-Restaurant'. In this case I have reason to believe that Marconi (a name common enough in Italy) is the patronymic of the proprietor. Otherwise one might suppose the 'specialty of the place to be an installation of wireless telegraphy' twixt the dining rooms and the kitchen, or, again one could imagine the restaurateur making a special feature of 'wireless soup'—wireless in the sense of its being entirely free from hairpins. For, on occasions, hairpins and other trifles do find their way into the dishes of the eating house. The story of one such happening is so old that it might perhaps be told again. A luncher at a cheap cafe found a playing card of all things embedded in his haricot of mutton. 'Here, waiter, what's this?'—you can picture his astonishment and indignation—'a playing card in my food! Look, the two of diamonds! The waiter, a Teuton was unmoved. 'Vat you egsheet, sis,' he asked 'in a shilling, lunch? De ace of spades?'

The Latest From The London Exhibition.

A bulletin from Mr. H. R. Oldfield, Honorary Secretary of the Committee having the London Philatelic Exhibition in charge, states that the prospectus of the Exhibition has now been practically completed and will be issued some time this month. His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales (who is, as our readers need scarcely be told, one of the most ardent of philatelists) will be the Patron of the Exhibition, with the present Postmaster-General and the three preceding Postmasters General as Vice-Patrons—the fact of such distinguished patronage being, of course, expected to be an excellent thing for the Exhibition both in its capacities as a social function and a philatelic exhibition.

Information as to the Exhibition can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, at 13, Walbrook, London, E. C.

THE READING TABLE.

What We Find in the Journals of the Hour.

The Australian Philatelist, Sydney, Australia.

The Australian Philatelist still pegs along in its accustomed mood and manner, devoting itself principally, as is natural and proper, to matters connected with Antipodean stamps and Antipodean philately. It is this very fact of its insularity of scope, if we may be allowed to use the term, that causes us to not infrequently neglect it in this review in favor of journals that are not, perhaps, a whit more valuable or more ably conducted, but which devote more attention to dealing with the broader, more universal phases of Philately. It is a pity to even seem to slight so capable and earnest an exponent of good sound, safe Philately as is our Australian contemporary; but it hath in its pages as a rule too little that o'erleaps the domain of Australian stamps and their study for us to venture on very frequent or very detailed reviews of its contents.

The August number, just received, opens with the customary collection of editorial comment upon various subjects of the moment—the latest developments as to the designs for a new Commonwealth stamp; the coming London Exhibition, and the like. Then comes a rather lengthy article from the pen of Australia's foremost philatelist, Mr. A. F. Basset Hull, warmly defending the collectibility of the punctured Official stamps of Australia—that is, the regular Australian postage stamps which are converted into "officials," not by surcharging, but by punching out the letters "O. S." (meaning "Official Service"). Mr. Hull holds that the varieties thus created are exactly as collectible as postage stamps made over into officials by surcharging upon them the letters "O. S."; an opinion in which, little as we esteem the class of varieties in question, we are inclined to agree. Any kind of makeshift Official stamps, in creating which the government does not go to the trouble of making separate designs, are, in our judgment, of trifling interest and scant collectibility—except perhaps, in the case of the really rabid specialist. But we should scarcely care to discriminate between "surcharged Officials" and "punctured Officials." The one seems as good as the other; and we think Mr. Hull has decidedly the better of his argument with the editor of the London Phil-

Going! Going! Gone!

All seasons look alike to Wolsieffer. The energetic Chicago auctioneer seems to hold just as successful sales in Summer as in the very heart of "the season"; and his latest that of Sept. 2nd, is no exception to this rule.

745 lots including almost wholly medium grade stamps, realized a total of \$1254.50. Among the most interesting prices, we note the following:

MATCH and MEDICINE.

Brown and Durling, 1c, No. 3142, not perfectly centered	\$19 75
Ives and Judd M. Co, 1c, No. 3218	3 00
Pierce Match Co, 1c, No. 3244, cracked horizontally,	18 10
Powell, V. R., 1c black, No. 3248, complete wrapper, uncut, in very fine condition	81 00
Barnes, D. S., No. 3295, Old mended	19 00
Brown, F. 2c black, No 3315, pink	29 00
Dalley's Pain Ext, 1c No 3350a, Old "Error" trifling tear at bottom	63 00
Fleming Bros. 1c, No. 3364, neatly mended	27 75
Jane, D. & Son 2c, No 3423, Pink, "Shifted Die",	19 50
U. S. Prop. Med. Co. 6c, No. 3519, Old repaired	9 50
U. S. POSTAGE.	
1851, 1c No 30 unused no gum slightly discolored	10 00
1857, 5c No 45 Brick red used	3 75
1867, 90c, fine, used	4 10
1869, 90c, fine, but perfs cut at bottom, used	5 60
1870, 24c, o. g., fine	6 15

atelist—which latter authority admits the collectibility of surcharged Officials, but considers the punctured variety unworthy of serious consideration.

"Brevities" and "New Issues and Discoveries" occupy the next few pages; and the remainder of the number is devoted to the Annual Report of the Sydney Philatelic Club, a document occupying several pages. The Sydney Club, it is gratifying to note, has had a prosperous year. It has now sixty-five members; occupies its own club-rooms, which are open to the members at any and all times; and, despite the expense of furnishing and maintaining these club-rooms, has come out of the year free from debt. Philately in Sydney has evidently a firmer hold than in a great many of our American cities of corresponding size.

The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly, London, England.

Mr. Hagen of the Australian Philatelist has recently expressed the opinion that for any non-philatelic reader the perusal of a stamp journal would be about the driest task imaginable. This statement may be partially true—for there are stamp journals and stamp journals. No reader outside our ranks would, we imagine, delve very deeply into the contents of Ewen's Weekly Stamp News if he picked it up for casual entertainment—though even that noted compendium of new issue information is not without its occasional oases of playfulness. Again, there are quite a few of the pretentious magazines of our cult—as, for example, the Monthly Journal and the American Journal of Philately—in which the outside reader would read little or much according to the precise portion he might happen to examine in his first casual inspection. If he attempted to get at the true inwardness of some of the abstruse scientific papers which form the staple of these journals' contents, he would doubtless not persevere over a half a page at most; but if, by good fortune, he happened to light upon some of Major Evans' pungent, sparkling editorials or one of Mr. Howe's entertaining papers on stamp designs, we think he would find himself really interested, despite his unfamiliarity with philatelic subjects. We know of but one stamp journal, however, which any non-philatelist might readily read from first to last for sheer diversion—and that one is the Stamp Collector's Fortnightly. Surely Mr. Hagen must have forgotten the Fortnightly when he made the sweeping assertion before alluded to. The Fortnightly is never dry. It infuses liveliness into even the gravest philatelic subjects in a way that is quite

inimitable. It "maun have its little joke;" and a progress through its pages always leaves the discriminating reader impressed afresh with the versatility and cleverness of the man who provides most of its contents, editor Percy C. Bishop. In the latest number to hand, Mr. Bishop comes out with a new department which alone and in itself would completely refute Mr. Hagen's contention. It is entitled "On Things in General" and has very little to do with Philately. Upon the very slightest of philatelic pegs Mr. Bishop hangs a page of comment upon divers facts and fancies of the moment that is as entertaining as anything we have perused for a long time. Sir James Crichton Browne's assertion that the normal duration of a man's life is one hundred years; the foibles of centenarians; the pride of age, as illustrated by Grandfer Cautle in Hardy's "Far From the Madding Crowd;" the curious nomenclature of London eating houses—these are subjects of slight connection with Philately, but Mr. Bishop handles them all with such grace and skill, (administering withal a slight philatelic veneer to the whole as a saving grace) that we cannot be otherwise than delighted with the performance, which we trust is the forerunner of a similar page in every future issue of the Fortnightly. If, as we half suspect, the new department sprung into being from a desire to match Cornelius Wrinkle's "Gossip of the Hour," in Gibbons' Stamp Weekly, we are sincerely grateful to the gay Cornelius. Competition is assuredly the life of journalism, from the reader's standpoint; and all who delighted in the Bishop of a decade since, when the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain was in its prime, will rejoice in this re-opening of the old vein.

Aside from this new department, the current Fortnightly presents much the same features as usual—"Philately At Home and Abroad;" "Our Review of Reviews;" "Petween Ourselves," and much casual paragraphic comment of the typical Bishop cast. And not an item in the assortment, so far as we can determine, lacks the qualities that would cause the non-philatelic reader to "pause and read awhile," despite Mr. Hagen's gloomy beliefs on the subject.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly, London, England.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly (which is now somewhat more than six months old) is amply sustaining the promise of its earlier numbers, reviewed in this department at the time of the paper's debut. It is quite the best journal for young collectors that we have ever seen, and it is a great pity that its publishers have seen fit to

place its American subscription rate at the prohibitive price (so far as most young collectors are concerned) of \$1.60 per annum. The two latest numbers received (dated August 26th and September 2d) are brimful of instructive and entertaining matter for the adolescent stampite. The chief feature at present is Editor Nankivell's alphabetically arranged articles on the stamps of the world; one country being taken up in each issue of the paper; its emissions listed and illustrated; the character of the country described, etc., etc. Antioquia is thus dealt with in the number of August 26th and Argentine Republic in that of September 2d. The series of papers (which will presumably be published in book form on their completion) is an admirable mixture of catalogue and handbook, boiled down to the compass and comprehension of the tyro; and it will make a most useful and valuable book. Scarcely less practical and helpful are the Rev. T. C. Walton's papers entitled "First Steps in Philately," which have been running in G. S. W. ever since its first number. These papers are at present explaining points in the inscriptions of stamps whose meaning is apt to puzzle the novice, and are supplemented by copious illustrations of the stamps discussed. Cornelius Wrinkle's "Gossip of the Hour" is light, chatty and most entertaining—though sometimes soaring a bit, we think, above the young collector's level.

The more important of the new issues are illustrated week by week; and minor varieties, we are glad to note, have no more mention than if they never existed. There is other miscellaneous matter, an occasional letter from important stamp centers abroad, and even a bit of philatelic fiction—but the features previously mentioned are the bone and sinew. Altogether we must certainly congratulate Mr. Nankivell anew on his wonderful knack of finding the right literary condiments for the youthful philatelic palate.

The Stamp Collector, Birmingham, England.

The August Stamp Collector carries the reader farther into the cavernous depths of scientific Philately than is usual with that sprightly journal. All is gravity and seriousness; somewhat after the manner of the London Philatelist, whose "heaviness" of discourse is fearful and wonderful to contemplate. The Stamp Collector is not likely, however, to continue in this course for long, and we have no fears whatever of its becoming a counterpart of the ponderous journal that serves as the London Society's organ. A dissertation on the minor variety question opens the number before us.

Our contemporary strongly contends that abridged catalogues (minus all minor varieties) should be issued for the benefit of young collectors—the present style of catalogues to be, of course, also maintained for the use of advanced and wealthy collectors—and believes it entirely practicable for the four big houses publishing catalogues in the English language to “get together” and arrange for the issuance of two forms of catalogue along these lines. Singularly enough, we hear that one of the big houses referred to is about to take such a step on their own initiative. The experiment will be eagerly watched; and if the “simplified catalogue for beginners” is a success (as we have every reason to hope and believe it will be) it will certainly clear the philatelic atmosphere in more ways than one. We doubt, however, if all the big cataloguers will see their way clear to the issuance of separate editions for the beginner and the advanced collector for some time to come.

“The Imperforate 4 Cuartos Stamp of Spain, 1865,” by Dr. H. Lux, is a most elaborate essay upon the stamp in question (which has long been a bone of contention among leading philatelic authorities), wherein Dr. Lux brings out an elaborate chain of reasoning and circumstantial evidence tending to prove that this variety merely ranks as an essay, was never officially put in use, and is not deserving of a place in the catalogues. His line of argument is ingenious and plausible; but nevertheless he does not, we think, quite prove his case. In any event, this imperforate 4 cuartos is a very mysterious stamp; its legitimacy or illegitimacy being apparently one of Philately’s unsolvable enigmas. Still, very few of us would mind owning a copy.

Mr. Heginbottam’s articles on British West Indian stamps show some signs of nearing their close, Trinidad and Turks Islands having now been reached and Mr. Heginbottam’s plan of progression being entirely alphabetical. These articles continue to be of much value and interest; and we must especially commend their author’s independence of spirit in refusing to pay any attention to “provisional varieties” that are seldom or never to be met with postally used—as, for example, the innumerable Turks Islands surcharges of 1881. These, or any other, “surcharge provisionals” that are practically unobtainable in a used state, are manifestly of scant philatelic respectability; and we like to see a writer who has the nerve to dismiss the whole unnecessary mess in a half-dozen lines—as Mr. Heginbottam does in his study of Turks Islands varieties. To eschew

the collection of varieties that can be bought unused, but are scarcely known in used condition, is a most excellent rule; and not a few such cases will be found if one studies one’s catalogue carefully enough.

“Postage Stamps Used in Tibet” describes the so-called Tibetan Occupation stamps, which it is safe to say will never be catalogued. Part II of the Gibbons Catalogue receives two pages of review; and the number closes with the usual miscellaneous budget of matter given the title “Our Note Book and Philatelic Diary.”

The Philatelic Journal of India,

Calcutta, India.

We fear Mr. Wetherell is ailing. The July number of the journal which he pilots in such an interesting and able fashion contains not a single contribution that we can definitely identify as from his pen, saving only a very slight instalment of his serial on “The Postage Stamps of Victoria.” Mr. C. S. F. Crofton seems to have become for the moment the literary mainstay of this journal. No less than three articles appear over Mr. Crofton’s signature, and all of them are devoted in one way or another to Fiscals, making the number one of unusual delight to the dyed-in-the-wool fiscalist. Mr. A. E. Stewart furnishes an interesting account of the “Victor Castaigne” stamps of Meshad, an obscure provisional issue of Persia of which we recollect no previous mention in philatelic print. Oddly enough, this provisional issue appears to have been really legitimate and necessary. Had the stamps appeared in some of the British colonies, or even in some of our own dependencies, how greedily would cataloguers have hastened to give them a seat of honor in the sanctuary. A provisional, of all stamps, ought to take pains to be born in a fashionable family.

The “Stamp Market”—partly auction quotations; partly prices gleaned from other sources—is a new feature and one that should prove useful to our Indian friends. And “Notes and Extracts” (a useful heading, covering a multitude of miscellaneous matter), “New Issues” and “Correspondence” bring us to the end of July’s supply of reading.

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, London, England.

Mr. A. H. L. Giles is the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain’s “well-known philatelist” for this month, and an exceptionally interesting philatelic career has been that of Mr. Giles, as graphically told by the astute interviewer. A collector since 1861; a ship’s officer, cruising for a matter of

thirty years to all manner of foreign ports; such a man must needs have enjoyed collecting opportunities such as are open to but few of us, and we do not wonder at the excellence of the collection which Mr. Giles has amassed. The rovers of Philately ought to out-collect the stay-at-homes; and they that go down to the sea in ships ought to make the very best sort of collectors, for more reasons than one. So we are glad to hear something of Mr. Giles’ philatelic exploits and experiences during his many voyages; and only wish that some of our American navigators of philatelic proclivities might be induced to inbosom themselves in like manner.

Six pages of new issue news (the P. J. of G. B.’s chronicle is one of the most complete and accurate in all Great Britain) bring us at length to the editorial page, which this month has much to say of the young collector and of Philately’s duty toward him—a good, sound, sensible homily from which we may perhaps, if space serves, make some extracts on another page.

Mr. B. W. H. Poole is still wrestling (and seemingly with much success) with the various problems presented by the stamps of Siam, and reaches the “1 att” provisionals of 1894-5 in the number before us. “New Leaves to Cut” rather cursorily reviews Part II of the Gibbons Catalogue. “Correspondence” contains nothing noteworthy. And the number concludes as usual with the “Philatelic Review of Reviews,” whose uniform excellence and interest is marred by but one fault—the fact that it continually ignores the existence of American stamp journals. Seemingly they are deemed unworthy of consideration.

Altered English Quotations.

We take from the Stamp Collector (the Birmingham, not the St. Louis one) the following notes regarding notable changes of price in the newly issued Gibbons Catalogue]

“Roumania shows many notable reductions in the older sets, and the Roumanian stamps for use in Turkey are also greatly reduced. The same downward move is noticeable in unused stamps of the old Italians, and of unused specimens of the minor states of Germany, for instance, the 10gr. Hanover is now quoted 10s less than formerly; on the other side, many used German states have considerably risen in value. A notable reduction is also found in the 5fr. stamp of Belgium, both shades have gone back, the yellow-brown to 25s. unused and 20s. used, and the red-brown to 16s. and 20s. respectively. Unused specimens of Bavaria, 1876-79 and 1881, are considerably cheaper, some less than half the former price (probably the result of a large deal in whole sheets, of which we lately read so much).

**Chicago Collectors
Enjoy Outings.**

The Chicago Philatelic Society sets an excellent example to other bodies of like character in the diversity of the entertainment it manages to provide its members each season. Its undertakings for September have included no less than three events decidedly outside the ordinary doings of local philatelic bodies. First, on Sunday Sept. 10th, the members, with their wives, sweethearts and families, took an outing by trolley to the pretty little city of Elgin. Next, on the succeeding Sunday, the 17th, the Society took a trip to Milwaukee, where they were entertained by the Milwaukee Philatelic Society. And lastly at the regular meeting of September, a new feature was provided in the form of a Spelling Bee of countries that issue stamps, which we can well imagine brought out not a little right good fun.

Certainly there is nothing slow about the C. P. S. in general, and its Entertainment Committee in particular. And what a grand thing for Philately it would be if every good sized city in the land boasted an equally progressive stamp club.

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The fellow who has the goods

The fellow who sells the goods
and

The fellow who pleases the fellow
who buys the goods.

E. T. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.

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Try our One and Two Cent, net Approval books. They're "Dandies". Falls City Stamp Co. 329 East St. Catherine St., Louisville, Ky

Free, A stamp catalogued 20c to each applicant for my app. sheets at 50% discount. Ref. required. W. W. Dayton, Nashotah Wis

To augment rapidly my collection, I buy stamp collections and any odd lots of better stamps (also revenues). Not being dealer, I pay highest prices. Approval sheets solicited C. Grandpierre, World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis, Mo.

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Circulars mailed to interested collectors 15c per 100. C. T. EDGAR, Birdwood, Va.

Write us for our bargain list of packets. Hinges 8c per 1000. Wanted boys names. Sheets at 50% discount. R. BAKER, 1209 Central Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Free: 5 unused stamps and 27 mixed to all those applying for approval sheets and sending a 2c stamp for postage. Leonard Trentman; Auburn, Ind.

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8 Belgium P. P., 1903, cat. 40c. Price 10 cents One set Canada 1903 free to all applicants for approvals 50 to 66 2/3% discount. H. Towsley, 89 Robinson St., Winnipeg, Canada.

Try our approval sheets at 50% dis. Ref. required. 200 mixed stamps free with every dollars worth purchased from approval sheets. Foster Stamp Co., Paradise, Kansas

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We have broken up a collection, and to sell it quickly, have made it into dollar packets, each guaranteed to contain fully four times the price. Satisfaction promised or dollar back. 150 var. 15c, 500 var. \$1.25, 1000 var. \$4.25. Falls City Stamp Co., 329 East St. Catherine Street, Louisville, Ky.

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Exchange- If you have any stamps to exchange, mount them and price according to Scott and send them to me. I will take all I can use and will send you (at once) a good lot (taken from my large stock) from which you may choose to the amount due you. My exchange charge is 10% - you take 90c in stamps from my sheets for each \$1.00 worth I take from yours. Send me a trial lot. Address Jos. Harris, 2054 Orleans Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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**The Close Season
Of Philately.**

The Editor of the London Philatelist evidently believes that the Summer respite from collecting indulged in by the many stamp men who are also ardent devotees of outdoor is not at all a bad thing—as witness his following remarks upon the subject:—

"It seems fitting that there should be a 'close time' for stamp collecting as well as for fish, foxes and pheasants, during which the

young fry have time to develop and the older ones to recuperate their energies.

The outdoor sports that seem ever growing in their popularity in this country assert their claims with redoubled persistence during the present glorious summer weather, and we are convinced that indulgence therein will harm no philatelist, but only send him back when the days draw in with renewed health and vigour to enjoy his beloved stamps."

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THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

VOL. III. BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, SEPTEMBER 30, 1905. No. 3.

On OCTOBER 7th.

We shall hold an auction sale of stamps in Philadelphia which contains a general collection of U. S. and Foreign stamps.

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ESTABLISHED 1869.

THE READING TABLE.

What We Find in the Journals of the Hour.

The Monthly Journal,

London, England.

The editorial section of the Monthly Journal this month covers no less than five full pages; a welcome extension of this feature, always the most interesting portion of the periodical. The opening editorial theme of the month is Mr. Henniker Heaton's crusade for universal penny postage, which is once more attracting great attention from the English press. Mr. Henniker Heaton, as most of our readers presumably know, is the Rowland Hill of to-day. The mantle of "the father of penny postage" has in these later days fallen upon his shoulders. For something like two decades past he has been prominently before the public as a champion of various postal reforms, and for a large part of that time his chief attention has been concentrated in arousing public sentiment in favor of penny postage to any portion of the globe. He has lately undertaken the formation of a league for the purpose of solidifying and giving practical force to the movement; and it is from one of the documents issued in behalf of this league that the Editor of the Monthly Journal extracts food for comment. Major Evans believes that

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while Mr. Heaton's arguments in favor of universal penny postage are logically unanswerable, there exist in this case certain practical considerations which outweigh all logic. Under present conditions a letter can be conveyed from London to Hong Kong (or any other point in the British Empire, however distant) for a penny; whereas it would cost two pence-half penny to send from London to the French seaport of Calais, a distance of twenty-one miles. Again a letter from London to New York pays two and one-half times the rate of a letter from London to Toronto, or any other Canadian city. Major Evans admits that this condition of affairs is an absurdity, not to say an injustice to letter writers; but he points out the very great practical difficulties in the way of amending it. The British Post Office makes an enormous profit yearly. It can well afford penny postage within its own dominion, and could equally afford to enter into a universal arrangement if all the other countries belonging to the Postal Union were able and willing to do so. But many countries are unable as it is, with a much higher rate, to make both ends meet; and universal penny postage could hardly help but spell stupendous loss to many governments. France is cited as an example. Even this important and prosperous country

Revising The List

of auction buyers for the season is very important.

Buyers that we have not heard from for a year are dropped and new ones added.

If you are interested in auction buying send in your name and address to be placed on my 1905-6 list.

For the next two weeks I will be on an Eastern trip which may delay correspondence for that period.

P. M. Welsieffer,

Stamp Auction Specialist.

401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago.

has only within this very year gotten its postal system to a stage where it was deemed safe to reduce the local letter rate to 10 centimes (equivalent to the English penny) and it will doubtless be a great many years before the French authorities will be willing to consider the question of adopting an international rate of the same amount. Similar conditions exist in all but a few of the countries in the Postal Union. And we cannot but agree with Major Evans that under all the circumstances Mr. Heaton's proposed league is not likely to attain any very practical success. Even were universal penny postage adopted and other letter rates arranged so as to be precisely the same in all countries (which, we need scarcely say, would appear to be all but impossible) we question if it would result in the doing away of all separate governmental postage stamps in favor of one general, universally usable series. Should this latter event befall, Philately would of course, be shaken to its foundations (though we do not imagine that the blow would in the end be found to have much impaired its solidity); but it would seem that there is little need for any of us to lie awake o' nights either in yearnings for universal penny postage or in fear of international postage stamps.

(Continued on page 5.)

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

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From The Editor's Point Of View.

A Pleasant Prospect For Specialists.

There is more woe ahead for the specialist in British Colonials, or more pleasure, whichever way you like to put it. For the Crown Agents for the British Colonies have adopted a new kind of paper, which it is understood to be their intention to ultimately use in the production of practically all British Colonial stamps. This new paper is described as "chalk-surfaced" or "chalky" paper. It first came to the notice of collectors by being used for the New South Wales stamps of 1901 and its use has hitherto been confined to the issues of that colony and a few other Australasian stamps produced by the Government Printing Office at Sydney—notably the Australian Commonwealth Postage Due series. Two great advantages are claimed for this chalk-surfaced paper; first, that stamps printed on it cannot possibly be cleaned and re-used; and second, that they have a finer appearance than those printed on any other paper. It is stated that stamps printed on the paper at present used by the Crown Agents can be rather easily cleaned if printed in any other color than lilac or green, and if the cancellation is not of specially prepared ink. Consequently all British Colonial stamps intended for revenue as well as postal

use—that is to say, all which are likely to have a pen cancellation—have hitherto had to be printed wholly or partly in green or lilac. This, it is claimed, has great disadvantages, to obviate which the authorities have decided upon the use of this new paper. The first stamps appearing on this chalk-surfaced paper is a new issue for Sierra Leone, and rumor states that change of paper has already been made in Southern Nigeria, Northern Nigeria and Hong Kong. The English stamp press seem unanimous in believing that changes will be made in other colonies as fast as possible—or at least in all those whose stamps do duty for both postal and revenue purposes.

The outlook is therefore scarcely encouraging to the British Colonial specialist. Both his purse and patience have already been pretty severely taxed, first by the change from Queen's Heads to King's Heads, and second by the substitution for the "single C. A." paper of the "multiple watermark" paper about which so much has been said and written of late. The first of these changes was, of course, born of valid reason, and the resultant crop of new stamps was warmly welcomed. Had this been all the British Colonial specialist might have proceeded to complete his sets at his leisure. The appearance on the scene of the multiple watermark gave him the fresh burden of re-collecting all these sets on the new paper. And now he seems to be confronted with the task of going over the route again. There is the alternative course of ignoring altogether this new change in paper; but the man who has gone so far as to collect the multiple watermark varieties can hardly reject their chalk-surfaced successors without changing the entire plan and purpose of his collection.

The Disadvantage Of Specialism.

It is in just such cases as this that the specialist is at an immense disadvantage, as compared to the general collector. The latter does not profess completeness. He is free to include or reject any particular class of stamps, as his fancy pleases. He excludes whole groups of countries—as, for instance, the Seebeckized group in Central America or the Native Indian States—without disturbing the general harmony of his scheme of collecting. He goes little or much into the minor variety preserve without in either case getting his collection out of balance, considering the practical absence of limitations under which a general collection is planned and the latitude permissible in its formation. The spec-

alist, on the other hand, is a bond slave. He has set himself up, in the sight of all men, as a worker in one small particular corner of the philatelic field, with the avowed aim and purpose of covering that field to the last jot and tittle. If he only half covers it he confesses himself no true specialist. If he has got the specialistic spirit in him—the dyed-in-the-wool dig-for-small-differences propensity—such things as these multiple watermark and chalk-surfaced varieties will be the very cake and cream of his philatelic existence. But if he is only a specialist because it is the fashion, he has certainly sold himself into bondage. No free will on these matters for him—no picking and choosing as inclination or interest dictate—for the laws of specialism are as absolute as those of the Medes and Persians. The specialized collection that is not highly specialized wins no respect nowadays. The real specialists—the men whose joy and delight it is to collect and classify stamps according to the most minute of discernible differences—are setting too hot a pace for the half-way specialists to follow. The truth is that it has all been a great mistake and delusion, this specialistic idea in Philately. There must always be a few specialists to make our catalogues and write our philatelic handbooks—to chart the country, so to speak that lies before the philatelic traveler. But beyond this we see no reason why any collector pursuing stamp collecting purely for enjoyment should bind himself down with the fetters of specialism. This dismaying "chalk-surfaced paper" innovation is only one of many things that, in almost any field which can be chosen, are continually making specialism a bed of roses. We deplore the action of the British authorities in adopting this new paper because we foresaw that the flood of varieties thus destined to be created will prove a fresh thorn in the sides of a great number of most worthy collectors who are making a conscientious effort to follow the specialistic will-o'-the-wisp. But we do not know but that this continual piling of Ossa on Pelion in the matter of specialistic varieties may not in the end appreciably clear the atmosphere by turning back into the general collecting field the great bulk of those who are at present wearily striving to keep pace with the labyrinthine strides of modern specialism toward utter chaos.

A Singular Delusion.

In this connection it is interesting to observe that there are some most excellent philatelists (perhaps all told

quite a considerable number) who consider the minor variety the very bone and sinew of modern Philately. These, so far from sympathizing with the present widespread agitation for the discouragement of minor-variety collecting, take the ground that the minor variety has come to stay and that any attempt to discredit it in the eyes of collectors is necessarily foredoomed to failure. The fatuousness of this view should be readily apparent to even the most superficial observer. The minor variety is not in any sense one of the attractions of collecting. The most ardent admirer could hardly claim that its existence has had anything to do with the popularizing of Philately. Minor variety collecting is simply a very extreme development of plain stamp collecting, and is not in any sense essential to the existence of the latter. The stamp's the thing—the stamp as a complete picture, not the trifling variation in the thickness of a line. The latter may without doubt be worth noting, as a mere matter of information. But Philately would go on just the same—and, we venture to think, would be a great deal better off—if the minor variety from this hour were to vanish completely from philatelic thought or record.

Collectors Club, New York.

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 Albert Perrin, Secy. 106 East 23d Street.
 Jas. S. Rich. J. C. Morgenthau.
 John W. Scott. John N. Luff.
 Charles Gregory.

The 124th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club Rooms on Monday evening, September 11th, 1905.
 Present Messrs. Dewing, Luff and Scott in the absence of the President, Vice-President and Secretary, the meeting was called to order at 8:30 P. M., with Mr. Scott in the chair and Mr. Luff acting as Secretary. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with. The Secretary read a number of communications.
 The resignation of Mr. B. Loewy, was received and accepted with regrets.
 The Treasurer's report showing a cash balance in bank of \$430.94, was approved as read.
 The report of the House Committee was read and received.
 The application of Mr. F. H. Warland, having been posted the required length of time, he was duly elected a subscribing member of the club.
 There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 9:30 P. M.

John N. Luff,
 Secretary pro tem.

**CHICAGO
 PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**



H. N. Mudge, President.
 C. E. Severn, Vice President.
 Chas. F. Mann, Secretary, 394 Oak St.
 E. C. Dodd, Treas., 332 South Ashland Ave., La Grange, Ill.
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 Dr. F. B. Merrill, Manager Open Exchange.
 A. F. Boehm, Librarian.
 Dr. F. B. Merrill, Counterfeit Detector.

The 450th regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held in the Society's Club Room, 151 Washington St., Thursday evening, September 21, 1905.

President Mudge called the meeting to order with 17 members present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

Voucher for \$128.14 was approved, the amount to be paid out of the Insurance Fund and to be used in settlement of the following claims against Stan Zajicek:

W. W. King	\$22 89
W. R. Patterson	35 03
R. R. Bogert	43 74
L. Wolff	26 48

The Entertainment Committee made a report.

The Outing Committee made their final report in regard to the Elgin and Milwaukee trips.

The Souvenirs collected by the members on the trip to Milwaukee were nicely arranged, framed and presented to the Society by Mr. Simon Strauss.

The entertainment of the evening was the Philatelic Spelling Bee and was greatly enjoyed by all present. The prizes were awarded as follows:

1st prize to Mr. H. A. Fowler; 2nd prize to Mr. E. C. Dodd; 3rd prize to F. Michael; 4th prize to Mr. F. N. Massoth.

President Mudge called upon the members who took the trip to Milwaukee to relate their experiences and all responded.

The meeting then adjourned, next meeting Oct. 5, 1905.

Chas. F. Mann,
 Sec'y.

United States Postage Stamps.

My 1906 price-list is now ready and will be sent on application. Give me a trial order I am sure I can please you.

For Instance.

Unused Columbians	1c to 30c unused	\$1 20
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United States Stamps.

Unused In Blocks Of Four.

All excepting (the \$2.00 block of No. 183) have full original gum. The catalogue prices quoted is for four single stamps, my net price is for blocks of 4 which is much scarcer

No.	Scotts 1905 Catalogue prices.	Net.
33	1851, 3c red, imperforate . . .	\$ 6 00 \$ 4 00
43	1857, 3c red, type I perf. . . .	50 00 25 00
86	1867, 1c blue, emb. 11x13	32 00 25 00
124	1869, 2c Re-issue	28 00 25 00
133	1869, 1c Re-issue	6 00 4 00
133	1869, 1c no gum	6 00 2 00
158	1873, 3c green	4 00 2 00
189	1879, 15c red orange	1 60 1 20
190	1879, 30c full black	8 00 4 00
217	1888, 30c orange brown	2 60 2 00
218	1888, 90c purple	12 00 8 00
220a	1890, 2c imperforate	? 4 00

Please remit by bills or P. O. money order.

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SEPTEMBER BARGAINS.

Hawaii 1894, 12c blue, mint	\$0 18
" " 25c blue, mint	38
Servia, 1804, 1d red brown, scarce	30
Seychelles, Nos. 2, 9, 14, 24, mint	20
Soudan, 1897, 1, 2, 3, 5m. 1pia	30
So. Australia, 1902, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9d.	40

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The Philatelic School Room.

For The Primary And Intermediate Classes.

Conducted by Oliver Crinkle, X. G. S. Professor of Philately in Knowhayre University.
(Continued from No. 2 page 4.)

The Little Duchy Of Luxembourg.

It is one of those strange pranks which fate is so fond of playing that has left little Luxembourg a semi-independent state up to the present day. In the time of Napoleon the map of Europe was dotted with kingdoms, duchies and principalities not a whit larger than Luxembourg. But of them all this little state is the sole survivor. Germany, Austro-Hungary and Italy have swallowed up all the rest; but Luxembourg still has the honor of appearing on the map under its own name. It is only by mere political accident that Luxembourg does not happen to be a part of the present German Empire. It is one of the old German counties, emerging from historical obscurity about the twelfth century, when it came into the possession of the Counts of Limburg, who assumed the title of Counts of Luxembourg. It later on fell under the sway of Burgundy and on the downfall of that power passed into the hands of Austria, under whose dominion it remained until 1797, when France took it as one of the spoils of war. It remained a French possession till the dissolution of the Empire of Napoleon, when it became for the first time in some centuries an independent state. In the rearrangement of Europe after Napoleon's downfall it was made a Grand Duchy and admitted to the Germanic Confederation. It was, however, at the same time, made to some degree an appendage of Holland, the King of the Netherlands being constituted hereditary Grand Duke of Luxembourg, as a compensation for the loss of Nassau. Beyond having the same sovereign, there was no connection between Luxembourg and the Netherlands, since Luxembourg had its own separate constitution and parliament.

When Belgium withdrew from the Kingdom of the Netherlands in 1830, and set up in business for itself, the powers divided Luxembourg between Belgium and Holland, giving Belgium much the larger portion. By a treaty signed in London in 1839, however, a new division much more favorable to Holland was made. The part given to Belgium was permanently incorporated with that kingdom. Luxembourg proper, however, continued to have precisely the same relations to Holland as before, and it remains to

this day separate and distinct from Queen Wilhelmina's kingdom.

At the time its first postage stamps were issued (1852) it belonged to the German Confederation, as before stated—a singular state of affairs when we remember that the King of Holland was its Grand Duke. Its affiliations with the German Confederation came to an end, it may be remarked, in passing, in 1868, when its permanent neutrality was guaranteed by the powers. Its area is 990 square miles; its population not greatly over 200,000.

Of the first issue, little need be said. It bears the effigy of King William III. of Holland. It will be noticed that the currency used is not the Dutch, but that of France and Belgium. Luxembourg is, in fact, much more nearly related racially to the latter countries than to the Dutch. The majority of its inhabitants are Walloons, which is also the dominant race in Belgium.

Retirement Of

The Head of Liberty.

In this same year of 1852, when Holland and Luxembourg first blossomed out as stamp-issuing nations, a momentous change of design took place on the stamps of a near neighbor of theirs; to wit, the republic of France. The female head typifying liberty, which had embellished the first French issue, went into retirement, and in its place there appeared the face of Louis Napoleon. Well might Liberty hide her head under the circumstances, for the fatal mistake of making Louis Napoleon the President of France was to mean the downfall of the Republic, and the re-establishment of the Empire within a very few months after this 1852 issue appeared. These French stamps of 1852 and 1853 are peculiarly interesting as forming the first instance in the life of postage stamps where the course of historical events involving the very life and liberties of a great nation are to be plainly traced on that nation's postal issues. Let us look well at this head of Louis Napoleon; for in the whole gallery of postage stamp portraits we shall find few men who cut a greater figure in their age, or whose life-story has more of romance in it.

The Life

Of Louis Napoleon.

Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte (to give him his full name) was born in Paris, at the Palace of the Tuilleries, on the 20th of April, 1808. The

first Napoleon was then in the height of his glory, and the birth of Louis Napoleon was celebrated with great rejoicings throughout France, as that of an heir to the imperial throne. Napoleon himself was childless, and in default of direct descendants had passed a law of succession whereby the throne could be inherited only by the children of his two favorite brothers, Joseph and Louis. But Joseph also was childless, hence the heirship to the throne fell upon the sons of Louis. Of these there were three, Louis Napoleon being the youngest, and the only one to survive to manhood. His mother was Hortense Beauharnais, daughter of the Empress Josephine by her first marriage, who had been forced upon Louis Bonaparte in a match that had from the first been loveless. Louis and Hortense separated in 1810 by mutual consent, and the young Louis Napoleon was brought up under his mother's care—sharing with her exile that fell to the lot of all the Bonaparte family after the battle of Waterloo. His tastes from his early boyhood, were warlike, and as early as 1830, when but 22 years of age, he took part in an insurrection in the Papal States as a volunteer on the side of the rebels. The charm of the Napoleonic name was still at that time strong throughout Europe and in 1831 the chiefs of the Polish insurrection offered him the command of their legions, "as the nephew of the greatest captain of all ages," and also the crown of Poland. The capture of Warsaw by the Russians speedily put an end to his hopes of becoming King of Poland, and, realizing the futility of hoping for any other European crown, his whole life thenceforward was devoted to the realization of what he firmly believed to be his destiny; re-establishing the French Empire, with himself at its head. He was a man of many accomplishments and of the highest abilities. He set himself systematically at work to win the friendship and favor of the French people. He was a writer of considerable power and between 1832 and 1836 published several works which not only kept him prominently before the French public, but evoked a considerable amount of political and intellectual sympathy. In 1836 with a few adherents he entered France in the hope of raising a revolution in his favor, but the attempt was a dismal failure. Again in 1840 he made a similar attempt (having been living in England in the meantime) with no better results; in fact, personally, with distinctly worse ones, inasmuch as he was captured and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in the fortress of Ham. Here he remained five years, com-

several works that served to incline the French people more and more in his favor. In 1846 he escaped in the disguise of a workman and managed to successfully make his way to England. The revolution of 1848 caused him to hurry back to France, where he professed himself devoted to the views of the Provisional Government; which latter body, however, uneasy at his presence and suspicious of his loyalty to the republican cause (a suspicion which later events proved well founded) ordered him to leave the country. He promised to do so, but being elected Deputy for Paris and three other departments, he took his seat in the Constituent Assembly of June, 1848. His presence caused a lengthy debate and after two days he resigned his seat and left France. The following September he was recalled to France by being again elected as Deputy, this time for five different departments, and the Assembly could find no way of getting rid of him, in view of his great popularity all over France, and particularly in Paris. Emboldened by the securing of this foothold, Louis Napoleon at once announced himself as a candidate for the Presidency of the new republic. He professed the deepest devotion to republican principles and managed his campaign with consummate skill. The first Napoleon was still the idol of the French masses. His nephew shone in reflected glory. The idea of putting the foremost living descendant of the great Napoleon in the Presidential chair appealed with irresistible force to the French people. As a consequence, at the election Louis Napoleon received more than five and one-half million votes to less than a million and a half for General Cavaignac, his leading and only serious opponent. On the 20th of December, 1848, he took the oath of allegiance to the republic. For a while matters ran smoothly enough, but in 1849 began a series of struggles between the President and his adherents on the one side and the majority of the Assembly on the other—the latter being convinced, and rightly, that Louis Napoleon was seeking to advance his own interests, rather than those of the republic. For two years the President and the Assembly were at daggers drawn, the breach between the two continually growing wider. At last, on the 2d of December, 1851, Louis Napoleon sprung his famous "Coup d'etat," dissolving the Assembly and virtually establishing himself as dictator. The military forces of Paris were devoted to him and were in command of generals friendly to his plans. It was a comparatively simple and easy matter for them to put down the feeble attempts

at armed resistance in Paris; and Louis Napoleon was now master of the situation. Singularly enough, the majority of the French people seemed to be entirely willing that Louis Napoleon should usurp supreme power. Not deeming it wise yet to openly proclaim himself emperor, he first went before the French people for approval of his acts; and on the 20th and 21st of the same month he was re-elected President for ten years, with the practically unlimited powers he demanded by a vote of more than 7,000,000. The pretense that France was a republic was kept up for nearly a year longer, as witness the French stamps of 1852 with the name "Repub Franc" (an abbreviated form of "Republique Francaise.") But on the 2d of December, 1852, Louis Napoleon proclaimed himself Emperor and the short-lived republic was at an end. The inscription on the stamps, you may be sure, was speedily changed to conform to the new order of things, and thus we have the issue of 1853, bearing the significant words "Empire Franc" over the face of the man who a year before had been President Louis Napoleon, but who thenceforth figured in history as Napoleon III, Emperor of the French.

Philatelic Deputations And Postmasters-General.

[From the Philatelic Record]

Our friend and fellow philatelist, Mr. Basset Hull, has been having a quiet talk with the Postmaster-General of the Commonwealth as to what the new Australian postage stamps should be like. He formed one of a deputation from the Sydney Philatelic Club for the purpose of influencing the authorities in the production of an early and creditable series of Commonwealth stamps. And he talked round the Postmaster-General in quite a fatherly manner. He put him up to a few wrinkles as to the way in which a well designed and engraved series of postage stamps may be used for advertising the attractions of the States of the Commonwealth. And he was able to give him some useful figures as to the cost of the production of fine picture stamps.

It is a novel departure for a Philatelic Society to assume the role of advisers to Postal Authorities, and though it is open to question whether it is wise for philatelists to interfere in such cases, there can be no doubt that they can render much valuable assistance in the collecting of material relating to designs. Nevertheless many philatelists will probably feel that it is better to maintain their claim that Postal Authorities should be left to produce stamps to meet genuine postal needs, free from any suspicion of pandering to the speculative element in stamp collecting; that, in fact, philatelists are better left to play their more legitimate parts of critics and keen-eyed detectors of forgeries.

THE READING TABLE.

(Continued from page 1.)

Anent the proposal (which it is said will be seriously brought forward at the next Postal Union Congress) to do away with the collection of extra postage on insufficiently prepaid letters, Major Evans makes the following very sensible and timely remarks:

"Another proposed reform is, in our opinion, not only unnecessary, but most inadvisable, viz., the abolition of the penalty for non-prepayment or insufficient prepayment of postage, and the collection of no more than the amount of the postage that should have been prepaid. The extra charge is perfectly legitimate; it is true that it is collected from the wrong person, but that cannot be helped. Its abolition would lead not only to a vastly increased amount of postage being paid by the wrong persons, as there would be no special inducement to prepay postage, but also to an enormous increase in the work of the Post Office. It should be remembered that prepayment was one of the essential conditions of cheap postage; the cost of the collection of postage on delivery and the loss occasioned by the refusal of letters on which postage had not been prepaid were among the greatest obstacles to a reduction of the rates. Think what a delay would be caused in the delivery of letters if the postman had to stop at every door to collect the postage; the only safeguard against this is the extra charge for extra trouble given."

A number of other excellent editorial articles follow, which we must e'en pass over entire else we should never have done with commenting and quoting. Nor can the Chronicle, model of skilled philatelic workmanship though it is, tempt us to further discourse. But Mons. Pierre Mahe's philatelic reminiscences are quite another matter. The famous French dealer has more to tell us this month of his early experiences as a buyer and seller of stamps in the days when the bits of paper were just beginning to be collected; and very diverting indeed are his scraps of recollection. Very few of us moderns, probably, have escaped an occasional wish that we might have been "in stamps" during the golden days when the rarities of to-day could be had by the cartload for a song. What fortunes we could have made; what grand, unbeatable collections we would have had by now! But M. Mahe's reminiscences serve to show us the vanity of such imaginings. He paid little for his stock in trade in those old days, it is true, but he parted with it on terms but a slight bit higher. He made a profit of a few cents on a

stamp now quoted at say a hundred dollars, and was content. And how, indeed, could he have known that by keeping his stock till now he might have been a millionaire. There is something almost pathetic in some of his recollections. He tells for example of a German traveler friend who in his peregrinations through the Fatherland gathered for the young dealer a great quantity of old German envelopes; Baden, 12 and 18 kreuzer, first issue; sets of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, large size and with large inscriptions; and Thurn and Taxis, small size, with inscription in lilac. Alas and alack for these grand old envelopes; M. Mahe's first act was to reduce them to the dimensions prescribed by the philatelic fashions of that day—to cut them out close round the design, so that they would fit the round spaces provided for envelopes in Lallier's album. And the recollection of it now moves M. Mahe to such anguish that he can scarce lament the vandalism enough in half a column.

Again a traveller of his gathered a perfectly superb lot of old Spanish stamps and was returning home full of the serenity of successful quest when, lo and behold, he discovered one morning that he had mislaid the precious package; and though he searched frantically for it, it was never heard of more.

We may be sure that M. Mahe had his triumphs, too, to atone for these disappointments. And belike in the next number he may show us another side of the picture.

Mr. Phillips' "Notes and News" and a fearful and wonderful list of errors and varieties of overprint in the second issue of British Somaliland comprise the remaining contents of the number—aside from society reports and some such small deer. The British Somaliland performance makes note, by actual count, of ninety-one infinitesimal varieties discoverable in the stamps in question; and there are evidently several countries yet to hear from, as the list concludes with the ominous words "to be continued." The list as a whole is an unusually fine example of the way in which some philatelic extremists regale themselves with the sauce of the sauce of the hare.

The American Journal of Philately, New York.

The American Journal of Philately for August is of that excellent quality to which readers of that veteran journal have long been accustomed. Editor Toppan opens the proceedings by belaboring hip and thigh the great flood of surcharged varieties gotten out in the last year or two by the en-

terprising country of Nicaragua; giving way, after a couple of pages, to Mr. C. A. Howes and the continuance of that gentleman's most admirably readable and instructive work on stamp designs. The issues of Japan are still engaging Mr. Howes' attention; and in the pages before us he speaks at some lengths regarding two of the most interesting of all Japanese stamps,—namely, the portrait issue of 1896. This is the only Japanese issue on which portraits have ever been permitted to appear, and the exception in this case was only made as a special honor to two distinguished princes of the blood who died while on duty in their country's service. We reprint below some excerpts from that portion of Mr. Howes' article relating to these stamps, in the belief that the matter will be of great interest to the many young readers of our own journal who are not yet sufficiently advanced philatelic students to belong to the A. J. of P.'s circle of readers.

"H. I. H. Prince Toshihisa Kita-Shirakawa (whose portrait is on the Japanese stamps marked A 22 and A 23 in the catalogue) was born on April 1, 1847, and at the time of the Restoration was high priest of the famous temples at Nihsiko. He left the priesthood soon after, resumed his titles and was sent to Europe in 1870, where he spent seven years in study, mostly in Germany, acquiring a sound military education. He was of medium stature and possessed a handsome and highly intellectual face. All scientific subjects and everything connected with intellectual development interested him keenly, and he was president of various learned associations. But he chose a military career in which he attained the rank of Lieutenant-General, commanding the Fourth Division. In 1894 he was given command of the Imperial Guards with whom he went to Formosa in 1895 after the cession of the island to Japan by China, and whom he accompanied in their advance southward through the island while subjugating it. But he fell a victim to the terrible malarial fever of Formosa and died at Tainan on October 28, 1895.

H. I. H. Prince Taruhito Arisuwaga (whose portrait appears on the Japanese stamps A 24 and A 25) was born in 1835 and was an uncle of the Emperor. When the deposed Shogun sought to regain his position by the rebellion of 1868, which ended in the complete triumph of the Mikado, Prince Arisuwaga was appointed supreme administrator and commander-in-chief of the imperial army. Receiving the sword of justice and the brocade banner, he led the Mikado's

troops against the rebels, saved Tedeo (now Tokio) from destruction, and then directed the military operations in the North which brought the civil war to a conclusion. In 1869 he returned to the Emperor the sword and banner in token of the complete pacification of the empire. In 1875 he was made President of the Senate, and in 1877 received supreme command of the forces which, after seven months of fighting and the loss of twenty thousand lives, suppressed the Satsuma rebellion led by Saigo Takamori. For the signal ability with which he accomplished the success he was decorated with the Order of the Chrysanthemum and made Field Marshal and Junior Prince Minister. He was then Japan's most noted soldier, so that it was natural, when the war with China began in 1894, that he should be made the Chief of the General Staff which sat at Hiroshima, the military and naval headquarters, throughout the war. But sickness overtook him while on duty, and he died at his home in Suma, province of Hiogo, on January 24, 1895.

Looking at the stamps now, we see that both Princes are represented in uniform and each wears about his neck the Grand Cordon of the Chrysanthemum. This Order, founded by the Emperor in 1876, is conferred only on monarchs and the highest State officials. The decoration is a 'sun' surrounded by thirty-two white rays, with four chrysanthemums, each flanked by two green leaves, placed around the outside between the extremities of the four principal rays.

The back of one of the flowers is inscribed "Exalted deeds and honorable actions." The decoration is not wholly visible, but more of it is seen on the 2 sen stamps bearing Prince Arisuwaga's portrait than on any of the others. All four stamps bear the chrysanthemum crest at top, but on the 5 sen stamps will be found the crests of the respective Princely houses occupying a corresponding position at the bottom. A close inspection will reveal that the badge of the Kita-Shirakawa family is a chrysanthemum of fourteen petals, whose center is occupied by a cherry blossom. On the other hand the crest of the house of Arisuwaga is found to be three chrysanthemum blossoms seen "in profile," their stems meeting in the center of the circular badge. A chrysanthemum scroll on either side of the central circle, separating the Japanese and English inscriptions, completes the special feature of the 5 sen value. The 2 sen stamps have the corners occupied by a much conventionalized spike of the "paulownia" with seven "buds."

The fact will doubtless not have escaped our readers that all these commemorative stamps have appeared in a red color. The reason is that red is not only the jubilee color but also the national color as well. The use of red for fests and celebrations is traced back, like so many other things, to Chinese influences. Yellow is the imperial hue in China, but red may be called the official color, for the official list of the empire is contained in a red book, the Emperor signs or annotates documents with the "vermillion pencil," seals are impressed in red ink, mandarins of the highest rank are denoted by a red button on the cap, official calling cards are inscribed on red paper, and the color is generally in evidence at festivals, or any occasion where joy and good will are the keynotes. In Japan, in addition, red is the color of the "Rising Sun" as he appears on their flags and has thus become the national color in conjunction with white.

Leaving with regret Mr. Howes' interesting studies, we come next upon the continuation of Mr. Berthold's intensely valuable articles on the Nesbitt Die Varieties, which are certainly indispensable to any envelope fancier. Mr. Toppan's valuable "Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties" occupy the next few pages; and the balance of the number is devoted to the usual Notes and exhaustive Chronicle of New Issues.

Mr. Castle's Fourteen Rarest Errors.

Mr. M. P. Castle, the famous English philatelic authority, does not entirely agree with the findings of the compiler of the list of the "forty rarest stamp errors" which has gone the rounds of all the European stamp journals, and which was reproduced in our own columns a week or two back. He has compiled a more limited list, consisting of what he believes to be the fourteen rarest errors, in the order of their rarity, which we think may interest our readers, and therefore reproduce, as follows:—

- 1 Spain, 1851, 2r. blue.
- 2 Austria, 1867, 3k. red.
- 3 Spain, 1876, 25m. inverted centre.
- 4 Baden, first issue, 9k. green.
- 5 S. Australia, 1870, 4d. blue.
- 6 W. Australia, 4d. centre inverted.
- 7 India, 1854, 4a. inverted frame.
- 8 Finland, 1866, 5k. black on yellow.
- 9 U. S. A., 1869, 30c. inverted centre.
- 10 Saxony, 1851, 1-2 ngr. blue.
- 11 Finland, 1891, 3k. yellow and black.
- 12 U. S. A., 1901, 2c. centre inverted.
- 13 Cape of Good Hope, 1d. blue.
- 14 Cape of Good Hope, 4d. red.

We wonder how many collections in America contain specimens of all the above fourteen.

Early Fiscal Stamps Of Great Britain.

[While, presumably, only a small proportion of our readers are directly interested in the collecting of fiscal stamps, we think the following article of such general interest to warrant reprinting it entire. It appeared in a recent issue of the Stamp Collector's Fortnightly; its author being Mr. A. B. Kay, a well-known English fiscalist.]

Mention has previously been made of the widely different views held as to what constitute fiscal stamps, and though the average fiscalist is but a collector of adhesive revenue stamps, it may be interesting to note, for the benefit of those who desire practically an unlimited field for research, what a vast variety of fiscals have been issued by our own country.

The issue of revenue stamps in England commenced some two hundred years ago, in the reign of William and Mary, and the series of impressed and semi-adhesive stamps then instituted has continued uninterruptedly to the present time. It has been competently estimated that there are some five thousand distinct varieties (i. e. separate dies) of these stamps, and their collection is undoubtedly a fascinating branch to follow. Even the earliest issues are still obtainable, thanks to documents having been stored away by lawyers, and only nowadays destroyed as waste paper. At present, owing to the small number of collectors, these stamps have little appreciable market value, though many must actually be of extreme rarity. The face values range from 1d. to any amount necessary, a die with movable value plug being used for amounts over £2000. Values up to £600 are often met with, but above this they seem scarce.

For stamps on parchment the impression was made on a piece of paper, previously affixed to the document by means of a metal tag, covered at the back with a label bearing the monogram of the reigning sovereign. The piece of paper referred to was usually blue, though green was used for apprenticeship indentures, red for writs and pink for duplicate copies. Documents on paper had the stamp impressed in plain relief. Within the last twenty years or so, however, the stamps both for paper and parchment have been in vermillion, excepting "penalties" which are blue, and "counterparts" pink.

These document stamps, though varying greatly in design, generally bear no inscription other than that of the value, though there are dies appropriated to special duties such as Agreement, Bankruptcy, Chancery Fund, Legacy Duty, etc. The series for Receipts, ranging from 1d. to 10s., and for Bills, from 1d to £10, each consist of some hundreds of varieties, and are interesting studies in themselves, whilst the 1d. stamp embossed on cheques, etc. and easily obtainable, has run through about 400 die numbers. It may be mentioned that the date on embossed stamps is merely the day of stamping, and has no interest to the collector, except to one of "earliest dates".

The stamps used in Ireland in many cases were from special dies so inscribed, and the series contains many very curious designs, including one error, with "Shillins" for "Shillings". Also about a hundred years ago, some of these stamps were forged, to defraud the Revenue. All know that it was the imposition of stamp duties in our former American colony that led to the War of Independence, but few have seen specimens of the actual stamps, which bear the word "America" However, they are not common, and always have a fair market value. It is strange to note, however, that not infrequently the collector of documentary stamps comes across an English die embossed over an American one. This is doubtless due to the fact that a hundred and fifty years ago, paper was not so cheap as now, so the stock of stamped paper, useless in America, was returned to this country, embossed with an English die, canceling the previous one, and so issued.

During the eighteenth century taxes were imposed on almost every article, and were largely collected by means of stamps. Owing to their diversity and scarcity, they fall more within the province of the curio collector than the stamp collector. There were stamps for taxes on boxes of starch, and bales of linen for exportation, but specimens are not known. The Hat Tax was collected by a stamp impressed or pasted on the lining, and the joke of a collector of Hat Tax stamps "on originals" has already gone the rounds of the philatelic papers. Paper of all kinds was taxed, even to wall paper, the duty stamps of which are still sometimes met with on the back of wall hangings removed from old houses. Bindings of old books occasionally yield specimens of the hand stamp for the Leather Duty. There were stamps to collect duties on bank notes, cocoa, hair powder, gloves, whilst some still survive in those used for coffee mixture, patent medicine, playing cards, and tobacco.

Tell This To Your Wife.

"But for the science of Philately men would not know so well the different colours. The stamp collector is better able to get the correct colour in ribbon his wife commissions him to buy, because he knows a carmine from a scarlet stamp."

Rev. Alfred Woods, in Mekeel's Weekly.

A new French catalogue commences pricing cheap varieties at the very low unit of 1 centime—equivalent to about one-fifth of a cent.

We have received from S. Valentine Saxby his Price-list of United States stamps.

It contains 16 pages and cover. Is neatly gotten up and of convenient size for the pocket.

John W. Dye has accepted the position of chief clerk for H. F. Colman, the Washington, D. C. stamp dealer.

The Annual German Stamp Meet.

[The following account of the 17th annual convention of the German stamp clubs is taken from the Stamp Collector. We believe our readers will be interested in noting the prosperity of German Philately.]

Without fear of contradiction it can be safely stated that German philatelists know thoroughly how to combine business with pleasure, as witnessed by the 17th annual philatelic gathering (Philatelisten Tag), and 10th annual meeting of the Union of German and Austrian Stamp Societies, held at Ratisbone (Regensburg) 21st to 25th July, 1905. All German papers contain glowing accounts of the meeting and its doings, and we can only regret that a similar gathering cannot be instituted in Great Britain.

One hundred and fifty persons of both sexes had gathered (at the banquet sat 178). Among them were 40 delegates, representing 40 philatelic clubs, with a membership of 6,049. This shows clearly how Philately is flourishing in Germany. The picturesque town was decorated, the collectors and dealers flocked together, even from afar they came, from Boston, U. S. A., London, Liverpool, Paris, Vienna, Budapest, Amsterdam and various cities of the German Empire, Berlin, Hamburg, and so on. There was a "bourse" where £2000 (\$10,000) worth of stamps changed hands, business meetings and exhibitions with lectures—there was a garden party, a banquet, a dance, a festive lunch, concerts, excursions on the river Danube and up the hills, and so on, in short it must have been a most enjoyable time. On the chief day, July 23rd, the Postal Authorities established a post office in the building where the meeting took place, and the 6,000 official postcards with impressed stamp were posted there and canceled with special obliterators inscribed "Regensburg, XVII Deutscher Philatel. Tag 23 Jul 05".

It was decided to hold next years gathering at Nuremberg.

The "Vertrauliches Korrespondenz Blatt" the monthly "Confidential Journal of the Philatelic Societies", from which we gather the above facts, and which since the last five years has been ably and successfully edited and published by the Philatelic Society of Kiel, is to be taken over by the Leipzig Society. It is the official journal of 200 societies with 12,000 members. The chief aim of the "Confidential" is to fight against forgery and dishonesty. In 15 years it has published about 2,000 notes on forgeries, and 1,500 shady proceedings have been brought to light saving by its warnings a vast amount of money. Long may it flourish.

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Book of the Worlds Coins - Containing over 1100 Illustrations of species of all Nations, including U. S. post-paid only \$1.00 out of coins exact reproductions. James W. Vance, 4th Scott St., Covington, Ky

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Free, A stamp catalogued 20c to each applicant for my app. sheets at 50% discount. Ref. required. W. W. Dayton, Nashotah Wis

To augment rapidly my collection, I buy stamp collections and any odd lots of better stamps (also revenues). Not being dealer, I pay highest prices. Approval sheets solicited C. Grandpierre, World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis, Mo.

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VOL. III.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, OCTOBER 7, 1905.

No. 4.

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Philately In Brooklyn.

We are indebted to Mr. Herbert K. Owen for some information, taken from the Annual Report of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, relative to that institution's Section on Philately. And as many of our readers are very probably not acquainted with this somewhat unique philatelic society, we believe, we may well enter here into some account of its character and purpose, as gleaned from the Report before us. We refer to the Section on Philately, as a society; and so it is to all intents and purposes. It is the outgrowth of the old Long Island Philatelic Society, whose members in 1898 gladly embraced the opportunity then tendered them to become affiliated with the previously named institution, the largest of its kind in the country; but remains a regularly constituted society, with all the official machinery common to such bodies. Its present Official Board reveals the names of some of the best known and ablest philatelists of Gotham, as follows: President—H. A. Talbot; Vice President, Dr. Thaddeus P. Hyatt; Secretary-Treasurer, John D. Carberry; Curator and Librarian, Geo. W. Ring; Executive Committee, David Minaldi, J. M. Andreini, W. H. Suss-

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The Section meets on the fourth Friday of each month for a business session and for whatever lecture, exhibition or debate has been provided for the occasion. The newest feature of the Section's work is the giving of illustrated philatelic lectures, the illustrations consisting of handsomely colored lantern photographs, by means of which each stamp, after being thrown upon the screen, is shown over two feet in height, bringing out clearly every variation in design, perforation, grill, secret mark, etc. During the past year a number of distinguished philatelists have delivered before the Section philatelic lectures illustrated in this manner, and we gather that a notable series of such lectures will be the feature of the coming Winter season. An excellent library has been accumulated by the Section, principally through donations; but by far the most interesting work which the Section now has on hand is the formation of an approximately complete collection of the world's stamps which, when finished is to be permanently put on exhibition in the Museum of the Institute. Within the past year, over thirty different governments have contributed more or less complete sets of their postal issues, and the collec-

P | The Trade | M

Will be especially interested in my next sale, end of October, as it will contain a part of the retail and wholesale stock of the United States Coin and Stamp Exchange.

The Following Sale

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Other sales to follow, announcements later.

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tion now consists of somewhat over 10,000 varieties. The manner of display adopted for this collection is of much the same sort as that used in the housing of the Taping Collection at the British Museum. It is proposed to construct mahogany cases, containing twenty-five drawers, 2 feet 4 inches by 2 feet one-half inch in size, holding six sheets each, or 150 sheets in all, on which it is estimated 5000 stamps can be mounted. The drawers will be covered with glass fitting closely to the stamps to prevent curling, and so designed as to allow them to be pulled out a certain distance to expose the stamps to view, while at the same time the specimens will be entirely safe from abstraction.

We must highly congratulate the Brooklyn body on having undertaken this important work. The progress already made guarantees that its installation in the Museum will shortly be an accomplished fact. If any of our Brooklyn readers have not as yet allied themselves with the Section on Philately, we think they will do well to immediately mend the omission. Any information desired concerning qualifications, and terms of membership, etc., etc., may be had by addressing the Secretary, Mr. John D. Carberry, 999 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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BETHLEHEM, PA.

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From The Editor's Point Of View.

A Postage Stamp Lesson In National Courtesy.

It was the general custom, prior to the late Russo-Japanese war, to think of Japan as possessing a rather crude sort of civilization. That she had displayed a wonderful facility in absorbing Occidental ideas, both military and industrial, and had used them to excellent purposes, was very generally understood. But still the mental attitude of the average American toward Japan was one of indulgent condescension, such as a man of mature and ripened wisdom might employ in viewing the actions of a child of tender years. The past year or two has proven how utterly mistaken was this or any other point of view founded on the assumption that Japan was the intellectual inferior of European nations. All the world is now forced to realize that Japan, so far from being the semi-barbaric kingdom our fancy had painted her, is really in her way a highly civilized state.

Philatelists might have found out this fact for themselves long ago had they studied the stamp issues of Japan with more discerning eyes. But the fact is that most of us have never given any very great attention to the symbolism of Japanese stamp ornamentation; and now that the recent war has made the study of Japanese stamps the fashionable philatelic thing

to do, it is an astonishing revelation to learn what a wealth of the most refined imagery and sentiment is traceable in Japanese stamp designs. Mr. Howes, in his "studies of stamp designs," in the American Journal of Philately, has been especially instrumental in opening the eyes of philatelists to a highly interesting side of the Japanese character; viz, their intense love for symbols of a semi-mystic, romantic cast. His illuminating explanations of the meanings of the innumerable fanciful devices that have found use upon Japanese stamps has revealed to us that these stamps as a whole are the richest in variety and vividness of pictorial imagery to be found in the whole confines of our albums. Japan an inferior nation! If the character of her stamps be any criterion, she is enlightened beyond measure of expression! And now there comes to us a new stamp of Japanese origin which presents to all the world so pleasing an instance of courtesy and consideration to the feelings of another nation that it may well be deemed one of the most unique and interesting stamps ever issued. We refer, of course, to the special stamp issued by the Japanese Government on the occasion of the taking over by Japan of the postal administration of Korea. And the portions of the design to which we would especially call attention are those in which appear the emblems of the sister nations of Japan and Korea. In heraldry the "dexter" or left side of the shield, coat of arms, or other armorial device, is the place of honor, while the "sinister" or right side, implies secondary rank. On the "dexter," place of honor, side of this stamp appears a plum blossom, which is the emblem of the reigning house of Korea; while at the right is modestly subordinated the chrysanthemum, which is the Japanese Imperial flower. Backing the Korean emblem is a spray of cherry, (one of the familiar Japanese symbols) with blossoms and fruit; while accompanying the Japanese emblem is a similar spray of the Korean plum, likewise with fruit and blossoms. Could the sentiment of such an occasion have been more delicately and deftly expressed upon a stamp by any Western nation, however enlightened? As a matter of fact, has any nation ever risen to quite such heights of emblematic courtesy upon any similar postal issue. There have been cases innumerable where the stamps of a large country have superseded those of a lesser one, but there has been no instance where the occasion has been marked by a compliment so diplomatically soothing to the feelings of the lesser nation. The postal authorities

of Japan must certainly be considered past masters in the art of producing interesting additions to the human interest of the philatelists' album.

Governmental Recognition Of Philately.

Once more philatelists find cause for gratification in a pleasing bit of governmental recognition. Norway, in providing a committee of five to decide upon the designs, details of production etc., of the projected new issue of Norwegian stamps, has arranged that one of the members of the committee shall be a philatelist, and has requested the Christiania Philatelic Society to name one of its members for the post. This custom of calling philatelic experts into consultation when a new stamp issue is on the tapis is certainly a good and commendable one. The philatelic expert has a familiar acquaintance with the whole range of stamp design, from the dawn of the postage stamp era to the present time, which no non-philatelic postoffice official could possibly possess. The philatelic expert is better versed in the possibilities and limitations of postage stamp art. And in many other ways he is fitted to give most valuable and practical advice. We should not greatly wonder if in the course of time the philatelic expert became a regularly recognized attache to all well regulated postal departments.

A Varnished Collection.

[From the Stamp Collector's Fortnightly]

I feel I must relate an experience I had the other day while staying at Weston - super-Mare for my holiday. While out I met a friend whom I had not seen for nearly three years. I was invited to tea and suddenly his eye fell on my Junior Philatelic Society Badge.

"What is that?" he asked. I explained it to him "Oh!" he exclaimed, "I collect stamps". You may imagine my delight. I made him fetch his "collection" and you may now imagine my horror when he returned with three or four metal plates covered with stamps. He did not intend them as ornaments but as a genuine collection of stamps. He told me he had about 160 on each plate. They were nearly all unused, including about 20 per cent of single watermark Colonials, such as Lagos, B. E. A., etc. The value of the "collection" was about £4. He was not content with sticking the stamps on the plates but had actually varnished them over "to prevent their getting soiled." My friend is not a boy, but about 26 years of age. No wonder some people regard "Philately" as a "craze".

The Junior Society's Remarkable Programme.

The Junior Philatelic Society, of London, is certainly the eighth wonder of the philatelic world. It has just made public its programme for the season of 1905-6; and we have no hesitation in pronouncing this programme infinitely the most attractive and varied of any ever offered by any philatelic body. We believe it is well worth our while to give here a condensed summary of the principal features of that programme, not only for the interest it may possess as reading matter, but as calculated to serve as an inspiration to stamp clubs on this side of the water who are seeking new and novel features for this Winter's meetings.

The J. P. S., it should be premised, holds, between the hours of 6 and 8 P. M., on each meeting night, a "course," during which members exchange stamps with one another in a purely informal, social way, without rules or regulations of any sort. At eight, commences the literary portion of the evening's doings, consisting of reading papers upon philatelic subjects, making displays of the stamps that are up for study on that particular evening, and holding debates on philatelic questions which present a chance for difference of opinion. We do not in the following resume, mention all that is provided for each evening, but merely those features which promise most interest and entertainment.

Saturday, Oct. 7—Paper, "The Gentle Art of Stamp Collecting," C. B. Purdom.

Oct. 21, (Nelson Centenary Night)—Paper, "Posts in Nelson's Time," Fred J. Melville; Debate, "Should Great Commemorations be Signalized by the Issue of Special Stamps?"

Nov. 4—Display—Great Britain, Two diplomas will be awarded for the best collection of Great Britain, submitted to the Examining Committee, by members (a) over 21 years of age; (b) under 21.

Dec. 2—Display—King's Head and Recent Colonials, J. E. Heginbottom, R. A.

Dec. 16—Paper, "Hayti for Beginners," Fred J. Melville.

Saturday, Jan. 6, (Literature Night)—Two diplomas will be awarded, one for the best exhibit of Philatelic Literature or Library Accessories, and one for the best short paper (not to exceed ten minutes in the reading) to be read by a member to the meeting. The special programme will include: Auction of Philatelic Literature; Paper, "Early Stamp Catalogues," R. Halliday.

Friday, Feb. 2—Inauguration of the Manchester Branch of the Junior Philatelic Society, by the President at the Athenaeum, Manchester.

Feb. 17—Seventh Annual Conversation in the Bijou Theater, Archer

Street, when it is hoped to present a philatelic farce, entitled "The Lady Faker," for the first time.

March 10—Third Visit to the Tapping Collection of Stamps at the British Museum.

April 7, (Ladies' Night)—Two diplomas will be given for the best small collection (general or special) submitted by lady members: (a) for ladies over 21 (b) under 21.

April 21—Competitive Display of United States stamps (two diplomas to be given on the usual basis.)

May 5—Paper, "The Emperor's Head Issues of Brazil," Percy C. Bishop; Paper and Display, "Entires of Dutch Indies," W. A. Bois.

May 19—Annual General Meeting.

June 9—Annual Excursion or Garden Party.

And this does not comprise one-half the features provided. No wonder that the officers of the Junior Society confidently expect its membership roll to contain at least a thousand names before the Winter is over.

Only Another Fad.

She tripped gently into the foreign consul's office the other day, and with a pleasant smile greeted the consul, and soon stated that her mission was that she had been told by friends she could get a lot of foreign stamps at his office as many foreign letters reached him, and the stamps were of no value to him. The consul glanced up at her in a smiling way and finally handed her an envelope full. She was not slow in opening and spreading the lot on the desk, looking them over, she exclaimed, "Why these are all from Canada and United States, I have lots of these, but haven't you any from Asia, Africa, or India, some distant country. I am told these are curious looking and hard to get." Being a collector himself the consul went over to his desk, and rummaged over several envelopes, gave her about a dozen. "How lovely of you, just what I wanted."

"Is there anything else I could do for you," he said, in a half smiling way. "Well, if you have any from South American countries, I would be thankful to you. I hear these countries issue very pretty stamps." "No, my dear lady, I haven't any of these today, but may have some soon. But tell me what do you do with these. Are you a collector of stamps, or do the children collect, or perhaps you are gathering them up to help some poor individual in a charitable institution for the balance of his life."

"Indeed not, nothing like that. You know I paste all these stamps with others I have on a sewer pipe for an umbrella stand for Charlie's den. My they do look pretty," and with a thank you, she tripped for the elevator, leaving the consul wondering what hobby will the woman have next.

Herman W. Boers.

United States Postage Stamps.

My 1906 price-list is now ready and will be sent on application. Give me a trial order I am sure I can please you.

For Instance.

Unused Columbians	1c to 30c unused	\$1 20
" Omaha	1c to 10c	" 45
" Pan-Amer	1c to 10c	" 45
" St. Louis	1c to 10c	" 35

or anything else you need.

S. Valentine Saxby,

Dealer in U. S. Postage Stamps.
Box No. 22. Rockford, Ill.

100 China and Java, etc., fine stamp dictionary and big illustrated list of 8,000 bargains, 2c. Agts., 50% 1905 catalogue of stamps of all nations, 10 cents.

A. Bullard & Co., 446 Tremont St., Boston, Mass

SEPTEMBER BARGAINS.

Hawaii 1804, 12c blue, mint	\$0 18
" " 25c blue, mint	38
Servia, 1804, 1d red brown, scarce	30
Seychelles, Nos. 2, 9, 14, 24, mint	20
Soudan, 1897, 1, 2, 3, 5m. 1pia	30
So. Australia, 1902, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9d.	40

BOROUGH STAMP CO.,

1471 Washington Ave., - - New York.

Specials for

this Week:

	Cat. price	My price
1c Telegraph	\$ 15	\$ 05
2c Proprietary, orange	1 25	40
5c Playing Card	75	17
321 Ceylon, 1899, 75c black & orange brown	75	40
143 Cuba, 1891, 20c ultramarine	1 00	20
14 Guatemala 1878, 1p yellow	30	10
37 Hayti, 1893, 20c brown	30	10
59 Hungary, 1900, 3kr blue green	20	5
85 Netherlands 1899, 2½gld brown lilac	40	18
81 New South Wales, 8p red violet	25	10
210 Philippines, 1898, 1p. yellow green	1 50	50

E. T. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.

The Stamp-Lovers Album.

Its size 6 x 9½. It will hold 1152 stamps. The paper is white and of good quality. It is the neatest low-priced Album ever offered to collectors.

Price 10 cents Postage 2 cents.

This Coupon is worth **10c**

Send us the names and addresses of the stamp collectors you know, with 10 cents and this coupon, and we will send you this paper for 20 weeks.

The Stamp-Lovers Weekly
Bethlehem, Pa.

A Philatelic Ball.

The first annual entertainment and ball given under the auspices of the New York Stamp Society, promises to be a success both socially and financially.

The Society has secured the large hall at Terrace Garden for the occasion. The entertainment which precedes the ball has been carefully arranged, and will introduce a number of high class and novel acts. Philatelic clubs have held exhibitions, smokers, receptions, etc., but it remains for the New York Stamp Society to produce something that will prove both new and original, and the fact that the organization has secured one of New York's largest and most popular halls for the affair should induce every Philatelist residing in the vicinity to attend.

The affair should prove a first-class advertisement for Philately as the local dailies are already calling attention to the "Philatellists' ball." The entertainment which begins at eight o'clock, P. M., will introduce a number of first-class vaudeville acts, and several of the "turns" will be furnished by the members themselves.

Collectors who are familiar with the name of Edgar Nelson are aware that he possesses a fine collection of rare British North America stamps, but how many people know that Mr. Nelson was at one time one of the leading and best known jugglers on the American stage? Mr. Nelson will introduce his entire act at the entertainment. One of the members who is also professionally known is Prof. Loewy, magician and card manipulator. Another one of the members who will appear, is Mr. A. Herbst, "The Story Teller," who is billed to give a monologue. And still another will be Mr. Henry Doolittle, formerly a well known philatelist of Philadelphia. Mr.

It Costs but 7 cents a Line among these Adlets.

This is the cheapest advertising—not in price alone but in results, especially for those who have something to sell or who want to buy something, but feel that they cannot afford to pay the rate charged for display. Try an adlet, which will cost you only 7 cents a line.

Salesmen wanted to look after our interest. Salary or Commission. Address Lincoln Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Wholesale: New Issues, Sets, Etc. Prices on application. Alfred E. Cole, Plainfield, N. J.

To augment rapidly my collection, I buy stamp collections and any odd lots of better stamps (also revenues). Not being dealer, I pay highest prices. Approval sheets solicited C. Grandpierre, World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis, Mo.

Note headings of Bond Paper 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 inches with envelopes of Laid paper 100 for 65c; 250 for \$1.10; 500 for \$1.60; 1000 for \$2.50; 2000 for \$4.50 5000 for \$11.00. Send for samples. MERIT PRESS, Bethlehem, Pa.

8 Belgium P. P., 1903, cat. 40c. Price 10 cents One set Canada 1903 free to all applicants for approvals 50 to 60% discount. H. Towsley, 89 Robinson St., Winnipeg, Canada.

Costa Rica 1892 1c to 10p, 75c (cat \$2.84) 10 sets \$3.
* " 1892 1, 2 & 5p 30c (cat \$1.05) 10 sets \$1.25
Approval sheets, 7000 var. 50% dis. Ref req. Carl Young 806 N. Fulton Ave Baltimore Md

Trans. 1896, 2sh 6p unused, mint, cat \$3. 80 75
Servia 1904, Deathmask set of 5 40
" 1905, King Peter " " 6 15
1000 U. S. and foreign 10
John Pfalz, 231 West 30th. St., New York.

For the names and addresses of two reliable stamp collectors and the numbers of stamps they have in their respective collections I will give a Two Dollar New York State Stock Transfer Tax Stamp. E. J. Fuller 907 N. Broad St., Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Germany 1903 2m. cat. 8c our price 1c postage extra. Amer. Stamp Co., Huntington, Ind.

Hawaii Official set unused for sale at \$2.50 Catalog price \$5.00. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.

Doolittle is an old time club swinger. In addition to the foregoing, a half dozen others will appear, and the entertainment will conclude with the "Philopictures," an entirely new and original conception especially prepared by the society for the occasion. This feature alone will be highly appreciated by every philatelist attending.

125 U. S. Stamps cat. \$2.50 for \$1.00. One Stamp cat. \$5.00 free to the first 10 answers. Keystone Stamp Co., 1835 Callowhill, St., Philadelphia, Pa.

1000 U. S., over 55 varieties, 90 40
400 U. S. Rev., 25 to 30 varieties, 43
21 U. S. Revs., all different, 10
W. U. Tel. 1905, 2c, full sheets (4), 10
Chas. A. Townsend, 848 Good St., Akron, O.

Leeward Islands, 1890, 1/2 to 7p. unused 80 65
" " " 1/2 to 5sh. " 2 50
*Guatemala 1897, 11 var. cat. \$1.71 Set 50
N. Borneo, 1893, 1 to 24c cat. \$1.38 Set 40
*Peru No. 115, cat. 30c, each 12c; 10 for 100
" No. 124, cat. 40c, each 12c; 10 for 75
Carl Young 806 N. Fulton Ave. Baltimore Md

Circulars mailed to interested collectors 15c per 100. C. T. EDGAR, Birdwood, Va.

Special inducements for new customers. Only 1 or 2 of some. Post 2c extra under 5c net. U. S. 1888, 90c fine o. g. \$1.35 average used 45c; \$1.00 Col unused good \$1.35 same used \$1.25 30c 1869 average \$1.00; Zanzibar 1896 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Rupees fine used cat. \$13.25 only \$3.85 (1 set) 2c U. S. 1. R. fine o. g. inverted sur 13c; Cuba on U. S. 1895 issue 1 to 10c complete o. g. set 38c net; Philippines on U. S. 1895 fine o. g. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 15c o. g. fine 90c; 50c o. g. 70c; \$1.00 o. g. scarce \$1.35; \$2.00 o. g. scarce \$3. \$5.00 o. g. scarce \$7.50, or \$2.00 and \$5.00 for \$9.50 Philippine Dues on U. S. 1, 2, 3, 5, 10c o. g. fine scarce 45c; 30c o. g. rare 65c; 50c scarce 75c; 1902-3 issue sur will be rare 3c, 13, 15 & 50 are scarce. Set 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 15 and 50c regular \$1.75 for \$1.60 (only 8 sets.) Hawaii \$3.00 cat. all diff. 90c; Hawaii envelopes entire unused No. 201, 202, 204, 205 and 211 (1903 cat.) 5 vars. cat. \$1.10 only 48c; Hawaii varieties No. 63 \$2.00; No. 65 \$1.50; No. 69 \$7.50 all fine o. g. Lewis & Clarke Souvenirs 24 var. only 15c; Wanted: 30 and 90c 1888; 8 values Coils 1894-1895. Omaha and 1902 issue 1 to 10c Omaha Pans and St. Louis 13c 1902 etc. any quantity. Lists on request. \$4.00 cat. value Canada, N'd'd & So. America cat. 8 to 50c each for \$1.00 to close same. Try a lot no trash. P. B. KIRBY, New Bedford, Mass. Last 5 ads. good.

The music will be rendered by one of New York's leading orchestras and Terrace Garden will entertain one of the most enjoyable throngs in its history on the night of the 19th of October.

Tickets are fifty cents per person and may be obtained of the Secretary, E. Klein, 738 Lexington Avenue, or of any of the New York dealers.

Subscription Rates:

One year 50 cents.
Six months 25 cents.
Ten weeks 10 cents.

The Stamp-Lovers Weekly, BETHLEHEM, PA.

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THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

— and —
Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, OCTOBER 14, 1905.

No. 5.

OCTOBER 21st.

is the date of our next auction sale which takes place at the New York auction Mart, Rooms 811 and 812 Morton Bldg. 116 Nassau St., New York City.

A very desirable collection of Puerto Principe stamps is included in the sale besides a nice collection of post cards.

Catalogues may be had on application to

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,

72 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Want lists promptly attended to.

THE POLITEST AUCTION THAT EVER WAS HELD

A \$2,500 Sale of Curios at the
Collectors' Club.

AND NOT A CROSS WORD

Bidders All on Friendly Terms and
a Model Auctioneer—Some of
the Prizes.

[From the New York Times.]

"Seven, seven, seven," droned the auctioneer. "Seven dollars bid—sold at seven."

No gavel was employed to accentuate the decision.

"Oh, wait a little," spoke up one of the dozen persons seated in the main room of the Collectors' Club, in West Twenty-seventh Street. "I may bid a little more on that coin."

"All right," answered the auctioneer, who was seated on top of a table at one end of the rectangular room, with a smiling woman stenographer flanking him on either side. After a brief pause he resumed unmoved:

"Are you ready?"

"In a moment," rejoined the bidder, continuing to search through his notes without the least attempt at haste. Finally he found what he looked for and spoke up:

The Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue 1906.

The sixty-fifth edition will be published early in November. We are now booking orders and shall be glad to receive yours

Price 50 cents; Post free 60 cents.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

18 EAST 23rd ST.,

New York, N. Y.

P | Nov. 4th. | M

I will sell at Public Auction the retail and wholesale stock of the

United States Coin and Stamp Exchange.

It will be sold by Mr Dan Long, Chicago's popular stamp auctioneer and the sale will be held in the Club Room of the

Chicago Philatelic Society.

where all my sales are held.

Do you want the catalogue?

If so send me your address.

P. M. Wolsieffer,

Stamp Auction Specialist.

P | 401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago. | M

"I bid eight."

"Eight," repeated the man seated on the table. "Eight, eight—sold at eight."

And this was spirited bidding. For the Collectors' Club, where the public auctions of rare coins, unmatched bills, and stamps out of date are held, is the one spot where competition, though of the keenest, has been deprived of its sting and bitterness. It is a sort of arena for numismatists, philatelists, archaeologists, and other possessors of costly and full-blooded hobby-horses.

The great men—the men who can afford to pay for abstract values—rarely appear in person. They all have their representatives employed for this particular service, and these representatives are on familiar terms with each other, meeting week after week, now on this and now again on the other side of the ocean—wherever the coveted rarities are put under the hammer or offered for sale privately. They are eager on behalf of their patrons, but, not being hobby-horse riders themselves, they practice their rivalry without ever growing hostile over victories or defeats.

Yesterday afternoon they were gathered where Thomas L. Elder was putting up several collections of coins, medals, and paper money at auction. There were 852 lots in all and they

went at prices ranging from 12 cents up to \$60. Sometimes the bids advanced a cent at a time, and then again somebody would coolly say:

"Fifteen dollars isn't too much for that."

"Then good bye," some other bidder would say with a laugh, and from the jovial auctioneer's lips dropped the perennial:

"Fifteen, fifteen—sold at fifteen."

One man represented more than a score of customers, some of whom wanted some one coin while others were anxious to get anything rare, whether coin or stamp or bill. All were designated by pseudonyms invented to mask their identity, lest rival agents discover them and supplant the services of the acting representative. There was "Texas," who gobbled up anything and everything, paying fancy prices without a protest.

"Sold at three," the auctioneer would announce.

"Put it at four-fifty on Texas," the agent would request. "I save him 50 cents at that."

Half a dozen times the bidders and the auctioneer fell to joking until they lost track of where they were. Then it might happen that they would go back a few numbers and sell them over again to make sure that no one was forgotten.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the

Chicago Philatelic Society
and the
Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Louis G. Quackenbush,
MANAGING EDITOR.

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To any address in the United States,
Canada, or Mexico, 50 cents a year. To any
address in any country in the Postal Union
\$1.00 a year.

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.20 an inch. 60 cents half inch.

E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

They had got to the section headed "Hard times tokens," etc., and an agent generally referred to as "New York" had secured at a fabulously cheap price—\$1.70 or something like that—a token catalogue as "Low 163, Howell Works Garden, a rose. Rev. Token. Very rare. Good." He was so eager and elated that he insisted on having the piece delivered at once. Just as he got it another agent, "New Jersey," broke in:

"Why, I made a mistake. I would have bid more for that coin. It was just an oversight on my part. It's worth \$5."

"Oh, say, give him a chance," pleaded the auctioneer with "New York." "Put it up again—be a sport."

"It's all right as far as I'm concerned," replied "New York," scratching his head. "Put how about the other man—the man I bought it for? I guess I'll have to stick to it."

"And to think that it was just an oversight," grumbled "New Jersey" regretfully.

Among the rare pieces that caused the bids to leap upward dollars at a time was a New Hampshire cent of 1776—a tiny bit of old copper honored in the catalogue with the epithets "priceless" and "unique." It was knocked down at \$60.50, and the buyer of it looked as if he had won a free pass to Paradise.

A United States silver dollar minted in 1794 brought \$62.50, although defective, and the catalogue said that but for its defect it would have been cheap at \$175.

In comparison it seemed to the outsider that a good thing was almost given away when an Egyptian "octodrachm," from 230 B. C. went at \$58.50. Thirteen dollars and fifty cents was all that anybody cared to pay for a Roman gold coin that was seventeen cycles old and was adorned with a "splendid bust" of Antonius. One of Uncle Sam's one-dollar pieces of gold but forty years old brought \$21, and \$25 was paid for a half-cent piece of 1841 that was dented on the edge, which the catalogue said was "extra rare."

All in all, the sale realized about \$2500.

SHADES and FADES.

(From the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.)

Lately one or two energetic persons have been dissecting the Colonial portion of Gibbon's catalogue as regards the colour-names employed, and the result is somewhat appalling. For instance, one gentleman of a statistical turn of mind tells us that there are no less than 37 shades of green, 26 of red, 26 of blue, and so on. This is bad enough in all conscience, but to make things worse we find that sometimes several distinct shades are described by the same name and in other cases stamps identical in shade are described under a multitude of different names. The whole matter of shades and colour-names as employed by the compilers of catalogues is urgently in need of revision. Not only do we want an accurate naming of shades, on the basis of an intelligible colour-chart, but we also want simple names by means of which shades can be identified. Where a stamp is only catalogued in one shade the name by which it is designated is not a matter of such great importance as in the case of stamps that are catalogued in two or more shades. Where shade makes much difference to the price of a specimen it is particularly important that the names employed should make it a simple matter to differentiate between the common and scarcer varieties. At present matters are in such confusion that in most cases we doubt if anyone but the compilers of the catalogue know which is which. Surely it would not be beyond the bounds of possibility to make a reference collection of stamps containing specimens typical of the most prominent shades, and from these to name all similar

ones of every country. A colour-chart on such lines would be simple, and yet fulfill all practical requirements. A glance would in most cases be enough to name similar shades and intermediate ones should not present much difficulty. It would not be necessary to try to name microscopical variations from the standard shades.

All this discussion about colour-names leads us to the discussion of shades as a whole with regard to their philatelic importance. It is open to doubt whether any but the most prominent ones should be catalogued and then only if they represent distinct issues. Shades, perhaps, form the most unsatisfactory class of minor varieties for in so many cases it is uncertain whether the differences, even when plainly perceptible, are due to fading, chemical action, or some other extraneous cause instead of to a distinct printing. We think our readers will agree with us that when a shade throws some light on the history of a stamp, or represents a distinct printing or issue in the same manner that a change in perforation, watermark or paper might, it reaches its most collectable aspect. But where a shade only shows that too much or too little ink was applied to the plate in the process of printing its philatelic importance is surely but small, and where it is due to the action of the sun, air or other outside influence it should be treated as a spoiled specimen instead of occupying a place in anyone's collection. As it is often almost impossible to say which shades are interesting from a philatelic point of view, and which are not, we think that the general collector will do well to take only those varieties that represent different colours, while the specialist will act wisely by curbing his desire for "superb ranges of shade" and amassing only those regarding which there are reasonable grounds for supposing that they represent different printings.

A Pigeon Post Service.

The only regular pigeon post service is run between Los Angeles (in California) and the little town of Avalon, on Catalina Island, during the summer months. The celerity with which these messages are delivered can only be beaten by telephone or telegraph. The air line is fifty miles between the two places, and most of the pigeons accomplish the distance under the hour. A good revenue is earned yearly by this source. Small bills pasted about Avalon announce that "Private messages and business orders may be forwarded at any hour of the day, and in connection with the telephone, telegraph, and cable lines to any part of the world."

The Philatelic School Room.

For The Primary And Intermediate Classes.

Conducted by Oliver Crinkle, X. G. S. Professor of Philately in Knowhayre University.
(Continued from No. 3 page 4.)

Two Minor States

of Italy.
Besides the first Papal States stamps, spoken of in a previous chapter, two other new series of postage stamps appeared in Italy in 1852. We may suppose the example of Sardegnia and Tuscany, each of which had adopted postage stamps the preceding year, had something to do with the appearance of stamps in Modena and Parma. The Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, also, had been using stamps since 1850, so that altogether it was no wonder that the minor Italian states should begin to bestir themselves. We have already made clear the way in which, at the time we write of, the Italian peninsula was divided into numerous small kingdoms and duchies. Of the two states whose consideration we now approach Modena was considerably the larger and more important. The history of the city of Modena dates back to ancient times; its wealth, splendor and artistic riches having been mentioned by Cicero, Pliny and other of the old Latin writers. The state of Modena, however, is of more recent origin. The rich and noble Italian house of Este owned great estates contiguous to the city of Modena as early as the seventh century, as well as being the most powerful family in the city itself. In 960, the state of Modena was formally recognized as one of the divisions of Italy, a member of the house of Este becoming the first Marquis of Modena. The title was transmitted through many generations until in 1452 Modena was raised in rank to a duchy, her rulers thereafter holding the title of Dukes of Modena. From thence till the time of Napoleon, Modena played a part of some importance in Italian affairs, though at no time was it able to rise from the position of one of the secondary states of the peninsula, as compared with Lombardy, Venice and Rome. In common with her neighbors, Modena fell a prey to Napoleon in his first Italian campaign, and in 1796 was by him made a part of the Cisalpine Republic, consisting of various conquered Italian states. During the Napoleonic era, Modena remained more or less under the control of France; but on the general readjustment of Europe at the Congress of Vienna in 1814, Modena was restored to its reigning family and again became an Italian duchy. It contained

at that time (and its territorial limits were little changed thereafter) a total area of 2310 square miles, inhabited by something less than six hundred thousand people. Its history is uneventful till the revolutionary year of 1848, when the people rose in rebellion, and drove the then Duke of Modena from his throne. Upon his promise of liberal reforms he was allowed, the next year, to again take up the reins of government; and it was under this administration, so to speak, that Modena issued her first stamps. They are, for that period, rather pleasing of design. The central feature is the coat of arms of the reigning house of Este; and it is interesting to note that this house uses for its emblem an eagle, which, as depicted on the stamps in question, greatly resembles some of the representations of the "noble bird of freedom" on some of the early Locals of our own country. He might, indeed, almost have been copied direct from the eagle that occupies, rather than adorns, the early stamps of Boyd's City Dispatch. The ducal crown, however, assures us that he is a purely European product.

It will also be noted that instead of bearing the name "Modena" the only inscription on these stamps (aside from that denoting face value) reads "Poste Estensi"—or (freely translated, "Post of the House of Este")—an excellent indication of the reigning Duke's feeling that he and he only was the state.

In 1860 the Duke found out his mistake, the populace in that year once more driving him from the throne—this time "for keeps"—and joining themselves to the then newly organized Kingdom of Italy. Modena is now one of the provinces of Italy, and is of considerably smaller dimensions than of old; its present area being 960 square miles, with a population of not much over three hundred thousand.

The Second of the Two.

The second of the two Italian states referred to at the opening of this week's instalment was Parma—a state that was in 1852 but slightly smaller than Modena. Like most of the minor Italian states the history of Parma is largely that of its chiefest city. The city of Parma, centre and soul of the state of the same name of which it in later times became the capital, was

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or anything else you need.

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SEPTEMBER BARGAINS.

Hawaii 1894, 12c blue, mint	\$0 18
" " 25c blue, mint	38
Servia, 1894, 1d red brown, scarce	30
Seychelles, Nos. 2, 9, 14, 24, mint	20
Soudan, 1897, 1, 2, 3, 5m. 1pia	30
So. Australia, 1902, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9d.	40

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5c Playing Card	75	17
321 Ceylon, 1899, 75c black & orange brown	75	40
143 Cuba, 1891, 20c ultramarine	1 00	20
14 Guatemala 1878, 1p yellow	30	10
37 Hayti, 1893, 20c brown	30	10
59 Hungary, 1900, 3kr blue green	20	5
85 Netherlands 1899, 2½gld brown lilac	40	18
81 New South Wales, 8p red violet	25	10
210 Philippines, 1898, 1p. yellow green	1 50	50

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The Stamp-Lovers Weekly
Bethlehem, Pa.

founded by the Romans as a colony about 183 P. C.; and was in the time of Mark Antony a place of considerable renown. Just when the duchy of Parma was established is uncertain, but history tells us that it was under the power of the Pope in the sixteenth century. In some manner it later on passed into the hands of the famous Farnese family (Alessandro Farnese was, so far as can be ascertained, the first to really hold the title of Duke of Parma) and remained under that dynasty from 1645 to 1731. The Farnese male line became extinct in that year, and it passed to the nearest heir, Don Carlos of Spain, from whose hands it speedily slipped into those of Austria; which nation, however, found it politic to return it to Spain in 1748. For more than half a century thereafter Parma was one of the appendages of Spain, until the all-conquering career of France under Napoleon brought almost all of Europe under French rule. Parma was not, like Modena, incorporated in the Cisalpine Republic. It was instead regularly annexed to France, and remained a humble French province till Napoleon's banishment to Elba, when it was made a Duchy once more, and, along with two other smaller duchies (Piacenza and Guastalla) was given by the powers to Maria Louisa of Austria, who had been the second wife of Napoleon. Maria Louisa ruled Parma till her death in 1847, when it fell into the hands of the Duke of Lucca, to whom it was given as a compensation for the loss of his own duchy of Lucca, which had in that same year been annexed to Tuscany. Parma was under this Duke of Lucca in 1852, when these first stamps were issued. It contained at that time about

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" " " 230-243 set of 14 55
" " " 25 varieties 50
Panama, No. 20, 50c bistre brown, mint 25
Servia 1903, No 77, 5 Dinar 75
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Austria 1900, 2k. cat. 6c for 2c. Germany 1902 2 mark cat. 8c for 7c. Japan 1 yen 1893 cat. 10c for 3c. Zanzibar 2/2a 1896 cat. 12c for 5c. Post. extra. The Bethlehem Stamp Co., Bethlehem, Pa.

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twelve hundred square miles, with a population not greatly exceeding two hundred thousand; while Piacenza, which was under the same government, and undoubtedly enjoyed the privilege of using the new stamps, had an area of 954 miles, and a population of about a hundred and fifty thousand.

The first issue of Parma (A 1 in

Special Bargains for 10 days only: \$1.00 Mori (not plugged) good average only 95c; \$1.00 Probate 40c; \$1.30 For. Ex. fine 32c; \$1.10 For. Ex. good 40c; \$2.00 Probate good 40c; \$5.00 Manifest good 95c; 6c 2nd uncut fine 80c; 7c 2nd good 25c; \$1.30 2nd fair \$1.50; \$3.00 2nd fine 55c; \$3.50 2nd rare average \$1.50; fine 92c; \$5.00 2nd fine 27c; \$10.00 2nd average \$1.00; 4c 3rd fine 40c; 6c 3rd 40c; \$2.00 3rd 15c; Any Revs perf. @ 1/2 to 1/4 cat. Cheapest in U. S. Lists free U. S. Col. \$1.00 fine used \$1.25; average \$1.15; \$2.00 1895 average 95c; \$2.00 1902 average only 85c; Porto Rico on U. S. 7 var. fine used, 2c; Dues 1 and 2c fine used only 20c. Any U. S. Cols. or U. S. Post. and Revs. F. B. Kirby, New Bedford, Mass.

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the catalogue) is of rather neat, better-balanced design than most stamps of the period. The central circle bears a fleur-de-lys, surmounted with the ducal crown. Above is "Stati Parm"—a contraction of "Stati Parmensi," or State of Parma. Below is the inscription of value; while the border and corner ornaments are neat and effective.

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THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

VOL. III. BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, OCTOBER 21, 1905. No. 6.

NOVEMBER 11th.

Is the date of our 229th auction sale which takes place at the New York Auction Mart Rooms 811-812 Morton Bldg., New York City. The collection offered contains a nice lot of U.S. (255 lots) and some scarce foreign. U.S. 1861, 15c reissue, Barbados 1 on 1/2 of 5sh. Northern Nigeria Queen's Head 2sh 6d and 10sh. and a large number of 20th Century stamps including nearly a complete set of the recent Portuguese Colonies surcharges.

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Department Of Exchange Clubs.

Now for
Real Work.

The commencing of operations by the several exchange clubs for young and medium-class collectors which are now being organized through this journal is being somewhat retarded by differences of opinion in regard to the proper modus operandi. The several gentlemen who have consented to act as Secretaries to these organizations are by no means a unit in their ideas as to methods of management; and we have, to tell the truth, been greatly perplexed to know how to work out a simple and practical code of rules which would cover all that was necessary and at the same time be wholly free from cumbersome restrictions. We deem it in the highest degree important that there should be no red tape about these institutions; and we are much opposed to the idea of surrounding them with sets of rules that could by any possibility deter any intending participant from taking part in them. At the same time we do not want to seem to put ourselves into the position of arbitrarily imposing our own particular ideas on others who entertain different views. And we therefore think the best way out of

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Next Auction Nov. 4th.

Are you on the new list for 1905-6 catalogues?

- 1898 U. S. Revenue \$5. No. 3039, cut \$ 04
- " " " \$10. " 3040, cut 07
- " The same, not cut 20
- " U. S. Revenue \$30. No. 3041, cut 3 50
- 1905 Chicago 15c Pre-cancelled 04
- " " 50c " " 20

P. M. Wolsieffer,

Stamp Auction Specialist. | M
401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago.

the matter is for each Secretary to fix his own rules, just as seems best to him, without any further attempt at concerted action. Time and experience will demonstrate just what rules and regulations are necessary—and we think they will in the end be found to comprise very few, indeed. But, however that may be, the important thing now is to get to work and get the circuits going. Summer is over and Winter days are at hand. From now on philatelic interest will revive everywhere, and now is just the time to set the ball a-rolling. We hope to hear within a very short time that all the Secretaries have gotten their flocks together and their first circuits sent out.

Our Own Particular Mutton.

Now, to our own particular mutton. Pursuant to his promise, the Editor has started an exchange club for New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, and is happy to report that twenty-six members have thus far been enrolled. This is a number quite sufficient for one circuit—but let no reader in the states named who has delayed enrolling himself or herself think on this account that the lists are closed. On the contrary, we want to hear from many others—the more the merrier—and it is our intention to establish

other circuits as fast as needed, so that no one need have to wait long before being admitted into active participation in the privileges of the club. Nothing would suit us better than to be enabled to start seven or eight different circuits, of twenty-five members each, within the next month or two. We could not, of course, undertake personally to look after so many as this; but we have assurances of help in this direction from a number of collectors whom we are sure are in even better position than ourselves to do full justice to the requirements. And our idea would be as soon as a circuit was fairly established and in good running order to turn its supervision over to one of these collectors. So let us hear from all who have stamps to exchange. A letter addressed to the Editor personally will secure earliest attention; though any communication on the matter addressed to this office will ultimately fall into his hands.

The Method of Operation.

The method of operation which we have decided upon for the Stamp Lover Tri-State Exchange Club (such is the name we have chosen—though almost any name, for that matter would do equally well) is embodied in the following schedule:

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the
Chicago Philatelic Society
and the
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Louis G. Quackenbush,
MANAGING EDITOR.

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E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

1. Any stamp collector residing in New York, Pennsylvania or New Jersey is eligible to membership.
2. There are no initiation fees, dues, or membership charges of any sort.
3. The sole requisite of membership lies in the sending in for exchange of not less than two or not more than ten sheets of paper bearing fifty stamps each—no single stamp on which shall catalogue at less than 2c.
4. No special form of sheets is required. Any clean blank piece of paper that will hold fifty stamps will do.
5. Under each stamp mark plainly the catalogue price.
6. It will be useless to send in sheets containing torn, dirty and damaged stamps. Such sheets will be at once returned to the owner.
7. Each member may select from the circuit when it reaches him stamps to 40 per cent. of the value of the stamps he has himself contributed to the circuit. If when the circuit has been the rounds, it is found that more than 40 per cent. of his own stamps have been taken by the other members, the Secretary will notify him to take an extra per cent. from the next circuit to make up the amount. Conversely, if it is found that less than 40 per cent. of his stamps have been taken, he will be expected to take that much less from the next circuit.
8. Each member may retain the circuit, for examination and selection, not to exceed three days; and must

then post same by registered mail to the next name on the list furnished him by the Secretary.

These general rules, it seems to us, cover all the requirements of the case. None of them require any explanation, excepting possibly those relating to the 40 per cent. clause. Let us try to illustrate how this would work in actual practice.

Suppose that you fill two sheets with fifty stamps each, marking the catalogue price under each one, and then find that the total catalogue value of the stamps you are sending in is \$4.30. The sheets are sent in to the Secretary and he looks through the stamps to see that no specimens of unworthy character are contained in the lot. If he finds any counterfeits, or any torn, damaged or dirty and disreputable looking stamps, he removes them, and subtracts from the \$4.30 the catalogue value of the specimens removed. The necessity for this action should be readily apparent. No collector wants to trade good specimens for damaged ones, or genuine stamps for counterfeits. And no collector therefore can be permitted to receive any credit for specimens which no one under any circumstances would want to take off the sheets. We hope it will seldom be necessary for the Secretary to remove any stamps from the sheets sent in. Put, for the sake of illustration, let us suppose that in your \$4.30 worth of stamps there are 20c worth that the Secretary thinks it would not be right to send out on circuit. These are removed, leaving your total contribution to the circuit at \$4.10. The Secretary then notifies you that when you receive the circuit you are entitled to take stamps amounting in all to \$1.64, which is 40 per cent. of \$4.10. You select specimens to that amount when the circuit reaches you and then send it on by registered mail to the next party on the list, having marked your initials in each space from which you have removed a stamp. That this should be done in order to keep tab on the stamps taken by each participant in the circuit is so obvious a requirement that we have not thought it necessary to incorporate it in the set of rules given above. We assume and believe that all of you who are going in on this matter are doing so in entire good faith and honesty of purpose, and will just take as many stamps as your initial credit of 40 per cent. calls for, and not a single pennysworth more. We trust in you to do what is right and we are certain that none of you would misplace our confidence by trying in anyway to take more stamps than are coming to you. It is obviously necessary therefore that whenever you take a stamp from the sheets you should plainly write your initials in ink in the space thus made vacant.

To return to the main point, the circuit goes its rounds and returns finally to the Secretary. He checks off the exchanges made and finds that the members have taken, say, \$3.20 worth of stamps from the sheets you contributed. He returns you the sheets, with the stamps not taken, and informs you that from the next circuit you will be entitled to take \$1.56 worth more, which will fully balance your account. This \$1.56 would be entirely separate from the 40 per cent. that would be your due on the stamps you send in for the second circuit. That is to say, suppose you send in \$3.40 worth of stamps for the second circuit. The Secretary informs you that all these have passed muster and that your 40 per cent. this time, therefore, amounts to \$1.36. Add this amount to the \$1.56 due you from the previous circuit and you have a total of \$2.92—and are entitled to take stamps to that value from the circuit when it reaches you.

Do you see the idea? We do not know of any way to elucidate it in plainer terms.

On the other hand, suppose it is found that on this first circuit, where your 40 per cent. amounted to \$1.64, only \$1.42 worth of your stamps were taken by the other members. You owe twenty-two cents in that case, and that amount will be deducted by the Secretary from your 40 per cent. credit on the stamps you sent in for the next circuit.

We think the 40 per cent. basis a safe, fair and equitable one to work upon. We expect and believe that more than 40 per cent. of the member's stamps will in most cases be taken, except in the case of those who send in a larger number of sheets than the average. This last is a matter which will adjust itself as time proceeds. If a member finds that he has sent in too many sheets, he will naturally send fewer next time. It must not be forgotten that this is to be an exchange pure and simple. No money changes hands, you simply trade your duplicates for those of some other fellow. Consequently there is no inducement for anyone to send in an unreasonably large number of stamps. Any collector doing so would, in fact, defeat his own ends; and we advise you not to send in more than three or four sheets (of 50 stamps each), though we do not expressly prohibit a larger number.

The provision requiring that each sheet sent in bear neither more nor less than fifty stamps is necessary for the sake of securing something like uniformity in the size of the sheets. As long as this requirement is adhered to there need not, we think, be any great difficulty in making the sheets

into packets of proper and suitable size for mailing. We do not wish, at the outset at least, to put the members to the trouble of securing any special form of blank approval sheets.

Let this Serve as a Notice.

We desire this to serve as a notice to the twenty-six who, as before mentioned, have requested us to enroll them in the New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania branch—and also to all others who desire to come in on the second circuit which we propose to start at the earliest possible moment—to fill whatever sheets they desire to send out on circuit and send them in to the Editor, so that he can set things moving by November 1st at the latest. It will save much correspondence to give notice in this way, and the Editor is obliged to economize his time in every possible way. Every reader of this journal residing in either of the three states is hereby assured that he or she is most heartily welcome to come in on the new undertaking; and that all they need do to become participants in the exchange is to fill out sheets in accordance with the regulations before outlined, and send them in to the Editor. His personal address is as follows:

L. G. QUACKENBUSH,
French-Bennett Bldg.,

Oneida, N. Y.

and he hopes to hear within the next few days from a great many more than the pioneer twenty-six who have thus far signified their intention of participating.

Other Exchanges.

We have, perhaps, devoted more space than we ought to the Exchange we have personally undertaken to look after, as compared with the space we can now give to news regarding the other exchanges now in process of organization in various sections. But we have felt it to be necessary to do so for this once, and will promise our brother Secretaries plenty of space for their announcements in future numbers. None of the Exchanges are as yet in active operation, owing to the delay occasioned by deciding upon rules; but we expect that this difficulty will be bridged over in time for us to definitely announce within a week or two that the New England, the Central, and several other Exchanges are "ready for business."

The Secretary of the New England Exchange, let us again repeat, is Clark W. Brown, of Watertown, Mass., with whom all New England readers desiring to join an Exchange are invited to communicate. The Secretary of the Central States Exchange (open to col-

lectors in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Kentucky) is Chas. S. Rybolt, Mulberry, Clermont County, Ohio; and would-be exchangers in any of these states should write Mr. Rybolt.

We are pleased to be able to state that Mr. Jas. A. Cook, of Waterloo, Iowa, the well-known philatelic literature enthusiast and known probably to many of our readers as editor of the Philatelic Inter-Ocean, has signified his willingness to act as Secretary of an Exchange for Iowa. We imagine that he will be perfectly willing to take in collectors residing in Kansas, Nebraska or either of the Dakotas. And we invite all readers residing in these states to enroll with him for a Trans-Mississippi Exchange.

We shall say something next week about the situation in other states and sections.

A PAGE OF PRECEPT.

For Young Collectors.

(Conducted by the Editor.)

The Collector

Who is Just Beginning.

I have had a good many letters lately from young people who have just started collecting, and who ask me for advice on all sorts of points. Most of the things they want to know about are an old story to most of you; but still, I do not think you will begrudge the space it takes if I now and then devote this page to matters connected with the very early stages of collecting. I have only just managed to get this page free again from the exchange club discussion that has been monopolising it so long; and hereafter it will revert to its original character. And in what better way can we rededicate it to the young collector's uses than by talking a bit this week to the very youngest collectors of all—the collectors who are just beginning. You older ones can just pass it over for this once. I shall have something for you next week, and the week after, and the week after that.

One of the things that a great many of the beginners want to know about is where they can get a catalogue that will tell them all about the prices of all sorts of stamps. A good many of them seem to think that some sort of book of this nature is probably distributed free by all dealers, and have been disappointed on applying to some of our advertisers and receiving in return an eight or sixteen page price list of packets, sets, albums and the like. The fact is, my dear young friends, (if you will excuse my familiarity in calling you so) stamp collecting has gotten to be such a big thing in this day and age of the world that stamp catalogues have gotten to be quite pre-

United States Postage Stamps.

My 1906 price-list is now ready and will be sent on application. Give me a trial order I am sure I can please you.

For Instance.

Unused Columbians	1c to 30c unused	\$1 20
" Omaha	1c to 10c "	45
" Pan-Amer	1c to 10c "	45
" St. Louis	1c to 10c "	35

or anything else you need.

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SEPTEMBER BARGAINS.

Hawaii 1804, 12c blue, mint	\$0 18
" " 25c blue, mint	38
Servia, 1804, 11d red brown, scarce	30
Seychelles, Nos. 2, 9, 14, 24, mint	20
Soudan, 1897, 1, 2, 3, 5m. 1pia	30
So. Australia, 1902, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9d.	40

BOROUGH STAMP CO.,

1471 Washington Ave., - - New York.

United States Stamps	Cat. price	My price
1851 12c, 1857 12c	\$3 25	\$1 20
1857 24c and 30c unused	16 00	3 00
1857 90c unused	20 00	9 00
1867 5c	4 00	1 35
1867 30c unused	15 00	3 40
1870 no grill, 24c 90c 1873 7c	4 65	1 60
1893 Columbian \$2. unused	2 50	1 90
21 kinds from 1851 to 1893	11 17	2 70
47 var. including departments	5 31	1 60
Agricultural Department 1c, 2c, 3c and 6c unused	5 55	2 00
Agriculture 10c unused	6 00	2 40
" 12c "	8 00	2 50
" 15c "	3 50	1 40
" 24c "	5 00	1 75
" 30c "	5 00	1 40
Agriculture 2c, 3c new Navy 2c, 3c, 30c	5 00	1 40
Executive set "specimen"	3 50	
Justice, bluish purple 3c and 6c unused	5 00	1 40
Justice 24c unused	17 00	7 15
Navy 7c	10 00	3 30
24c	4 00	1 35
90c	10 00	3 50
State 10c unused	3 00	1 20
Newspaper 1875, 60c unused	7 50	3 00
\$1.92 "	5 00	2 75
U S War Department Envelope 6c on white paper, unused good margins	50 00	10 00
94 Telegraph stamps, many duplicates	5 30	1 40
40 U. S. Local stamps		2 30
12 Revenues, first issue, part-perf 2c Ex, 5c Ex, 20c Inland 40, 50c Conv. Forn, Mtge, Entry, Lease, Surety Probate and 60c	17 70	1 25
10 Part perforated 40c 50c Probate, Entry, Surety Mort.	22 20	2 00
9 Part-perf 50c E of G.	18 00	1 90
2c Proprietary, ultramarine perf.		2 00
Block of 16 No 3035, unused	12 00	2 20

E. T. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.

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tentious and sizable books, far too costly to compile and manufacture to permit their being distributed free. Postage stamps are in use in every civilized country the world over. Every country has to use from ten to twenty different denominations to cover different rates of postage and different needs.

And almost all countries frequently have occasion to change the design of their stamps. Hence two or three hundred new varieties of stamps come into existence every year; and as this has been going on for something like sixty years past you may readily realize that it takes a good large book to list, illustrate and price all the varieties of stamps that have ever been issued. The publishing of catalogues is in every country confined to one or two big stamp houses. In this country the Scott Catalogue is the only one now published, and it is consequently used by all American collectors. It is published in a convenient pocket size; contains a trifle over seven hundred pages; lists between twenty and thirty thousand varieties of stamps; and has several thousand illustrations. Under the circumstances, therefore, its price of 58c is not at all exorbitant; and everyone who intends collecting at all seriously can well afford the expenditure—in fact, can hardly collect intelligently without this book. Any bookseller can supply it, or it may be secured direct, if more convenient, of the Scott Co.

The Salability

of U. S. Duplicates.

A number of beginners have written me enquiring about the salability of "old U. S. stamps." In ransacking the old family letters they have unearthed considerable quantities of stamps used in the sixties and seventies, and after putting one of each kind in their collections, find that they have a great number of duplicates left on hand. And the idea naturally occurs to them that they can perhaps sell these to some dealer, or exchange them for foreign stamps. Or perhaps they may have the same idea in regard to a lot of old revenue stamps, of various denominations, taken off documents dating back to the Civil War.

I am sorry to have to say that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred these stamps, upon investigation, prove to have little or no salability. There are many varieties of United States stamps used in the sixties and seventies, and even later, that dealers are always willing and glad to buy at a fair proportion of catalogue price. But there are also a great many varieties which dealers cannot use, because there are hundreds and hundreds of thousands of these stamps in

It Costs but 7 cents a Line among these Adlets.

This is the cheapest advertising—not in price alone but in results, especially for those who have something to sell or who want to buy something, but feel that they cannot afford to pay the rate charged for display. Try an adlet, which will cost you only 7 cents a line.

Stamps on Approval at 66% commission. Battle Creek Stamp Co., Battle Creek, Mich

Note headings of Bond Paper 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 inches with envelopes of Laid paper 100 for 65c; 250 for \$1.10; 500 for \$1.80; 1000 for \$2.50; 2000 for \$4.50 5000 for \$11.00. Send for samples. MERIT PRESS, Bethlehem, Pa.

Costa Rica 1802 1c to 10p, 75c (cat \$2.84) 10 sets \$3.50
* " 1802 1, 2 & 5p 30c (cat \$1.05) 10 sets \$1.25
Approval sheets, 7000 var. 50% dis. Ref req. Carl Young 806 N. Fulton Ave Baltimore Md

Germany 1903 2m. cat. 8c our price 1c postage extra. Amer. Stamp Co., Huntingtong, Ind.

Hawaii Official set unused for sale at \$2.50 Catalog price \$5.00. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.

5c Playing Card 22c	50c Passage Ticket .08
10c For. Ex 16c	\$3.50 Inland Ex .60
50c " " 19c	\$5.00 Probate Will .34
50c Lease 19c	\$5.00 Mortgage .35

Postage extra. Bargains in U. S. approvals. Ref. required. Frank Dee Brayton, Freeport Mich.

One hundred stamps 5c; 3 stamps worth 1c for names and addresses of 2 stamp collectors and 2c postage. K. Zucker, 46 Clinton Place, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Last chance at these specials:- Lewis & Clarke Souvenirs 24 var. bicolored - 15c a set, Hawaii envelopes entire unused fine 5 var. cat. \$1.10 only 46c; 5c Prov. Gov't entire cat. 25c for 7c a snap. \$4.00 cat. value fine Br. Columbia and So. Amer. no trash only \$1.00 1/2 same rate. \$2.00 1902 average only 85c; \$5.00 same (rare) \$1.50 fine \$1.80; \$1.00 Mort. good copies (not plugged) 95c; Philippines 1902-3 scarce unused 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 13, 15 and 50c only \$1.75 worth \$2.50. Special 1899 unused no gum 1c same o. g. 17c; \$1.00 Col. used fine \$1.25; 90c 1899 unused dull gum cat. \$3.00 only \$1.10; Lists of U. S. Revs., Post. and U. S. Cols. free. Post. 2c extra under 25c net. Top Notch prices for any quantity. Omahas, Pans. and St. Louis. F. B. Kirby, 48 Newton St., New Bedford, Mass.

25 cards, neatly printed for 10c; 35c a 100. Geo. W. Armstrong, Washington, N. J.

existence and almost every collector can easily get a copy of each one of them for nothing, so that there is no need for him to buy them of a dealer. None of the one-cent, two-cent and three-cent stamps of the United States, generally speaking, have any market value worth mentioning. These stamps represented the ordinary, every-day rates of postage. They were used in enormous quantities and millions of them were preserved. They are the very ones that you find plenty of on the old family correspondence; and you may be very sure that every other young collector finds plenty of them in the same. So, when you understand the facts, is it any wonder that they are not more valuable?

There are, however, certain special types and certain special shades of these stamps occasionally to be met with that are quite valuable. Some of the old one and three cent stamps have little differences in some minor detail of design (differences so slight that no beginner would be likely to notice them) which makes them worth a hundred times as much as the ordinary ones that do not contain those little differences. There are one or two variations of shade that make an equally great difference in the value. But the odds against your having picked up any of these scarce kinds is about ten thousand to one. Only very, very few, you see, of these special kinds were ever printed, and still fewer were preserved—that is what makes them so much rarer and so much higher priced. So it is highly unlikely that you have been fortunate enough to pick up any of them. Of course, all things are possible; and specimens of these rare varieties are occasionally being discovered. Therefore I would advise you to lay these old one, two and three-cent stamps aside for the present, and a few years hence, when you have become an ad-

vanced philatelist, going carefully through them once more with a view to finding out if the lot does contain any of these prizes. You would not recognize them now if you saw them, and therefore it is as well not to trade or give away any of your old U. S. stamps for the present.

Pay No Attention to Minor Varieties.

In the first part of your collecting career, at least, it is foolish and futile for you to try to post yourself about minor varieties. You will find a lot of matter relating to minor varieties in the various stamp journals. You will find a good many things mentioned in the catalogue that will puzzle you. You will find mention of different perforations, different watermarks, different kinds of paper, and various other similar things. But do not trouble your head at all about these matters for the present. What you want to do first of all is to get as many stamps of different design as you can. That is all you need think of for a good long time yet. There is pleasure and interest enough in gathering specimens from all countries and corners of the earth to keep you busily engaged for more than your first season; and if I were beginning all over again all that I should try to do for the first year would be to get at least one stamp from every stamp-issuing country of past or present times.

The first few cheap packets you buy will give you a pretty fair sprinkling of countries to begin with. Then you will find, in the price lists of many dealers, descriptions of packets containing only stamps from some special group of countries or some special section of the globe. You will find inviting varieties of selection in packets and by careful choosing will be enabled to get a pretty diversified lot of stamps in the course of a year or so. Better collect entirely on the go—you-please plan for the first year. There will be plenty of time later on for molding your collection on an organized system.

50 cents
a year.

2 cents
a copy.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

—and—

Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

VOL. III.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, OCTOBER 28, 1905.

No. 7.

NOVEMBER 11th.

Is the date of our 229th auction sale which takes place at the New York Auction Mart Rooms 811-812 Morton Bldg., New York City. The collection offered contains a nice lot of U.S. (255 lots) and some scarce foreign. U.S. 1861, 15c reissue, Barbados 1 on 1/2 of 5sh. Northern Nigeria Queen's Head 2sh 6d and pink and a large number of 20th Century stamps including nearly a complete set of the recent Portuguese Colonies surcharges.

Catalogues free.

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,
712 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
ESTABLISHED 1869.

Programme Of The London Exhibition.

The Executive Committee of the International Philatelic Exhibition which is to be held in London next May have published a prospectus of the exhibition, for the use of intending exhibitors or visitors, a copy of which may be obtained on application to H. R. Oldfield, 13, Walbrook, London, E. C., England. As it is in many ways an exceptionally interesting document, we shall endeavor to briefly summarize its more salient portions, regretting that lack of space does not permit our reprinting it entire.

The patron of the Exhibition is to be H. R. H., the Prince of Wales, who is, as is well known, the President of the London Philatelic Society.

The Vice-Patrons are: Lord Stanley; Hon. Austen Chamberlain, son of Joseph Chamberlain; the Marquis of Londonderry; and the Duke of Norfolk. The Chairman of the Executive Committee (which is composed of nine leading London philatelists), is the Earl of Crawford. The General Committee of the Exhibition consists of 117 persons, including representatives of more than thirty different philatelic bodies that are according active support to the project; and is thoroughly international in its composition. America is represented on the

The
**Standard Postage Stamp
Catalogue 1906.**

The sixty-fifth edition will be published early in November. We are now booking orders and shall be glad to receive yours

Price 50 cents; Post free 60 cents.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

18 EAST 23rd ST., New York, N. Y.

committee by J. N. Luff, A. Holland, H. J. Crocker and A. W. Batchelder; and every important European nation has as many or more representatives.

The Exhibition is to open May 23d, 1906, and is to be held at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster; an admirable location, in the immediate vicinity of Westminster Abbey. The Hall itself is stated to be eminently suitable for the Exhibition, being lofty, well lighted, and with a ground area of 140 by 75 feet. The classes into which the Exhibition is divided are twelve in number—the most prominent of which is a "Championship Class," in which will be placed all exhibits that obtained a Gold Medal at either the London Exhibition of 1897 or the Manchester Exhibition of 1899. The appearance of this class, a new idea in stamp shows, is, of course, a concession to the general protest at the injustice of allowing certain "big moguls" to take high awards time after time with the very same specialized collections. By thus rendering medal-winning collections ineligible to compete in the ordinary classes, the way is opened for a great many collectors who would not consider it worth while to try for a prize if they knew that so-and-so's great collection was slated to oppose them in such-and-such a class; while at the same time the special class provided for previous winners of gold medals

P You May Not **M**
get another chance to bid on a sale this season containing "205 Combination Lots", plenty of Wholesale, Miscs. etc., as is represented in my Nov. 4th Auction, consisting of the Retail and wholesale stock of the
United States Coin and Stamp Exchange,
and sold at Public Auction by "Dan Long" in the Club Room of the
Chicago Philatelic Society
where all my sales are held. Please mail your bids early.
If you want a snap send me a draft for \$125.00 and receive the finest \$5.000 Proprietary you ever saw. Only one and first order gets it.

P. M. Wolsieffer,
Stamp Auction Specialist.
P 401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago. **M**

permits the big guns of collecting to try conclusions with foemen worthy of their steel, and should lead to a vastly interesting competition between the very finest and most famous specialized collections of the world.

This class is divided into two sections; the first devoted to exhibits of the stamps of Great Britain or any of its Colonies; the second to the stamps of other countries; and in each section one Cup and one Gold Medal will be awarded. Classes I to VI, each divided into two or more sections, are intended for the specialist; each section specifying twelve or fifteen different countries or colonies, the best collection of the stamps of any one of which will receive a Gold Medal; while Silver and Bronze Medals are also liberally provided for exhibits ranking next to first-prize winners in the estimation of the judges.

Classes VII and VIII offer a number of medals for the best general collections.

Class IX is for the young collector, and offers a variety of medals, first for the best collections exhibited by collectors from 16 to 21 years of age; second, by collectors under 16 years of age.

Class X is for exhibits by Stamp Engravers and Manufacturers of Postage Stamps and Telegraph Stamps.

Class XI is for Special Arrangements of Stamps, Proofs, Essays, Curiosities, and Objects of Interest in connection with Philately and the Postal Service.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the
Chicago Philatelic Society
and the
Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Louis G. Quackenbush,
MANAGING EDITOR.

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E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

From The Editor's Point Of View.

The

London Exhibition.

All eyes will be turned to London from now until next May. The preparations for the great International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in that city in the month named are now well under way and for the next few months the philatelic press will teem with matter relative to the vast undertaking; while hundreds of distinguished philatelists from all over the world, we may assume, will be making plans to participate either as visitors or exhibitors. Exhibitions of the character and magnitude of the one in question are a grand thing for Philately from every point of view. And one of the best things about them is that they give philatelists something special to think about, to talk about, and, in the case of intending exhibitors, to plan for. They are a break in the monotony of ordinary philatelic life—a bit of excitement to brighten the season and keep everybody on the qui vive. Their influence in this direction is not confined to those in a position to visit, or exhibit at, the exhibition. The whole philatelic world will perk up a bit and ruffle its plumage with uncommon complacency over the bigness and "tone" of the affair. An exhibition on such a scale, and under such distinguished patronage adds lustre to Philately, and makes the humblest stamp-lover prouder of his hobby. The Prince of Wales, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of

Crawford—what collector can forego a little righteous pride in the knowledge that such distinguished personages as these stand sponsors for the show. It gives one a fresh chance to confound the critics who profess to see in stamp collecting naught but a childish hobby, quite unworthy the attention of grown men. Any man of sense, whatever his previous prejudice, who is confronted with the facts regarding such an exhibition as this one must needs admit that the pursuit capable of fostering such an enterprise is surely no small potatoes. Just as a mere advertisement of Philately's resources to the outside world, the exhibition will be worth all it costs in money, time and effort.

An Education In Itself.

Of course those who can actually visit the exhibition are the ones to whom its benefit will be most marked and immediate. Such a show as is projected will be in itself a liberal education in the art and practice of Philately. No earnest philatelist, we should imagine, could possibly spend a day in viewing it without some broadening of his philatelic ideas and ideals. The atmosphere of the affair will be stimulating. One will there stand face to face with much of the greatest and most admirable that has yet been done in stamp collecting. The fruitage of thousands of hours of thought and labor will lie before him, in careful after careful of treasures. It will be a feast and an inspiration. And, to crown all, at every turn one will rub elbow with the great men of Philately—the great collectors, the great dealers, the great experts, the great writers, the men of marked achievement in every branch of philatelic effort. The human exhibit, indeed, will be, perhaps, almost as interesting as that in the cases, albeit it is not placarded among the attractions which the visitor pays his money to see. England may not hold philatelic conventions in the way America and Germany do; but if the visitors at this exhibition do not form an international congress of philatelic celebrities such as has seldom been gathered together in the whole history of Philately, we shall sadly miss our guess.

There is only one blemish in the plans for the exhibition—the entire absence of Postal Stationery and Philatelic Literature from the scheme of display. It seems as though the Committee might have conceded a little space to these. There is never any great quantity of such exhibits sent in—at least, that has always been the experience of previous exhibitions—and we doubt if enough would have come in in this case to have crowded

out a single stamp display. And surely they would have added something to the diversity and interest of the show. A few fine displays of Envelopes and Post Cards would provide, to the casual visitor, a restful break in the monotony of a show otherwise wholly devoted to stamps. And we do not think many philatelists, however little they may be inclined to themselves pursue this particular branch of collecting, would fail to find pleasant diversion in viewing the achievements of they who labor in this companion field. Most of us like Envelopes and Post Cards well enough and would gladly collect them were our time and means unlimited. It is only the stern necessity of circumstance that leads us to confine ourselves strictly to adhesives.

Again, notable achievements in philatelic literature assuredly deserve a place in any exhibition promoted for the general good of Philately, and not the glory of a particular few. The literature of our hobby forms one of Philately's soundest claims to the respect of thinking men. No other hobby known to mankind has inspired anything like so pretentious a library of volumes—to leave wholly out of question the periodical literature, in itself a formidable showing. There certainly ought to be a display of books on philatelic subjects, if for no other purpose than to impress the non-philatelic visitor. Unquestionably a good many non-philatelists will visit the show, either at the solicitation of friends or on their own initiative. It would be well that these should see how much Philately has inspired in a literary way. But the powers that be have ruled otherwise and 'tis no use crying over spilt milk.

Alas!

Poor America.

As, year after year, these great stamp shows occur in various European cities—now in one and now in another—the mortification of Americans must increase at the failure of our own country to enter the arena with a like exhibition. Alas, poor America! With all the philatelic interest in this country, with all the flourishing stamp societies, with all our proverbial energy and enterprise as a people, we still seem as far away as ever from the holding of a great public stamp exhibition, comparable in quality and size with those of Europe. We are inclined to think that such an exhibition would have been held ere this were it not for the failure of New York City to support an able and influential philatelic society. The London Society is the life and soul of the exhibition to be held next year. Had that body less prestige and influence the exhibition would be an

impossibility. New York, most unfortunately, lacks a philatelic body of like calibre. The Collectors' Club is an admirable institution in its way. But it is too much of a social club and too little of a working philatelic body to assume the commanding position in American philatelic affairs which New York's leading philatelic society ought to occupy. There are a great many able philatelists in New York City. The metropolis ought to have a philatelic society as prominent and powerful as that of London. But, despite innumerable attempts, it has never been found possible to build up such a society; and until it can be done there is small probability of an American Philatelic Exhibition. Boston or Chicago might do something in that line. Both have strong, aggressive societies, of which American Philately is justly proud. But, after all, neither Boston nor Chicago could attract philatelists from all over the country as could New York, with its innumerable other attractions to the visitor and its pre-eminent position among American cities. We must pin our faith to New York for the great stamp exhibition of the future. And we fear, from present indications, that it will be a long time in coming.

Going! Going! Gone!

The following are some of the leading prices realized at the sale of the Smith-Ryland collection in London in September:

- France, 1849, 1 fr., orange-brown, unused, no gum, \$50.00.
- Great Britain, 1d, "U. R.", \$35.00.
- Saxony, 1851, error of paper, 1/2 negr., pale blue, unused, \$280.00.
- Switzerland and Zurich, 4r, horizontal lines, used, \$47.50.
- Switzerland, Geneva, 5+5c, yellow-green, used, \$90.00.
- Tuscany, 3 lire, unused, \$255.00.
- Tuscany, 3 lire, used, torn, \$110.00.
- Labuan, 1879, 2c, blue-green, unused, \$17.00.
- British Central Africa, 1895, £25, brown, watermark Crown C. C., \$185.00.
- Cape of Good Hope, 1861, wood-block, 1d, blue, error, used, \$190.00.
- Confederate States, Baton Rouge, 5c used on letter, \$35.00.
- Confederate States, Lynchburg, 5c, used on letter, \$30.00.
- Confederate States, Nashville, 5c, brown, used, on portion of original, \$14.75.
- Confederate States, Petersburg, 5c, on original, \$9.50.
- Newfoundland, 2d, scarlet-vermillion, used, \$30.00.
- Nova Scotia, 1s violet, used, \$58.75.
- St Vincent, 1880, 5s, rose-red, \$17.50.
- United States, 1851, 5c, lake-brown, fine, unused, \$32.50.
- United States, Periodicals, 1875, complete set, \$82.50.

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.



- H. N. Mudge, President.
- C. E. Severn, Vice President.
- Chas. F. Mann, Secretary, 394 Oak St.
- E. C. Dodd, Treas., 332 South Ash-land Ave., La Grange, Ill.
- A. F. Boehm, Manager Circulating Sales and Exchange Department, 1201 Turner Avenue.
- Dr. F. B. Merrill, Examiner of Sales Books, 100 State Street.
- F. N. Massoth, Manager Auction Sales, 1149 Marquette Building.
- Dr. F. B. Merrill, Manager Open Exchange.
- A. F. Boehm, Librarian.
- Dr. F. B. Merrill, Counterfeit Detector.

The 451st regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held in the Society's Club Room, 151 Washington St., Thursday evening, October 5, 1905.

Vice President, Severn, called the meeting to order with 16 members present.

Mr. Hubbell was present as a visitor.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

The following bills were ordered paid:

Rent month of October	\$25 00
Gas	60
	<u>\$25 60</u>

Moved and carried that the book of Earl Barton in the Exchange Department be sold and the proceeds be credited on account of dues. Mr. C. E. Severn reported in regard to the Stan Zajicek matter and the report was accepted.

The Treasurer reports as follows:

Cash on hand Sept. 1, 1905	\$95 32
Cash received during Sept.	7 00
	<u>102 32</u>
Disbursements	32 50

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1905 69 82

The Supt. of Sales reports as follows:

279 Books on hand July 1, 1905, valued at	\$4,860 20
51 Books received to Sept. 30, 1905 valued at	665 35
330 " " " " " "	\$5,515 55
60 Books retired valued at (from which \$244.23 was sold)	\$855 22
270 Books on hand Oct. 3, 1905, valued at	\$4,660 33

Mr. W. H. Adams was given permission to give the Chicago Philatelic Society Lantern Slide Lecture before the Oak Park Y.M.C.A.

United States Envelopes.

Entire or Cut Square.

Unused perfect condition.

Scotts No.	Die A 1899	cat.
1596	2c carmine on white	06 for 04
1604	2c " " amber	25 for 15
1609	2c " " O. buff	25 for 15
1613	2c " " blue	\$1 00 for 50

The four envelopes entire for 82c post free.

S. Valentine Saxby,

Dealer in U. S. Postage Stamps.
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THAT I am established 25 years in N. Y. City - THAT I hold monthly public auction sales - don't confound these with the so called "mail auctions".-

Largest patronage,
Greatest market.

\$135.00 was paid at my sale on the 10th. of Oct. for the Quarter Eagle of 1826. Highest previous record \$75.00. Write to me for information.

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COIN & MEDAL MERCHANT,
Merchantile Building,
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New York City.

100 China and Java, etc., fine stamp dictionary and big illustrated list of 3,000 bargains, 2c. Agts., 50c. 1005 catalogue of stamps of all nations, 10 cents.

A. Bullard & Co., 446 Tremont St., Boston, Mass

SEPTEMBER BARGAINS.

Hawaii 1804, 12c blue, mint	\$0 18
" " 25c blue, mint	38
Servia, 1804, 1d red brown, scarce	30
Seychelles, Nos. 2, 9, 14, 24, mint	20
Soudan, 1897, 1, 2, 3, 5m. 1pia	30
So. Australia, 1902, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9d.	40

BOROUGH STAMP CO.,

1471 Washington Ave., - - New York.

Subscribe FOR THE STAMP- LOVERS WEEKLY To-day

The Obituary Committee drew up the following resolution:

WHEREAS the Chicago Philatelic Society has learned of the death of Passive Members Jos. H. Dunn of Columbus, Ohio, and Bache M. E. Whitlock of New York City, be it RESOLVED: that the Society record its sincere regret at the loss that it has sustained.

The Outing Committee was discharged with thanks.

The Entertainment Committee announced the exhibition of Mr. Michaels postal cards for the next meeting.

Vice President Severn called upon Mr. Wolsieffer to relate his experiences on his recent trip to the east. Mr. Wolsieffer's remarks were very interesting and were enjoyed by all present.

The entertainment of the evening was an exhibition by Mr. Massoth.

The meeting then adjourned, next meeting October, 19, 1905.

Chas. F. Mann,
Secy.

DETROIT LETTER.

This week was the first time John Kay was amongst the collectors since his return from Europe and I assume the readers of the Weekly that he enjoyed his visit very much. While abroad he picked up several good things that help to ornament his collection.

J. Bahl of Brookline Mass. called on me this week. Mr. Bahl is a traveling man and tells me he comes in contact with many good collectors, and spends a great many pleasant hours with fellow philatelists.

Jules Wartell of New York was a visitor here this week. As a collector he has been at it for many years. Once he possessed a collection of about 8,000 varieties which he gave to his sister, a Nun, who is very much interested in stamps. Although his present collection is not large yet he has many nice specimens. I spent about two hours with him last Sunday and during that time both of us told many strange doings in stampdom. Traveling about the country Mr. W. always looks up the collectors wherever he goes and I can only say that those who come in contact with him will certainly spend many pleasant moments.

Luck comes once in a while anyhow, and A. H. Kessler of this city had his luck recently through his grand father he got a collection that was formed some 25 years ago and since then has had no additions. This collection Mr. Kessler says is exceptionally fine in U. S. and British Colonies.

Herman W. Boers.

An Australian Amalgamation.

The two leading stamp houses of Australia, viz: Fred Hagen and J. H. Smyth & Co., have recently consolidated their interests; the new firm being known as Fred Hagen, Ltd. The amalgamation is one which will cause rejoicing among Antipodean philatelists. Inasmuch as it is understood to be the new concern's intention to carry on business on a much broader and more extensive scale than anything hitherto known to the Australian stamp trade. A ground floor store, 100 feet deep, in the heart of Sydney has been secured, and it is expected that the new firm's quarters will be as fine as anything of the kind to be found in either London or New York.

This expansion can mean but one thing. Philately in Australia must be constantly gaining ground, or no such expansion would be attempted. We wish the new house abundant measure of success.

The Australian Journal of Philately, hitherto published by Messrs. Smyth & Co., will, as a result of the consolidation, be merged with Mr. Hagen's Australian Philatelist, which is to be considerably enlarged and otherwise improved.

It Costs but 7 cents a Line among these Adlets.

This is the cheapest advertising—not in price alone but in results, especially for those who have something to sell or who want to buy something, but feel that they cannot afford to pay the rate charged for display. Try an adlet, which will cost you only 7 cents a line.

25c Entry Goods Imp .08 | \$5. Docum red .09
25c Certificate " .12 | 83. " brown .05
25c Protest " .26 | \$50. " " 1.00
Good copies. Postage extra. Bargains in approvals to responsible parties. Frank Dee Brayton, Freeport, Mich.

4 Belgium P. P. 1902 cat. 63c price 15 cents. 100 var. free to beginners applying for 50 and 60% appro. W. W. Dayton, Nashotah, Wis.

Stamps on approval for beginners and medium advanced collectors at 50% discount. Reference required. Bargain lists free. Floyd Reid, Renville, Minn.

Forty different stamps free to those sending me the names of reliable stamp collectors. W. H. Dewey, Henry, Ill.

Exchange desired with collection having about 6,000 var. also U. S. M & M wanted. H. W. Boers, Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.

Leeward Is. 1890, 1/2 to 7p, unused \$0 65
" " " 1/2 to 5sb " 2 50
*Guatemala 1897, 11 var. cat. \$1.71 50
N. Borneo 1893 1 to 24c Set 40c. 10 Sets 2 25
*Peru Nos. 60 to 61, 5 var., cat. 67c Set 25
" " 115, cat. 30c each 12c; 10 for 60
" " 121, cat. 40c each 12c; 10 for 75
*Venezuela No. 13, cat. 20c " 8c; 10 for 30
100 finely assorted foreign, cat. \$4.00 for 1 00
90c Treasury 30c; 90c Interior 1 00
Approval sheets 50% dis. Reference required
Carl Young 806 N. Fulton Ave Baltimore Md

Circulars mailed at 8c per hundred. A. L. Cannon, 1116 N. 21st. St., Parsons, Kansas.

50 var. U. S. 10c; 125 var. U. S. 50c; 100 var. Foreign 5c; 200 var. Foreign 20c. Mixed U. S. and Foreign in lb. lots. These stamps are nearly all free from paper and will average from 6 to 8 thousand to a lb. One pound 100 var. guaranteed; only 60c; 1/2 lb. 55c; 1/4 lb. 30c. Postage 2c extra on packets. Daniel J. Kall, R 21, Peru, Ill.

Hawaii Official set unused for sale at \$2.50. Catalog price \$5.00. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.

Specials @ less than cost to close. Not over 3 of each to a customer. Post. extra. Canada King's Head complete cat. 2c for 8c; N. C. 1898, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 5c cat. 10c only 5 cents
" " 1899, 5c cat. 8c for 2c; 5c light blue seal cat. 15c only 4c; \$2.00 cat. value fine N. C. 1898 only 50c; 3 and 6c Jubilee cat. 17c only 6c; 4c Jubilee 3c; 8c Danish W. Indies cat. 12c only 3c; Paraguay No. 57 cat. 35c only 12c; Uruguay No. 153 cat. 10c only 3c; Lewis & Clarke 24 vars. 15c; Hawaii entire envelope, 5c Prov. Gov't. light or dark blue cat. 25c only 6c. U. S. Cols. U. S. Post. & Revs. cheap. Lists free. F. B. Kirby, 48 Newton St., New Bedford, Mass.

Note headings of Bond Paper 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 inches with envelopes of laid paper 100 for 65c; 250 for \$1.10; 500 for \$1.60; 1000 for \$2.50; 2000 for \$4.50; 5000 for \$11.00. Send for samples. MERIT PRESS, Bethlehem, Pa.

The Luff Collection Changes Hands.

The famous collection of United States stamps formed by Mr. John N. Luff, of New York, probably the finest collection of these stamps owned in this country, has, we regret to learn, been sold to an English stamp house; which is now engaged in the vandal work of breaking up this magnificent collection and dispersing its contents to the four winds of heaven. Such, we suppose, must always be the ultimate fate of fine collections, when their makers are not wealthy men, able to invest immense sums of money in stamps without the slightest thought of the future. Mr. Luff is not a man of wealth and we can well understand how irresistible was the temptation to realize now at a handsome profit, rather than run the risk of "carrying" an expensive collection indefinitely. Still we cannot but think of the pity of it; and wish that some wealthy American collector might have been found who would have taken over the collection intact and continued it along the same broad-minded lines employed by its original maker.

It is exceedingly doubtful if so fine and exhaustive a specialized collection of U. S. stamps will soon, if ever, again be found in this country; which makes it all the more regrettable that the collection should suffer dismemberment.

The price at which the collection changed hands is not publicly known; but it is said that its catalogue value was not far from \$30,000.

A Novel Catalogue.

Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen, the famous English dealer who has posed as boomer-in-chief for many out-of-the-way classes of stamps (notably the British Railway stamps, which scarcely anyone thought of collecting until he published an elaborate descriptive handbook on the subject) has just issued a most novel catalogue, entitled "Priced Catalogue of the Unadhesive Postage Stamps of the United Kingdom, 1840-1905". "Unadhesive", so far as the purpose of Mr. Ewen's work is concerned, is another name for the familiar term "cut square"; and the avowed aim of the work is to foster the collecting of "cut squares" in place of the more cumbersome "entires". Mr. Ewen holds the novel view that the paper or other material on which the unadhesive stamp is impressed does not form part of the stamp - in other words, that the collector should seek to preserve the impression, not the envelope on which that impression has been placed. This idea, we doubt not, is one that will call forth warm protest from the champions of "entires"; and we cannot ourselves believe in the wisdom of collecting according to Mr. Ewen's ideas. If envelopes, wrappers, and such like, are to be collected, we do not believe in mutilating them in any manner; and we cannot but regard the cutting out of the impression, and the discarding of the rest, in the light of a mutilation. Mr. Ewen would doubtless retort to this that such would be a proper procedure if a man were collecting specimens of stationery, but that if he is collecting specimens of stamps the impression is all he need care for. But we do not see how one can thus entirely disassociate the impression from its surroundings, inasmuch as the impression can have no separate existence apart from the paper on which it is printed.

50 cents
a year.

2 cents
a copy.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

and
Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 4, 1905. No. 8.

NOVEMBER 11th.

Is the date of our 229th auction sale which takes place at the New York Auction Mart Rooms 811-812 Morton Bldg., New York City. The collection offered contains a nice lot of U. S. (255 lots) and some scarce foreign. U. S. 1861, 15c reissue, Barbados 1 on 1/2 of 5sh. Northern Nigeria Queen's Head 2sh 6d and 10sh. and a large number of 20th Century stamps including nearly a complete set of the recent Portuguese Colonies surcharges.

Catalogues free.

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,
72 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
ESTABLISHED 1869.

Mr. Low's Latest Coin Sale.

Mr. Lyman H. Low, the dean of American numismatists, whose auction sales of coins have been the leading events of their kind in this country for a generation past, favors us with a priced catalogue of his latest sale, that of October 10th. The sale contained unusually rich variety of desirable pieces, and the prices attained were in many cases so excellent—all previous records being broken in the case of two or three especial rarities—that it is impossible to escape the conclusion that the coin market at present is a decidedly strong one, in the stock exchange sense of the term.

So many interesting things were offered in the 534 lots comprising the sale that it is difficult to make selection of the most noteworthy. But the following are some that attract our attention as we turn the pages and note the prices realized.

A Massachusetts "Pine Tree Shilling" of 1652, one of the most interesting of all Colonial pieces, brought \$6.29.

The Nevada Centennial Dollar of 1876, whose highest previous auction record was \$6.50, was knocked down at \$7.50.

The U. S. Gold Pieces sold at uniformly good prices. A quarter-dollar of 1853 went at \$2.50, and a number of other dates at but a little less.

The Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue 1906.

The sixty-fifth edition will be issued November 10th. We are now booking orders and shall be glad to receive yours.

Price 50 cents; Post free 60 cents.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

18 EAST 23rd ST., New York, N. Y.

P I Have Added **M**
a large number of new names to my 1905-6 list for Auction Sale Catalogues during the season.

I Also Cut Off
a number whom I fancy are not active auction buyers as my object is to send catalogues only to collectors that are interested.

I Am Booking
orders every day for the new 1906 Catalogue and the new edition of the 20th. Century Album which will be sent as soon as issued.

1905 Chicago 8c Pre-Cancelled	80	02
" " 8c	03	03
" " 8c	02	02
" " 13c	15	15
" " 15c	04	04
" " 50c	20	20

P. M. Wolsieffer,
Stamp Auction Specialist.
401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago. **M**

Several gold dollars sold at from \$2.50 to \$3.25. An 1860 two and one-half dollar piece fetched \$10.75; and one type of five-dollar piece attained a figure of \$26.75. All the gold pieces seemed to be in excellent demand.

Seven interesting Hard Times Tokens realized 55c each.

Among the great variety of Foreign Silver and Bronze Medals, we note many choice pieces, struck in commemoration of important national events or in honor of eminent persons, which brought prices ranging from thirty or forty cents apiece up to several dollars.

In copper coins, some wonderfully large lots were offered (lots of such size are rarely found in any coin sale)—as, for instance, lots containing from 150 to 300 pieces of the small coin of Jamaica, including Farthings, Half-pennys and Pennies of various dates; others of similar sort and dimensions of Mexican and Moroccan coins, etc., etc. These large mixed lots of small coinage are a very popular feature of such sales, and Mr. Low certainly provides them in abundance. The prices obtained for lots of this character averaged between one and two cents per piece; so that by the outlay of a few dollars the numismatist interested in this class of coins was able to secure some hundred of specimens in assorting and studying which we can well imagine he would find no trifling amount of pleasure.

A large number of these large size lots, we must not forget to say, were devoted to the small coinage of Japan and China—countries so much in the public eye at present that the capturers of these lots will doubtless take especial satisfaction in studying them.

Other Asiatic countries are likewise well represented. There were sold many lots of coins from Hong Kong, the Loo-Choo Islands, Ceylon, Bencoolen, Baroda, Indore, Kepang, Celebes Islands and numerous other fascinatingly out of the way places.

The section of the sale devoted to American Medals must have been exceedingly interesting to bidders. The Medals offered cover a very wide range of subject, from those bearing the busts of all the Presidents and nominees for the Presidency, to medals showing Sir Henry Clinton's Horse and the Old Swamp Church. To quote prices is impossible, owing to the diversity of the lots offered.

The gem of the whole sale (to skip over numerous other interesting things which we would like to speak of if we had the space) was a U. S. 1826 Gold Quarter Eagle, in extremely fine condition. This piece is an extreme rarity, and spirited bidding was expected. All anticipations and all previous records for this coin were, however, shattered when it was finally knocked down for \$135.00—the highest previous auction price having been \$75.00.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the

Chicago Philatelic Society

and the

Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Louis G. Quackenbush,

MANAGING EDITOR.

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E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

Recent Events In The Metropolis.

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the Collectors' Club was held at the Clubhouse, Wednesday evening, October 11th, with a goodly muster of members on hand to listen to the annual reports of the Officers and Standing Committees. These reports were too extended to permit here any resume of their contents; it being enough to say that on the whole they showed the year to have been a fairly satisfactory one from all standpoints. The principal business before the meeting was the election of three Governors, to serve until 1908; and the subsequent selection, by the Board of Governors, of officers for the ensuing year. The balloting for Governors resulted in the selection of J. C. Morgenthau, John N. Luff and E. A. Funke. The Board of Governors then proceeded to the selection of officers for the coming year, with the following result:

President, John N. Luff.

Vice-President, B. Von Hodenburg.

Treasurer, P. F. Bruner.

Secretary, Albert Perrin.

Standing Committees for the year were also selected; and various other business transacted, including the voting of an appropriation of \$50 to the Literary Committee.

It is with deepest regret that we learn that the Staten Island Philatelic Society is shortly to wind up its career as a separate body—if, indeed, it has not already done so before these lines

appear in print. At a meeting of the Society, on October 17, it was voted to amalgamate with the Philatelic Society of New York, which body had already expressed its willingness to enter into such an arrangement; and the actual amalgamation only awaits the completion of a few minor details. The demise of the Staten Island Society removes from the metropolitan field one of the oldest and most respected of American philatelic societies. It has been in existence, we believe (we speak from memory alone), for some seventeen or eighteen years; and during this long career has staunchly stuck to its colors, despite a local membership of not more than a dozen or fifteen devoted souls. This faithful little band of philatelists for all these many years has met together for philatelic communion once or twice a month during the season; and these meetings have been the scene of philatelic discussion and study so markedly above the ordinary that many of the best philatelists in Manhattan proper have been glad to ally themselves with the suburban body and journey now and then to Staten Island to its meetings. With New Yorkers and corresponding members the Society in its best days numbered, we believe, rather over a hundred members. But its soul and substance has always been the little coterie of splendid philatelists residing on the Island itself—a coterie headed, since the very formation of the Society, by the now venerable August DeJonge, a philatelist of the highest attainments to whom stamps and all pertaining thereto have been the engrossing study of his later years. The suspension of the Society must have no little of pathos in it to those of the old guard in and around New York who still figure on its rolls. And all Philately will be in some sense the poorer for the loss of a body that had so long been a citadel of good old-school love for stamp collecting.

The New Way Of Arranging A Collection.

The album is used by perhaps ninety nine out of a hundred devotees of Philately as a reticule for their collection and though it is a convenient method still there are more or less drawbacks connected with either a printed or blank album that are familiar to every collector so that they need not be recounted here. This then, was the cause of my searching around for a more adequate and more satisfactory method of arranging my collection and after a little while I was successful in finding a system that has given me perfect satisfaction the while I have had it in use and that I give here in detail for the benefit of any collector wishing an ideal method of arranging his collection. Procure from your Stationer, one thousand - or more if required -

of good bristol cards size four by six inches, these should cost you no more than one dollar the thousand. Then rule a line length-way on cards, about one half inch from the top, this done proceed to mount your stamps on the cards as suit your taste, the method I generally follow is to mount an entire set on one card when possible but if the set is too large it looks crowded on one card and in that case I divide it up between two cards. Then if one has a rarity which he takes particular pride in showing, a whole card can be devoted to it and it will certainly be shown to advantage by the white space surrounding.

When you have all your stamps mounted neatly write or pen print the name of the country that has issued the stamps on the line that you have drawn a half inch from the top, then the date of issue underneath and any other items desired.

The next requisite is a neat pasteboard or wooden box of the required width, depth and length to hold your cards, and also a set of regular index cards from A to Z which can be procured for a few cents. Then arrange your cards in alphabetical order in the box, using your index cards of course and there you have a system of arranging your collection that will not be found wanting in any particulars. If you desire to look at any one country you simply run your hand over the cards to that letter on the index and you have the complete country in your hand. There are no blank spaces to make you feel bad and when a new issue comes out you just place in a new card and you are provided for the new issue and these are but a few of the advantages that this system of arranging a collection affords.

F. C. LIST.

DETROIT LETTER.

I was shown a full sheet of U. S. Lock seal stamps this week something rather unique. Each stamp was numbered separately something I never saw before; it was rather a treat to those collectors here who had a look at it. I understand there are not many in existence in full sheets, thus the rarity.

Now that Summer is over and vacation is past again we have before us the long winter evenings, the evenings when stamps are brought out again and looked over, to see what they look like. Many no doubt have not seen their album for months and those who have stuck to it even during the summer have something to show for their time. Many collectors miss grand chances during the summer season, and only to regret when they see the other fellows book swelling up, a true collector collects all the time.

I have lately taken up collecting of Tax paid stamps just for a novelty; I would be pleased to hear from collectors having any to exchange, also with view of further advancement; come on boys, lets hear your voice.

Negotiations are now on between one of our best collectors and a stamp firm involving the selling of a collection of about 9,000 varieties. The owner does not wish to have his name made public the collection is exceptionally strong in rarities, containing many fine U. S. also.

It was started many years ago, I am anxious to hear the results which have been on now for some days.

Herman W. Boers.

THE READING TABLE.

What We Find in the Journals of the Hour.

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain. London, England.

The September 25th issue of the P. J. of G. B. opens with a portrait and biographical sketch of Mr. G. H. Dannatt, who is, it seems, best known as the Secretary of one of the most successful Stamp Exchange Clubs in existence, the "Otterdale" Exchange Club. Mr. Dannatt, as interviewed by the P. J. of G. B.'s representative, appears to be a collector of sound views upon all the leading points of philatelic practice. For one thing he says, "being strongly in favor of General Collecting on a broad and comprehensive basis, I do not consider that the neglect of minor varieties and unimportant shades is in any way detrimental to the enjoyment of collecting." Again, he is a strong advocate of the older issues as against the newer ones, as witness the following remarks:

"A satisfactory tendency of the present time is that many collectors are beginning to tire of new issues and turn again to the vastly more interesting early emissions. The trouble is that many of the new issues are really so attractive that one cannot withstand their charms. What collector, for instance, can neglect the latest issue of Crete without regret? Most of us will probably be inveighing against new issues all our lives and buying them as often as we feel inclined.

For those who really wish to confine their collection within reasonable limits, there can surely be no better halting-places than the end of the late Queen's reign for Britain and Colonies, and the end of last century for the stamps of foreign countries. The motto which adorns the walls of the classic side of the National Gallery would not be unsuitable for philatelists to adopt to themselves: "The works of those who have stood the test of time have a claim to that respect and veneration to which no modern can pretend."

These are opinions which we heartily endorse. Would that they were more generally held by advanced philatelists.

Following this, we have the always excellent and dependable chronicle; and then a short essay entitled, "King's Heads," going into some of the difficulties that have confronted, and are confronting, philatelists specially interested in this particular class of stamps; and who, after being forced to stomach the "multiple watermark" varieties, are now asked to swallow an equally unpalatable dose of "chalk-surfaced paper" varieties. The con-

tributor does not absolutely advise the utter repudiation of these latter; but he manifestly views them with scant liking—in which, we think, he will find himself at one with the vast body of rational-minded collectors. For our part, we intend paying to them no attention whatsoever, either in the New Issue Department of this journal or in our own personal collection.

Some "Jottings from the Continent" next meet our attention; and then an excellent editorial on the omnipresent color question, which we reproduced in our issue of Oct. 14.

Mr. Poole's monograph upon Siam continues to deal most adequately and exhaustively with the puzzling provisionals of that country; and is certainly a piece of work which will rejoice the heart of the specialist in Siamese. Notes, Society Reports, and the Philatelic Review of Reviews complete a very readable number.

The Monthly Journal, London, England.

The principal feature of the Monthly Journal for September 30th is the presentation of the full programme and prospectus of the International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in London next May. We deem this programme of such general interest that we gave an abstract of its principal points in last week's issue. The full prospectus occupies eight of M. J.'s pages (which are nearly as large as our own) so that we cannot, naturally, reproduce it entire.

The editorial of the month is very largely devoted to comment upon the programme, as drawn up by the Exhibition Committee—particularly as regards the failure to include certain classes hitherto a feature of most similar exhibitions.

Postal stationery of all kinds is rigidly excluded, for the first time at any Philatelic Exhibition on a large scale. Furthermore, no provision is made for the exhibition of anything in the shape of Philatelic Literature, Albums or Accessories. The M. J. does not quite approve either of these exclusions—or, at least, it feels that 'tis a great pity that the Committee should have considered these exclusions necessary and advisable. The collecting of postal stationery is a worthy and interesting branch of Philately, and is at the present time sorely in need of any encouragement that can be given it. As to Philatelic Literature, Major Evans grimly remarks that he hesitates to suggest that either publishers or writers of philatelic works deserve recognition on these occasions, since both may be considered to be abundantly rewarded by the highly lucrative nature of their business—a com-

United States Envelopes.

Entire or Cut Square. Unused perfect condition.

Scotts	Die A 1899	cat.
No. 1596	2c carmine on white	06 for 04
1604	2c " " amber	25 for 15
1609	2c " " O. buff	25 for 15
1613	2c " " blue	\$1 00 for 50

The four envelopes entire for 82c post free.

S. Valentine Saxby,

Dealer in U. S. Postage Stamps. Box No. 22. Rockford, Ill.

100 China and Java, etc., fine stamp dictionary and big illustrated list of 8,000 bargains, 2c. Agts., 50% 1806 catalogue of stamps of all nations, 10 cents.

A. Bullard & Co., 446 Tremont St., Boston, Mass

SEPTEMBER BARGAINS.

Hawaii 1894, 12c blue, mint	\$0 18
" " 25c blue, mint	38
Servia, 1894, 1d red brown, scarce	30
Seychelles, Nos. 2, 9, 14, 24, mint	20
Soudan, 1897, 1, 2, 3, 5m. 1pia	30
So. Australia, 1902, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9d.	40

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Coins on Approval

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Whether beginner, amateur or advanced collector. I will make up a selection that will interest you.

Coins of all denominations and values in stock.

Want lists solicited.

Large illustrated price list Free.

B. MAX MEHL, Numismatist.

Premium list 4c. Fort Worth, Tex.

Specials for

this Week:

	Cat. price	My price
70 Bavaria, 1900, 3m olive gray	\$1 00	\$0 40
63 Germany, 1900, 2m gray blue	12	4
64 " " 3m black violet	70	35
22 Hawaii, 1859, 5c blue, blue p	25 00	5 20
A full set of U. S. Newspaper stamps, unused, 1895 wmk.	6 50	2 70
1857 90c unused	20 00	9 00
1867 5c	4 00	1 35
1867 30c unused	15 00	3 40
1893 Columbian \$2. unused	2 50	1 90
21 kinds from 1851 to 1893	11 17	2 0
47 var. including departments	5 31	1 at
Agricultural Department 1c, 2c, 3c and 6c unused	5 55	1ec-
Executive set "specimen"		
Justice 24c unused	17 00	1cen.
State 10c unused	3 00	
Newspaper 1875, 60c unused	7 50	ow
U S War Department Envelope 6c on white paper, unused good margins	50 00	10 00
40 U. S. Local stamps		2 30
2c Proprietary, ultramarine perf.		2 75

E. T. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.

Subscribe FOR THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY To-day

ment whose force will be fully appreciated by all who have personal acquaintance with the very scanty pecuniary inducements held out by either philatelic writing or publishing. It would seem to the outsider as though the Exhibition could have richly afforded to have hung up a few medals and diplomas to make glad the heart of philatelic authors and publishers. But it would be discourteous to assume that the Committee did not have good and sufficient reasons for their action in the matter; and their work as a whole seems to sufficiently deserve commendation to make it well worth while to overlook sins of omission that are after all not of paramount importance.

The editor of the M. J. also has his say in this number on the much discussed list of the forty rarest stamp errors which, originally compiled by Messrs. Senf Bros., of Leipzig, has lately been going the rounds of all the stamp journals, from the greatest unto the least. Major Evans debates the accuracy of the list in some points, (as did Mr. Castle, who shook down the whole forty into a still more select company of fourteen only) but on the whole does not suggest any very material alterations. In regard to the question of whether the famed "Post Office Mauritius" ought not, by strict rights, to be considered an "error," Major Evans has this to say:

"The editor of the L. P. asks 'Did the engraver of the Post Office Mauritius not make an error when he forgot or neglected to use the word Paid?' This question we are confident may safely be answered in the negative. It must be remembered that the plates with 'Office' were engraved before those with 'Paid,' and there is no evidence whatever that any instruction to use the latter word was given in the first instance. It is difficult to understand why the alteration was made; 'Post Paid' was not required in addition to 'Postage,' while 'Post Office Mauritius' was a reasonable inscription enough. We suspect that the word 'Paid' was introduced by the engraver simply because it took up less space than 'Office,' and gave him only four letters to cut, instead of

Hancian's monograph on Phillip-stamps is proving of the value interest to be expected from his Trous work in connection with the es of other countries. The issue March, 1883, has thus far been ighed.

Mr. Phillip's "Notes and News" contains a number of interesting items. Major Evans' Indian States papers are devoted this month to the stamps of Las Peln. And with a page or two of matter relating to the various British philatelic societies and their programmes for the coming winter season, the number comes to a close.

It Costs but 7 cents a Line among these Adlets.

This is the cheapest advertising—not in price alone but in results, especially for those who have something to sell or who want to buy something, but feel that they cannot afford to pay the rate charged for display. Try an adlet, which will cost you only 7 cents a line.

Try our one and two cent approval books and sheets. They're "honeys". In our next series there will be a stamp cataloging 10 or 12c in our 1c, and one cataloging 18 or 20c in our two cent books. Now be good, and send for a selection. Falls City Stamp Co., 329 East St. Catherine St., Louisville, Ky.

Weekly Specials: 2c Cert. blue average 18c; 4c P. Cards fair \$2.50; 6c In. Ex. 6c; 10c Prop. 14c; 25c L. Ins. 8c; 25c Protest fine 10c; 30c For. Ex. average 55c; 50c For. Ex. 17c; 60c In. Ex. 6c; 70c For. Ex. 5c; \$1.00 Mortgage average good (not plugged) only 90c; \$1.30 For. Ex. fine 32c; \$1.00 For. Ex. fine 40c; \$2.00 Probate average 40c; \$5.00 Mort. average 30c; \$5.00 Prob. average 30c; \$10.00 Prob. average 32c; \$10.00 Charter average 37c; \$50.00 I. R. average \$1.15; 1c 2nd. Iss. 30c; 4c 25c; 6c 75c; 40c 25c; 70c 24c; \$1.30 average \$1.50; \$1.90 fine \$1.15; \$1.60 average \$5.00; \$3.50 fair \$1.40; good \$1.75; fine \$2.00; \$10.00 fine \$1.15; \$20.00 3rd fine \$6.50. All others. Post. 2c extra under 25c net. F. B. Kirby, New Bedford, Mass.

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Free: 25,000 blinges and 200 stamps worth \$3.50, for 35c to help pay postage. App. 50. L. H. Keyser, Blairsville, Pa.

Write to Frank Dee Brayton, Freeport, Mich., about those U. S. stamps you require. Prompt replies. Good stamps. Reasonable prices.

Belgium packet post, large attractive stamps 1903 - set of 8 - 15c (cat. 40c). Set of 1903 complete 14 var. 10c to 3 francs, only 50c net, (cat. \$2.35). Set 1902, 30, 40, 70 and 90c, black figures 4 var. cat. 63c, only 20c. Set 25 var. Phillipines, unused only 50c. Set N. Borneo 1894 9 var. only 50c (cat. \$1.38). Falls City Stamp Co 329 East St. Catherine St., Louisville, Ky.

Am selling my duplicates, may have what you want. Send for list. N. Neff, Etowah, Oklahoma.

Zoological Packet 50 diff. stamps 52 cents
Rulers of the World 50 diff. stamps 52 cents
Queen Victoria 50 diff. stamps 52 cents
Picturesque 50 diff. stamps 52 cents
10 historical postal cards free with each this week. Good Educational packets. Other bargains. Charles King, 141 East 19th St., New York City.

Don't forget that Prize of \$5.00 worth of stamps, better send a stamp for particulars. Central Am. S. Co., 1886 1c cat. 30c, Our price 15c. Eagle Stamp Co., Fruitvale, Cal.

Exchange your duplicates for stamps not in your collection. Send for my exchange proposition. R. B. Buckius, 5000 Franklin St., Philadelphia, Pa.

You don't know what you're missing, by not sending for a selection of our one and two cent net approval books and sheets. Stamps cataloging as high as 5 and 6c in the one cent and as high as 10 and 15c in the 2c books. Falls City Stamp Co., 329 East St. Catherine St., Louisville, Ky.

Stamps on approval for beginners and medium advanced collectors at 50% discount. Reference required. Bargain lists free. Floyd Reid, Renville, Minn.

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.



H. N. Mudge, President.
C. E. Severn, Vice President.
Chas. F. Mann, Secretary, 394 Oak St.
E. C. Dodd, Treas., 332 South Ashland Ave., La Grange, Ill.
A. F. Boehm, Manager Circulating Sales and Exchange Department, 1201 Turner Avenue.
Dr. F. B. Merrill, Examiner of Sales Books, 100 State Street.
F. N. Massoth, Manager Auction Sales, 1149 Marquette Building.
Dr. F. B. Merrill, Manager Open Exchange.
A. F. Boehm, Librarian.
Dr. F. B. Merrill, Counterfeit Detector.

The 452nd regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held in the Society's Club Room, 151 Washington St., Thursday evening, October 19, 1905.

President Mudge called the meeting to order with 13 members present.

Mr. Michael was present as a visitor.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

Bill of \$1.00 for House Committee expenses was ordered paid.

The resignation of Mr. Norman M. Berrie of Edinburgh, Scotland was ordered posted.

C. F. Mann and F. N. Massoth were appointed a committee to examine the books of the Sales Supt.

Moved and carried that the Advanced Collectors Catalogue be placed in the Library of the Society.

The Entertainment committee announced a Competition exhibition for prizes for the meeting of Nov. 2, 1905.

The entertainment of the evening was the exhibition of Mr. Michaels postal cards of Great Britain and Colonies.

The meeting then adjourned, next meeting November 2, 1905.

Chas. F. Mann, Secy.

50 cents
a year.

2 cents
a copy.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

and

Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11, 1905.

No. 9.

OUR 230th. AUCTION

takes place on
DECEMBER 2nd.

in Philadelphia.
It contains the collections of F. M. Brower & R. D. Baker. An unusually nice lot of United States stamps and envelopes is offered besides a general collection of medium priced stamps.

Catalogues free from
BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,
722 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
ESTABLISHED 1889.

Old Stamps Go Up In Price.

A GENERAL ADVANCE IN RATES MADE BY DEALERS.

The Cost to Collectors Increased From 10 to 100 Per Cent. in the Last Two Years—The Higher Prices Attributed to Growing Popularity of Collecting.

(From the New York Times.)

The prices of old postage stamps have advanced greatly during the last two years, and the stamp catalogues for 1906, advance sheets of which are already in circulation, show a general increase of 10 per cent. for stamps sought by collectors, while in a number of instances stamps have increased in value 100 per cent. or more.

The most notable jump has taken place in the value of the stamp issues of Timor. This is a small island in Oceania, but quite large enough to have stamps of its own.

One denomination of this country has advanced from 12 cents, the price two years ago, to \$22.50 for the coming year, while another denomination, which was sold two years ago for 20 cents, is now listed in the standard catalogues at \$25, and is hard to get even at that price. The dealers and collectors do not seem to know the reason for its great scarcity, which was discovered only when an attempt was recently made to obtain a number of the stamps.

The Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue 1906.

Just Out.

Price 50 cents; Post free 60 cents.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

18 EAST 23rd ST., New York, N. Y.

P **M and M** **M**
stamps are very much in the public eye at the present time.

The Zimmermann Collection.
which will be included in my next Auction Sale contains a very nice lot of them, and it will give you a chance to fill up some more spaces in your new

Carter Revenue Album.
If you have not invested in a copy of it yet, do it now. Prices are \$2., \$10., \$25. all of which I have in stock.

Have you sent me the 60 cts for the new 65th. 1906 catalogue yet? It is probably out by the time you read this ad.

P. M. Wolsieffer,
Stamp Auction Specialist.
P 401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago. **M**

It is often the case that a stamp that has for years been rated as a common variety is catalogued at a low figure for the reason that there is no demand for it, when, as a matter of fact, there are few to be had. A good example of this is the Dutch West Indies twelve and a half cent gray Queen's head stamp, issued by Holland. The catalogue sets down the value of this issue at eight cents. But not only would a collector have a hard time to get one at that price; he would find it very difficult to secure one at any figure.

The largest stamp firm in England, with a stamp supply valued at \$8,000,000, is said to have just three specimens. The largest dealer in New York, with a stock of \$3,000,000, owns a similar number, while the majority of the small dealers have not even one. Yet the stamp is still included among the common varieties.

One of these days a new catalogue will come out with this issue named among the great rarities, and the price will be almost beyond the means of the ordinary collector. There are many other stamps which have made a quick and large advance in price, although, of course, not always in the same proportion as that made by the Timor issues.

It almost seems as if one can't pay too much for a rare stamp. The premium on stamps costing a thousand dollars or more has been known to double and treble in two or three years. Of course the scarcity of the issue is the real cause of the jump in value, but then this scarcity is due to the rapidly increasing number of collectors, of whom already there are estimated to be more than 700,000 in this country alone.

The probability is that many so-called common stamps which are now catalogued at a low figure will soon take an unexpected flight in price and cause stamp collectors much vexation at their failure to secure specimens while the prices were down. Stamp collectors as a rule have their eyes fastened on the prevailing rarities and do not pay much attention to the common varieties, thinking that they can easily complete their collection at any time they may see fit.

But in this they are often mistaken. Many stamps are now rated at a low price, say, 10 or 15 cents, and many dealers have not a single one on hand, and indeed a collector would have some trouble in securing one from any source. The fact of the stamp's scarcity finally dawns upon the dealer, the price increases, and before one realizes it the price is soaring to the skies.

(Continued on page 3.)

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the
Chicago Philatelic Society
and the
Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Louis G. Quackenbush,
MANAGING EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

To any address in the United States,
Canada, or Mexico, 50 cents a year. To any
address in any country in the Postal Union
\$1.00 a year.

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.20 an inch. 60 cents half inch.

E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

From The Editor's Point Of View.

A Sorry Contrast.

One of the most interesting features of the English stamp papers for the past month has been the itemized recital of the programmes of English stamp societies for the Winter season of 1905-06. Seldom or never have so elaborate preparations been made, by practically all local English stamp clubs of any standing whatsoever, for the providing of special features of entertainment at almost every meeting. Almost every English society is out with a long list of papers and displays, with the dates whereon each is to be presented; and without an exception the programmes thus proffered are really inviting. How much of this activity is due to the example of the Junior Philatelic Society we have no means of knowing; but when even such an old conservative body as the International Philatelic Union opens its season with a "smoking concert" we cannot but think that some pretty strong causes of some sort have been at work to inspire English clubs to enhanced attractiveness of programme. However this may be, all these splendid preparations certainly subject America to a sorry contrast. Outside of the Chicago and Boston Societies, we have yet to hear of any American local society publishing a programme for this season's meetings which at all measures up, in interest and attractiveness, to the English standard. This country's local stamp societies (always with the exception of the two energetic bodies above referred to) seem to be in a sad state of lethargy and stagnation. Meetings are slimly attended, many members find their way thither only once or

twice a season, there is a general want of enthusiasm, and a general wonderment why this state of affairs should exist. The trouble is not far to seek. It lies simply in the failure of the officers to provide attractive special features for the meetings—papers, exhibits, debates, and other up-to-date modes of philatelic diversion. Some would doubtless ascribe the fault to the lukewarmness of the members in general; and it is doubtless true that in many cases members are discouragingly unresponsive to all efforts to induce them to compile papers to be read at the meetings or to take part in competitive displays. But, granting all this, we still think that three or four ardent, earnest workers at the head of a society can, if they only go about it in the right way, wake up the members through the sheer force of their own earnestness to active participation and interest in matters of this kind. It rests with the leaders; and it is to be feared that their efforts in this direction are usually of but a perfunctory, half-hearted sort. We do not like to think so; but we are forced to it by existing circumstances.

The Dearth of Stamp Clubs.

The dearth of thriving and efficient local stamp clubs is a somewhat inexplicable feature of the present American philatelic situation. There are scarce a dozen local stamp clubs of any pretensions on the whole continent. Chicago, Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, St. Louis and San Francisco support stamp societies. But what of the fifty other cities of size and importance that do not—such towns as Baltimore, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Kansas City, Louisville, New Orleans and innumerable others. In some of these cities some faint shadow of a local society still weakly subsists and holds a few perfunctory meetings each season. But beyond this all is barrenness and desolation. We do not think it is because of lack of persons interested in Philately. We doubt if many of the cities of the second rank named above a philatelic census would reveal less than fifty adult collectors. There is a field to work on, but no one seems to be taking any pains to work it. Of course we are aware of the slim success which has attended many past experiments in this direction in some of the cities named; and are fully conversant of the difficulties and discouragements attending such efforts. Nevertheless, we are hopeful that a time may come when some special train of circumstances will wake up American philatelists to a degree that will render feasible the establishment of active stamp societies in every American city of any size. If this country could develop even one philatelic organizer of Mr. F. J. Melville's calibre, something might be done right speedily. But we have never been so fortunate as to possess an organizer of his talent, ardor and energy; unless it might be Mr. C. W. Kissinger, whose abilities in this direction were certainly transcendently sensational. Mr. Kissinger's labors were in the general, rather than the local field. But life and vim in the general field generates the same order of things in smaller areas; and we

think that probably twenty local societies of the middle nineties owed their establishment indirectly to Mr. Kissinger's work in behalf of the larger bodies in which he was interested. His was the mettle that rattles the dry bones of Philately and makes collectors sit up and take notice. There was "something doing" all along the line during the Kissingerian era. True, his ways were looked upon with scant favor by many conservative-minded philatelists. He was the original yellow philatelic journalist—the W. R. Hearst of philatelic journalism and philatelic politics—and he radiated energy as a furnace emits heat. Hundreds and hundreds of collectors came under his influence and were infused with the enthusiasm that set them to work, not only in increasing the membership of Mr. Kissinger's national societies, but also in starting live little local societies of his own. His methods were sensational, no doubt, but they stirred up the collecting world in a way that solid, middle-aged conservatism never has done and never can do. Since he and his followers have dropped out of the field, American Philately has sunk into a state of placidity and inertia which is doubtless very soothing, but is certainly not conducive to the growth of philatelic societies, either local or national. We need somebody to stir us up—that is the solid, sober truth. If Mr. Melville could be persuaded to come to these shores on a lecturing tour, we believe he could shake us out of our sleep and set the wheels moving once more. Or if the stamp trade could raise a goodly fund and subsidise Mr. Wolsieffer to travel about the country as a general philatelic missionary and organizer of local philatelic lodges, the same thing might be brought to pass. But Mr. Wolsieffer and Mr. Melville have their own fish to fry—as has almost everyone else who would be of any use in the circumstances. So we see no way for it but that each locality must develop its own separate philatelic Moses if local stamp clubs are ever again to flourish throughout this land like the green bay tree.

Suppose You Try.

Suppose you try, dear reader, to see what can be done toward forming a stamp society in your locality. Round up such collectors as you are personally acquainted with. If in a small town, insert notices of the project in the local papers. If in a larger one, write to the leading dealers and some of them can very likely put you on the track of some local collectors. What man has done man can do; and there is at least no harm in trying to organize the collectors of your locality. Even in the smallest towns, local stamp clubs have been known to live and flourish. There used to exist at Lake Village, N. H., one of the liveliest little stamp societies on this continent. There have been other cases where thriving societies have been built up in villages of less than a thousand population. It is just as likely that the large city field will prove fallow for philatelic society purposes and the small village field decidedly fertile as that the reverse should prove the case—for Philately is a realm of contraries, where the strangest anomalies are constantly being found to exist.

Old Stamps Go Up In Price.

(Continued from page 1.)

The tendency of prices seems almost to be upward, rarely down. Many collectors who have been buying stamps for years have specimens for which they originally paid a few cents and which are now valued at a hundred dollars or more. Of course there are some cases where a certain one has taken a big drop in value, but these are exceptions.

The collection of a well known New Yorker was sold in this city not long ago, and the high prices brought astonished even the dealers themselves. The interesting feature of the sale was the difference between the prices originally paid by the owner when he bought the stamps years ago and the prices paid at the sale. He had made a practice of writing the purchase figures on the back of each stamp, and there were many instances in which stamps for which he had paid 10 or 15 cents brought sums ranging from \$5 to \$150.

Still the older collectors enjoyed superior advantages, mention of which will make the mouths of the latter day stamp enthusiasts water. The greatest windfall in the history of stamp collecting was that of the years 1884 and 1886, when the Government officials at Washington gave away hundreds of complete sets of department stamps, such as those issued for the State, Agriculture, Executive and Justice Departments.

The use of these stamps had been abandoned, and as there were many sets of them left they were given away to anyone who would take the trouble to come after them. Now many of these stamps command very high premiums. The Department of Agricultural issues given away at that time are worth \$30. Those of the War and Executive departments have steadily advanced until they range from \$40 to \$45, while the State Department stamps are the rarest of all and at the present time bring \$75.

The 453rd regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held in the Society's Club Room, 151 Washington St., Thursday evening, November 2, 1905.

President Mudge called the meeting to order with 18 members and 6 visitors present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

Bill of \$25.00 for rent month of Nov. 1905 was ordered paid.

The application of Messrs. A. L. Kemper and C. Staub, Jr. for Active Membership were ordered posted.

Messrs. Severns, Wolsieffer and Rosenthal were appointed a committee to review and if necessary revise the rules of the Exchange Dept.

The report of the Committee to examine the sales Supt's books was read and accepted.

The Treasurer reports as follows:

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1905	\$69 82
Cash received during Oct.	16 00

Total	\$85 82
Disbursements	26 60

Cash on hand Nov. 1, 1905 59 22

The entertainment of the evening was a competition for prizes donated by Mr. F. Michael in which members and visitors took part. The contest was changing the value shown on Foreign stamps into U. S. money.

The prizes were awarded as follows.

- First prize to F. N. Massoth.
- Second " to Chas. Litter.
- Third " to W. H. Adams.

The meeting then adjourned, next meeting November 16, 1905.

Chas. F. Mann,
Secy

Department Of Exchange Clubs.

The Tri-State Exchange Club.

The Stamp-Lovers' Tri-State Exchange Club (which, as our readers will remember, is the name chosen for the club which the editor has taken personally under his wing, to consist only of collectors residing in the states of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania) is now almost ready to commence operations. A considerable number of those who potentially enrolled themselves as members when the matter was first broached have sent in sheets for the first circuit; as have also quite a number whom we had not previously heard from; and we only wait to hear from some others who have promised to participate, before we send the first circuit on its travels. We have not yet fully decided whether to send out one big circuit, or several smaller ones; but we incline to the belief that the latter will prove the preferable method. The trouble with the large circuit will be that it will take so long for it to go the rounds. If, say, thirty members are included in the circuit, and each one takes three days to make his selections, it will take more than ninety days for it to make the rounds, without computing the extra time spent in

United States Envelopes.

Entire or Cut Square.

Unused perfect condition.

Scotts	Die A 1899	cat.
No. 1596	2c carmine on white	16 for 04
1604	2c " " amber	25 for 15
1609	2c " " O. buff	25 for 15
1613	2c " " blue	\$1 00 for 50

The four envelopes entire for 82c post free.

S. Valentine Saxby,

Dealer in U. S. Postage Stamps.

Box No. 22. Rockford, Ill.

100 China and Java, etc., fine stamp dictionary and big illustrated list of 8,000 bargains, 2c. Agts., 50% 1905 catalogue of stamps of all nations, 10 cents.

A. Bullard & Co., 446 Tremont St., Boston, Mass

SEPTEMBER BARGAINS.

Hawaii 1894, 12c blue, mint	\$0 18
" " 25c blue, mint	38
Servia, 1894, 1d red brown, scarce	30
Seychelles, Nos. 2, 9, 14, 24, mint	20
Soudan, 1897, 1, 2, 3, 5m. 1pia	30
So. Australia, 1902, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9d.	40

BOROUGH STAMP CO.,

1471 Washington Ave., - - New York.

This Week's Premium.

For 50 cents we will send you one year's subscription to the STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY and the following Revenue Stamps of the first issue:

- 25c Bond.
- 25c Entry of Goods.
- 25c Insurance.
- 25c Life Insurance.
- 25c Power of Attorney.
- 25c Protest.

The Stamp-Lovers Weekly

Bethlehem, Pa.

transit. Under these conditions a circuit sent out November 1st would not be wound up much before March 1st, which we fear would scarcely be satisfactory in some respects. It would be too long between meals, so to speak. A member would send in his stamps and it would then be three or four months before he knew how many of them were taken, and how his account stood with the Exchange. Again, we fear that the last few of those who got the circuit would find very scant picking, after it had been looked over twenty or twenty-five times. Therefore, we think on the whole it would probably be better to make smaller circuits of, say, about ten members each, through which the exchange packet might complete its travels in from a month to six weeks. If I adopt this method, my idea will be to change the composition of these circuits every time a fresh deal is made, so that the same collectors will not constantly be receiving sheets from each other. Probably I do not word this very clearly. Let me try to explain it. Suppose I send out this month three separate and distinct circuits, ten members to each. I designate each of the thirty participating members by number from 1 to 30. Numbers 1 to 10 will be in Circuit No.

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.



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- A. F. Boehm, Librarian.
- Dr. F. B. Merrill, Counterfeit Detector.

1; Numbers 11 to 20 in Circuit No. 2; and numbers 21 to 30 in Circuit No. 3. So far, so good. Then next time I recast the circuits. I put Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 in Circuit No. 1; I put Nos. 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 in Circuit No. 2; and the remaining ten in Circuit No. 3. Next time I take a still different combination of numbers, and so on, ad infinitum. The object of this is to prevent the members "trading each other out," as might in some degree result if sheets from the same ten members were continually circulating amongst themselves.

You see I am trying to figure out this matter from all possible points of view, my object being "the greatest good to the greatest number." I want to make this Exchange of ours a real pleasure and profit to every participant. I am very much in earnest about it because I am aware that the complete success of this Exchange will mean ultimately the foundation of dozens of such clubs in different parts of the country. There seems to be a general disposition on the part of those interested in the formation of Exchange Clubs in other sections to await the issue of this initial experiment. If we work out the way and find the proper method, there is no fear but that hosts of other such clubs will speedily be established. That is why I am giving so much time and attention to methods in connection with the Tri-State Club. I want to find the most practical methods—the methods that are fairest to all participants—the methods that will come nearest to suiting and pleasing everyone; and I am very confident that we are going to find the right road and find it a very pleasant one to travel.

I would like to hear from all readers interested in the subject in regard to what they think of the large circuit versus small circuit question, and also what they think of the switching about of circuit membership in the case of several small circuits in the place of one large one.

We shall doubtless find out by experience which works best and most satisfactorily, but meanwhile I should be very glad, indeed, to get my readers' opinion on the matter.

Not Yet Too Late.

It is not yet too late for readers residing in New York, New Jersey or Pennsylvania to participate in the first circuits, even if they have not previously enrolled as members. There is no fence around the undertaking; and any reader in the states named is most welcome to fill out two or three sheets and send them in, whereby he (or she) becomes at once a full-fledged member and will be duly placed on one of the circuits. Our issue of September 21st gave all the particulars. If you wish to join, read what is said under this department heading in that number, and act accordingly.

A Few General Hints.

There are a few suggestions we want to make before sending out the circuits. One suggestion is that members should be very careful to do up the packet securely before they take it to the Post Office to be forwarded to the next name on the list which the Secretary will supply them. Take

It Costs but 7 cents a Line among these Adlets.

This is the cheapest advertising—not in price alone but in results, especially for those who have something to sell or who want to buy something, but feel that they cannot afford to pay the rate charged for display. Try an adlet, which will cost you only 7 cents a line.

Stamps cat. 75c, 20 Word Ex. Notice and 6 months sub. to The Philatelic Advertiser, Ithaca N. Y. all for 15c. 8-12 pages, monthly.

Remember the address, Frank Dee Brayton, Freeport, Mich. Net U.S. approvals. Condition good. Prices right. Investigate. Reference first time.

50 different stamps 7 cents. E. Lundin, Eden Park, R. I.

5 nice var. of Nfld. to all applicants for my approval sheets at 60% to 75% discount. Send now. H. Towsley, 89 Robinson St., Winnipeg, Canada.

90c 1890 U. S. Post.	.25	1c State Dep't	\$1.00
50c 1893 " "	.25	3c " "	.30
\$1.00 1895 " "	.20	6c " "	.30
50c 1902 " "	.06	7c " "	1.10
\$1.00 1902 " "	.20	90c Interior "	1.00

Good copies. Postage extra. Kindly mention reference when asking for approvals. Frank Dee Brayton, Freeport, Mich.

Stamps on approval for beginners and medium advanced collectors at 50% discount. Reference required. Bargain lists free. Floyd Reid, Renville, Minn.

pains to wrap and tie it so securely that there will be no chance of the contents "shucking around" while in the mail. Take pains also to fold the sheets in the same way as when they were received. These are small matters, in a sense, but I think it well to call attention to them, lest some member in thoughtless haste might overlook the necessity of taking pains to "do as he would be done by" on even the very smallest points.

Again, do not forget that the packet should be registered. The cost of registry is slight and every member can well afford to individually contribute this much toward the general safety of the packet.

Another point of importance is not to retain the packet more than three days at the outside; and during that period under no circumstances to entrust it to anyone else. Don't let any friend take it home to look over. Don't leave another collector looking over the packet while you go downtown on an errand. Your honor is concerned in the absolute safety of the packet while it is in your hands; and each member is expected to exercise the utmost caution that no harm comes to the stamps, individually or collectively.

In sending in stamps for circulation, include no heavily cancelled or dirty specimens—nothing, in short, that you would not consider good enough for your own collection if you did not already possess a copy.

In removing stamps from the packet do not neglect under any circumstances to write your initials plainly in ink in the space left vacant by the removal of each stamp.

We feel sure that every member of the Club will live up to these recommendations, and we wish you all much pleasure and satisfaction in the circuits that are soon to come to you.

Specials for 5 days at cost to close all foreign. Only 2 of each to a customer. Canada King's Head complete set cat. 27c only 8c. Nfld 1890 set 1/2, 1, 2, 3 and 5c cat. 19c 5c; Nfld 1899 5c cat. 8c only 2c; 3 and 6c Jubilee cat. 17c only 6c; Uruguay No. 153 cat. 10c only 5c; Paraguay No. 57 cat. 35c only 10c; Nfld seal cat. 15c only 4c; \$1.00 cat. Nfld fine only 25c; 8c Danish W. Indies cat. 12c only 8c; Clarke labels 21 var. 15c; Argentine \$1.00 cat. fine goods 25c; 2, 3 and 5c 1899 cat. 5c 2c; 5c 1899 cat. 18c by Gibbons only 4c; 1 Peso cat. 25c by Gibbons 6c; 15c 1901 cat. 8c 2c; Entire lot as above cat. 56c only 12c net. Post 2c extra under 25c net. F. B. Kirby, New Bedford, Mass.

Am selling my duplicates, may have what you want. Send for list. N. Neff, Etowah, Oklahoma.

Hawaii Official set unused for sale at \$2.50. Catalog price \$5.00. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.

Note headings of Bond Paper 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 inches with envelopes of laid paper 100 for 65c; 200 for \$1.10; 500 for \$1.60; 1000 for \$2.50; 2000 for \$4.50; 5000 for \$11.00. Send for samples. MERIT PRESS, Bethlehem, Pa.

The New England Club.

A change has taken place in the Secretaryship of the New England Exchange Club. Mr. Brown, by whose zealous personal efforts the club has been organized, finds himself unable, through press of other duties, to undertake the labors of Exchange Manager; and has turned over the undertaking to Mr. A. W. Dunning, of Newton, Mass. Mr. Dunning is a philatelist well known to all of our older readers—a collector of extensive experience and the highest standing—and our New England exchangers are to be congratulated on having so able a philatelist to pilot their exchange. Mr. Dunning is taking hold of the matter solely for the general good of the cause, and he certainly should have the most cordial support of our New England readers. Mr. Dunning writes us that 55 sheets of stamps have been sent in for the first circuit, and that he wishes only a few more members before starting the circuit. He instructs us to say that those who do join the club will be highly pleased with the character and quality of the stamps sent out on this first circuit. "No collector," he writes, "need fear that he will not get value for value, for there are sheets of stamps in my hands of sufficient rarity and value to satisfy anyone."

This is indeed good news and augurs well for the success of the New England Exchange. Let our New England friends support Mr. Dunning as they should and there will be no question of it. Those who wish to join need only fill out sheets and send them to A. W. Dunning, Newton, Mass.; which will fully qualify them as members and insure their having a chance to participate in the first circuit.

Mr. Dunning has promised hereafter to personally report the progress of the exchange in these columns.

50 cents
a year.

2 cents
a copy.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

VOL. III.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 18, 1905.

No. 10.

OF R 230th. AUCTION

take place on
DECEMBER 2nd.

at Philadelphia.

It contains the collections of F. M. Brower & R. D. Baker. An unusually nice lot of United States stamps and envelopes is offered besides a general collection of medium priced stamps.

Catalogues free from

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,

72 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

Department Of Exchange Clubs.

The Tri State Club

Resins Operations.

The Stamp-Lovers Tri-State Exchange Club has now, I am happy to say, actually begun operations. Two circuits were started on their rounds this week and a third one will probably be sent out before this appears in print. As was foreshadowed in this department last week, it was finally decided that it would be best, (at first, at least), for reasons at that time discussed at some length, to send out several small circuits instead of one large. Consequently circuits Nos. 1 and 2 consist of twelve members each, and circuits Nos. 3 and 4 (and such other additional ones as prove necessary) will have the same number. The sending out of a circuit to some twenty-five or thirty members seemed likely to prove too top-heavy a proceeding. It is my belief that the system adopted will prove in every way more satisfactory to all concerned.

The twelve members in Circuit No. 1 contributed stamps to the catalogue value of \$116.21, of which the Exchange Superintendent rejected stamps to the value of \$14.08 as not being of sufficient desirability, for one reason or another, to warrant their circulation. The total net value of the Packet is therefore \$102.13. The twelve members in Circuit No. 2 sent in stamps which catalogued \$109.18, of which \$11.36 worth was rejected, leaving the net value of the Packet, \$97.83. Circuit No. 3, which is all ready save for a little final figuring up, will total somewhere near

The
**Standard Postage Stamp
Catalogue 1906.**

Just Out.

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18 EAST 23rd ST., New York, N. Y.

a hundred dollars. I have, in fact, tried to arrange the circuits so that the value and desirability of the specimens circulated should average as nearly uniform as possible; and it seems to me that the average member will find the variety and diversity of the selection offered him fully as large as he could reasonably ask for. Farther on I will devote some attention to the character of the stamps sent in, and to the difficulty of equalizing matters so that every member will have a fair chance of securing a satisfactory equivalent for the stamps taken from his own sheets by other members. But I wish to defer my remarks on this head until I have rendered plain the reasons for another preliminary step which some of the members, I fear, may not fully and completely understand.

The Rejection

Of Certain Specimens.

The step to which I refer has been the rejection of certain specimens sent in for circulation—which rejection has, of course, the practical effect of lowering the 40 per cent. credit representing the amount of stamps the member is entitled to remove from the packet when it reaches him. I stated some weeks ago, in specifying the methods which it seemed to me advisable to use in conducting this Exchange, that, before being put into a circuit, all sheets would be carefully examined and therefrom would be removed any counterfeits or any imperfect stamps, heavily canceled stamps or stamps that it seemed, for any reason, inadvisable to circulate; and that only after these eliminations had been made would the 40 per cent.

P The Complexion M

of my next Auction Sale Dec. 2nd. is as follows:-

Match Stamps	-	65	Lots
Medicine Stamps	-	110	"
Regular Revenues	-	112	"
U. S. Postage	-	176	"
Miscels, Blocks, etc.	-	53	"
Foreign	-	214	"
		Total	730

This is a fine sale for everybody and contains some very fine stamps such as U S Nos. 533, 567, 2901, 2921, 2940, 2942, 2960, 2991, 3166, 3253, 3295, 3310, 3348, 3513; Confederate 20, 208; Br. Columbia 13; Canada 9; Gwallior 7; Nabha 5, 6; Nevis 12, 16, 20, 24, 25; N. Brunswick 3; Sydney Views all values; St. Lucia 10, 10a, 21, 26; St. Vincent 29 (a beauty), and many other fine things.

P. M. Wolsieffer,
Stamp Auction Specialist.
401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago. M

initial credit be figured. Some such measure of self protection as this is manifestly necessary to the general welfare of the Exchange. But it has proven a very difficult and delicate matter to sift out the chaff from the wheat in such a way as to be perfectly fair to everyone. I am glad to say that of all the stamps sent in only two counterfeits were discovered. Of course there is a possibility that I may have overlooked one or two others of a bogus character. With thousands of stamps sent in it was naturally not possible to scrutinize each one with minute care—nor is it, I am convinced, at all necessary to do so. Counterfeits have long since practically disappeared from common philatelic circulation, and are nowadays seldom to be met with in other than very rare and high-priced specimens, where the forger can afford to go to large pains and expense in the hope of bagging big game. The counterfeit question has therefore given me no trouble of any consequence. Neither have I found on the sheets many damaged or dirty specimens. The members seem to have been most careful on this point; and the number of rejections on this score is relatively unimportant. The greater number of the rejections were purely on the score of the commonness of the specimen—the only objection against it being that every person receiving the circuit would be almost sure of owning a copy of that particular stamp.

Some Examples

Of Undesirables.

Let me cite some specific examples of specimens that I have felt morally

(Continued on page 3.)

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the
Chicago Philatelic Society
and the
Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Louis G. Quackenbush,
MANAGING EDITOR.

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E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

From The Editor's Point Of View.

In Defense Of A Monopoly.

We greatly fear that some of our readers will be inclined to criticize the amount of space monopolized by the "Department of Exchange Clubs," in recent numbers of this journal. We are only too well aware that it has taken up an unconscionable amount of space, to the crowding out of certain other matter that might possibly have been of more interest to the general body of our readers. This week we have ventured to devote much space to matter directly explaining the whys and wherefores of the methods it has seemed good to the Editor to use in the management of the Tri-State Exchange Club, which he has undertaken to personally pilot—and whose total membership thus far consists of thirty-six collectors. It might be objected by the captious that in so doing we forget the interests of ninety-nine out of a hundred of our readers—that we overlook the many in the interests of the few. But we think a little consideration will convince anyone who is inclined to be critical on this point that we are not so blind to the general interests of our readers as it might seem.

This Tri-State Exchange Club is to be viewed in the light of a scientific experiment, intended to demonstrate the feasibility and advantage of organizing clubs of like character all over the land. If only the establishing of the one club were in question we should not have felt justified in according so much space to it. But we believe that the matter is one involving not one club alone, but thirty, or forty, or fifty, or perhaps even more;

not simply thirty-six collectors, but a hundred times that number. We have reason to know that hundreds of our readers are watching this experiment with no little interest, and with the most hopeful anticipations of its entire success. Since the exchange club idea was first broached in these columns we have received, as we should estimate (we have not counted them) something like three or four hundred letters from our readers in reference to the subject.

Some of these letters confine themselves to commending the idea and saying that the writer thereof would like to join such a club if one were to be started in his section of the country. Others (and these are in the majority) enter enthusiastically into the project promise the warmest co-operation in getting up clubs in their own States, and offer suggestions as to the methods of exchange which, in the opinion of the writers, would be most practicable under the circumstances. A great deal of interest has beyond question been created by the agitation in these columns; and we implicitly believe that this interest is destined to bear practical fruitage of a most widespread sort as soon as the practicability of the exchange club plan has been fully demonstrated.

Great Good

To A Great Number.

We believe the establishment throughout the land of a chain of Exchange Clubs of similar character to the one just started under the Editor's supervision would be fraught with great good to a great number of collectors. We believe the matter is one that personally touches the collecting interests of a very great number of our readers. An analysis of our subscription lists reveals the interesting fact that not over 20 per cent. of our subscribers reside in the cities that are the great American philatelic centers—namely, New York, Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia—and this despite the fact that, as official journal of the Chicago and Philadelphia societies, this paper has an unusually large circulation in those two cities. Of the remaining eighty per cent. perhaps, a fourth enjoy adequate exchange facilities in connection with the American Philatelic Association or some of the lesser national societies. But at the least calculation there must be over 50 per cent. of our readers who have no chance to exchange their duplicates on any adequate and satisfactory scale. As our readers include a pretty representative array of all ranks and classes of collectors, we believe the above conclusions would hold good in respect to the whole body of American collectors. Over half of them have little or no opportunity to exchange with other collectors.

Not Fitted

For Advanced Exchanges.

It might be argued that these collectors might profitably join the A. P. A. and make use of the splendid Exchange Department provided by that body for the use of its members. But the great bulk of these collectors are not sufficiently advanced to make use of such an Exchange Department as that of the A. P. A. What is wanted, is some medium whereby the ordinary,

every-day sort of collector can "swap" specimens with other collectors of his own calibre. And this is precisely what we are laboring to bring about. We think that membership in Exchange Clubs of the character contemplated can scarcely help but enhance each participant's pleasure in stamp collecting. It opens up to him a new source of supply for his collection and new avenues of interest and activity. No one can be buying stamps all the time. With all of us there are frequent interims when the approval lot visiteth us not, owing to the low ebb of our finances. Even if a collector sends to his dealer for, say, one approval lot per month, he cannot detain it over a few days at most, and during the remainder of the month can hardly help feeling that it is a long time between bites. The Exchange Circuit would break in most pleasantly upon this monotony, and be another event to look forward to, to delight in during its stay, and to think of afterwards. Looking over a big lot of stamps is always an interesting pastime, and particularly so in the case of collectors who never see any stamps save their own or those submitted for selection by the dealer. And an Exchange Circuit presents a diversity of contents and covers a range of interest such as the approval lots sent out by dealers cannot, in the nature of things, very readily duplicate. There are on the Exchange Circuit of average size some thousands of stamps to look at, and make one's selections from. Of course each individual member is privileged to select for himself only a few out of the many. But what pleasure in making one's selections; what possibilities in the choosing from so many; what philatelic education in inspecting so varied a body of specimens of every kind and sort! We cannot see how Exchange Clubs can fail to enliven and strengthen philatelic interest wherever they may come to exist. Nothing, in our judgment, is better deserving all possible attention and encouragement than a project to bring into being as many such clubs as possible in all sections of the country. And we are glad to say that not only our younger readers, but many of our older ones, are of the same mind, and promise active support of the project.

Some dealers, we understand, do not view the matter quite so favorably—fearing that such Exchange Clubs would lessen the amount of actual buying done by the members. But this, we are convinced, is an utterly fallacious theory. Whatever stimulates the general interest in Philately—whatever increases the enthusiasm and ardor of any considerable number of collectors—is bound in the long run to be for the good of purveyors of philatelic merchandise. Exchange clubs will help rather than hurt the stamp trade. Look at the state of affairs in England. There are probably not less than a hundred out-and-out Exchange Clubs in England—clubs that exist solely for exchange purposes and circulate their packets by mail; that hold no meetings, whose membership is scattered; which are wholly and solely Exchange Clubs. Everybody who is anybody in English Philately belongs to one or more of these Exchange Clubs—unless, indeed,

lives in one of the larger cities, like London or Birmingham, where he can find locally ample facilities for all the exchanging he is likely to want to do. The Exchange Club is one of the all-pervading institutions of English Philately. Yet in no country in the world do so many stamp dealers flourish, or does Philately prosper so mightily. The lesson to be deduced from this fact ought not to be lost sight of by dealers who at first thought might be inclined to consider Exchange Clubs somewhat in the light of competitors.

"The Stamp's The Thing".

The above quotation taken from your editorial on Specialism in the September 30th issue of the "Stamp Lovers Weekly" set me to thinking as to what constituted the stamp. The most essential things are first, the design; second, color; third, size and shape; any decided change in these three essentials would surely be a difference sufficiently great to constitute a standard variety.

Now, differences of impression, whether engraved or lithographed, differences of shade merely, differences of separation, whether perforated or imperforated, or rouletted—kinds of paper, whether laid, woven, quadrille or what not. Grills and other methods to assist in defacement—watermarks and printer's private marks are minor differences only and should be so designated in the catalogue. Surcharges, though often unnecessary, are surely major varieties, while errors are more curiosities than varieties. This would make just one hundred and forty-five standard varieties in the U. S. postage stamps, and it seems to me that a catalogue gotten up on these lines with the minor varieties designated as a, b, c, d, etc., and an album to match with printed spaces for the standard varieties and enough blank pages to hold all the minor varieties if one wished to collect them, would suit all collectors and allow the general collector to gradually grow into the specialist which, if he continues collecting long enough, he is sure to become. I started to collect standard varieties only, but I find myself holding on to all my minor varieties and I must admit that I derive a great deal of pleasure with my magnifying glass, perforation gauge and millimeter scale searching out these minor differences. Yet I am a general collector enough to like to look at a page that I have succeeded in filling up completely and feel that I could have more of them if the album makers would get up an album on the lines laid down in this paper.

DR. DAVID R. STREETS.

The German Catalogues Are Out.

We learn from the foreign press that the new editions of both Kohl's and Senf Bros. Catalogues (the two principal stamp catalogues of Germany) are now on the market, as is also a revised and up-to-date edition of the French Philatelic Society's "Catalogue Official".

Department Of Exchange Clubs.

(Continued from page 1.)

certain could not possibly be used by any member of the circuit. I found on a number of sheets copies of the U. S. 4c green of 1883, the 3c purple of 1890-93, the 4c Columbian, the 4c Pan American, and other U. S. stamps of the past two decades, which the catalogue prices at 2c each. Now I doubt very greatly if there is a single reader of this paper who does not own a half dozen specimens of each one of these. They are very, very common; and I certainly do not believe it is right for me to consider them as negotiable stamps for the purposes of this Exchange. Similarly I have found here and there a number of low denomination French, English and German stamps which the catalogue quotes at 2c each, but which I am morally certain are to be found in every collection of 300 varieties or over in this country. These likewise, I do not consider negotiable—if, I may be permitted to use the term.

The point of the matter is this; that the amount of stamps each member is privileged to take from the circuit is graded according to the value of the stamps he has himself contributed to it; and that it will not do, therefore, to give him a credit for specimens which there is not the faintest likelihood will be taken by any of the other members. It would be highly unjust to those who have sent in sheets containing no deadwood of any kind. It would cause inequality and unfairness in more ways than one; and I am sure the members will appreciate the necessity of the action I have taken in the matter. I have rejected roughly speaking, stamps amounting in catalogue value to about one-tenth of the total of all the stamps sent in—but in actual value to very little indeed. From some sheets no rejections were necessary; and from the great majority, I am happy to say, only a few. And, after a good deal of thought, I have deemed it best on these first circuits, not to actually remove these rejected stamps from the sheets; but to simply deduct their value from the nominal total sent in by each member in figuring up his 40 per cent. preliminary credit. Let me explain this more clearly. John Smith sends me two sheets, valued respectively at \$2.40 and \$3.20. On the \$2.40 sheet I find eight stamps that I think nobody is likely to want. The eight figure up 16c. On the \$3.20 sheet, I find six undesirable stamps, catalogued at 12c. Here are 28c worth of undesirable stamps. Subtract this from \$5.60, the nominal value of the two sheets and we have an approved net value of \$5.32, 40 per cent. of this is \$2.12; and it is this amount which I notify Mr. Smith he is entitled to take from the packet when it reaches him—not 40 per cent. of the \$5.60 he figured the stamps were worth, but 40 per cent. of the \$5.32 that I figure the stamps are worth as exchangeable property. Can anyone reasonably find objection to such procedure?

To Oblviate Any Possibility Of Injustice.

To obviate any possibility of injus-

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Unused perfect condition.

Scotts	Die A 1899	cat.
No. 1596	2c carmine on white	6 for 04
1604	2c " " amber	25 for 15
1609	2c " " O. buff	25 for 15
1613	2c " " blue	\$1 00 for 50

The four envelopes entire for 82c post free.

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100 China, Java, etc., fine stamp dictionary and big illustrated list of 3,000 bargains, 2c. Agts., 50c. 1906 catalogue of stamps of all nations, 10 cents.

A. Bullard & Co., 446 Tremont St., Boston, Mass

SEPTEMBER BARGAINS.

Hawaii 1894, 12c blue, mint	\$0 18
" " 25c blue, mint	38
Servia, 1894, 1d red brown, scarce	30
Seychelles, Nos. 2, 9, 14, 24, mint	20
Soudan, 1897, 1, 2, 3, 5m, 1pia	30
So. Australia, 1902, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9d.	40

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This Week's Premium.

For 50 cents we will send you one year's subscription to the STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY and the following Revenue Stamps of the first issue:

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- 25c Entry of Goods.
- 25c Insurance.
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- 25c Protest.

The Stamp-Lovers Weekly

Bethlehem, Pa.

lice, these rejected stamps are not (except in the case of counterfeits) removed from the sheets. Instead, they remain in their places and go through the circuit on the same apparent status as their more favored brethren. I retain a memorandum of what stamps were rejected on each member's sheets; and if it proves that I was wrong in thinking that this one or that one was unsalable—if some one does want the stamps and takes them—the member to whom the stamp or stamps belonged will get that much extra credit when the next circuit is sent to him. The final judgment as to whether these stamps are desirable or not does not rest with me, but with the members through whose hands the packet passes. There is nothing on the sheets to indicate in any way just which stamps I have counted out or what members have suffered a reduction of their 40 per cent. credit in consequence. All the stamps will stand or fall on their own merits. The cutting down process is simply an extra precaution against granting too heavy a credit in the first place.

Perhaps I am making too much of a small matter. I have not been unduly strict in my eliminations. Where-

ever I have thought any stamp stood the least likelihood of being acceptable to some one of the members, I have given it the benefit of the doubt. There has been no wholesale, drastic slaughter. I have probably passed over a good many stamps that stand very small chance of being taken. But I think it better to err toward the side of undue leniency rather than toward the side of undue strictness, if I err at all.

I have been at great pains to explain this matter fully and thoroughly in order that no one need feel disappointed or aggrieved at the rejection of some of their stamps, and consequent reduction of their credits. Nor must it be thought that I am finding fault with the presence of these stamps on the sheets. I am perfectly aware that they were put in in entire good faith, and that the members, individually and collectively, are most anxious to do their best by the Exchange. We will all have to learn by experience what is up to the standard of the Exchange and what is not. And I am confident that next time there will be very, very little necessity for the rejection of any stamps.

The

General Character Of The Circuits.

Let no one glean the impression from the foregoing that the stamps sent in for circulation were wholly, or even largely, of commonplace character. On the contrary, I have been highly gratified at the general character of the stamps sent in and at the neatness and pains with which they have been arranged on the sheets. The circuits seem to me very attractive ones, indeed. The stamps cover a decidedly wide range of countries and issues, and the members seem to have been especially painstaking in picking out as bright and clean specimens as possible. The great majority of the stamps are varieties that catalogue somewhere between 2c and 10c each. Here and there is to be found a sprinkling of higher priced stamps—there are, indeed, some few specimens catalogued as high as \$2.00 or \$3.00—but in the main the specimens are of stamps that amount to but a few cents in value. And this is precisely what is to be expected and desired. The primary purpose of this Exchange is to provide exchange facilities for young and "medium" collectors; and we must not fly out of their altitude. The catalogue prices thousands and thousands of different varieties between two and ten cents; and these will naturally form the staple of the Exchange. At the same time I am glad to see a disposition to send in quite a few stamps of finer grade than this. I am satisfied that this Exchange is going to be a most interesting thing to all participants. It is certainly proving most interesting to me. I must confess that in looking over and studying all these stamps, I have gotten so interested in the exchanging that I have myself been looking up a lot of my duplicates and putting them on sheets, and propose personally participating in future circuits to the extent of at least a sheet or two of my own stamps. I think all the members of these three first circuits will be just as enthusiastic as I am, when their packet reaches

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Tasmania Stamp cat. 75c. 20 Word Ex. Notice, and 6 months sub. to The Philatelic Advertiser, Ithaca, N. Y. all for 15c. Send at once!

Wholesale; New Issues, Sets, etc. Prices on application. Alfred E. Cole, Plainfield, N. J. *Nicaragua 1869, 2c blue o. g. cat. 25c, per 10, 25c

Fine approval selections at 50% discount. Reference required. Collectors Catalogue 9c. 100 diff 6c National Stamp Co Ypsilanti Mich

Free: 2 Stamps cat. 20c for app. applicants at 50% com. We are sending a good selection of stamps to dealers at wholesale prices. The Popular Stamp Co., Savannah, Ga.

3c State Dep't	30c	10c War Dep't	10c
6c " "	30c	1c P. O.	16c
7c " "	\$1.10	12c " "	30c

Postage extra. Returnable if not entirely satisfactory. Bargains in net U. S. approvals Reference required. Frank Dee Brayton, Freeport, Mich.

Note headings of Bond Paper 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 inches with envelopes of Laid paper 100 for 65c; 250 for \$1.10; 500 for \$1.60; 1000 for \$2.50; 2000 for \$4.50 5000 for \$11.00. Send for samples. MERIT PRESS, Bethlehem, Pa.

Hawaii Official set unused for sale at \$2.50 Catalog price \$5.60. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.

Specials: 90c 1890 U. S. fair 17c, fine 23c; 50c 1895 average cat. 18c only 5c; 50c 1902 average 4c; \$1.00 1902 average cat. 35c only 15c; \$2.00 1902 average cat. \$1.35 - 85c; \$2.00 1894 average \$1.45; St. Louis set cat. 33c fine 12c; Hawaii No. 83 rarity fine o. g. \$2.00; No. 65 rarity fine o. g. \$1.50; No. 69 gem o. g. \$8.25; Official set fine o. g. \$2.45. \$1.00 cat. good perf. Revs. 25c. F. B. Kirby, New Bedford, Mass.

Germany 1802 2m gothic type No. 76	50	25
Transvaal 1896 2sh 6p No. 150, mint	1.25	65
Austria unpaid 1893/1900 comp set of 33	2.21	73
Dominican Rep 1902 unused "	7	44
Persia 1889 unused complete "	8	57
Servia 1894/96 5P - 1D No. 43-49, "	7	53
Servia 1904 5P - 50P Deathmask "	5	16
Servia 1905 1P - 25P, "	6	10
1,000 U. S. & Foreign, mixed		10
Scott's 1906 catalogue, just out, postpaid		10
John P falz, 231 West 30th. Street, New York.		

Stamps on approval for beginners and medium advanced collectors at 50% discount. Reference required. Bargain lists free. Floyd Reid, Renville, Minn.

5 nice var. of Nfid. to all applicants for my approval sheets at 60% to 75% discount. Send now. H. Towsley, 89 Robinson St., Winnipeg, Canada.

Let me figure with you on that U. S. want list. Correspondence Solicited. Frank Dee Brayton, Freeport, Mich.

them and they see for themselves how nicely the experiment is panning out. The attractiveness and variety of the circuits considerably exceeds my expectations; and I am sanguine that we are going to make this Exchange so mutually pleasant and profitable to all concerned that dozens of other Exchanges will be started in other parts of the country this Winter as a direct result of our example.

An Apology.

I must apologize to the Secretaries of other Exchanges that are forming for monopolizing so much space in behalf of the Club I have personally in hand. But, as I said last week, the most important thing at the present moment is to get this Exchange in good running order—to demonstrate that the Exchange idea is perfectly feasible, and to decide by practical tests what methods work best in conducting such an exchange—after which there will, I anticipate, be no difficulty in forming many other such clubs among our readers.

Of the Clubs in process of organization, the New England Club has already taken the field, with Mr. A. W. Dunning, of Newton, Mass., as its Secretary. The Central Club, taking in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, will also doubtless soon get under way; as Mr. Rybolt, its Secretary, has already enrolled a goodly number of names. All readers in the States named who are desirous of taking part should write Mr. Chas. S. Rybolt, Mulberry, Ohio. Mr. H. Clay Fox, Jr., Rickreall, Polk Co., Oregon, who has taken in charge the matter of forming a Northwestern Club, composed of collectors living in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and Nevada, writes us that he is meeting

with gratifying co-operation from collectors in those States, and that he hopes to be able to send out the first circuit by Dec. 1, at the latest. Mr. Fox has adopted the same rules as are in force in the Tri-State Exchange, and collectors wishing to join the Northern Branch should read over those rules, as given in a previous number of this paper, and then send their sheets of stamps in to Mr. Fox in time, if possible, for the first circuit.

By the way, as I stated in the first paragraph of this week's talk, Circuit No. 4 of the Tri-State Club will be made up and sent out in the near future. If you wish to join the club and participate in this Circuit, send in your sheets at once, in accordance with the regulations printed in a previous number. There is room for all; the more the merrier.

Sale Of The Randall Collection.

Another leading American collector, Mr. W. H. Randall, of Boston, Mass. has disposed of his collection to the same big English house which recently absorbed the Luff collection. Mr. Randall's collection consisted entirely of British Colonial stamps in absolutely mint condition - every stamp with full gum and well centered - and is believed to have been the finest of its kind in this country. The purchase price is said to have been close to \$100,000. As in the case of the Luff treasures, we cannot but regret that so fine a collection should have been lost to this country. But so long as the biggest and wealthiest buyers of stamps are on the other side of the water we suppose this country will continue to be periodically called on to mourn the exportation of famous and valuable collections.

50 cents
a year.

2 cents
a copy.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 25, 1905.

No. 11.

OUR

230th. AUCTION

takes place on
DECEMBER 2nd.

in Philadelphia.

It contains the collections of F. M. Brower & R. D. Baker. An unusually nice lot of United States stamps and envelopes is offered besides a general collection of medium priced stamps.

Catalogues free from

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,

12 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

Edgar Nelton Heard From.

Edgar Nelton has long been one of the most famous of American collectors; but since he abandoned the theatrical business some years ago his name has appeared less often in philatelic print than formerly, owing, no doubt, that he no longer travels about the country as extensively as of yore. He is now, we learn from a recent letter, domesticated in Battle Creek, the home of health foods and sanitary living, where he has cast in his lot, in an important executive capacity, with the famous Battle Creek Sanitarium, now the largest institution of its kind in the world, and one which would especially rejoice the heart of that famous old philatelic veteran, J. Walter Scott, because of the fact that its diet is purely vegetarian.

Mr. Nelton has always been most active and ardent in bringing our hobby to the attention of whoever he chances to meet. He is one of those rarely enthusiastic souls who loves to talk stamps to everybody under all circumstances. And we gather from his letter that he is not hiding his philatelic light under a bushel in the big institution with which he is now connected. He has lately given frequent talks on stamps and coins in the parlors of the Sanitarium, illustrated with exhibits of portions of his collection, and he reports that he had an audience of over 1000 people on one such recent occasion, and that

REPRINTS.

United States Envelopes of 1853-55, 1857-60 and 1861.

These were printed on small scraps of paper and not on entire envelopes. They make excellent space-fillers and no collection is complete without them.

We have a few and shall be glad to quote prices upon request.

They are by no means common.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

18 EAST 23rd ST.,

New York, N. Y.

there are quite a number of collections being formed in the institution—many of whose patients (in fact probably the majority,) are people of means and culture, well fitted to appreciate the beauties of such a pursuit as Philately.

Mr. Nelton sends us an article regarding his collections of stamps, coins, autographs, etc., recently published in a Battle Creek paper, which we think will interest our readers. We therefore give it space, as follows:

The craze for collecting postage stamps, so rampant in the ranks of the small boys of the country a few years since, has apparently had its day in Battle Creek as elsewhere, as all such things do when carried to extremes. But there are still quite a number in this city—and they are not all small boys, either—who are still loyal to their hobby, whose technical name is Philately. It will also undoubtedly be news to many to learn that the business of dealing in the stamps of all nations is well developed and systematically carried on by scores of concerns all over this country and Europe. In St. Louis, Mo., and in New York City there are firms that have become very wealthy by selling postage stamps of all kinds to the thousands of collectors throughout the country. These larger concerns have their agents all over the world, whose duty it is to purchase the collections of persons who may have become tired of their hobby and to be

REVENUES

are popular and they look very fine in that new

Carter Revenue Album

of which I carry all editions in stock.

In my Dec. 2nd. Auction Sale there are

65 Lots of Match Stamps

110 " " Medicine "

112 " " Regular Revenues

besides many other fine things like U. S. Postage and Depts., Entire Env. No. 1404, strip of Formosa, block of 4 Hawaii No. 69, Br. Columbia No. 13, very rare Nevis, N. Brunswick shilling, St. Vincent 5sh. Star wmk., Sydney Views etc. and all priced by the 1905 Scott cat. now obsolete.

P. M. Wolsieffer,

Stamp Auction Specialist.

401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago.

constantly on the watch for rare and valuable stamps that may come to light at any time by the discovery of a package of old letters in some pioneer's garret or other long undisturbed place.

Battle Creek's Philatelist.

Locally, it will be of interest to many to know that Edgar Nelton, 32 Manchester Street, a resident of this city for several years past, is the owner of one of the most valuable collections of postage and revenue stamps in the country. His collection contains thousands of stamps, many of them exceedingly rare and valuable. Judging from the regular market quotations, Mr. Nelton estimates that his collection is worth in the neighborhood of \$10,000. Certain it is that many single specimens in his collection are worth hundreds of dollars, for many wealthy collectors have offered him prices that to the uninitiated would seem fabulous amounts to pay for bits of paper. For example, one unused specimen of United States revenue stamp of the issue of 1872, of the \$5 denomination, is worth \$350. This illustrates another point, which is that it is not necessarily the age of a stamp that makes it valuable, but in this case it is the extreme scarcity. For some reason perhaps, only a few of these were issued by the government, or what is more likely, they were used up so closely by the government that only a very few unused specimens were left in existence. The latter was evidently the case in this

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

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to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

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instance, for the cancelled specimens of this \$5 revenue stamp are worth only a few dollars. The question may arise in the mind of the reader, what use could the government make of stamps of such high denomination? In this case, the \$5 stamp had to be placed on every barrel of bay rum turned out by the manufacturers of the country. This was their contribution to the government's war revenue.

Stamps From All Countries.

Mr. Nelton's collection contains stamps from every country on the face of the globe, where stamps are issued, and there are but few that do not issue them in some form, crude though it may be in some instances. Stamps of many foreign countries are just as rare and valuable as any to be found in this country, and only a few days ago Mr. Nelton was offered \$100 for a single specimen of rare German stamp. Mr. Nelton has had unusual advantages for making his collection, for he was in the business with a partner in New York for several years, and, in fact, is still a silent partner in a similar business, though he has not been actively engaged in it for a number of years. He has previously done a business of many thousand dollars a year.

How Stamps are Secured.

As an illustration of the manner in which he secured some of his most valuable stamps, Mr. Nelton cites a particular instance. It seems that a few years ago the custom house in New York decided to institute a house cleaning of all old papers and docu-

ments that had been accumulating in its files for scores of years. Among other papers there were thousands of old letters from foreign shippers. All these letters were sold for a song to a buyer of old paper who looked up the value of the stamps on them in a half-hearted sort of way and sold them to enthusiastic dealers and collectors at only a fraction of their real philatelic value. The last named parties, of whom Mr. Nelton was one, reaped a rich harvest of many thousand dollars from the sale of these stamps to collectors who were able to pay the price. Mr. Nelton also still has many of these same stamps in his collection, nearly all of them being intact on the original envelopes, or, more correctly speaking, on the folded letters themselves, as there were no envelopes in use at this time. These letters bear dates from 1850 to 1856.

Coins and Books, Too.

As a collector of rare and curious things, Mr. Nelton has by no means confined himself to the realm of stamps. He also has many antique coins and books, as well as the autographs of many famous men long since dead. He has Roman and Grecian coins of the time of Caesar, and those of civilizations that have existed many hundreds of years later. Of particular interest to many people, but by no means the most valuable, is the coin spoken of in biblical annals as the "widow's mite." It is indeed, a mite in size and intrinsic value, and bears very little resemblance to the coins of our day.

The numismatic, or collector's value of rare foreign coins is peculiarly far from commensurate with their scarcity in most instances, differing greatly in this respect from stamps. The most logical reason for this condition of things seems to be the dearth of coin collectors as compared with those interested in the collection of stamps. But in the case of some rare United States coins the reverse seems to be true. For instance, specimens of the rare 1804 dollar have brought as high as \$1500, which seems a fabulous sum, but even this would have probably been greater if the quest for the coin had been keener. There are said to be only five or six of these coins in existence, the ship that was carrying the bulk of them from the mint to some southern point having sunk off the Atlantic coast.

Autographs of Value.

Among other interesting possessions Mr. Nelton also has several documents bearing the autograph signatures of a number of men famous in our country's history. Those worthy of special mention are the autographs of Thomas Jefferson, James Madison,

James Monroe, John Quincy Adams and Edward Livingston. The first of these is comparatively common, while those of Madison and Monroe are unusually hard to find. J. Q. Adams wrote in a hand finer than that of a lady, and his original signatures are quite rare. Mr. Nelton's collection of books is both valuable and interesting and well worthy of a separate article. Suffice it to say for the present, at least, that it contains volumes many hundreds of years old, representing the printer's art in many different countries at many different periods.

How They Were Gathered.

The reader may wonder how a man could possibly gather together so many interesting curios in just a few years. It surely could not be done very easily by a stay-at-home, and Mr. Nelton can not be accused of belonging to that class. During his more youthful years he traveled all over this country and Europe as a juggler with various show organizations. He was alternately with Barnum's, Forepaugh's, and a dozen or more other high class attractions, both as a circus and a vaudeville performer. He is a past master in the art, having had in his repertoire many difficult tricks unheard of in these later days. He believes that if occasion demanded he could still perform some of his old "stunts" in a manner that would be fairly acceptable.

Although the occupation of a juggler is not one that is generally supposed to require the possession of a great deal of gray matter, Mr. Nelton did not allow that fact to debar him from the many opportunities offered of improving his mind along other lines. He made travel an education for himself, and at the same time began collecting his many curios, which is an education in itself. He always kept a complete record of his itineraries, including even the population of the cities in which he stopped. Reference to his record shows that during the season of 1884 he was traveling with Forepaugh's circus, the itinerary including all the principal cities of Michigan. The Battle Creek date was May 29, of that year, and undoubtedly for many days preceding the exhibition, the then small boys who are now the business men of Battle Creek viewed with open-mouthed amazement the flaming posters which announced the coming of "Nelton, the Juggler," and his wonderful feats of skill. The Queen City was then about half its present size.

But these days have all long since gone by, and Mr. Nelton is now enjoying the fruits of a fortune carved out in other and more attractive lines of work.

THE READING TABLE.

What We Find in the Journals of the Hour.

The Philatelic Journal of India.

Calcutta, India.

The Philatelic Journal of India's issue for August is unquestionably one of the most valuable numbers ever issued by any philatelic periodical. And this value resides in the one big, special feature which practically monopolises the whole of the number, taking up a space almost equal to that occupied by the contents of many whole books on philatelic subjects. The feature in question is a very elaborate and exhaustive study of the work of Messrs. Thomas De la Rue & Sons, Ltd., as stamp manufacturers; from the pen of Editor Wetherell himself, whose industry and skill as a philatelic student and investigator has never before shone out in brighter colors than in this particular piece of work. The part played by the house of De la Rue in postage stamp history is familiar, in a general way, to all philatelists. But we doubt if many of us who have not made special inquiry into the subject fully realize how wonderfully extensive and diversified have been the labors of the Messrs. De la Rue in the field of postage stamp production; and what a prodigious task would confront the collector who should endeavor to form a special collection containing a complete representation of all stamps and stamp varieties emanating originally from the De la Rue workshops. Few of us, probably, have ever given much thought to the matter; or felt much disposition to take up this particular phase of philatelic study. But it is undeniable that a complete record of the work done in the postage stamp field in the space of fifty years by a house which, during a large part of that time, has been entrusted annually with the production of a greater number of different stamp issues than any three other similar houses in the world is not only of the utmost historic interest and importance, but of the most immediate practical value for the purposes of reference. Such a record Mr. Wetherell has compiled, and we congratulate him unreservedly upon his work. No more comprehensive and adequate philatelic compilation was ever, to our knowledge, put together. The subject is one of large dimensions, requiring much classification and sub-classification; much dexterity of treatment in giving logical connection to a great variety of points that are naturally related to each other only by their bearing on the central subject; much skill of analysis and much nice balance of statistics. And in all these particulars Mr. Wetherell succeeds most admirably.

The first portion of the work deals with stamps to which no overprint was applied. Mr. Wetherell classifies these under four heads:

I. Printings made by the firm from plates of their own manufacture, such as the stamps of Jamaica.

This group may be divided into (a) surface printed stamps, (b) line engravings, (c) lithographs, (d) embossed.

II. Printings made by the firm from plates manufactured by other firms, such as the emerald green, 1 sh. Cape of Good Hope, and the majority of St. Helena stamps.

III. Printings made locally from plates manufactured by the firm, e. g., the large "Tas" series of Tasmania.

IV. Stamps printed for countries which were not part of the British Empire at the time of indenting, such as the Orange Free State.

Of all these by far the greatest number belong to Group I (a). The house has in the vast majority of cases not only made the plates, but done the printing, gumming, perforation, etc., as well—delivering the stamps complete and ready for use. As to mode of production, the Messrs. De la Rue have always been the great exponents of surface printing as applied to stamp manufacture. De la Rue & Co. took the contract for printing English stamps away from Perkins Bacon & Co. in the first place because their surface printing process was cheaper than the line engraving used by the latter concern. And they have ever since kept the upper hand over Perkins Bacon, Waterlow and other celebrated English line-engravers for the same reason—and for the further reason that line-engraving does not admit of as quick production; is, in fact, compared with surface printing, a far slower process. The Messrs. De la Rue have, therefore, gradually monopolized the British Colonial field, until to-day they produce practically all the stamps used by all the British possessions and protectorates all over the world, with the exception of Australasia, North America, Labuan and North Borneo.

Group I of the De la Rue printings totals up over 2000 different specimens, exclusive of shades. Mr. Wetherell gives the watermark, paper and perforation of each stamp listed; and takes up each stamp and each issue in chronological order, starting with the 1855 India issue and ending with the very latest "Multiple Watermark" issues of the present year. Group II (De la Rue printings from Perkins Bacon and other plates) is less extensive, but foots up several hundred varieties. The paper, perforation and all other identification points of each are carefully given; and the information given anent group II is perhaps, to the advanced philatelist, the most valuable in the entire work. Group III is relatively unimportant and consists of only about 40 different stamps. Group IV is not large, but is decidedly interesting. Siam, Orange Free State, Belgium, and Egypt are, it seems, the only countries outside the British Empire which have ever used De la Rue stamps; and an interesting list of these is given, to the number of about sixty in all.

United States Envelopes.

Entire or Cut Square.

Unused perfect condition.

Scotts	Die A 1899	cat.
No. 1596	2c carmine on white	06 for 04
1604	2c " " amber	25 for 15
1609	2c " " O. buff	25 for 15
1613	2c " " blue	\$1 00 for 50

The four envelopes entire for 82c post free.

S. Valentine Saxby,

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100 China, Java, etc., fine stamp dictionary and big illustrated list of 8,000 bargains, 2c. Agts., 50%. 1906 catalogue of stamps of all nations, 10 cents.

A. Bullard & Co., 446 Tremont St., Boston, Mass

SEPTEMBER BARGAINS.

Hawaii 1894,	12c blue, mint	\$0 18
" "	25c blue, mint	38
Servia, 1894,	1d red brown, scarce	30
Seychelles, Nos. 2, 9, 14, 24,	mint	20
Soudan, 1897, 1, 2, 3, 5m.	1pia	30
So. Australia, 1902, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9d.		40

BOROUGH STAMP CO.,

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—000—

My Auction Catalogues contain descriptions of all classes of Coins, Medals and Paper Money, including many of the rarest issues known to Numismatists, and some unpublished pieces. A file of these Catalogues is a Numismatic Library in itself. With the price marked against each lot which it brought in public sale - not over a dealer's counter - the collector has a guide to values not to be found elsewhere; for among their records will be found the highest prices ever realized. An experienced buyer, whether of stocks, bonds or coins, wants reliable quotations of selling prices before he invests. These, the coin collector will find in the catalogues of

Lyman H. Low,

COIN AND MEDAL MERCHANT,

44 East 23d. St., New York, N. Y.

BULGARIA

1902	Chipka Pass 5, 10, 15 used	\$0 14
1896	2 leva used	60
1896	3 leva used	1 00
1902	Unpaid 5, 10, 20, 30, 50 used	34

NETHERLANDS

1899	1 gulden dark green	4
" 2½ "	brown lilac	12
" 5 "	claret	45

NEW SOUTH WALES

1903	9p orange brown	6
" 2/6	blue green	20
1899	5/- red violet	40

HUNGARY

1903	Unpaid 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 12, 20, 50	25
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HAWTI

1904	1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50	25
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Its size 6 x 9¼. It will hold 1152 stamps. The paper is white and of good quality. It is the neatest low-priced Album ever offered to collectors.

Price 10 cents Postage 2 cents.

Then follows an intensely interesting chapter on the various perforations used by De la Rue at various periods; and with this the first instalment of the work closes. The second instalment, appearing in the September P. J. of I. is already at hand, but we will forbear considering it until next week, lest our readers should get too large a mouthful of this matter for one sitting. But before we drop the subject for this week, let us most earnestly advise all readers in any way interested in the scientific study of British Colonials to send to India for copies of the numbers containing the remarkable monograph on De la Rue issues.

The Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.

We have before us several numbers of the Stamp Collector's Fortnightly, overflowing with all sorts of good and readable matter. We can spare space for but a cursory glance at their contents; for to attempt any just analysis of the many notable features would oblige us to exclude all other reading matter from this week's Stamp Lovers.

Of the four numbers on our desk the first of the quartette is the Fortnightly's annual "New Season" number—a larger paper than usual, intended to fitly inaugurate the London stamp season. In this, aside from the usual departments and news features we find an amusing skit, "His First Auction," by G. H. Browning, detailing the experiences of an unsophisticated young stampite on his first visit to one of the great London stamp sales; an able paper on "The Postage Stamps of British Somaliland," by that well qualified student, Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole; and various other special articles, both light and serious.

The issue of October 7th gives large space to the Prospectus of the coming London Exhibition, and also contains a noteworthy article by Editor Bishop himself on "The Nelson Stamps of Barbados and the Story They Will Tell." The October 21st issue contains the opening instalment of what promises to be an interesting and instructive monograph on "The Pictorial Stamps of New Zealand," from the pen of W. Buckland Edwards; as well as a pleasant essay by the one and only Melville on "Stamp Collecting For Pleasure." Mr. Melville is again to the fore in the issue of November 4th, with an excellent paper on "The Posts in Nelson's Time," which was read before the Junior Philatelic Society on that body's special Nelson Centenary Night. And, of course, all these numbers contain innumerable good things in the way of shorter paragraphs relating in one way or another to matters of collecting interest.

It Costs but 7 cents a Line among these Adlets.

This is the cheapest advertising—not in price alone but in results, especially for those who have something to sell or who want to buy something, but feel that they cannot afford to pay the rate charged for display. Try an adlet, which will cost you only 7 cents a line.

Belgium packet post, large attractive stamps 1903—set of 8—15c (cat. 40c). Set of 1903 complete 14 var. 10c to 3 francs, only 50c net, (cat. \$2.35). Set 1902, 30, 40, 70 and 90c, black figures 4 var. cat. 63c only 20c. Set 25 var. Philippines unused only 50c. Set N. Borneo 1894 9 var. only 50c (cat. \$1.38). Falls City Stamp Co., 329 East St. Catherine St., Louisville, Ky.

While they last we are offering good copy 50c Columbian at 22c. Only one to a customer Good U. S. approvals to responsible parties. Frank Dee Brayton, Freeport, Mich.

A Barrel of stamps for sale. Mostly common U. S. - Some Foreign. Price \$25.00 f. o. b. Newton. A. W. Dunning, Newton, Mass.

Free: 5 fine unused and 27 mixed stamps to approval applicants sending a 2c stamp. Auburn Stamp Co., Auburn, Ind.

Ten Br. Colonials free to all sending for approvals of New Issues and Br. Colonials at 50% also books of pairs, strips and blocks at same rate. Ref. required. New Issue Stamp Co., 477 Conn. St., Buffalo, N. Y.

U. S. and Foreign stamps on approval 50% discount. Packet of stamps free to new applicants sending reference. Souvenir Postals of Louisville 2 different 5c, 5 diff. 10c. H. Glover Bennett 2012 First St., Louisville, Ky.

Try our one and two cent approval books and sheets. They're "honeys". In our next series there will be a stamp cataloging 10 or 12c in our 1c, and one cataloging 18 or 20c in our two cent books. Now be good, and send for a selection. Falls City Stamp Co., 329 East St. Catherine St., Louisville, Ky.

Stamps on Approval less than 1/2 cent. Stamp & Coin Ex., 61 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Note headings of Bond Paper 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 inches with envelopes of Laid paper 100 for 65c; 250 for \$1.10; 500 for \$1.60; 1000 for \$2.50; 2000 for \$4.00 5000 for \$11.00. Send for samples. MERRILL PRESS, Bethlehem, Pa.

Hawaii Official set unused for sale at \$2.50 Catalog price \$5.60. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.

	Cat. val.	My price
Germany 1902 2m gothic type No. 76	.50	.35
Transvaal 1896 2sh 6p No. 150, mint	1.25	.65
Austria unpaid 1893/1900 comp set of 33 2 1/2	75	
Dominican Rep 1902 unused	" 7	44 26
Persia 1889 unused complete	" 8	57 26
Servia 1894/96 5P - 1D No. 43-49.	" 7	53 23
Servia 1904 5P - 50P Deathmask	" 5	40
Servia 1905 1P - 25P.	" 6	16
1,000 U. S. & Foreign, mixed		10
Scott's 1906 catalogue, just out, postpaid		60
John Piaz, 231 West 30th Street, New York.		

Stamps on approval for beginners and medium advanced collectors at 50% discount. Reference required. Bargain lists free. Floyd Reid, Renville, Minn.

You don't know what you're missing, by not sending for a selection of our one and two cent net approval books and sheets. Stamps cataloging as high as 5 and 6c in the one cent and as high as 10 and 15c. In the 2c books. Falls City Stamp Co., 329 East St. Catherine St., Louisville, Ky.

10 diff. Japan 5c; 5 Turkey 5c. E. Landin, 2024 Park, N. Y.

Wolsieffer Is Hustling.

As we anticipated there is great activity in the A. P. A. Exchange Department now that P. M. Wolsieffer has assumed its management. At last reports he had out on circuit stamps to the net value of \$10,232.12, representing 40,320 stamps in all: certainly a phenomenal showing for so early in his term of office. We confidently expect that Mr. Wolsieffer will break all records in respect to the business done by this department; and we congratulate every participant in the A. P. A. circuit on the fact that so very efficient a man is now in charge of its affairs.

The J. P. S. Still Growing.

That wonderful English society for young collectors, the Junior Philatelic Society, (of which our whilom London correspondent, Mr. Melville, is President and boomer-in-chief) is still growing at an amazing rate. At the meeting of Oct. 7th, 58 new members were elected, bringing the membership total up to the handsome figure of 526. No less than 13 persons were in attendance at the meeting in question. Certainly no local philatelic body anywhere in the world has ever achieved such remarkable success.

Earl of Crawford Entertains.

We note in the English stamp press that London Philatelic Society opened its season with a meeting at the residence of the Earl of Crawford in Cavendish Square. His Lordship (who, as all our readers presumably know, is the President of the London Society) tendered the Society a similar courtesy last year; and it is pleasing to note that the precedent thus established bids fair to develop into an annual feature.

The Birmingham Society.

We are in receipt of the Annual Report of the Birmingham Philatelic Society, which is next to the London Society, the foremost philatelic body in England; and are pleased to learn, from the statistics therein contained, that 1905 has been well up to the mark of previous years. The Society now consists of 320 members, including not only the numerous body of able advanced collectors who have made Birmingham philatelicly famous but a considerable number of leading English philatelists residing in other cities; and its membership list is certainly a muster roll of distinguished names.

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—and—

Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, DECEMBER 2, 1905.

No. 12.

DECEMBER 16th.

is the date of our 231st auction sale which takes place at the New York Auction Mart Rooms 811 - 812 Morton Bldg., 116 Nassau St., New York City at 1 30 P. M.

Among other desirable stamps to be sold are the following:-

Bochman 5c on blue U. S. 1861 1st. issue, 5c 2c 1862, 3c scarlet, 1869 90c unused, Philadelphia Carrier 1c vermilion No. 861. Hawaii entire sheet of 20 - 1869 - 5c.

Catalogues free from

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,
172 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
ESTABLISHED 1869.

DETROIT LETTER.

In a late issue of the Weekly I made mention of a dicker that was on between the owner of a 9000 variety collection and a dealer, but I learn that it fell through. The owner of this collection had a price set, from which he would not vary. As he said, "I have 9000 varieties, good stamps, many that I have had for a great many years. I know the value of it and to sacrifice it, is something I would not do."

There is no doubt in my mind that there are a lot of good collectors here who no one ever hears about. If these collectors would only come out of the shade, and let their philatelic light shine once in a while it might lead to mutual benefit to all, as often times one has stamps that could be traded off to a better advantage than sending them away, and, again, stamp pointers that would also be useful to each other could be given.

I oftentimes hear of collectors but I never meet them. I have written to some, but got no reply. Surely these are not what one can call a true philatelist.

The other day a party called on me with what he believed, was a find of

REPRINTS.

United States Envelopes of 1853-55, 1857-60 and 1861.

These were printed on small scraps of paper and not on entire envelopes. They make excellent space-fillers and no collection is complete without them.

We have a few and shall be glad to quote prices upon request.

They are by no means common.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

18 EAST 23rd ST., New York, N. Y.

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This Space

For Announcements

Of Future

AUCTION SALES.

P. M. Wolsieffer,
Stamp Auction Specialist.

P |

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| M

An Important Movement.

For several years past the editor of this journal has been calling attention in philatelic print to the crying need in this country of a Bureau of Philatelic Publicity, to be supported by the trade and by public spirited collectors, whose object would be the same as that of Press Bureaus, in other lines—namely, the booming of stamp collecting through the columns of the newspapers. He devoted much attention to the matter in Mekeel's Stamp Collector during his editorship of that journal, and has treated it more than once editorially in the Stamp-Lovers Weekly. But during all this time his voice has seemed that of one crying aloud in the wilderness. Important dealers have repeatedly assured him that his ideas were perfectly chimerical and utterly incapable of realization. At no time has there seemed any real prospect that such a Bureau would actually be established. Happily, the event has proved otherwise. The enterprise and energy of Boston and New York have risen to the occasion, and a body has been formed for the very purposes so long advocated by the Editor. This body, to be known as the National Stamp Committee, is composed of five of the most able and widely known philatelists of Boston: to wit, Messrs. C. F.

an extreme rarity. Folded up in a piece of newspaper and carefully tucked away in his pocket with greatest care, he produced a pair of 1902 series Franklin 1 cent green, all stained.

"I understand you are a judge of stamps," he said, "I have something I would like to know the value of. It is the stamp of Franklin, issued in 1706, and I have been told it was very rare."

Looking up at him, I saw at once that he had been a victim of some shark. "Why this is nothing," I said, "but a couple of present issues, and worth nothing," and the year 1706 was the year of Franklin's birth, and further showed in 1790, on the right, the year of his death."

He looked rather startled at my saying, and doubted my word, when finally I said, "I can still further prove to you I am correct." I got a magnifying glass and showed him on the top, "Series of 1902." All this time he thought that I was trying to do him out of a little fortune, which was flashing in his mind. Then he remarked, "Well, I guess, I was surely done up. I paid \$1.00 for the two." I politely told him that Uncle Sam would gladly have given him 100 of the same issue, and better specimens, and that had never been used. With a bow of satisfaction, he bid me good-bye, a sad, but wiser man.

Herman W. Boers.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the
Chicago Philatelic Society
and the
Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Louis G. Quackenbush,
MANAGING EDITOR.

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E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

Rothfuchs, Willard O. Wylie, E. M. Carpenter, J. M. Partels and Freeman Putney, Jr.; and is supported and backed by a large number of Boston and New York stamp men including the most prominent dealers in both cities, as well as many distinguished collectors. It is the wish and purpose of the Committee to enlist the support of dealers and collectors throughout the land in raising the funds required for the prosecution of the press campaign which has been formulated; and it is most earnestly to be hoped that the dealers and collectors of other cities may join most heartily in the movement, which assuredly deserves the support of all who are in any way concerned in the progress of American Philately.

We deem the undertaking one of such interest and import that, in order to do our part toward giving the plans and purposes of the Committee the widest circulation possible, we print herewith the complete text of the circular sent out by the Committee, together with a list of the subscribers to the undertaking. This Circular will speak for itself; but we cannot refrain from personally urging our readers to rally to the support of the movement. The plans of the Committee seem to be admirable; the men at the head of the movement are philatelists of the highest personal repute; and, in the person of Mr. F. J. Stillman, the Committee has a capable and experienced newspaper man to look after the task of "working the newspapers for space." We see every reason to hope that the project may be carried to a successful consummation. The text of the circular follows:—

NATIONAL STAMP COMMITTEE. Executive Board.

C. F. Rothfuchs, President, 3 Savin
Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Willard O. Wylie, Secretary, 508
Kast Building, Boston, Mass.

E. M. Carpenter, Treasurer, 12
Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

J. M. Partels.

F. Putney, Jr.

Boston, Mass.

My Dear Sir:—

For some time there has been discussed in the philatelic press and elsewhere, the idea of bringing about an increased interest in stamp collecting in this country, by the insertion in the newspapers and other periodicals, all over the United States, of reading matter pertaining to stamp collecting, the idea being to bring the pursuit to more general public notice, and see that the newspapers devote more space to it regularly, the same as they do in England and on the continent of Europe.

After two meetings of the stamp dealers of this city, a plan of campaign has been formulated, and a committee appointed to do the work, consisting of Mr. C. F. Rothfuchs, President of the Boston Philatelic Society, Chairman; Mr. Willard O. Wylie, Secretary; Mr. E. M. Carpenter, Treasurer; Mr. J. M. Partels, and Mr. F. Putney, Jr. This committee will work for one year without any salary or other recompense, and at the end of the year the question of continuing the committee or of appointing another committee for the succeeding year, is to be left to a vote of all subscribers to the expense of the work.

The work of this committee will be to get into print everywhere all over the country intelligently written matter of general interest pertaining to stamp collecting, and thus to awaken interest in the general public and increase the number of stamp collectors. It proposes to do this work through several different means.

First, the services of a competent man have been secured, Mr. F. J. Stillman, who is a regular correspondent for several of the first-class newspapers of the Middle West, and who is also in touch with the other Washington correspondents all over the country. Mr. Stillman is a philatelist, and is to write and supply to the other correspondents of the leading newspapers of all the large cities in the United States articles of stamp interest to be inserted in their Washington letters and given to their respective newspapers for publication. For his work in writing the articles and supplying them to the correspondents, Mr. Stillman is to be paid by the committee \$40 per month, with the understanding that all his articles are to go to the newspapers without further payment by them to him, thus insuring the insertion of a great deal more matter than would be the case if he had to collect his pay from the other end. After a few weeks, the committee will of course be in a position to judge just how extensively Mr. Stillman's work is being published and of course the continuation of his services will depend wholly on the results which he achieves. It is ex-

pected that his articles will not only be published in the leading newspapers, but will be copied to some extent by the minor newspapers of the localities to which they go, as has already been the case with some articles which he has already published in this way. If several million readers of these articles can be obtained each week in this way, it is felt that the expense, which is really no more than any good newspaper man would want for writing the articles alone, will be fully warranted.

Secondly, it is proposed to furnish matter to the various press associations which furnish "patent insides," plate matter, etc., to the thousands of minor newspapers throughout the country. From what can be learned, stamp news and stamp articles are scarce with the general press, and if the committee furnishes the matter free, no difficulty is anticipated in bringing a great deal of stamp matter before the reading public in this manner.

Third, the committee also will encourage the insertion of articles of local interest about stamps through the efforts of collectors everywhere in their local newspapers. This will cover to some extent the same field as the press association service, but by having articles given as much of a local flavor as possible, mentioning the local collectors, etc., an even more personal interest will be aroused in collecting.

The committee realizes that considerable hard work is before it, and proposes to put its best efforts into making this campaign a success, and in bringing about such an interest in stamp collecting in this country as has never before been seen. There will be, however, considerable necessary expense which will have to be met. In addition to the Washington correspondent's services, there will be the preparation of articles for the press associations, also correspondence and furnishing of articles for local insertion. Probably many of the Washington articles can be, in whole or in part, adapted for the press association work, but many original articles will have to be obtained elsewhere. It is hoped that stamp collectors and writers will take hold of this work and give their services in this line to a certain extent, but in order to be certain of a sufficient supply of matter it will probably be necessary to offer prizes for the best articles of general interest submitted to the committee each month. Similar prizes will perhaps stimulate the interest of local collectors in inserting stamp matter in their local papers. It would seem as if every stamp collector, as well as dealer, would appreciate the value of this movement enough to help it along without any payment whatever, but human nature is such that the committee feels that the offer of even small prizes for both lines of this work will make the desired results much more certain. Other articles which may be found in the back files of stamp papers and selected as available for the use of the committee will have to be typewritten and in many cases mimeographed for distribution. The publishers of similar articles in current stamp papers will be asked to furnish reprints at the cost of the extra press work.

All this will be done as economically as possible, but it will be seen that a considerable sum must be had for the successful prosecution of the work through the year. This is not a local movement in the slightest sense. The active co-operation of dealers and collectors in every part of the country is expected. Most of the dealers of Boston have already contributed, and it is expected that every stamp dealer in the country will give something for this work, and also that stamp collectors will be willing to assist, as the selling value of collections now made will certainly be enhanced greatly by the results of this movement. No single dealer will be advertised in any way, shape or manner, in the matter published under the direction of the committee, but the indirect results to all dealers will, we believe, be immense.

We should very much like to receive your subscription to this movement, of as large an amount as you can afford, but any amount will be thankfully received, believing that it is not only a matter of duty and policy for you to help, but that it will prove one of the best financial investments you ever made. Please make subscriptions payable to E. M. Carpenter, Treasurer, whose books will be open to the inspection of any subscriber at any time. Yours truly, The National Stamp Committee, E. M. Carpenter, Treasurer.

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The Philatelic School Room.

A Neglected Corner of Europe.

The little kingdom of Portugal is a neglected corner of Europe. Tourists seldom visit it; the newspapers seldom speak of it; it is, in fact, the most inconspicuous, out-of-the-way political subdivision of Europe among those possessing any area and importance whatsoever. It has nearly as large a population as Roumania, Holland or Belgium, and considerably more than either Serbia or Bulgaria. But whereas we all know much about these states, and are constantly reading of them, the very existence of poor Portugal is well nigh forgotten by the general public—on this side of the ocean at least. Her peculiar geographical position is doubtless primarily responsible for this. Portugal is tucked away in a European corner whence nobody looks for any political events of particular moment. She is neighbor to nobody—save Spain, not in itself a country that cuts much figure in the turmoil of European politics. Both the present and the future of such countries as Belgium, Roumania and Bulgaria are interesting. Statesmen have their eyes on these countries; their ultimate fate in the rearrangement of Europe which must always be counted possible is a matter of frequent discussion; and they are in themselves live little nations, striking out quite sturdily for themselves and decidedly not destined for an altogether passive part in whatever struggles the future may have in store for Europe. But Portugal has none of these claims to interest. She is a sleepy, commonplace little kingdom, with no hopes for the future; and whatever interest she possesses belongs purely to the past. Only in the philatelist's album does she assume some semblance of world importance, thanks to her possession of a score or so of little colonies—relics of the day when Portuguese navigators were the most daring of any that sailed the seas, and Portugal herself a power to be reckoned with—which the greater powers of Europe have not thought it worth their while to snatch from her feeble grasp.

Not Behindhand in Stamp Issuance.

Portugal need take a back seat for no one in respect to quantity and variety of stamp issues. Her fecundity in this direction has ever been prodigious—particularly as regards her colonial possessions—and were her government as enterprising in other matters as in this she might be far from a nonentity in European affairs. Portugal has "overlooked few bets" in the stamp line. Considering the insignificance of the field at her command—the fewness and smallness of her colonies—she has managed to issue a remarkable abundance of stamps. None can accuse her of parsimony in this direction, or of lack of ingenuity in finding pretexts for special issues when the exchequer seemed to be even more than usually in need of replenishment from philatelic sources. But in the beginning she was a bit behindhand—for she did not adopt stamps till 1853. Singularly enough, Brazil, her former colony, had issued stamps ten long years be-

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fore—an example, one would have thought, which would hardly have been lost on the postal authorities in the mother country. But, whatever their reasons, they failed to follow the lead either of Brazil or of their principal European neighbors until 1853, under which year Portugal first finds representation in our albums.

The History of Portugal.

Despite the present commonplace-ness of the country, the history of Portugal is interesting. It would, of course, be outside our province to attempt to recite it in detail; but a short general summary will unquestionably be of interest. This portion of the Spanish peninsula was owned in the early times first by the Carthaginians and later by the Romans. After the Romans withdrew it shared with Spain the fate of being conquered by the Moors, by whom it was ruled until about the middle of the eleventh century, when Ferdinand I of Castile succeeded in annexing it to his dominions. In 1095, Henry of Burgundy, who had married the daughter of the King of Castile received from that monarch the government of Portugal (then first

called under its present name) under the title of Count of Portugal. The Christian powers were then and for long after engaged in a bitter conflict with the Moors, who still retained large portions of the Spanish Peninsula. Alfonso, the son of Henry, gained such signal successes over the Moslems and aided so greatly in expelling them from the country that the Pope made Portugal an independent kingdom, with Alfonso as its king. The House of Burgundy remained on the throne for upwards of 400 years—the brightest period in Portugal's history. The country made steady progress under their rule and by the end of the fourteenth century had, thanks to the daring of her navigators, commenced the series of explorations which in the succeeding century was to make her for the time being the greatest maritime power in Europe. To Prince Henry, the Navigator (honored on the special commemorative stamps of 1894), is due the merit of having organized many voyages of discovery and inaugurated a regular system of colonization, which led to the successive acquisition by Portugal of the Azores, Madeira, Cape Verde and other islands; the doubling of the Cape of Good Hope under Bartholomeo Diaz; Vasco de Gama's discovery of the passage by sea to India; the discovery and colonization of Brazil; and the settlement of the Western coast of India. At the beginning of the sixteenth century, thanks to its vast colonial power, Portugal ranked as one of the most powerful monarchies of Europe. But its decline and decay was most rapid. Through a succession of internal misadventures which it is not necessary to enter upon here the country became involved, before the close of the sixteenth century, in a struggle for the succession to the crown which gave Philip II of Spain the long awaited opportunity of seizing the Portuguese crown for himself and putting Portugal under the rule of Spain. Portugal was at the moment in no condition to resist and was obliged to make the best of the enforced union of the two countries. For a period of 160 years the Spanish controlled Portugal, but at last, in 1640, a successful revolution shook off the Spanish yoke and restored Portugal her freedom. The ancient glory of Portugal was, however, permanently lost. From having been one of the great maritime powers of Europe, the Portuguese were content with becoming a commercial dependent of Great Britain. Various kings lived and died without making any but the most feeble attempts to restore Portugal's commercial greatness. Thus the country dragged along till Napoleonic times. Napoleon conquered Spain, and the then King of Portugal, Joam VI, could see only too plainly the fate of his own kingdom. Napoleon's armies hemmed Portugal in on every hand. The country's subjugation would be only a matter of weeks. Joam very wisely abandoned Portugal to the enemy and fled with all his family and court to Brazil. The French soon thereafter occupied and annexed Portugal—an act which brought England to the rescue and led to the famous Peninsular War. As Napoleon's power waned, the English, with the aid of Spanish and Portuguese armies, succeeded in driving the French out of the Peninsula, and both of the Peninsular kingdoms were re-

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stored to their rightful owners. Joam, however, preferred the quiet of Brazil to the turmoil of Europe and even after the French had been driven from Portugal he continued to reside in Brazil, which he made seat of government of the whole Portuguese Empire. This was little to the liking of the Portuguese themselves, and grave disturbances broke out in Portugal, which were only allayed by the granting of a much more liberal constitution to the people, and by the promise of Joam to return home and transfer the seat of government back to Lisbon. Joam died shortly after, and was succeeded by his son, Pedro IV, whose daughter, Donna Maria, figures on the first Portuguese stamps.

The Story

of Donna Maria.

Donna Maria de Gloria was born at Rio de Janeiro in 1819. When her grandfather died, her father likewise felt a strong disinclination to leave Brazil. Therefore he resigned the Portuguese crown in Donna Maria's favor, keeping for himself the more congenial task of being Emperor of Brazil. A rival claimant to the Portuguese throne arose, however, in the person of Dom Miguel, younger son of the late King Joam. Before Donna Maria could assume the throne, Dom Miguel had seized it. By an alliance with England Dom Pedro was, however, able to raise fleets and armies which, landing in Portugal eventually drove Dom Maguel from the throne, and enabled Dom Pedro to carry out his original plan of giving it to his daughter. Donna Maria made her entry into Lisbon in 1833, and was crowned Queen in 1834, when she was but 15 years old. Her reign was one

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Hawaii Official set unused for sale at \$2.50 Catalog price \$5.60. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.

You don't know what you're missing, by not sending for a selection of our one and two cent net approval books and sheets. Stamps cataloguing as high as 5 and 6c in the one cent and as high as 10 and 15c, in the 2c books. Falls City Stamp Co., 329 East St. Catherine St., Louisville, Ky.

long series of disorders and disturbances. Dom Pedro died the year of her accession, and, deprived of his counsel, the youthful queen was woefully at the mercy of an scrupulous minister of state, whose aims were mercenary rather than patriotic. Her administration was highly unpopular, and her whole reign was stormy and troubled in the extreme. Donna Maria died in 1853, the same year in which appeared the stamps bearing her effigy, at the early age of 34 years. She appears to have been a weak, vacillating ruler, without any settled policy or mind of her own. She was twice married; first, in 1835, to Augustus, Duke of Leuchtenberg, who died within a few months; and then, in 1836, to Duke Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Kohary. Her face, as seen on the Portuguese issue of 1866, is not a particularly handsome one—in fact, it appears that of a much older woman than we know Donna Maria to have been at this time. But perhaps we must lay this at the door of the artist.

The Great French Catalogue.

The French Philatelic Society has just issued the second edition of its famous "Catalogue Officiel"—the only catalogue in the world compiled and published by collectors. This second edition is an even more mammoth affair than its predecessor, containing nearly 2,000 pages as against 1728 pages in the first edition. The French Catalogue is a work for and by specialties. Every country is given the most elaborate and exhaustive treatment. Each leading country or group of countries has been edited by famous specialists in the particular stamps concerned; and the result is a work of the very greatest value to advanced collectors.

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THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, DECEMBER 9, 1905.

No. 13.

DECEMBER 16th.

Is the date of our 231st auction sale which takes place at the New York Auction Mart Rooms 811 - 812 Morton Bldg., 116 Nassau St., New York City at 1 30 P. M.

Among other desirable stamps to be sold are the following:-

Luchanan 5c on blue U. S. 1861 1st. issue, 1c 1862, 3c scarlet, 1869 90c unused, Philadelphia Carrier 1c vermilion No. 861. Hawaii entire sheet of 20 - 1869 - 5c.

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BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,
116 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
ESTABLISHED 1869.

FAMOUS PHILATELISTS. Past and Present.

John F. Seybold.

[From the Philatelic Journal Of Great Britain.]

Mr. John F. Seybold is one of the best known collectors in the United States and has attained almost world-wide philatelic fame as the owner of an unique collection of rarities on original covers.

He was born in Syracuse, New York, on July 22, 1858, and for many years after his debut in this world of commemorative issues and wicked speculators, so many things required his close attention that he had not time to discover that there were such things as stamps waiting to be collected. His first specimen—a 200 rels of Brazil of the 1866 issue, which he still has—was obtained at the age of 14 and history relates that he somewhat reluctantly parted with several of his most cherished marbles in its acquisition. This stamp marks the inoculation of our friend with the philatelic microbe, and shortly afterwards he became enthusiastic and he has been particularly active in the pursuit of the hobby ever since.

During his youth he was employed in a department store and from his fellow workers, who hailed from different parts of Germany, Canada, England, etc., he obtained many stamps he was delighted to add to his collection, and the duplicates he found very useful for "swapping."

After a time he heard of the existence of dealers and, he tells us, so keen was he that he wrote to every one of whom he had heard, in his

REPRINTS.

United States Envelopes of 1853-55, 1857-60 and 1861.

These were printed on small scraps of paper and not on entire envelopes. They make excellent space-fillers and no collection is complete without them.

We have a few and shall be glad to quote prices upon request.

They are by no means common.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

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search for new varieties. Young Seybold was very keen just then and it is largely due to this fact that he now has such a fine lot of rarities that have cost him very little. He remembers with delight the first lot of approval sheets he received from the late Mr. Thomas Ridpath, of Liverpool, and altogether he procured many nice things through this dealer. Many were the bargains that could be obtained then, such as Hawaiian numerals on pieces of the original covers. Of course our friend regrets he did not lay in a stock of these for himself and friends, but they were such common-looking stamps that he did not consider them worth buying at the time.

Never once has Mr. Seybold lost interest in his stamps, and that he possesses the true collecting spirit may be gleaned from the fact that he has never sold a stamp unless it was a duplicate. Even these were often exchanged or given to beginners rather than sold. He has always been a general collector, taking all regular issues, and also the revenues of the United States. At the moment his general collection numbers more than 70,000 varieties and in addition our friend has a duplicate collection consisting of scarce stamps on original covers. Indeed, it is for this collection that he is perhaps most widely known, for it is quite unique. He started it in 1881, and at the present time has a remarkable lot. Only uncommon stamps are included in this collection, and among other desirable items he has such things as the Brattleboro; 12d. Canada; a strip of three 3sgr. Oldenburg on one cover and a block of six on

P | Two N. Y. Sales. | M

Early next year I will sell at the Collectors Club, Walter S. Scott, Auctioneer the splendid Match and Medicine, Revenue etc. collection of

Mr. J. W. George of New York City and the very fine general collection of

Dr. Geo. F. Fiske of Chicago

These two sales are comprised of stamps in magnificent condition and will be an opportunity of securing many stamps not often seen in fine condition.

Do You Want The Catalogues?

P. M. Wolsieffer,
Stamp Auction Specialist.
P | 401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago. | M

another; two large fillet Mauritius on one cover; pair of 4-4 Mecklenburg-Schwerin, rouletted; six 10c United States, 1847, on one cover; a pair of Basle; two 4c Vauds on one cover; and, as the auctioneers say, other things too numerous to mention.

But it must not be thought that these are Mr. Seybold's only rarities. He has duplicates of many in his general collection, and a host of others he has not yet been fortunate enough to obtain on entires. Taking both collections, Spain is quite complete, and includes the rare 2 real orange of 1851 on original cover; there is a strong show of Switzerland, also complete; the United States lacks only one or two things; and in British North America there are few varieties missing.

One would imagine that a collection of such magnitude would be enough for one man to manage, but John F. thinks otherwise, for he has a select little lot of good coins, a collection of paper money, and a very valuable collection of autographs. His chief hobby, however, is stamps, and he is always willing to talk enthusiastically about them, and the collector who is so fortunate as to have a chat with him cannot fail to be delighted.

Like many another prominent collector, Mr. Seybold is an exceedingly busy man, and the wonder is how, in a short day of 24 hours, he finds time to do so many things.

Last, but by no means least, he has a very fine philatelic library, containing practically complete files of most of the chief journals, nearly all the text books, and a large number of the smaller publications.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
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Official Journal
of the

Chicago Philatelic Society
and the
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Louis G. Quackenbush,
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E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

From The Editor's Point Of View.

The Bureau Of Philatelic Publicity.

We printed in our last number the full prospectus of the new body, to be known as the National Stamp Committee, which is to undertake an active newspaper propaganda in behalf of stamp collecting. The aims and plans of this body are sufficiently set forth in the document in question. We need not take space here to go over the ground again. But the project is certainly one of sufficient moment to justify some discussion here of its chances of success and of its worthiness to receive the substantial support of all who are interested in seeing American Philately grow and flourish like the green bay tree.

The experiment is, of course, attended by all the doubts and uncertainties inevitable to a venture in a wholly untried field. There will be plenty of detractors and scoffers who will proclaim it a case of shooting at the moon. There will be plenty of obstacles and discouragements to be fought and conquered; there will be much tedious and costly testing of various modes of action before the right methods can positively be determined, and all the force of the movement concentrated in the channels where it will do the most good.

But we have the utmost faith in the ultimate success of the project. We believe it is entirely practicable and feasible to permanently establish an efficient bureau of philatelic publicity, of boundless value to the philatelic interests of this country if only the collectors and dealers of America rally to the support of the movement in sufficient numbers and contribute the sinews of war in sufficient measure.

The First Requirement Is Money.

The first requirement of the movement is money—and a good deal of it. To maintain a press bureau of real efficiency will require several thousand dollars a year—and the greatest difficulty will be the securing of this sum for the first year or two. If the press work to be done by the bureau gives such an impetus to collecting as to markedly increase the volume of business done by the trade, there will be no difficulty in raising money to continue the work. The stamp trade of this land is by no means blind to the claims of self-interest and plenty of funds will be forthcoming, without going outside the trade, if the project within the first year or two proves a substantial success. But in the beginning, there is need for the financial co-operation of collectors. And we most sincerely hope to see such a liberal response to the committee's appeal for aid as will permit them to carry out their plans on a broad and thoroughly aggressive basis. It would be a thousand pities were the committee forced, through lack of funds, to confine itself to petty operations and niggardly expenditures. The idea is, for this first year, to be on trial. It must vindicate its usefulness and value within that period; else it will be very difficult to secure further funds. Hence the necessity that the gentlemen at the head of the idea should have a free hand to carry out their ideas in the fullest possible way.

Of course, we do not counsel unnecessary extravagance. Elaborate offices and a large clerical force are not, for example, at all necessary for the proper prosecution of the first year's work. The committee itself has public-spiritedly donated its services for the first year, without compensation; and this in itself will effect a great saving. But in the active work of promotion the committee ought not to let itself be guided by too narrow notions of economy.

A Man Of Large Calibre Needed.

The great and primary requirement of the work is for a big, broad-gauge publicity promotor to take charge of

the practical side of the undertaking—a man of the energy and genius of Mr. Fred J. Melville, for example,—and devote his whole and undivided attention to it. The members of the committee are men of other interests, who will be able to devote only a portion of their time to the project; and lack besides that practical experience in the gentle art of procuring publicity through the news and editorial-rooms, rather than through the advertising department, which is most essential to the accomplishments of the ends in view. Mr. Wylie is, we believe, an experienced newspaper man—but he has other fish to fry and cannot of course give all his time to this work. It seems therefore to us that the movement can hardly attain just measure of success unless a man of the qualifications we have indicated is secured and put in full charge of the work.

We are aware of the very great difficulties that stand in the way of securing such a man. Good press agents are scarce and command good salaries. The committee could doubtless hardly afford to pay the price, that would be demanded by an expert in this line of work. But it is possible that there may be interested in Philately at this present moment some bright, young newspaper man, having in him the making of a great press agent, who would be willing, because of the congeniality of the work, to undertake its duties at a stipend within the committee's means.

We do not doubt that a search through the newspaper precincts of Boston (which city is the headquarters of the new movement) would unearth more than one clever young reporter who could do excellent justice to the work in hand, and would find it far pleasanter than the strenuous life which falls to the lot of the city news-gatherer. It is by no means essential, in our judgment, that the man put in charge of this work should have any previous familiarity with stamp collecting. A writer of cleverness and versatility can get up readable articles and items on anything after a little careful investigation and study of the subject. Acquaintance with the deeply technical side of Philately would be not only unnecessary, but the lack of it would probably be a help rather than a hindrance. The outsider, delving into the charms of Philately, would find new view-points and new ways of treatment. He would find picturesqueness in points about stamps and collecting with which we are so familiar that we think nothing of them. And, above all, he would write from the popular public standpoint, rather than the purely philatelic one—

which is, of course, a most important consideration in a campaign designed to enlist the interest of the totally uninitiated.

A genius in the art of publicity could work wonders out of the material for newspaper use which modern stamp collecting supplies. It would be very interesting to see what a press agent of downright genius could do in this chair of philatelic ability—such a one, for instance, as Horenz Zeigfeld or Paul Wilstach or A. Toxen Worm. But, alas, it cannot be hoped that the new press bureau will be fortunate enough to secure anyone of this calibre. The best that can be anticipated is the engagement of some lesser light, who has not yet come into his own.

We would not be understood as discounting the value of the work which Mr. Stillman is to undertake for the committee. Mr. Stillman is an excellent newspaper man, but he also is to give only a small portion of his time and great results are not to be looked for in this direction. Half-hearted, half-time methods will not do in cases such as this. To get good "stories" into the newspapers is not so easy as it might seem. This "working" of editors for valuable reading space is an art calling for the utmost craft and diplomacy. The editor of this journal has in years gone by travelled the length and breadth of this land as the personal ambassador of various stars in the theatrical and sporting world who much desired multitudinous mention in the public prints; and he can testify that the work is not a bed of roses. A very clever press agent is the primary requirement of the new movement and the committee must secure him somehow or its work will lack in practical fruitfulness.

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.



- H. N. Mudge, President.
- C. E. Severn, Vice President.
- Chas. F. Mann, Secretary, 394 Oak St.
- E. C. Dodd, Treas., 332 South Ashland Ave., La Grange, Ill.
- A. F. Boehm, Manager Circulating Sales and Exchange Department, 1201 Turner Avenue.
- Dr. F. B. Merrill, Examiner of Sales Books, 100 State Street.
- F. N. Massoth, Manager Auction Sales, 1149 Marquette Building.
- Dr. F. B. Merrill, Manager Open Exchange.

A. F. Boehm, Librarian.
Dr. F. B. Merrill, Counterfeit Detector.

The 454th regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held in the Society's Club Room, 151 Washington St., Thursday evening, November 16, 1905.

President Mudge called the meeting to order at 8 30 p. m. with 15 members and 8 visitors present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

The application of Mr. C. D. Schaffner for Passive Membership was ordered posted.

Report of the Librarian was received and filed.

Membership Reference Committee reported favorably on the application of Mr. A. L. Kemper.

The entertainment of the evening was a prize competition, naming the Rulers on 10 different stamps. Six prizes were donated by P M Wolsieffer and were awarded as follows:

- 1st Prize H. A. Fowler.
- 2nd " C. Schlickut.
- 3rd " F. Michael.
- 4th " W. H. Adams.
- 5th " H. N. Mudge.
- 6th " L. Michael.

Nominations were deferred until next meeting

The meeting then adjourned, next meeting December 7, 1905.

P. M. Wolsieffer,
Secretary, pro tem.

Death Of The Pioneer English Stamp Auctioneer.

We learn from the English journals of the recent death of Mr. Thomas Bull, long a well known English stamp auctioneer, and especially deserving of a place in philatelic history because he practically originated, in conjunction with the late Mr. Douglas Garth, the selling of stamps at auction. Mr. Bull was a philatelist from his boyhood and in the early eighties was a prominent London collector. He was an auctioneer by profession, succeeding his father in the old-established auctioneering firm of Ventom and Bull (now Ventom, Bull and Cooper); which had not, however, at that time ever had the remotest idea of attempting such a mad thing as selling postage stamps at auction. Mr. Douglas Garth suggested the idea of a stamp auction to Mr. Bull, and the latter consented to undertake such a sale as an experiment. The sale proved a success beyond the fondest anticipations of its promoters, and from that time on the stamp auction was an established philatelic institution.

Mr. Bull afterward withdrew from the firm of Ventom, Bull and Cooper, and conducted an auction business for himself, under the style of Thomas Bull & Co., for some years; his stamp auctions being at that time the most important in England. Mr. Bull's active connection with stamp auctioneering ceased some ten or more years ago; and his later years were spent in journalistic work dealing with financial topics, in which special field he was one of the best informed men in England.

United States Envelopes.

Entire or Cut Square.
Unused perfect condition.

Scotts	Die A 1899	cat.
No. 1596	2c carmine on white	o6 for o4
1604	2c " " amber	25 for 15
1609	2c " " O. buff	25 for 15
1613	2c " " blue	\$1 00 for 50

The four envelopes entire for 82c post free.

S. Valentine Saxby,

Dealer in U. S. Postage Stamps.
Box No. 22. Rockford, Ill.

100 China, Java, etc., fine stamp dictionary and big illustrated list of 8,000 bargains, 2c. Agts., 50% 1906 catalogue of stamps of all nations, 10 cents.

A. Bullard & Co., 446 Tremont St., Boston, Mass

U. S. A.

1902 - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15, 50 and 1 dollar		\$0 25
Civil War Revenues 24 different		15
" " " 50 " "		1 00

BOSNIA

1900 - 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50		25
" 1 Krona, rose		10
" 2 Krona, ultramarine		30

BULGARIA

Chipka Pass 5, 10, 15		14
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SERVIA

Death-Masks 5 and 10 paras		05
" " 5, 10, 15, 25, 50		45
1905 - 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 paras		25

ARARAT STAMP CO.,

45 Beaver Street, - - - New York

Department Of Exchange Clubs.

Matters

Moving Merrily.

Matters are moving along right merrily in the Stamp-Lover's Tri-State Exchange Club. Circuit No. 3, (consisting, like its predecessors, of twelve members) has been sent out since I last reported progress, and is now well on its way. The members of all three circuits who have thus far had a sight of the packets seem to be thoroughly pleased with the opportunities for selection which these packets afford. In fact, several have written me most enthusiastically, declaring themselves more than surprised and delighted at the variety and attractiveness of the stamps which the packets contained: I felt sure in sending them out, that the members would be well pleased; and it is doubly gratifying to know that I was not wrong in the assumption, because the success of this pioneer exchange club cannot help but have a highly inspiring effect on the prospective clubs of similar character that are being talked of in other sections of the country. There seems to me now no further doubt of the success of the experiment in the case of the Tri-State Club, and I can see no possible reason why other clubs in other sections should not find an equally fruitful field. Certainly, if the members of other clubs take hold of the project in the same spirit as have the collectors composing the Tri-State Club there need be no such word as fail. I originally had some misgivings as to whether a good many members

would not send in stamps that were not worth circulation. But happily these misgivings proved ill-founded. It is true that, as was fully outlined in the last number of this department, I felt obliged, in the general interest of the exchange to reject a few stamps from the sheets of quite a number of members—not on account of their being in poor condition, but because they were such common varieties that I did not feel I could justly figure them in in deciding upon the forty per cent. credit. But the stamps thus rejected amounted in value to but two or three per cent. of the total face value of the sheets—a very slight percentage, indeed, considering all the circumstances of the case. After these rejections were made, there were, in each of the three circuits, stamps to a total value of about \$100—certainly a handsome showing, when we consider that each hundred dollars' worth was the contribution of twelve members only—or an average of somewhat over eight dollars per member. The average number of stamps sent in by each member was one hundred; hence the average catalogue value of the stamps sent out on circuit was about eight cents apiece. Of course, the circuits contain a very great many stamps cataloguing at two cents, three cents, four cents, and so on. But they also contain a sufficient number of finer stamps, catalogued at ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty and twenty-five cents—with a sprinkling of others running up to a dollar or two—to bring the average up to the price mentioned. And I have reason to believe that an even better average will be attained in future circuits. I imagine that a good many members did not send in their best duplicates, taking the attitude that they would like to see "just how it came out" before they went in any deeper. In fact, some have frankly avowed that if the first experience worked satisfactorily they would be glad to send more and better stamps in the future. So, as everybody seems well satisfied, the outlook for the future is decidedly rosy.

A Fourth Circuit Starts Soon.

A fourth circuit of twelve members has been partially formed—that is to say, I have received sheets from six or seven more persons since the third circuit was sent out and only wait for enough more members to make up the full quota of twelve before starting Circuit No. 4 on its travels. Interest has lagged a little, doubtless, because this Department has been missing from the Weekly for a couple of weeks past, else I would probably before this have had enough more of our readers come in to start this fourth circuit. As the case stands now, any of you who wish to join and will send your stamps at once will presumably be in time to get in this circuit. And if, more than enough to complete the circuit respond to this announcement, a fifth circuit will, of course, be started for the benefit of the extra ones. It ought not to be necessary to again recite here the modus operandi of the Exchange. But for the benefit of new readers I will briefly run over the principal points necessary to be understood in entering the Exchange.

It Costs but 7 cents a Line among these Adlets.

This is the cheapest advertising—not in price alone but in results, especially for those who have something to sell or who want to buy something, but feel that they cannot afford to pay the rate charged for display. Try an adlet, which will cost you only 7 cents a line.

While they last we offer good copies. \$3.50 Inland Exchange, perf. for 50c. Other bargains in U. S. Approvals to responsible parties. Frank Dee Brayton, Freeport, Mich.

Fine British Colonials and New Issues at 50% for reference. Blocks and pairs at same rate. New Issue Stamp Co., 477 Conn. St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Free: A Millimetre scale and perf. gauge to all who ask for my approvals at 50%. A. H. Heiland, 2008 Ramsay St., Baltimore, Md.

Free, Packet of hinges to all applicants for latest approval sheets at 50% discount. Acme Stamp Co., Box 72 Fargo, N. Dak.

Note headings of Bond Paper 5½x8½ inches with envelopes of Laid paper 100 for 65c; 250 for \$1.10; 500 for \$1.60; 1000 for \$2.50; 2000 for \$4.50 5000 for \$11.00. Send for samples. MERIT PRESS, Bethlehem, Pa.

Hawaii Official set unused for sale at \$2.50 Catalog price \$5.00. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.

You don't know what you're missing, by not sending for a selection of our one and two cent net approval books and sheets. Stamps cataloguing as high as 5 and 6c in the one cent and as high as 10 and 15c, in the 2c books. Falls City Stamp Co., 329 East St. Catherine St., Louisville, Ky.

First of all, any reader residing in either New York, New Jersey or Pennsylvania is eligible for membership. No dues, no application fees, nor even any formal application is required. All that any collector wishing to join need do is to send me at least two sheets of fifty stamps each. Upon receipt of the sheets or as soon as practicable hereafter I will put him on one of the circuits. No stamp cataloguing less than 2c is to be placed on the sheets and no imperfect or very common specimens—such, for instance, as some of the United States, French, English and German stamps of recent issue which the catalogues list at 2c, but which are in reality so common that they are contained in the very cheapest beginner's packets. I look over carefully each member's sheets and where they contain stamps that I think too common to stand in much chance of being taken by any of the members, I deduct the value of these from the whole before I determine the members' forty per cent. credit.

For instance, if you send in stamps cataloguing \$6.82 and I reject 42c worth of these, this reduces your total net contribution to the circuit to \$6.40. Every member is privileged to remove from the packet when it reaches him stamps to the amount of 40 per cent. of his net contribution. Forty per cent. of \$6.40 is \$2.56, and that, in this suppositious case, would be the amount I would inform you that you were entitled to take when the circuit reached you. After the circuit has gone all its rounds, I then adjust accounts. If out of your \$6.40 the members had taken \$3.60 worth, for example, the exchange owes you \$1.04, and you are given that much extra credit, which you are privileged to take out of the stamps on the next circuit sent you. Conversely, if the mem-

To distribute my lists, I offer at less than cost:—Philippines 1899-01 o. g. 1, 2 and 5c 9c; 1c 1899 and 1902 3c; Special Delivery average unused 13c; 1c 1902 2c; 1, 2, 5 and 8c 1902 3 unused only 20c; 13c c. g. 17c; Dues 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10c unused cat. \$1.00 only 38c; 1899 50c o. g. 2, no wmk rare cat. \$2.50 only \$1.25; \$2.00 1899-01 o. g. \$2.75; \$5.00 same \$6.35; 30c Due o. g. 60c; 50c same 80c; Guam set complete o. g. picked copies only \$10.50. Porto Rico complete used 7 vars. cat. 50c only 22c; 1 and 2c Dues cat. 35c only 15c; \$1.00 1894 U. S. cat. \$1.25 only 25c; \$1.00 1902 average only 14c; superb 17c; 90c 1890 average 18c fine 22c; 50c 1895 average cat. 18c only 4c; 50c 1902 superb 6c; fair 3c; 1,000 mixed U. S. Post. 45 to 50 vars. about even ass't only 20c; Average Cols:—15c-12c; 30c-17c; 50c-20c; 12c 1857 fair at ½ cat. 40c; N'd 1899 01 complete ½, 1, 2, 3, 4 (rare) 5c fine cat. 24c only 9c; Hawaii No. 63 o. g. good \$2.00; 65 o. g. fine \$1.50; 69 superb o. g. rare \$8.00; 73 o. g. fine \$2.00; Offl. set superb o. g. \$2.50. Blocks o. g. fine at same rate. Wanted to buy St. Louis, Kans. Omahas 1902-3 U. S. etc. Lists free. Post. 2c extra under 25c net. Anything in U. S. Post. Revs. Depts. or U. S. Colonies at bargain rates. Last 3 ads. good yet. Special inducements to large buyers. Frank B. Kirby, 48 Newton St., New Bedford, Mass. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8c Cols, o. g. never hinged only 38c net.

Stamps on Approval less than ½ cat. Stamp & Coin Ex., 61 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

bers had taken only \$2.00 worth of your stamps you would owe the exchange 56c, and that amount would be deducted from your 40 per cent. credit on the next lot of sheets you sent in.

This is the only fair and equitable way of conducting an exchange of this character, which is purely and solely for the mutual benefit of its members. The 40 per cent. limitation is an absolute necessity, and works no hardship on anyone, as each member in the long run gets full exchange, in stamps of his own selection, for all of his own stamps that the other members take.

The Stamps That Are Rejected.

The stamps that are rejected in determining the 40 per cent. credit do not remove from the sheets or mark in any way, save for a private memorandum that I keep of the identity of each stamp thus rejected. Being left on the sheets, these stamps have a chance of being taken; and if I am wrong in my guess and any of them are taken, the amount is of course, duly credited to you when the circuit returns to me.

I had almost neglected to say that in sending in sheets the catalogue price should be marked plainly in ink under each stamp; and that in removing stamps from the sheets when the circuit reaches him the member must write his initials in the space thus made vacant. This rule is absolutely imperative, as otherwise a chaotic condition of affairs would be certain to result. Readers desiring to join Circuit No. 4 should send their sheets direct to me, addressed as follows:—

Louis G. Quackenbush,

Oneida,

French-Bennett Bldg.

N. Y.

50 cents
a year.

2 cents
a copy.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

— and —
Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, DECEMBER 16, 1905.

No. 14.

OUR 232D AUCTION.

takes place at the New York Auction Mart
Rooms 811 - 812 Morton Bldg., 116 Nassau
St., New York City

On January 6th, 1906.

A nice general collection is offered including United States 1860, 90c 1861 reissue, 15c Departments and cut square envelopes nearly complete. Antigua 2½d C. C. Denmark 1st issue 2rs very fine unused Lagos 3d C. C. 2d blue C. A. Nevis 6d green Virgin Is. 1sh No. 7 unused and an interesting collection of entire envelopes.

Catalogues free from

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,
12 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
ESTABLISHED 1869.

REPRINTS.

United States Envelopes of 1853-55,
1857-60 and 1861.

These were printed on small scraps of paper and not on entire envelopes. They make excellent space-fillers and no collection is complete without them.

We have a few and shall be glad to quote prices upon request.

They are by no means common.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

18 EAST 23rd ST., New York, N. Y.

P | To Be Sold. | M

At auction without reserve the collections of

Harry B. Agard, Westerly, R. I.
J. W. George, New York City.
F. C. Uehslage, Pittsburg, Pa.
Geo. F. Fiske, Chicago, Ill.
Geo. K. Snyder, Chicago, Ill.

The above sales are slated definitely and will be held in New York City and Chicago. Exact dates and further notices will be announced in due time. An early application for the catalogues is requested.

P. M. Wolsieffer,

Stamp Auction Specialist.
401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago. | M

News Of New Issues.

BARBADOS:—It is rumored (so the Stamp Collector's Fortnightly remarks in a late issue) that the postal authorities at Barbados contemplated celebrating the Nelson centenary (which occurred October 21st) by issuing a special set of stamps. The island boasts a statue of Nelson which it is claimed was the first ever erected to the great naval hero—hence its special interest in the coming centenary.

ITALY:—We are indebted also to the stamp Collector's Fortnightly for the following information antecedent the designs of the new issue about to appear in Italy.

The designs, fourteen in number, are novel. In these the King, Victor Emmanuel is shown in relief, the profile being strongly marked. He is attired in the undress uniform of an Italian General. The most interesting stamp of the series depicts sunrise at sea on one side (which is to be considered as the apotheosis of the beautiful lines written by Annunzio on the terrible tragedy of Monza), and on the other shows the young Monarch returning from an Oriental cruise, and landing on his native soil in deepest mourning for his murdered sire. Other designs represent national emblems such as an Alpine scene, a vessel ploughing its way through the sea, the arms of Italy, the Cross of Savoy, Italy's scientific developments, including even the installation of radiography. The latter will be the one centesima stamp.

JAPAN:—We extract from the American Journal of Philately the following relative to the new Japanese-Korean commemorative stamp.

"There arrives from Japan another commemorative stamp whose advent has already been heralded, which may form the precursor of further important changes to come when the end of the present conflict allows the readjustment of disturbed conditions in domestic affairs. Properly speaking it is rather a Korean stamp, but as it has been issued by the Japanese authorities it will not be wholly out of place to consider it here. It will be remembered that, in the Spring of 1905, it was announced that the Japanese would take over the management of the Korean Posts and Telegraphs, as they had already taken charge of the finances. This move was accomplished on May 18, when notices to the effect that the Korean postal, telegraph and telephone services would be operated by the Japanese from that date posted on the bulletin boards. To mark the event and yet not give offense to the Koreans by the substitution of Japanese stamps for their own, a special commemorative stamp of 3 sen was projected by the Japanese Department of Communication, this being the domestic letter rate in Korea, and therefore the most commonly used value. The stamp was issued on July 1, and is intended for the Korean domestic service only, though it will carry a letter to any part of Japan or to any Chinese treaty port where there is a Japanese post office. This limitation explains the fact that the inscriptions are wholly in Chinese characters, whereas all other current stamps of the two countries bear either English or French inscriptions as well.

The design of the stamp is neat and effective, as is usual with these Japanese productions. A banderole at the top bears the commemorative inscription, while the main fea-

ture of the design is a double circle, the inner one enclosing the value on an engine-turned ground. The space between the circles should be occupied by the inscriptions, if the precedent of the usual stamp design had been followed, but a much more effective emblematic inscription has taken its place. At the left, the heraldic 'dexter' and side of honor, is found a plum blossom, which we will recall is the emblem of the reigning house of Korea. At the corresponding point on the right side, the heraldic 'sinister' and nominally subordinate position as Japan is issuing the stamp for her sister empire, appears the kiku-mon or chrysanthemum badge of the Japanese Emperor. As a backing for the two badges we find a spray of cherry, with blossoms and fruit, accompanying the Korean emblem; while a similar spray of plum, again with blossoms and fruit, accompanies the Japanese emblem and thus we have a sort of international "Exchange of courtesies". At the top and bottom of the circle are two pigeons, called 'hato' representing the post, while the lower spandrels are filled in with conventional thunderbolts to signalize the telegraph and telephone services".

NORWAY:—Again we borrow from the S. C. F. — this time a paragraph relating to Norway, as follows:

"It is stated that the Norwegian postal authorities have invited competition in designs for new postage stamps. The judges will be five in number — a philatelist, selected by the Christiania Philatelic Society by special request of the authorities, an artist, and a Post Office official, supplemented by two more judges selected by the Post Office"

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the

Chicago Philatelic Society
and the
Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Louis G. Quackenbush,
MANAGING EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

To any address in the United States,
Canada, or Mexico, 50 cents a year. To any
address in any country in the Postal Union
\$1.00 a year.

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.20 an li ch. 60 cents half inch.

E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

Going! Going! Gone!

Some prices recently realized at London
auction rooms. Use unless otherwise stated.

Tuscany, 1851-52, 2 soldi brick-red on
azure, very fine and lightly canceled \$27 50

Tuscany, 1851-52, 60 crazie brick red on
azure, nice copy but a little thinned \$42 00

Tuscany, 1860, 3 lire yellow, a very fine
and lightly canceled copy, used on piece of
original with an 80c red \$235 00

Reunion, 1852, 15c black on bluish \$125 00

Reunion, 1852, 30c black on bluish \$125 00

Switzerland, Basle, 2½ rappen, carmine,
black and blue \$14 00

Sierra Leone, 1806-07, £1 lilac on red \$7 25

Nova Scotia, 3d blue, mint \$6 00

Bremen, 55gr yel-grn, perce en scie, mint
\$8 75

Bulgaria, 1882, the error 5 stot rose, mint
\$45 00

France, 1840, 1 franc orange-vermilion
\$37 50

Hanover, 1850, 10gr, green, unused \$6 25

Moldavia, 54 paras, blue on green \$55 00

Saxony, the rare 3pl. red \$23 25

Spain, 1851, 2 reals red \$75 00

Spain, 1854, 1 real, light blue \$55 00

Sweden, the error "tretio" on 20 ore ver-
milion, unused \$67 50

Switzerland, Geneva, 1849, 4c black
and red, \$77.50.

Azores, first issue, 5r, black, imperf.,
\$27.50.

Madeira, 5r, black, imperf., with
black surcharge, \$28.75.

British Guiana, 1852, ship in
shield, 4c blue, \$26.25.

Newfoundland, 1 sh. carmine-ver-
milion, \$70.00.

A Christmas Stamp.

(From the Stamp Collector's Fortnightly)

Somebody is always writing to the
papers to suggest something. The
other day it was the divisible stamp;
now it is a special issue for the Santa
Claus season—yes, actually and liter-
ally a Christmas stamp!

It is Mr. A. C. Davis who suggests
to the "Times" that the Post Office
authorities should issue a "Christmas
stamp" tastefully designed. They
should acquaint the public (he adds)
that parcels or letters bearing this
stamp may be posted at any time dur-
ing, say, the month of December, but
would not be delivered to the ad-
dressee until Christmas day or its eve.

Mr. Davis considers that any tem-
porary inconvenience to postmasters
would be more than counterbalanced
by the immense relief at the great
postal centres.

Opposed as I am, and as every phil-
atelist must necessarily be, to the
multiplication of postal issues in our
own or any other country, yet I think
Mr. Davis' plan is a good one and
worthy of adoption. It is possible al-
ready to "retard" one's Christmas cor-
respondence for delivery on the all
important day, but the use of a special
postmark for this work is by no means
so practical or effectual a plan as is
embodied in the proposal now put
forward.

One stamp, however, would not be
sufficient. At least three would be re-
quired—a half-penny stamp for those
people who consider that a Christmas
greeting to an old friend may properly
be sent in an unclosed envelope like
a butcher's bill or the water rate; a
penny stamp for older fashioned folk
who like to seal up their cards, and,
finally, a sixpenny stamp for parcels.
Equipped with special Christmas
stamps of these three values a man
could post his various little Christmas
compliments and presents at any time
he liked, secure in the assurance that
they would be delivered on "merry
Christmas morning."

New Edition.

An English house is bringing out a
new edition, revised and brought up-
to-date, of the Rev. R. B. Earee's
famous "Album Weeds." It is to be
in two volumes—the first of which will
shortly be ready for delivery, and the
second as soon thereafter as practi-
cable. As the standard reference
work on forgeries, "Album Weeds"
has always enjoyed a large sale; and
the news of a new and rewritten
edition will be gratifying to many
philatelists.

Eccentric Perforating In Tolima.

Under the head of Tolima, the
Monthly Journal remarks as follows:

"The man who works the perfor-
ating machine here is doing his best
to avoid monotony and amuse collec-
tors. We have seen the following
varieties of the 1903 issue: a block of
twelve of the 4c, four horizontal rows
of three perforations all round, but
with the second and third vertical
lines and the fourth horizontal line of
perforations omitted; a vertical pair
of the 50c and a horizontal pair of the
2 pesos, also perforated all round, but
imperforated between the two stamps
in each case, and a vertical pair of the
1 peso completely perforated and with
an additional diagonal line of perfor-
ation across each stamp, from the
right upper to the left lower corner.
Are these intended for provisional 50c
stamps, or merely to show the zeal and
ingenuity of the operator?"

Mr. Melville's Book On U. S. Stamps.

Mr. Fred J. Melville's forthcoming
work on the stamps of the United
States, which there is every reason to
believe will be the book of the year, so
far as the philatelic world is con-
cerned, is, we learn, now on the press
and will very shortly be ready for de-
livery. Mr. Melville writes that an
advance copy of the work is even now
on its way over seas for the editor's
inspection; and we hope to receive it
in time for a review in our next num-
ber. No philatelic work projected
for some time appears to bear so fair
a promise of interest and profit to
American collectors of not too ad-
vanced a type; and we await its ar-
rival with the keenest anticipation of
something very much out of the
ordinary.

The Judges Chosen.

The Executive Committee of the
London Philatelic Exhibition has an-
nounced the selection of the following
as the judges of the Exhibition: E. D.
Bacon, W. Dorning Beckton, M. P.
Castle, Major E. B. Evans and Lieut.
A. S. Napier, representing England;
Dr. E. Diena, representing Italy; Dr.
Kloss, representing Germany; and
Baron A. de Reuterskiold, represent-
ing Switzerland. To this formidable
array of experts are to be added two
other judges representing France and
the United States respectively. It is
very evident that the London Exhi-
bition is to enjoy the services of as
capable a corps of judges as were
ever brought together on any similar
occasion.

**CHICAGO
PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**



- H. N. Mudge, President.
 C. E. Severn, Vice President.
 Chas. F. Mann, Secretary, 394 Oak St.
 E. C. Dodd, Treas., 832 South Ash-
 land Ave., La Grange, Ill.
 A. F. Boehm, Manager Circulating
 Sales and Exchange Department, 1201
 Turner Avenue.
 Dr. F. B. Merrill, Examiner of Sales
 Books, 100 State Street.
 F. N. Massoth, Manager Auction
 Sales, 1149 Marquette Building.
 Dr. F. B. Merrill, Manager Open
 Exchange.
 A. F. Boehm, Librarian.
 Dr. F. B. Merrill, Counterfeit De-
 tector.

The 455th regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held in the Society's Club Room, 151 Washington St., Thursday evening, December 7, 1905.

President Mudge called the meeting to order with 15 members present. Messrs. Seagrave, Hosmer and Little were present as visitors.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

Bill of \$25.00 for rent for month of December was ordered paid.

Mr. A. L. Kemper of Chicago was elected to Active Membership No. 310.

The following applications were ordered posted:

- Mr. A. M. McNeil of Brooklyn for passive membership.
- Mr. Henry Look of Detroit for passive membership.
- Mr. A. P. Hosmer of Chicago for active membership.

The resignation of Mr. Norman M. Berrie, Passive Member No. 295 was accepted.

The Stan Zajicek Committee made a full and final report, which was accepted.

The Treasurer reports as follows:

Cash on hand Nov. 1, 1905	\$59 22
Cash received during Nov.	19 35
Total	\$78 57
Disbursements	25 00

Cash on hand Dec. 1, 1905 53 57

A number of communications were received and read.

It was moved and carried that the Society contribute \$25.00 to the National Stamp Committee.

Nominations for Officers for the ensuing year were as follows:

- H. N. Mudge for President.
- C. E. Severn for Vice President.

Chas. F. Mann for Secretary.
 E. C. Dodd for Treasurer.

Nominations for Board of Directors were as follows:

- E. M. Rosenthal,
- H. A. Fowler,
- P. M. Wolsieffer,
- L. Michael,
- A. Dahl.

After an informal Auction, the meeting adjourned. Next meeting December 21, 1905.

Chas. F. Mann,
 Secy.

**Famous Philatelist
 Made A Baronet.**

Almost every collector has presumably heard of Mr. W. B. Avery of Birmingham, England, one of the great figures in English Philately, and owner of one of the two or three finest collections in the British Empire. It will therefore interest many to learn that he is no longer plain "Mr.," but now Sir William B. Avery, Bart., having been knighted by the King a few weeks back. Sir William is one of the foremost citizens of England's second greatest city—a man of mark and influence—and it is safe to say that he will not rank as the least important of the many titled followers which Philately boasts in England and on the Continent.

Preparations for the philatelic exhibition to be held in Milan, Italy, under the auspices of the Lombardian Philatelic Society, some time next Spring, are now well under way. It is announced that a date has been fixed upon which will not in any way conflict with the London Exhibition, to be held in May; and that many of the great Continental collectors will exhibit both in Milan and London.

A Philatelic Play.

Philately has played its part in fiction on numerous occasions; usually in an incidental way, but in at least one case ("The Stamp King" by M.M. De Beauregard and De Gorse) as the principal setting of the story. To the best of our recollection and belief, however, the drama has hitherto presented no like instance. We therefore welcome the announcement that the cast of the philatelic play "The Lady Forger" is now completed and rehearsals in full swing; and that the piece will be given its initial presentation at the Bijou Theatre, London, early in February. "The Lady Forger" is described as "a philatelic farce" and is, we believe, from the pen of the indefatigable Mr. Melville.

U. S. A.	
1902 - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15,	
50 and 1 dollar	\$0 25
Civil War Revenues 24 different	15
" " " 50 " "	1 00
BOSNIA	
1900 - 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50	25
" 1 Krona, rose	10
" 2 Krona, ultramarine	30
BULGARIA	
Chipka Pass 5, 10, 15	14
SERVIA	
Death-Masks 5 and 10 paras	05
" " 5, 10, 15, 25, 50	45
1905 - 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 paras	25
ARARAT STAMP CO.,	
45 Beaver Street, - - New York	

100 China, Java, etc., fine stamp dictionary and big illustrated list of 8,000 bargains, 2c. Agts., 50% 1906 catalogue of stamps of all nations, 10 cents.

A. Bullard & Co., 446 Tremont St., Boston, Mass

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Foreign Stamps.

On Approval at 50% Discount.

Positively the best line of Approval sheets in existence.

Write Now.

Fred G. Jones, 2013 Brook St., Louisville, Ky.

This Week's Premium.

For 50 cents we will send you one year's subscription to the STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY and the following Revenue Stamps of the first issue:

- 25c Bond.
- 25c Entry of Goods.
- 25c Insurance.
- 25c Life Insurance.
- 25c Power of Attorney.
- 25c Protest.

The Stamp-Lovers Weekly

Bethlehem, Pa.

One of the most unique of England's stamp exchange clubs is the recently started one whose membership is confined exclusively to clerks in banks situated within ten minutes walk of the Bank of England. The packets are to be passed personally from hand to hand, instead of being sent through the post; and it is stated that enough philatelically-inclined bank clerks have been discovered within the great financial district named to form a club of no little numerical strength.

On the occasion of his forthcoming visit to India, the Prince of Wales is to receive at least one notable philatelic gift. The Kashmir Durbar has purchased for the sum of \$2500 the very fine specialized collection of the stamps of Kashmir formed by Mr. E. Racliffe of that state, under the direction of the Rev. Father C. B. Simons, one of the ablest stamp experts in India; and it is the intention to present this collection to the Prince during his visit.



JAPANESE WAR MONEY.

This Paper Currency Was Printed For Use in Manchuria, During the War; But it is Not Good in Japan. The Value of Each Piece is One Yen, or Fifty Cents.



Chalky Paper Is Turned Down

The great English house whose stamp catalogue practically dictates to the bulk of English collectors what they shall or shall not collect, has, we are happy to state, decided not to catalogue the new chalk-surfaced paper varieties of the stamps of Great Britain and Colonies. We had scarcely expected so sane and sound a decision on the part of the house in question, which has seldom in its past history displayed this sort of moderation in cataloguing varieties of minor importance; but we most heartily congratulate its managers on the stand which they have taken in the present case, and predict that the chalky-surface varieties will be very little collected on either side of the Atlantic.

It Costs but 7 cents a Line among these Adlets.

This is the cheapest advertising—not in price alone but in results, especially for those who have something to sell or who want to buy something, but feel that they cannot afford to pay the rate charged for display. Try an adlet, which will cost you only 7 cents a line.

Special Xmas. Offers at cost only 1 to a customer - 1000 fine mixed even ass't U. S. Post. 45 to 50 vars. only 20c; Pan American set fine o. g. only 38c; Omaha set fine o. g. only 42c; St. Louis set fine o. g. 29c; Nfld Cabot 2c fine o. g. 4c; 3, 4 and 6c fine used cat. 2c; only 9c; 1899 01 set, complete fine cat. 24c only 8c; 35 superb vars. Hawaii cat. \$11.60 only \$4.00 less than wholesale. Canada Kings Head set complete only 8c; Philippines o. g. 1921, 5, 8 and 13c o. g. only 35c; Dues 1 to 10c cat. \$1.05 only 45c; Special unused 13c; Hawaii \$1.00 Post used 1883 cat. \$10.00 only \$3.75; same fine o. g. cat. \$13.50 only \$6.75; Complete set Gums superb o. z. (regular \$13.00 net) only \$10.00 net. Same without 8c only \$8.85; U. S. Post. Revs. Depts. and U. S. Colonies at bargain rates. Special low rates to large buyers. Post. 2c extra under 25c net. Wanted: Omahas Pans. St. Louis 1902 issue and other old U. S. any quantity lists free. Frank B. Kirby, 48 Newton St., New Bedford, Mass.

Note headings of Bond Paper 5 1/4 x 8 1/2 inches with envelopes of laid paper 100 for 65c; 250 for \$1.10; 500 for \$1.68; 1000 for \$2.50; 2000 for \$4.50 5000 for \$11.00. Send for samples. MERIT PRESS, Bethlehem, Pa.

While They Last.
90c - 1890 U. S. Postage 22c
50c - 1893 U. S. Postage 22c
Money back if wanted. How about some approvals? Reference required.
Frank Dee Brayton, Freeport, Mich.

Album - 100 hinges - 4 packets of rare stamps for the names of 4 active collectors and 8c. American Stamp Co., Ottawa, Kans.

15 diff. Baden and Prussia - \$0.25
15 diff. Wurtemberg Official - .28
15 diff. Servia Incl. 1 Deathmask - .12
1000 U. S. and foreign, Incl. 5 old Cuba - .10
Scott's 1908 Catalogue, just out post paid 60
John Pfalz, 231 West 30th Street, New York.

Stamps on Approval less than 1/2 cat. Stamp & Coin Ex., 61 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Hawaii Official set unused for sale at \$2.50 Catalog price \$5.60. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.

Attention Stamp Collectors. Big Offer. Free- 10 Unused and 50 mixed stamps free to approval applicants. Auburn Stamp Co., Auburn, Ind.

"Tancred" suggests in the Philatelic Journal of India, anent the commemorative stamps issued in British Central Africa to celebrate the visit of the British Association, that if this sort of thing keeps on the journals of our hobby may in time be full of such items as the following:

"The Twemlow Bouncers (relatives of Pouncer, the Sealing-Wax King) have let their house for the season; a new issue of stamps will appear to commemorate the event."

"Mr. Montifore Oppenheimer has subscribed a quarter of a guinea to Guys' Hospital, so a new value of 5 sh. 3d. will be added to the current set."

"The Chinese Minister at Obock is dead, so all yellow stamps will be changed to black."

"The current set will be issued in mauve for ten days, as the Court has gone into half-mourning."

"Mr. Munchausen has caught an extraordinary trout which weighed only one pound when landed, but put on flesh so rapidly that by evening it weighed 27 pounds 4 1/2 ounces; so a new stamp of the face value of £27-4-3 will be issued at once to supply a long felt want."

In speaking of the new chalk-surfaced paper used on certain issues of British Colonials, the Stamp Collector's Fortnightly advances the suggestion that, as lead enters largely into the composition of the chalky surface of the new paper, it is quite possible that this will after a time cause the face of the stamps to turn black. If such proves to be the case, the collector who invests in these varieties will certainly wish he had heeded the very general advice of the philatelic press to let them severely alone.

Randall Collection Sold Intact.

We are pleased to learn that the fine collection formed by Mr. W. H. Randall of Boston, which we reported in a recent issue as having been sold to an English house is not to be broken up after all, but has been re-sold intact to another collector. Neither the purchaser's name nor the price paid is divulged. The collection consists solely of unused British Colonials in the finest possible condition and is stated to catalogue over \$13,000

A Said-To-Be Issue From Crete.

(We take the following from a recent number of the Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.) The Revolutionary Government of Crete has just issued at Therisson, a little village near Cauca, a set of five new stamps, which will be used only in that part of the island which is not occupied by the forces of the four powers. The stamp of five leptas is the model for the other four stamps. In the middle of each is a round seal representing the Union with Greece, which is symbolized by a winged figure carrying a laurel crown, and underneath is the word "Enosis" or "Union"; while in the upper part of every stamp are the words "Prosorine Kubernesis Kretes, Tak. Uper" or "The Provisional Government of Greece Postal Service". Only 5,400 pieces of every value will be issued.

A Leipzig firm has purchased the Richter collection—one of the most famous in Austria—formed by Mr. Lajos Richter of Budapest. The catalogue value of the collection is said to be over \$120,000.

50 cents
a year.

2 cents
a copy.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

— and —
Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, DECEMBER 23, 1905.

No. 15.

OUR 232D AUCTION.

takes place at the New York Auction Mart
Rooms 811-812 Montn Bldg., 116 Nassau
St., New York City

On January 6th, 1906.

A nice general collection is offered including United States 1860, 90c 1861 reissue, 15c Departments and cut square envelopes nearly complete. Antigua 2½d C. C. Denmark 1st issue 2rs very fine unused Lagos 3d C. C. 2d blue C. A. Nevis 6d green Virgin Is. 1sh No. 7 unused and an interesting collection of entire envelopes.

Catalogues free from

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,
722 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
ESTABLISHED 1869.

The Standard

Postage Stamp Catalogue
for 1906.

Price 50 cents. Post free, 0 cents.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

18 EAST 23rd ST., New York, N. Y.

P | To Be Sold. | M

At auction without reserve the collections of

Harry B. Agard, Westbury, R. I.
J. W. George, New York City.
F. C. Vehslage, Pittsburg, Pa.
Geo. F. Fiske, Chicago, Ill.
Geo. K. Snyder, Chicago, Ill.

The above sales are slated definitely and will be held in New York City and Chicago. Exact dates and further notices will be announced in due time. An early application for the catalogues is requested.

P. M. Wolzjeffer,

Stamp Auction Specialist.
401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago. | M

Department Of Exchange Clubs.

To Prospective Members

of the "Central Branch."

Now that the Tri-State Exchange Club is progressing so nicely, it is high time that we turn our attention to the launching of other similar bodies in other sections of the country. The first of these to deserve notice is the "Central Branch of the Stamp-Lovers Exchange Club," of which Mr. Chas. S. Rybolt, of Mulberry, Ohio, is Secretary and Exchange Superintendent. This branch was projected at about the same time the Tri-State body was formed, but Mr. Rybolt most unfortunately fell ill some seven or more weeks since, was confined to his bed for nearly a month; and is only recently convalescent. Hence, the formation of this Exchange has hung in suspense—doubtless much to the disappointment of many of our readers in the states which comprised this Exchange's proposed field of action. But now there is no longer any reason for further delay; and the Exchange will doubtless be in working order by January 1st. Mr. Rybolt writes us that prior to his illness about twenty collectors had signified their intention of joining; but that, no further action being taken during his illness, only a few of these have sent in sheets for circulation. And he wishes

us to urge all those who contemplate joining to send in sheets at once, so that they may be included in the first circuit, to be started some time within the next week or ten days. Every reader of the Weekly residing in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan or Kentucky, is eligible for membership in this "Central Branch;" and the mode of procedure in joining is exactly the same as in the case of the Tri-State Club, as hitherto mentioned in this department more than once—viz: no formal enrollment is required, the only requisite to membership being the sending in of at least two sheets of stamps for circulation. These sheets should contain fifty stamps each. Under each stamp the catalogue price should be marked plainly in ink; and no stamp catalogueing under 2c, nor any torn, damaged, dirty or heavily cancelled stamp should under any circumstances be included. The rules and methods of the Central Branch will be exactly the same, Mr. Rybolt informs me, as those of the Tri-State Club; and I can see no reason why it should not be just as successful as the latter body is proving. I hope every reader, in the five states above named, who is interested in this matter will at once make up his or her sheets and send them to Chas. S. Rybolt, Mulberry, Ohio. Mr. Rybolt writes that the

character of the sheets thus far sent in for circulation augurs well for the Exchange's success. One member, he notes, has submitted \$35.00 worth of fine United States stamps—in itself a surety that the circuit will not be entirely confined to low-priced specimens. Of course, these Exchange Clubs are principally for the young collector, and it is not expected that many will contribute sheets of this calibre. Nevertheless, I have been both pleased and surprised in the case of the Tri-State sheets to find so many members sending in nice selections of really good stamps. In the three circuits now being circulated in that Exchange, there are not a few sheets that will catalogue \$5.00 or more each—or an average of 10c or more for each specimen, there being fifty stamps to the sheet. And I do not doubt that the class of stamps sent in to the Central Branch will be equally as good, and will justify the support of many collectors who are not in the primary class.

Have Almost

Made Their Rounds.

The three circuits of the Tri-State Club have almost completed their initial trial trips. I am expecting No. 1 home again about to-morrow; and Circuits 2 and 3 should complete their travels not much later than Christmas
(Continued on page 3.)

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the

Chicago Philatelic Society
and the
Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Louis G. Quackenbush,
MANAGING EDITOR.

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address in any country in the Postal Union
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E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

From The Editor's Point Of View.

Again Stamps May Indicate the Course of History.

The deplorable situation of the Russian Empire at the present moment gives every warrant for believing that the world is on the eve of witnessing one of the most terrible political cataclysms of all times. Skilled students of European affairs are no longer comparing the conditions existing in Russia to-day with those which in France preceded the French Revolution; they now go much farther than that and compare the present state of Russia with that of the great Roman Empire just before its fall. It seems to be the general opinion of acute observers that the Russian Empire is destined to disintegration—that whatever the complexion of the change which the fates mete out to Russia as the result of the coming death struggle between the masses and the classes, Russia will never again unite under one flag the discordant mass of nationalities that up to very lately have owned allegiance to St. Petersburg. On every hand it is conceded that the most probable outcome of the storm is the literal tearing-apart of the Empire—into several fragments, each of which will set up for

itself a separate government. Lithuania has already proclaimed a provisional republic. Other divisions of the Empire must act for themselves when the time comes, as it would be palpably impossible for all parts of the Empire to act in concert in any revolution. Poland will rise the moment that affairs come to a crisis. Finland will unquestionably sever the last ties that bind her to Russia as soon as armed rebellion breaks out seriously in Central Russia. If the powers of Europe do not step in with crushing military force to keep the Russian Empire from falling apart (and for many reasons this is an improbable contingency) we may reasonably expect to see not many years hence, several smaller political subdivisions occupying the place on the map of Europe now filled by the name "Russian Empire."

It need hardly be said that such a change as this would result in the issuance of various new series of stamps of vaster historic interest than any that our albums have ever hitherto held. Since the dawn of the postage stamp era there has never been anything so historically momentous—nothing that will loom up so big in history's perspective—as this impending Russian revolution. The Franco-Prussian war was nothing to it; even our own Civil War did not shake the world as will this fall of an Empire,—if the catastrophe comes to pass. Good reason, then, that stamp collectors should be intensely interested in the events of the hour in Russia.

Changes May Come in Austria Also.

The troubles in Russia have quite overshadowed for the time being the grave condition of affairs in Austro-Hungary. Here, too, the not distant future may bring startling political changes which will in due course be mirrored in the collector's album. The crisis in Austrian affairs has for the moment been warded off; but the truce between the Austrian and the Magyar cannot, in the nature of things be long continued. Naught but the strong and commanding personality of Franz Josef holds the Empire together. He is an old man and it cannot be many years before he will pay the last debt of nature. And then what master hand can take his place and preserve the ever discordant, always ill-assorted Austro-Hungarian union? Again, can Hungary, in the

monarchy, hold her present dominions intact? We hear of the gravest friction between the Hungarian and Roumanian population of the Eastern half of Hungary. There are something like two million Roumanians domiciled in this part of Hungary, all bitterly hating their present political condition, and eagerly hoping for the day when they can again come under the flag of Roumania itself. And what more likely than that in any scrimmage that may ensue between Hungary and Austria, these Roumanians may successfully rebel and add their part of Hungary to the kingdom of Roumania, thereby vastly increasing the territory and importance of the latter country.

These may perhaps seem like idle speculations, little suited to the columns of a paper avowedly devoted to stamp collecting affairs. But all this political ferment is likely to record its results in our albums sooner or later. We think, therefore, there is ample justification for such occasional digressions from the beaten paths of philatelic comment as is furnished by this editorial.

"Chalky Paper"

Gets the Cold Shoulder.

We rejoice exceedingly at the news that the leading English stamp cataloguers have concluded not to list the new varieties in British and Colonial stamps created by the adoption of the so-called chalk-surface paper. The fact that these varieties are not to be included in the catalogue which sways the collecting tastes of the majority of Englishmen vastly simplifies the situation. Had this particular catalogue chosen to include the chalky-paper varieties they would, without doubt, have been very generally collected in England, India, Australia, et al, just as the multiple watermark varieties have been generally collected despite the almost unanimous advice to the contrary of the philatelic press. But as matters now stand, the chalky-paper variety will be relegated to just where it belongs—namely, to the album of the rank specialist. This adjective is not of the gentlest; but we will not take it back. Truth to tell, we have small patience with the modern specialist and his microscopic gropings for the sauce of the sauce of the hare. Let him burrow in the chalky-paper varieties to his heart's content. Sensible philatelists will gladly let him have the monopoly of so doing.

Department Of Exchange Clubs.

(Continued from page 1.)

One or two members in each circuit have retained the packet somewhat longer than the three days allowed, otherwise, all three would have been in by this time. As a whole, however, the members have been commendably prompt in making their selections, and forwarding the packet to the next on the list; and I am much pleased with the smoothness with which matters are working out. Everyone from whom I have heard profess themselves well pleased with the Exchange, and promise hearty continuance of support—hence there seems every reason to believe that the Exchange has an excellent future before it.

My attention has been called to one point that deserves notice, namely, that various stamps have been found priced, not at catalogue figures, but at a higher rate. This was doubtless the result of inadvertence; and I trust members will be very careful to guard against similar mistakes in future, as it operates to their own disadvantage by reason of the fact that a stamp which is thus wrongly priced is not likely to be taken from the sheets. I do not, of course, have time to personally verify the accuracy of the prices. To go over thousands and thousands of stamps for this purpose would be manifestly impossible. The necessity of care in the marking of stamps is, therefore, readily apparent.

Circuit No. 4 Starts this Week.

Circuit No. 4 will be started this week, and then, in all probability, a fifth one between now and January 1st; after which the original three circuits will be re-arranged, as per the plan of procedure previously printed in this column, and new circuits sent out as fast as practicable. Members of these three circuits should therefore set at once at the task of preparing the sheets they expect to send in for their next circuit. As fast as the old circuits come in, the old sheets will be returned to them, and they will then be able to see how near the results have tallied with the preliminary credits. I believe this part of the matter is going to turn out very satisfactorily, so far as I can learn from what members have written me. At any rate, everyone seems perfectly satisfied.

There is still room for new members; and I shall be glad to receive sheets for circulation from any reader who

desires to join us. All those sending in sheets now will be put in Circuit No. 5. All sheets should be sent to me personally, addressed as follows:

LOUIS G. QUACKENBUSH,
French-Bennett Bldg.,
Oneida, N. Y.

In Regard to

Damaged Stamps.

The question has been raised whether it would not be wise to make an exception to the prohibition against damaged stamps in the case of specimens of considerable rarity, which on account of some flaw or fault, the owner would be willing to put on the exchange sheets marked at a very small fraction of its catalogue price. Suppose, for instance, you own a specimen of some stamp catalogued at four or five dollars, from which one corner has been torn off; and say that you put it on the sheets, marking it at 25c. The question is whether some one of the younger members might not be very glad, indeed, to take the specimen at that price. A perfect specimen would be far beyond the average young collector's means, and the damaged specimen would be far better than nothing. In many cases it might serve to fill out a set where otherwise an unsightly blank would probably exist for an indefinite length of time. These are the arguments presented in favor of admitting damaged specimens on this basis, and we believe they are well taken. Of course, no member needs to take damaged stamps off the sheets unless he wishes; and in any case the number of such sent in would doubtless be very small. Therefore, I have concluded that if in future any member wishes to place damaged stamps on his sheets at a small fraction of catalogue price he may do so, subject to the following conditions:

First: No damaged stamp catalogued less than 25c must in any case be put on the sheets.

Second: Under each such stamp must appear the letter "D" (indicating "Damaged.")

Third: In figuring the preliminary credit, no consideration will be given to damaged stamps; but due credit will of course be given on the return of the circuit if the damaged stamp or stamps are found to have been taken.

Very badly damaged stamps will not be permitted to circulate at all; as their appearance would lower the tone of the circuits. But where the dam-

U. S. A.	
1902 - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15,	
50 and 1 dollar	\$0 25
Civil War Revenues 24 different	15
" " " 50 " "	1 00
BOSNIA	
1900 - 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50	25
" 1 Krona, rose	10
" 2 Krona, ultramarine	30
BULGARIA	
Chipka Pass 5, 10, 15	14
SERVIA	
Death-Masks 5 and 10 paras	05
" " 5, 10, 15, 25, 50	45
1905 - 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 paras	25

ARARAT STAMP CO.,
45 Beaver Street, - - New York

100 China, Java, etc., fine stamp dictionary and big illustrated list of 8,000 bargains, 2c. Agts., 60c. 1906 catalogue of stamps of all nations, 10 cents.
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United States Stamps

Foreign Stamps.

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Positively the best line of Approval sheets in existence.

Write Now.

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FREE

To every applicant for our approval books at 50% discount we will give free a copy of the rare Ecuador 1894, 20c red telegraph stamp used for postage. Catalogue value 75c. Reference required. (8000 var. at 50c) Many other premiums cataloguing from \$1. to \$5. given to buyers.

CO-OPERATIVE EXCHANGE.

85 PUTNAM AVE. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Wholesale approval selections for stamp dealers.

This Week's Premium.

For 50 cents we will send you one year's subscription to the STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY and the following Revenue Stamps of the first issue:

- 25c Bond.
- 25c Entry of Goods.
- 25c Insurance.
- 25c Life Insurance.
- 25c Power of Attorney.
- 25c Protest.

The Stamp-Lovers Weekly

Bethlehem, Pa.

age is slight—as in the case of a small nick or tear—I think there will be no objection to their inclusion, marked at anywhere from a quarter to a tenth of the catalogue price, according to the degree of the damage. An Exchange of this kind must not be too precise on the point of condition; at the same time this action must not be construed as a general lifting of the ban upon stamps that are not up to the mark. I shall endeavor to be just as careful as hitherto that the character of the stamps circulated measure up to proper standards.

DETROIT LETTER.

A report from Washington states that Rep. Denby has introduced a bill for an appropriation of \$850,000 for an addition to our post-office. It is hoped that he will succeed as present quarters are too small.

Herman B. Seagrave stopped over here from Pontiac on his way to Chicago this week, to attend one of the Chicago Auction Sales.

A. C. Smith of Belleville and Dr. Parks of Ann Arbor were here this week.

Things are quiet at present no doubt due to the Holiday season. Many of the collectors I presume saving up their little coin for a present to themselves in shape of a catalogue, album or stamps.

The new catalogue has made its appearance there is a noticeable difference in prices amongst the Department comparing the catalogue of last year.

By the time this reaches the collectors Xmas will be on hand and I wish you all a Merry Xmas and a happy New Year. Some of you that haven't fared as well as you might wish, brace up for 1906 and show what you can do, collect in earnest, and again some of you readers in the larger cities show your philatelic light and send in an occasional letter of what's new. Cheer up the cherries will soon be ripe, there must be something going on don't let me be out in the cold all the time, in my little corner here.

Well here is to you all Health, Happiness and Prosperity for 1906.

Herman W. Boers.

For some time now there has been a distinct revival in general collecting as opposed to the somewhat advanced specialism into which philatelists as a body were steadily drifting.

Many collectors, as we have averred on previous occasions, soon develop "specialist" tendencies, and with them the study of minor varieties becomes an all-absorbing pursuit. These philatelists are specialists by inclination, and to collect on ordinary lines would have no charm for them whatever. These are the men to whom we are indebted for all that is known about stamps, and they stand in the same relation to philately as the scientist does to his less clever colleagues in the world of chemistry.

But we cannot all be specialists. The majority of stamp collectors are real generalists, attracted to philately by its recreative and other charms, who have no desire whatever to closely study varieties of paper, perforation, etc. These philatelists like to form a representative collection of the stamps of the whole world, with a minimum

It Costs but 7 cents a Line among these Adlets.

This is the cheapest advertising—not in price alone but in results, especially for those who have something to sell or who want to buy something, but feel that they cannot afford to pay the rate charged for display. Try an adlet, which will cost you only 7 cents a line.

Special "New Year Eye Openers."
Only 1 each to a customer (supply limited)
Hawaii 12c 1893 red sur. cat. \$5.00 g. fine \$1.90
" 25c " " " \$1.50 " " 55
" 2c " No. 85 black sur. cat. \$3.50 1.40
" 12c " " 69 " " " 16.50 7.50
" \$1.00 " " 73 " " " 3.50 1.90
Blocks & pairs of No. 63, 64 and 65 same rate.
Hawaii 36 superb vars. cat. \$11.00 only \$4.00
" \$3.00 cat. value all different " 1.00
Philippines 1 & 5c '02 average used cat 13c 05
1902 13c fine o. g. " 17
Hawaii 4c env. cut square cat. \$1.00 only 30
" 5c Prov. Gov't entire cat 25c 05
" 8 vars. entire env. cat. \$2.80 only 1.00
Last 3 ads. good yet. Post. 2c extra under
25c net. Bargains galore in U. S. Post. Revs.
(perf.) Depts. Hawaii and U. S. Colonies.
Wanted for cash Omahas. Pans. St. Louis
etc. Lists free. F. B. Kirby, New Bedford,
Mass.

This one is a little harder to get than catalog price would indicate. We have some good copies for this sale.

50c Probate Will, perf., post paid 29c
Procrastination will undoubtedly mean more money for perhaps a poorer copy. One to a customer. Frank Dee Brayton, Freeport, Mich.

Stamps on Approval less than 1/2 cat.
Stamp & Coin Ex., 61 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

of trouble so far as any technical knowledge is concerned. With them the stamp is the main thing, and the history attaching to its design or issue is of far more importance than the fact that, say, it may be found on two or three sorts of paper, showing half-a-dozen different watermarks and as many kinds of perforations. As a class these general collectors care little about minor varieties, and they are beginning to find out that present catalogues are much too elaborate for their needs.

Take Gibbons' catalogue as an instance. There is no denying the fact that this excellent work is a purely specialist one, and it is hopeless for the inexperienced collector to glean from it which varieties are of major and which are of minor importance. It seems too impossible a task to collect the whole lot, so the collector has perforce to be satisfied with the stamps of one or two countries where he would much prefer to take those of the whole world.

We have often in the pages of this magazine, perhaps somewhat rashly, offered advice to those collectors who wish to collect on general lines, and the gist of this has been to include what one fancies and reject what one dislikes. It is easy to advise we know, but at the same time we do not think anyone willing to take a little trouble would find any difficulty in forming a really interesting collection on these lines. Unfortunately (as we are only too well aware), most collectors are averse to taking any trouble at all.

15 diff. Baden and Prussia - \$0.25
15 diff. Wurtemberg Official - 25
15 diff. Servia incl. 1 Deathmask - 10
1000 U. S. and foreign, incl. 5 old Cuba - 12
John Pfalz, 231 West 30th Street, New York.

Approval sheets 50 and 60% discount. Free stamp cat. 10c to each person buying 25c net.
W. W. Dayton, Nashotah, Wisconsin.

\$2.50 cat. value U. S. Rev. none damaged in any way, for 25c. J. Hull Wilson, 12 Marine Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

China 1898, 1/2 to 10c 6 var. 1 set .08; per 10, .50
Dutch Indies 1902, 10c slate .02; per 10, .08
Siam 1883, 11 blue o. g. cat. .15, .06; per 10, .35
Nicaragua 1878, 5c new cat. .25, .05; per 10, .35
Many other good stamps cheap. Ask for Wholesale and retail prices. A. E. COLE, Plainfield, N. J.

1000 stamp hinges; 120 diff. stamps; 1 prairie whistle, 15c post. 2c approval sheets 66% dis. Send reference. L. A. Harrington, Birch Ave., Glens Falls, N. Y.

Free, 2 var. of Samoa to all appliers for approval sheets at 50%. Acme Stamp Co., Box 72, Fargo, N. Dakota.

They want everything to be plain sailing, and they must have a guide to follow. It is chiefly these collectors who find the present catalogues too cumbersome and too difficult to understand, and thus recently there has been a considerable outcry for a simplified catalogue.

There is certainly great need for such a volume, and we are glad to state that there is every prospect of one appearing before many more months have passed. We are sure it will be hailed as a "boon and a blessing" by a very large body of collectors, and a wide sale should repay the publishers for the expense and trouble involved in its preparation and publication.

Such a catalogue, we consider, should be very simple, and all but those varieties which the veriest tyro could easily distinguish should be omitted. Thus, there should be no varieties of perforations, though "imperf." and "perf." stamps might be included. Different watermarks, varieties of paper and shades, should be rigorously excluded, and no dies or types of surcharges should be listed. Officials, fiscal postals, and unpaid letter stamps might with advantage be omitted, and, in fact, the chief aim of the compilers should be to reduce the quantity of main varieties to the least possible number.

Subscribe FOR THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

50 cents
a year.

2 cents
a copy.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

VOL. III.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, DECEMBER 30, 1905.

No. 16.

OUR 232D AUCTION.

takes place at the New York Auction Mart
Rooms 811 - 812 Morton Bldg., 116 Nassau
St., New York City

On January 6th, 1906.

A nice general collection is offered includ-
ing United States 1860, 90c 1861 reissue, 15c
Departments and cut square envelopes nearly
complete. Antigua 2½d C. C. Denmark 1st
issue 2rs very fine unused Lagos 3d C. C.
2d blue C. A. Nevis 6d green Virgin Is. 1sh
No. 7 unused and an interesting collection of
entire envelopes.

Catalogues free from

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,
722 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
ESTABLISHED 1869.

The Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue for 1906.

Price 50 cents. Post free, 60 cents.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

18 EAST 23rd ST., New York, N. Y.

P | **FREE** | **M**

I have just mailed to every name on my
list the Auction Sale Catalogue of the H. B.
Agard etc. properties to be sold Jan. 6th.,
together with a January and February

Novelty Desk Calendar,

showing dates of the Wolsieffer Auction Sales
to be held during these two months both in

New York and Chicago.

If you did not get it write at once.

Please mail bids early.

P. M. Wolsieffer,

Stamp Auction Specialist. | **M**
401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago.

THE NEW "SCOTT"

The 1906 Edition Of America's Famous Catalogue.

The new edition of the Standard
Postage Stamp Catalogue has been out
some weeks, but for one reason or
another we have put off from week to
week the task of reviewing it, until
now we can only approach the subject
with a rather guilty conscience. Re-
viewing a work such as this Catalogue
furnishes one of those occasions when
one must cudgel one's brains for some-
thing to say. Everybody knows
"Scott's." It is the constant companion
and mentor of every American col-
lector whose love of stamps is ac-
companied by any method whatsoever
—and has been, almost ever since
there was such a thing as stamp col-
lecting on this side of the ocean. One
might as soon think of saying some-
thing new about Webster's Dictionary
to a company of college Professors as
of telling a body of stamp collectors
anything they do not already know
about the work that is before us. The
annual appearance of the new edition
of this Catalogue is, however, too great
an event to be ignored in any paper
professing devotion to philatelic in-
terests. The most learned philatelist
that lives could not possibly write a
book that would be one-tenth part so

eagerly perused as "the new cata-
logue." Do we not all hail its coming
with rapture, and tear off its wrap-
pings, upon delivery, with feverish im-
patience? Does any other philatelic
compendium possess such breadth of
interest and value to the practical col-
lector, or play so big a part in our
daily collecting lives? Its form and
style and arrangement are as change-
less as the hills; its subject matter is
necessarily the same year after year;
but it possesses perennial interest as a
record of prices—as an index of the
market fluctuations of the year in
every stamp of every kind that anyone
can want to know about—which make
it the one great indispensable book of
philatelic reference in the American
collector's library.

There are other great catalogues, of
similar nature and purpose—but these
are of foreign birth and we American
stamp-folk place little confidence in
them compared with that we repose
in the domestic productions. Scott's
is our very ownest own—the one we
pin our faith to, by which we value
our collections, by which we do our
buying and selling and trading. No
wonder we prize and cherish it; no
wonder its latest price pronounciam-
entos on this or that stamp, or series
of stamps, or class of emissions, is now
the main theme of discussion where-
ever two or more stamp-lovers are
gathered together.

Going through the entire 736 pages
of this catalogue and comparing prices
throughout with those of the last pre-
vious edition is a task of immense
magnitude. We own we have not at-
tempted it. Like most other col-
lectors, we have confined our catalogue
researches to those countries in which
we are personally most interested in
our own collection and to those par-
ticular states whose stamps are so con-
spicuously in the public eye that we
thought it probable we might find in-
teresting changes of price there
quoted. And so far as we have gone
we do not find that the year has re-
corded any very startling and momen-
tous changes in price—at least in the
classes of stamps in which the average
American collector is most directly
interested. The prices quoted on U. S.
stamps to which most of us would
naturally turn first of all, present few
variations of importance from those of
last year. The regular issues show
very, very few changes; no one of
them of any special note. Here and
there a stamp is raised from 2c to 3c,
or from \$4.00 to \$4.25, or reduced in
the same meagre measure; but this is
about the extent of the alteration;
and there is no pronounced trend of
change, either upward or downward.
In the Department stamps, however,
there is a pronounced trend and it is
decidedly downward. Unused Depart-
ments have held their own, but thirty

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the

Chicago Philatelic Society
and the
Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Louis G. Quackenbush,
MANAGING EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

To any address in the United States,
Canada, or Mexico, 50 cents a year. To any
address in any country in the Postal Union
\$1.00 a year.

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.20 an inch. 60 cents half inch.

E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

or forty of the used varieties are quoted at reductions from last year's prices averaging, we should say, fully 25 per cent. Postage Dues and Newspaper stamps reveal little or no change. The same is true of envelopes, so far as prices are concerned, but the lists are considerably ampler than the previous editions, and will be much more satisfactory to envelope specialists than hitherto. We discern no changes of note among the Revenues, save among the Match and Medicine stamps where a good many quotations seem to have been somewhat readjusted; some raised, some lowered, with a rather distinct preponderance of the former. In the so-called U. S. Colonies—Cuba, Philippines and Porto Rico—quite a number of increases are found in the prices attached to the most desirable of the older issues; which are evidently very good property. The most notable price changes recorded are, however, to be found in the stamps of the British Colonies. In these a great many specimens have advanced in price, the varieties principally effected being the King's Head "Crown and C. A." issues and the scarce old stamps of the early Colonial types of thirty and forty years ago. Unused British Colonials seem to have advanced more than used ones. Europeans and South Americans, so far as we have been able to observe, remain stationary, save in few-and-far-between exceptions.

Mechanically, the work is, of course, up to its usual high standard of excellence. We have no need to recommend it to the notice of our readers—for, of course, all have already bought it, or dispatched their order for it.

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.



H. N. Mudge, President.
C. E. Severn, Vice President.
Chas. F. Mann, Secretary, 394 Oak St.
E. C. Dodd, Treas., 332 South Ashland Ave., La Grange, Ill.

A. F. Boehm, Manager Circulating Sales and Exchange Department, 1201 Turner Avenue.

Dr. F. B. Merrill, Examiner of Sales Books, 100 State Street.

F. N. Massoth, Manager Auction Sales, 1149 Marquette Building.

Dr. F. B. Merrill, Manager Open Exchange.

A. F. Boehm, Librarian.

Dr. F. B. Merrill, Counterfeit Detector.

The 456th regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held in the Society's Club Room, 151 Washington St., Thursday evening, December 21, 1905.

President Mudge called the meeting to order with 13 members present.

Mr. E. Nelson was present as a visitor.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

The following were elected to Membership: C. Staub, Jr. of Chicago was elected to Active Membership No. 311.

C. D. Schaffner of Marion, O. was elected to Passive Membership No. 312.

A. M. McNeil of Brooklyn, N. Y. was elected to Passive Membership No. 313.

Henry Look of Detroit, Mich. was elected to Passive Membership No. 314.

A. P. Hosmer, of Chicago, was elected to Active Membership No. 315.

The resignation of Mr. J. J. Oesch was accepted.

C. F. Mann and F. N. Massoth were appointed to examine the Sales Superintendent's Books.

P. M. Wolsieffer and L. Michael were appointed to Audit the Treasurer's Books.

Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer declined the nomination for Board of Director.

The additional nominations for Board of Directors were:

Chas. Schliekert
R. E. Baldwin.

The election of Officers for the year 1906 being in order, the President appointed Messrs. H. Lindquist and A. P. Hosmer.

The following were elected Officers for the year 1906.

H. N. Mudge President.
C. E. Severn Vice President.
Chas. F. Mann Secretary.
E. C. Dodd Treasurer.

Board Of Directors.

H. A. Fowler,
E. M. Rosenthal,
L. Michael,
A. Dahl.
R. E. Baldwin.

The Meeting then adjourned. Next meeting January, 4th, 1906.

Chas. F. Mann,
Secy.

Stamp Collection Sold For \$14,000.

Not only in this country, but in Europe, N. M. Newmark has been known as a "stamp fiend" one who, among those of the philatelic fraternity, has considerable renown as a collector of the generally despised postage stamps. To these it will be a sorrow and to non-collectors a surprise to learn that Mr. Newmark has sold his collection of rare postage and revenue stamps to an eastern collector for the cash price of \$14,000.

But although Mr. Newmark has sold his general collection at a reasonable price, he is still a devotee of this fascinating "study," for no one can collect postage stamps successfully without making a study of them, of their history and naturally of the countries whose name they carry to all parts of the habitable globe. The only change in fact which has come over Mr. Newmark and his collection is that he has become a specialist and now collects only postage stamps which have at one time or another been issued by France or her colonies.

Some of the latter are exceedingly rare and are held at a high price. As a starter, Mr. Newmark has bought the Lombard collection of France and colonies at a price said to be \$3,000. To fill it will cost him about \$3,000 more.

Los Angeles Record, Dec. 18, 1905.

Stamp Collectors Hold Meeting And An Election.

From The Rocky Mountain News, 12/14/05.

A new club was formed last night when stamp collectors from all over the state gathered at Nast's studio, sixteenth and Curtis Streets.

An election of officers was held, with the choice of the following: Chas. A. Nast, president; Oscar T. Hartmen, vice president; H. A. Davis, secretary; Frank Brown, treasurer; F. W. Reid, librarian and exchange manager; trustees—Louis Mayer, W. W. Bigler and Joseph Davis. A committee on by-laws was appointed and a resolution drawn up petitioning both for an extended free delivery and a cheaper transportation law, and asking congress to pass a law allowing merchandise to the extent of ten pounds to pass through the mail and modifying the rate from 16 to 8 cents a pound. Each member will circulate this petition.

THE READING TABLE.

What We Find in the Journals of the Hour.

The Philatelic Journal
Of India.

Calcutta, India.

The October number of India's splendid stamp magazine presents the customary blend of philatelic instruction and entertainment. As usual, Mr. Wetherell is his own best contributor; and as he is assuredly as able and versatile a writer, as all Philately boasts, we fancy that his readers are highly pleased with the arrangement. The number opens with a continuation of Mr. Wetherell's "Postage Stamps of Victoria," which has been running for some time. Victoria is one of Mr. Wetherell's pet specialties, and he is dealing with the stamps of that colony in a very adequate way, indeed. Mr. J. E. Chamberlain, a frequent contributor to this Indian journal, contributes a thoughtful dissertation on "Interest in Philately." This essay attempts to philosophically define what is meant by philatelically "interesting."

For instance we say that the stamps of Greece are "interesting;" but we do not say the same of the stamps of Hungary. Whence do such distinctions as these arise—why do we continually make them? These are the questions which Mr. Chamberlain endeavors to answer. After a deal of ingenious analysis, Mr. Chamberlain reaches the following conclusions:

To sum up, for stamps to be interesting, they should apparently

(1) give opportunity for philatelic research;

(2) be respectable;

and if they have other qualities, so much the better for them.

I am inclined to add from my own point of view that there should be approximate finality about them. The existence of numerous varieties and the search for them is one of the most attractive features of stamp collecting; but if there was a prospect of their being multiplied indefinitely the interest would quickly wane. It would wane for most people, too, if all the gaps were filled up; there is a certain amount of pleasure in gloating over a well-filled page containing all that can be got together, but pursuit is more exhilarating than possession, and, my ideal country is one that is always nearing completion, but always leaving a little more to acquire. I prefer a living country to a dead one."

"Tancred's Topical Notes," consist of the usual medley of humorous rhymes and humorous prose. Mr. C. S. F. Crofton continues "The Fiscal

Stamps of Ceylon." Tancred has a clever skit, entitled, "Our English Letter." Mr. Wetherell concludes his magnificent monograph on "The Work of Messrs. Thomas De la Rue & Sons, Ltd." And the number comes to a close with a review of the newly issued Gibbons and Senf catalogues.

The Philatelic Journal

Of Great Britain,

London, England.

The November 25th issue of the P. J. of G. B. opens with a portrait and biographical sketch of Mr. W. Buckland Edwards, an English collector and writer of some renown. The New Issues Department fills its usual five or six pages; and then we come upon a very excellent article by Mr. M. Z. Kuttner, entitled "General Collecting for Pleasure and Profit." Mr. Kuttner is a staunch believer in generalism. At the same time, like most of us, he finds it a pleasure to dabble a trifle in specialism now and then. And his description of the way in which he manages to mix generalism and specialism without at any time getting too deeply entangled in the latter is, we think, worth giving some space to here. We therefore beg leave to quote that portion of the article dealing with his modus operandi, as follows:—

"To begin with, I start my collection in a set of the Imperial Albums, (10th Edition). I say advisedly, start, since as will be seen shortly, I do not intend to continue it altogether in these most convenient receptacles.

"I use the 10th edition because by so doing I shall have the minimum number of 'King's Heads,' with their single and multiple watermarks, ordinary and chalk surfaced paper, and other peculiarities beloved of the modern philatelic (?) speculator.

"Furthermore, I do not intend to take more unused stamps than I can help. I do not say that I will relentlessly refuse asylum to an otherwise desirable stamp on the ground that it is not postmarked. But in my collection unused stamps will be strictly subordinated and supplementary to fine used specimens.

"Lastly, though I shall not absolutely make no exceptions, I intend to let the great bulk of my purchases consist of such stamps as can be bought at from about one shilling to ten shillings each.

"As I am willing to take anything and everything, colonial or non-colonial, fashionable or unfashionable, provided it be in really fine used condition, I have no difficulty in spending as much money as I can spare in purchases much below catalogue price.

U. S. A.

First Issue.

Big Revenues at low prices.

\$ 1.50	Inland Exchange	-	\$0 08
2.00	Mortgage	-	8
2.00	Conveyance	-	5
2.50	Inland Exchange	-	6
3.00	Charter Party	-	8
3.00	Manifest	-	10
3.50	Inland Exchange	-	75
5.00	Conveyance	-	8
5.00	Charter Party	-	15
5.00	Probate of Will	-	40
5.00	Mortgage	-	40
10.00	Charter Party	-	50
10.00	Probate of Will	-	45
10.00	Mortgage	-	50

WANT-LISTS SOLICITED.

ARARAT STAMP CO.,

45 Beaver Street, - - - New York

100 China, Java, etc., fine stamp dictionary and big illustrated list of 3,000 bargains, 2c. Agts., 50c. 1906 catalogue of stamps of all nations, 10 cents.

A. Bullard & Co., 446 Tremont St., Boston, Mass

United States Stamps

Foreign Stamps.

On Approval at 50% Discount.

Positively the best line of Approval sheets in existence.

Write Now.

Fred G. Jones, 2013 Brook St.,
Louisville, Ky.

This Week's Premium.

For 50 cents we will send you one year's subscription to the STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY and the following Revenue Stamps of the first issue:

25c Bond.
25c Entry of Goods.
25c Insurance.
25c Life Insurance.
25c Power of Attorney.
25c Protest.

The Stamp-Lovers Weekly

Bethlehem, Pa.

"But, whatever one buys, one must inevitably find the issues of some countries growing more complete than others. When this occurs, I seize the opportunity of gratifying my 'specialist' tendencies.

"As soon as, say, two-thirds to three-fourths of the spaces provided for any one country or space become filled, I judge that country worthy of special attention for a short time. By 'special attention,' I do not mean to imply that I at once commence 'bloating.' On the contrary, although I do read up whatever specialist articles I can find dealing with the stamps under consideration, I confine my energies to filling up (still with fine used specimens) as many gaps as possible, and add merely such additional shades and other rarities as seem to me to be fairly distinctive in the articles I have read, though beyond the scope of a catalogue or my album.

"But since, to do this, I should make a very untidy mess of those pages devoted to the country in question. I get out of the difficulty by removing the whole lot of stamps to a small blank book—preferably with moveable leaves. Now I separate the used from the unused, mounting the latter on pages by themselves duly inserted in their proper positions among the various issues. If, however, I have no unused stamps of certain periods I do not emphasize that fact by means of a line array of empty pages.

"When I have found the number of gaps reduced almost to vanishing point or the difficulties in the way of filling them very seriously increased, I make a note of my wants in that particular country and return again to my general collecting. By and by the same process is repeated with another, and yet another country."

There is much more to Mr. Kuttner's paper, but the above covers the principal features of his mode of collecting, which strikes us as being as happy a means of combining a little healthy specialism with a good deal of sound, old-fashioned generalism as we have ever seen mentioned in print. We think a great many of our readers might do much worse than to go and do likewise.

An editorial deals with the alarming number of forged surcharges afloat in London; and Mr. Poole's able monograph on the stamps of Siam is continued. Various minor paragraphs and articles, and the usual "Review of Reviews" concludes the number.

The Thousand and Two Nights

The Story of the Barber's Seventh Brother.

[From the Stamp Collector's Fortnightly]

A correspondent of the S. C. F., whose veracity we have every reason to doubt, comes forward with the assertion that all existing editions of "The Arabian Nights Entertainments" are incomplete. "There are really," he declares, "a thousand and two of these stories, and the thousand and second of them is The Barber's Story of his Seventh Brother, and I can only suppose that it was omitted from all copies of the work subsequent to the special edition printed for the Khaleefeh (may Allah favour and preserve him!) to avoid giving offence to certain philatelists of Bagdad. But, you say, the Barber Es-Saint had only six brothers." Ah, so it appears in the present editions of the wonderful stories of the lady Shahrazad; but I assure you he had seven, and this is the story of the seventh:

It Costs but 7 cents a Line among these Adlets.

This is the cheapest advertising—not in price alone but in results, especially for those who have something to sell or who want to buy something, but feel that they cannot afford to pay the rate charged for display. Try an adlet, which will cost you only 7 cents a line.

"For 5 Days Only."		
Hawaii	\$3.00 cat. value all different	\$1.00
"	10c black No. 40 cat.	.42
"	\$1.00 rose No. 49 "	3.75
"	50 a o. g. fine "	1.50
"	52 b 5c o. g. fine "	.60
"	63 12c " " "	1.95
"	65 2c " " "	1.40
"	69 12c rare o. g. "	7.50
"	73 \$1.00 rose rare o. g. cat.	\$3.50
Official Set complete o. g. cat.	\$5.60	2.45
Envelopes entire 8 vars. cat.	\$2.80	1.00
No. 9 a. Specimen fine o. g. cat.	\$3.50 only	.35
Anything in U. S. perf. Revs. Post. Depts. and Cols. F. B. Kirby, 48 Newton St., New Bedford, Mass.		

Stamps on Approval less than $\frac{1}{2}$ cat. Stamp & Coin Ex., 61 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Approval sheets 50 and 60% discount. Free stamp cat. 10c to each person buying 25c net. W. W. Dayton, Nashotah, Wisconsin.

U. S. and Foreign Postage, Revenue etc. Good ones too on approval at 50% discount. Latest Price List of Stamp Bargains Free. H. Glover Bennett, 2012 First St., Louisville, Ky.

How about these? Good. Uncut. Postpaid.
\$5. Documentary, Red 10c
\$10. " Black 20c
Frank Dee Brayton, Freeport, Mich.

Hawaii Official set unused for sale at \$2.50 Catalog price \$5.00. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa

"Know, Prince of the Faithful, that my seventh brother, who was called El-Stikbak, had been endowed by Allah (whose name be exalted!) with only one leg. Having, in consequence of this infirmity, a very defective stamp of his own, he sought to acquire those of other men, and he cast avaricious eyes upon the rich and rare merchandise of El-Gumpap, the son of Bamra and of Aboo Keer-a-Dam, the son of Falk-Ed-Deen, and of many others.

And it happened that El-Stikbak, coming to years of wisdom, married a woman, Chokhara, whose face was like the moon and the stars, and whose speech was more soft than the zephyr passing over the flowers in the gardens of Bagdad. But alas! O Prince of the Faithful, she was a woman of inordinate jealousy, and when El-Stikbak went forth at dusk to the market places, where the great merchants El-Bull, Glen-ed-Deen, El-Telfer, and others, sold stamps to the highest bidders, her bosom would contract with envious fears and suspicions. And one evening as El-Stikbak was going forth, she cried, appealingly, 'Lord of my heart, wherefore do you leave me?' and El-Stikbak answered her, 'O, Chokhara, in my Cistafle are many vacant tablets, and it is meet that they be filled.' That night El-Stikbak returned home elated, his eyes shining with triumph. And he spoke to his wife, saying, 'O, Chokhara, this night I have—' Thus far had he proceeded, when there was a wrapping at the door and there entered El-Gumpap, the son of Bamra, who cried out at him, 'El-Stikbak, thou lucky one, thou hast secured the two beautiful Persians, even those my soul craved for. I saw thee with them!—what a beautiful pair! Will thou not let me have—'

Thus far had he proceeded, O Commander of the True Believers, when Chokhara, that woman of bitter jealousy, snatched a dagger from her bosom, and pointed it at El-Stikbak's breast. El-Gumpap, the son of Bamra, ran forward; but at a sign from their mistress, three black slaves sprang forth upon him, overpowering him and conveying him out of the house.

Never doubting that the 'beautiful Persians' were females, the wife of El-Stikbak betrayed her husband into the hands of robbers, who took him far out into the desert, deprived him of all he possessed; and, meanwhile, Chokhara made of her husband's and her own belongings ten loads, hired ten camels, and departed none knew whither; nor was she ever seen again in the city of Bagdad. And I, O Khaleefeh, having heard of my seventh brother's situation, went forth to him and brought him back privily into the city, and supplied him with daily food and drink—and new issues.

The Khaleefeh laughed heartily at this story, and then— (Here the manuscript abruptly concludes.)

Henniker Heaton Knighted.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, the famous English postal reformer, known all over the world as the great champion of universal penny postage has, we are pleased to learn, received the honor of knighthood; and henceforth is no longer plain "Mr." but Sir Henniker Heaton. There is no question that in history Sir Henniker Heaton will rank as a postal reformer only second to Sir Rowland Hill.

We learn that the New England Stamp Co. of Boston has recently purchased the very fine special collection of the stamps of France formed by Mr. M. H. Lombard of the same city—said to be the finest accumulation of French stamps in this country. The price paid has not been revealed.

50 cents
a year.

2 cents
a copy.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

and Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, JANUARY 6, 1906.

No. 17.

OUR 233D AUCTION, takes place on Saturday February 3rd.

at 1:30 p. m. at the New York Auction Mart
Rooms 811 - 812 Morton Bldg., 116 Nassau
St., New York City.

A general collection will be offered which
includes among other desirable stamps a fine
copy of the 3 lira Tuscany, rare Ceylons
Obock 25fr. 50fr., British Guiana 1889 \$1.
Barbados unused 6d perf. 12½. Unused Baden
6d perf. 13½. Unused St. Vincent 4d red brn.
Mecklenburg Schwerin 1st type 4-4 rouletted
unused. Catalogues on application to

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,
722 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
ESTABLISHED 1869.

The Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue for 1906.

Price 50 cents. Post free, 60 cents.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

18 EAST 23rd ST., New York, N. Y.

P *As Soon As* **M**
you get the catalogue of the J. W. George
sale to be held at the

Collectors Club N. Y. City
on Jan. 30th and 31st. be sure and send in
your bids at once to my Chicago Address, so
your bids can be properly tabulated before I
start East with the books Jan. 24th.

Should you have any reason to believe they
will not reach me in time at Chicago then
mail them to me **Care of The Collectors
Club, No. 24 W. 26th. St., New
York City.**

You will appreciate the importance of
"Mailing Your Bids Early" in this case.

P. M. Wolsieffer,
Stamp Auction Specialist.

P 401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago. **M**

Department Of Exchange Clubs.

The Northwestern Club

Begins Operations.

I am most pleased to learn from Mr.
H. Clay Fox, Jr., Secretary of the
Northwestern Exchange Club—taking
in the States of Oregon, Washington,
Idaho, Montana and Nevada—that
that club has sent out its first circuit,
containing, as Mr. Fox assures me, a
very fine lot of stamps. I had heard
nothing from Mr. Fox of late and did
not know whether or not the project
had secured sufficient support in his
part of the country to make possible
the starting of a circuit; therefore the
receipt of this news was especially
gratifying. Mr. Fox writes me that
he has had several inquiries from col-
lectors residing in California as to
whether it might not be possible to
extend the geographical limits of the
exchange so as to take in California
also; and that he has decided upon
mature consideration, to take that
action. All California collectors,
therefore, who may desire to join the
Northwestern Club are hereby cor-
dially invited to make up their sheets
at once and send them to H. Clay Fox,
Jr., P. O. Box 53, Rickreall, Polk Co.,
Oregon. By doing so immediately
they will be in time for the second
circuit, which Mr. Fox proposes send-
ing out on February 1st. Sheets should

contain fifty stamps, none of them to
catalogue under 2c, and the general
rules and requirements of the Ex-
change are the same as those of the
Tri-State, repeatedly printed in these
columns.

Readers residing in the other five
states originally included in the North-
western Exchange who have not yet
affiliated themselves with that body
are, of course, equally included in the
above invitation.

Books Can Be Used If Desired.

Before I forget it I want to speak of
a matter that I have several times had
it in mind to touch upon, but have
ultimately neglected. A number of
the Tri-State members have inquired
whether or not regular exchange-
books could not be used in place of
sheets, if the member so desired, and
providing only fifty stamps were
placed in each book, no matter how
much larger a number of stamps it
provided spaces for. To this it has
been my invariable answer that I
was willing and glad to have members
send in their stamps mounted in books
instead of on sheets whenever it was
more convenient for them. The or-
iginal instruction to use sheets was
simply to give the members as little
trouble as possible. I knew that not
many would have exchange books on
hand, or even ready-spaced sheets; but

that blank paper was available to all,
and that sheets of the proper size and
holding the requisite number of
stamps could be very easily construct-
ed. But I did not mean to prohibit
books and I am glad to have the mem-
bers use them whenever it better suits
their convenience so to do. I presume
that the other Secretaries will be
equally pleased to have the members
of their clubs use books in place of
sheets whenever they can.

The First Three Circuits are Home Again.

Since the last appearance of this
department, Circuits Nos. 1, 2 and 3
of the Tri-State Club have completed
their rounds and been returned to me
for final checking off and making up
of accounts. No. 1 came in about ten
days since, No. 2 a few days later, and
No. 3 I have just received this morn-
ing. All three came back in thorough-
ly satisfactory condition; and it is
evident that, as I hoped and anticipat-
ed, the members have taken the
greatest care in wrapping up the
packets before posting them. I have
figured up Circuit No. 1, and returned
the sheets to their respective owners.
The same will be done with Circuits
2 and 3 as soon as possible. It is a
task requiring some little time, as
each space from which a stamp has
been taken must be checked off and

(Continued on page 3.)

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the

Chicago Philatelic Society
and the
Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Louis G. Quackenbush,
MANAGING EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

To any address in the United States,
Canada, or Mexico, 50 cents a year. To any
address in any country in the Postal Union
\$1.00 a year.

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.20 an inch. 60 cents half inch.

E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

From The Editor's Point Of View.

An Important Step:

If Congress Approves.

We were much pleased to learn this week, (through the courtesy of Dr. Arthur R. Butler, of Washington), that on Jan. 5, there was introduced in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Gardner, of Massachusetts, a bill whose passage all American stamp collectors should most ardently hope for. The bill in question is for the purpose of authorizing the purchase (by the Committee having charge of the Congressional Library), of the Deats collection of original essays, designs, drawings, and die and plate proofs of the revenue stamps and private proprietary stamps of the United States; Congress being asked to grant an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for that purpose. Though the text of the bill does not explicitly so state, the collection would of course, if bought, be placed on permanent display in the great Congressional Library. And such of our readers as may have been privileged to visit that wonderful building will instantly recognize the appropriateness of adding a collection of this character to the various collections of historic, antiquarian or artistic interest of which this great institution is already the repository. The Congression-

al Library, it may be explained for the benefit of those who know it only by name implies—viz., a library for the use of both houses of Congress—is also our Government's greatest public museum. Vast as is the amount of space absorbed by the library proper, to which sightseers have no access, the size of the structure is so colossal that an immense area still remains for the housing of all manner of objects of public interest. A considerable portion of this space is devoted to the display of historic documents and letters—the collection of these there gathered together being undoubtedly the most remarkable to be seen anywhere in this country—to rare old books and prints and other kindred objects in whose company such a collection of stamps—as it is proposed to purchase would be fully at home. This Deats collection is undoubtedly unique. Many of the pieces it contains are absolutely unattainable, and particularly is this true of its specimens of the original drawings and designs from which stamps were afterward made. It assuredly deserves Governmental preservation; and as it seems to be the fate of almost all save a few of the very greatest stamp collections to be ultimately broken up—either by the owner personally, during his lifetime, or by his heirs after his death—it would be well for all interests concerned that steps should be taken to render such a calamity impossible in the present case. We say all interests concerned because we conceive our Government to be equally interested with philatelists in this matter. It must be the pride and pleasure of all governments, as it is one of their foremost duties, to collect and preserve for the behoof of generations to come all objects that can in any way illustrate the course of governmental activity. And it happens in this instance that the objects whose preservation is sought have to do with one of the most historically interesting periods of our National life—namely, the Civil War period. They were born of war and disunion; they are the mute memoirs of a form of taxation of which future generations of Americans, it is to be hoped and believed, will know only by hearsay—taxation to meet the expenses of war. And for this reason alone, if for no other, they would always have absorbing interest to the great body of intelligent visitors to the Library. Add to this the interest that lies in penetrating the inner secrets of the production of Governmental instruments—in being enabled to trace, step by step, the evolution of design from the first crude drawings to the final stamp, instinct with all the beauties of engraving and linear symmetry—and we

have an exhibit at once fascinating, illuminating and instructive. On these counts, a National museum may well take under its wing this sort of collection. And of course philatelists have the strongest reasons for hoping for this consummation.

A

National Collection.

One of these reasons is that the acquisition of this collection will be another link in the chain of the great National collection of U. S. stamps of which our Government already possesses the nucleus. It might very well happen that with this Deats collection added to its other stamp holdings, the Government might soon wake up to the desirability of fusing the whole into one big, comprehensive collection, and set to work seriously at making it the one great, representative, authoritative collection of U. S. stamps. No very heavy appropriation would, we imagine, be needed for that purpose. The general collection of U. S. stamps owned by the Government is not of course comparable with the Deats collection of proofs, essays, etc., in completeness. It is probably no better than a good many private collections, if as good. To build up an entire collection equal to the standard of the special portion to be acquired under the Deats purchase, is, however, we think, more readily possible to the Government than it would be to any private individual. The Government must have in its possession many duplicates of scarce emissions that could be exchanged for specimens it lacks—a la the procedure the Berlin Museum has so largely followed. The Government collection is, of course, complete enough in all the main varieties. It is the minor varieties, not readily noticeable to the uneducated eye—the unique, out-of-the-way things—in which, it may be supposed, its wants would most largely lie. Put another appropriation of twenty thousand dollars in the hands of a capable U. S. specialist (such as Mr. John N. Luff, for example) and we will warrant the collection could be made one of the philatelic wonders of the times; and, displayed in its entirety in the Congressional Library, one of the most notable features of that most notable institution. The present Governmental collection is not, we believe, housed in the Congressional Library, but in some building more directly connected with the Post-office Department. But if the Deats collection is acquired and placed in the Congressional Library, as seems to be unquestionably the idea in view, it would be a thousand pities if the other collection were transferred to the same

characters—quite independently of whether or no any attempt is made to remodel it into something more in accord with the highest philatelic standard. Every sightseer who goes to Washington is sure to make a pretty thorough tour of the Congressional Library; to the other public buildings (with the exception, of course, of the Capitol) he gives a minor degree of attention. It would therefore be a grand thing for Philately if the Government stamp collection, Deats portion and all, could be given an entire room or rooms in this all-important building. If Congress lays out the sizeable sum of money proposed for the stamp collection we can scarcely doubt that it will be given excellent quarters in the Library itself. For the fact that it cost a considerable sum will much enhance its importance in the eyes of its custodians than if it had been secured gratis; and it will without doubt become a pampered and petted part of the Library's principal collections. Let us hope that this will set the proper officials to thinking of their stamp collection and bring about its removal to a place where it will enjoy more of the sunlight of public notice than hitherto.

Bill Congress
Vote the Appropriation.

Of course none of us can help having some misgivings as to whether Congress can be induced to vote this appropriation. We fear the temper of a body which has collectively never exhibited any great sympathy with sentiment or historic associations—or, for the matter of that, even on the lower interests of literature and art. From a body of lawmakers that has never yet reached a high enough plane of enlightenment to admit works of art in this country free of duty, it would seem that poor, humble Philately had little hope of mercy. But, fortunately, we can never know what Congress may take it into its head to do; and we should be no more surprised to hear that this bill had slipped through with scarcely a syllable of discussion than we would be to learn that its final fate had decreed it should be forever buried in committee. So we will hope for the best, and indulge ourselves meanwhile in pleasant fancies as to how goodly a thing it will be for Philately if this contemplated purchase is really carried out.

By the way, who is this Mr. Gardner, of Massachusetts, the author of this bill. Is he one of us—is he a devotee at Philately's shrine? Or is his appearance in the role of friend to Philately due to the pleadings of some of those mighty philatelic fellows that come down Boston way and who are

coming so near to making that city, to American eyes, the hub of the philatelic universe. We would be most glad to know the inside history of this bill. Cannot some reader, better informed on the subject than ourselves, vouchsafe us, and our readers, this interesting information.

Department Of Exchange Clubs.

(Continued from page 1.)

charged up to the member initialing the space before the members' accounts can be made up. Therefore I crave the patience of the members of Circuits 2 and 3 if they should not happen to hear from me for several days yet.

Before sending out these three circuits I spent a good deal of time and thought in arranging them so that, so far as I could foresee, every member would stand a chance of having a reasonable percentage of his stamps taken by the other members. I arranged it so that each circuit should contain its fair quota both of fine stamps (relatively speaking) catalogued at from 25c to a dollar or two, as well as its supply of stamps catalogued at a few cents, naturally much more plentiful. Some members sent in sheets almost wholly composed of the few-cents class of stamps, while others contributed much more valuable selections; and it was decidedly difficult to so adjust the three circuits as to give everyone a fair run for his money, so to speak. But I am happy to say that in Circuits 1 and 2 (I have not yet had time to carefully examine Circuit No. 3) my plans have worked out very well, indeed. Of course more stamps have been taken from some sheets than from others. That was to be expected, considering the wide difference in the character and quality of the sheets sent in. But I find my theories vindicated in that the discrepancy between the amounts actually taken from each member's sheets and the 40 per cent. that it was assumed would be taken, is in no case unduly great. Some of the members have a small sum due them, somewhat more than 40 per cent. of their stamps having been taken; others owe the Exchange a little, somewhat less than 40 per cent. of their stamps having been removed. But in no case is the difference big enough to worry about; and it can be very readily adjusted on the circuit's next trip. So we have all good reason to congratulate ourselves on the success of this first and somewhat experimental trip.

About the Sheets

for the Next Circuit.

In regard to sending in sheets for the next circuit, I want to say this—

U. S. A.

First Issue.


Big Revenues at low prices.

\$ 1.50	Inland Exchange	-	\$0 08
2.00	Mortgage	-	8
2.00	Conveyance	-	5
2.50	Inland Exchange	-	6
3.00	Charter Party	-	8
3.00	Manifest	-	10
3.50	Inland Exchange	-	75
5.00	Conveyance	-	8
5.00	Charter Party	-	15
5.00	Probate of Will	-	40
5.00	Mortgage	-	40
10.00	Charter Party	-	50
10.00	Probate of Will	-	45
10.00	Mortgage	-	50

WANT-LISTS SOLICITED.

ARARAT STAMP CO.,

45 Beaver Street, - - - New York

 100 China, Java, etc., fine stamp dictionary and big illustrated list of 3,000 bargains, 2c. Agts., 50% 1906 catalogue of stamps of all nations, 10 cents.

A. Bullard & Co., 446 Tremont St., Boston, Mass

United States Stamps

Foreign Stamps.

On Approval at 50% Discount.

Positively the best line of Approval sheets in existence.

Write Now.

Fred G. Jones, 2913 Brook St., Louisville, Ky.

This Week's Premium.

For 50 cents we will send you one year's subscription to the **STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY** and the following Revenue Stamps of the first issue:

- 25c Bond.
- 25c Entry of Goods.
- 25c Insurance.
- 25c Life Insurance.
- 25c Power of Attorney.
- 25c Protest.

The Stamp-Lovers Weekly

Bethlehem, Pa.

FREE 3 different Morocco stamps free for the names and addresses of two honest collectors and 2c postage.

CHEAP SETS. NO DUPLICATES.

*2 Br New Guinea .07	*12 Am Rapid Tel Co.20
45 Foreign Rev. .35	*2 Newfoundland (Dogs) .07
*6 Liberia, 1905 .30	*4 Ecuador, Jubilee .07
*3 Djibouti .03	1000 Best Hinges .04

ATLANTIC STAMP CO., 31 Manhattan Ave., New York.

that because many of the stamps you sent out are returned to you untaken is no indication that it would be unwise to include them in your next contribution. Don't jump at the conclusion that because they have been clear around the circuit and nobody has taken them, that nobody wants them. No member can take all the stamps he wants from the packet; but is restricted to a certain number. Perhaps next time he would be very glad to take some of the stamps he overlooked this time. The 40 per cent clause allows all the members combined to take only about \$40 worth

out of \$100 worth (each of the first three packets approximated about \$100 catalogue value) and among the remaining \$60 worth it is obvious that there are many stamps which the members would have liked to have taken if they only could have done so. Therefore there is no objection whatever to your remounting the stamps returned on fresh sheets, adding enough others to make up the requisite number and sending them in to me for another trip in this amended form. Of course, I would not advise the inclusion of any of the common stamps whose circulation I have heretofore spoken of as undesirable. If, on the sheets that are returned to you, there are stamps that you can now very readily realize are not up to the standard of the exchange, you will not, of course, include them again. You have seen the circuits, the character of the stamps that they contain, and are, therefore, in a better position to know what kind of stamps to send in than you were before. I think I need give no further instructions. You all seem to understand what is wanted and to enter heartily into the spirit of the movement.

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.



H. N. Mudge, President.
C. E. Severn, Vice President.
Chas. F. Mann, Secretary, 394 Oak St.
E. C. Dodd, Treas., 332 South Ashland Ave., La Grange, Ill.
A. F. Boehm, Manager Circulating Sales and Exchange Department, 1201 Turner Avenue.
Dr. F. B. Merrill, Examiner of Sales Books, 100 State Street.
F. N. Massoth, Manager Auction Sales, 1149 Marquette Building.
Dr. F. B. Merrill, Manager Open Exchange.
A. F. Boehm, Librarian.
Dr. F. B. Merrill, Counterfeit Detector.

The 457th regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held in the Society's Club Room, 151 Washington St., Thursday evening, January 4, 1906.

President Mudge called the meeting to order with 17 members and 1 visitor present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

The application of Albert F. Storke for Active membership was ordered posted.

Bills amounting to \$26.08 were ordered paid.

It Costs but 7 cents a Line among these Adlets.

This is the cheapest advertising—not in price alone but in results, especially for those who have something to sell or who want to buy something, but feel that they cannot afford to pay the rate charged for display. Try an adlet, which will cost you only 7 cents a line.

A Barrell of Stamps mostly 1, 2, 3c values a good lot of 1870-80 issues largely on part of envelope. Never picked over for varieties Price \$5.00. F. R. Kimball, Waltham, Mass.

Boys-Girls-I am giving away hundreds of dollars worth of fine stamps for doing a little light-agreeable work in your spare time after school and on Saturdays. You do not have to spend a cent to get these stamps. For particulars send your name, address-age and reference to Joseph A. Harris, Station E. Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. H. A. Fowler was appointed to arrange for the renewal of the bonds for the Treasurer and Sales Supt.

The Treasurer reports as follows:

Cash on hand Dec. 1, 1905	\$53 57
Receipts during December	23 25
Total	\$76 82
Disbursements	50 00

Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1906 \$26 82

The Sales Supt. reported as follows:

270 books on hand Oct. 2, '05 valued	\$466 33
78 books received	925 46
348 books	\$5585 79
95 books retired valued at	\$1841 46 from which were sold \$335 89.
253 books on hand Jan. 1, 1906 valued at	\$3744 33
\$18.41 remitted to Treasurer on account of Insurance Fund.	

The report of the Auditing Com. of the Treasurer's books was received and accepted.

The following appointed Officers were elected for the year 1906:

Harry Lindquist	Manager Open Exchange
F. Michael	Auction Manager
P. M. Wolsieffer	Counterfeit Detector
A. F. Boehm	Librarian
P. M. Wolsieffer	Examiner of Books.

Annual reports were made by the President Secretary, Treasurer, Sales Supt., Librarian, Entertainment Com. and House Committee.

The following Committees were appointed by the President:

Entertainment	{ C. E. Severn, Chairman
	{ P. M. Wolsieffer
	{ Iver Johnson
House	{ A. Dahl, Chairman
	{ A. F. Boehm
	{ H. Lindquist
Visitors	{ P. M. Wolsieffer
	{ D. W. Williams
Reception	{ L. Michael
Obituary	{ C. E. Severn, Chairman
	{ W. H. Adams
Membership Reference	{ W. H. Adams.

The meeting then adjourned, next meeting January 18, 1906.

Chas. F. Mann,
Secy.

U. S. POSTAGE.			
12c Black	24c	6c 1800	2c
12c Violet	23c	12c "	2c
90c Carmine	59c	30c 1800	3c
90c Orange	20c	50c "	2c

Set unused Pan Amer. 45c. Postage extra. Returnable. Approvals. Reference first time Frank Dee Brayton, Freeport, Mich.

WANTED. Buyers for my approval sheets 50% off from Scott's. Also 2000 stamps put up in book form. Will easily cat. \$60.00. This for \$25.00. Howard Clippinger, Kirtman, Ohio.

Choosing New Designs For Norway.

What will take the place of the time-honoured posthorn design on the stamps of Norway? The committee which will decide the matter (writes Mr. Louis Zetterstein in his Scandinavian letter to "Gibbons Stamp Weekly") comprises a Post Office official, an artist, and a philatelic expert; so if the new Norway will not please everybody, surely the Norwegian Government will not be to blame. If I may venture a guess as to the new design, I should say King Haakon's features will be seen on the stamps. What is more natural than that a country, which has not had a King of its own for several hundred years, should celebrate the event by issuing stamps with the King's portrait? The new stamps will probably be issued in about six months—Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.

The Metropolitan Fiscal Association Denver, Colorado.

At the annual meeting the following officers were elected:—

President,	Chas. A. Mast
Vice-President,	Oscar T. Hartmann
Secretary,	C. Abbott Davis, Providence, R. I.
Sales Superintendent,	E. B. Penno, 4 Walling St., Providence, R. I.
Treasurer and Exchange Manager,	Wm. C. Polk, Kingston, R. I.

Consuls:—

Great Britain,	A. B. Kay, London
Ontario,	Fred Cruse Walkerville
Porto Rico,	Gabriel Terras, Arecibo
Ceylon,	G. E. Anthonisz, Colombo
Ireland,	R. M. Kennedy, Belfast
Mexico,	Geo. W. Coryell, Mexico City.

Luxemburg Stamps Demonetised.

There is news from the continent to the effect that all the obsolete postal issues of Luxemburg are to be demonetised as from January 1st, 1906. From this "little great" Duchy, by the way, we may shortly expect a new series of stamps as a necessary consequence of the recent death of the Grand Duke Adolphus—Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.

50 cents
a year.

2 cents
a copy.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

and

Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, JANUARY 13, 1906.

No. 18.

OUR 233D AUCTION.

takes place on

Saturday February 3rd.

at 1:30 p. m. at the New York Auction Mart
Rooms 811 - 812 Morton Bldg., 116 Nassau
St., New York City.

A general collection will be offered which
includes among other desirable stamps a fine
copy of the 3 lira Tuscany, rare Ceylons
Obok 25 r. 50c., British Guiana 1889 \$1.
Barbados unused 6d perf. 12½. Unused Baden
5k perf. 13½. Unused St. Vincent 4d red brn.
Mecklenburg Schwerin 1st type 4-4 rouletted
unused. Catalogues on application to

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,

722 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
ESTABLISHED 1869.

Melville's "Stamps Of The United States."

A Book

Every American Collector
Will Want to Possess.

"The Postage Stamps of the United
States of America." by Fred J. Melville,
author of "The A B C of Stamp
Collecting," "The Postage Stamps of
Great Britain," etc., pp 116: with
twelve collo-type plates and forty-five
illustrations: 40c, post free: H. F.
Johnson, 4 Portland Place, North
Capham, London, England.

Mr. Melville has again scored a
hit's eye. His "Postage Stamps of
the United States" is the best thing
he has yet done—or, at least, so it ap-
pears to us in the first flush of our en-
thusiasm for this most admirable and
unique little handbook. To tell the
truth, we are delighted beyond meas-
ure with this book; so different from
any treatise on United States issues
ever hitherto published, so magnifi-
cently adapted to the needs and pur-
poses of the young collector, so com-
pact yet so comprehensive, so excel-
lent of illustration, so clear and direct
in description, so notably excellent
from every possible viewpoint. Mr.
Melville's book, of course, enters into
no competition with the previous
works of Mr. Tiffany and Mr. Luff on

The Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue for 1906.

Price 50 cents. Post free, 60 cents.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

18 EAST 23rd St., New York, N. Y.

the same subject. It makes no at-
tempt whatever at the elaboration of
detail belonging to these works. It is
simply and solely a cleverly condensed
history of United States stamps, giv-
ing all facts and particulars which it
is necessary for the novice and med-
ium-grade collector to know, without
confusing and complicating the issue
by the inclusion of anything that
might fairly be judged to come within
the domain of specialistic study.

Never was philatelic project more
happily conceived, or more adequately
executed. Mr. Melville's style is
clear, lucid and eminently readable.
The veriest tyro can readily compre-
hend every portion of the narrative;
yet at the same time the most ad-
vanced collector can scarcely help de-
riving pleasure and edification from
its perusal.

To summarize its contents, the book
describes and illustrates every post-
age stamp issued by the United States
from 1847 to the present. And the il-
lustrations form, naturally, a most
unique and valuable feature—particu-
larly welcome because the laws of
this land have rendered it impossible
for our American catalogue and hand-
books to use any pictorial reproduc-
tions of U. S. stamps. On twelve col-
lo-type plates are portrayed all the
main types of U. S. stamps, 122 in all;
and finer reproductions were certainly

P *Nearly 500* **M**

Lots of Match, Medicine, Private Propri-
etary, Provisional Surcharges on all revenues,
and regular issues U. S. Revenues in the
J. W. George sale to be held at the

Collectors Club N. Y. City

on Jan. 30th and 31st. Please mail bids early.

This sale also contains a fine line of other
U. S. and Foreign.

Mail bids before Jan. 24th to my Chicago
address, after, that in care of the Collectors
Club No. 24 West 26th St., New York City.

P. M. Wolsieffer,

P Stamp Auction Specialist. **M**
401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago.

never gotten up for any philatelic
work. They are the absolute counter-
parts of the stamps they represent in
every respect save the absence of col-
or; a delight and joy to the eye, and
an infinite addition to the usefulness
and value of the book. There are
forty-five other illustrations, depicting
differences of type, etc., and aiding
vastly to a correct understanding of
the accompanying text.

The first fifteen chapters are de-
voted to the regular postage series,
from 1847 to the Louisiana Purchase
stamps. Special chapters are then
given to Special Delivery Stamps,
Postage Due Stamps, Newspaper and
Periodical Stamps, and Official
Stamps; the work closing with an Ap-
pendix; containing biographical notes
relating to each celebrity portrayed
on U. S. Stamps, as well as notes in
reference to the artist, whose work has
been drawn upon by the designers of
our stamps, the latter being especially
interesting and valuable to all who
are interested in studying the genesis
of stamp designs.

The whole work will be a treasure
to every possessor; and we cannot too
strongly advise every one of our read-
ers, young or old—but particularly and
especially those who are young in
Philately—to purchase it.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the

Chicago Philatelic Society
and the
Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Louis G. Quackenbush,
MANAGING EDITOR.

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E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

Department Of Exchange Clubs.

News From the

New England Exchange.

It is some time since I have had any report of progress from the New England Exchange, which at last accounts was getting ready to send out its first circuit. It therefore gave me a good deal of pleasure to learn this week from Mr. Dunning that the first circuit, of eight members, has been out some time; and that a second circuit, consisting of the same number of members, will have been sent out before these lines appear in print. This is a small beginning, it is true, but as great oaks from little acorns grow, I think we may congratulate Mr. Dunning on having made even this beginning, from which, it is to be trusted, a large and flourishing club may ultimately be built up. At the same time, I must confess to a slight feeling of disappointment, which I think must be shared by Mr. Dunning also, that a larger number of New England collectors have not availed themselves of this opportunity for exchanging their duplicates. Mr. Dunning has been most generous in placing his services at the disposal of his fellow collectors in New England; and I think that if our New England readers ful-

ly understood how much it means to have a philatelist of his calibre consent to take hold of a thing of this kind, purely for love of the pursuit and a wish to help along what he deems a good work, the New England Exchange would speedily attain a membership of at least forty or fifty.

Mr. Dunning is a man who would be fully capable of running the A. P. A. Exchange Department. He is in all respects highly qualified for work of this kind. I have known of him, as a careful, painstaking collector, for at least seventeen or eighteen years; and could not have asked any better good fortune for this one of our budding exchange clubs than that he should have consented to take charge of it.

He is donating his time and services to this work, and New England collectors ought to most gratefully avail themselves of it. Remember that no fees are charged; that the Secretary gets nothing whatever out of it; that you are trading your duplicates with other collectors purely through his good graces and kindness; and do not lay yourselves open to the charge of being unappreciative of what he is trying to do for you.

I do not mean to preach a sermon over this matter; but when I see so good a man as Mr. Dunning consent to step into the breach and take up the hard work of a project of this kind, I cannot understand the lukewarmness of our New England readers.

Right here I am tempted to quote a few letters received from members of the Tri-State Club, which I trust may awaken our New England friends to some conception of what they are missing. I choose the following from a bundle of some thirty letters of similar purport—all but four or five of the thirty-six members in Circuits 1, 2 and 3, of the Tri-State Club having expressed their satisfaction in the warmest terms. The following, of course, are mere extracts, in most cases, from longer letters:—

"I took 47 stamps; found as many more that I did not have in the sheets. Am much pleased."

Dr. David R. Streets.

"I am well pleased with the Exchange."

Everett C. Lancaster.

"The character of the stamps exceeded my expectations. You have certainly done an excellent thing in starting this exchange for us collectors who are not far enough advanced

to make use of the A. P. A. Exchange Department."

A. F. Anthony.

"I was well pleased with the grade of stamps sent by the different members of the Exchange, and was sorry I had not sent better stamps."

J. T. Bingham.

"I think this is a grand thing. Will send you some more sheets in a few days."

H. V. Swallow.

There is no need to multiply examples. The above fully answer the purpose—which is to show that the Exchange idea is working to the satisfaction of those who have personally taken part in it. I have no complaint whatever to make of the support that is being accorded the Tri-State Exchange. That has, in fact, exceeded my expectations. But I want to see Mr. Dunning have more members in his club—and have the same wish in regard to Mr. Rybolt and his Middle States Exchange Club. These gentlemen can manage an Exchange of this sort just as successfully as I can (probably they are much better qualified than I am) but for some reason they do not seem to be receiving the support that I am. Won't our New England readers wake up, and communicate with Mr. A. W. Dunning, Newton, Mass., regarding the Exchange.

The

Central States Exchange.

As for our readers in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Kentucky, let them communicate, if interested in exchanging, with Mr. Chas. S. Rybolt, Mulberry, Ohio, Secretary of the Central States Exchange. The Central Exchange, owing to the unfortunate illness of Mr. Rybolt, which we spoke of in a recent number, has not yet sent out its first circuit. When the matter was first broached last Fall, a considerable number of collectors in the States named, wrote to Mr. Rybolt expressing a desire to join; but the long delay occasioned by Mr. Rybolt's illness seems to have dampened their ardor, and only a few of them have sent in sheets. Mr. Rybolt is desirous of having at least twelve members in the first circuit, and is, therefore, postponing the sending out of the circuit in hopes of soon being able to reach that number. We therefore urge all those who originally intended to join the Central Exchange but were deterred through Mr. Rybolt's illness, as well as all other readers in the

States named who wish to join to send in their sheets and books at once for inclusion in the first circuit. Address Thos. S. Rybolt, Mulberry, Ohio.

And, by the way, Mr. Rybolt writes me that some of the stamps already sent him for circulation are very fine—which should stimulate others not to be niggardly in sending really good duplicates.

How the Tri-State

is Faring.

The Tri-State Club is moving along swimmingly. Circuit No. 5 has been sent out; No. 6 is about ready and will probably be on its way before this appears in print; and No. 7 will probably follow close on its heels. I am happy to say that the deductions I have had to make from the 40 per cent. credit on account of specimens too common or in poor condition have been materially less on these circuits than on the first ones sent out. I note, however, frequently sandwiched in the sheets of some members quite a good many United States stamps that really ought not to be there. I greatly doubt the expediency of circulating any U. S. stamps cataloguing less than 5c. It is very unlikely that any American collector will lack any U. S. varieties catalogued at less than this price, at any the least; and I must therefore ask members to refrain from placing on their sheets any U. S. stamps not catalogued at least 5c. I must also ask them to be careful not to send in badly canceled specimens. Such stand not the slightest chance of being taken—unless they are rarities, offered at a big discount from catalogue prices on account of their poor-ness of condition.

It may be well here to remark that there is nothing to prevent a member marking his specimens below catalogue in cases where he thinks advisable—such, for instance, as the above. A stamp catalogued at \$2.00 and so marked which is so badly smudged with canceling ink that it presents a most uninviting appearance, might probably go through a dozen circuits without anyone caring to take it—whereas were it marked, say, thirty or forty cents, some member might very possibly take it as a stop gap till he could afford to get a finer specimen. Low price stamps in poor condition ought never to be sent in; and stamps of better grade in such condition only if they are priced at a small per cent. of catalogue value.

To Readers In Maryland and District of Columbia.

A number of collectors residing in Maryland and the District of Columbia have expressed the wish to come in the Tri-State Club. As I have got my hand in, so to speak, I do not mind extending a trifle the original scope of the club; and I therefore invite readers in Maryland and District of Columbia, who are desirous of joining to send along their sheets or books, and I will put them in somewhere—either in a separate circuit of their own, if enough respond, or in one of the other circuits, if that seems more feasible.

As we have quite a number of members in New Jersey, it will take little extra time to send a circuit into Maryland. Delaware collectors can also take advantage of this offer if they wish. And, of course, our readers in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania always have a standing invitation to join.

Use sheets or books containing 50 stamps each, including no foreign stamps catalogued less than 2c and no United States stamps less than 5c. And, remember that the better the lot of stamps you send in, the larger will be the amount of stamps you will be privileged to take when the circuit reaches you. Our circuits are averaging about \$100 in value. Address me personally—L. G. Quackenbush, French-Bennett Building, Oneida, N. Y.

Don't Pay half catalogue price for your stamps.

My approval sheets contain a fine line of stamps marked 10% to 80% below Cat. prices and I allow 50% discount from marked prices. Send reference for a trial selection and receive 5 British Colonial stamps cat. 25c FREE

Below I Offer A Few Sample Snaps.

Japan 1900 15s and 50s cat. 9c	30 04
Japan 1905 3s Jubilee, unused, just out	05
Cuba 1898 10c blue, unused, cat. 30c	06
China 1898 20c violet brown, used	04
U. S. 1898 1/2c orange Documentary unused	04
Br. So. Africa 1902 2 1/2p blue used obsolete	03
16 var. India, old and new cat. 36c	09
Gibraltar 1903 1p single CA obsolete scarce	02
Argentine Rep. 1858 5c red unused cat. 8c	03
" " 1861 5c red unused cat. 25c	10

Leon V. Cass, Lenox, Penna.
Business Established 1897.

FREE

To every applicant for our approval books at 50% discount we will give free an Ecuador 1894 20c regl. telegraph used for postage. This stamp catalogues 75c and is very rare. No books sent without reference.

WHOLESALE

We are sending out some fine wholesale approval selections to stamp dealers. Only high grade stamps handled. Prices are very moderate. Send to-day for a selection.

SPECIAL

Antioquia 1902 20c green, unused, cat 15c. Per 10 25c

CO-OPERATIVE EXCHANGE,
85 PUTNAM AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

French Colonies

Picturesque Stamps

French Congo 1 2 4 (Tiger)	-	\$0 03
" Guiana 1 2 4 (Animal)	-	3
" Guinea 1 2 4 (Native)	-	3
Guadeloupe 1 2 4 (Scenery)	-	3
Tudo China 1 2 4 (Native)	-	3
Madagascar 1 2 4 (Scenery)	-	3
New Caledonia 1 2 4 (Scenery)	-	3
Somali Coast 1 2 4 (Scenery)	-	3

All unused. Postage extra.
PORTUGUESE COLONIES.


50 different stamps, all used from 15 different countries - 70

ANGOLA.

12 different stamps used - 25

ARARAT STAMP CO.,

45 Beaver Street, - - - New York

 100 China, Java, etc., fine stamp dictionary and big illustrated list of 3,000 bargains, 2c. Agts., 50% 1906 catalogue of stamps of all nations, 10 cents.

A. Bullard & Co., 446 Tremont St., Boston, Mass

United States Stamps

Foreign Stamps.

On Approval at 50% Discount.

Positively the best line of Approval sheets in existence.

Write Now.

Fred G. Jones, 2013 Brook St., Louisville, Ky.

FREE 3 different Morocco stamps free for the names and addresses of two honest collectors and 2c postage.

CHEAP SETS. NO DUPLICATES.

*2 Br New Guinea .07	*12 Am Rapid Tel Co. .20
45 Foreign Rev. .36	*2 Newfound (Dogs) .07
*6 Liberia, 1905 .30	*4 Ecuador, Jubilee .07
*3 Djibouti .03	1000 Best Hinges .04

ATLANTIC STAMP CO., 31 Manhattan Ave., New York.

DANISH WEST INDIES 1905.

Regular Issues, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50b complete	50
Postage Dues 5, 20, 30, 50b	" 50
D. W. I. 1896 1900 issue 1c mint	25
" " 1896 1900 " 5c "	50
Canal Zone on U. S. 2c mint	05

UNITED STATES.

1895 issue \$1.00 black Perfection	25
1895 " \$2.00 blue "	1 10
1895 " \$5.00 green "	1 45
1902 " \$1.00 black "	18
1902 " \$2.00 blue "	1 00
1902 " 50c orangr "	07

FRANCE FIRST ISSUE.

10c bistre No. 1, 1849 issue	42
15c green No. 2, 1849 "	1 25
20c black and 25c blue	10
40c orange No. 7, 1849 "	37
1 fr. nc carmine No. 9, 1849 issue	50
10c bistre No. 10 1852	1 00
25c blue No. 11 1852	06
80c lake & rose No. 19 & 20	both 06
1 franc lake No. 21 1853 60	2 50

We fill want list at 50% for fine copies. Our stock is chiefly old issues and hard to get stamps. Drop us a line with list of wants. Price list of Packets, Albums, Sets, Single stamps and Supplies Free. If interested in Old Confederates and Provisionals. Make known your wants and we will quote prices.

C. E. Hussman Stamp Co., ST. LOUIS, MO.

1000 Mixed China, Etc., 1000 Hinges, 100 Cuban Rev's Small Album All for 25c
Collection of Post Cards,

225 different Fiji, China, Hawaii, etc., . . . 19c

325 " valued at \$5.00, . . . 32c

1000 " a grand collection, valued at \$27.82.95

Stamp Albums, spaces for 4000 stamps, 30c, lists free.

JOSEPH F. NEGREEN,
128 East 23d St., New York.

The Forthcoming Italian Stamps

Dr. Emilio Diena, the famous Italian philatelic expert, writes interestingly in Gibbons's Weekly of the forthcoming new issue of Italian stamps, as follows:—

"In my last letter I spoke of the decision taken by our Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs to entrust the making of the new postage stamps to private firms, as the public was no longer satisfied with the stamps at present made by our State Treasury printing office. The matter has now been decided officially. A Royal Decree, dated 8 October, and published on 17 November, authorizes the making of 200 million stamps of 15 centesimi which are to be made in an absolutely exceptional way, and as a trial by the chalcographic method, i. e., printing on brass, from a design by the painter Paolo Michetti, who has modified it in some ways. Several designs have been presented by this artist, and some of them have been engraved as a trial, with results not at all satisfactory. Of the design which has just been adopted I have seen some proofs on Chinese paper from the original die. Here is the official description of the new stamp just to introduce it: 'The type consists of a rectangle 19 by 25 millimeters with the bust of King Victor Emmanuel III in the undress uniform of a general, and with his face looking to the right, on a ground representing the sea, and showing stormy waters behind the face, while those in front of the forehead are calm and lighted up by the sun. On the upper right hand side there is the disk of the sun with the royal crown in its center. A label on top bears the inscription Poste Italiane in two lines, on the left is Cent, and on the right is 15. This inscription is in white letters. The color chosen is slate-blue. The stamps will be printed on white paper without watermark. The firm which is preparing these stamps has been established recently in Rome under the name of 'Officina Calcografica Italiana.'

"I am of opinion that the new stamp will be well received, I do not say by the general press, to whose opinion I am absolutely indifferent, but by collectors and artists whose opinions cannot be influenced by politics.

It Costs but 7 cents a Line among these Adlets.

This is the cheapest advertising—not in price alone but in results, especially for those who have something to sell or who want to buy something, but feel that they cannot afford to pay the rate charged for display. Try an adlet, which will cost you only 7 cents a line.

"For 10 Days Only."

1c to 10c Philippines on U. S. 1899-01 o. g.	\$0 80
50c "	70
\$1.00 "	not centered 1 30
\$2.00 "	fine o. g. 2 65
\$5.00 "	" " 6 25
10c Special Delivery 1899-01 " "	17
1c, 2c and 5c 1902-3 o. g. fine	13
2c 1902 1st issue o. g. cat. 25c rare	12
3c " 1st printing little off center	12
4c " scarce fine o. g.	18
6c " " average o. g.	12
8c " " " "	14
10c " " fine " "	18
13c " " " "	18
15c " " " "	22
50c " " " "	70
2.00 " rare " "	3 25
Other U. S. Colonies on U. S. at low rates.	
Lists free. Post 2c extra under 25c net. F. B. Kirby, 48 Newton St., New Bedford, Mass.	

Stamps on approval at 66% dis. Send ref. L. A. Harrington, Birch Ave. Glens Falls N. Y.

Imperforate. Good margins	Postpaid.
25c Entry of Goods	10c
25c Certificate	14c
25c Protest	27c
Other bargains in U. S. Write.	
Frank Dee Brayton, Freeport, Mich.	

Will sell my collection of 1500 all different stamps mounted in \$1.50 Album for \$10.00. Money returned at once if sold. C. Krymer, No. 1 Ontario St., Flat A, Toledo, O.

Uruguay 10 to 15 var. ass'd. 45c per 100
Chili 5 on 30c rose, 20c per 10
Costa Rica 1892, 1, 2 & 5p est. \$1.05 10 Sets \$1.00
Peru Jubilee, 3 var. complete, 10 Sets 40c
Wholesale list free to dealers only. Carl Young, 806 N. Fulton Ave., Baltimore, Md.

The portrait is engraved ingeniously and not at all a bad resemblance; the symbolic significance of the 'King arising from the sea' seems to me happily pictured. One remembers that when King Humbert was assassinated at Monza, on 29 July, 1900, the princes of the blood were taking a trip in their yacht. It will be remarked, perhaps, that in its general look, the new stamp has a strong American look. Its shape and the big letters of the inscription are, indeed, after the form of those found on the present stamps of the United States, Bolivia, Venezuela, etc. As a matter of fact it was indeed an artist belonging to North America who came here to engrave the new type.

Craze For Antiques.

Since the craze for antiques has reached the West, it would be hard to find a home among even the moderately well-to-do, to say nothing of the wealthy class, that does not boast of at least one or two pieces of old bric-a-brac, silver, brass, pottery or tapestry, says the Chicago News. That those same things might have been relegated to the ragbag a few years ago does not matter in the least.

15 to 1/12 Cat. Wholesale & Retail list just out Write quick. Free a stamp ent. 25c for applying for approvals at 60% discount or better a reference required. The Harvard Stamp Co., 827 Main St., Cambridge, Mass.

*Ken's for 1899 Jubilee Comp. ent. 56c \$0 18
12 *Venezuela 1899, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50, 8.00, 8.50, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00, 10.50, 11.00, 11.50, 12.00, 12.50, 13.00, 13.50, 14.00, 14.50, 15.00, 15.50, 16.00, 16.50, 17.00, 17.50, 18.00, 18.50, 19.00, 19.50, 20.00, 20.50, 21.00, 21.50, 22.00, 22.50, 23.00, 23.50, 24.00, 24.50, 25.00, 25.50, 26.00, 26.50, 27.00, 27.50, 28.00, 28.50, 29.00, 29.50, 30.00, 30.50, 31.00, 31.50, 32.00, 32.50, 33.00, 33.50, 34.00, 34.50, 35.00, 35.50, 36.00, 36.50, 37.00, 37.50, 38.00, 38.50, 39.00, 39.50, 40.00, 40.50, 41.00, 41.50, 42.00, 42.50, 43.00, 43.50, 44.00, 44.50, 45.00, 45.50, 46.00, 46.50, 47.00, 47.50, 48.00, 48.50, 49.00, 49.50, 50.00, 50.50, 51.00, 51.50, 52.00, 52.50, 53.00, 53.50, 54.00, 54.50, 55.00, 55.50, 56.00, 56.50, 57.00, 57.50, 58.00, 58.50, 59.00, 59.50, 60.00, 60.50, 61.00, 61.50, 62.00, 62.50, 63.00, 63.50, 64.00, 64.50, 65.00, 65.50, 66.00, 66.50, 67.00, 67.50, 68.00, 68.50, 69.00, 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THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

and

Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

VOL. III.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, JANUARY 20, 1906.

No. 19.

OUR 233D AUCTION. takes place on Saturday February 3rd.

at 1:30 p. m. at the New York Auction Mart
Rooms 811-812 Morton Bldg., 116 Nassau
St., New York City.

A general collection will be offered which
includes among other desirable stamps a fine
copy of the 3 lira Tuscany, rare Ceylons
(block 25fr. 50fr., British Guiana 1880 \$1.
Barbados unused 6d perf. 12½. Unused Baden
5d perf. 13½. Unused St. Vincent 4d red brn.
Mecklenburg Schwerin 1st type 4-4 rouletted
unused. Catalogues on application to

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,
722 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
ESTABLISHED 1869.

VAST FORTUNES ARE IN STAMPS.

It was Josh Billings who said:
"Consider the postage stamp, my son;
its usefulness consists in its ability to
stick to one thing until it gets there."
It is this same quality of stick-to-itiveness
that is one of the distinguishing
traits of the stamp collector and makes
him keep at it until the much-covered
bits of engravings from the islands of
the sea or from the uttermost parts of
the earth are safe within the covers of
his stamp album. Stamp collecting
differs from almost every other col-
lective hobby in that it is no respecter
of any particular age or sex. The dis-
ease is quite as likely to attack the
man or woman who has tall sons and
daughters as it is to affect the school
boy or girl. Nobody is entirely im-
mune from it, and once inoculated
with the collector's virus the indi-
vidual is sure to be affected by it to a
greater or less degree all his life.

Stamp collecting has a number of
advantages over other hobbies, and
one of the chief of them is the small
amount of space in which the treasures
may be kept. A collection worth
thousands may be "housed" between
the covers of a half-dozen folio vol-
umes, and the choicest treasures in
the assemblage, like the most precious
gems, can always be carried around in

The Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue for 1906.

Price 50 cents. Post free, 60 cents.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

18 EAST 23rd ST., New York, N. Y.

P By Request **M**
of several Philadelphia collectors I have
made arrangements to exhibit the sale con-
taining the J. W. George collection

In Philadelphia Jan. 27th
at the Hotel Walton from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
when I shall be pleased to have all interested
in this sale call. It contains 500 lots of M
& M. Revenues etc., over 200 lots U. S. Post-
age 300 lots British Colonials, 200 lots French
and Portuguese Colonials etc. A good sale
for everybody.

If your bids can't reach Chicago on or
before Jan. 25th. then mail them to me care
of the Collector's Club, 24 West 26th. Street,
New York City.

P. M. Wolsieffer,
Stamp Auction Specialist.

P 401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago. **M**

the pocket of the owner. The phil-
atelist, as the stamp collector is tech-
nically known—realizes better than
anybody else what a great big place
this world is, and how many strange
and out-of-the-way nooks it has.
Through his hobby he comes in touch,
too, with history and biography in the
making.

There are several fine collections
owned in Baltimore, and one of the
most enthusiastic of the stamp lovers
is Mr. Jas. A. Richardson, of the in-
surance firm of Richardson & Sons.
His collection is as remarkable for the
fine state of his stamps as for its com-
pleteness. He is a member of the
American Philatelic Association, which
has its headquarters in Boston, and of
which Mr. W. C. Stone, of Springfield,
Mass., is president. This association
has branches all over the world, and
in addition to holding regular meet-
ings, publishes a weekly paper, which
is its official organ and which serves
as a means of communication between
its widely separated members.

Mr. Richardson's Collection.

Mr. Richardson is a specimen of the
grownup collector, who graduated into
it from boyhood. When a schoolboy
he had the stamp fever that usually
appears during the period of the nor-
mal boy's career, but for a number of
years after that his stamp albums
gathered the dust, and it was not until

he was convalescing from a severe ill-
ness that his young son's interest in
stamps revived his own. As he was
turning over the pages of one of his
albums the other day he talked enter-
tainingly of the scope of his pet fad.

The fad, if you call it such, has
grown to such proportions that it has
had a great influence over the issuance
of stamps by the countries all over the
world. Up to three years ago it was
the custom of many small countries,
especially of South and Central
America, to get out a new set of
stamps whenever they needed money.
Sometimes they issued as many as two
sets during a year, and the sole object
was to sell them to collectors. The
American Philatelic Association, through
its branches, exercised such influence
over its members that coun-
tries doing that sort of thing were
tabooed, and their collections could
not be sold for love nor money.

Every country in the world except
China is a member of the Postal
Union, and every letter or newspaper
parcel that is mailed in any part of the
world is reported once a year through
the regular channels to the head-
quarters of the Postal Union at Berne,
Switzerland. A report is issued once a
year by the union, showing exactly
how many pieces of postal matter
have gone through the mail in the 12
months.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the
Chicago Philatelic Society
and the
Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Louis G. Quackenbush,
MANAGING EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

To any address in the United States,
Canada, or Mexico, 50 cents a year. To any
address in any country in the Postal Union
\$1.00 a year.

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.20 an inch. 60 cents half inch.

E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

Everybody knows that a two-cent stamp will take a letter to any part of the United States and that a five-cent stamp will take it to any part of the world, but very few are aware that for eight cents you can send a letter to the heart of Africa or to any other place and get a return receipt for it from the person to whom it is sent, making it certain that it was delivered. Another point in regard to postage stamps that very few know anything about is the significance of the coloring. The United States two-cent stamp is red and the five-cent stamp is blue, and stamps of every other country in the world, of the same value, are of the same color. You can easily see the reason for this. It enables the postal clerks who are not familiar with the currency of any other country to tell by the color whether the proper postage has been paid.

Catalogued and Priced.

Every stamp that has ever been issued by any country is catalogued and priced, and it is known how many of each variety has been issued. The postage stamp collecting fad is not as old as some other hobbies. The first postage stamp was issued in Great Britain in 1840, and as a one-penny black one with the letters V. R. in the upper corners. An uncanceled stamp of that variety will bring \$75 to-day. The first regular postage stamps in the United States were issued in 1851. Prior to that local postmasters issued their own stamps. The postoffice at

Annapolis issued a five-cent red stamp in 1816, and a genuine stamp of that variety would bring at least a thousand dollars to-day. The same year James M. Puchanan, postmaster at Baltimore, issued two stamps—a five-cent one and a ten-cent one—both printed in black, on white paper. A canceled stamp of the former variety would bring not less than \$400 at auction to-day, and the ten-cent variety is so rare that no price can be put on it.

New York and Boston are the headquarters of the stamp business of this country. On Nassau Street, between Maiden Lane and John Street, there are at least 50 stamp collectors' establishments. You can judge how much business is done by these concerns when I tell you that one of the stamp companies of New York had a paid-up capital of \$250,000 and another company in Boston has a paid-up capital of the same amount. Auction sales are held once a week at the rooms of the Stamp Collector Club, at 24 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York, and Mr. Walter S. Scott, the auctioneer, has a world-wide reputation for his knowledge of the stamp business in general.

Picking up a pamphlet that lay on his desk, Mr. Richardson said: "Here is a catalogue of the Andreini collection that was sold in New York a couple of weeks ago. You can see by the figures that the entire collection brought a good many thousand dollars. For instance"—turning over the pages as he spoke—"here in this section devoted to Spanish stamps you see an unused two-reis orange stamp brought \$142, and a pair of two-reis red stamps went for \$112.50. Another two-reis red stamp brought \$97, and still another, printed in orange, brought \$72, while one printed in scarlet went for \$70."

Azores Reils' Stamps.

Among the other famous stamps in this same collection were an Azores five-reis stamp of the issue of 1868, printed in black, which was knocked down to the highest bidder for \$66; a 10-reis Azores stamp, printed in yellow, which brought \$35; a 10-cent Antioquia stamp, in lilac, \$65, while a five-cent green one corraled \$45, and two 1868 blues brought \$43. The celebrities were not limited to any clime or hemisphere, for a Peruvian one brought \$41, an unused blue Savoy Cross of the two Sicilies cleared somebody's pocketbook of \$132, and another extracted \$75, while a third went in exchange for \$48. An 1852 Tuscan stamp was worth \$35 to one of the purchasers, and one issued in 1880-1881 at St. Vincent was worth \$83 in the eyes of another. A five-cent Philippine stamp of the issue of

1854 went for \$16; a two-kopek brown and blue from the Russian Levant issue of 1865 for \$22; a one-shilling Nova Scotian, printed in reddish violet, for \$56; a three-cent Mexican for \$21; a New Caledonian 10-cent issue of 1892 for \$22.50; a Ceylonese stamp of 1857 for \$82; another, but not of the same issue, for \$61; a dark blue four-penny Cape of Good Hope stamp for \$17.50, and a Swiss stamp issued at Geneva in 1843 for \$76.

One of the best prices brought by American stamps was \$18—the amount for which a three-cent pink stamp of the issue of 1861 was sold. A seven-cent 1873 Continental Banknote Company stamp brought \$18.75, and a block of four two-cent Executive Department stamps brought \$36. One of the rarest stamps in the collection, an inverted surcharged Cuban stamp (a 5c. on 3m) brought \$97.50, and a pair of rarities showing the inverted surcharge were sold for \$87. An unused orange-vermillion one-franc French stamp, which cost its last owner about \$60 in our money, brought \$71, showing the tendency of these precious little engravings to increase in value.

A striking illustration of the eternal vigilance that has to be exercised by the stamp collector was shown by a one-shilling Turk's Island stamp that was apparently in the best condition, and that cost its former owner \$110, but which brought only \$48 at the recent sale. The stamp had been torn, but had been so cleverly mended that its imperfection was not discovered until the purchase had been made. From cleverly doctored imperfect stamps to counterfeits is but a step, and, speaking of the latter, Mr. Richardson said that great quantities of such stamps are made in Japan by men who are expert counterfeiters of the stamps most highly treasured by stamp lovers. Counterfeits of this sort are among the rocks of which the collector has to steer clear.

Water Marks Count.

"Very few people realize," he went on, "how much there is to stamp collecting, or have any conception of the knowledge of detail that is required. Now here, for instance," he said, turning to his portfolio of British colonial stamps and taking three Cape of Good Hope stamps from one of the pages, "are three stamps that look exactly alike, but one of them is worth 40 cents, another 50 and the third is worth only 8 cents. So far as the face of the stamps is concerned they are exactly alike, but the water marks in the paper are different, and the water marks show that they belong to different issues, and accordingly, in the eyes of the collector, they have different values."

Taking a small glass tray Mr. Richardson poured a few drops of benzine into the dish and dropped the three stamps, face downward, into the fluid. The water marks came into view instantly, and on the back of one appeared an anchor and rope; on another, a crown, with the letters C. A. below it, and on the third the crown was to be seen again, but with the letters C. C. below it. All of the stamps were halfpenny ones, and according to the catalogues the one water-marked with the anchor is worth 8 cents, that lettered C. C. is worth 40 cents and the one lettered C. A. is worth a half dollar.

Some Antigua stamps showed the same peculiarities, only they were little more so, for their value was based not only on the water marks—or the absence of such marks—but on the number of perforations along the edges. The perforations on these, as on practically all other modern stamps, are adjusted to the millimeter scale, but while 14 is a common perforation, 12½ is somewhat rare, and as rarity is what the collector is after, it is the stamp with the 12½ little curves along its edges that he is looking for. For instance, an Antigua stamp water-marked C. C. and with 12½ curves along the edge is worth \$12, while the stamp with the same water mark but with 14 curves along the line of perforation is worth only half as much.

Facts of St. Christopher Bits.

"Here's a St. Christopher stamp," Mr. Richardson said, indicating another one in the portfolio. "St. Christopher is another of the group of West India Islands now known as the Leeward Islands. Well, St. Christopher ran out of stamps and borrowed some from Antigua, and the only way you can tell the difference between those stamps now is the cancellation, every one of the British colonies having its individual cancellation mark. The canceled Antigua stamp is marked A. O. 2, while the cancellation mark which distinguishes the St. Christopher stamp is A 1 2. The canceled Antigua stamp brings about 10 cents, while the stamp that bears the characteristic St. Christopher mark is worth \$5. Other colonies, instead of borrowing from their neighbors when they haven't had stamps of as small value as might be required, have permitted the use of half a stamp, and these half stamps, instead of being worth less to the collector than the others, always go by contraries and are worth much more. Then there is another fashion some of the countries have resorted to, and that is to what is known as surcharging or overprinting. Our own government had to surcharge

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Station R. Cincinnati, Ohio.

The stamps that were sent to Guam, for instance, but one of the most interesting cases of surcharging was that on one of the British Guinea stamps.

"To supply the need for a two-cent stamp they printed, or attempted to print, 'two cents' across the face of the 10-cent stamp. A mistake was made somehow and one out of every sheet printed came out 'two cents.' Needless to remark, these 'two-gents' are worth a good deal more in the eyes of collectors than the stamps that came through the ordeal without falling into error. 'Errors,' as stamps to which some queer mishap has occurred are designated, are always valuable to the stamp lover. Sometimes the error occurs in one way, and sometimes in another. Sometimes the design is printed upside down, and sometimes the error is in the printing.

Errors in Stamps.

One of the most famous of the "errors" is the "Postoffice" Mauritius, so called because the mistake was made in printing the words "postoffice" instead of "postpaid" on the series. The stamps were of two values, 1d and 2d, and were issued in 1847. They were designed and engraved by a local watchmaker and were printed from single dies, and only 500 of each value was struck off. Only 22 of these stamps are known to be in existence to-day and they are owned by the most prominent collectors. Their value ranges at from \$4,000 upward. The Prince of Wales secured one of the 2d stamps last year and paid the neat little sum of \$7,250 for it. In the first lot of stamps that were struck off in 1878, during the first British occupation of the Transvaal, in each sheet of 80 the name came out "Transvrai" instead of "Transvaal." This stamp is another of the great rarities and is listed at from \$200 to \$800.

Two provisional stamps were issued in 1856 in British Guiana while the colony was waiting for stamps to be sent out from England. They were set up from type in the office of the Official Gazette, and were ornamented with a cut of a small ship such as was used for heading the shipping ads in the paper. This stamp is so rare that only one of the one-cent variety is known to be in existence, and Nankivell, the English specialist, puts the value of that at from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

French Colonies

Pictureque Stamps

- French Congo 1 2 4 (Tiger) - - \$0 03
- " Guiana 1 2 4 (Animal) - - 3
- " Guinea 1 2 4 (Native) - - 3
- Guadeloupe 1 2 4 (Scenery) - - 3
- Tudo China 1 2 4 (Native) - - 3
- Madagascar 1 2 4 (Scenery) - - 3
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POSTAGE STAMPS

were not issued. To fill the void there have been produced a beautiful set of Lewis & Clark Exposition View Stamps.

24 varieties, in two colors, 15c. In sheets, full gum, perforated. Undoubtedly the handsomest set of commemorative labels ever issued. If you are not on my mail list send for catalogue of COINS, SOUVENIRS, etc.

Farran Zerbe, Dept. L.

Portland, Oregon.

Freaks are as desirable in the opinion of the collectors as errors. A set of stamps gotten out by Serbia a short time after King Peter's death is in great demand. It was intended that the stamps should bear the portrait of the king, but the man who designed them fixed up his design in such a fashion that instead of the portrait there was a ghastly deathmask. Of course, as soon as it was discovered the edition was called in and the designer had to leave the country.

To be perfect a stamp must be "mint state"—that is, evenly centered, uncancelled and having its original gum. Differences in the shade have an effect on the value of the stamps, and differences in the water-mark count for a great deal in determining the money value. In some of the British colonial stamps a double water-mark issue has supplanted the earlier issues, and while the latest issues cost only a few pence the earlier ones are sometimes worth several pounds.

Turning over the pages of his portfolio, he pointed to a gap in the space given to specimens from Cyprus. "See that?" he said. "Well, one enterprising fellow has bought up the entire issue of one of the Cyprian stamps and has cornered the market, and he is holding the stamps until their value gets up to the figure at which he will be willing to sell."

Picking up a stamp bearing the representation of the Virgin surmounted by a colored border, he said: "Here's a stamp that would bring a \$50 bill if it were put on the market now, and here's the stamp," pointing to the two-shilling-sixpence stamp of the Falkland Islands, "that was declared by popular vote, taken among stamp collectors all over the world, to be the handsomest stamp ever issued by any country." Like a good many of the British colonial stamps, this one bears a portrait of the Queen, and so comes honestly by its title of the queen of stamps. Portraits of Queen Victoria and of the present King and Queen are frequently seen on the stamps of Great Britain and the British colonial stamps; and one of the most attractive sets is that issued by Newfoundland showing the portraits of Queen Victoria, King Edward and Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales and the oldest grandchild of the King.

Renotiere's Collection.

To those who are not among the elect, but are inclined to think of stamp collecting merely as a harmless pastime, it is incredible that fortunes that amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars should be invested in stamps. Probably the most famous as well as the finest collection in the world is that of M. Renotiere, in Paris, which is valued at \$1,250,000. It has taken 30 years to collect it, and it requires the entire time of two secretaries to classify and arrange it. There are any number of collections in this country and abroad that are worth from \$10,000 to more than ten times that amount. M. Renotiere's yearly expenditures with one firm alone are said to amount to from \$15,000 to \$20,000. Mr. H. J. Duveen, of New York, has a collection valued at \$400,000, and that of Mr. Avery, of Birmingham, another enthusiast, is rated

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12c 1869 Post. good "	" 60c - 25
4c 2nd. Issue Rev. fine "	" 60c - 23
4c Hawaii envelope rare "	\$1.00 - 25
5c " " fine "	" 25c - 05
90c U S Post 1890 fair 18c	fine 22
2 00 " " 1902 average	- 75
Guam on U S 5c average	cat. 50c 18
8c puce fair	\$1.25 45
10c brown fine	1.00 40
15c olive fair	1.50 60
Philippines on U S 1c 1898 1903 o. g.	08
4c 1903 o. g. average	08
6c	12
3c	05
Dues comp. o. g. \$3.80	1 70
50c no w'm'k "	2.50 1 00
Post. 2c extra under 25c net lists free.	
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1/5 to 1/12 cat. If you haven't received Whole-sale and Retail list. Write to-day and Reference and get a stamp cat. 25c for applying for approvals at 60% dis. and better. The Harvard Stamp Co., 827 Main Street, Cambridge, Mass.

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25c Warehouse Receipt	15c each or \$1.25 for 10
E. T. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.	

Has Historical Interest.

Involuntarily the stamp collector's mental horizon is widened by his interest in his pet hobby. It not only brings the rest of the world right to his doors, but his knowledge of history, biography, adventure, folklore, art and science are enriched by it. Marking as they do in some countries changes of administration, and in others commemorating as they frequently do some interesting events in the history of the country or the people by whom they are used, these special issues of stamps have been aptly styled "historical mile posts." The series of stamps that have been issued at different periods by our own country are excellent specimens of these epoch-marking stamps. The Columbian stamps, issued during the World's Fair, were especially notable, and in point of beauty have not been surpassed by any of the stamps that have been issued since then.

Religious symbols have been used extensively on the stamps of the different countries. One of these appeared on the commemorative series issued by Portugal in 1898 in celebration of the discovery of the ocean route to India. These stamps were adorned with a picture of St. Michael, the patron saint of travelers. On one of the stamps issued by Brussels in 1896-97, at the time of the exposition there, a picture of St. Michael was used again, and there was this inscription, too: "Do not deliver on Sunday." In 1895, when the seventh centennial of St. Anthony of Padua was celebrated in Portugal, in whose capital the saint was born, a series of stamps was issued showing scenes from the life of the saint. In one of the pictures he is represented as preaching to the audience of fishes, who listened to his teachings when his human congregation refused to do so.

On the back of these stamps, in very fine but clear print, appeared the following prayer: "O lingua benedicta, quae Dominum semper benedixisti et alios, benedicere docuisti; nunc perspicue cernitur quanti meriti fueris apud Deum." (O blessed tongue that has always blessed and taught others to bless the Lord; it is certain that thou wilt find favor with Him.)

GERTRUDE B. KNIPP.

In Baltimore American.

at \$250,000, while that of Mr. M. P. Castle, vice-president of the American Philatelic Society, sold for \$150,000.

The prices brought at the recent sale in New York to which reference has been made give some idea of the cost of stamps under ordinary circumstances. Much higher prices have frequently been obtained for single stamps, and stamps that fetch \$1,000 or twice that are by no means unusual, but it isn't every day that a stamp brings as much as the Prince of Wales paid for his famous 2d blue Mauritius. The Prince, by the way, is one of the most ardent stamp collectors in Great Britain. He is president of the Philatelic Society of London and as a result of his studies and researches he has cleared up a good many disputed points. He makes a specialty of the stamps of Great Britain and her colonies, and is especially well informed in regard to them.

A census of stamp collectors taken recently showed that there are more than 2,000,000 followers of the fad in different parts of the world. Of this number there are about 525,000 in the United States and Canada, 500,000 in Germany, 125,000 in Austria-Hungary, 75,000 scattered through Russia, Italy and the Balkan States, Scandinavia, Spain and Portugal, 375,000 in Great Britain, 350,000 in France, Switzerland, Belgium and the Netherlands, and 75,000 in Mexico, Central and South America, Africa, Australia and Asia. The increase in the value of stamps is strikingly shown in the reports of sales of collections in this country and abroad. That of Mr. W. Hughes, of London, collected during a period of 37 years at a total outlay of about \$345 brought \$15,000 and that of the late Mr. Pauwels, of Torquay, cost originally \$1,800, and after having been put aside for 27 years it brought \$20,000.

Still another instance of the appreciation of stamps is shown by a story that is told by Nankiwel of a London stamp dealer who, in 1870, papered his shop windows, walls and ceiling with unused Ionian Island stamps, merely as a novelty and for the sake of the advertisement it gave him. The stamps were then a drug in the market, and now if they should be put up for sale they would bring not less than \$25,000.

50 cents
a year.

2 cents
a copy.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

— and —
Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

VOL. III. BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, JANUARY 27, 1906. No. 20.

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Artemus Ward
On Stamp Collecting.

[Few of our readers, presumably, lack some acquaintance with the humorous writings of the late Artemus Ward, made doubly laughable by his ingenious perversions of spelling. The following, from the Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly, shows that he is not without his admirers on the other side of the water. It purports to be an epistle written by Mr. Ward to the Editor of the S. C. F.]

wen i wuz larst lokatid down
Brightn wa with mi show I had the
pleashur ov Meetin a man hoo kollekt-
ed stamps. He woz abowt thee nysest
man i ever met witch sez a grate deal
4 stamp Kollektors. He took me 2 his
hows and shode me his Kollektshun.
I sed to him: "Mi Frend, b4 you open
your book I kan tel u how superior
mi show iz 2 yors. Mi sho haz a kan-
garoo, the most larfable little cuss u
ever saw." Well, u kan imajin how
stagird I woz wen he opend his book
to new S Wailz, i think it was, and
shode me 1 stamp with a Kangaroo on
it and sez "Mr. Ward, thair is a Kan-
garoo 4 u. But he had 2 admit that
he had knot got 1 with Snaix on it,
wich was a pity & I pittied him akor-
dingly. He took a stamp owt of his
Album & held it up to the lite, ijaku-

**The Standard
Postage Stamp Catalogue
for 1906.**

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lating "What a mark!" the only thing
I cud C was a star, wich seemd 2 b
skraipt on the paper. He told me it
kame from the Injun Empyr. i told
him the Injuns had no Emphyre and
that they culdnt rite letterz, which
maid him larf considrubble, and that
was very unmanurdly ov him. I has-
und 2 apolerjize bi remarking that
eny Injuns hoo kood right wood nat-
oorally yeus U. S. A. stamps, at which
he larft sum mor. He had 2 kopiz of
the same kind of stamp, but with a
difrent No. of jagz round the ejlz. It
seemed 2 bee verry komikle, but troo,
that the won with the least No. of
jagz woz the most valuable. Eny 1
wood hav thort that ude get more
(pirphorashunz he korld them) 4 yor
munny, like eny thing els.

Orl his stamps wuz not jagd at the
edges, but sum had been kut with siz-
erz and theez lookt neetir. I sed, "Deer
Sir, wi don't you kut them Orloff,"
wich was a Geniral hint. He held up
his hand in surprize & gaspt "I shood
spoyl them & tha wood B valueless."
I anserd that ov the 2 stamps he had
just shone me, the 1 with the leest No.
of jagz was the most valuable, then wi
not kut the Lot orf and maik it mor
valuable still (kwestshun marck).

He thairupon startid larfing agane,
at wich I got owt of temper and sed,
"wonse wen mi Kangaroo got unmani-
lable I thrasht him. Du u wont me

P **M**

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P. M. Wolsieffer,
Stamp Auction Specialist.
P **M**
401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago.

2 —," but he did not let me say eny
mor.

He stopt me bi saing, "Mr. Ward,
yew no nothing abowt stampce, & I no
nuthing abowt shoze. Let us maik a
bargin. I wil kum 2 your sho if u
will start Kollektung stamps."

That sir, is how I Bkame a Filatel-
ist. Mi frend gav me a few and sed,
this maix a splendid start. Taking a
katalog and shoing me the pictshur of
a stamp from Morishus be addid,
"This stamp iz wurth over 1 thowz-
and poundz. I hope u will be Abel 2
get 1 ov them." I opened mi ize, re-
marking, "it striks me that a stamp
in the hand is werth too on the foot!"
At wich we boath larft. "If you kol-
lekt unusd," sed my in4mant, kollekt
them O G like this. He had a stamp
inn hiz hand that had a good helping
of shiny Gum on the Bak. I did not C
eny tare, in fakt, I was told it was
Perfekt. I shood have korld it O K
and not O G. If i kollektid long
enuff, I was in4md, I shud becum a
Gt. Mogle. I am happy az I am and
I dont want eny Tytils.

That nite my phrend kalm 2 mi
sho & enjoid hissself imensly. Troo
two mi word, I told all mi frnedz that
tha must giv me all the stamps tha
could fined. Having mounted thees,
I arst mi kollektir phrend 2 vizzit me.

(Continued on Page 4.)

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the

Chicago Philatelic Society
and the
Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Louis G. Quackenbush,
MANAGING EDITOR.

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From The Editor's Point Of View.

On the Selling Of Collections.

If it were not for the fact that somebody, somewhere, is constantly tiring of stamp collecting, and selling his collection, what, pray, would stamp auctioneers do for a living? This is the thought we always seek to console ourselves with when we hear of fine collections going to the block for disposal to the four winds of Heaven. What frailty of human nature is it that leads collectors to thus coldly strip themselves of all their philatelic possessions after, with long and patient toil, they have builded up collections worth the having? Is it, indeed, true, as some philatelic philosophers have been wont to claim in explaining this phenomenon, that the charm of stamp collecting lies more in acquisition than in possession—that a stamp collection is a joy and pleasure only so long as it is in process of formation and ceases to interest the moment that work upon it is suspended? We dislike to believe this. And yet there seems some color of reason in the theory? The collections that come upon the market are, in nine cases out of ten, pretty complete of their kind—if a special collection, lacking only a few minor unattainable of type, perforation or shade; if a gen-

eral one, incomplete only in respect to high-priced stamps and the very "hard-to-gets." These are the very collections in whose permanent preservation there would seem to be most pride and pleasure for their owners. A fine collection of stamps, viewed as an achievement, ought to be a perennial satisfaction to its possessor. It ought to be a source of endless gratification, and pay measureless dividends of delight as the years go by. But, alas, few advanced collectors seem to regard the matter in this light. The affection which, it would seem, would naturally dictate the cherishing of the collection as long as life lasts, seems to shrivel and dry up when once the collection reaches a state of quiescence; and there is apparently no compunction in bundling it off to the auction room, to bring whate'er it may under the hammer. Strange, is it not, that the companions of years should be so lightly sold into Egypt? Can it be true that once having filled a page, we care for that page no longer; and that the operation of this principle, on a larger scale, accounts for the philatelic downfall of he who has made his collection complete up to the very limit of his means.

An

Unsolvable Enigma.

This last question is doubtless one of those which can never be satisfactorily answered. We may speculate upon it endlessly, but we cannot reach any absolute conclusion. The motives of mankind are too vastly affected by individual temperament and circumstance for the deduction of any general rule in matters of this sort. But as we muse over this constant defection of men of marked success in the practice of Philately, we cannot but feel a bit piqued at the frail tenure our hobby seems to have in the affection of many of its followers. If all the men of mind and means that have taken up stamp collecting in this country within the past thirty years were with us still, what a vast army of followers our pursuit could claim. Why have they not? Whence their defection from these pleasant fields of ours? Some are dead, of course, but not more, probably, than a tithe of the whole number of the deserters. How happens it that the rest are deaf to Philately's siren song, which once seemed such sweet measure to their senses? Is there some inherent defect in Philately's power of pleasing? Or is there some quality in human nature which makes the multitude of men inconstant in their diversions, and ever transferring their allegiance from one interest to another, in restless search after new sensations?

These are problems we do not profess to be wise enough to solve. But we are sometimes inclined to imagine that stamp collectors are born, not made—that life-long zest in stamp collecting comes only to those of a certain inborn shade of temperament, of somewhat different texture than that animating the actions of the general run of mankind. Your true, dyed-in-the-wool, till-death-do-us-part philatelist is, as we have observed him a being of somewhat unordinary type of mind. And we somewhat favor the theory that the seeds of philatelic interest do not flower to full perfection in any but minds prepared therefor by Nature. If this be true—if Philately is not so much an acquired taste as an inborn inclination—we can scarcely wonder at the relatively small number of the elect. "Once a philatelist, always a philatelist," is one of the stock proverbs of our pursuit. It all depends upon what significance is placed upon the word philatelist. If it is understood to cover every casual dabbler in stamps, it is emphatically not true. If it is understood to mean only those of inherent philatelic temperament (if we may coin such a term) it is probably well founded. The born philatelist may give up collecting for a season; he may even be obliged, through force of circumstances, to dispose of his collection; but a few years later on you are pretty sure to find him back in the ranks again, as earnest and enthusiastic as ever. But when the casual dabbler in stamps is done with it for once he is done with it for ever. And the number of such casual dabblers, as compared with the number of real, earnest, life-long philatelists, is certainly appallingly large. They are good enough philatelists while the fever lasts. They are oftentimes careful students of stamps, and very liberal buyers. But they lack the latent love of stamps, and are easily diverted into other pursuits on slight provocation. And it is their collections, not those of the downright earnest permanent stamp lovers, that are so constantly coming on the market.

It Is Easy

To Collect Superficially.

Superficial collecting is so easy a thing nowadays. What with the multiplication of catalogues and handbooks and facilities for buying, one can get together a pretty respectable collection without possessing much of the true philatelic spirit. It was not so in the old days. Then a collector was thrown more on his own resources—had, in greater measure to work out his own salvation—and was not apt to progress very far except

for sheer love of stamps. And that made for permanence of interest. Our mighty catalogue (invaluable as they are in certain respects) are dead-weights of individual research; and thereby have robbed collecting of some of its olden salt and savor. But, after all, why should we be hypochondriacal over all this matter. It is, it will be, it must be, and no word of ours will alter it. New philatelic generations are all the while growing up and stamp collecting never seems to lack for followers, of one sort and another. But we cannot help but wish that we could descry more born philatellists on the philatelic horizon and fewer of the casual dabblers.

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.



H. N. Mudge, President.
 C. E. Severn, Vice President.
 Chas. F. Mann, Secretary, 394 Oak St.
 E. C. Dodd, Treasurer, La Grange, Ill.
 A. F. Boehm, Mgr. Circulating Sales and Exchange Departments, 1347 St. Louis Ave.
 Harry Linquist, Manager Open Exchange.
 F. Michael, Auction Manager.
 P. M. Wolsieffer, Counterfeit Detector.
 A. F. Boehm, Librarian.
 P. M. Wolsieffer, Examiner of Books.
 The 458th regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held in the Society's Club Room, 151 Washington St., Thursday evening, January 18, 1906.
 President Mudge called the meeting to order with 17 members and 2 visitors present. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.
 The application of C. F. Dunham for active membership was ordered posted.
 The resignations of Mr. Otto von Schaepler of Chicago and Miss T. Kusten of New Orleans were ordered posted.
 Bills amounting to \$7.40 were ordered paid.
 Mr. R. D. Vroman was dropped by limitation.
 It was moved and carried that the Society hold their Annual Banquet the 4th. Thursday in March.
 Messrs E. C. Dodd, Chairman, F. N. Masoth and E. M. Rosenthal were appointed a Banquet committee by the President.
 The entertainment of the evening was an exhibition by Mr. F. Michael of Coins with Philatelic bearing and was enjoyed by all present.
 The meeting then adjourned, next meeting February 1, 1906.
 Chas. F. Mann, Secy.

RARE BELGIUM FREE.

Belgium (Scott No. 229) 90c.
 Postal Packet 1902 is a scarce stamp. For the next two weeks we will send a copy free to each collector requesting an approval selection, stating size of collection, and asking for the stamp mentioned.
 60% discount on our approval lots. 8000 varieties at that price.

F. W. PICKARD,

Station R. Cincinnati, Ohio.

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FIJI ISLANDS

Cat No.	Price	Cat. My Price
42 2p green	85	\$0 20 80 08
44 6p rose	85	25
44 6p rose, pen cane		10
45 1sh brown, pen cane		18
50 4p violet	50	10
50 4p violet, pen cane		05
52 1/2p slate or gray	04	02
55 1p black	12	06
56 2p green	05	03
58 1p lilac rose	05	02
61 1p violet and black	02	02
62 2p violet and orange		03
66 6p violet and carmine		10
77 1sh green and " pen cane		08

Money back for anything not entirely satisfactory.
 Send for price list of Australlans best and cheapest ever, it's free as air.

F. W. Reid, 309 16th St., Denver Colo.

\$18.85 for \$1.96.

\$1 00 Manifest Perforated cat. 60c only 8c
 \$1 00 Mortgage " " \$5.00 " 35c
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 Above have small round hole cancellation. We are offering these for a special leader and with the hopes of circulating our Free 40 Page price list of sets and single stamps. The above prices ought to convince you that our prices are right.

Economist Stamp Co.,

79 Nassau Street, New York City.

20c

For a No. 13

PANAMA

50c brown

This stamp is unused and catalogs at \$1.

Send for priced-list of specials.

E. T. PARKER,

Bethlehem, Pa.

Going! Going! Gone!

Some of the prices recently realized at London auction rooms.
 Natal, 1870, 1sh green, surcharged in carmine \$50.00
 New Brunswick, 1sh, violet 40.00
 Newfoundland, 1st issue, 4d., scarlet vermilion 26.25
 Br. Guiana, 1852, 1c black on magenta 23.12
 " " 1852, 4c " " deep blue 35.00
 Nevis, 1883, 6d green mint 21.00
 N S Wales Sydney View 3d grn unused 45.00
 Southern Nigeria, 1903-04, 41 violet and green, mint 35.00
 U. S. Proprietary, 1871-75, \$5. black and green on green paper 55.00
 Br. Guiana, 1850, 12c blue, cut square 115.00
 " " 1852, 1c magenta 25.00
 Tasmania, 1853, 1d. blue 12.50
 France, 1fr. orange vermilion 20.00
 Basle, 2 1/2rp 16.25
 Zululand, 1st issue, 5sh carmine 11.00
 Barbados, 5sh. dull rose 5.75
 Confederate, "Petersburg", 5c red 19.75

French Colonies

Picturesque Stamps

French Congo 1 2 4 (Tiger)	- - - \$0 03
" Guiana 1 2 4 (Animal)	- - - 3
" Guinea 1 2 4 (Native)	- - - 3
Guadeloupe 1 2 4 (Scenery)	- - - 3
Tudo China 1 2 4 (Native)	- - - 3
Madagascar 1 2 4 (Scenery)	- - - 3
New Caledonia 1 2 4 (Scenery)	- - - 3
Somali Coast 1 2 4 (Scenery)	- - - 3

All unused. Postage extra.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

50 different stamps, all used from 15 different countries - 70

ANGOLA.

12 different stamps used - 25

ARARAT STAMP CO.,

45 Beaver Street, - - - New York

100 China, Java, etc., fine stamp dictionary and big illustrated list of 3,000 bargains, 2c. Agts., 50% 1806 catalogue of stamps of all nations, 10 cents.

A. Bullard & Co., 446 Tremont St., Boston, Mass

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Foreign Stamps.

On Approval at 50% Discount.

Positively the best line of Approval sheets in existence.

Write Now.

Fred G. Jones, 2013 Brook St., Louisville, Ky.

1000 Mixed China, Etc., 1000 Hinges, 100 Cuban Rec's Small Album All for 25c
 Collection of Post Cards,

225 different Fiji, China, Hawaii, etc., . . . 19c

325 " valued at \$5.00, . . . 32c

1000 " a grand collection, valued at \$27.92.95

Stamp Albums, spaces for 4000 stamps, 30c., lists free.

JOSEPH F. NEGREEN,

128 East 23d St., New York.

FREE

We will give free to all applicants for our approval books at 50% discount a Nicaragua 1809 2c blue unused cat. 25c. This is a very special offer so write to-day Good reference required.

WHOLESALE.

We are sending out some fine wholesale approval selections to stamp dealers. Special bargains this week.

CO-OPERATIVE EXCHANGE,
 85 PUTNAM AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

One Cent

is all it will cost you for a postal card to send us your name and address, for our free price lists which will save you Dollars.

New list now ready, full of bargains. Send for one at once.

The Queen City Stamp Co.,

6 Sinton Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

U. S. Revenues.

400 for 43c.

Contains about 30 varieties - Civil War and recent issues including a

25c Entry Of Goods Part Perforate catalogue value \$1.00.

CHAS. A. TOWNSEND,

848 GOOD STREET, AKRON, OHIO.

U. S.

	Cat. Value	My Price
Fine U. S. 1878, 90c.	\$2 50	\$1 25
" " 1879, 15c.	20	08
" " 1890, 15c.	08	04
" " 1890, 30c.	10	04
" " 1890, 90c.	60	25

Postage extra. Auction Sale Feb. 14. Cat. now ready.

R. WILLIAMS,

WEST ROXBURY, - - - MASS.

Artemus Ward

On Stamp Collecting.

(Continued from Page 1.)

I shode hym mi unyewsd 1st. He neerly had a phit. After saing a no. of W Ws he got owt "What," then a "Hav" with a big H, and afterWards trayled up with a "U Done." I rendird 1st ade & sed, "Stuk them in." "BbbBBBBut—hhhow ????" "In the proper manner, with a lik. of korss." I had mi wurk kut owt 2 keep him phrom phiting Me. I tried 2 pasifi him bl telling him I had Bean kairful in uther wazs. Sum 1 had givun me a stamp wich tha sed kame from Spane. As it had the hed rong wa up i destroyed it, az I had also dun 2 a stamp that had an O in PENCE instead of a C. Mi frend la on the kowch 4 1/2 an hr. & korld Me A Fule. I got the St. door Btween him & Miseselph, az I am not ust 2 that kind ov adress. An akwaintans of his kame laiter and xplained wi the phitz had taken place. I lookt wize & sed i was sorry 4 what had happened, we then diskust Provisions, & i remarkt that I had had givun 2 me a stamp with some letirz printed on it the rong wa up & a nother that had been spoilt buy Bing printid on twice. 2 sho him how cairfle i was, I sed I had also maid awa with thees az thade sirtinly have spoilt the efect ov Mi Kollektshun, Ware up on he became so Mad that I thort he woz a kandid 4 a lunatik asylum

At last he side and sed, "A. Ward, u R havving a hewj Goak, yew hav knot burnt Them." I was oblijd 2 sa it wuz the trooth, Butt too pasifi him i 2k a buTful red stamp that lookt warm, altho it was chilly, with a fine figger 5 on it, wich i konsiddird A Rarity. I shode it to him. he Larft. It was about the allfiredest Larf i ever met. Wen the Sound had dide awa, he sed, "Yoo distroy the valuable IIII and keep the others! Let me ask you not 2 get rid ov ene Moor till I hav scene them!" Well, a da oar 2 after I had 1 from India with the Kweens hed wrong wa up. I let him C it. He gave me a luvly lot of Stamps in echainj 4 it. Tha wur all in nice Bright culuz and had sum thing like Sedan on them. He seemd so plezed 2 be able 2 help me 2. Now mr. Editor i Must sa good buy, and I hoap that yule B glad 2 here frum Me agane.

Yoors Trooly,

A. Ward.

It Costs but 7 cents a Line among these Adlets.

This is the cheapest advertising—not in price alone but in results, especially for those who have something to sell or who want to buy something, but feel that they cannot afford to pay the rate charged for display. Try an adlet, which will cost you only 7 cents a line.

"Specials for 5 days."

Complete set Newspaper stamps as sold by the Government for \$5.00 full o. g. never hinged fine copies only \$2.85
 Newfoundland Cabot issue fine used 1 to 10c inclusive cat. value \$1 to 85c only 38c
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 " " " " " " 5.00 " 7.75
 " " " " " " U S Dues fine og cat. \$3.80 1.55
 " " " " " " 1899-01 U. S. 1 to 15c o. g. fine .80
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 Guam on U. S. complete o. g. plected set 10.50
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 Cuba " " o. g. " " .40
 Post. 2c extra under 25c net lists free.
 F. B. Kirby, New Bedford, Mass.

Punched Revenue Stamps.

25c Bond 3c each or \$1.25 a 100
 25c Entry of Goods 3c each or \$1.25 a 100
 25c Insurance 1c each or 50c a 100
 25c Life Insurance 5c each or \$4.00 a 100
 25c Power of Attorney 1c each or 50c a 100
 25c Protest 5c each or \$4.00 a 100
 25c Warehouse Receipt 15c each or \$1.25 for 10
 E. T. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.

DETROIT LETTER.

Dr. J. F. Henkel well known amongst the local collectors was recently elected fleet Surgeon of the Detroit Yacht Club.

Detroit can at least claim one Post card collector who has a collection that would rouse envy among many that are collecting. John F. Miller has collected for some years and has accumulated about 2500 varieties from all quarters of the globe, many that are exceedingly rare, and others that are unique, I buy few cards in this country says John but buy principally in Europe where I can do better in variety and prices.

The exchange business is not what its cracked up to be I often get some of the most undesirable stuff imaginable confine yourself to buying and you will be ahead is his advice.

Robert Folsom is showing considerable interest in collecting U. S. envelopes for the short time he has collected these, he now can show about 150 varieties, including many choice specimens. Its too bad that we have not more like Mr. Folsom it would soon put envelope collecting a few notches higher, as it is now, this branch of philately is greatly neglected.

Speaking of collecting cut square envelopes I can't understand why so many collectors ignore this branch of collecting, I have a collection of about 185 varieties including the issue of 1864, the 9, 12, 18, 24, 30, 40 values, of course theres nothing rare about this particular set but I dare say that 25 per cent of the collectors to-day never saw them, and again not many collectors can show them,

Complete sets 1898 Proprietary 25c. 24 diff. Documentary 1898-1902, 50c. Mission Stamp Enterprise, Lehighton, Pa.

Beginners. Send for approvals at 60% from Scott's. Send stamp for fifty different. R. S. Johnston, Neche, North Dakota.

A collection of U. S. Stamps in the National Stamp Album will catalogue over \$200. for \$50. cash. Finest collection on the market for the money all first class specimens. T. Joyes, No. 6 Pitkin St., Rochester, N. Y.

10 diff. India, 1000 hinges and 5 Cuba Rev. for 10c. Ask for 50% Approvals. Best Stamp Co., West 1st. St., Grand Island, Nebr.

U. S. Revenues, 3d Issue.

1c	60c	30c	10c
4c	40c	40c	30c
6c	40c	70c	24c
15c	20c	\$2.00	16c

Get our prices on other U. S. Write now. Frank Dee Brayton, Freeport, Mich.

We are selling out our stock in Packets guaranteed to cat. \$5.00 for \$1.00 all are made of good clean stamps. Order to-day. Send M. O. Want lists filled at 1/5 cat. The Popular Stamp Co., Savannah, Ga.

1899 Die A. white, entire, unused, U. S. envelopes, for five 20c, for ten 35c, for one hundred \$3.00. W C Odiorne, Huntingdon Pa

from 1882-1904. I have an exceptional lot of good ones ranging from 1c to 90c of the different issues. Some collectors say its hard to locate the issues. This may be true but some study on part of the collector will soon make one familiar. I have had a hard time to identify some but what I have done is to send a lot to some expert for identification, according to the brackets in albums.

These stamps can be bought cheaply and they surely fill up many vacant spaces that now stare in your face.

Herman W. Boers.

We are advised by N. Yaar & Co. of Amsterdam that the 1 gulden porto is now issued with a black diagonal surcharge "50 cent".

You have to use kindling to start a fire, and if your fire goes out you have to try it again. You have to use printer's to work up a business, and if a little don't do, you have to try more.

IF every stamp collector would send for a sample copy of

The Stamp-Lovers Weekly,

examine it carefully and note its bright, vigorous make up and variety of matter—would be flooded with subscriptions.

10 cents pays for 10 weeks.

The Stamp-Lovers Weekly,
Bethlehem, Pa.

50 cents
a year.

2 cents
a copy.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

VOL. III. BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, FEBRUARY 3, 1906. No. 21.

OUR 234TH. AUCTION

takes place on

Saturday, Feb. 24th.

at 1:30 p. m. at the New York Auction Mart
Rooms 811 - 812 Morton Bldg., 116 Nassau
St., New York City.

This sale contains the celebrated collection
of entire United States Envelopes belonging
to W. A. Castle.

Catalogues free.

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,

722 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
ESTABLISHED 1869.

The Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue for 1906.

Price 50 cents. Post free, 60 cents.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

18 EAST 23rd ST., New York, N. Y.

P *One Stamp* **M**

to a lot will be the feature of the Auction
Sale of the Dr. Fiske collection to be sold
at the

Collectors Club, New York.

on Feb. 27th., 28th., and March 1st.

This magnificent collection contains so
many fine and perfection stamps that it will
attract any buyer who receives the catalogue.

P. M. Wolsieffer,

P Stamp Auction Specialist. **M**
401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago.

THE PHILATELIC SCHOOL-ROOM

Stamps Issued

For Van Dieman's Land.

Van Dieman's Land, more familiar
to us under its present name of Tas-
mania, was the third of the Australian
Colonies to receive the boon of post-
age stamps. Victoria and New South
Wales in 1850 set the pace, and Van
Dieman's Land fell in line in 1853,
thereby getting ahead, not only of the
other colonies on the mainland, but of
the island of New Zealand, so much
bigger and more populous than itself.

Many a young collector must often
have wondered, after seeing the name
Van Dieman's Land on these old issues
and noting the change to Tasmania
in later ones, how it came about that
the one name superseded the other.
Indeed, collectors of imaginative turn
of mind may have imagined Van Die-
man to have been some stout old
Dutch navigator lending his name to
the island of his discovery only to have
it replaced, by a prettier and nicer
sounding name, having no particular
significance, when the island began to
assume some importance. The fact is,
however, that the change of name was

really a piece of poetic justice to the
memory of the real, true discoverer.
Peter Van Dieman, though a great
enough man in his way, never set foot
on the soil of the island named for
him. Van Dieman was no sailor; but
a Dutch soldier and man of affairs
who attained to various high posts in
the administrative service of the
Dutch Republic, and was at one per-
iod Governor-General of the Dutch
East Indies. Dutch navigators had
reached Australia as early as 1606, but
little or nothing was known of its ex-
tent. Van Dieman, therefore, be-
thought him to send an exploring ex-
pedition thither, which he did in the
year 1642; and at the head of this ex-
pedition he placed one Abel Tasman,
a Dutch navigator of skill and exper-
ience. Tasman sailed from Batavia
(in Java), the capital then, as now,
of the Dutch East Indies, in August,
1642, and discovered Tasmania in No-
vember of the same year. Tasman
himself named the island Van Die-
man's Land in honor of his chief, and
would have been surprised enough no
doubt to learn that in the whirligig of
time, the name of Van Dieman would
be extinct as a geographical designa-
tion; while the name of Tasman would
be dotted all over the maps of Austra-

lasia. Now there is an island of Tas-
mania, a Tasman Bay, a Tasman Riv-
er, a Tasman Peninsula, a Tasman Sea,
etc., and not a Van Dieman anything
so far as we can discover—which is
perhaps a little bit hard on His Excel-
lency, the Governor-General, after all.
Leaving Tasmania, Tasman sailed on
and discovered in December another
and much larger island, which he
named New Zealand, probably on ac-
count of some physical resemblance to
the Dutch island of Zealand. Then
he went further and discovered the
Friendly Islands, returning to Batavia
in June, 1643, where we may be sure
he was looked on for the time being
as a sort of Dutch Columbus. It is a
curious parallel between the careers
of the two discoverers that both found
islands but missed the mainland. On
a second voyage in 1646, Tasman dis-
covered the gulf of Carpentaria (which
he named after his shipmate, Captain
Pieter Carpenter), but it is unlikely
that he ever set foot on the mainland
of Australia. He made no more voy-
ages, dying, a few years later in Ba-
tavia, and the Dutch, singularly
enough made no further explorations
in that direction. Not till 1771 (or
125 years after Tasman's second voy-
age) did any other European, so far

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the
Chicago Philatelic Society
and the
Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Louis G. Quackenbush,
MANAGING EDITOR.

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E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

as is known, set eyes on Australia or Tasmania; the navigator to do so in that year being Captain Cook. Geo. Bass, another English navigator of note, made more thorough explorations a few years later. Tasmania was first settled, as a penal colony, in 1803, and was a dependency of New South Wales until 1825, when it became a separate colony.

It is now one of the states of the Commonwealth of Australia. Its area is 26,385 square miles; its population at last reports, 177,340. It has never enjoyed the growth or prosperity of its neighboring colonies on the mainland.

The stamps first issued in Tasmania are crude both in design and execution. The Queen's head is perhaps as sorry a specimen of portraiture as the whole range of British Colonials affords, and the whole appearance of the stamps is anything but handsome. Nevertheless, few British Colonials are more interesting or more prized, and happy should be the collector who is so fortunate as to possess a copy of both values of the 1853 issue.

A Curious Spanish Issue.

Perhaps as interesting an issue as the year 1853 brought forth were those issued by Spain for local use in the city of Madrid, bearing the repre-

sentation of a bear about to climb a tree. Spain had hitherto had no stamp of a less denomination than 6c. It was now decided to provide special stamps of a denomination of 1c and 3c which should frank letters, according to weight, within the confines of the capital city. It was therefore deemed most appropriate to adorn these new stamps with the coat of arms of the city of Madrid. The central feature of this coat of arms is a bear about to climb a tree. This picture is surrounded by a double oval containing seven stars. On each side is a laurel branch, and above is the royal crown.

There are various conflicting opinions as to the significance of some of the features of this coat of arms. According to some authorities the seven stars represent the seven stars of the constellation called the "Great Bear;" while others maintain that they stand for the seven schools of astronomy, founded at Madrid in ancient times.

As to the bear, there are two traditions. One story has it that this device is of Roman origin and is explained by the large number of these animals that formerly were found in the neighborhood of the town. The position of the bear, standing against the almond tree, recalls a law-suit between the city and the chapter, which was terminated by conceding the trees to the city and the pastures to the chapter. The latter, in opposition to the city's arms, had in its own a bear walking in a meadow. Another and more romantic story is as follows:

On a certain day a young girl went as usual to gather some almonds at some distance from her cottage; but on nearing the tree bearing the fruit, she perceived an enormous bear seated in the branches of the tree and devouring her "madrone." Frightened, the child ran to her mother, who received her with blows from her distaff. "Ah well!" said the young girl, "since you doubt the truth of my story, madreid (mother) go and verify the thing yourself; go and gather the almonds which I could not bring back."

The mother did not hesitate, but the bear, having rushed upon her, devoured that wicked mother, and the justice of Heaven was accomplished. Then the city fathers, in memory of the fact, gave to their new town the name of Madre-id, whence Madrid, and adopted for a coat of arms a bear climbing an almond tree.

Turn To

South America Again.

And now it becomes necessary that we should turn our eyes to South America again—which we have only once before glanced at, in the case of Brazil. Brazil had postage stamps as early as 1843—was, in fact, the second nation in the world to adopt Sir Rowland Hill's useful contrivance for the prepayment of postage, yielding precedence in this regard only to Great Britain herself—but for ten long years no other South American nation followed suit. But now in 1853, Brazil ceases to be the only country on its continent enjoying the blessings of postage stamps, for Chile comes out with an issue which may well make Brazil hide her head in shame, since here is no mere arrangement of numeral, such as the benighted Brazilians have been content to use for, lo, these ten long years, but a portrait series bearing the counterfeit presentment of no less a personage than the great Christoforo Colombo.

The Greatest Figure

In Postage Stamp Portraiture.

We may well pause a moment for contemplation of these stamps, for here is brought into the philatelist's portrait gallery the greatest historic figure that has yet been utilized in postage stamp portraiture. Numerous other great historic personages have received their meed of postage stamp immortality; but none of them all have done such deeds as Genoa's greatest son. He found a new world; he added a third to the known land surface of the globe. What other man has ever done the like; and where was honor ever more worthily bestowed than when the design was chosen for these old Chilean stamps.


Perhaps it may seem like waste of time to give here any outline of Christopher Columbus's life. Every school-boy ought to be familiar with it—and probably is. But as not all who will read this are schoolboys, and as most of us get a little misty in after life on what we learned in school, it will do no harm to refresh our memory as to some of the main points in the life of the world's greatest discoverer.

Columbus was born in or near Genoa, Italy, about 1446, and was reared amid no very opulent surroundings. In some manner or other, however, he must have acquired a fair education. Certain it could have been no ignorant, totally unlettered man who in later

He was able to present his theories so effectively in the politest courts of Europe. But whatever his schooling was, it came early to an end; for he began to follow the sea when but a boy, and passed the years of his youth and earliest manhood on various voyages to different parts of the earth, in the course of which he must have risen, we may presume, to a place of some rank as a navigator. Somewhat before he was thirty years old he married him a wife in Portugal and made some efforts, it would appear, to settle down to home life, first in Lisbon, and afterward in the little island of Porto Santo, near Madeira. Probably he made a poor fist of it as a stay-at-home, and it is supposed that he took part in some of the expeditions to the African coast, undertaken by the Portuguese about this time; and by some writers believed that he made at least one voyage as far to the North as Iceland. Wherever he may have sailed, certain it is that he became greatly impressed with the idea of the earth's roundly, and that along about 1480 he was endeavoring to persuade the King of Portugal to fit him out an expedition which should endeavor to reach Asia by sailing westward. Failing, he went to Spain (supposedly about 1484) and endeavored to enlist the interest of Ferdinand and Isabella in the project. Thereafter his life for some years was spent in endeavoring to gain royal aid and sanction for his proposed undertaking; but it was not until 1492 that the matter was finally arranged. The Court of Castile was all along willing enough to lend countenance to such an expedition, but was not willing to provide funds for it and even less willing to accede to the excessive grants and honors which Columbus demanded in case of success. Columbus finally in utter disgust broke off negotiations sent his brother, Diego, to lay the proposal before Henry VIII, of England, while he himself prepared to quit Spain and bring his own powers of persuasion to bear on the King of France. At this juncture, Ferdinand and Isabella hastily came to terms with the explorer, signing a paper by which Columbus was made admiral to all the regions which he might discover and viceroy for Spain in all countries he might acquire, with full powers, and a large share of the revenues. These rights and titles were to be hereditary, to remain in the perpetual possession of his family. A por-

tion of the funds required for the expedition were supplied by the crown; the balance by the Pinzons, a family of small ship-owners at Palos, a Spanish port near Seville. The Pinzons were owners, or part-owners, of three small vessels named the Santa Maria, the Nina and the Pinta; and these were fitted out for the expedition; two of the Pinzons themselves accompanying Columbus as commanders of the two smaller ships, the largest, the Santa Maria, being Columbus's flagship, and under his personal command. The little fleet sailed from Palos Aug. 3, 1492, and on Oct. 22, of the same year discovered the island of San Salvador, one of the Bahamas. He landed and took possession in the name of Castile, had some intercourse with the natives, and, sailed on, discovering various islands and coasting part of the northern side of Cuba, and Hayti, everywhere treating amicably with the natives and obtaining small quantities of gold and island products. All these lands, he supposed, were outlying parts of Asia. The Santa Maria was wrecked on the Haitian Coast and it was only after considerable difficulty that Columbus succeeded in getting back to Spain on the Nina—a very small and unreliable vessel. Once in Spain, he was received at court with the highest honors, all his privileges confirmed, and ample means granted for a new expedition. We need not take space to recount all the varied details of this second voyage, or of his two later ones. He cruised about the West Indies, visited almost all of them, founded several colonies, saw the mainland of South America, and underwent innumerable forms of adventure and misfortune. Columbus success had excited the jealousy of some of the leading courtiers of Spain, and the manner in which he was deprived of the rights that had been granted him and deposed from his authority over the new world which he had discovered is too painful to recite. There is reason to believe that, while the injustice done the great discoverer was largely due to the poisonous misrepresentations sown at court by his jealous enemies, Ferdinand and Isabella themselves were piqued at the prospect of what seemed so likely to prove a great empire over sea being so greatly under the control of Columbus and his relatives. At any rate it is certain that the agreement by which Columbus was to be hereditary Viceroy of all lands he might discover was most shamelessly annulled within less than eight years after his discovery of America, and that he was thereafter the subject of as cruel ingratitude as

ITALY	
1903 Special Delivery, used	\$0 05
Japan in China	
5s, ½s, 1s, 2s	08
NICARAGUA	
1905 Bluefield, 1, 2, 3, 4B Yelaya	10
BELGIUM	
14 different Postal Packets (cat. 56c)	15
1805 Complete Set (cat. 56c)	18
1902 30, 40, 70, 90 (cat. 45c)	15
1903 Complete Set (cat. \$1.19)	45
PANAMA	
1887 50c brown (cat. \$1.00) Reprint	10
U. S. A. Revenues	
N. Y. State Tax 2, 10, 20, 50, \$1.	\$2. 7
25c Entry of Goods, imperforate pair	18
50c " " " part. perf. cat. \$2.00	30
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50c, II issue, inverted centre, with hole cancellation cat. \$15.00	4 00
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New list now ready, full of bargains. Send for one at once.

The Queen City Stamp Co.,
6 Sinton Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

20c

For a No. 13
PANAMA
50c brown

This stamp is unused and catalogs at \$1. Send for priced-list of specials.
E. T. PARKER,
Bethlehem, Pa.

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any of which history makes record. Columbus died in 1506, in poverty and neglect, a heart-broken man; and it is especially pathetic to reflect that he never knew the importance of his own discoveries, dying in the belief that the lands he had discovered were a portion of Asia.

It is interesting to note that there was a public revulsion of feeling in Columbus favor after his death; and as a concession to public opinion the Spanish court in 1509 made his son, Diego, Admiral of the Indies and Governor of Hispaniola, but without the title of Viceroy. Diego Columbus passed an uneasy life, hampered, as his father had been, by the constant jealousy by enemies at the court and died like his father, broken-hearted at the injustice done the claims of his family. He was virtually deposed from his command in 1523, and died in Spain three years later. His son Luis gave up all claims to the title of Viceroy in 1536, receiving in return the island of Jamaica in fief, a large pension, lands in Ueragua, and the titles of Duke of Ueragua and Marquis of Jamaica. The present Duke of Ueragua, who visited the United States in 1892, is a descendant in direct line from Luis Columbus's daughter, Francesca. The descendants of Columbus have, therefore, for some centuries ranked among the nobility of Spain, and enjoyed the wealth and honors which the distinguished founder of their house sought in vain during his life-time.

The Country

That Honored Columbus.

Columbus himself of course never visited Chile. Indeed it is considered improbable that he ever actually set foot upon the mainland of South America. Nevertheless, he was unquestionably in the large, true sense of the word the discoverer of the American continent—hence it was a happy thought on the part of Chile to place his effigy on its first issue of postage stamps.

Chile ranks third in importance among the Republics of South America, Brazil and Argentina being the ranking powers. It has not as large a population as Colombia or Peru, but is infinitely in advance of either in wealth, prosperity and progressiveness. The name Chile, oddly enough, is supposed to come from an Indian word signifying "cold." Diego de Almagro, a lieutenant of Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru, was the first European to enter the country, which he did with a small force of men in 1535. Pedro de Valdivia was, however, the real conqueror of Chile. Almagro, on his return to Peru after his expedi-

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25c Entry of Goods	3c each or \$1.25 a 100
25c Insurance	1c each or 50c a 100
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25c Power of Attorney	1c each or 50c a 100
25c Protest	5c each or \$4.00 a 100
25c Warehouse Receipt	15c each or \$1.25 for 10

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1899 Die A. white, entire, unused, U. S. envelopes, for five 20c, for ten 35c, for one hundred \$3.00. W C Odiorne, Huntingdon Pa

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 \$50.00 Documentary No. 3042 \$1.00
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Fine copies of Canada 1859, 5c Beaver. Free if you ask for approvals. George Karshner, Tiffin, Ohio.

tion into Chile, was so injudicious as to fancy himself a better man than Pizarro, and organized a rebellion among the soldiery for the purpose of deposing Pizarro and making himself Viceroy of Peru. Pizarro, however, speedily crushed the rebellion and beheaded Almagro—rendering it necessary to find some one else to head the next expedition into Chile. Valdivia, a common soldier, was the man selected and in 1540 he invaded Chile with a body of only 150 soldiers, routed the Indians wherever met with and after a good deal of fighting gained full possession of the country. He founded Santiago in 1541 and Valparaiso in 1544; and his name still lives in Chilean province of Valdivia, whose chief town bears the same name. The history of Chile from that time on requires little notice. During the 17th century the territory of Chile embraced considerable tracts east of the Andes. But after both Chile and Argentina had freed themselves from Spanish rule, Argentina was peaceably ceded all the disputed territory east of the Andes.

Chile has been independent since Feb. 12, 1818.

The First

Chilean Stamps.

Of these first Chilean stamps themselves there is little to be said. The design is not artistic, the general effect very mixed and the printing poor. It is interesting to observe that, in order to obviate any possibility of mistake as to the identity of the head portrayed, the authorities labeled it with "Colon" (the Spanish spelling of the surname "Columbus") in even larger letters than those used to denote the country of issue. Not until 1899 did Chile issue any stamps in which the name of the subject does not accompany the portrait.

The inscriptions on these stamps, it will be noted, are Spanish. Spanish is the language of Chile and the inhabitants are chiefly of Spanish descent.

STAMP-LOVERS COLUMN

There are a great many collectors having duplicates that they would like to dispose of to advantage but do not know how to go about it.

They do not care to advertise them as a regular dealer would because of the labor and trouble involved. One collector declines to advertise a stamp he would like to sell because he has but the one specimen and he argued that if he advertised it he might get a number of orders for it which would necessitate the writing of many letters stating that the first applicant received the stamp, and the returning of remittances, besides, as one collector expressed it "If I used my name and address I would be flooded with approval sheets from the various dealers" To provide a medium for the sale of duplicates we have decided to devote a limited amount of space to private advertisements.

Our subscribers are invited to make use of this column. For the present we will not charge for the space used but will impose a commission of 10 per cent of the price received when a sale is made.

Collectors can buy any stamp advertised with perfect safety, as we shall not pay the owner until the buyer has received the stamp examined it and finds it satisfactory in every way

No. 1. Mr. H. B. has a beautiful 24 cent Justice, o. g. but not perfectly centered that he will sell for \$7.00

No. 2. Mr. W. H. E. wants to buy any number of Great Britain penny blacks, also penny reds, the imperforate variety.

No. 3. An exceedingly nice 30 cent U. S. grilled (No. 100) unused but without gum, for \$4.00.

No. 4. 7c Navy Department well centered fairly canceled for \$3.40.

No. 5. A good copy of 24 Queensland, '66, 5sh pink for \$1.40 and a No. 16 with plenty of cancellation for 35c.

No. 6. U. S. Nos. 36 and 51, both 12c black, the imperforated could have wider margins, the perforated requires a magnifying glass to see the cancellation \$1.10 for both.

No. 7. The 5c brown, grilled No. 95 of U. S. (\$4.00) red cancellation with a blue smudge in S. E. corner \$1.50

No. 8. 50c Entry of Goods, part-perforated (2.00) 35 cents.

Give this column a trial.

50 cents
a year.

2 cents
a copy.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

— and —

Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

VOL. III.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, FEBRUARY 10, 1906.

No. 22.

OUR 234TH. AUCTION

takes place on

Saturday, Feb. 24th.

at 1:30 p. m. at the New York Auction Mart
Rooms 811 - 812 Morton Bldg., 116 Nassau
St., New York City.

This sale contains the celebrated collection
of entire United States Envelopes belonging
to W. A. Castle.

Catalogues free.

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ESTABLISHED 1869.

\$4,000 HOUSE AND LOT FOR STAMP COLLECTION.

Western Philatelist Made The Exchange; Both
Parties Are Satisfied.

HOW COLLECTIONS ARE MADE.

Rare Stamps Are Acquired In Many Odd
Ways, But Mainly By Keeping A
Sharp Lookout.

Only recently a man in a Western
city exchanged a collection of postage
stamps, used and unused, for a fine
residence into which he moved and is
now living. The residence is worth
\$4000. The collection of stamps cost
the new owner of the house only a
fraction of the value of the real estate.

The foregoing transaction, which is
only one of many similar deals, an-
swers the question often asked:
"What good is there in collecting old
postage stamps?" This illustrates only
the commercial side, however. The
average philatelist does not collect
stamps because he expects to ex-
change them for a house or other
property, but because he finds delight,
education and recreation in making
the collection. He gathers the stamps
for the pleasure in getting them and
in the satisfaction of accumulating as
nearly as he may be able to a com-

The Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue for 1906.

Price 50 cents. Post free, 60 cents.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

18 EAST 23rd ST., New York, N. Y.

plete collection of stamps of certain
countries.

Modus Operandi of the Collector.

Obviously, a person cannot enter
the ranks of collectors and in the
course of a year pick up a collection
of stamps, without expense, and turn
around and sell them for a house.
The man who traded his collection
for a \$4000 residence had been ten
years in making his collection. He
began in a small way, with a few
of the commonest foreign and United
States stamps, costing probably not
in excess of \$1. It appears that he
had a friend in the Hawaiian Island,
and another friend who was consul in
a South African country. He wrote
to both of these friends and suggest-
ed that he had become interested in
the collection of postage stamps, and
asked them if they would not save for
him stamps of the country where they
were temporarily residing, as well as
other foreign stamps that might come
to them from time to time. The
friends immediately became interest-
ed in the fad of the collector and not
only saved for him stamps that came
to them in the ordinary course, but
went out of their way to obtain stamps
from other friends in Hawaii and
South Africa.

Within a couple of months the
stamp collector, whose home was in

P *One Stamp* **M**

to a lot will be the feature of the Auction
Sale of the Dr. Fiske collection to be sold
at the

Collectors Club, New York.

on Feb. 27th., 28th., and March 1st.

This magnificent collection contains so
many fine and perfection stamps that it will
attract any buyer who receives the catalogue.

P. M. Wolsleffer,

P Stamp Auction Specialist. **M**
401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago.

Iowa, received two large packages of
mail. They contained hundreds of
foreign stamps, many of them dupli-
cates. The collector from this wind-
fall was not only able to add many
fine stamps to his collection, but it
gave him many duplicates which he
in turn traded with other collectors
for stamps that he did not have.

Rare Stamps Sometimes Acquired by Chance.

It appears that the friend in Hawaii,
in suggesting to his acquaintances
that he would be glad if any old post-
age stamps they might have, had un-
consciously stumbled upon some very
valuable stamps of an early issue. Of
course these were sent along with
the others. Upon their receipt, the
collector, who was a comparative nov-
ice, did not realize the value of these
Hawaiian stamps, until a friend in-
formed him that the stamps were
worth several dollars each. Of course,
for each of these stamps he was able
to get hundreds of cheaper stamps
and his collection increased at a rapid
pace.

The Iowa collector, while in a
strange town one day, happened to go
into a drug store to make a small pur-
chase and while waiting noticed up-
on a shelf some bottles of proprietary
medicine that he knew required, at

(Continued on Page 4.)

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

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E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

From The Editor's Point Of View.

The Remainder Market.

Major Evans, in a recent number of the Monthly Journal, denounces in the very strongest terms the shameful traffic in so-called "remainders" now being indulged in by a number of British Colonies. The fact seems to be clearly established that a number of British Colonies are, with malice aforethought, in the habit of ordering infinitely greater supplies of stamps than they can possibly use up for postal purposes, solely in order to have a fine stock of "remainders" to sell at decent intervals. A mere perusal of the list of remainders now being peddled out by the Crown Agents for the Colonies supplies as damning evidence of this as need be asked for. For example, the African colony of Lagos certainly does not possess at the present time a population of over 100,000 souls—at least nine-tenths of whom are illiterate blacks. Yet the Crown Agents offer Queen's Head remainders of this colony to the number of approximately 878,000 stamps! Consider the probable number of stamps required annually for postal use in a colony like Lagos; and then consider this remarkably large total of remainders. Does it not seem extremely probable

that the principal portion of these stamps were manufactured after the death of Queen Victoria for the express purpose of being offered, after a decent length of time had elapsed, as bona-fide remainders. Of course, the theory might be held that the existence of such an immense mass of remainders merely indicates a prodigal recklessness in oversupplying Lagos with stamps. But if this were the case, would not a prudent administration have permitted these stamps to remain current until they could be used up, instead of rushing in a supply of King's Heads at the very earliest moment. In many other colonies, of infinitely more importance than Lagos, the issue of King's Heads was delayed until the stock of Queen's Heads on hand could be used up. The same could have been done in this case, and the same would have been done had it been a simple case of thoughtless oversupply. We might accept that theory, were this an isolated instance. But the same thing has been going on in other British Colonies. British Somaliland supplies a still more flagrant example of the palpable manufacture of an oversupply, for the sake of offering them as remainders. British Somaliland uses so few postage stamps that none of the catalogues list them, to any extent, in used condition. Postally-used British Somalilands, even though the stamps are in current use, would probably sell for several dollars apiece. Yet here are the Crown Agents offering a most remarkable list of British Somaliland "remainders." There are to begin with, 184,000 of the Queen's Head stamps surcharged at top, including all values except than ½a, and 1a., and 101,000 of the same stamps, surcharged at bottom, all values. This second issue, surcharged at bottom, was supposedly issued because the previous issue, surcharged at top, had been exhausted. Yet here we find 184,000 of this first issue actually existent. And to make the matter still more remarkable, the Crown Agents also offer 132,000 of the over-printed King's Head stamps, all values except ½a. Let us quote Major Evans's comment on these singular offerings:

"These precious remainders include two lots of every value, except the ½a. and 1a., none of which need, or should, have been declared obsolete and all of which should have been exhausted before the corresponding values of the current issue were put in circulation. To declare obsolete these stamps bearing the King's Head is a gross insult to His Majesty, which should not be permitted. It is not a case of stamps that have been

long out of stock, of which a few specimens might remain in the hands of private individuals and the use of which might cause confusion: here is a large stock of stamps, perfectly fit for use, withdrawn from circulation for no sufficient reason, simply in the hope of raising money. If postage stamps are really used in British Somaliland to any appreciable extent, of which the catalogues afford no evidence, all of these remainders should be used up. If there was any legitimate excuse for ordering them, the quantities mentioned above should not last very long; if there was no legitimate excuse, let them be destroyed and a more honest policy be adopted in the future."

There is Money

In Remainders.

Of course, the explanation of these seemingly singular business methods is that there is money in remainders. Postage stamps cost but a few cents a thousand to manufacture. If a government can produce several hundred thousand "remainders" of the class we have been talking of and sell them to stamp dealers at a half or even a quarter of their face value it will manifestly make an enormous profit on the transaction. Even on stamps of the face value of a penny the profit would be large enough, in all conscience; but when it comes to much higher denominations, the profit is phenomenal. No wonder the remainder mill is fed artificially. Here is one of the richest of "good things"—a source of revenue so enormously lucrative that even the great British Government need not disdain it. And that government certainly does not disdain it. On the contrary, it is working the remainder racket for all that it is worth. And as long as collectors are blind enough to buy, the dealers, we may be perfectly sure, will be glad enough to do their part in getting remainders on the market. We do not blame the dealers. It is their business to sell what the collector wants to buy. It is the collector, not the dealer who creates the demand. And we confess that we are often astonished at the complacency with which collectors accept stamps of such manifestly scant virtue as these we have been considering. The outcry a decade ago against Seebecks consigned those issues, so far as advanced collectors are concerned, to the depths of oblivion. No thinking collector nowadays wastes his money on the purchase of the Seebeck issues. Yet many of them think nothing of purchasing the remainders and unnecessary issues of the British Colonies, not one whit more respectable

than the much-despised Seebeck. British Somaliland is a good case in point. Even if this matter of British Somaliland remainders had not come up, every collector of sense might readily know, by the absence from the market of used specimens, that British Somaliland issues belong just as palpably to the made-for-collectors' class as the Seebecks or the issues of Labuan. And British Somaliland is by no means an isolated instance. Modern British Colonials are, to tell the impalpable truth, getting to be a rather discreditable lot. And the cult of "current unused," it must be remembered, is responsible for all this trouble.

The Cult Of "Current Unused."

This cult of the "current unused," is unquestionably a wretched thing for everybody concerned. Some dealers have made a good deal of money by fostering it and pampering it. But in the long run they will lose rather than benefit, as the entire stamp trade must suffer by anything which in any degree injures philatelic interest and prevents the spread of Philately. Major Evans suggests that collectors keep a kind of private Black List of the countries that attempt to impose upon collectors by such abominations as these remainders we have been speaking of—and say for example—We will not longer collect the stamps of British Somaliland, Lagos, St. Helena and Virgin Islands—a quartet of notorious offenders. To our mind it would be much better to make a rule not to collect unused stamps of modern issue at all, but to confine oneself strictly to used specimens, so far at least, as the issues of, say, the last ten years are concerned. As we have repeatedly pointed out, the following of this plan would enable the collector to readily elude almost all the illegitimate attacks upon his pocketbook made by the clever agents of government. Used stamps may not be so pretty as unused ones, but they are, in the main, safer and more honest. We think the time will come when they will be almost universally preferred to unused specimens.

Scotland Now Has A National Collection.

We learn from the Stamp Collector's Fortnightly that Scotland now has a national stamp collection, the fine collection formed by the late Rev. J. A. Dunbar, Dunbar having bequeathed it to the Royal Scottish Museum, located at Edinburgh. The collection is now being overhauled and will shortly be placed on exhibition. This is all the more interesting as England and Ireland already possess great public collections, the one through the Tapling bequest, and the other through the munificence of the late Duke of Lenster.

DON'T READ THIS

Unless you want 200 diff. stamps m't'd on 10 sheets and w'k'd with 1906 values, guaranteed to cat. over \$6., or try our app. sheets at 1/2 and 1/4 of cat. and get a stamp cat. 15c if you send references.

SALT CITY STAMP CO.,

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FREE - For a 2c stamp to pay postage I will send free a fine unused set of 3 var. Army Franks and 30, 40 and 50pf. German stamps. Stamp collections and duplicates etc. bought for cash.

Fine Approval Selections at 50% discount.

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UNUSED NICARAGUA FREE.

For a short time longer we will present to each collector requesting a selection of stamps on approval at 50% discount an unused Nicaragua 1869 2c blue, cat. 25c. Many other rare stamps given to buyers. Why buy from dealers who give no premiums when you can obtain same at no extra cost. Good reference required.

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1,000 U. S. POSTAGE STAMPS.

55 or more varieties, fine assortment, not over 10 per 100 of any one stamp, price, 40c. postpaid.

CHAS. A. TOWNSEND,
848 GOOD ST., AKRON, OHIO.

"Tame Rainbows."

Mr. Wetherell's "Topical Verse," in the Philatelic Journal of India, is always apt and amusing. His latest skit is based on the great confusion of color descriptions; and runs as follows:—

"I called the stamp magenta.
But Brown described it blue
(That Tonga wrong in center
That was made by De la Rue).
"And Smith he named it bistre,
While Jones declared it green,
And Robinson's young sister
Said she thought it was rosine.
"So then we went to Warhurst,
An authority, I wean,
Who said, he really thought at first,
'Twas ultraish marine.
"If Gibbons votes for purple (light)
Then dealers in Vienna
And Whitfield-King and Scott and Bright
May call it burnt sienna.
"While Senf (Gebruder) Leipsic way
That's German, I suppose,
Might call the shade vermilion-grey
Or even olive rose."

Mr. Luff

Will Represent America.

We learn with much pleasure that Mr. John N. Luff has been chosen to represent the United States on the Committee of Judges at the coming London Exhibition. No more excellent selection could possibly have been made.

ITALY	
1903 Special Delivery, used	\$0 05
Japan in China	
5s, 1/2s, 1s, 2s	08
NICARAGUA	
1905 Bluefield, 1, 2, 3, 4B Zelaya	10
BELGIUM	
14 different Postal Packets (cat. 56c)	15
1895 Complete Set (cat. 56c)	18
1902 30, 40, 70, 90 (cat. 45c)	15
1903 Complete Set (cat. \$1.19)	45
PANAMA	
1887 50c brown (cat. \$1.00) Reprint	10
U. S. A. Revenues	
N. Y. State Tax 2, 10, 20, 50, \$1.	7
25c Entry of Goods, imperforate pair	18
50c " " " part. perf. cat. \$2.00	30
Inverted Medallion	
50c, II issue, inverted center, with hole cancellation cat. \$15.00	4 00

ARARAT STAMP CO.,

45 Beaver Street, - - - New York

100 China, Java, etc., fine stamp dictionary and big illustrated list of 3,000 bargains, 2c. Agts., 50% 1906 catalogue of stamps of all nations, 10 cents.

A. Bullard & Co., 446 Tremont St., Boston, Mass

United States Stamps

Foreign Stamps.

On Approval at 50% Discount.

Positively the best line of Approval sheets in existence.

Write Now.

Fred G. Jones, 2013 Brook St., Louisville, Ky.

1000 Mixed China, Etc., 1000 Hinges, 100 Cuban Rec's Small Album **All for 25c**
Collection of Post Cards,

225 different Fiji, China, Hawaii, etc., . . . 19c
325 " valued at \$5.00, . . . 32c
1000 " a grand collection, valued at \$27.50-35.00
Stamp Albums, spaces for 4000 stamps, 30c., lists free.

JOSEPH F. NEGREEN,

128 East 23d St., New York.

One Cent

is all it will cost you for a postal card to send us your name and address, for our free price lists which will save you Dollars.

New list now ready, full of bargains. Send for one at once.

The Queen City Stamp Co.,

6 Sinton Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

\$5 FOR 25c To introduce our BARGAIN app. books, we are making this EXTRAORDINARY Offer. 25 fine used and UNUSED U. S. and foreign stamps, cat. up to \$2.50 E. A. Each packet cat. \$5.00 to \$1.25. Price 25c a packet (coin) and request for BARGAIN app. books. State size of collection.
GEO. MURDOCK, 215-E. 24 Place, CHICAGO, ILL.

Sell your Stamps!

If you want to turn your collection into cash, or have some good duplicates you wish to realize on, why not let me sell them for you in one of my auction sales.

You realize more - Net - this way than in any other way - Try it and be convinced!

TERMS REASONABLE. PROMPT SETTLEMENTS. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

B. L. VOORHEES, BLUE ISLAND, ILL.

20c

For a No. 13

PANAMA

50c brown

This stamp is unused and catalogs at \$1. Send for priced list of specials.

E. T. PARKER,

Bethlehem, Pa.

**\$4,000 House And Lot For
Stamp Collection.**
(Continued from Page 1.)

one time, the use of a certain revenue stamp, worth at that time many dollars. Investigation disclosed the fact that his surmise was correct. The medicine was not particularly salable and the collector bought the entire lot at half price, removed the revenue stamps and threw the bottles of "dope" into the refuse pile. The stamps were worth \$50, and by judicious exchanging he added hundreds of specimens of foreign and United States stamps to his collection.

At another time, this Iowa collector found in a village postoffice, that had been in charge of one postmaster from time immemorial a lot of unused stamps of the issue of 1869. The postmaster was only too glad to sell them at face value; he said nobody wanted them for postage, and the collector cleaned up several hundred more stamps for his album after swapping off his surplus '69-ers.

\$4000 Collection Gathered at Comparatively Small Expense.

Of course, the collector spent some money, from time to time, in buying new issues as they came out, but in the main this collection which has netted him a \$4000 home, was gotten together by vigilance and by watching opportunities. He ransacked garrets of neighbors, overhauled old trunks and boxes filled with ancient letters and unearthed many stamps which he was able to exchange to good advantage. After eight or ten years, during which time he got enjoyment out of the making of his collection that paid him for all his trouble—if, indeed, it could be termed trouble—he found his collection numbers nearly ten thousand varieties.

Not long since he noted an advertisement offering to exchange a fine residence property for a valuable collection of stamps. He answered the advertisement; some correspondence followed; the collection was sent by express to the bank, with permission for the owner of the house to examine, and the latter, in turn, sent a photograph and description of the residence. To make a long story short, the deal was closed and each party was pleased with his bargain.

Letter Carrier "Swapped" Collection For Hotel Property.

Some years ago a letter carrier in Chicago became interested in stamp collecting. His hobby became known to the people on his route, who saved stamps for him and induced other

It Costs but 7 cents a Line among these Adlets.

This is the cheapest advertising—not in price alone, but in results, especially for those who have something to sell or who want to buy something, but feel that they cannot afford to pay the rate charged for display. Try an adlet, which will cost you only 7 cents a line.

Punched Revenue Stamps.	
25c Bond	3c each or \$1.25 a 100
25c Entry of Goods	3c each or \$1.25 a 100
25c Insurance	1c each or 50c a 100
25c Life Insurance	5c each or \$4.00 a 100
25c Power of Attorney	1c each or 50c a 100
25c Protest	5c each or \$4.00 a 100
25c Warehouse Receipt	15c each or \$1.25 for 10

E. T. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.

6 diff. Mauritius 1883-97 to appl'ts for our quick selling approvals at 50%. Northwest Stamp Co., 21 - 8th. N., La Moure, N. D.

Stamps 100 var. 5c; 500 var. 60c, C. Wrigley, Toronto, Canada.

friends to save. In the course of a few years he became a dealer in stamps, attending to the business after office hours. After ten or twelve years, during which time his stock assumed huge proportions, he traded his collection for a hotel in Wisconsin and resigned his position as letter carrier, and is now—or was, at last accounts—running the hotel and making money.

A man residing at Yonkers, N. Y., owned two houses and lots. One of the properties he had secured in foreclosure proceedings, and had no use for it. He was an enthusiastic philatelist, and determined that if he could get the stamps he desired for his collection he would trade his extra house for them. Accordingly he advertised in the exchange column of the local paper that he would swap a good house and lot for a desirable collection of stamps. He received several replies, and finally traded his town property, worth about \$2500, for a collection of 9500 stamps. In this instance, also, both parties to the transaction were fully satisfied.

Stamps More in Demand Than Realty Among "Swappers."

Surprising as it may seem, there are more persons who desire to trade property for stamps than collectors who desire to swap stamps for property. Recently a man owning a good farm in a Western State offered to trade it for a collection of stamps, but was unable to find a philatelist, who would part with his stamps. At present a collector in this city is negotiating for the exchange of 160 acres of land in Minnesota for \$5000 worth of stamps with a collector in England. It is not an uncommon thing for stamp collections to be traded for printing offices, bicycles, automobiles and other personal effects. A man with a fine collection of stamps can borrow as close to its value in money as he could on diamonds. Stamp collections were never so easily made as at the present time, and there are still as good opportunities for making "finds" of rare stamps in garrets and old trunks and boxes of letters as there ever were.

Crist.
Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

STAMP-LOVERS COLUMN

There are a great many collectors having duplicates that they would like to dispose of to advantage but do not know how to go about it.

They do not care to advertise them as a regular dealer would because of the labor and trouble involved. One collector declines to advertise a stamp he would like to sell because he has but the one specimen and he argued that if he advertised it he might get a number of orders for it which would necessitate the writing of many letters stating that the first applicant received the stamp, and the returning of remittances, besides, as one collector expressed it "If I used my name and address I would be flooded with approval sheets from the various dealers" To provide a medium for the sale of duplicates we have decided to devote a limited amount of space to private advertisements.

Our subscribers are invited to make use of this column. For the present we will not charge for the space used but will impose a commission of 10 per cent of the price received when a sale is made.

Collectors can buy any stamp advertised with perfect safety, as we shall not pay the owner until the buyer has received the stamp examined it and finds it satisfactory in every way

No. 1. Mr. H. B. has a beautiful 24 cent Justice, o. g. but not perfectly centered that he will sell for \$7.00

No. 2. Mr. W. H. E. wants to buy any number of Great Britain penny blacks, also penny reds, the imperforate variety.

No. 3. An exceedingly nice 35 cent U. S. grilled (No. 100) unused but without gum, for \$4.00.

No. 4. 7c Navy Department well centered fairly canceled for \$3.40.

No. 5. A good copy of 24 Queensland, '66, 5sh pink for \$1.40 and a No. 16 with plenty of cancellation for 35c.

No. 6. U. S. Nos. 36 and 51, both 12c black, the imperforated could have wider margins, the perforated requires a magnifying glass to see the cancellation \$1.10 for both.

No. 7. The 5c brown, grilled No. 95 of U. S. (\$4.00) red cancellation with a blue smudge in S. E. corner \$1.50

No. 8. 50c Entry of Goods, part-perforated (2.00) 35 cents.

Give this column a trial.

50 cents
a year.

2 cents
a copy.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

— and —
Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, FEBRUARY 17, 1906.

No. 23.

OUR 234TH. AUCTION

takes place on

Saturday, Feb. 24th.

at 1:30 p. m. at the New York Auction Mart
Rooms 811 - 812 Morton Bldg., 116 Nassau
St., New York City.

This sale contains the celebrated collection
of entire United States Envelopes belonging
to W. A. Castle.

Catalogues free.

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,

72 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

WHO'S WHO IN PHILATELY.

A Series of Sketches of Distinguished Stampmen.

M. P. CASTLE.

It is improbable that any reader, no matter how recent the beginning of his or her philatelic novitiate, can fail to have encountered the name of Mr. M. P. Castle, one of the greatest of the Great Moguls of Philatelic Europe. We ourselves very frequently find occasion to quote in this journal Mr. Castle's opinions on this or that topic of current philatelic discussion. For he is not only one of the greatest of modern collectors, but one of the ablest of philatelic editors, and one of the most discriminating and far-sighted of philatelic writers. He is one of those men whose opinions have a depth and weight which makes them worth quoting; and he is perhaps as often quoted on this side of the Atlantic as either the versatile Major Evans or the brilliant Nankivell.

However his merits as a writer have of late years kept him prominently in the philatelic eye, it was his exploits as a collector that first made him famous, and that continue to be principally associated with his name.

Mr. Castle, now a man in the middle fifties, has been collecting since

The Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue for 1906.

Price 50 cents. Post free, 60 cents.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

18 EAST 23rd ST., New York, N. Y.

early manhood. His serious interest in stamps dates from about the year 1873; and since 1880, (or perhaps a little earlier) he has been reckoned one of the foremost philatelists of Great Britain, both in collecting achievement and in extent of fortunate knowledge. Possessed with those two very desirable aids to the accumulation of a great collection and the acquirement of a profound knowledge of stamps, namely, ample means and ample leisure, the study and collection of stamps has been the principal occupation of the best years of his life. Mr. Castle first became famous in the early nineties, when he sold his wonderful specialized collection of Australian stamps for the sum of £10,000 (\$50,000). Such a price for a specialized collection, consisting of the issues of only a half dozen colonies, was absolutely unprecedented at that time. Few, in fact, of the great general collections that had been disposed of previously had fetched as large a figure as this; and Mr. Castle at once became, in the popular imagination, a sort of philatelic Colossus. The wonderful completeness of this highly specialized collection is not easily described—but its extent and richness is indicated by the fact that it contained more than 600 Sydney views alone.

WRITING letters is a doubtful way of trying to sell stamps. If you have any to sell don't waste your time and money writing letters. Advertise them in the

**STAMP-LOVERS
COLUMN**

and your chance of finding a purchaser is a good one.

**Stamp-Lovers Weekly,
Bethlehem, Pa.**

Those who imagined that this sale signaled the retirement of Mr. Castle from the field of active collecting soon found themselves mistaken. He had always had a strong liking for European stamps, and already possessed a good collection of these issues. After the sale of his Australian collection, he "went in" (as the saying goes) for Europeans; and so remarkable was the collection he gathered within the space of a few years that all England was astonished to learn one morning that Mr. W. W. Mann had purchased this European collection of Mr. Castle for the prodigious sum of £30,000 (\$150,000). This collection, undoubtedly one of the most remarkable ever formed, filled ninety large volumes—seventy of which were devoted to unused specimens, including blocks and sheets; and twenty to used ones. The formation of this great collection, and its sale for so huge a price, served to permanently establish Mr. Castle's fame as one of the great collectors of his time. Since then he has not attempted the formation of other collections on quite so great a scale. Another Australian collection, formed on the model of its lost and gone predecessor, ultimately shared the same fate; being disposed of to a firm of stamp dealers for some thousands of pounds. And at the present time he is the owner of what

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the

Chicago Philatelic Society
and the
Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Louis G. Quackenbush,
MANAGING EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

To any address in the United States,
Canada, or Mexico, 50 cents a year. To any
address in any country in the Postal Union
\$1.00 a year.

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.20 an inch. 60 cents half inch.

E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

he modestly describes as "a general Colonial collection," but which it is safe to guess requires more than an ordinary retinue of albums for its housing.

Many great and wealthy collectors have condescended to act as occasional contributors to the philatelic journals of their day; Mr. Castle is almost the only one of them to voluntarily assume the onerous and unremunerative burden of the editorship of an important philatelic periodical and to continue to occupy a post of that nature for a considerable term of years. The esteem in which Mr. Castle was early held by his fellow-members of the Philatelic Society of London is abundantly testified by the fact that on the death of Mr. T. K. Tapling (the founder of the famous Tapling Collection) in 1891, Mr. Castle was elected to succeed him in the important office of Vice President (which officer has always been practically the executive head of the Society, inasmuch as the office of President has for many years been held successively by various Royal philatelists, whose rank forbids their taking any very active part in the Society's administration—the present President being the Prince of Wales). When the Society founded the London Philatelist in 1892, Mr. Castle was chosen as its editor, and he has continued to occupy the post to the present time. Under his conduct, that journal has always ranked as one of the foremost of the

world's philatelic periodicals; a state of affairs to which the able pen and the sound policy of its editor have been the most powerful contributing factors. Mr. Castle is one of the wisest and sanest philatelic critics of the time. He has made The London Philatelist a forum of just and enlightened thought on all the principal latter-day topics of philatelic controversy; and a great part of the best philatelic opinion and criticism it has ever printed has been of his own writing.

Mr. Castle is a graceful and in some ways a vigorous writer; and in force, fairness, and readability his editorial articles are only second to those of the incomparable Major Evans himself. Altogether, M. P. Castle is one of the strong men of modern Philately—and it is no small satisfaction to see that, with the utmost moderation and courtesy to the disciples of the offending school, he is bringing all the power of his journal to discourage the rage for current unused and to educate philatelic taste to a fresh liking for the older issues.

JAPANESE MAILING CARDS.

The War Now Furnishing Striking Subjects for Their Illustration.

Pictured mailing cards, made in Japan, nowadays present many striking scenes of the war, says the New York Sun. One card, for instance, lately received in this country, has upon it two pictures of the army review held in Tokio in November, 1904.

There is also reproduced on this card, running across the larger of the two pictures, a bar of music, presumably an army bugle call. There are legends in Japanese characters on each side of this card, and the title explaining the pictures is printed also in English.

Another Japanese mailing card with a war picture for its illustration has likewise legends in Japanese characters on either side, one of these inscriptions being printed in gold. The title of the picture as printed in English under a line of Japanese is: "Our Combined Squadron Steaming Toward the Enemy."

The picture on this card is also a reproduction of a photograph, of one evidently taken from the afterdeck of a war vessel, as small section of which appears in the foreground of the picture. As shown on the card the vessels, with a battleship in the lead, are coming toward the observer in column. The broad wake made by the turning screws of the ship from which the photograph was taken shows plainly in the picture, as do the waves made by the bows of the battleship following, the leader of the column of ships seen in the picture, which is moving through a broad and quiet sea, stretching away, with no land in sight, to the distant horizon.

The figures of the ships as shown in this picture are small heightening the effect of the broad wake expanse, but the figure of the leading battleship comes out very clearly, as does the great cloud of rolling black smoke rising from its funnels, while similar clouds can be seen rising from the funnels of the ships following at intervals in line, the last of which is on the distant horizon line.

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.



H. N. Mudge, President.
C. E. Severn, Vice President.

Chas. F. Mann, Secretary, 304 Oak St.

E. C. Dodd, Treasurer, La Grange, Ill.

A. F. Boehm, Mgr. Circulating Sales and Exchange Departments, 1347 St. Louis Ave.
Harry Linquist, Manager Open Exchange.

F. Michael, Auction Manager.

P. M. Wolsieffer, Counterfeit Detector.

A. F. Boehm, Librarian.

P. M. Wolsieffer, Examiner of Books.

The 459th regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held in the Society's Club Room, 151 Washington St., Thursday evening, February 1, 1906.

President Mudge called the meeting to order with 19 members and 2 visitors present. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

Mr. Albert F. Storke of Oak Park was elected to Active Membership No. 316.

The following resignations were ordered posted:

Louis Voss Passive member No. 302 of New Orleans, La.

A. L. Boyden Passive member No. 276 of Medina, O.

Bills amounting to \$20.94 were ordered paid.

It was ordered that the stamps received from the Estate of S. Zajicek be turned over P. M. Wolsieffer to be sold at auction.

Mr. C. E. Severn reported that he has the negatives of the Society's Lantern Slides in his possession subject to the Society's instructions.

Mr. E. Nelson was given permission to use the Society's Lantern Slide Lecture.

The Treasurer reports as follows:

Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1905	\$26 82
Cash received during Jan.	86 75
	Total
	\$113 57
Disbursements	33 48

Cash on hand Feb. 1, 1906 \$80 09

The entertainment of the evening was a contest for prizes donated by Mr. F. N. Masoth. To guess the catalogue price of 10 different stamps.

The prizes were awarded as follows:

1st Prize to	E. C. Dodd
2nd "	H. A. Fowler
3rd "	R. E. Baldwin
4th "	A. L. Kemper
5th "	C. Schlickert
6th "	A. F. Boehm

The meeting then adjourned after which an informal took place. Next meeting Feb. 15, 1906.

Chas. F. Mann,
Secy.

THE PHILATELIC SCHOOL-ROOM

The First Stamp of Africa.

Up to 1853 no postage stamps had been issued by any country or colony in Africa. Each of the other five continents (counting Australia as the sixth continent) already had witnessed in some measure the introduction of this little agent of commerce; but the whole vast continent of Africa was still stampless. Cape of Good Hope broke the spell in 1853 with the first of the immortal "Triangular Capes," one of the most famous and picturesque issues in the whole history of stamp production. Cape of Good Hope is not, historically, as interesting as a good many other of the political subdivisions of Africa. The colony takes its name, as every school-boy knows, from the great cape that forms the southernmost extremity of Africa. This cape was discovered and doubled by Bartolomeo Diaz as early as 1486, six years before Columbus discovered America. Diaz was a Portuguese navigator of noble birth, who took a great interest in geographical discovery. He was sent in 1486 by King John II, of Portugal, in quest of the sea route to the Indies whose existence was already suspected by the leading cosmographers of the time. Portuguese sailors had already made some explorations on the west coast of Africa. Diaz soon reached the limit of previous discovery and, proceeding down the coast, finally sailed round the southern extremity of Africa without being aware of the fact. A storm arose which threatened the destruction of his ships; and it was only with the greatest difficulty that he was able to find safe harborage. In cruising about after the storm had subsided he discovered the nature of the Cape, which he named, in remembrance of his danger, The Cape of Storms—a name which the King of Portugal afterwards changed to its present one of Cape of Good Hope. Diaz, deeming his voyage sufficiently successful, returned to Lisbon, where he was at first received with great enthusiasm; but shortly afterward found himself overshadowed by the growing fame of Vasco de Gama. It was the latter, instead of Diaz, who commanded the great expedition of 1497, which not only rounded the Cape, but sailed clear to Calcutta, and back again, thereby clearly establishing the sea route to India.

Some futile attempts at settlement were made by the Portuguese; but the first real colony at Cape of Good

21 U. S. REVENUES

10c.

CIVIL WAR, DOCUMENTARY, PROPRIETARY.

21 Varieties 10c.

CHAS. A. TOWNSEND,
848 GOOD ST., AKRON, OHIO.

FREE - For a 2c stamp to pay postage I will send free a fine unused set of 3 var. Army Franks and 30, 40 and 50pf. German stamps. Stamp collections and duplicates etc. bought for cash.

Fine Approval Selections at 50% discount.

H. J. KLEINMAN,

3046 N. MARSHALL ST. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

9c

For a 2c U. S. Newspaper stamp, 1879.

This is No. 1029 of the catalog and priced therein at 30c.

E. T. PARKER,

Bethlehem, Pa.

RARE COINS PAPER MONEY, etc. FOR SALE. Morocco east coin, date 1288, price 12c. U. S. Half Cent, date 1808, each 25c. U. S. Cent, date 1803, good 16c. 10 diff. old coins or bills 25c. Rare Coin book, 150 pp., 750 illustr. U. S. & Foreign, each 25c. Send 50c for year's Subscription to *Elder Monthly*, devoted to Coins, Stamps, Historical and general collecting. Bright, up-to-date, well printed. Best writers. Circulars of goods for sale free.

T. L. ELDER,

32 East 23d St., N. Y. City.

Hope was founded by the Dutch in 1652. The Dutch made many settlements and greatly developed the country; but the British, with their usual grabbing propensities, took the colony away from them in 1806 and have retained it ever since.

The first Cape of Good Hope stamps call for little description. They are adorned with the traditional figure of Hope, with her anchor, the device being borrowed from the official seal of the colony.

The Latest Statistics.

The new edition of the Whitfield King Catalogue (a well-known English work,) from which all minor and superfluous varieties, it must be premised, are rigidly excluded, gives the following interesting statistics, based on its own lists.

Up to the end of 1905, the total number of all known varieties of postage stamps issued by all the governments of the world is found to be 19,778, of which 6,059 belong to the British Empire and 13, 719 to the other countries. Europe has issued 4,224; Asia, 3,755; Africa, 4,087; America, 4,685; the West Indies 1, 581, and Oceanica, 1,446. The most striking feature of the above showing is the fact that the African total is equal to that of either Europe or America. Even the multitudinous speculative issues of some of our Central and South American states are insufficient to balance the great flood of uncalled for issues of late years emanating from the Dark Continent.

ITALY	
1903 Special Delivery, used	\$0 05
Japan in China	
5s, 1/2s, 1s, 2s	08
NICARAGUA	
1905 Bluefield, 1, 2, 3, 4B Yelava	10
BELGIUM	
14 different Postal Packets (cat. 56c)	15
1895 Complete Set (cat. 56c)	18
1902 30, 40, 70, 90 (cat. 45c)	15
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100 China, Java, etc., fine stamp dictionary and big illustrated list of 3,000 bargains, 2c. Agts., 50% 1906 catalogue of stamps of all nations, 10 cents.

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United States Stamps

Foreign Stamps.

On Approval at 50% Discount.

Positively the best line of Approval sheets in existence.

Write Now.

Fred G. Jones, 2013 Brook St., Louisville, Ky.

1000 Mixed China, Etc., 1000 Hinges, 100 Cuban Rec's Small Album **All for 25c**
Collection of Post Cards.

225 different Fiji, China, Hawaii, etc., 19c
325 " valued at \$5.00, 32c
1000 " a grand collection, valued at \$27.50
Stamp Albums, spaces for 4000 stamps, 30c., lists free.

JOSEPH F. NEGREEN,

128 East 23d St., New York.

One Cent

is all it will cost you for a postal card to send us your name and address, for our free price lists which will save you Dollars.

New list now ready, full of bargains. Send for one at once.

The Queen City Stamp Co.,

6 Sinton Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sell your Stamps!

If you want to turn your collection into cash, or have some good duplicates you wish to realize on, why not let me sell them for you in one of my auction sales.

You realize more - Net - this way than in any other way - Try it and be convinced!

TERMS REASONABLE. PROMPT SETTLEMENTS. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

B. L. VOORHEES, BLUE ISLAND, ILL.

FREE.

Until March 5th we will present to each collector applying for our approval selections at 50% discount with a Nicaragua 1869 2c blue unused cat. 25c. Many other rare stamps given to buyers, 1000 var. at 50%. No books sent without satisfactory reference.

WHOLESALE.

We are sending out some fine wholesale approval selections to stamp dealers furnishing good references. We only handle high grade stamps and supply them at prices that will net the dealer a good profit. Send today for a selection.

SPECIAL.

Dutch Indies 1902, 10c slate cat. 8c Per 10. 10c.
Venezuela 1900 1b red violet, unused cat. 5c Per 10. 10c.

Co-operative Exchange,

85 PUTNAM AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

STAMP-LOVERS COLUMN

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Collectors can buy any stamp advertised with perfect safety, as we shall not pay the owner until the buyer has received the stamp examined it and finds it satisfactory in every way

No. 9. Cyprus Nos. 1, 4 new and 8 (4.60) \$1.50.

No. 10. An unused \$2.00 Omaha with a straight edge at left \$2.10.

No. 11. A nice set of Executives "specimen" the 3c has straight edge at right, all the rest are fully perforated \$3.45.

No. 12. C. O. M. offers a beautiful 8p Ceylon, o. g. No. 8, unused for \$25.00.

No. 13. has a No. 6 Cape of Good Hope 15h yellow green, unused with splendid margin all round, no gum, for which he wants a \$10. gold piece of any date.

No. 14. The same collector will sell a No. 14 Ceylon, unused, 1863, 6p violet for \$2.00 and a No. 18 Ceylon, unused, 1861 2p yellow green, with a trifle gone from s. e. corner, for \$1.50. Also a fine, unused, No. 85 Ceylon 1883, 2c pale brown, no gum, at \$1.50 (\$5.00)

No. 15. Thomas wants to dispose of the following, unused, British Guiana stamps

27 1862, 12c lilac, no gum	\$4.00
53 1868, 8c rose	2.00
63 1863, 24c green, no gum, fine	8.00
66 1863, 48c rose, bottom edge straight	2.50
87 1878 1c on 1c official, a little soiled	.60
202 1875 2c orange, right edge straight	2.00

No. 16. From Canada comes a bunch of unused stamps as follows:

11 Canada, 1857, 1/2p pink	\$8.00
16 " 1859, 10c red lilac	2.20
16a " 10c violet	2.00
20 " 17c blue	2.25
22a " 1868, 1c brown red	4.00
23b " 2c pale green	3.50
24b " 3c red	4.00
25a " 6c yellow brown	1.75
25b " 6c wm'kd	3.25
26b " 12 1/2c "	6.00

No. 17. The upper right corner is missing from the rare No. 16 British Honduras, 1884, 6p yellow, that is why the owner will part with it for \$2. It is otherwise fine, o. g.

It Costs but 7 cents a Line among these Adlets.

This is the cheapest advertising—not in price alone but in results, especially for those who have something to sell or who want to buy something, but feel that they cannot afford to pay the rate charged for display. Try an adlet, which will cost you only 7 cents a line.

6 diff. Mauritius 1883 97 to appl'ts for our quick selling approvals at 50%. Northwest Stamp Co., 21 - 8th. N., La Moure, N. D.

Punched Revenue Stamps.

25c Bond	3c each or \$1.25 a 100
25c Entry of Goods	3c each or \$1.25 a 100
25c Insurance	1c each or 50c a 100
25c Life Insurance	5c each or \$4.00 a 100
25c Power of Attorney	1c each or 50c a 100
25c Protest	5c each or \$4.00 a 100
25c Warehouse Receipt	15c each or \$1.25 for 10

E. T. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.

20 Varieties U. S. Revenues cat. \$1.50 - 30c Good average copies. None punched. Returnable. Frank D. Brayton, Freeport Mich.

U. S. 50c Columbian superb copies only 24c. Wendover Neefus, Hudson, New York.

Omaha issue fine sets 1 to 10	20c
Pan American " " 1 to 10	20c
St. Louis " " 1 to 10	20c
Columbian issue " " 1 to 15	40c

Unused U. S. 1 and 2c stamps taken. F. Joyes, 6 Pitkin St., Rochester, N. Y.

No. 18. He has another British Honduras fine in every way that is to be sold for \$3.50 notwithstanding it catalogs at \$8. Its No. 6, 1872 6p rose, unused.

No. 19. The printer of Brazil No. 100 made an error in printing the head down side up—the mistake was a costly one to the collector because \$5. is asked for it.

No. 20. Who wants an unused, o. g. No. 12 British East Africa 8a blue with enormous margins right and bottom for \$5.00?

No. 21. A grand Buenos Ayres No. 10, 1860, 1p blue, new can be bought—if you're quick—for \$1.50.

No. 22. Here's a good strip 24 Portugal, 1866, 120r blue, a horizontal strip of 3 with part of a fourth stamp \$2. buys it.

No. 23. A block of four Cuba No. 11 1856 2rp orange red \$2.00 This block could not be handsomer if made to order.

Also a superb pair of No. 12 Philippine Islands, 1861, 5c vermilion, unused for \$5.50 And a pair of 9 Spain, 1851, 5r rose \$2.50 A delightful strip of 3 No. 11 Spain 10r green \$8.00

A vertical pair of No. 38 Spain, 1855, 1r blue \$1.75

A pair of No. 12 Martinique 1801 5c on 5c black that the owners considers so scarce as to warrant asking full catalog price; \$1.50

A block of 21 No. 24 Liberia 1c carn c0c

A pair of No. 31 Liberia, 32c blue \$1.15

A block of 30 Bolivia, 1867, 50c orange (\$12.00) \$6.50

A vertical pair of 151a Mexico unused, fine, \$3.00

Block of four No. 3 Nanking \$1.00

" " No. 4 " \$1.50

No. 24. P. H. submits one of the very rare U. S. Envelopes. Its No. 1600, 1899 4c brown, die B. Very large margins all around and nicely cancelled. He asks \$30 for it and IF it were entire he could probably get \$150. as but 3 are known.

No. 1. Mr. H. B. has a beautiful 24 cent Justice, o. g. but not perfectly centered that he will sell for \$7.00

No. 2. Mr. W. H. E. wants to buy any number of Great Britain penny blacks, also penny reds, the imperforate variety.

No. 3. An exceedingly nice 30 cent U. S. grilled (No. 100) unused but without gum, for \$4.00.

No. 4. 7c Navy Department well centered fairly canceled for \$3.40.

The Grand Old Stamp Of Philately.

On the 2nd. of December last, the Sydney Philatelic Club celebrated, by unique and interesting proceedings, the 50th birthday of the five penny stamp of New South Wales. The length of service of this stamp is absolutely unique in the history of stamp production; and it is not at all likely that any other stamp will ever in the future equal its record, in view of the changeful temper of the time in all that relates to stamp design. This five penny stamp was issued on the 1st of December, 1855, and has remained in continuous use to this day, without any change whatever in its design—a period of more than fifty years. No other five-penny stamp has ever been thought necessary, and the stamps of to-day are still produced from the original plate.

The celebration held by the Sydney Club, in St. James Hall, that city, enlisted the warm interest of the Commonwealth Government. A special souvenir post card was published for the occasion; a temporary post-office established on the premises, and a special jubilee postmark used. The great feature of the function was the exhibit by the Commonwealth Government of the original engraved steel plate of this stamp, together with the old handpress imported in 1855 especially for the printing of this stamp.

This apparatus is still in active use, and many sheets of stamps were printed and perforated on the spot for the edification of the spectators. Certainly a most interesting jubilee and one that there is little likelihood of the philatelists of any other country being able to duplicate in our lifetime.

The Ugliest Stamps In The World.

The English, singularly enough, seem to positively abhor their own postage stamps. Here is an item, typical of the general plaint of the English press in this connection, clipped by the Stamp Collector's Fortnightly from a non-philatelic contemporary:

"British postage stamps at the present time are some of the ugliest in the world. They are printed in thin and mean colours, the design is meagre, and they are not even distinctly seen, as witness the miserably washed colors of the green halfpenny stamp. It is said that there are insuperable difficulties in the way of getting the design altered. But is there any valid objection to the adoption of such excellent dyes as are in use in America and other countries, whose stamps are a pleasure to look at, instead of an eyesore like our own?"

50 cents
a year.

2 cents
a copy.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

— and —
Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, FEBRUARY 24, 1906.

No. 24.

OUR 234TH. AUCTION

takes place on

Saturday, Feb. 24th.

at 1:30 p. m. at the New York Auction Mart
Rooms 811 - 812 Morton Bldg., 116 Nassau
St., New York City.

This sale contains the celebrated collection
of entire United States Envelopes belonging
to W. A. Castle.

Catalogues free.

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,

723 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
ESTABLISHED 1869.

PAPER.

[We extract the following article
from an old number of the Philatelic
Journal of America. It contains quite
a number of facts about postage
stamp paper which should interest all
of our younger readers, as well, we
hope, as some of our older ones.]

A collector who thoroughly examines
his collection will certainly notice the
great diversity in the style of paper
used by different countries in the man-
ufacture of their postage stamps, as
regards make, texture, thickness,
strength, finish, color, watermark, etc.

In many instances special paper is
used, but in most cases plain paper is
employed. Wove paper is by far more
frequently used than laid, which latter,
with few exceptions, is confined
wholly to envelopes. Some of the early
United States and Perkins, Bacon &
Co.'s stamps were printed on bond
paper. The early Dutch, Neapolitan
and Sicilian stamps were printed on
very thick paper (for adhesives) of a
rough texture. The stamps of Cash-
mere, Corrientes and Japan have been
printed on paper of native manufac-
ture. So have those of the United
States and England, but the point we
wish to make is that the native papers
of Cashmere, Corrientes and Japan
differ from civilized America and Eu-
rope.

The Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue for 1906.

Price 50 cents. Post free, 60 cents.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

18 EAST 23rd ST., New York, N. Y.

Do you wonder why you
have so many duplicates?

USE THE
STAMP-LOVERS
COLUMN

And their number will rapidly decrease.

Stamp-Lovers Weekly,
Bethlehem Pa

The Prussian registration stamps, 10
and 30 silber-groschen, were printed
on the back of a species of vellum,
which, after being once attached,
would, if removed, leave the imprint
of the stamp permanently on the en-
velope, the vellum coming off blank,
as in the case of the decalcomanie pic-
ture.

The thickness of paper graduates
from the current Cape of Good Hope
postal card down to the Mexican ad-
hesives of several years ago. At this
point it might be well to remark that
in a number of cases postal cards are
printed on paper no thicker than our
envelopes, e. g., Servia 10 paras, blue
on rose, 1876.

Some stamps are printed on smooth
and some on rough paper. Envelopes
are generally sized, i. e., about 75 per
cent. of them are. The 1875 postal
cards come on three kinds of paper,
viz., smooth, rough and "pigue." This
last is punctured all over the face,
similar to the "grill," but is smooth
on the back, and was current during
the year 1881, perhaps earlier. The
smooth paper was in use first.

There are between 40 and 50 shades
of colored paper. Only one stamp has
been found on violet paper, and black
paper does not appear to have been
used at all. Newspaper wrappers are,
with few exceptions, of manila paper.
Those of Roumania are yellow, and of

Germany, white. The South Australia
1882 ½d. wrapper is of peculiar kind of
paper. Most postal cards are of ma-
nila paper, but cards exhibit a greater
diversity of color than envelopes and
wrappers combined.

Sometimes surface colored paper is
used, as in the case of British Guiana
1856 4d. magenta, and sometimes
enamel surfaced paper is used, as, for
instance, New York 3c. 1842. The col-
oration of the surface of the French
stamps is simply printers' ink, applied
by an unengraved block. Many postal
cards come with faced paper, and the
current Mexican envelopes have a blue
interior. This is said to prevent the
correspondence showing through the
paper, which is of frequent occurrence
in the use of United States envelopes.

The current adhesives of Portugal
come on highly sized paper.

There are over 95 different water-
marks in existence (the number has
been greatly enlarged since this arti-
cle was written, Ed.), principally in
adhesive stamps. The envelopes of the
United States, Mexico, Switzerland,
Denmark, Bavaria, Russia and Ham-
burg, and the postal cards of the
United States, Bavaria, Hungary and
Norway have been watermarked.

Ordinarily the design of a water-
mark is thinner than the paper it
adorns, but in the case of the Russian
envelope 10k. 1884, it is the reverse,
the watermark being thicker than the
rest of the paper.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the

Chicago Philatelic Society

and the

Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Louis G. Quackenbush,

MANAGING EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

To any address in the United States,
Canada, or Mexico, 50 cents a year. To any
address in any country in the Postal Union
\$1.00 a year.

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.20 an inch. 60 cents half inch.

E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

THE READING TABLE.

What We Find In The Journals Of The Hour.

The Philatelic Journal

Of India.

Calcutta, India.

The P. J. of I., for November, (which tardily reaches us the latter part of January) opens with a poem of welcome to that royal philatelist, the Prince of Wales, who, as most of our readers doubtless know, has lately been making a visit to India. We have seen many specimens of Editor Wetherell's abilities as a versifier; but none so creditable as this one, which would really do honor to many a professed poet.

Mr. Wetherell's monograph on the Postage Stamps of Victoria has reached the issues of 1861, and continues the study of the stamps of this interesting state in the painstaking fashion characteristic of all his work of this order.

Mr. C. S. F. Crofton takes up an odd subject in "Stamp Margins;" but his treatment of it is by no means uninteresting or uninteresting. The usual Topical Notes contain the usual quota of satirical verse; and then comes the continuation of an able article on the Fiscal Stamps of Ceylon, started in the last number.

Mr. B. Gordon Jones contributes a most interesting sketch, entitled, "Stamps in London Town"—some of which we think worth quoting, as follows:—

"All roads lead to London, and the best of all articles in the world naturally come here. There is no exception to this rule as regards stamps either. More fine stamps can be got in London in a week than could be met with outside of England in a year (not even excepting the great states across the ditch). And as for poor old India, less there perhaps than anywhere else in the world.

"Ever since Stanley Gibbons have been in the Strand, that classical old road has become the stamp center of London, as most of the leading dealers congregate there. Of course there are good dealers further afield, but the Strand on a fine afternoon is the greatest hunting ground, and things can be got as cheaply there, as in more distant quarters, and with much less trouble. 'Slumming' for stamps hardly pays, and the dingier an outside shop is, and the stupider the dealer, the harder is a bargain procurable, and the risk!—well, that is another story. There may be many 'foxy' dealers lying in wait for bargain-hunters, and in the end it pays better to buy from reputable sources at an honest price. Good stamps command a good price, and if a ten-pounder in fine condition will always fetch six to seven pounds at a good auction, it is useless to 'slum' for copies at quarter-catalogue, as all the dealers here know market values pretty well, and are not so silly as to sell at absurd prices. Cheapness always spells badness, and good things are seldom to be met with in dingy back alleys.

"The London dealers, especially the good ones, are a nice class to do business with as a rule. But from C. J. Phillips (par excellence, the stamp man of London) and Peckitt down to the other end of the file, there are various differences; and some are delicious in their foolishness.

"Not a hundred miles from Charing Cross there is a dealer who is also a poet, and on whom the mantle of Tennyson has descended. One of the oddest characters is an individual who deals in cheap continentals. He actually fills his coat, between the lining, with thousands of packets of stamps. He looks big and formidable, but the adipose, in his case, is merely a layer of stamps, several inches thick, all round him; and he can unload at a counter, a hundred thousand cheap stamps without turning a hair, or looking a bit thinner. One of the greatest stamp cranks that ever was in London, is no longer a landmark, and that is the self-dubbed Stamp King. Like the gentleman in the music hall ballad 'he's in an asylum now.' "

There is much more of Mr. Jones's letter, but we must refrain.

Ten pages are next devoted to the continuation of Mr. Wetherell's magnificent monograph on "The Work of Messrs. Thomas De la Rue & Sons, Ltd.," which we have previously taken occasion to praise most highly.

Mr. Crofton contributes yet another article in the shape of a study of "The Type-set Telegraph Stamps of Ceylon;" and then comes "Our Irish Letter," another of Mr. Wetherell's amusing skits, which we think is well worth reproduction. Here it is:—

"Dear Mr. De La Rue:—Pardon, I mean Mr. Editor—but the mistake is excusable. We are all familiar with the collector who as a boy possessed a sheet or two of Sydney Views, a postoffice Mauritius, and several thousand triangular Capes, and a block of the 'V Rs' among other unconsidered trifles—but it is not given to everyone to meet a latter-day-first-water-number-one-sized Philatelic Munchausen—I ran a fine specimen to earth here in Ireland. He told me about 1d. red English—I mentioned that I had the plates complete, he laughed a scornful little laugh and said he plated each plate, and had them complete. I was not to be beaten in that way, so imitated the laugh and remarked that I had the 151 plates complete in the 240 varieties, with 2 shades of each and two varieties of paper and two different founts of letters. I fancied I had him there, but not a bit of it. 'My dear, good fellow,' said he, I have not only completed the plating of each plate in four thicknesses of paper four shades, and two varieties of letters, but I have done so in blocks of four, also in pairs, and in singles."

"I don't like confessing to being beaten by such a person, so I varied the laugh a bit and said, 'Your full-house beats my three aces, but my friend I have undercalled. I have the same as you exactly, but in addition I am plating each plate with each variety of postmark, and as there are only about 1270 of these which, multiplied by the 36,420 ordinary varieties, I expect to get them finished in a week or two.' I had him there, and went away rejoicing. The following day, however, I met him again. 'Can you let me have plate 153 with Copestake-Moore overprint, post-marked 646, in the paler shade, on the second thickness of paper, with inverted watermark, lettered T L,' was his modest request. Not to be frightened in that way, I said that I had four or five duplicates. 'Oh,' said he, 'so have I, but the variety I want must have a diagonal postmark.' I

couldn't beat a Royal Flush. Six weeks after, this man wrote to say he had found the stamp, but unfortunately the 'Copestake-Moore' was rather badly centered, and he only collected perfect specimens, but that he was starting again collecting them on originals, but was only going to take those which had been stuck on upside down originally. Well, if he lives for another fifteen or sixteen thousand years he may get quite a nice little lot together. Now having settled down in County Clare and made a new, fresh Clan on my own account, I will subscribe myself,

The O'Tancred."

There is other excellent matter in the balance of the number; but we must not venture to devote further space to this one issue.

A Grand Old Envelope.

The general interest evoked by the celebration, on the part of the Sydney Philatelic Club, of fiftieth year of continuous use of the famous five-penny stamp of New South Wales (aptly denominated the Grand Old Stamp of Philately) has set other nations at endeavoring to discover a rival. Apparently none is forthcoming in the field of adhesives; but the Stamp Collector of Birmingham, England, calls attention to the record of an envelope stamp in whose behalf it would appear, may justly be claimed the title of the Grand Old Envelope.

Our contemporary speaks of the matter as follows:—

"Without questioning the claim of the Sydneyites to call this the Grand Old Stamp of Philately, we may venture to remind them and our readers generally that the Queen's Head die as embossed on our penny envelopes from January, 1841, was still in use on that date sixty years after. There had been a trifling variation by the insertion of date plugs in the lower portion of the oval frame, but the main design was to all intents and purposes the same, a slight change in the added curl of hair at back of the head being made at one time. The N. S. W. people claim that their design was absolutely unchanged and printed from the same plate all through, but there were variations in the paper, watermark and perforations of stamps as issued. If there had been as many millions of stamps printed there as there were of envelopes embossed here, new plates would have been necessary."

FREE - For a 2c stamp to pay postage I will send free a fine unused set of 3 var. Army Franks and 30, 40 and 50pf. German stamps. Stamp collections and duplicates etc. bought for cash.

Fine Approval Selections at 50% discount.
H. J. KLEINMAN,
3046 N. MARSHALL ST. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

RARE PAPER MONEY, etc. FOR SALE. Morocco east coin, date 1288, price 12c. U. S. Half Cent, date 1809, each 25c. U. S. Cent, date 1803, good 16c. 10 diff. old coins or bills 25c. Rare Coin book, 150 pp., 750 Illustr. U. S. & Foreign, each 25c. Send 50c for year's Subscription to Elder Monthly, devoted to Coins, Stamps, Historical and general collecting. Bright, up-to-date, well printed. Best writers. Circulars of goods for sale free.

COINS

T. L. ELDER,
32 East 23d St., N. Y. City.

8c
For a
30c stamp
**COSTA
RICA**

We have a few Costa Rica, official No. 223, 10c orange, that have been USED, 8c each.

E. T. PARKER,
Bethlehem, Pa.

PERSIA.		Cat.	Each	Per 10
* No. 75	.....	4	2	8
* No. 86	.....	20	10	50
* No. 87	.....	15	7	30
No. 97	.....	18	8	40
* No. 117	.....	20	12	1.00
* No. 121	.....	4	2	10
* No. 133	.....	90	30	1.25
* No. 186	.....	15	7	40
No. 223	.....	5	2	10
No. 225	.....	6	3	15
No. 226	.....	12	5	20
No. 249	.....	20	10	50
No. 276-7-8, 3 var.	.....	28	14	70
No. 242-251, 10 var.	.....	1.36	60	3.50
No. 90-99, No. 95 missing	.....	1.97	65	4.20

FIJI IS.		Cat.	Each	Per 10
6p rose, No. 44	.....	85	35	2.00
1sh. yellow brown No. 45	.....	1.00	50	.....
5sh. red brown & blk No. 46	.....	2.50	1.25	.....
2½p red brown No. 49	.....	25	12	1.00
4p violet No. 50a	.....	25	12	1.00
*Ecuador, 10 on 4, No. 73	.....	35	10	50

***TOBACO**
1886, 2½ on 6p No. 26 2.50 80 5.00

***SHANGHAI Unp.**
10, 15, 20c, 3 var. 60 20 1.00
Wholesale list free to dealers only. Approval Sheets, 8000 var. at 50% below catalog. Reference required.

CARL YOUNG,
806 N. FULTON AVE. BALTIMORE, MD.

Purple Stamps To Match.

"Why a purple stamp?" asked the girl whose social circle is too small and unimportant to have even its rim touched by that of the one surrounding New York's society set as she held up a violet scented, purple tinted missive decorated with a pale purple three cent stamp. "Has the government increased letter postage?"

"Not at all," replied the social secretary, proceeding to stick more purple stamps on purple envelopes and blue ones on azure velum. "The rate is the same, but we must have everything to match. Mrs. Blank has a fad for purple this year and she chooses purple note paper, purple ink, purple sealing wax and a purple engraved crest. Think how hideous a brick red two cent stamp would look on this lovely violet symphony! It would spoil the whole effect, so she buys three cent stamps instead, which look as if they had been made to order, so perfectly do they match."

"Isn't it expensive?" the other girl inquired. "Of course it is, but that doesn't bother the society woman. Now Mrs. Dash won't use anything but blue stationery, so she has to put five cent stamps on all her letters."

MARCH BARGAINS.

Venezuela	
1896 Miranda - Complete Set	-.05
25c yellow, Tete Beche pair	-.10
50c red, Tete Beche pair	-.10
1 bol. purple, Tete Beche pair	-.10
Dominican Republic	
1902 Jubilee - Complete Set	-.15
Guatemala	
1902 Complete Set, used	-.28
Costa Rica	
1892 Complete Set, used	-.35
1901 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 25, 50, 1 Col.	-.42

ARARAT STAMP CO.,
45 Beaver Street, - - - New York

100 China, Java, etc., fine stamp dictionary and big illustrated list of 3,000 bargains, 2c. Agts., 50c. 1906 catalogue of stamps of all nations, 10 cents.

A. Bullard & Co., 446 Tremont St., Boston, Mass

United States Stamps

Foreign Stamps.

On Approval at 50% Discount.

Positively the best line of Approval sheets in existence.

Write Now.
Fred G. Jones, 2013 Brook St., Louisville, Ky.

1000 Mixed China, Etc., 1000 Hinges, 100 Cuban Rec's Small Album All for 25c

Collection of Post Cards, 225 different Fiji, China, Hawaii, etc., 19c
325 " valued at \$5.00, 32c
1000 " a grand collection, valued at \$27.95
Stamp Albums, spaces for 4000 stamps, 30c., lists free.

JOSEPH F. NEGREEN,
128 East 23d St., New York.

FREE.

Until March 31st we will present to each collector applying for our approval selections at 50% discount with a Nicaragua 1869 2c blue unused cat. 25c. Many other rare stamps given to buyers. 1000 var. at 50%. No books sent without satisfactory reference.

WHOLESALE.

We are sending out some fine wholesale approval selections to stamp dealers furnishing good references. We only handle high grade stamps and supply them at prices that will net the dealer a good profit. Send today for a selection.

SPECIAL.

Dutch Indies 1902, 10c slate
cat. 8c Per 10 . . . 10c.
Venezuela 1900 1b red violet, unused
cat. 5c Per 10 . . . 10c.

Co-operative Exchange,

85 PUTNAM AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

20 AUSTRALIA 10c

All Colonies Represented
New South Wales, New Zealand,
Queensland, South Australia,
Tasmania Pictorial Issue,
Victoria and Western Australia.

20 Varieties 10c.

CHAS. A. TOWNSEND,
848 GOOD ST., AKRON, OHIO.

TRADE YOUR DUPLICATES

FOR STAMPS NOT IN YOUR COLLECTION. Will allow 80 per cent. of Cat. for all stamps. I can use and give stamps of the same class in return, or will take high price stamps and give cheaper ones and vice versa. If you have any duplicates and want other stamps write me. Can refer you to hundreds of satisfied collectors.
J. L. Wolff, Box 136, Milwaukee, Wis

Money Loaned on Stamps

Stamp Collections, Dealers' Stocks, Etc.
F. MICHAEL, - 258 W. Madison St., CHICAGO, ILL.
Member A. P. A. and C. P. S.

STAMP-LOVERS COLUMN

There are a great many collectors having duplicates that they would like to dispose of to advantage but do not know how to go about it.

They do not care to advertise them as a regular dealer would because of the labor and trouble involved. One collector declines to advertise a stamp he would like to sell because he has but the one specimen and he argued that if he advertised it he might get a number of orders for it which would necessitate the writing of many letters stating that the first applicant received the stamp, and the returning of remittances, besides, as one collector expressed it "If I used my name and address I would be flooded with approval sheets from the various dealers" To provide a medium for the sale of duplicates we have decided to devote a limited amount of space to private advertisements.

Our subscribers are invited to make use of this column. For the present we will not charge for the space used but will impose a commission of 10 per cent of the price received when a sale is made.

Collectors can buy any stamp advertised with perfect safety, as we shall not pay the owner until the buyer has received the stamp examined it and finds it satisfactory in every way

No. 25. Has a particularly fine used 90c Justice, blue cancellation that he wants \$13. for. Its good value for the money.

No. 26. Submits an unused, o. g. \$2. State that has a slight nick fairly well repaired. Its well worth the \$8.00 asked (\$22.50)

No. 27. Does not collect Mexico, therefore wants to get rid of an original cover containing Nos. 29 and 30 Guadalajara (12.00) for only \$4.00. A bargain.

No. 28. We are instructed to offer for \$5.50 the following rouletted revenue stamps that catalog at \$28.75: 2967c, 2983c, 2984c, 2985c, 2987c, 2986c, 2990c.

No. 29. An especially fine Switzerland 21, 1850, 10r black and red on yellow, liberal margins (\$75.00) \$50.00.

No. 30. Any collector of Swiss would be glad to include in his collection this handsome No. 12, 1849, Vaud, 4c red and black (\$125.00) at \$75.00 someone is going to get a good piece of property.

No. 31. From the sublime to the ridiculous, who will want an unused set of Costa Rica, 1892 at 45c (cat. \$2.56)?

No. 32. A medicine stamp on silk paper issue for Collins Bros, 1c black (3336 \$8.00) \$4.00. Also T. J. Husband 34150 (75c) 25c.

No. 33. Honduras 20 of No. 106, 6c lilac on laid paper and 20 of No. 107, 10c blue on laid paper, cataloged by S. G. at \$11.00 for \$3.20.

No. 34. Peru 200 of No. 132 10c orange (\$6.00) for \$1.00.

No. 35. Mexico 15 of No. 188, 1887, 20c scarlet (\$1.50) and 12 of No. 189, 25c scarlet (40c) all catalogued at \$27.30 for \$2.50.

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U. S. Newspaper set originals except \$5. \$2.65
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5c Playing Cards " 75c " .15
83.00 Lake 1900 Rev. fine cut cat. 75c .20
2c P. Cards ultramarine no w'm'k cat. 25c .08
2c " lake " 10c .03
\$1. Passage Ticket not just centered" \$6. 1.35
New Foundland Cabot set o. g. complete 2.40
Hawaii 12c 1886 good o. g. cat. \$2.25 .75
" 10c 1883 black " 1.25 .40
" 15c " brown " 2.50 .90
" \$3.00 cat. value good all diff. .60
Anything in U. S. Post. Revs. Depts. and Colonies on U. S. F. B. Kirby, 48 Newton St., New Bedford, Mass.

Have you stamps to sell? Let me sell them for you in my next auction sale. Reasonable terms and the best of service. Correspondence solicited. B. L. Voorhees, Blue Island III

U. S. 90c 1890 very scarce fine copies 23 cents. Wendover Neefus, Hudson, New York.

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No. 36. E. N. Wants at double catalogue price 4 1/2 pence Pr. Edw. Island, New Brunswick 17c black on original letter only also early Newfoundlands and Pr. Ed. Island 2 & 12c all on originals. Early Brazil etc.

No. 5. A good copy of 24 Queensland, '66, 5sh pink for \$1.40 and a No. 16 with plenty of cancellation for 35c.

No. 6. U. S. Nos. 36 and 51, both 12c black, the imperforated could have wider margins, the perforated requires a magnifying glass to see the cancellation \$1.10 for both.

No. 7. The 5c brown, grided No. 95 of U. S. (\$4.00) red cancellation with a blue smudge in S. E. corner \$1.50

No. 8. 50c Entry of Goods, part-perforated (2.00) 35 cents.

No. 9. Cyprus Nos. 1, 4 new and 8 (4.60) \$1.50.

No. 10. An unused \$2.00 Omaha with a straight edge at left \$2.10.

No. 11. A nice set of Executives "specimen" the 3c has straight edge at right, all the rest are fully perforated \$3.45.

No. 12. C. O. M. offers a beautiful 8p Ceylon, o. g. No. 8, unused for \$25.00.

No. 13. has a No. 6 Cape of Good Hope 15h yellow green, unused with splendid margin all round, no gum, for which he wants a \$10. gold piece of any date.

No. 14. The same collector will sell a No. 14 Ceylon, unused, 1863, 6p violet for \$2.00 and a No. 18 Ceylon, unused, 1861 2p yellow green, with a trifle gone from s. e. corner, for \$1.50. Also a fine, unused, No. 85 Ceylon 1883, 2c pale brown, no gum, at \$1.50 (\$5.00)

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3c - \$1.50 - 4c - \$2.00 fine specimens.
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For cash with order - U. S. 1857 24c lilac new o. g. net \$1.00; 1861 12c black used, fine 75c; 1861 90c blue used fine \$1.35; 1882 10c brown unused, fine 14c; Treasury 24c used, fine \$1.20; Navy 30c used fine \$1.35; What else do you want? B. L. Voorhees, Blue Island, Ill.

6 diff. Mauritius 1883-97 to appl'ts for our quick selling approvals at 50%. Northwest Stamp Co., 21 - 8th. N., La Moure, N. D.

Punched Revenue Stamps.

25c Bond	3c each or \$1.25 a 100
25c Entry of Goods	3c each or \$1.25 a 100
25c Insurance	1c each or 50c a 100
25c Life Insurance	5c each or \$4.00 a 100
25c Power of Attorney	1c each or 50c a 100
25c Protest	5c each or \$4.00 a 100
25c Warehouse Receipt	15c each or \$1.25 for 10

E. T. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.

Breaking up a 7000 variety collection. Anything you want at interesting prices. Why not let me know your wants and see how much I can save you? B. L. Voorhees, Blue Island, Ill.

10 diff. Japan 3c; 5 diff. Turkey 2c; 50 diff. Stamps 5c. C. E. Lundin, Eden Park, R. I.

No. 15. Thomas wants to dispose of the following, unused, British Guiana stamps
27 1862, 12c lilac, no gum \$4.00
53 1868, 8c rose 2.00
63 1863, 24c green, no gum, fine 8.00
66 1863, 48c rose, bottom edge straight 2.50
87 1878 1c on 1c official, a little soiled .60
202 1875 2c orange, right edge straight 2.00

No. 16. From Canada comes a bunch of unused stamps as follows:

11 Canada, 1857, 4p pink	\$8.00
16 1859, 10c red lilac	2.20
16a 10c violet	2.00
20 17c blue	2.25
22a 1868, 1c brown red	4.00
23b 2c pale green	3.50
24h 3c red	4.00
25a 6c yellow brown	1.75
25b 6c w'm'kd	3.25
26b 12 1/2c "	6.00

No. 17. The upper right corner is missing from the rare No. 16 British Honduras, 1884-6p yellow, that is why the owner will part with it for \$2. It is otherwise fine, o. g.

No. 18. He has another British Honduras fine in every way that is to be sold for \$3.50 notwithstanding it catalogs at \$8. Its No. 6, 1872 6p rose, unused.

No. 19. The printer of Brazil No. 109 made an error in printing the head down side up - the mistake was a costly one to the collector because \$5. is asked for it.

No. 20. Who wants an unused, o. g. No. 12 British East Africa 8a blue with enormous margins right and bottom for \$5.00?

No. 21. A grand Buenos Ayres No. 10, 1860, 1p blue, new can be bought - if you're quick - for \$1.50.

No. 22. Here's a good strip 24 Portugal, 1866, 120r blue, a horizontal strip of 3 with part of a fourth stamp \$2. buys it.

50 cents
a year.

2 cents
a copy.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

VOL. III.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, MARCH 3, 1906.

No. 25.

OUR 235th. AUCTION

takes place

Saturday afternoon March 31st.

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It contains the collection of D. H. Tribon, U.S.N.

Among other stamps offered is a United States \$5. Proprietary, set of 1857 reissues. Bavaria 1849. 6k broken circle unused and many other desirable stamps.

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is a regular stamp clearing house.

THE MONETARY SYSTEMS IN THE FAR EAST.

BY HARRY J. MAGUIRE.

IN WEST-END PHILATELIST.

An acquaintance with the monetary systems represented on the stamps of foreign countries is an absolute necessity to specialists, and the article completed in our last number would be incomplete without a reference to this important subject. The money tables given in most stamp catalogues and guides are unreliable, and, especially as regards the equivalents in English money, misleading and contradictory. The following notes may be taken as pretty accurate, but it must be remembered that the exchange value of foreign coinage fluctuates with the money market.

The Japanese system is simple enough, the values being divided decimally (10 rin = 1 sen; 100 sen = 1 yen). A gold standard was instituted in October 1897, and the yen, previously worth about 4s. 2d., has since been equivalent to a fraction over 2s. The first issue of Japanese stamps (1871) was priced in mons. According to most "authorities" 100 mons = 1 tempo = 1d.—the entire face value of the issue (48, 100, 200 and 500 mons) therefore only amounting to 4½d.! As a matter of fact, a mon was the tenth part of a tempo (not tempo), and the coinage

should read: 10 mons = 1 tempo; 100 tempo = 1 U. S. dollar (4s. 2d.). The tempo was superseded by the sen and the mon by the rin over 30 years ago, but the former coin still passes current in Japan as the equivalent of 8 rin.

China, unprogressive as ever, has even yet no proper currency. The only coins in general use in the Celestial Empire are circular pieces of inferior metal which are known as cash. These have a square hole through the centre, so that they can be strung on cords, in which cumbersome manner John Chinaman carries his worldly wealth. There is, however, a monetary system established on a basis of weight, but with no actual coins to correspond to the values. The standard is the teal, which is equivalent to 1½ oz. of silver. It consists of decimals of mace (tsien or chien), candarins or candareens (fan) and cash (li). 10 cash = 1 candarin; 10 candarins = 1 mace; 10 mace = 1 teal. The teal is nominally worth 6s. 2d. or 6s. 8d., but its real exchange value is much less, owing to the depreciation in the value of silver. In 1902 the Haikwan teal was worth on an average 2s. 7½d.

In consequence, perhaps, of the want of a reliable standard, as well as to the fact that no exact equivalent can be found for the candarin, the stamps of China are now priced in cents and dollars. The dollar is that of Hong Kong,

the Straits Settlements and Labuan, which by an Order in Council of 1894 was directed to be gold of the weight and fineness of the Japanese yen. It must not be confused with the dollar of the United States. The Hong Kong dollar is extensively used in business transactions in many of the principal cities of China, particularly where there are foreign settlements. For postal purposes four cents are accepted as equal to an English penny. 100 cents = 1 dollar = about 2s. The Hong Kong cent and dollar are equal to the Japanese sen and yen, respectively.

The obsolete stamps of Formosa were priced in cash (500 cash = 1 dollar = 2s. to 2s. 6d.).

In Shanghai the Hong Kong dollar is the principal currency, but the tael is also used. The table is: 16 cash (li) = 1 candarin; 10 candarins = 1 mace; 10 mace = 1 tael.

The first Korean stamps were priced in mons, 1000 of which were equal to 4s. 2d. On the issue of 1895 poons took the place of mons. Two mons were equivalent to one poon—500 poons = 4s. 2d. Later on, in 1900-1, another change was made, and the values were given in re and cheun (10 re = 1 cheun; 100 cheun = 1 woon = 4s. 2d.). The cheun was equal to 5 poons or 10 mons. Re and woon are also spelt ri (French) and wun.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the

Chicago Philatelic Society
and the
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Louis G. Quackenbush,
MANAGING EDITOR.

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E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

THE READING TABLE.

What We Find In The Journals Of The Hour.

'Tis rather like ancient history to review the A. J. of P. for November, but as we have hitherto neglected to do so, and as, of more import still, we discern excellent matter in it, we will brave whatever criticism may come to us for so behind-hand a proceeding. The principal feature of the number is, of course, Mr. Howes' usual studies of stamp designs. And there can be no better place than this to refer to the fact that a considerable number of Mr. Howes' articles on the stamp designs of China, Corea, Japan, etc., that have appeared in the A. J. of P. during the last two years have now been published in book form by the Scott Company, forming a work that we cannot too strongly recommend to the notice of our readers as one which assuredly ought to be in the library of every lover of stamps. This new book published in a paper-covered edition at a price of fifty cents (post free), is entitled "The Stamp Designs of Eastern Asia," and is certainly one of the most interesting and stimulating philatelic works ever published.

But to return to the journal before us, we find that Mr. Howes, having finished with the stamps of Eastern Asia, has now turned his attention to the stamps of the native States of British India. He begins by remarking the marked difference in the character of these Native States stamps

and that of the stamps of China and Corea—due to the fact that the stamps of the latter, though they depict local scenes or symbolism, are largely the work of foreigners, while the Native Indian stamps are in almost all cases the work of native artists—and pointing out that the Native States stamps gain in interest, to the thinking collector, because they do so truly represent the crude condition of art and learning and the peculiar native ideas of life in the States which they serve.

Mr. Howes begins, alphabetically, with the State of Alwar, or Alwur (the spelling of many of these Indian names is varied and uncertain), whose curious central design was so long a sealed secret to collectors, but which has been lately discovered to represent the "katar," or dagger, used by the reigning family of Alwar as a heraldic emblem, on account of the following circumstance:—

Mairaj, the father of Naru, who founded the Narukha clan who rule Alwar, was once at war with Kalodar Jhala of Jhalrapatan. After much fighting an interview was arranged between the two monarchs. When they were squatting on the ground facing one another, four of Jhala's men plumed Mairaj's arms from behind with intent to murder him. Mad at the treachery, but unable to use his hands, Mairaj gripped Jhala's katar with his toes, pulled it out of his waistband, and ended the traitor's career by stabbing him in the stomach.

The truth of the legend is quite probable, as the Indian has marvelously prehensile toes, and the broad handle grip of the katar would lend itself to use of this kind.

Mr. Howes then enters into some description of the meaning and significance of the native inscription in Hindu, in which we will not attempt to follow him, but will turn to his remarks on the device shown on the stamps of Bamra. This (insofar at least as the second issue of this State, bearing wording on all four sides, is concerned), is said to be an elephant's trunk curled around a tusk or log. The device on the first issue has no definite semblance to this, or to anything else in nature or art, and Mr. Howes makes the very plausible guess that it was a "stock" pattern of the printer, used in the absence of any representation of the required emblem, because it was of somewhat similar shape and size—an interesting commentary on the difficulties of stamp production in the Native States.

Under Bhopal, Mr. Howes gives some account of the life of Her Highness, Nawab Shah Jahan Begam, whose name in English characters is the most conspicuous feature of the stamps of that State issued prior to

1902. Shah Jahan, it seems, was the name of this princess; "Nawab" is a title always attaching to the head of that State, and "Begam" is the native equivalent of "Queen." Shah Jahan ruled Bhopal for thirty-three years, from 1863 to 1901, and upon her death was succeeded by her daughter, H. H. Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam, whose name appears on the new set of stamps issued in 1902. As Shah Jahan's was preceded, as well as succeeded, at the head of the State by a woman, it would appear that Bhopal is perhaps the fabled land of the poet, "where the women rule the men."

Bundi presents what is palpably a repetition of the dagger of Alwar, though by no means so well drawn; but as to the reasons for its appearance on these stamps, also, Mr. Howes is able to offer no explanation.

Bussahir, Mr. Howes remarks, seems to be slightly uncertain as to the English spelling of its name, as there are several styles. That of the British authorities is "Bashahr," but the stamps themselves spell it "Bussahir," and there are several other versions. The central design of all values is a tiger (which might very easily be mistaken for a representation of the common house cat), but whether because this animal is abundant in those regions or because it is a device of the ruling house, Mr. Howes is unable to determine.

In speaking of the stamps of Charkhari, Mr. Howes is rather witty. "The State of Charkhari," he remarks, "has been very mild in its demands upon collectors and appears very simple in its tastes. From the stamps one would conclude that the inhabitants were all well acquainted with the English language, as this is the only one that appears upon them. The single representation which figures in the design is a rough drawing of a sword. This is doubtless the device of the ruling house of the State, for the motto of the family is "Singhashausho ran vijayi"—"The Master of the Throne is the Victorious in War."

Under Cochin he has this to say, in part: "The States so far noted have belonged to Northern or Central India. With Cochin we drop to Southern India, and to the regions where the first European intercourse took place. Vesco da Gama arrived at Calicut, on the Malabar coast, just north of Cochin, in May, 1498. Five years later the Portuguese began the settlement of Cochin, which they held until 1663, when the Dutch took it from them. In 1795 the English paid the same compliment to the Dutch, and Cochin has since remained a vassal of the British Crown. Its native ruler is a Raja, and the curious devices seen on the

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stamps of its first issue are his coat-of-arms, or at least the insignia of his family. These are described as 'a palanquin, an umbrella, a lamp, and a couch or chank shell. The top figure is the palanquin, though it looks more like a cocked hat. The usual mode of traveling was formerly by this "mowheel," as the natives call it, carried by bearers, and the State palanquin is still used as the conveyance of the Raja when borne in procession, the principal gentlemen of his court then walking on either side of it. The object at the left is, of course, recognized as an umbrella. These were formerly only carried over the great and noble, and the size of the umbrella was in proportion to the rank of him over whom it was carried. The Raja on ceremonial occasions has a crimson one, with silver mountings, carried over him, and a similar one shades the Hindu gods from rain or sunshine when taken out of the pagodas. The object at the right is the lamp. The usual method of artificial lighting is by a brass or iron lamp suspended by a chain in the centre of the room; this allows of its being easily raised or lowered as required. The bottom figure is the couch or chank shell. This is an emblem of the god Vishnu, the "Preserver," the second of the Hindu triad. He is the special god of the Malabar coast.

Under Duttia, Mr. Howes explains that the peculiarly ugly idol depicted on these stamps is Ganesh, or Ganesa, the god of wisdom and good fortune, one of the most popular of the Hindu minor divinities, whose temples, shrines or images are to be seen even in the smallest villages of India. And with Duttia, this month's installment comes to a conclusion—happily, perhaps, for the patience of our readers.

The remaining contents of the November A. J. of P. is of the usual high excellence. M. Jules Bouvez commences a most interesting and instructive paper entitled "A Visit to a Postage Stamp Factory;" Mr. Toppan continues his able "Notes Upon Stamps and Their Varieties," and various other features go to make up a number of real readability and value.

Was this Written by an Editor in the Section of Country that might be termed the Philatelic West?

[We today found in our mail the following which came to us without any heading or signature. As it is superior to similar letters we have seen we give it space. Who wrote it?]

THE AmATEuR TYPewRitER
 i've LEARNed to usE A tpyewriter;
 I've haD it just a Week.
 AnD now I'm geTting \$o at laST
 i find kEYs that i seek.
 THE typewriter's a greAt machInE?,
 that sTatemeNt i repeatt?,
 tHere'S nothiNG else I'VE ever seen
 \$o quicK, compact and NeAt
 loOk at thE tROUble iT has EaseD;
 The Labor It makes Light,
 foR now there's no mORE pen \$cratchiNG—
 YOUr frieNDS READ whaT you write,
 oF all inveNtionS knowN to man
 thE typewriter forr me
 when it comes doWn to stYle and loOKs
 and PerFect aCcurAcY!!!

Sale of Encased Stamps.

Fifty dollars was paid for a ninety cent incased postage stamp at an auction of coins and books held at the Hotel Bartholdi, New York on February 27th. A specimen of the denomination of five cents, issued by J. Gault in this city in 1862, brought \$4.40. A small flying eagle cent of 1856, an early pattern of the first of these coins, given to the members of Congress as pocket pieces by the United States coiners, sold for \$8. A badge of the Porcellian Club of Harvard brought \$4.50.

STAMP-LOVERS COLUMN

There are a great many collectors having duplicates that they would like to dispose of to advantage but do not know how to go about it.

They do not care to advertise them as a regular dealer would because of the labor and trouble involved. One collector declines to advertise a stamp he would like to sell because he has but the one specimen and he argued that if he advertised it he might get a number of orders for it which would necessitate the writing of many letters stating that the first applicant received the stamp, and the returning of remittances, besides, as one collector expressed it "If I used my name and address I would be flooded with approval sheets from the various dealers" To provide a medium for the sale of duplicates we have decided to devote a limited amount of space to private advertisements.

Our subscribers are invited to make use of this column. For the present we will not charge for the space used but will impose a commission of 10 per cent of the price received when a sale is made.

Collectors can buy any stamp advertised with perfect safety, as we shall not pay the owner until the buyer has received the stamp examined it and finds it satisfactory in every way

No. 37. Offers a magnificent No. 19 U. S. Providence, 10c black, unused for \$16.00.

Also a No. 32, 1851, 1c blue, type III for \$3.25 (\$10.00).

Collectors of U. S. will be interested in the duplicates of

No. 38. Consisting of No. 34, 1851, 5c red brown, having splendid margins for \$8.00, and another copy with margins not so generous but scarcely touched with cancellations for \$8.00.

35	1851	10c green, new	\$7.00
35		10c green, strip of 3	1.40
35		12c black, unused	8.00
36		pair	3.00
36		strip of 3	4.00
*40	1857,	1c blue, reprint	4.00
		used	3.20
*42		1c blue, block of 6	2.00
*43		3c rose, pair of reprints	12.00
*44b		3c scarlet, reprint	7.00
*45		5c brick red, straight edge	
		at right	10.00
45		fine used copy	6.50
46		5c red brown, type I	3.00
*47		5c brown	9.00
		strip of 3	7.00
*50		10c green, reprint	9.50
*51		12c black, reprint	14.00
*52		24c lilac	2.70
*52h		reprint	5.00
53		30c orange, o g a beauty	7.00
53		used	2.90
53		fair	2.00
*54		90c blue, o g	11.00
		a pair	25.00
65b	1861,	3c rose, laid p	2.45
*65c		imperforate horizontal pair	11.00
*67		5c buff	30.00

No. 25. Has a particularly fine used 90c Justice, blue cancellation that he wants \$13. for. Its good value for the money.

No. 26. Submits an unused, o. g. \$2. State that has a slight nick fairly well repaired. Its well worth the \$8.00 asked (\$22.50)

No. 27. Does not collect Mexico, therefore wants to get rid of an original cover containing Nos. 29 and 30 Guadalajara (12.00) for only \$4.00. A bargain.

It Costs but 7 cents a Line among these Adlets.

This is the cheapest advertising—not in price alone but in results, especially for those who have something to sell or who want to buy something, but feel that they cannot afford to pay the rate charged for display. Try an adlet, which will cost you only 7 cents a line.

Belgium 1886, 2fr. 9c; Bar car. 4c; unpaid 1930, 1fr. 9c; Post. Packet 1895, 15c * 7c, 1903, 3fr. 15c. Bosnia 1900, 20h. 3c; 50h. 5c; 1901 40h. 5c; Chile 1910-01, 50c 7c; 30c 9c; 1903 10c olive 5c; Bolivia 1870 5c * 4c; 10c * 4c; 20c * 12c; 40c 16c. Postage extra. 1000 U. S. and foreign post-paid 10 cents. John Pfaltz, 231 W. 30th. St., New York.

Have your stamps to sell? Let me sell them for you in my next auction sale. Reasonable terms and the best of service. Correspondence solicited. B. L. Voorhees, Blue Island Ill

Punched Revenue Stamps.

25c Bond	3c each or \$1.25 a 100
25c Entry of Goods	3c each or \$1.25 a 100
25c Insurance	1c each or 50c a 100
25c Life Insurance	5c each or \$4.00 a 100
25c Power of Attorney	1c each or 5c a 100
25c Protest	5c each or \$4.00 a 100
25c Warehouse Receipt	15c each or \$1.25 for 10

E. T. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.

No. 28. We are instructed to offer for \$5.50 the following rouletted revenue stamps that catalog at \$28.75: 2067c, 2083c, 2084c, 2085c, 2087c, 2086c, 2990c.

No. 29. An especially fine Switzerland 21, 1850, 10c black and red on yellow, liberal margins (\$75.00) \$50.00.

No. 30. Any collector of Swiss would be glad to include in his collection this handsome No. 12, 1830, Vaud, 4c red and black (\$125.00) at \$75.00 someone is going to get a good piece of property.

No. 31. From the sublime to the ridiculous, who will want an unused set of Costa Rica, 1892 at 45c (cat. \$2.56)?

No. 32. A medicine stamp on silk paper issue for Collins Bros, 1c black (3336 \$8.00) \$4.00. Also T. J. Husl and 3415 o (75c) 25c.

No. 33. Honduras 20 of No. 106, 6c lilac on laid paper and 20 of No. 107, 10c blue on laid paper, cataloged by S. G. at \$11.00 for \$3.20.

No. 34. Peru 200 of No. 132 10c orange (\$6.00) for \$1.00.

No. 35. Mexico 15 of No. 188, 1887, 20c scarlet (\$1.50) and 12 of No. 189, 25c scarlet (40c) all catalogued at \$27.30 for \$2.50.

No. 36. E. N. Wants at double catalogue price 4½ pence Pr. Edw. Island. New Brunswick 17c black on original letter only also early Newfoundland and Pr. Ed. Island 2 & 12c all on originals. Early Brazil etc.

No. 5. A good copy of 24 Queensland, '66, 5sh pink for \$1.40 and a No. 16 with plenty of cancellation for 35c.

No. 6. U. S. Nos. 36 and 51, both 12c black, the imperforated could have wider margins, the perforated requires a magnifying glass to see the cancellation \$1.10 for both.

No. 7. The 5c brown, grilled No. 95 of U. S. (\$4.00) red cancellation with a blue smudge in S. E. corner \$1.50

No. 8. 50c Entry of Goods, part-perforated (2.00) 35 cents.

Auction Sale - March 10th, 1906 - a fine lot of U. S. and foreign stamps at your own price. Catalogues free. Your name and address on a postal will do. B. L. Voorhees, Blue Island Ill

"Specials for 10 days at cost."

Hawaii No. 9a specimen cat.	\$3.50 o. g.	\$0.25
" " 46 12c o. g.	" 2.25 only	70
Cuba on U. S. o. g. complete cat.	80c-	30
Philippines on U. S. 1904 1c to 15c o. g.	1.12	12
U. S. Postage \$1.00 & 50c 1903 fair cat.	50c	16

F. B. Kirby, New Bedford, Mass.

500 varieties foreign all good copies 85c. Wendover Neefus, Hudson, New York.

30 var. Spain and 30 var. U. S. for 5 cents. H. B. Bliven, Lake, N. Y.

For 5c and three collector's names: 1 blank album, 500 hinges, 100 stamps. Approval sheets 50c dis. W. B. Hoover, Glenside, Pa.

No. 9. Cyprus Nos. 1, 4 new and 8 (4.60) \$1.50.

No. 10. An unused \$2.00 Omaha with a straight edge at left \$2.10.

No. 11. A nice set of Executives "specimen" the 3c has straight edge at right, all the rest are fully perforated \$3.45.

No. 12. C. O. M. offers a beautiful 8p Ceylon, o. g. No. 8, unused for \$25.00.

No. 13. has a No. 6 Cape of Good Hope 1sh yellow green, unused with splendid margin all round, no gum, for which he wants a \$10. gold piece of any date.

No. 14. The same collector will sell a No. 14 Ceylon, unused, 1863, 6p violet for \$2.00 and a No. 18 Ceylon, unused, 1861 2p yellow green, with a trifle gone from s. e. corner, for \$1.50. Also a fine, unused, No. 85 Ceylon 1883, 2c pale brown, no gum, at \$1.50 (\$5.00)

No. 15. Thomas wants to dispose of the following, unused, British Guiana stamps

27	1862,	12c lilac, no gum	\$4.00
53	1868,	8c rose	2.00
63	1863,	24c green, no gum, fine	8.00
66	1863,	48c rose, bottom edge straight	2.50
87	1878	1c on 1c official, a little soiled	.60
202	1875	2c orange, right edge straight	2.00

No. 16. From Canada comes a bunch of unused stamps as follows:

11	Canada,	1857,	½p pink	\$8.00
16		1859,	10c red lilac	2.20
16a			10c violet	2.00
20			17c blue	2.25
22a		1868,	1c brown red	4.00
23b			2c pale green	3.50
24b			3c red	4.00
25a			6c yellow brown	1.75
25b			6c w'm'kd	3.25
26b			12½c "	6.00

No. 17. The upper right corner is missing from the rare No. 16 British Honduras, 1884-6p yellow, that is why the owner will part with it for \$2. It is otherwise fine, o. g.

No. 18. He has another British Honduras fine in every way that is to be sold for \$3.50 notwithstanding it catalogs at \$8. Its No. 6, 1872 6p rose, unused.

50 cents
a year.

2 cents
a copy.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

— and —
Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

VOL. III.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, MARCH 10, 1906.

No. 26.

OUR 235th. AUCTION

takes place

Saturday afternoon March 31st.

at the Auction Mart

116 Nassau St., New York City.

It contains the collection of D. H. Tribon, U.S.N.

Among other stamps offered is a United States \$5. Proprietary, set of 1857 reissues. Bavaria 1849. 6k broken circle unused and many other desirable stamps.

Catalogues free.

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,

72 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
ESTABLISHED 1868.

Our Branch Store.

Will, on and after March 1, 1906
be located at

212 Broadway,

Corner of Fulton Street.

The entrance is on Fulton Street.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

18 EAST 23rd ST., New York, N. Y.

Maybe you own some stamps
that you do not want——

IF YOU USE THE

Stamp-Lovers Column

of the

STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

You can probably turn them into cash.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF ST. CHRISTOPHER.

This small tract of land is one of the Leeward Islands. It is 68 square miles in length being 23 miles and its greatest breadth 5 miles. The population is about 34,800, mostly negroes. The capital, which is the only important town on the island is named Basse Terre.

St. Christopher or for short St. Kitts was discovered by Columbus and named after his patron saint. A narrow channel separates the island from Nevis, with which it has been incorporated in Administration.

Originally the Post Offices of this and most of the other West Indies colonies were practically branches of the Home P. O. Dep't. They were controlled by it, the service was supplied and the revenue taken by the mother country. The Postmasters were also appointed by the Postmaster General of Great Britain. For about two years or from 1858 to 1860 these colonies used the stamps that were then current in England.

In 1860 however most of the colonies took over the control of their own Post offices, and ceased to use the British stamps, although they did not all issue a set of their own immediately. Jamaica and St. Lucia were the only two that issued any in 1860. Many of the others were much later

St. Christopher issued its first set of stamps in 1870 and it consisted of two values, a 1 penny and a 6 pence. They were watermarked Crown and C. C. and were perforated 12½. Messrs. De La Rue & Co. were the manufacturers and the design is very artistic. The penny value comes in rose and lilac rose and the six pence is green.

The second set had the same watermark as the preceding one but was perforated 14. Even the colors and shades were very similar. Scott catalogues a diagonal half of the one penny used as ½d.

St. Christopher joined the Postal Union July 1st 1879. The rate to the neighboring islands then became 2½d and to England 4d, so two new stamps had to be issued. These appeared in November of the same year. The color of the 2½d is red brown and that of the 4d blue.

In 1882 the watermark was changed to Crown & C. A. By this time the rate on newspapers had been reduced to ½d per two oz. so a stamp of that denomination was issued. The color was green. The 2½d & 4d also appeared with the new watermark in this year. The 1d lilac rose which it is said was only in use about five months is now quite rare and catalogues unused \$25.00.

Two years later, in 1884 the 2½d appeared in ultramarine and this was

followed some months later by the 4d gray.

In 1885-86 there were issued four provisionals with a great many minor varieties. All the surcharging was done in the office of the "Advertiser", a local newspaper, with the exception of the "half penny" bisected stamp, whose over print was applied at the Post Office. In April 1885 the "four pence" on 6d green was issued and in June 1886 the one penny and the 4d on the 6d green appeared. It seems rather curious that two lots of stamps had to be surcharged 4d so soon after the 4d gray appearing in 1884. It may be however that the first consignment of these stamps was very small and when they were all gone the surcharges were used until a new supply came.

There must have been a very large quantity of these 6d stamps on hand as even when the three provisionals described above had been made there were still remainders in 1891 when the Leeward Island stamps came into use.

In 1897 a 1sh violet was issued watermarked as usual Crown and C. A. This was the highest value ever issued for St. Christopher. It is much rarer used than unused. In this same year was issued the "one penny" on the ½d green. The original value is cancelled by a bar which looks as if it had been made with a pen and ink.

(Continued on Page 4.)

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the

Chicago Philatelic Society
and the
Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Louis G. Quackenbush,
MANAGING EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

To any address in the United States,
Canada, or Mexico, 50 cents a year. To any
address in any country in the Postal Union
\$1.00 a year.

ADVERTISING RATES.

50 cents an inch. 30 cents half inch.

E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

THE PHILATELIC SCHOOL-ROOM

Newcomers

In 1854.

1854 witnessed the adoption of postage stamps in five countries or colonies; India, Roumania, Norway, Philippine Islands and Western Australia.

Of these five countries, let us first take a look at the two European ones, Roumania and Norway. The modern country of Roumania did not, strictly speaking, then exist. Moldavia and Wallachia were not united under their present name until 1861, and it was the principality of Moldavia alone which issued the famous "circular Moldavians" of 1854, ranking at the present time as the rarest postage stamps ever issued in Europe. But one cannot well consider the history of Moldavia, without considering that of its sister principality also. They have always been inhabited by the same race, they have suffered the same vicissitudes of fortune, and their history has in all respects been almost identical; while there is, of course, the further point that the two are now one country. In ancient times, Moldavia and Wallachia formed an important part of Dacia; and no part of Europe has suffered so severely, ever since the Roman era, from the hands of successive invaders. Dacia successfully defied the power of Rome till the time of Trojan, when it

finally succumbed to the Roman arms, and became a province of the Roman Empire. As one of the provinces of Rome, Dacia gained greatly in civilization, but its position on the Northern frontier of the Roman Empire imposed it to the devastations of the various Barbarian hosts that, beginning with the Goths in the time of Alaric, made that portion of Europe a continual battleground for centuries. In the period known to history as that of the migration of nations, the Goths, the Huns, the Bulgarians, the Magyars, and other savage Northern peoples descended successively upon Dacia and ruled it for greater or less periods. These peoples all left some traces of themselves by intermarriage, among the Romanized Dacian inhabitants, and thus helped to form that composite people, the modern Walachs or Wallachians. In the 11th century, the Kumans, a Turkish race, established a kingdom of their own in Moldavia. Two centuries later, the great storm of Mongols broke over the land, and it fell into the hands of the Nogai Tartars, who left it utterly wasted, so that only in the forests and mountains was any trace left of the native Wallachian population. In the latter half of the 13th century, a petty Walach chief living in the neighboring country of Transylvania, undertook the re-settlement of Wallachia, and easily securing possession of the country, founded a new Wallachian monarchy. A little less than a century later, another Walach chief led a large number of people from Hungary to repeople Moldavia and both kingdoms in the course of time, attained to something like their old populousness and prosperity. In the 16th century the power of Turkey became so great in that part of Europe that the rulers of both Moldavia and Wallachia were forced to acknowledge the sovereignty of the Sultan; and from thence till 1858, the two were degraded to the rank of principalities, of which Turkey was the virtual master. The growing strength of Russia was, however, too much for Turkish rule in the Balkan States. Russia and Austria, by various wars and invasions, managed to tear from Turkey's grasp all hold, not only on Moldavia and Wallachia, but also on Servia, Bulgaria, Montenegro and Bosnia. The account of all the events which led to the successive deliverance of these states from Turkish rule would be far too lengthy for recital here. Suffice it to say, that by 1854, the year in which Moldavia issued her first stamps, the sovereignty of Turkey over Moldavia and Wallachia was of the most nominal character. The fact that they still remained even nominal-

ly vassals of Turkey was due to the influence of England and France, who had successfully opposed their annexation to either Russia or Austria both of which powers had been anxious to acquire Moldavia and Wallachia. Neither, it need scarcely be necessary to say, has been able to do so up to the present day. Moldavia and Wallachia were united under the name of Roumania in 1861, their absolute independence was confirmed by the peace of Berlin, and there is now little likelihood that Roumania will ever be merged with either Russia or Austria. In fact, there is a much stronger probability that in the event of the long-expected break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Roumania will be able to possess herself of a considerable portion of the eastern part of that empire, and be able to in some degree re-establish the limits of ancient Dacia. There are five or six million Wallachians in Transylvania and Eastern Hungary—almost as many as in Roumania itself—and these have long displayed the strongest symptoms of being ready to throw off the Austrian yoke, whenever a good opportunity offers and unite themselves with Roumania. The future of Roumania, in any event, looks much brighter than her past.

The present population of Roumania is between six and seven millions, and her chief city, Bucharest, is one of the finest of the minor capitals of Europe.

The device appearing upon the first Moldavian stamps has apparently eluded the attention of philatelic investigators, and I can find no explanation of its significance. It would appear probable that it is the national emblem of Moldavia, as on the stamps of 1861 it appears conjointly with an eagle, which we may presume to be the emblem of Wallachia. It will be noted that the stamps of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz bear the very same emblem as these early Moldavians. Perhaps some of our readers can enlighten us as to the causes of this coincidence and the meaning of this very peculiar emblem—a rough representation of the head of a bull, surmounted by a five-pointed star. The posthorn, we take it, is not a part of the seal, or flag, or coat of arms, or whatever else suggested the principal design; but was added in imitation of the several other European nations which had already placed a post horn on their stamps.

TEN WEEKS FOR 10 CENTS

Cut out this subscription blank, write name address below, and send us 10 cents and we will mail you THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY ten weeks. Don't wait, but send at once.

Name.....
 Street.....
 Town..... State.....

The Postage Stamps Of
 St. Christopher.
 (Continued from Page 1.)

In May of the following year came two more provisionals, "one penny" on 2½d ultramarine. One has a bar over the original value and the other has not. Two errors are catalogued of the first variety, a double surcharge and an inverted surcharge.

In 1890 as there were no penny stamps at hand a small quantity were borrowed from Antigua. As the catalogue says these stamps can be identified by the St. Christopher postmark "A 12".

The 6d olive brown stamp was issued in 1890. There was really no need for it as a large quantity of the 6d green were still in stock. This stamp was superseded in a few months by the set of Leeward Islands which shut it off from postal use forever. This set was issued about Jan. 1st 1891 and was used in the following islands:-Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher and the Virgin Islands.

In 1903 each colony again issued a set of stamps which are used in conjunction with the Leeward Island set.

St. Christopher and Nevis have one set between them, but instead of bearing the name St. Christopher the stamps are inscribed "St. Kitts-Nevis". The 1903 set consists of 10 varieties, 1py to 5sh. They are perforated 14 and watermarked Crown and C. A.

In 1905 a 2½d ultramarine and black appeared watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

M. F. BIER.

A Letter

That Traveled Around The World.

A letter was received by Henry M. Fliedner, of Anderson, S. C., a few days ago, which had traveled around the world, and then doubled on its track for a distance of thirty seven miles.

Reading an account of a letter traveling around the globe, having, however to be readdressed four times, Mr. Fliedner determined to try this for himself, but so arranged the address that it was unnecessary to write one word on the envelope after leaving starting point.

The letter was addressed as follows:- "Henry M. Fliedner, Cape Town, S. A. with instructions, if not called for, to forward to Sydney, N. S. W., Aus." then, if not called for, return to Greenville, S. C., U. S. A. A letter, having passed Cape Town, and reached Sydney, is nearer Greenville, going east than west, and, in compliance with postoffice regulations would be rushed forward over shortest route. This would carry it completely round the world and back to starting point.

The route followed is easily traced by the postmarks as follows:- Greenville, S. C., Aug. 16, 1905; Boston Aug. 18; Cape Town, Sept. 21; forwarded from Cape Town Sept. 28; Sydney N. S. W., Oct. 19; Seattle, Wash., Feb. 1, 1906; Greenville, S. C., Feb. 22; Anderson, S. C., Feb. 24.

In addition there is another Cape Town postmark, an "Officially re-directed at Cape Town" stamps, an extra Sydney postmark, a railway postmark, and what is supposed to be two steamship marks—one a large Diamond "C", presumably "Cunard" and the other "P. & O." written in blue pencil, presumably "Peninsular and Oriental" steamship line, which runs from Cape Town to Sydney during this remarkable trip, the letter crossed three oceans, crossed the equator twice, touched at three (possibly four) continents, was hauled over 29,000 miles, handled by hundreds of men, passed through fifteen postoffice stamping machines, lay for weeks in the holds of not less than three transoceanic liners, and yet only one hundred and ninety two days were occupied, and the letter never passed out of the hands of English speaking people!

MARCH BARGAINS.

Venezuela	
1896 Miranda - Complete Set	.05
25c yellow, Tete Beche pair	.10
50c red, Tete Beche pair	.10
1 bol. purple, Tete Beche pair	.10
Dominican Republic	
1902 Jubilee - Complete Set	.15
Guatemala	
1902 Complete Set, used	.28
Costa Rica	
1892 Complete Set, used	.35
1901 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 25, 50, 1 Col.	.42
ARARAT STAMP CO.,	
45 Beaver Street,	New York

100 China, Java, etc., fine stamp dictionary and big illustrated list of 3,000 bargains, 2c. Agts., 50% 1906 catalogue of stamps of all nations, 10 cents.

A. Bullard & Co., 446 Tremont St., Boston, Mass

United States Stamps
 Foreign Stamps.

On Approval at 50% Discount.

Positively the best line of Approval sheets in existence.

Write Now.

Fred G. Jones, 2013 Brook St., Louisville, Ky.

Money Loaned on Stamps

Stamp Collections, Dealers' Stocks, Etc.
 F. MICHAEL, 258 W. Madison St., CHICAGO, ILL.
 Member A. P. A. and C. P. S.

10c

For a 4c blk.

Father Mathew
 T. M. Co.

I have to-day a very fine lot of Match and Medicine Stamps.

E. T. PARKER,
 Bethlehem, Pa.

1000 VARIETY COLLECTIONS

No two stamps alike. A grand collection cat. over \$26.00. Contains no U. S., no Rev. Cards or Envelopes.

The best collection in the world for \$2.50. Collectors having 4000 to 6000 var. buy above. They find 200 to 350 stamps not in their collection. Your money back if not satisfactory.

\$10,000 Ready to Buy Stamp Collections, Dealers' Stocks, Lots, &c. Why Not Write Me?

Joseph F. Negreen, 128 E. 23d New York

A \$20,000 Collection

of unused stamps is now being sold by us on commission at about half catalogue. The U. S. stamps are nearly complete including all the Departments; 5 sets of Periodicals 1c to \$60; U. S. Revenues nearly complete and fine Foreign stamp including the high values. Catalogues sent to advanced collectors on application.

STAMP & COIN EXCHANGE,
 61 Nassau Street, New York City.

Belgium

	Cat. Price	My Price
216 '95 98, 10c red brown and black	4	2
218 - 20c blue and black	3	1½
220 - 50c carmine and black	3	1
221 - 60c violet and black	5	2½
222 - 80c olive yellow and black	5	2
224 - 1fr lilac brown	3	1½
228 '02, 70c blue and black	8	3
229 - 90c red and black	12	5
232 - 20c ultra and yellow brown	3	1
236 - 50c pale rose and violet	2	½
237 - 60c violet and red	5	2
238 - 70c blue and red	8	2
239 - 80c olive bistre and violet brn	5	2
240 - 90c red and yellow green	5	2½
241 - 1fr violet brown and orange	3	1½

E. T. Parker, BETHLEHEM, PENNA.

**CHICAGO
PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**



- H. N. Mudge, President.
 C. E. Severn, Vice President.
 Chas. F. Mann, Secretary, 304 Oak St.
 E. C. Dodd, Treasurer, La Grange, Ill.
 A. F. Boehm, Mgr. Circulating Sales and Exchange Departments, 1347 St. Louis Ave.
 Harry Linquist, Manager Open Exchange.
 F. Michael, Auction Manager.
 P. M. Wolsieffer, Counterfeit Detector.
 A. F. Boehm, Librarian.
 P. M. Wolsieffer, Examiner of Books.

The 461st regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held in the Society's Club Room, 151 Washington St., Thursday evening, March 1, 1906

President Mudge called the meeting to order with 18 members and 2 visitors present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

The application of Wm. Herzstock of active membership was ordered posted.

The following resignations were accepted:
 Miss Tessie Kurten Passive member No. 141
 W. G. Saxton " " " 185
 J. E. Boyden " " " 276
 Louis Voss " " " 302

J. H. Whipple Passive member No. 274 was dropped for non payment of dues.

Bills amounting to \$25.76 were ordered paid.

Mr. Edgar Nelton was given permission to use the Chicago Philatelic Society's Lantern Slides

The Treasurer reports as follows:

Cash on hand Feb. 1, 1906	\$80 00
Cash received during Feb.	67 00
Total	\$147 09
Disbursements	33 79

Cash on hand March 1, 1906 113 30

The Secretary was instructed to sign the lease for the club room at the same rental as last year.

Mr. Severn, Chairman of the entertainment committee announced the exhibition of Mr. Wolsey's collection of the stamps of Native Indian States for the meeting of March 15th. and an advertised Auction Sale of 110 lots for the meeting of April 5, 1906.

Mr. Dodd, Chairman of the Banquet committee reported that all arrangements have been made for the annual Banquet to be held at the Tip Top Inn March 22, 1906.

The entertainment of the evening was a historical contest for prizes donated by Messrs Warner, Mudge and Dodd.

The prizes were awarded as follows:

- 1st prize to Edgar Nelton
 2d " " L. Michael
 3d " " Wm. Herzstock
 4th " " A. F. Boehm
 5th " " C. Schlieckert
 6th " " E. C. Dodd

The meeting then adjourned after which an informal auction was held. Next meeting March 15, 1906.

Chas. F. Mann,
 Secy.

It Costs but 5 cents a Line among these Adlets.

This is the cheapest advertising—not in price alone but in results, especially for those who have something to sell or who want to buy something, but feel that they cannot afford to pay the rate charged for display. Try an adlet, which will cost you only 5 cents a line.

30 var. Spain and 30 var. U. S. for 5 cents.
 H. B. Bliven, Lake, N. Y.

Auction Sale - March 10th, 1906 - a fine lot of U. S. and foreign stamps at your own price. Catalogues free. Your name and address on a postal will do. B. L. Voorhees, Blue Island Ill

U. S. \$1.00 black 1895 "superb" copies 20 cents
 Wendover Neefus, Hudson, New York.

1000 Hinges, 100 Stamps, 1 Album, 1 Perf Gauge, 10 App. Sheets, Name in directory. Only 15c. L. H. Keyser, Blairsville, Pa.

100 stamps, all diff. on approval sheets, cat. \$1.50, and 1000 hinges for 25c post paid.
 W. W. Dayton, Nashotah, Wisconsin.

50c 1895 U. S. Postage \$.07
 \$1.00 " " " .20
 Returnable. Note new address.
 Frank Dee Brayton, Sheridan, Michigan.

Have your stamps... Let us sell them for you in my next auction sale. Reasonable terms and the best of service. Correspondence solicited. B. L. Voorhees, Blue Island Ill

Punched Revenue Stamps.
 25c Bond 3c each or \$1.25 a 100
 25c Entry of Goods 3c each or \$1.25 a 100
 25c Insurance 1c each or 50c a 100
 25c Life Insurance 5c each or \$4.00 a 100
 25c Power of Attorney 1c each or 5c a 100
 25c Protest 5c each or \$4.00 a 100
 25c Warehouse Receipt 15c each or \$1.25 for 10
 E. T. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.

STAMP-LOVERS COLUMN

There are a great many collectors having duplicates that they would like to dispose of to advantage but do not know how to go about it.

They do not care to advertise them as a regular dealer would because of the labor and trouble involved. One collector declines to advertise a stamp he would like to sell because he has but the one specimen and he argued that if he advertised it he might get a number of orders for it which would necessitate the writing of many letters stating that the first applicant received the stamp, and the returning of remittances, besides, as one collector expressed it "If I used my name and address I would be flooded with approval sheets from the various dealers" To provide a medium for the sale of duplicates we have decided to devote a limited amount of space to private advertisements.

Our subscribers are invited to make use of this column. For the present we will not charge for the space used but will impose a commission of 10 per cent of the price received when a sale is made.

Collectors can buy any stamp advertised with perfect safety, as we shall not pay the owner until the buyer has received the stamp examined it and finds it satisfactory in every way

No. 8. 50c Entry of Goods, part-perforated (2.00) 35 cents.

No. 9. Cyprus Nos. 1, 4 new and 8 (4.60) \$1.50.

No. 10. An unused \$2.00 Omaha with a straight edge at left \$2 10.

No. 11. A nice set of Executives "specimen" the 3c has straight edge at right, all the rest are fully perforated \$3.45.

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 27 1862, 12c lilac, no gum \$4.00
 53 1868, 8c rose 2.00
 63 1863, 24c green, no gum, fine 8.00
 66 1863, 48c rose, bottom edge straight 2.50
 87 1878 1c on 1c official, a little soiled .60
 202 1875 2c orange, right edge straight 2.00

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11 Canada, 1857, 1/2p pink \$8.00
 16 " 1 1/2, 10c red lilac 2.20
 16a " 10c violet 2.00
 20 " 17c blue 2.25
 22a " 1868, 1c brown red 4.00
 23b " 2c pale green 3.50
 24b " 3c red 4.00
 25a " 6c yellow brown 1.75
 25b " 6c wmk'd 3.25
 26b " 12 1/2c " 6.00

No. 17. The upper right corner is missing from the rare No. 16 British Honduras, 1884, 6p yellow, that is why the owner will part with it for \$2. It is otherwise fine, o. g.

No. 18. He has another British Honduras fine in every way that is to be sold for \$3.50 notwithstanding it catalogs at \$8. Its No. 6, 1872 6p rose, unused.

No. 28. We are instructed to offer for \$5.50 the following rouletted revenue stamps that catalog at \$28.75: 2067c, 2083c, 2084c, 2085c, 2087c, 2086c, 2990c.

No. 29 An especially fine Switzerland 21, 1850, 10c black and red on yellow, liberal margins (\$75.00) \$50.00.

No. 30. Any collector of Swiss would be glad to include in his collection this handsome No. 12, 1840, Vaud, 4c red and black (\$125.00) at \$75.00 someone is going to get a good piece of property.

No. 31. From the sublime to the ridiculous, who will want an unused set of Costa Rica, 1892 at 45c (cat. \$2.56)?

No. 32. A medicine stamp on silk paper issue for Collins Bros, 1c black (3336 \$8.00) \$4.00. Also T. J. Husband 3415 (75c) 25c.

No. 33. Honduras 20 of No. 106, 6c lilac on laid paper and 20 of No. 107, 10c blue on laid paper, cataloged by S. G. at \$11.00 for \$3.20.

50 cents
a year.

2 cents
a copy.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Vol. IV.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, MARCH 17, 1906.

No. 1.

OUR 235th. AUCTION

takes place

Saturday afternoon March 31st.

at the Auction Mart

116 Nassau St., New York City.

It contains the collection of D. H. Tribon, U.S.N.

Among other stamps offered is a United States \$5. Proprietary, set of 1857 reissues. Bavaria 1849. 6k broken circle unused and many other desirable stamps.

Catalogues free.

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,

12 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

THE PHILATELIC SCHOOL-ROOM

Norway

Beats Out Sweden.

Norway beat out her sister kingdom of Sweden, in the adoption of stamps, by a full year. Her hardy, independent spirit did not wait until the superior kingdom had shown the way; but set the precedent for the superior kingdom to follow.

The recent final and complete severance of the allegiance of Norway to the Swedish crown has rendered familiar to almost everyone the nature of the political relations long subsisting between the two countries. But it may be of interest to refer briefly to Norwegian history prior to the era of its union with Sweden.

Little or nothing is known of the history of Norway prior to the 10th century, when christianity and civilized customs were introduced into the country at one and the same time. Under the reign of Olaf, in the middle of that century, all Norway, which had previously been divided by the jealousy of rival chieftains into several small and petty states, was definitely united under one king. A disastrous war with the Danes brought Norway under the control of Denmark in 1030; but it regained its independence a few years

Our Branch Store.

Will, on and after March 1, 1906
be located at

212 Broadway,

Corner of Fulton Street.

The entrance is on Fulton Street

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

18 EAST 23rd ST.,

New York, N. Y.

WHY keep stamps that you do not want when you might so easily sell them through an advertisement in the

STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

later, and was ruled by native kings till 1319. In that year, the direct royal line having become extinct, King Magnus VIII of Sweden, an indirect descendant, was elected to the throne of Norway also, thus for the first time uniting the two kingdoms which jointly occupy the same great peninsula, and are divided only by the natural boundary of vast mountain ranges. In 1376 the then King of Sweden was elected King of Denmark and all three countries united into one large Scandinavian Empire, the seat of government of which was in Denmark.

Norway retained, however, at all times her separate constitution and had full control over her own internal administration—though she did not have the privilege of selecting her own ruler. The union of Norway with Denmark continued for more than 400 years until 1814; when, as a result of the reconstruction of Europe after the fall of Napoleon, Denmark was obliged to resign her sovereignty over Norway to the other Scandinavian state of Sweden which had meanwhile become a far more important and powerful kingdom than either Denmark or Norway. Norway rebelled at this arrangement but a Swedish army speedily compelled them to think better of it; and to accept the proposed union—which continued in force up to 1905, when Norway separated herself from Sweden by

a bloodless revolution. This union has always been political rather than administrative. The King of Sweden, by virtue of that office has been King of Norway also; but in other respects Norway has been virtually free and independent. Her postal department, for example, was in Norway under the control of Sweden: hence the appearance of independent stamps for Norwegian use, a year before Sweden supplied stamps to her own subjects, and the continued use of separate Norwegian stamps to the present time.

The 1854 issue of Norway (A1 in the catalogue) is of rather neat design, betokening a possibility of French origin. The central feature is the national coat-of-arms, a shield bearing the representation of a lion rampant, holding aloft a battle axe, the whole being surmounted by the Norwegian Crown. The lion again appears in the watermark. But one denomination, a 4 shilling stamp, was at first issued; and it was not until two years later that the country issued a complete set.

The First Of Spanish Colonials.

The Philippine Islands was the first of the colonial possession of Spain (which were very extensive in the days when the postage stamp was young) to receive the blessing of postage stamps. A set of four stamps was pro-

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with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

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to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the
Chicago Philatelic Society
and the
Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Louis G. Quackenbush,
MANAGING EDITOR.

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\$1.00 a year.

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50 cents an inch. 30 cents half inch.

E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

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The Philippines were discovered in 1521 by Magellan on the same epoch-making voyage in which that intrepid navigator discovered the passage around Cape Horn and gave the Pacific Ocean its present name. The great

explorer suffered the same fate as did Captain Cook in a later era—that of being killed by the natives of the islands which may be regarded as the most important of his discoveries. His fleet, however, returned home safely; and a few years later the Spanish court sent a second expedition to the islands under the leadership of one Villabos, who named the islands the Philippines in honor of Philip Prince of Asturias, afterward King Philip II. Manila was founded by the Spaniards in 1581. With the later history of the Philippines everyone is familiar.

The Swans Of

Western Australia.

Western Australia is one of the few stamp issuing states fortunate enough to have hit upon a really unique and distinctive feature of design for its stamps; and wise enough to stick to it without change, for a period of more than fifty years. Every collector loves the swan stamps of Western Australia. There is nothing in an album prettier or more attractive than a page of them; and of all efforts to portray birds or animals upon stamps these Western Australians are undoubtedly the most successful. It is a thousand pities that the days of this design are now numbered, and that the swans of Western Australia must within a few years at most give place to some general design adopted by the Commonwealth. But we must be thankful that this felicitous design has been permitted to remain on the boards for as many years as it has, and console ourselves with the thought that we already have this graceful bird in an excellent variety of colors and settings. In this first issue of 1854-57, he appears in four styles of frame (A1 to A4 in the catalogue); none quite so effective as the one penny, though the others are a bit gayer.

The right of the swan to this place honor on the stamps of Western Australia is incontestable. When the West coast of Australia was first explored, a large river was discovered on which were seen floating great numbers of an animal until then supposed to be entirely fabulous, namely, the black swan. Legends of the existence of the black swan had been current since ancient times; and many kings of olden times had offered large sums for the discovery and delivery of this noblest of a noble race. Kings of all ages have beloved the swan, who seems so indispensable a denizen of the ponds and lakes in royal gardens; but up to the discovery of Australia the white swan was the only known type of the race of "birds royal", which even in England at the present time it is a felony to kill; and which in Scotland at one time were the recipients of royal honors.

The presence of great numbers of these black swans naturally deeply impressed the first navigators of Australia's west coast, and after some exploration of this great river they named it, most happily, Swan River. A little later, when the English government founded some small settlements along the banks of this river the Colony naturally became known as Swan River Settlement. This settlement was founded in 1829, and it was not until some twenty years later that the name of the colony was changed to the more ambitious one of Western Australia. But the black swan remained the colony's special pride and chosen emblem; and when the first stamps were issued no other design could possibly have been thought of. The Black Swan is somewhat smaller and more delicately formed than the common white swan. Its plumage is a deep, rich black, except the primaries of the wings, which are white. The bill is blood-red. The black swan has been imported into Europe and is no longer peculiar to Australia; but it is certainly one of the most picturesque possessions of the sixth continent.

A Collection Sold For
\$150,000

Some years ago Mr. W. W. Mann came very prominently into philatelic notice as the purchaser, for an immense sum, of the famous Castle collection of European stamps. Now, Mr. Mann is himself a seller, having disposed of his entire collection of Europeans, the richest and finest in the world, for a sum approximating £30,000 (\$150,000). The purchaser in this case is an English stamp house; and it is claimed that it is the largest single purchase in the annals of philately.

H. L'Estrange Ewen, the famous English dealer and speculator, who is so constantly and so sensationally in the public eye in one manner or another, has purchased the bulk of the remainders of Somaliland "Official" stamps, recently offered at public tender by the Crown Agents for the Colonies. According to Mr. Ewen's own statement he secured, for between £2,000 and £3,000 (\$10,000 to \$15,000) somewhat over 125,000 stamps in all; and he is now engaged in booming Somaliland "Officials" as an investment after his usual sensational fashion.

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At the time I wrote the first editorial on the matter I had little or no idea of personally making any effort to establish any such clubs. But the number of letters that came in, warmly commending the idea, and expressing the wish of the writers to join such clubs if any should be started in the parts of the country in which they resided, set me to seriously considering the question whether some such clubs might not be actually started through this paper's agency. I concluded it was worth trying, and to make a long story short, the result of considerable agitation was that there are now four such clubs in successful operation; and the entire feasibility of the idea is proven beyond question of doubt.

These four clubs are: The New England Exchange Club, open to any collector residing in the New England States, whose Secretary is A. W. Dunning of Newton, Mass; the Central States Exchange Club, open to any resident of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky or West Virginia whose Secretary is Chas. S. Rybolt of Mulberry, Ohio; the Northwestern States Exchange Club, open to any resident of Oregon, Washington, Idaho Montana, Nevada or California, whose Secretary is H. Clay Fox, Jr. Rickreall, Polk Co., Oregon; and the Tri-State Exchange Club, which was originally open only to residents of New York, New Jersey or Pennsylvania, but whose scope has recently been extended to take in collectors in Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia. I have personally taken charge of this exchange, and letters relative to it should be addressed to Louis G. Quackenbush, French-Bennett Building, Oneida, N. Y.

I am unable to state the exact membership of the other three clubs; the Tri-State Club has a present membership of 51, and new members are continually joining. The original intention was to have one circuit only, in which all the members of the club would participate; but I soon found it necessary to abandon this idea; and I have adopted the plan of having each circuit go to 8, 10 or 12 members, as seems most convenient at that particular time. As each member must make his or her selections (I am happy to say that there are quite a number of ladies among our members) and then forward the Exchange Packet to the next name on the list, within three days at most, a circuit of this size can go the rounds in a month or a little over; and in five weeks or so from the time they send in their sheets or books the members will have received them back again from the Secretary. If all fifty members were in one circuit it would take six months or more for it to go the rounds; the members would see the packets but twice a year; and there would be little to keep up the interest in the meantime. As it is, there is "something doing" frequently; and the member who sends in stamps often can anticipate with pleasure frequent visits from the exchange packet.

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1901 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 25, 50, 1 Col.	.42

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They find 200 to 350 stamps not in their collection. Your money back if not satisfactory.

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	Cat. Price	My Price
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216 '95-98, 10c red brown and black	4	2
218 - 20c blue and black	3	1 1/2
220 - 50c carmine and black	3	1
221 - 60c violet and black	5	2 1/2
222 - 80c olive yellow and black	5	2
224 - 1fr lilac brown	3	1 1/2
228 '02, 70c blue and black	8	3
229 - 90c red and black	12	5
232 - 20c ultra and yellow brown	3	1
236 - 50c pale rose and violet	2	1 1/2
237 - 60c violet and red	5	2
238 - 70c blue and red	8	2
239 - 80c olive bistre and violet brn	5	2
240 - 90c red and yellow green	5	2 1/2
241 - 1fr violet brown and orange	3	1 1/2

E. T. Parker, BETHLEHEM, PENNA.

ed in the different circuits—\$100 worth of stamps affords quite a range of choice, where the lot is at all diversified, and there is little or no complaint as to the character and size of the circuits—I think it highly probable that after a little I shall occasionally take some of the finer books of stamps sent

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Bethlehem, Pa.

1000 VARIETY COLLECTIONS

No two stamps alike. A grand collection cat. over \$26.00. Contains no U. S., no Rev. Cards or Envelopes.

The best collection in the world for \$2.50
Collectors having 4000 to 6000 var. buy above
They find 200 to 350 stamps not in their collection. Your money back if not satisfactory.

\$10,000 Ready to Buy Stamp Collections, Dealers' Stocks, Lots, &c. Why Not Write Me?

Joseph F. Negreen, 128 E. 23d New York

A \$20,000 Collection

of unused stamps is now being sold by us on commission at about half catalogue. The U. S. stamps are nearly complete including all the Departments; 5 sets of Periodicals 1c to \$60; U. S. Revenues nearly complete and fine Foreign stamp including the high values Catalogues sent to advanced collectors on application.

STAMP & COIN EXCHANGE,
61 Nassau Street, New York City.

Belgium		Cat. Price	My Price
216 '95-98, 10c red brown and black		4	2
218 - 20c blue and black		3	1 1/2
220 - 50c carmine and black		3	1
221 - 60c violet and black		5	2 1/2
222 - 80c olive yellow and black		5	2
224 - 1fr lilac brown		3	1 1/2
228 '02, 70c blue and black		8	3
229 - 90c red and black		12	5
232 - 20c ultra and yellow brown		3	1
236 - 50c pale rose and violet		2	1 1/2
237 - 60c violet and red		5	2
238 - 70c blue and red		8	2
239 - 80c olive bistre and violet brn		5	2
240 - 90c red and yellow green		5	2 1/2
241 - 1fr violet brown and orange		3	1 1/2

E. T. Parker, BETHLEHEM, PENNA.

ed in the different circuits—\$100 worth of stamps affords quite a range of choice, where the lot is at all diversified, and there is little or no complaint as to the character and size of the circuits—I think it highly probable that after a little I shall occasionally take some of the finer books of stamps sent

in and make them into specially nice circuits, totalling up to \$300 or \$400. And it is very probable that as time goes on, the regular standard will necessarily be raised to \$150 or \$200. But a present \$100 packets are the rule, to an average of ten members. Let me now try to describe, as concisely and clearly as possible, the manner in which the exchange is carried on.

There is no initiation fee or dues; nor is any formal application required. If you wished to join, your first step would be to select at least one hundred of your best duplicates and mount them either on sheets or in the little exchange books which many dealers sell. No foreign stamp cataloguing less than 2c should be included; no U. S. stamp cataloguing at less than 5c; nor any torn, dirty or very heavily canceled stamp. These sheets or books having been sent to me, I look them over and then proceed to the granting of the 40 per cent credit which is the basis of exchange.

We will suppose that you have sent in for circulation stamps cataloguing at \$9.60, and that I find that \$2.00 worth or so are too common for it to be probable that any of the members will lack them, or not in such condition that I think they will be taken. I leave these stamps on the sheets, so as to give them a fair chance of being taken if anyone does want any of them; but I do deduct the \$2.00 from the \$9.60 before I figure the 40 per cent credit. It is necessary to take this conservative precaution for the welfare of the exchange; and in no way save by some such system of deductions, at the discretion of the Secretary, could the balance of exchange be maintained so as to give everybody a square deal. But to continue, \$2.00 taken from \$9.60 leaves \$7.60; 40 per cent of this is \$3.04. This is the amount you are entitled to select from the stamps in the packet when it reaches you, and I so notify you, at the same time writing you to whom to forward the packet when you have done with it. In due course of time the packet reaches you, and you select from it stamps to the total amount of \$3.04 (or whatever I have notified you is the sum of your 40 per cent credit) writing your initials in each space from which you have removed a stamp. After selecting you rewrap the packet, carefully and securely and send it by registered mail to the next member. When the packet has gone the rounds and is finally sent back to me by the last member, I proceed to make up the accounts. Suppose the members have taken \$3.54 worth of your stamps; the exchange owes you 50c, and I notify you that you can take that extra amount from the next circuit sent you, in addition to the regular 40 per

It Costs but 5 cents a Line among these Adlets.

This is the cheapest advertising—not in price alone but in results, especially for those who have something to sell or who want to buy something, but feel that they cannot afford to pay the rate charged for display. Try an adlet, which will cost you only 5 cents a line.

Free 50 foreign stamps postage 2 cents. Elk Stamp Co., 6 and 8 Chestnut St., Warren, Ohio.

30 var. Spain and 30 var. U. S. for 5 cents. H. B. Bliven, Lake, N. Y.

Auction Sale - March 10th, 1906 - a fine lot of U. S. and foreign stamps at your own price. Catalogues free. Your name and address on a postal will do. B. L. Voorhees, Blue Island Ill

1000 Hinges, 100 Stamps, 1 Album, 1 Perf Gauge, 10 App. Sheets, Name in directory. Only 13c. L. H. Keyser, Blairsville, Pa.

100 stamps, all diff. on approval sheets, cat. \$1.50, and 1000 hinges for 25c post paid. W. W. Dayton, Nashotah, Wisconsin.

Your 20 word add in the Philatelic World 10c extra words 2 for 1c, you mail 50. L. H. Keyser, Blairsville, Pa.

Have you stamps to sell? Let me sell them for you in my next auction sale. Reasonable terms and the best of service. Correspondence solicited. B. L. Voorhees, Blue Island Ill

Punched Revenue Stamps.

25c Bond	3c each or \$1.25 a 100
25c Entry of Goods	3c each or \$1.25 a 100
25c Insurance	1c each or 50c a 100
25c Life Insurance	5c each or \$4.00 a 100
25c Power of Attorney	1c each or 50c a 100
25c Protest	5c each or \$4.00 a 100
25c Warehouse Receipt	15c each or \$1.25 for 10

E. T. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.

cent credit. If, conversely, the members have taken only \$2.54 you owe the exchange 50c and I deduct that amount from your 40 per cent credit on the next circuit.

This system has been found to work satisfactorily; and the Exchange is proving a pleasure to all who are concerned in it. I have been referring in all the above, particularly to the Tri-State Exchange; but the other three clubs follow practically the same modus operandi.

If you wish to join an Exchange Club conducted along these lines, send your stamps in to the Secretary whose field covers your state. Or, if you reside in a state not yet covered, write me and as soon as a club is formed in your territory I will see that you are in it.

STAMP-LOVERS COLUMN

There are a great many collectors having duplicates that they would like to dispose of to advantage but do not know how to go about it.

They do not care to advertise them as a regular dealer would because of the labor and trouble involved. One collector declines to advertise a stamp he would like to sell because he has but the one specimen and he argued that if he advertised it he might get a number of orders for it which would necessitate the writing of many letters stating that the first applicant received the stamp, and the returning of remittances, besides, as one collector expressed it "If I used my name and address I would be flooded with approval sheets from the various dealers" To provide a medium for the sale of duplicates we have decided to devote a limited amount of space to private advertisements.

Our subscribers are invited to make use of this column. For the present we will not charge for the space used but will impose a commission of 10 per cent of the price received when a sale is made.

Collectors can buy any stamp advertised with perfect safety, as we shall not pay the owner until the buyer has received the stamp examined it and finds it satisfactory in every way.

No. 39 Ceylon		
14 1861.	1/2p lilac, new	\$2 00
18	2p yellow green, new	5 00
32	9p deep brown, new	5 00
49 1864.	2p yellow, new	1 50
58	2sh blue, new	2 50
60	5p olive green, new	2 00
70 1872.	36c blue, new	3 50
71	48c rose, new	3 50
85 1883.	2c brown new	2 00
307 1869	6p brown, new	2 00

No. 40 Transvaal		
54 1878.	6p blue	2 00
56	1p red, new	5 00
69 1879.	1p red, new	4 00
71	3p lilac, new	3 50
83	1p on 6p fine	3 00
103 1885	4p bronze green, new	1 30
105	1sh green, new	2 75
121a 1893	2 1/2 on 1s, inverted	1 25

No. 41 A perforated \$5 Manifest for \$1.25 and one that is imperforated for \$1.40

No. 42 Offers Wurtemberg		
6 1851.	18kr violet, fine	\$2 80
18a 1858	18kr dull blue	3 00
20a 1861	18kr blue	3 00
40 1863.	18kr orange.	1 15
46 1866.	18kr orange	3 50
62 1875.	2m orange	1 50

No. 43 Hawaii 9b, 1864, 13c dull rose, has slight defect near upper right corner \$5.00 Also No. 9a, 1864, 5c blue, unused, splendid \$1.60

No. 44 submits Spain No. 27, 1854 17 black blue, unused, with fine margins \$13.00

No. 45 Tuscany No. 5a, 1851 4c blue green, takes a good glass to find a trace of cancellation \$2.00

No. 46 C. C. J. has a Bolivar No. 1, unused, in fine condition, wide margins, good color, but with little if any gum, that he will sell for \$35.00. It is catalogued at 300 marks in Germany.

50 cents
a year.

2 cents
a copy.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

— and —
Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Vol. IV.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, MARCH 24, 1906.

No. 2.

OUR 235th. AUCTION

takes place

Saturday afternoon March 31st.

at the Auction Mart.

116 Nassau St., New York City.

It contains the collection of D. H. Tribon, U. S. N.

Among other stamps offered is a United States \$5. Proprietary, set of 1857 reissues. Bavaria 1849. 6k broken circle unused and many other desirable stamps.

Catalogues free.

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,

712 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

Our Branch Store.

Will, on and after March 1, 1906
be located at

212 Broadway,

Corner of Fulton Street.

The entrance is on Fulton Street

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

18 EAST 23rd ST.,

New York, N. Y.

WHY keep stamps
that you do not
want when you might so
easily sell them through
an advertisement in the
STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY
BETHLEHEM, PA.

THE READING TABLE.

What We Find In The Journals Of The Hour.

The Philatelic Journal

Of Great Britain:

London, England.

The P. J. of G. B. for Jan. 25th.

opens with a portrait and biographical

sketch of Mr. M. H. Horsley, J. P.—

a collector after our own heart, inas-

much as he prefers used to unused, is

a generalist in the main, and a special-

ist only incidentally. Singularly

enough Mr. Horsley, though an Eng-

lishman born and bred, got his philat-

elic start in the city of New York.

While in this country on business

some years ago he happened to notice

the stamps on display outside the

Scott Stamp & Co's New York store,

and bought some stamps and an album

to take home as a gift for his eldest

son. After returning home, father

and son together took up the pleasant

task of filling the album; and in the

end, as happens in so many cases, it

was the father and not the son who

became the collector. And a very ex-

cellent and successful collector he

seems to have become, if we may

judge from the P. J. of G. B's account.

Skipping the New Issues depart-

ment (which contains little food for

the reviewer) we come next to a most

ham on "Some Uncatalogued Varieties of Type". Mr. Benham's "uncatalogued varieties", we take it (the article is of the to-be-continued class and the first instalment is, we judge only prefatory to the author's main undertaking) are the variations of diadem on the Queen's Head stamps of Britain and her colonies—a subject we have never before seen considered in philatelic print, but one which in Mr. Benham's hands seems to give promise of being very interesting, indeed. This first instalment is principally devoted to enumerating the various styles and varieties of head covering to be met with in various stamps of the world, only reaching the stamps of Queen Victoria in the last two or three paragraphs, and the article is so decidedly novel that we must give space to at least a portion of it here, as follows:

"I will take the liberty of refreshing your memories by briefly enumerating and classifying the various kinds of head-coverings portrayed; as I find that in some departments this furnishes an excellent basis of classification. Most of the sovereigns or presidents with whose features we are familiar are, of course, men, and most of them prefer to be depicted in their native simplicity, or fresh from the hands of the hair-dresser—hatless and crownless. If Mr. Kruger had allowed his

benignant countenance to be distributed over the world of letters, he might have been shown with a tall cylindrical top-hat; but I am afraid that his enforced abdication came too soon. Napoleon III wears a laurel wreath after his victories over Austria. Francis Joseph of Austria wears a laurel wreath also; but not, I am afraid, in celebration of any glorious victories, being the most unfortunate, though perhaps the most deserving, of monarchs of the present day. As King of Hungary, he appears wearing a royal crown on the 1 and 3 krona stamps of the current issue.

The Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia is only other male sovereign represented as wearing a crown. The Shah of Persia always wears a Persian cap with royal plume. The Sultans of Zanzibar and Johore, the Rajah of Sirmoor and the Nizam of Hyderabad are each covered with an Eastern turban. It is always a puzzle to me why these Mohammedan rulers allow their portraits to be published, as it is generally understood that human portraiture is forbidden by Islam.

The 1893 Seebeck issue of San Salvador presents a gentleman wearing a helmet; and I have always wondered whether he is a fireman or a policeman. In a land of volcanoes and evil-doers, I should think that both classes are in much demand.

(Continued on Page 3.)

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the

Chicago Philatelic Society
and the
Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Louis G. Quackenbush,
MANAGING EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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address in any country in the Postal Union
\$1.00 a year.

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50 cents an inch. 30 cents half inch.

E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

From The Editor's Point Of View.

The Somaliland Remainders.

The Somaliland "remainders" have been sold. Sorry we are to say it; but the thing is true. It was to be hoped that dealers, conscious of the damage continually being done Philately by the marketing of the class of remainders of which these Somaliland remnants furnish a particularly flagrant example, might have given these stamps the cold shoulder. But, on the contrary, they seem to have been ravenous for them; and we hear that the Crown Agents received dozens of tenders from dealers big and little for various parcels of this delectable merchandise. Strange, that men who make a business of selling stamps should be so blind to the pernicious side of this remainder business;—should encourage rather than discourage the traffic in remainders, constantly tending to more unpleasant and abnormal extremes. We cannot see how any dealer can reconcile it with his own conscience to have aught to do with such affairs. We have threshed this matter over pretty thoroughly in previous editorials; and have on those occasions, we should hope, convinced every fair-minded reader that the making and selling of this class of remainders is little short of highway

robbery. Perhaps we ought not to take up valuable space in referring to it again; but how can we help doing so when we see these Somaliland remainders boomed by their buyers in English journals as some of the most desirable stamps that ever existed.

We spoke the other day of the regular postal issues of Somaliland, referring only incidentally to the remainders of "official" stamps also offered for sale by the Crown Agents. We now have at hand tables which we may presume are comparatively accurate, showing the number printed of each issue of Somaliland "Official" stamps, and the number of the same that were actually used. And they form a most interesting and instructive exhibit. A few examples will suffice to show how exceedingly and remarkably extensive was the actual use of these precious Somaliland Officials.

Of the second issue of these stamps—that made by surcharging the word "Service" on Indian stamps—we have the following data. Of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, 36000 were printed; 976 were used; and 35024 were offered as remainders. Of the 1 anna, 30000 were printed; 436 were used; and 35504 were left as remainders. Of the 2 annas, 24000 were printed; 17 were used, and 23983 left as remainders. Of the 8 annas, 2400 were printed; 16 were used; and 2384 left remainders. Of the 1 rupee, 2400 were printed, 21 were used; and 2379 left as remainders.

These are instructive figures. They reveal at a glance the speculative and unnecessary character of the issues. Of one variety, twenty-four thousand printed, and seventeen actually used. What a disparity between the two figures! What a commentary on the way in which the remainder market is fed with supplies! Does anybody possessing one grain of common sense believe that these stamps were made with the idea that they would really be used. Could the persons responsible for this issue, by any fault of miscalculation, have overestimated by a thousand to one the number of these stamps that would be actually needed. It is preposterous. It is unbelievable. The whole thing has a palpably pre-arranged look. There was no thought, wish or idea that many of these stamps would really be used. They were printed wholly and solely, we maintain, for the purpose of being offered, after a decent interval of apparent use, as remainders, and of being sold as such at a lucrative figure. That is the explanation of the whole proceeding; and recent events shown that the sponsors of the issue were correct in their calculation. Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, it is announced, paid between £2000 and

£3000 for the bulk of these Somaliland Officials—or somewhere between \$10 000 and \$15000. No wonder the Crown Agents are stimulated to continued exertion in remainder manufacturing! No wonder they arrange such issues as these, quite irrespective of the real needs of the colonies which the stamps purport to serve! The total cost of printing all these stamps might possibly, at an outside estimate, have reached a thousand dollars. Quite a pretty penny, apparently, is to be made out of remainders, when they are dexterously handled; and we must expect more and more trouble in this direction in the future, until the great body of collectors becomes wise enough to taboo remainders and kill the remainder market.

Observe how artfully the thing has been arranged, so that these Somaliland Officials appear to possess considerable rarity. The field of operations was well chosen. The "remainders" of countries where considerable quantities are actually used would not have sold half so well. But here the vendors are able to offer the tempting bait that these issues are practically unobtainable in used condition and that the total issue was so small that there will not be enough unused copies "to go around".

Were all collectors of our way of thinking, there would be enough and to spare. And we may, we think, venture to point out that if it were not for the craze for "current unused", the traffic in this kind of remainders would speedily sink into innocuous desuetude. The collector who confines his efforts to the securing of used specimens escapes in these degenerate days, nine-tenths of the troubles which philatelic flesh is heir to. And when all's said and done, can any stamp be really considered a legitimate object of collection if it does not meet with enough actual use to be obtainable in used condition at any price short of a king's ransom. Where the catalogue prices a modern issue in unused condition, but fails to annex any prices for used specimens, the omission is very significant. Used specimens of any issue that has been current for any length of time ought, by all rules of common sense, to cost less than unused copies. Where the reverse is the case, the issue is a good one to let alone.

An English firm of stamp dealers offers "second hand collections, in good condition at bargain prices." We expect to hear soon of some one setting up as a dealer in second hand stamps.

Subscribe FOR THE STAMP- To-day
LOVERS WEEKLY

The Reading Table.

(Continued from Page 1.)

It may be noted in passing, just for completeness sake, that the Prince of Wales (the present King) is depicted with a cap on certain stamps of Newfoundland and New Brunswick, and that Cabot (Newfoundland) and Jacques Cartier (Canada) wear hats of ancient style, as also does Columbus on all the regular issues of Chili.

When we come to countries where female sovereigns have reigned, we find, as might be expected, that adornment of the head is the rule: the only exceptions being Hawaii, whose four lovely and amiable princesses believe in beauty unadorned, and the Cook Islands with the physiognomy of Makea. In all probability crowns had never been heard of in those wild regions—garlands of flowers were preferred; but it is somewhat surprising that the missionaries, in their anxiety to make the natives clothed and ashamed, did not compel their use.

The first issue of the present Queen of Holland shows her as a mere child, without any head-gear; but when she grew older and "put her hair up" as girls say, she adopted a gorgeous diadem.

Queen Isabella of Spain always wears a diadem of some kind, varying from a simple fillet to a jewelled and symbolic ornament.

Queen Maria of Portugal is also diademed.

Last and greatest of all is the figure of Queen Victoria on the British and Colonial stamps; and I have found a great deal of interest in the study of the varieties of crown, diadem, etc. In almost all of these the head wears a regal emblem; the only exceptions being the laurel wreath found in all the stamps of Jamaica until the latest issues, in the 2nd (laureated) issue of New South Wales, and in some former Victorian issues, the type being still retained in the 3d. and 6d. of that country; and also the widow's cap of a few stamps of Canada and Newfoundland. In every other stamp bearing Queen Victoria's head, there is a crown, coronet or diadem. An actual arched crown on the head is met with in the stamps of British Honduras (1st issue), the first New South Wales, 5sh. (1860) and certain Victorians, viz, the 1st. (throne) issue and the 9d. It may be observed, by the way, that there is a crown without a head (like the hat floating on the water without a head to fit it, in Piekwick) in the issue of British Columbia; also in the British East Africa Co. I do not know exactly why this Chartered Co. was styled "Imperial", but this title evidently provided the reason for the crown.

There is a small royal crown in the design of the square stamps of Newfoundland and New Brunswick. The same note should have been made about the 1871 issue of Hungary.

A diminutive crown or coronet is found in the stamps of India (3 pies and 2 and 3 rupees), British East Africa (3rd issue) and Uganda, S. Nigeria, the 2d and 5d of New Zealand (1882) and the Jubilee and last issues of Canada. In all other Queen's Head issues a diadem exists. There are probably two reasons for this, 1st—It allows, as in coins and medals, of a better display of the head on a limited field, 2nd—A diadem, which was originally—i. e., in the time of the Roman Emperors—only a band or fillet of linen or silk, is the most ancient European badge of sovereignty. As luxury increased, it came to be profusely jewelled and ornamented. A true crown was probably of Asiatic origin. Thus the Mauritius single fillet (1858) and the double fillet of the Victoria octagonal 1sh (1854) may be said to be strictly royal emblems. All the English kings up to Henry VII wore as a crown upon their uneasy head a diadem consisting of a circular gold band with heraldic ornaments on the rim. It is most instructive to distinguish and classify the kinds of diadems on the British and Colonial stamps. A good many are operadic, but they mostly fall into groups, which represent particular periods of time, corresponding to geographical strata—generally uniform, but sometimes out-cropping as survivals (e. g. the present 3d. and 5d. of N. S. W.); so that the inspection of the diadem alone on any stamp will often be sufficient to assign it to its right group and period. I will proceed to give a generalised account of the various sorts.

1. The first English adhesive stamp, which set the example to every other stamp and every other country, the line-engraved 1d., was copied accurately from a medal of Myon's. The diadem bore on its rim alternate crosses, pattees and heraldic roses—the cross being an ancient pagan and Christian emblem, largely adopted by royalty, and the rose (with the crown) being the national badge of England. This type has never been departed from in any English stamps during Victoria's reign. It is also found in the earlier issues of India and in the issues of Heligoland, British Bechuanaland, Prince Edwards Island, Queensland (the profile stamps, but very roughly printed) Canada (1 and 2 cents of first issue), and most stamps of Victoria, though in all these countries the head and general design are different".

Here the instalment comes to an end with the words "to be continued". We shall await the remainder with much interest.

MARCH BARGAINS.

Venezuela	
1896 Miranda - Complete Set	.05
25c yellow, Tete Beche pair	.10
50c red, Tete Beche pair	.10
1 bol. purple, Tete Beche pair	.10
Dominican Republic	
1902 Jubilee - Complete Set	.15
Guatemala	
1902 Complete Set, used	.28
Costa Rica	
1892 Complete Set, used	.35
1901 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 25, 50, 1 Col.	.42

ARARAT STAMP CO.,

45 Beaver Street, - New York

100 China, Java, etc., fine stamp dictionary and big illustrated list of 3,000 bargains, 2c. Agts., 50c. 1906 catalogue of stamps of all nations, 10 cents.

A. Bullard & Co., 446 Tremont St., Boston, Mass

Sets of Netherland Stamps.

1852, 5c, 10c, 15c	\$ 35
1864, 5c, 10c, 15c	30
1867, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 50c	1 00
1869, 1/2c, 1c, 1c, 1 1/2c, 2c, 2 1/2c	50
1872, 5c, 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 50c, 2g. 50c	55
1876, 1/2c, 1c, 2c, 2 1/2c	3
1888, 7 1/2c, 22 1/2c, 1gd	20
1891, 3c, 5c, 7 1/2c, 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c, 22 1/2c, 25c, 50c, 1gd	25
1896, 50c, 1gd, 5gd	1 35
1899, 1/2c, 1c, 2c, 2 1/2c, 3c, 5c, 7 1/2c, 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c, 22 1/2c, 25c, 50c	18
1899, 1gd, 2g50c, 5gd	1 00

All used, and in fine condition. Prices of single copies will be sent on application. Terms—Cash with order.

A. M. McNeil,

1282 Bergen Street, - Brooklyn, N. Y

Bargains in Old Coins.

U. S. Half cents, each	\$ 22
" Large cents, 5 different	25
" 2c pieces 2 "	10
" 3c " 3 "	25
" Half dimes 3 "	25
" 20c pieces	50
" 25c dated before 1830	50
" Isabella Quarter scarce	75
Hard Time Tokens 5 different	25
Civil War Tokens 5 "	25
Ancient Greek Coin about 2000 year old, size of U. S. Dollar but thicker very interesting, copper only	85

Thousands of coins in stock. Approval selections sent to responsible parties. Send for large free illustrated list.

My next sale will take place in April, lots of nice stuff will be offered to the highest bidders. Catalogues free.

B. MAX MEHL, NUMISMATIST.
Fort Worth, Texas.

A \$20,000 Collection

of unused stamps is now being sold by us on commission at about half catalogue. The U. S. stamps are nearly complete including all the Departments; 5 sets of Periodicals 1c to \$60; U. S. Revenues nearly complete and fine Foreign stamp including the high values Catalogues sent to advanced collectors on application.

STAMP & COIN EXCHANGE,
61 Nassau Street, New York City

Belgium

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224 - 1fr lilac brown	3	1 1/2
228 '02, 70c blue and black	8	3
229 - 90c red and black	12	5
232 - 20c ultra and yellow brown	3	1
236 - 50c pale rose and violet	2	1 1/2
237 - 60c violet and red	5	2
238 - 70c blue and red	8	2
239 - 80c olive bistre and violet brn	5	2
240 - 90c red and yellow green	5	2 1/2
241 - 1fr violet brown and orange	3	1 1/2

E. T. Parker, BETHLEHEM, PENNA.

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The 462d regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held in the Society's Club Room, 151 Washington St., Thursday evening, March 15, 1906.

President Mudge called the meeting to order with 21 members and visitors present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

The following applications were ordered posted:

L. A. Lauritzen of Chicago for active membership.

Howland Speakman of Chicago for active membership.

A. J. Barrett of New York City for Passive membership.

A report was received from the Committee on rules of the Sales Dept. and was partially acted upon and further consideration deferred until next meeting.

Reports were made by the Banquet and Entertainment Committees.

The entertainment of the evening was the exhibition of Mr. Wolsley's collection of stamps of the Native Indian States.

Mr. Wolsley was tendered an exceptional hearty vote of thanks.

The meeting then adjourned after which an informal auction was held. Next meeting April 5, 1906.

Chas. F. Mann,
Secy.

Revival Of Interest In Denver.

Denver which was at one time one of the most active philatelic centers in the country but which of late years has made little stir in the stamp world is once more in the field with a philatelic Society—the Denver Stamp Club, organized on 13th December last. Mr. Chas. A. Nast, the well known Revenue enthusiast, is President of the new body; the only other familiar name in the list of officers being that of Jos. S. Davis, who was one of the leading spirits in the old Queen City Philatelic Society of a decade ago and editor of its excellent organ, the Rocky Mountain Stamp. The Club has thus far 19 members and seems to have every promise of success. We wish it the best of good luck.

It Costs but 5 cents a Line among these Adlets.

This is the cheapest advertising—not in price alone but in results, especially for those who have something to sell or who want to buy something, but feel that they cannot afford to pay the rate charged for display. Try an adlet, which will cost you only 5 cents a line.

Have you stamps to sell? Let me sell them for you in my next auction sale. Reasonable terms and the best of service. Correspondence solicited. B. L. Voorhees, Blue Island Ill

Punched Revenue Stamps.

25c Bond	3c each or \$1.25 a 100
25c Entry of Goods	3c each or \$1.25 a 100
25c Insurance	1c each or 50c a 100
25c Life Insurance	5c each or \$4.00 a 100
25c Power of Attorney	1c each or 5c a 100
25c Protest	5c each or \$4.00 a 100
25c Warehouse Receipt	15c each or \$1.25 for 10

E. T. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.

12 Beautifully colored view Post Cards of San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley mailed to any address for 25c in stamps or for 35c addressed and mailed separately. Z. H. Eager, 8 1/2 Sherman St., San Francisco, Cal.

Precancelled Louisiana Purchase Stamps. Check list in our March number. Send 25 for year's subscription to Lodge Record Benson, Minn.

Auction Sale - March 10th. 1906 - a fine lot of U. S. and foreign stamps at your own price. Catalogues free. Your name and address on a postal will do. B. L. Voorhees, Blue Island Ill

DETROIT LETTER.

A decided novelty was shown here by Howard C. Beck, in the shape of a block of 40—90c U. S. 1890—the block was in elegant condition, the cancelling and appearance was exceptionally fine, it is not very often one has the pleasure to see such a large block, he also showed a block of 90c blue grilled, a beautiful lot.

W. Davidson for many years one of our prominent collectors has left Detroit and gone to Seattle, Wash. accompanied by his two sons. Rather sorry to see the trio go, as all were ardent collectors, and possessed a collection that anyone might have been proud of.

Says The New York Tribune.

The total number of Souvenir Postal Cards which passed through the New York Post Office in one week was 200,000 of these half were from abroad. Often one steamer will bring in 50,000 to 60,000 in one bag, which came in the other day. On a European steamship there were 15,000 cards from Switzerland alone, at the present time five times as many postals are sent through the mails than a year ago.

Herman W. Boers.

Going! Going! Gone!

Some prices recently realized in London auction rooms.

Great Britain, Mulready envelope	\$4 25
India, 1854, 4a red and blue unused	15 75
Cape Good Hope, 4d dark blue	24 37
Canada 1852-7, 6d black purpl	8 25
" " 7 1/2d green	13 00
Barbados 1873 small star 5s rose	6 50
British Central Africa 1895 £10, verm. mint, surcharged specimen	10 25
" £25, blue green	20 00
Southern Nigeria 1903-4, single C.	
A. £1 violet, mint	40 00
Sierra Leone, 1896-7 £1 lilac on red	9 50
Norway, 1883-4, 10 ore rose imperf	10 00
Switzerland, Zurich 4 rappen	40 00
Northern Nigeria, Queen, 10sh mint	11 87

	Cat.	My price
26 Bulgaria '86, 2s slate green	3	2
28 '89, 1s lilac	2	1
32 10s rose	2	1
37 1l orange red	10	6
43 '96, 1s blue green	3	2
44 5s dark blue	5	2
45 15s purple	5	2
57 '01, 1s violet & gray blk	2	1
58 2s bronze grn & bl blk	2	1
59 3s orange & black	2	1
60 5s emerald grn & brn	1	1
73 '03, 10s on 15s li ro & gr blk	4	2
169 '96, 30s green	10	4
178 '02, 10s gray green	3	3
122 France '00, 5fr dark blue & buff	20	10
106a Honduras '98, 6c lilac laid paper	10	10
107a 10c blue " "	10	10
86 Netherland '99, 5gld claret	1 25	50
61 Newfoundland '97, 1c green	8	4
64 4c olive	8	5
162 Nicaragua '02, 15c on 2c verm	10	4
*280 '00, 5c dark blue	5	2 1/2
78 Panama '03, 04, 5c blue	10	3
*146 Porto Rico '98, 8c gray brown	8	4
*151 60c black	40	20
*152 80c red brown	50	23
88 Serbia '05, 5p yel grn & black	2	2
89 10p carmine & black	2	2

UNITED STATES.

19 Providence, 10c	\$12 98
31 1851, 1c blue	1 14
34 5c red brown	7 44
*35 10c green	6 94
*42 '57, 1c blue	2
42 1857-60 1c blue	7
*43 3c rose pair of reprints	12 00
43 3c rose	11
*44 3c dull red	4
44b '57, 3c scarlet Reprint	7 00
46 5c red brown	2 77
52b 24c violet Reprint	5 00
*54 90c blue	10 97
63 '61, 1c blue	13
65b '61, 3c rose, laid paper	2 47
67 1861, 5c buff	2 89
*68 10c yellow green	81
*71 30c orange	2 44
*72a 90c pale blue	8 14
*75 1862-6 5c red brown	6 83
Another for	7 28
75 5c red brown	1 67
75a 5c brick red	6 84
*76a 5c black brown	6 21
*77 15c black	4 53
*78 24c lilac	1 89
*78 '62, 24c lilac	1 00
79 '67, 3c rose	4 97
85 1867 2c 12x14	1 01
*86 1c 11x13	3 02
86 1c blue	83

50 cents
a year.

2 cents
a copy.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

and

Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Vol. IV.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, MARCH 31, 1906.

No. 3.

OUR 236th. AUCTION

takes place

at the Auction Mart

116 Nassau St., New York City.

Saturday afternoon April 28th.

The first 486 lots contain only 1 stamp in a lot ranging in catalogue price from \$1.00 to \$5.00 most of them being in extra fine condition. There are some good U.S. Revenues including \$15 Mortgage; \$20 Probate Imperf; \$188 rouletted; \$30 1899 uncut; Cape of Good Hope wood blocks 1d. 4d. Denmark 2rs 1st issue unused; Hawaii numerals; Nevis 4d both unused; N. S. W. 8d Imperf; N. Z. 1sh on line; Nova Scotia 6d dark green unused; Oldenburg 2nd Issue 1/2g; Philippine 1st Issue; Sweden 6c gray unused; Transvaal 6d V. R. red surch. U. S. 1d. prev 5ru.

Catalogues free on application to

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,

722 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
ESTABLISHED 1869.

HAYTI, 1906.

1c on 20c orange, unused, o. g., .04

2c on 50c claret, " " .04

These stamps have just been issued.

Postage extra.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

18 EAST 23rd ST..

New York, N. Y.

Maybe you are going to quit collecting.

THE STAMP-LOVERS

COLUMN

will find a purchaser for your collection.

DEPARTMENT OF EXCHANGE CLUBS.

An Apology.

I owe an apology, I fear, to many of the members of the Tri-State Exchange Club, as well as to a good many prospective members who have written to make application for membership or to enquire concerning the workings of the club. For the last four or five weeks, matters have been at an entire standstill, owing to my absence from home—much to the mystification doubtless, (perhaps somewhat also to the uneasiness) of members who had been expecting their stamps back from circuits they knew to have been completed, or who had sent in contributions for new circuits. It is no use beating around the bush: the fact is that I have been playing truant. Unlike the majority of people, I take my vacation in Winter instead of Summer; usually spending it in some part of Florida; and that has been my whereabouts for the last month or so. During that period my post-office address has, for much of the time, been uncertain; so that there has been but little use in sending me any mail matter. Therefore everything at home has been under sole charge of my Office Manager, who has made no endeavor to answer or take any action regarding

any letters relating to stamp or exchange matters, but has simply filed them away pending my return. He writes me that hosts of packages of stamps have been received for circulation, and that I will have much work on my hands when I return. Everyone who has sent in stamps may feel sure that they are in perfectly safe quarters; and that in a very short time now the exchange wheels will begin to move round once more.

If Acknowledgment Is Desired.

One reason why no effort has been made, during my absence, to acknowledge such books and stamps as have come in, is that in only very rare cases is a stamp or postal card enclosed for acknowledgment. Therefore my Office Manager (who is a rigid economist, ever endeavoring to keep office expenses at the lowest possible point) simply files them away till my return, without a line of acknowledgment. I may say here that if in sending in stamps at any time to be put on circuit you do desire immediate notification of their reaching me safely, it is best to enclose stamp or postal for the purpose—unless you register the letter, when the registry return receipt of course shows its safe arrival. Ordinarily, circuits are sent out often enough so that you will receive a letter advis-

ing you what circuit your stamps are placed in, how much your credit is, etc. etc. before you have time for any uneasiness. It is only in exceptional delays like the present, that there is any real need of acknowledgment on receipt of the stamps. So if you do want to know at once of the safe arrival of your stamps at my office, kindly enclose either a stamp or a postal—otherwise the stamps will not be acknowledged till the circuit is ready to send out.

All Circuits Now In.

My Office Manager advises me that all the circuits thus far sent out have gone their rounds and returned home safely. Circuit 4 was the last one I disposed of; checking off, and returning each member his remaining stamps. Circuits 5, 6 and 7 will be waiting for me when I get home, and one of my first duties will be to check up these circuits and return each member his or her stamps, with my sincerest apologies for the delay. Then, as soon thereafter as possible, I shall send out as many more circuits as the number of books and sheets awaiting circulation may require. If I may judge from the rather vague information I have received from home on this point, there must be stamps enough

(Continued on Page 3.)

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the

Chicago Philatelic Society
and the
Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Louis G. Quackenbush,
MANAGING EDITOR.

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To any address in the United States,
Canada, or Mexico, 50 cents a year. To any
address in any country in the Postal Union
\$1.00 a year.

ADVERTISING RATES.

50 cents an inch. 30 cents half inch.

E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

From The Editor's Point Of View.

The Decline Of American Stamp Journalism.

To our mind one of the strangest phenomena of the times is the constantly increasing feebleness of American philatelic journalism. Not for twenty years has America been in as sorry pass for stamp journals as now—unless she is satisfied to import her philatelic reading matter from Europe without regret at the decline of the domestic product. We have fallen upon evil days, and the worst of it all is that there seems no logical reason for it. Philatelists seem to be as numerous as at any time within the past dozen years; we can discover no appreciable decline in American philatelic earnestness or enthusiasm; but philatelic journalism, so far as America is concerned, is certainly retrograding rather than progressing. It is positively painful to scan the field of American stamp journalism at the moment; and note how small and inefficient a body of stamp journals this country can boast, as compared with the splendid stamp press of England, Germany, and (in a lesser degree) France, or with the American stamp press of a decade since. To begin with, take the mere comparison of numbers. In America is published at the present time, two stamp weeklies and three

stamp monthlies. England has two weeklies, one fortnightly journal, and six monthlies. Germany, lacking the weeklies possesses close to a dozen monthlies and fortnightlies. France is more nearly on our own level, and her one weekly is not of much importance; but she has several monthlies that put ours sadly to shame.

In quality and character the comparison is throughout most unfavorable to America. Leaving out of consideration our own weekly! (which has been able to do itself little justice of late for lack of adequate editorial supervision) there is but one other weekly. That one is a paper of age and prestige, in its day one of the most brilliant and able stamp periodicals ever printed. But what competent critic, familiar with its achievements in the days when it was edited, first, by I. A. Mekeel, and, later, by C. E. Severn, can consider it at all equal to-day to what it was a half dozen years back. We have in New York a grand old monthly, that has always been, and continues to be, of infinite credit to American Philately—a journal that will bear comparison with Europe's best—but what is one good monthly in a field that ought to find room for a dozen. We would not belittle the excellence, after its sort, of the Philatelic West of Superior, Neb. It is a very successful paper and excellently adapted to the needs of the young collector—but it is not one which we could justly set by the side of the leading English journal. The Perforator third of our trio of monthlies—has had a checkered career of some years duration, but has never managed to lift itself into a position of real prominence and prestige. And there the list ends. There are, we believe, some three or four (perhaps, half a dozen) little sheets in existence that are devoted, in a small way, to stamp collecting. But they make so little impress upon the philatelic thought of the time that we could not undertake to set down with any certainty even their names and places of publication.

It Was Not Always Thus.

It was not always thus. There was a time in American philatelic history (nor was it so many years ago) when the ardent enthusiast might read a different stamp journal every day in the month, without subscribing to a single European paper. Not all, indeed, were of the first order of merit, or entirely the equals of the best European journals of their time. But almost all were fairly good, and at least a dozen were very good, indeed. We can recall a time when in the course of a month we would be gladdened by the visits of all the following: the Philatelic Journal of America, the American

Journal of Philately, the American Philatelist, the Metropolitan Philatelist, (then a monthly), Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, the Philatelic Era, the Post Office, the Bay State Philatelist (that published by F. H. Drown & Co. not to be confounded with a similarly named and much feebler journal of later date) the Boston Stamp Book, the Pennsylvania Philatelist, the Rocky Mountain Stamp, the Philatelic Californian, Filatelic Facts and Fallacies. There were as many more of lesser note, whose names we cannot so readily recall; but all the above, we think, were in existence at the same time. That was the golden era of American stamp journalism. We imagined then that it was but the precursor of still greater journalistic development. But such, unfortunately, has not proven the case. And, singularly enough, England has gone ahead in this respect while we have gone back. All the leading English stamp journals of to-day, with the exception of the Philatelic Record and her two weeklies, were born between the years 1890 and 95—the same period marking the launching of all the American journals above mentioned, except the Philatelic Journal of America and the philatelic Era, which were of older vintage. The English journals have gone on and prospered—have become permanently established, strong and efficient. Ours have withered by the way-side. London to-day has two stamp weeklies, a fortnightly, and four monthlies; New York has one monthly. Birmingham has two monthlies; Chicago has not the faintest shadow of a stamp journal. Whence comes it? Who is to blame? Are Americans less fond of stamp reading than the English? Is it because we do not care for stamp journals that we have so few of them. Or is it because we have failed to develop a school of philatelic writers comparable to those who form the mainstay of the English philatelic press. We are inclined to think that our failure in this direction may have more than a little to do with the matter. England has been singularly fortunate in developing brilliant philatelic journalists; we have not. Practically every leading English stamp journal of the day has as its editor and chief writer a really able journalist. The Monthly Journal has Major Evans; Gibbons Weekly has Mr. Nankivell; the Stamp Collectors Fortnightly has Mr. Bishop; Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole edits two papers the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, and the West End Philatelist; and in the case of the London Philatelist, Mr. Castle, while not a journalist by profession, is in some respects the equal of almost any of his competitors.

In addition to this the English stamp press can command the service of several excellent "free lance" writers, the most notable of which are Mr. Melville and Mr. W. E. Imeson, author of "The Stamp-Fiend's Raid". With such a brilliant body of men in its service, is it any wonder that the English stamp press out strips our own. Over here, somehow or other, we have nobody to edit and write our journals. The only man in this country who has really come conspicuously to the front as a stamp writer of late years is Mr. C. A. Howes; a writer who could, we believe, make a magnificent success as an editor, if he chose to turn his hand to it. We have had good writers on our stamp press in times past. But the conditions of the time have not been conducive to their continuing with us. America has been money mad for some years. The clever young fellows who might have made our stamp press a factor to be reckoned with have gone kiting off into more gainful occupations; and there seems to be no one growing up to fill their places. Philatelic journalism is not one of the most lucrative of callings; but it is one of the most placid, pleasant byways in the battle of life. We do not imagine that even the English editors, with the exception of Mr. Nankivell, are highly paid; but we do imagine that in the pride and pleasure they take in their work they derive a compensation which would make them little disposed to exchange it for any of the more lucrative, but more turbulent, fields of journalism.

Why cannot we breed up a race of fine philatelic journalists on this side of the water? Why are not more of our bright young collectors turning their eyes to the literary side of the pastime?

Department Of Exchange Clubs.
(Continued from Page 1.)

awaiting circulation to make up at least three or four 12-member circuits. Whatever may prove the number of circuits required, they will be dispatched as soon as possible; and I can promise you that there will be no further hitches or delays (barring unforeseen interpositions of providence) for at least a year—inasmuch as I stick to my desk year in and year out, with the sole exception of my two vacation months February and March, which will now be a long time coming round again. So send in your stamps as soon as you please. The merry-go-round will soon be going again, and the engineer will be found right at his post henceforth. Same old address L. G. Quackenbush, French-Bennett Building, Oneida, N. Y.) is the place to write to.

The Central Faring Well.

The Central Branch of the Stamp-Lovers Exchange Club is, I am happy to learn from Mr. Rybolt, faring exceedingly well. The Central's first circuit made its rounds some time ago, and almost every member, writes Mr. Rybolt, expressed himself as highly pleased with the class of stamps contained in the Exchange, as well as with its manner of operation. A second circuit was sent out in the Central early in February; and very probably others have gone out by this time. We expect it will soon have fully as many members as the Tri-State, for it takes in some of the best philatelic states in the Union, viz., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Kentucky. Any reader residing in these states who desires to join should address the Secretary, Chas S. Rybolt, Mulberry, Ohio. I have not heard as to how the New England, and the Northwestern Exchanges are faring, but I expect to hear news of them on going through my correspondence at home. I shall be in Oneida by March 27th, or 28th—and then for business.

	Cat.	My price	My price
26 Bulgaria '86, 2s slate green	3	2	
28 '89, 1s lilac	2	1	
32 10s rose	2	1	
37 1l orange red	10	6	
43 '96, 1s blue green	3	2	
44 5s dark blue	5	2	
45 15s purple	5	2	
57 '01, 1s violet & gray blk	2	1	
58 2s bronze grn & bl blk	2	1	
59 3s orange & black	2	1	
60 3s emerald grn & brn	1	1	
73 '03, 10s on 15s li ro & gr blk	4	2	
169 '96, 30s green	10	4	
178 '02, 10s gray green	3	3	
122 France '00, 5fr dark blue & buff	20	10	
106a Honduras '98, 6c lilac laid paper	10	10	
107a 10c blue "	10	10	
86 Netherland '99, 5gld claret	1 25	50	
61 Newfoundland '97, 1c green	8	4	
64 4c olive	8	5	
162 Nicaragua '02, 15c on 2c verm	10	4	
*280 '00, 5c dark blue	5	2 1/2	
78 Panama '03-'04, 5c blue	10	3	
*146 Porto Rico '98, 8c gray brown	8	4	
*151 60c black	40	20	
*152 80c red brown	50	23	
88 Serbia '05, 5p yel grn & blk	2	2	
89 10p carmine & black	2	2	
*5 D. W. I. '73, 1c green & brn red	20	10	
*5b 1c " red viol	40	18	
*6 3c blue & carmine	50	22	
*6b 3c dull blue & red	1 00	40	
2 Japan '71, 100m blue	1 50	50	
*5a '72, 1/2s brown	60	20	
*8 5s blue green	4 00	50	
30a St. Lucia '83, 4p brown Die A.	40	15	
111 '82, 4p yellow & black	50	50	
46 Spain '57, 1r blue	30	12	
65 '64, 1r red brown, green	75	30	
*94 '67, 5m de e. blue green	50	20	
*164 '70, 10m de e. rose	30	12	
184 '72, 1p lilac	30	12	
*202 '74, 5c de p. violet	30	12	
*213 '75, 5c de p lilac	50	20	
217 40c de p red brown	50	18	
*226 '76, 40c de p slate brown	60	25	
228 1p blue	35	15	

E. T. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.

APRIL BARGAINS.

50 Different Unused Stamps

Cuba, Porto Rico and Philippine Islands
Catalogue price about \$1.75 for .50

Bosnia.

1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50 heller .25
1 Krona red (cat. 25c) .10

India (King)

3p, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 1 rupee .20

A Novelty in Souvenir Cards

Fans, Birds, Balloon, Baby, Women, etc.
in a folding Card 6 cents a piece, or 5 for 25c.

ARARAT STAMP CO.,

45 Beaver Street, New York

100 China, Java, etc., fine stamp dictionary and big illustrated list of 3,000 bargains, 2c. Agts., 50% 1906 catalogue of stamps of all nations, 10 cents.

A. Bullard & Co., 446 Tremont St., Boston, Mass

A FEW DESIRABLE ITEMS.

\$1.00 Trans-Mississippi (Cattle in Storm) 1898 issue, the finest used copies you ever saw, they are almost unobtainable. 75c each
1 Pound Gr. Britain King's Head, very finest used copies \$1.00
2c Playing Card orange, fine copies, a hard stamp to get, fine, only .23
2c Proprietary, orange, fine .58
Our 40-Page Booklet is Free.

ECONOMIST STAMP CO.,

79 Nassau St., NEW YORK CITY,

Free 2 diff. War Dep't. to applicants for app. at 50% giving satisfactory ref.

*Mexico 1886 1, 2,	50 var. N. America	\$.35
3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 25c	" " S "	.33
N. Borneo 1893 1 to 24c	" " U. S.	.25
Labuan 1897 "	30 " W. Indies	.30
100 var. British Col.	30 " Cent. America	.30
100 " Asia & Africa	60 "	.60

N. & W. STAMP CO.,

511 South Ave. - - - Wilksburg, Pa.

Belgium

	Cat. Price	My Price
216 '95 98, 10c red brown and black	4	2
218 - 20c blue and black	3	1 1/2
221 - 50c carmine and black	3	3
221 - 60c violet and black	5	2 1/2
222 - 80c olive yellow and black	5	2
221 - 1fr lilac brown	3	1 1/2
228 '02, 70c blue and black	8	3
229 - 90c red and black	12	5
232 - 20c ultra and yellow brown	3	1
236 - 50c pale rose and violet	2	1 1/2
237 - 60c violet and red	5	2
238 - 70c blue and red	8	2
239 - 80c olive bistre and violet brn	5	2
240 - 90c red and yellow green	5	2 1/2
241 - 1fr violet brown and orange	3	1 1/2

E. T. Parker, BETHLEHEM, PENNA.

Cheap Coins and Stamps.

U. S. Trade Dollars, fine, each \$ 80
Filipino (U. S.) silver dollar, fine 90
Panama silver dollar, fine 1 25
U. S. Half Cent, old date, fine 15
6 different large U. S. Cents, fine 21
U. S. 20 cent piece, fine, scarce 34
7 different Civil War Cents, odd 20
5 different selling lists (with cuts of coins) free for the asking.

As we have by far the largest stock of coins, paper money, old weapons etc. in the West we can always supply the ordinary coins as well as many rarities, and our prices are right also.

Special Stamp Offer.

\$200.00 1st Issue U. S. Revenue perforated, fine copy, only \$5.95
(we have 5 copies at this price.)

ST. LOUIS STAMP & COIN CO.,

115 N. 11th. St., St. Louis, Mo.

Subscribe FOR THE STAMP- LOVERS WEEKLY To-day

STAMP-LOVERS COLUMN

There are a great many collectors having duplicates that they would like to dispose of to advantage but do not know how to go about it.

They do not care to advertise them as a regular dealer would because of the labor and trouble involved. One collector declines to advertise a stamp he would like to sell because he has but the one specimen and he feared that if he advertised it he might get a number of orders for it which would necessitate the writing of many letters stating that the first applicant received the stamp, and the returning of remittances, besides, as one collector expressed it "If I used my name and address I would be flooded with approval sheets from the various dealers." To provide a medium for the sale of duplicates we have decided to devote a limited amount of space to private advertisements.

Our subscribers are invited to make use of this column. For the present we will not charge for the space used but will impose a commission of 10 per cent of the price received when a sale is made.

Collectors can buy any stamp advertised with perfect safety, as we shall not pay the owner until the buyer has received the stamp examined it and finds it satisfactory in every way.

Oregon March 13, 1906.

The Stamp-Lovers Weekly:

I notice you are offering in your paper to sell the duplicates of collectors. There are probably 50 collectors who are looking for a chance to buy something when there is one looking to sell. It strikes me if you wanted to do collectors a real service you would extend your offer to buyers. There are a lot of things not at all rare that I would like to pick up. Most dealers who could fill the list would want excessive prices simply because they are not in common stock. As an illustration I would say Greece Nos. 232, 233. Now I would like to buy these unused well centered. In fact I could make quite an extensive list that I would like at prices ranging from 33 to 50 per cent discount of catalogue. I have no doubt there are hundreds of other collectors like I am away from the big markets that are looking for things they don't see in ordinary selections of approval stock. I would be glad to make you a list of such as I would take at 25, 33%, 40 and 50 per cent discounts from catalogue.

With kind regards,

I am yours truly

No. 47 A. W. D. wants good used copies of Ceylon 28c slate Scott's No. 131 especially pairs, strips and blocks of same.

It Costs but 5 cents a Line among these Adlets.

This is the cheapest advertising—not in price alone but in results, especially for those who have something to sell or who want to buy something, but feel that they cannot afford to pay the rate charged for display. Try an adlet, which will cost you only 5 cents a line.

50 Best hinges, 150 stamps, 1 foreign postal card, 3 Chile Tel. stps. and album for only 12c Postpaid. Agents wanted 60c com. R. B. Gregg, & Co., Lima, Ohio.

10c War Dep't. 8.09 | 24c War Dep't 8.08
15c " " .08 | 30c " " .18
Postage extra. Approval bargains Reference Frank Dee Brayton, Sheridan, Michigan.

Auction Sale - March 10th, 1906 - a fine lot of U. S. and foreign stamps at your own price. Catalogues free. Your name and address on a postal will do. B. L. Voorhees, Blue Island Ill

Stamp collections wanted for cash. F. Werner, 1875 - E - 75th St., Chicago, Ill.

Special, 25 different stamps from 25 diff. countries only 10c postpaid. Roy Johnson, 403 Keiker St., Harrisburg, Pa.

A few unused in mint condition No. 217 30c orange brown in blocks 2 - \$1.00; 3 - \$1.50; 4 - \$2.00. Willard S. Fuller, Westfield, Mass.

No. 8 50c Entry of Goods, part perforated (2.00) 35 cents.

No. 9. Cyprus Nos. 1, 4 new and 8 (4.60) \$1.50.

No. 11. A nice set of Executives "specimen" the 3c has straight edge at right, all the rest are fully perforated \$3.45.

No. 13. has a No. 6 Cape of Good Hope 15h yellow green, unused with splendid margin all round, no gum, for which he wants a \$10. gold piece of any date.

No. 14. The same collector will sell a No. 14 Ceylon, unused, 1863, 6p violet for \$2.00 and a No. 18 Ceylon, unused, 1861 2p yellow green, with a trifle gone from s. e. corner, for \$1.50. Also a fine, unused, No. 85 Ceylon 1883, 2c pale brown, no gum, at \$1.50 (\$5.00)

No. 15. Thomas wants to dispose of the following, unused, British Guiana stamps
27 1862, 12c lilac, no gum \$4.00
53 1868. 8c rose 2.00
63 1863, 24c green, no gum. fine 8.00
66 1863, 48c rose, bottom edge straight 2.50
87 1878 1c on 1c official, a little soiled .60
202 1875 2c orange, right edge straight 2.00

No. 17. The upper right corner is missing from the rare No. 16 British Honduras, 1884. 6p yellow, that is why the owner will part with it for \$2. It is otherwise fine, o. g.

No. 28. We are instructed to offer for \$5.50 the following rouletted revenue stamps that catalog at \$28.75: 2967c, 2983c, 2984c, 2985c, 2987c, 2986c, 2990c.

No. 29. An especially fine Switzerland 21, 1850, 10c black and red on yellow, liberal margins (\$75.00) \$50.00.

No. 30. Any collector of Swiss would be glad to include in his collection this handsome No. 12, 1849, Vaud, 4c red and black (\$125.00) at \$75.00 someone is going to get a good piece of property.

No. 31. From the sublime to the ridiculous, who will want an unused set of Costa Rica, 1802 at 45c (cat. \$2.56)?

Handsome View Cards of Boston colored ten for 20 cents black and white fifteen cents C. W. Sawtelle, 80 Water St., Boston, Mass.

Selling out collection 100 different cat. \$2.50 only 35c post free. 100 different cat. \$1.25 only 15c the above formed the nucleus of a 500 variety collection. R. R. Moran, 220 York St., Norfolk, Va.

P. O. Dep't.	*2c	-	-	-	\$.20
	*3c	-	-	-	.02
	*6c	-	-	-	.10
Treasury Dep't	*2c	-	-	-	.25
	*3c	Very finely centered	-	-	.16
	*6c	-	-	-	.13
	*10c	-	-	-	.25
	*12c	-	-	-	.25

* Means unused. Cash in advance. Howard Clippinger, Rittman, Ohio.

Have you stamps to sell? Let me sell them for you in my next auction sale. Reasonable terms and the best of service. Correspondence solicited. B. L. Voorhees, Blue Island Ill

Owing to pressure on our space we are unable to give, in each case, a full description of each stamp sent to us to be offered in this column, so we will group the stamps, as far possible, and list them in single lines one after the other.

UNITED STATES.

19	Providence, 10c	\$12.98
31	5c red brown	1.64
34	5c red brown	7.44
*35	10c green	6.94
*42	57, 1c blue	20
42	857-60 1c blue	7
*43	3c rose pair of reprints	12.00
43	3c rose	11
*44	3c dull red	4
44b	'57, 3c scarlet Reprint	7.00
46	5c red brown	2.77
57b	24c violet Reprint	5.00
*54	90c blue	10.97
63	'61, 1c blue	13
65b	'61, 3c rose, laid paper	2.47
67	1861, 5c buff	2.89
*68	10c yellow green	81
*71	30c orange	2.44
*72a	90c pale blue	8.14
*75	1862-6 5c red brown	6.83
	Another for	7.28
75	5c red brown	1.67
75a	5c brick red	6.84
*76a	5c black brown	6.21
*77	15c black	4.53
*78	24c lilac	1.89
*78	'62, 24c lilac	1.00
79	'67, 3c rose	4.97
85	1867 2c 12x14	1.01
*86	1c 11x13	3.02
86	1c blue	83
*88	3c rose	1.97
*88	3c rose	1.94
91	15c black	1.47
*92	1c blue 9x13	1.98
*94	3c red	37
*95	5c brown	7.98
95	5c brown	1.87
*95	5c brown	6.07
96	10c yellow green	23
98	15c black	38
*100	24c gray lilac	5.93
112	1869 1c buff	22
*114	'69, 3c blue	25
115	6c blue	27
117	12c green	24
119	15c brown & blue	62
*119	15c brown & blue	1.50

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

— and —
Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

VOL. IV.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, APRIL 7, 1906.

No. 4.

OUR 236th. AUCTION
takes place
at the Auction Mart
116 Nassau St., New York City.
Saturday afternoon April 28th.
The first 486 lots contain only 1 stamp in a lot ranging in catalogue price from \$1.00 to \$5.00 most of them being in extra fine condition. There are some good U.S. Revenues including \$15 Mortgage; \$20 Probate imperf; 1878 rouletted; \$30 1899 uncut; Cape of Good Hope wood blocks 1d. 4d. Denmark 2rs 1st issue unused; Hawaii numerals; Nevis 4d both unused; N. S. W. 8d imperf; N. Z. 1sh on blue; Nova Scotia 6d dark green unused; Oldenburg 2nd issue ½g; Philippine 1st issue; Sweden 6c gray unused; Transvaal 6d V. R. red surch. Uganda prov. 5ru.
Catalogues free on application to
BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,
721 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
ESTABLISHED 1889.

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Bound in Boards, ½ Cloth.	\$1.00
" " Cloth.	\$1.50
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90 Page Circular Free.	

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.
18 EAST 23rd ST., New York, N. Y.

Looking for a stamp?
The best, easiest and most satisfactory way is to look through the
STAMP-LOVERS COLUMN.
You will find many desirable stamps advertised there.

**Mr. Melville's
Philatelic Play.**

We spoke some months ago of the projected performance of a philatelic play, from the untiring and versatile pen of Mr. Fred J. Melville; promising further particulars later on. Owing to a somewhat prolonged editorial vacation, (which has been responsible for many of the shortcomings of this paper of late) we have not had the opportunity of hearing further of the matter; but now we have a number of English journals at hand giving accounts of the first presentation of the piece, which appears to have made a highly successful debut.

"The Lady Forger" (such is the name of this pioneer philatelic drama) had its premiere at the Bijou Theatre, London, on the night of February 17th. It was presented by amateurs, presumably under the personal supervision of the author, and was accorded a most enthusiastic reception by the large body of London collectors present.

The play, so far as we may judge from the reviews accorded it by English journals, is broadly farcical in both dialogue and situation, and especially abounding in good-humored "take offs" on some of the fantastic extravagances of modern advanced collecting and of ultra scientific collectors.

The action of the play takes place in a London ham and beef shop. The proprietor of this establishment has a stamp-collecting daughter, who has been fortunate enough to light upon a copy of a certain stamp of the Irish Republic of which the world contains no other known specimen. The story of her find is chronicled in the London newspapers, and the humble ham and beef shop is at once descended upon by collectors of all sorts and grades, bent on obtaining possession of this wondrous rarity. Billy, her father's assistant in the shop, has the advantage of being first on the ground. He realizes that, lacking capital, there is but one way for him to acquire the stamp—namely, to marry its fair possessor—and he, therefore, at once commences making love to the damsel in the most ardent manner. His progress is interrupted by the appearance of some of the bigger fish in the philatelic pool. First comes one Ebenezer Jones, a famous specialist in Orange River Colony stamps, who has just sold his collection for £15,000. He attempts to buy the rarity, starting his offers at the modest price of four shillings and gradually rising to four thousand guineas. Emmeline (the daughter) refusing to sell at any price, he then adopts different tactics, professes to have fallen in love with her at first sight, and presses her to marry him.

She asks time for consideration, telling him to return at one o'clock for his answer.

Next comes a high and mighty prelate, the right reverend Bishop of Wilchester. After first offering sixpence for the stamp, he rises by slow degrees to an offer of £10,000—but all in vain. Failing to acquire the stamp by purchase, he too endeavors to make it his by marriage, and presses the fair Emmeline for her hand. Again she asks time to consider, naming one o'clock as the hour at which he is to return for an answer.

The Marquis of Copthall and the King of Sahara in their turn call, attempt to buy, and, failing, repeat the tactics of their predecessors. Each is so anxious for the stamp that he is willing to take the young woman to wife for the sake of getting it; each endeavors to persuade her to immediate acceptance of his hand; and each is finally obliged to wait until one o'clock for his answer.

Then comes a young priest, the Rev. Clarence Barrington Durdum; but he, unlike the others, betrays no desire to secure the stamp. He is interested in seeing it, but makes no attempt to buy it or to secure the hand of its fair owner—at which, of course, she promptly falls in love with him, and urges him to return at one o'clock, promising something further of interest concerning the stamp at that time.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

Official Journal
of the
Chicago Philatelic Society
and the
Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Louis G. Quackenbush,
MANAGING EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

To any address in the United States,
Canada, or Mexico, 50 cents a year. To any
address in any country in the Postal Union
\$1.00 a year.

ADVERTISING RATES.

50 cents an inch. 30 cents half inch.

E. T. PARKER, Publisher.

The conclusion appears to be a trifle lame, in that the seeming hero of the play (Durdum) at the last moment repudiates the heroine, and leaves her to find consolation in the arms of a subordinate character. But aside from this, the plot is clever, and we are assured that the dialogue is extremely brilliant and amusing.

The Junior Philatelic Society (under whose auspices the performance was given) has published the book of the play, in uniform style with other works from Mr. Melville's pen; and doubtless many of our readers will be glad to secure a copy as a literary-philatelic curiosity. We shall be pleased to apprise any interested readers as to the price of the book and the publishers address.

DETROIT LETTER.

I just received from the publisher abroad the Melville book on U. S. Postage Stamps, and I must admit its beyond my expectation and those as well to whom I have shown it. For a handy reference book on U. S. I believe it surpasses all. The cuts are half tone, beautifully executed and so well done that there should be no mistake on part of collectors. (This book was described recently in the Stamp Lovers Weekly.)

The Ambrose collection was exhibited here this week. It was greatly admired by those who saw it. Amongst the rarities was a 13c Missionary Stamp of Hawaii a beautiful specimen. Collectors along the route should certainly go to see this collection.

H. E. Carpenter Jr. of Bay City Mich came down to see the Ambrose collection although he has no collection of great order he confines himself more to postal card collecting, of these he has collected over 6,000 varieties in about 12 years. I have many rare cards, but the fault is there are not enough in this branch of collecting. I know of no collector in Bay City, consequently its quite a treat to me to be among a lot of phillies.

After an illness for sometime due to overwork, Howard Beck is again on deck.

I had the pleasure of meeting L. G. Rodrigues formerly of Georgetown B. G. who is now making his home in this city. "Collecting over home is pretty good and some of our good collectors have magnificent collections. My collection is not so large but I have made it a study to get good ones, and I am going to take up the stamps of King Edwards only and that will keep me busy" (guess he is correct). Mr R would like to hear from some of his American correspondents.

There's a Buffalo invert traveling round here, but the owner is skeptical as to the value \$75.00 is what he wants he claims he knows nothing of stamps, yet he says its worth that.

Herman W. Boers.

THE READING TABLE.

What We Find In The Journals Of The Hour.

The Philatelic Journal Of Great Britain: London, England.

The Feb. 25th. issue of the P. J. of G. B. opens with a portrait of Capt. G. L. Courthope, up to very lately President of the Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society, who is one of the new members of Parliament, as a result of the recent English general election. The New Issue Department occupies the next eight pages, and then comes the continuation of Mr. F. Lucas Benham's unique article headed "Some Uncatalogued Varieties of Type", from a previous instalment of which we made lengthy excerpts in a recent number. We think the article one of sufficient novelty and interest to justify further reprinting, and will therefore give herewith a portion of the second instalment, referring our readers to the section previously reprinted in our issue of March 24th. for the thread of connection.

"2. The next common type, in order of time, is the Cross and Fleur-de-lis, or rather cross fleur-de-lis and trefoil. The Fleur-de-lis is, like the cross, a very ancient and significant—almost a sacred—emblem; it is said by some to be of Egyptian origin. It was adopted by Clovis, king of France, as his armorial bearings, and continued in the arms of that country until discarded by Napoleon Bonaparte. It was introduced into the English arms by Edward III, on account of his French descent, and remained on the shield of England until discontinued as a royal badge in 1801, although the emblem still adorns the royal crown of England, which dates from Charles II. This combination of cross, fleur-de-lis and trefoil first appeared on colonial stamps—those of Malta ½d. and Mauritius in 1860; then on the 2½d. of British Columbia and Vancouver, and the 6d. Sierra Leone in 1861; on the Hong Kong and New South Wales in 1862. The Hong Kong remained of the same essential type until the present reign.

Similar ornaments (Cross and Fleur-de-lis only) on a smaller head occur in the stamps of the Ionian Islands, the early issues of Ceylon (octagonal) and S. Australia, as well as the present 2½d and 5d. of the latter country, the 'diadem' series of N. S. W., of which the 3d. and 5d. still survive, the early 6d. and 2sh. and the 1sh. (1876) of Victoria, as well as the current 1½d. of this last, and the New Zealand ½d. (1873). It may be observed that most of these, which were designed for and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & the general execution is uncommonly Co, though good, have the fleur-de-lis very ill-drawn.

3. A somewhat similar design is met with in the stamps of Antigua (1d. and 6d.), St. Lucia (1860 to 1883), St. Vincent, except the 5sh. (until 1899), and Turks Island (until 1887); but the fleur-de-lis is replaced by a curious nondescript object. It is really a cinquefoil and is perhaps meant for an oak leaf. I may be wrong, but it seems to me likely that it is an abortive and carelessly executed attempt at a fleur-de-lis. It is half-way between this and a strawberry leaf—the heraldic origin and meaning of which (as on the ducal coronet) I do not know. The 1st. issue of Ceylon (except the ½d. and octagonal) and the S. Australia 9d. present another exception. The object here is trefoil. Perhaps the above remarks apply to this also. In St. Helena another peculiar ornament alternates with the crosses. In spite of its indistinctness, I take it to be a compound, or bunch, of rose, thistle and shamrock.

4. Jewels i. e. a broad band with rows of jewels I need not describe all these varieties of the following countries, nearly every one has a separate pattern India, Transvaal and Falkland Islands (alike), Gambia (embossed), Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Tasmania (1st issue), S. Australia (most of recent and current values), Queensland ½d., Ceylon ½d. All these are in profile.

5. Then there are the front face portraits with a lofty diadem ornamented with jewelled crosses and ornaments. There are various types:—Canada 7½d. and 12d., the Jubilee set; Natal, Queensland and Grenada; Bahamas, New Zealand, Tasmania, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Niger Coast.

6. Then we come to the so-called De la Rue common Colonial type, with large head in profile, the diadem surmounted by the emblems of England, Scotland and Ireland, viz., raised heraldic roses, alternating with the thistle and the shamrock. This type appeared first in the Bahamas 1sh. of 1863; next Vancouver (5 and 10 cents) and Bermuda 1865; Ceylon (1d. and 3d.), Straits Settlements and Natal, 1sh. 1867; Trinidad 5sh. 1869; Ceylon (1d. and 3d.), Straits Settlements and Natal, 1sh. 1867; Victoria, 2d; St. Christopher and Tasmania, 1870; then Ceylon (cents), Dominica, Gold Coast, Lagos, Mauritius, Nevis, New Zealand, Sierra Leone (except the 6d.) and Tobago—all between 1870 and 1880; and Antigua, Barbados, Cyprus, Grenada, Malta (except the ½d.) Montserrat, St. Lucia, Turk's Island and Virgin Islands all between 1880 and 1885. During the eighties and until the unwelcome appearance of the next only too common Colonial type, this form prevailed in most of the Colonies. It has been recognized that there is a

slight difference among some of these stamps, those of the same value of certain countries appearing in one of two slightly different designs—the difference being illustrated in the frontispiece of Stanley Gibbons Catalogue, under Turk's Island in Bright's Catalogue, and under Cyprus in the French Philatelic Society's Catalogue, as Die I and Die II. Cyprus, Nevis, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Lucia, and Turk's Island all present these modifications, and perhaps other countries besides; but I am not sure whether it has ever been worked out with exactness which are the particular stamps presenting these diversities. Now it seems to me to be scarcely correct to call these two varieties Die I and Die II; for, as far as I can judge from resemblance, this type appeared in earlier forms than Die I, the first of all being Bahamas 1sh.

All the groups above mentioned of this type present an essential similarity of head, with slight variations from period to period, though the frame around the head varies considerably in different countries. Taking the line down the front of the neck as the most conspicuous distinguishing mark, we find in the earliest stamps of this type e. g., Bahamas 1sh, Vancouver, Ceylon (pence), Mauritius 10d., nearly all Straits Settlements (i. e., all except the 5, 10 and 30 cents, which were issued later), Lagos, Sierra Leone, early Bermudas, Natal 1sh, some at any rate of Dominica and Tobago, that there is no line at all. In Natal, 1d., 3d. and 6d. there is a very short one. In most of the others the line is variable—medium or long—the long one prevailing in the latest emissions. Thus I infer that there were other dies antecedent to Gibbon's Dies I. and II. all essentially alike, though various in minor respects. It would be a matter of very great interest to work, out the resemblances and differences of this type between its first appearance in the Bahamas 1sh. of 1863, and the last issues in the eighties.

7. Finally, comes the last De la Rue common type, celebrated for its meanness and insignificance. It has a diadem similar to the last. Of this class, there are two main species: (a) which is not so bad, Ceylon, Tasmania and Jamaica, with head in circle and usually a varying branch ornament on each side; these stamps appear in several colours. (b) what I call the 'two-story and an attic' type, the value being on the ground floor, the head on the first floor and the name of the country in the attic; the words 'Postage' or 'Postage and Revenue' in a staircase on each side. The body of most of these stamps—all, I think, except Seychelles, Gambia, British Honduras and St. Helena, is in the

APRIL BARGAINS.

50 Different Unused Stamps
Cuba, Porto Rico and Philippine Islands
Catalogue price about \$1.75 for .50

Bosnia,
1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50 heller .25
1 Krona red (cat. 25c) .10

India (King)
3p, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 1 rupee .30

A Novelty in Souvenir Cards
Fans, Birds, Balloon, Baby, Women, etc.
In a folding Card 6 cents a piece, or 5 for 25c.

ARARAT STAMP CO.,

45 Beaver Street, - - New York

100 China, Java, etc., fine stamp dictionary and big illustrated list of 3,000 bargains, 2c. Agts., 50% 1906 catalogue of stamps of all nations, 10 cents.

A. Bullard & Co., 446 Tremont St., Boston, Mass

Belgium

	Cat. Price	My Price
216 '95-98, 10c red brown and black	4	2
218 - 20c blue and black	3	1½
220 - 50c carmine and black	3	1
221 - 60c violet and black	5	2½
222 - 80c olive yellow and black	5	2
224 - 1fr lilac brown	3	1½
228 '02, 70c blue and black	8	3
229 - 80c red and black	12	5
232 - 20c ultra and yellow brown	3	1
236 - 50c pale rose and violet	2	1½
237 - 60c violet and red	5	2
238 - 70c blue and red	8	2
239 - 80c olive bistre and violet brn	5	2
240 - 80c red and yellow green	5	2½
241 - 1fr violet brown and orange	3	1½

E. T. Parker, BETHLEHEM, PENNA.

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Alex. the Great, 320 B. C. silver \$1 00
Roman Coins, 5 diff. classified 1 00

ENGLAND.

Edward I and II silver penny 25
Elizabeth, silver sixpence dated before 1600 40
U. S. Large cents, 5 different 25
Panama, 2½c silver, the smallest silver coin issued, scarce 25
Calif. gold, half dollar size round or octagonal, each 60
Calif. gold Quarter size round or octagonal 30
Postage and Reg. fee extra. Large list free.

B. MAX MEHL, NUMISMATIST,
Fort Worth, Texas.

FREE

25 Egypt, Japan etc. absolutely free to all who apply for my fine 50 and 60% approval sheets. **Walter D. Fuller, 470 W. 146th. St., New York.**

9 var. British N. Borneo (1894) \$.60
9 var. Labuan (1894) .60
30 var. Persia only .65

Good stamps on approval sheets at 50% discount.

R. C. MYERS,

Sixth St., New Philadelphia, O.

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40 Var. Japanese Stamps 6 months Subscription to The Philatelic Advertiser. One 25 Word Exchange Notice. Offer Good For One Month Only. Send at once. **The Philatelic Advertiser, Dept. 32, Ithaca, N. Y.**

WAKE UP!

DON'T MISS THE
STAMP-LOVERS COLUMN

With its many little ads. of wants and offers!

ugly favourite mauve of the English Id. This monotonous series comprises; St. Helena, Gold Coast, Seychelles, (with a minor variety), Gambia, Northern Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, British Honduras (minor variety also), Grenada, Leeward Islands, Cayman Islands, Turk's Island and St. Vincent. If the late Queen had lived longer, no doubt Messrs. De la Rue would have placed this objectionable type in the Crown Colonies all over the world: "One Empire, one Stamp", and the level would be the degraded one of the Socialists ideal".

STAMP-LOVERS COLUMN

There are a great many collectors having duplicates that they would like to dispose of to advantage but do not know how to go about it.

They do not care to advertise them as a regular dealer would because of the labor and trouble involved. One collector declines to advertise a stamp he would like to sell because he has but the one specimen and he argued that if he advertised it he might get a number of orders for it which would necessitate the writing of many letters stating that the first applicant received the stamp, and the returning of remittances, besides, as one collector expressed it "If I used my name and address I would be flooded with approval sheets from the various dealers" To provide a medium for the sale of duplicates we have decided to devote a limited amount of space to private advertisements.

Our subscribers are invited to make use of this column. For the present we will not charge for the space used but will impose a commission of 10 per cent of the price received when a sale is made.

Collectors can buy any stamp advertised with perfect safety, as we shall not pay the owner until the buyer has received the stamp examined it and finds it satisfactory in every way.

UNITED STATES.

121	30c blue & carmine	1 33
122	90c black & carmine	6 99
*126	1875 6c blue	3 49
*127	10c yellow	7 41
*128	12c green	6 33
*132	90c black & carmine	19 27
*133	1880 1c buff	61
134	1870-1 1c ultramarine	21
*136	3c green	1 03
141	15c orange	2 97
*145	'70, 1c ultra	1 00
*146	2c red brown	59
*147	3c green	87
*148	6c carmine	1 46
*149	7c vermilion	2 14
*150	10c brown	1 99
151	12c dull violet	21
*153	24c purple	4 99
153	24c "	62
*154	30c black	4 97
*155	90c carmine	5 06
155	90c "	59

It Costs but 5 cents a Line among these Adlets.

This is the cheapest advertising—not in price alone but in results, especially for those who have something to sell or who want to buy something, but feel that they cannot afford to pay the rate charged for display. Try an adlet, which will cost you only 5 cents a line.

Free! A fine set of Jamaica stamps free for everyone applying for our fine 50% app. Challenge Stamp Co., Grand Island, Nebr.

Your name and address in gold on 2 fine pencils 10c. Best make, with erasers; postpaid. Send 10c silver. Two with diff. names 15c. Geo. B. Frost, Smith's Falls, Ont. Can.

5 stamps to applicants for my approvals 10c each selling out at cost. John Perley, Arlington Hgts., Mass.

25 fine stamps free to applicants for app. sheets the names of two collectors and 2c return postage. We buy St. Louis and Buffalo stamps or exchange them for foreign. Franklin Stamp Co., Weatherly, Pa.

While they last. Stamp papers at 1c each, no two alike. Royal G. Clark, West Chicago, Ill.

Danish West Indies 1905, 40 bits 4c. Mauritius No. 91, 93, 103, 122 each 1c. Hon'g Kong No. 41, 54, 55, each 1c. Straits Settlements No. 91, 94, 95 each 1c. Pcs page 2c. W. W. Dayton, Neshotah, Wis.

Handsome View Cards of Boston colored ten for 20 cents black and white fifteen cents C. W. Sawtelle, 80 Water St., Boston, Mass.

100 fine, rare stamps taken from collections Beats an Approval Book for choice. Increase your collection; sell the balance for the cost. Includes stamps catalogued as high as 50 cents. Price \$1.15 post free and registered. E. L. Warner, 1225 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Ill. Tel. Long Dist. 898.

Stop and Read.
50 stamps catalogued at 1c each 10 cents
25 " " " 2c " 10 "
17 " " " 3c " 10 "
13 " " " 4c " 10 "
10 " " " 5c " 10 "

The lot for 40 cents.
R. Thomas, Box 236, Chicago, Ill.

Free 5 unused Cuban stamps if you apply for approvals to A. B. Pearson, Wynote, Pa.

Foreign Revenues—50 different 15c same in album 20 cents; 100 common mixed 16 cents. 10 diff. Philippines 10 cents; 3 Finland 5 cents U. S. Philippines Sello 1899, 25 centavos 40c. Plenty others. Write me. Bulletin free. Oscar T. Hartmann, 734 E. 26th Ave., Denver, Col.

My "Bargain Bulletin" prices hundreds of first class stamps at 60 to 85% below cat. If you buy stamps you want it. Better get your name on my mailing list. W. C. Phillips, Glastonbury, Conn.

*158	1873 3c green	31
*161	10c brown	1 39
*162	12c blackish violet	3 91
162	12c " "	21
*182	1879 1c ultramarine	33
*208a	1882 6c brown red	67
*262	1894 \$2 sapphire	3 01
*263	\$5 green	5 49
292	1898 \$1 black	72
500	Agriculture 1c	1 07
500	1c Specimen	(60)
501	2c "	37
501	2c "	35
503	6c "	31
504	10c	1 84
505	12c new \$3 41 used	2 97
506	15c	1 49
507	24c	2 99
508	30c	2 23
509	Executive 1c Specimen	60
510	2c	2 14
511	3c	2 91
512	6c	7 94
513	10c new \$4 99 used	4 08
*515	Interior 2c	3
515	2c Specimen	20
523	90c	1 9
524	Justice 1c Specimen	35
525	2c Specimen	50
526	3c	31
527	6c	39
*529	12c	1 47
531	24c	5 71
*533	90c	19 47
534	Navy 1c Specimen	30
537	6c	21
538	7c	4 87
538	7c Specimen	1 00
539	10c	84
540	12c	62
542	24c	1 81
544	90c	4 29
546	Post Office 1c	17
546	1c Specimen	20
547	2c	11
547	2c Specimen	15
*549	6c	8
*551	12c	39
556	State 1c	98
556	1c Specimen	50
557	2c Specimen	60
560	7c Specimen	50
*571	Treasury 1c	61
571	1c Specimen	35
*572	2c	14
*573	3c	4
581	90c	26
583	War 2c Specimen	25
*587	10c	27
588	12c	11
591	30c	21
*601	Interior 10c	22
*890	Special Delivery 10c	14
*892	10c orange	12
*1005	1875 Newspaper 2c	21
*1006		29
*1007	4c	29
*1009	8c	1 13
1011	10c	39
*1016	60c	3 21
1022	\$6.	4 04
*1029	1879 2c	11
*1030	3c	22
*1031	4c	16
*1032	6c	29
2812a	2c Proprietary imp	2 97
2862	50c Surety Bond imp	3 37
86	U. S. '67, 1c blue	80 78
89	10c green	25
90	12c black	3 37
95	5c brown	1 73
98	15c black	3 88
99	24c gray lilac	2 02
100	30c orange	1 49
*126	'75, 6c blue	3 49
*261	'94, \$1 black	1 19
*262	\$2 sapphire	2 99
*263	\$5 dark green	5 47
581	'73, 24c purple	5 08
1022	'75, 86 ultramarine	3 97
*1038	'79, 48c red	2 42
*1047	\$12 yellow green	6 07
*1058	'85, 72c carmine	2 29
1320	'57-'61, 4c blue and red	3 90
1443	'74, 24c purple	3 90
*2	Arg. Rep. '58, 10c green	\$0 09
*3	15c blue	9
*4	5c red	12
*5	'62, 5c pink	70
5	" "	25
6	10c green	1 15
7	16c blue	1 07
8	'64, 5c carmine	1 20
11a	5c lake	20
12	10c green	70
13	15c blue	1 15
18	'68, 5c vermilion	35
30	'77, 1c on 5c vermilion	37
31	2c on 5c "	1 83
*32	8c on 10c green	81

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THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

and

Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Vol. IV.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, APRIL 14, 1906.

No. 5.

OUR 236th. AUCTION

takes place

at the Auction Mart

116 Nassau St., New York City.

Saturday afternoon April 28th.

The first 486 lots contain only 1 stamp in a lot ranging in catalogue price from \$1.00 to \$5.00 most of them being in extra fine condition. There are some good U.S. Revenues including \$15 Mortgage; \$20 Probate Imperf; \$c 1878 rouletted; \$30 1899 uncut; Cape of Good Hope wood blocks 1d. 4d. Denmark 2rs 1st issue unused; Hawaii numerals; Nevis 4d both unused; N. S. W 8d Imperf; N. Z. 1sh on blue; Nova Scotia 6d dark green unused; Oldenburg 2nd issue 1/2g; Philippine 1st issue; Sweden 6c gray unused; Transvaal 6d V. R. red surch. Uganda prov. 5ru.

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DEPARTMENT OF EXCHANGE CLUBS.

The Exchange
Again In Operation.

The Tri-State Exchange, I am happy to say, is again in operation; though I must still beg the indulgence of many of the members for letters still unanswered. When one is away from home and business for a couple of months, he is bound to find his hands full when he returns; and I need hardly say that I have had very few spare moments during the last two weeks. In my advertising business (which is very probably known, at least by reputation, to some of my readers who are connected with mercantile houses) everything is so systematized that it can run along very well indeed during my absence. Still a great many things seem to accumulate, in one way or another, that require my immediate personal attention when I get home from a trip of this kind; and, of course, all this has had to take precedence of stamps. So I have not even now progressed as far with the affairs of the Exchange as I had hoped to by this time. First of all, Circuits 6 and 7 had to be figured out, and the books and sheets returned to their owners; which was done the first week of my arrival home. Then the making up

of more circuits from the stamps on hand was the next thing in order; and I have so far progressed with this as to have sent out two circuits this week; Circuit 8, going to 10 members, and containing stamps to the total catalogue value of \$147.56; and Circuit 9, (containing, on the average, lower grade stamps), going to 13 members, and having in it stamps to the total catalogue value of \$84.63. Circuit 10 will go out in a few days, and will be somewhere near \$100 in value. It is my idea, and has been all along, to keep each circuit as near the \$100 limit as possible—which I believe to be about the proper arrangement for circuits containing no more than ten or twelve members. Sometimes, however, as in the case of the two circuits sent out this week, it is not practicable to adhere strictly to this limit. But Circuits averaging \$100, or perhaps a trifle more in the long run, is about what prospective members may expect to receive.

Other circuits will be sent out as fast as I can find time to classify and make them up; and new members of the proper caliber will still be welcomed.

The Class
Of Stamps

We Are Circulating.

It has occurred to me that it might be of some interest to readers interested

in a general way in the Exchange Club idea and in the practical working of such Exchanges, if I devoted some attention here to the class and character of the stamps we are at present circulating. A great many collectors hesitate to come forward and take an active hand in the starting of Exchange Clubs because they fear that few desirable stamps will be sent in for exchange. A number of Exchange clubs would, I am convinced, have been started in the West and South ere this had it not been for the fear of this drawback. Many a collector possessing good duplicates, and anxious to exchange them for others of equal grade, reasons that if he sent in a lot of fine stamps, other members might furnish nothing but cheap rubbish, denude his books of the fine specimens and render nothing that he could use in return. Such might be the outcome if collectors went into the thing with the idea of "skinning" someone else—of putting a lot of poor stamps in the circuit, and picking out good ones in return. But this, I am pleased to say, is not the viewpoint of any of the collectors I have yet come across, in conducting the Tri-State Exchange. Every one of our members has gone into the thing in the right spirit; has been willing to put desirable stamps into the circuits for the sake of getting desirable stamps in return. Of course, some members have furnished better

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
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to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

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and the
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stamps than others. That is inevitable. But the discrepancy has been adjusted as far as it is possible to do so, by making the credits conform to the character and desirability of the stamps. Some few sheets have been circulated which contained almost wholly common stamps. This has been done because the letters accompanying them convinced me that they were sent in in good faith, and because I was anxious to give even the youngest collectors a fair chance. But I have taken the precaution, place only one lot of this kind in a circuit, placing that member last, and instructing him to take stamps to balance the amount taken by other members from his sheets, and no more. In that way there is no unfairness to anyone. But, in the main, as I have said, I have found no disposition to "work the Exchange as a good thing" and I should quickly drop any member who appeared to be endeavoring to do so. The Secretary of an Exchange must use some judgment in matters of this kind; but I do not think he will often meet with any collector who will endeavor to impose upon him. So far from our circuits being all, or even chiefly, composed of common stamps, catalogued at only a few cents apiece, the average value of each stamp in a number of the last circuits sent out has been ten cents or over. Plenty of stamps catalogued at twenty five cents, fifty cents, one dollar, and similar prices, is being circulated. Members are sending in "good

stuff"; and this is as it should be, since no one can expect to get out of an exchange a whit more than he puts into it.

There are those who contend that collectors will not put "good stuff" into an Exchange of this kind. If by this term they refer to stamps catalogued at five dollars up, they are right; but if they refer to the average run of attractive and desirable stamps, catalogued at anywhere between ten cents and two dollars each, they are indisputably wrong.

Let me cite a few facts and figures to make the matter clearer.

Here is Circuit 8, containing stamps to the catalogue value of one hundred forty seven dollars. A little analysis of its composition should be both instructive and interesting.

There are eleven members in this particular circuit; and the order of precedence in the circulation of the exchange packet is determined according to the value and desirability of the stamps sent in. In other words, those who send in the best stamps, get first choice—which is no more than is fair and right.

Member No. 1 in this circuit is represented by a book of fifty stamps, whose total catalogue value is \$20.99—or an average of over 40c for each stamp. Of course, some stamps in the book are catalogued at 10c, 15c, 25c and so on; but there are enough higher-priced ones to bring up the average to the point stated. In the lot is one stamp catalogued at \$2.00, and quite a good many at such prices as 60c, 75c, 90c etc.—not a few being unused. Almost all are in splendid condition; and the lot as a whole is a very interesting one. It is composed very largely of European stamps of the older and better class.

Member No. 2 contributes a book of sixty stamps, catalogued at \$14.10—an average of nearly 25c per stamp. There is one \$2.00 specimen in the book, one at \$1.50, and a number at 50c and 75c—as well as some that are priced as low as 3c and 5c. An excellent idea followed by this member, and by a good many others also, is to mark some specimens which are a trifle lacking in condition, but not actually damaged, at a concession from catalogue price. Thus, if a stamp catalogued at 50c were somewhat off centre, or canceled a little heavier than common, the member would mark under it "Cat. Price, 50c; Ex. Price, 25c" or whatever other Exchange Price he deemed fair. This is a plan I should like to see generally followed by the members. It is certainly working to the advantage of those who have tried it as members feel much more disposed to take stamps not quite in the pink of condition if they are marked at a good

discount from cat. than if full cat. price were attached to them—and it is, of course, to a members' advantage to have the other members take a good percentage of the stamps he sends in.

Member No. 3 contributes 3 books of 50 stamps each—15 in all, valued at \$23.59—and average of over 15c each. One of the books is all U. S., Postage, another principally Department stamps and Hawaiians; the third, largely U. S. Periodicals and Proprietaries. Not all stamps in the three books are in good condition, which is the reason it ranks below No. 2's book, whose total catalogue value is less, but which is on the whole a finer lot. No. 3's books contain, however, many desirable varieties.

Member No. 4 has one book of 64 stamps, totalling \$15.47—an average of over 20c per stamp. It is a varied lot from many countries. Some few specimens are of the common sort, but the average of desirability is very good. This member also marks reduced prices on stamps lacking in condition.

Member No. 5 has one book of 30 stamps, totalling \$8.47—an average of nearly 30c a piece. It is composed wholly of U. S. Postage and Envelopes, contains not a few varieties worth 50c and 75c each, and is nicer in all-round quality than some other lots of much larger total value.

Member No. 6 supplies one book of 60 stamps valued at \$14.81—an average of over 20c. Three-fourth of the specimens are unused, and almost all are in fine condition. Several stamps worth 75c and \$1.00 are included.

Member No. 7 has two books of 40 stamps each, totalling \$11.60—an average of approximately 12c per stamp. One book is entirely devoted to unused cut square U. S. Envelopes (with very wide margins) making a very handsome showing; the other wholly to Match and Medicine stamps, many unused. Few stamps in this lot are over 25c and scarcely any under 5c—mostly 10c, 15c and 20c ones—a very even lot.

Member No. 8 contributes one book of 75 stamps, valued at \$7.85—an average of about 10c per stamp. It contains almost wholly U. S. Postage and Document Revenues, many unused.

It is included in this circuit rather than in one of lower grade, such as No. 9, because of the generally fine condition and attractiveness of the specimens.

Member No. 9 contributes one book of 60 stamps, totalling \$8.63—an average of over 10c. It contains one \$1.50 stamp several at 50c, 65c and 75c, and a good many cheap, low-priced ones which pull the average down. Condition is, however, very nice in the main, and reductions in price are main where there is any deficiency in condition.

Stamp Production.

[The following extract from an article "On Stamps and their Varieties", now appearing in the Stamp Collector's Fortnightly, will, we think, be of interest to some of our younger readers.]

"We have now dealt with paper; the next process to consider is that of printing. There are three kinds of printing generally adopted (1) engraving; (2) typography or surface printing; (3) lithography.

Engraving is done on plates in taille donee, that is to say, in lines, generally on copper plates; and for that reason is often called copperplate printing, though where dies have to be multiplied the work is often done in steel. In most designs, especially for stamps produced by lines, shading is attained by a series of lines equi-distant apart, the variation of depth being produced by varying the thickness of the lines, and by the addition of cross lines, high lights being obtained by the absence of lines. Now, in engraving, the line is made by a sinking in the plate which is rubbed over with ink and then cleaned, leaving the ink in the sunk lines; the paper is then laid over the plate and pressed heavily upon it and is thereby squeezed into the sunk lines, taking up a portion of the ink contained therein.

Typography is so called because it is the same process as is used for type printing and must always be used in conjunction with the latter; it may be said to be the opposite of engraving—i. e., that portion which is to produce lines is left untouched, while the metal between, which is to produce blank spaces, is cut away; a roller charged with ink is passed over the plate which inks only the raised portions, the plate is then pressed upon the paper leaving an impression in ink upon it, similar to the raised portion upon the plate.

Philatelists are concerned with these two processes, because stamps which are the result of them can be distinguished one from the other. In the case of the engraved stamps, the lines can be seen with a magnifying glass to stand above the general surface of the paper, due not only to the ink, but also to the paper having sunk into the impressions of the plate. In typography, the opposite effect is produced viz, the lines are sunk into the paper and if the paper has not been well pressed after printing, the paper at the back, opposite the lines, can be seen to stand out in ridges.

Lithography is a process entirely different, as the pressure upon the paper may be said to be evenly distributed throughout, shewing a smooth surface when examined with a magnifying glass. In lithograph the design is drawn upon or transferred to a spec-

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1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50 heller .25
1 Krona red (cat. 25c) .10

India (King)
3p, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 1 rupee .20

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Belgium		Cat. Price	My Price
216 '95-98, 10c red brown and black	4	2	
218 — 20c blue and black	3	1½	
220 — 50c carmine and black	3	1	
221 — 60c violet and black	5	2½	
222 — 80c olive yellow and black	5	2	
224 — 1fr lilac brown	3	1½	
228 '02, 70c blue and black	8	3	
229 — 90c red and black	12	5	
232 — 20c ultra and yellow brown	3	1	
236 — 50c pale rose and violet	2	½	
237 — 60c violet and red	5	2	
238 — 70c blue and red	8	2	
239 — 80c olive bistre and violet brn	5	2	
240 — 90c red and yellow green	5	2½	
241 — 1fr violet brown and orange	3	1½	

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Some of the prices recently realized at English auction sales. All used unless otherwise stated.

Great Britain, 1862, 2sh. brown	\$13 12
Azores, 1st issue, 5 reis black, imperf.	10 00
Cape of Good Hope, wood block, 4d., deep blue	50 00
Sierra Leone, 1896-97, £1 lilac on red	6 00
Austria, 1851 6, Newspaper, Mercury, 6kr yellow	15 00
France, 1849, 1fr orange vermilion	26 25
Oldenburg 1859, 2gr. rose	7 00
" " 3gr. yellow	6 00
Ceylon, 1857-9, 8d deep yellow brown	48 75
" " 9d lilac brown	18 75
India, 1856-64, 2 annas green unused	13 00
Mauritius, March, 1859, 2d	7 00
Canada, 1852-7, 7½d green	10 25
Colombia, 1862, 1 peso lilac	8 75
St. Lucia, 1882-4, 1sh orange	7 25
Gibraltar, 1889, 10c carmine, the error with value omitted, mint	70 00
B. C. A., 1895, no wmk, 3sh yel. mint	7 25
" " " 5sh olive "	13 75
" " " £1 orange "	31 25
Canada, 1852-7, imperf. 7½d green	10 00
New Brunswick, 1851, 1sh mauve	43 75

ial kind of stone carefully prepared the ink is of a greasy nature and when the whole is ready the stone is wetted, but the lines, owing to this greasy nature of the ink, remain dry, while the spaces between become wetted. An inked roller is then passed over, and as this ink is also greasy it will not adhere to the wetted surface of the stone but only to the greasy lines. The impression is then taken in the ordinary way.

It is in some cases very difficult to tell the difference between surface printed stamps and those that are well lithographed, especially if the former have been properly rolled after printing.

The first penny stamps of Great Britain were line engraved, and as there are so many different plates of them bearing a resemblance to each other, which appears marvellous unless the method by which they were produced is known, it may perhaps be interesting if I describe that method.

The two principal points to be arrived at in producing a postage stamp are smallness and sameness. Smallness, for convenience of use and the minimum of licking area and cost of production; sameness, because variation would render it very difficult to detect good forgeries, but as hundreds of thousands of 1d. stamps are used every day by the British public, sufficient impressions could not be produced from one die to meet this demand, and the most skilled engraver could not produce exact duplicates of an original die. Much thought and invention was the result of this difficulty, not the least important innovation being an ingenious method of softening and hardening steel, invented by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.

The Queen's Head was first engraved upon a single matrix, and the most delicate machinery was used to encompass it with exceedingly fine lines; this was done upon a piece of soft steel which was then hardened to such an extent that it would be difficult for an engraver's tool to make an impression upon it. This die was then placed upon a solid bed, and a soft steel roller about three inches in diameter, was rolled backwards and forwards upon it until the roller had received 12 inverse impressions. In the case of the plates with numbers upon them, it was at this stage that they were cut, viz, upon the roller; the latter was then hardened and was again rolled over a flat soft steel plate, making the necessary number of impressions; the letters in the corners were then inserted by steel punches, the plate cleaned of all blurs and afterwards hardened and was then ready for printing upon.

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Free! A fine set of Jamaica stamps free for everyone applying for our fine 50¢ ppp. Challenge Stamp Co., Grand Island, Nebr.

Corea, 1900 2re to 6ch. 7 var. cat. 66c our price 28c; 1903, 2, 3, 4sh. 6c unused fine. American Stamp Co., Box 145, Huntington, Ind.

Before the numbers were inserted in the plate, the roller was used for the construction of more than one plate, but afterwards was used for one only.

Not only was the first cost of this method very great, but the after cost was also considerable, as the printing process was slow, necessitating the use of as many as 30 plates at one time; the attrition of the plates caused by cleaning the ink off was enormous and necessitated the construction of about 500 plates from the one die; this one die was responsible for the printing of some three thousand millions of stamps, but before it achieved this wonderful feat it shewed signs of wear, the result being that it was retouched in 1855, after over 200 plates had been constructed."

Mr. Melville Visits America.

Mr. Fred J. Melville has just been paying a flying visit to this country, his physician having prescribed a sea voyage for an affection of the eyes, resulting from over work. Owing to the proximity of the London Philatelic Exhibition, Mr. Melville's stay on this side was necessarily of short duration, and his itinerary included only the leading philatelic centers of the Atlantic seaboard, viz. New York, Boston and Washington. We sincerely hope that at some future time it may be possible to book Mr. Melville for a philatelic lecturing trip on this side of the water. We have, in fact, a suspicion that his presence in this country this time was not entirely unconnected with the prospect of such a proceeding in the near future. Thousands of American collectors are anxious to see and hear Mr. Melville, and we trust that his first all too short visit may be but prefatory to a much more extended sojourn with us before many months go by.

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150 all different foreign, fine only 12c
1000 mixed foreign only 20c. App. 60c dis.
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A Royal Heirloom.

It is a well known fact that the Prince of Wales is the proud possessor of a magnificent collection of postage stamps, that in point of interest and value stands high among the greatest collections extant. It is, therefore, particularly gratifying to learn on excellent authority that there is never any likelihood of this superb collection ever being dispersed, for His Royal Highness has already left it, by will, as an heirloom to his heirs and successors. There are thus now several collections in the United Kingdom that cannot be dispersed. In addition to the one belonging to the Prince of Wales there is the famous Tapling Collection in the British Museum; the Scotch and Irish National Museums both possess fine collections, and there are one or two others of minor importance lodged in museums in various parts of Great Britain.

The West-End Philatelist.

Card Board Proofs

1861 Issue of United States	\$2 00
1869	3 75
1872	2 00
Agriculture	2 00
Executive	2 75
Interior	1 50
Justice	2 35
Navy	2 00
Post Office	2 00
State 1c to \$20.00	7 00
" 82 to \$20.00	5 00
Treasury	2 00
War	1 25
Special Delivery, 8 varieties	1 00
Newspaper 2c to \$60.00	5 50
Postage Due 1891 issue	1 00
Central Fair, 3 varieties	1 25

India Proofs

1c 1869	20
2c	20
3c	20
6c	30
10c	40
12c	35
30c	1 00
Treasury	2 25
3 Belgium '51, 10c brown	25
5 " 40c carmine rose	40
20 '66, 1fr violet	55
*22 '70, 20c ultramarine	30
*27 '75, 50c gray	40
*41 '84, 1fr brown	35
*45 '86, 2fr violet	55
101 '61, 1c green	25
*102 '63, 1c green	20
*103 '67, 1c gray	90
105 '66, 2c blue	35
*107 " 5c brown	35

E. T. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.

50 cents
a year.

THE

2 cents
a copy.

STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

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VOL. IV.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, APRIL 21, 1906.

No. 6.

OUR 236th. AUCTION

takes place

at the Auction Mart

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Saturday afternoon April 28th.

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Philately's "Grand Old Man" Passes Away.

We learn from the English journals of the death on the 14th of March of Dr. C. W. Viner, on whom in current British philatelic journalism has been conferred the loving title of "the grand old man of Philately."

Dr. Viner was one of the very few survivors of the very earliest days of stamp collecting, and for over forty years has been one of the most eminent of English-speaking philatelists.

Dr. Viner was in his ninety-fourth year, and had been interested in stamp collecting for over half a century. It seems singular enough to reflect that he was a middleaged man when stamps first began to be collected, that he was one of the first Englishmen to take up the new pursuit, and that even then he survived to complete fifty year's experience as a collector.

Dr. Viner began collecting stamps in 1855—before Philately, as we now know it, had begun to exist at all—before there were either stamp dealers, stamp journals or even stamp catalogues—when stamp collecting, in fact, was merely a personal idiosyncrasy on the part of a very few men,

few of whom knew of the existence of any other collectors or had any idea whatever of what varieties of stamps existed outside of the ones in their own collections.

He collected sporadically for some years, but continually becoming more and more interested, he commenced making a serious study of his stamps, and was undoubtedly one of the first to attempt stamp collecting on any settled plan or system. In 1862, he assisted in the compilation of Mount Brown's Catalogue, the first catalogue of any pretensions published in the English language; and in the beginning of 1863 he undertook the editorship of the just-launched Stamp Collector's Magazine—the first serious philatelic periodical published in England, and a journal which rendered incalculably valuable service to the struggling young pursuit. Four years later, the firm of Stafford Smith and Smith, founders and publishers of the Stamp Collector's Magazine, dissolved partnership; and Dr. Viner, severing his connection with the older magazine, joined one of the partners in the old firm, who established a new magazine, known as The Philatelist. Dr. Viner edited The Philatelist for the ten years during which it appeared as a monthly; as well as

for the three years afterward, during which it appeared as a quarterly; the periodical finally ceasing publication in 1881. Dr. Viner's labors during this period as writer and investigator rank in merit and value with anything accomplished then or since by any philatelic student.

Dr. Viner's most valuable service to Philately was probably however, as Editor of Oppen's album. He became editor with the eighth edition in 1865, and edited all of the twenty-four editions which were afterward published.

Dr. Viner was, moreover, one of the prime-movers in founding the Philatelic Society of London—to whose labors in enlarging the world's share of philatelic knowledge and to whose influence in giving the pursuit prestige and social standing, philatelists the world over are deeply in debt. Dr. Viner was one of the Committee of the Society from its formation in 1869 until July, 1891, when increasing years led him to withdraw from active participation in the affairs of the Society; and a few years later he sold his collection and ceased active collecting. He has, however, we are informed, retained his interest in the pursuit up to the very last; and was occasionally to be seen at philatelic gatherings up to within the last two or three years.

Surely the title "The grand old man of Philately" was worthily bestowed.

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

with which is incorporated
MORRISON'S WEEKLY STAMP COLLECTOR.

A MAGAZINE-NEWSPAPER devoted
to Stamp Collecting and Kindred Hobbies.

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of the

Chicago Philatelic Society
and the
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Louis G. Quackenbush,
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From The Editor's Point Of View.

The Folly

Of Numerical Estimates.

There have been innumerable attempts to estimate the numerical strength of Philately. No philatelic editor or writer who ever lived has in all probability, been able to escape the temptation to try his hand at this guessing game, and the results have been as varied as they were inconclusive. We ourselves have more than once grappled with the matter, despite a full realization of the utter futility of all attempts in this direction. And a recent occurrence has convinced us that the theories on which we based our estimates were probably even more askew than we thought. The writer has for years felt perfectly convinced that he was, with one exception, the only adult stamp collector living in his town. He knew of one other, a clerk in the local postoffice, who was a thorough enthusiast and possessed a very good collection. But beyond this, he believed the town to be utterly barren of collectors—save a certain number, sometimes greater, sometimes smaller, of the sporadic schoolboy persuasion. What was his astonishment, therefore, to learn the other day of three other adult collectors who had been pursuing the hobby for years under his very nose, so to speak. What made it seem still more remarkable was that all three

were men with whom he was, in a way, well acquainted. Two of them were mechanics, employed for some years past in a factory in which he has a financial interest and has, therefore, frequent occasion to visit. The third was a man who had been associated with him on the city committee of his political party during two municipal campaigns. He would never have dreamed that any one of the three was the sort of man to be attracted to stamp collecting or to keep it up for any great length of time when once started. But he found upon investigation that one had been collecting for five years, another for six and another for eight; and that each one possessed a collection of over three thousand specimens, to which additions were being made, from the approval sheets of the dealers they patronized, at an average rate of some fifty or sixty specimens a month in each case. None of the three subscribed to any stamp paper; but all had the latest Scott Catalogue and up-to-date albums and were as keenly interested in stamps as almost anyone he had ever met with.

How Many

Are There

Like These?

The discovery has set us debating pretty seriously the question—how many more like these three are there in the whole length and breadth of the land. Do these three represent a special philatelic type, whose existence is ignored in almost all philatelic reckonings, but which would account for a great many philatelic phenomena that are otherwise inexplicable? We all know, and admit, that the collectors in this country who belong to some philatelic society and subscribe to one or more philatelic journals, are not more than twenty or twenty five thousand in all. Yet we also know that the number of catalogues and albums disposed of by the publishers of these very necessary philatelic requisites would indicate the existence of a vastly larger body of collectors—as would also the number of persons who make a living by dealing in stamps, yet advertise little, if at all, in the purely philatelic journals. We have all suspected the existence of a body of collectors, constituting in the aggregate a very considerable army, who collect after their own fashion without being known at all to what we may term the regular philatelists. Are the like of these three to be found in almost every community in the land, peacefully filling albums for the sheer love of the pastime, without knowing or caring a jot for the general field of philately. If this be so, philately in this country has brighter hopes for the fu-

ture than some of us have been inclined to imagine. The number of known philatelists in the field has been distinctly diminishing of late. Golf has been responsible for some of it, the automobile has been responsible for some of it, the general rapidity and restlessness of modern life is responsible for some of it. But here, it seems, may be accumulating a reserve force of new philatelists—mute and inglorious as yet, but only awaiting proper conjunctions of circumstance to emerge into the philatelic arena proper. Suppose that there are a hundred thousand young men and women in the country who are collecting just as these three young friends of mine are collecting—all by themselves, without any connection with the recognized philatelic world, except that supplied by their communication with one or two dealers. Does not the existence of this body augur vast accessions to the ranks of the "regular philatelists" in the course of time?

Of course, at the present, this large, undisciplined body of raw recruits are entirely outside the ordinary philatelic world. They know it not, and have no place in it. But are they always going to remain in this anomalous position—are not many of them destined after a while to become citizens of the recognized philatelic commonwealth? It may be asked at this juncture by some readers why we draw this distinction—why we do not consider them already members of this commonwealth. The answer is not difficult—because at present they, as collectors, are entirely self-taught and have no conception of any other kind of collecting than that represented by their own primitive efforts, no acquaintanceship with the riches of philatelic research and knowledge as embodied in philatelic literature, no sympathy with or comprehension of the intellectual phases of philately and the bond of social union existing between philatelists the world over. The collector whom we meet on an equal level—whom we do recognize as a fellow-citizen in the philatelic world—is the one who is not only interested in stamps as objects of collection, but in the collecting of stamps as a pursuit—who is interested not only in stamps for themselves, but in all that pertains to the stamp collecting world. The true philatelist is as much interested in philately (using the word to denote the doings and thoughts and developments of the day in philatelic circles) as he is in stamps. And it is that very phase of the matter with which these "outside collectors" are as yet almost totally unacquainted. Stamps are all sufficient to them. They know, in a vague, hazy way, that somewhere in the world wealthy men are forming

great collections of, to them, priceless value, they have heard that there are such things as stamp periodicals. But they regard these things as beyond their ken, and feel little inclination to know aught about them. What they are passionately interested in is just stamps, and nothing else. What are we to do to train them into true philatelists. How are we to reach them. How can they be interested in philately the world pursuit. These questions are vastly interesting and important to all who cherish high hopes for philately's future. Let us postpone their consideration until next week, when more space can be given the matter and all its phases more thoroughly considered than would be possible in the present editorial.

Liberia's
Handsome New Issue.

Liberia has just issued a complete new set of stamps which in showiness of design and beauty of execution will rank with the most notable "picture sets" of modern times. The series consists of thirteen values, from 1 cent to 5 dollars, designed, engraved and printed from steel plates by Perkins Bacon & Co. Ltd. All but one of the series appear in two colors.

A number of the designs are taken from a new book "Liberia," by Sir Harry Johnston, formerly High Commissioner for Uganda; the illustrations borrowed from this source being of birds, animals and reptiles found in that republic.

The following are the denominations, designs and colors of the series.

- 1c, (African Elephant), black and green.
- 2c, (Head of Mercury), black and carmine.
- 5c, (Chimpanzee), black and dark blue.
- 10c, (Plantain-eater), black and maroon.
- 15c, (Agama Lizard), dark green and purple.
- 20c, (Great Egret), black and orange.
- 25c, (Head of Liberty), grey and Chinese blue.
- 50c, (Figure of value and machine engraving) violet.
- 50c, (Liberian Flag), black and dark green.
- 75c, (Liberian Hippopotamus) black and chocolate brown.
- \$1.00 (Head of Liberty) grey and pink.
- \$2.00 (Two Native Mandingoes), black and dark green.
- \$5.00 (Head of President Barclay, with picture of the Executive Mansion) dark grey and maroon.

India's National Collection.

India has laid the foundations for an important national stamp collection, thanks largely, without doubt, to the personal influence of that famous royal philatelist, the Prince of Wales, during his recent visit to India. There has been for some time a Government Stamp Collection in the possession of the Indian Post Office Dept. One of the duties falling to the lot of the Prince while in Calcutta was the laying of the foundation stone of the Queen Victoria Memorial Hall, a magnificent marble structure to be reared in that city in memory of "England's gracious Queen" and which is to fulfill all the functions of a great national art gallery and museum. No steps had been taken to give postage stamps a place among the objects of art for whose reception the building is destined; but the influence of the Prince induced the Trustees to extend their plans so as to include a representative collection of the Postal Fiscal and Telegraph stamps of India and her Native States. Arrangements were there upon made to utilize the collection already owned by the Indian Post Office as a nucleus; the idea being to extend it, by donations and purchase, into a truly comprehensive showing, worthy of the great institution in which it is to be placed on permanent exhibition. Mr. Wilmot Corfield, one of the most able of Indian philatelists, who had had in his charge the arrangement of the Government Collection, volunteered to undertake a similar service in behalf of the vastly larger and broader collection now to be formed; and both the Post Office Dep't and the leading philatelists of India are taking hold of the matter with a spirit and energy that foreshadows the formation of a truly great collection for this national Indian museum.

The news will be most welcome to the philatelic world at large. Every great national collection of this kind adds much to the public prestige of philately as an intellectual pursuit; and their number can hardly be too greatly multiplied.

The Philatelic Society of India's forthcoming book "The adhesive Postage and Telegraph Stamps of British India" is reported to be ready for the printers, and its publication may therefore be expected in the near future. It is stated that the work is expected to be, without exception, the most complete and attractive philatelic literary production ever issued since stamp collecting began. The authors are Messrs C. S. F. Crofton, L. L. R. Hausburg and C. Stewart Wilson.

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Cuba, Porto Rico and Philippine Islands
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1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50 heller .25
1 Krona red (cat. 25c) .10

India (King)
8p, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 1 rupee .20

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ARARAT STAMP CO.,

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Belgium		Cat. Price	My Price
216 '95-98, 10c red brown and black	4	2	
218 - 20c blue and black	3	1 1/2	
220 - 50c carmine and black	3	1	
221 - 60c violet and black	5	2 1/2	
222 - 80c olive yellow and black	5	2	
224 - 1fr lilac brown	3	1 1/2	
228 '02, 70c blue and black	8	3	
229 - 90c red and black	12	5	
232 - 20c ultra and yellow brown	3	1	
236 - 50c pale rose and violet	2	1 1/2	
237 - 60c violet and red	5	2	
238 - 70c blue and red	8	2	
239 - 80c olive bistre and violet brn	5	2	
240 - 90c red and yellow green	5	2 1/2	
241 - 1fr violet brown and orange	3	1 1/2	
69 Uruguay '87, 10c red lilac	\$1 00	40	
203 '80, 5c green	75	30	
210a '84, Surchage inverted	2	25	
*211 1c green	75	35	
211a 1c olive green	1 00	40	
214 2c rose	—	1 20	
*215 5c dark blue	75	35	
217 10c olive brown	1 50	60	
*228 '80, 2c red	7 50	3 60	
231 5c blue	—	50	
*232 7c blue	1 00	40	
238 '50, 5c blue	50	20	
240 7c bistre brown	75	30	
241 10c blue green	—	20	

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DETROIT LETTER.

This city enjoys the honor of being the first in the U. S. to have an automobile mail service. This was established between the main office and the new sub. station F. out Russel St. The other morning the auto made four round trips. In these four loads there were thousands of letters brought to the new station.

Postmaster Warren and Asst. Postmaster Jos. Mayworm were out at the new station and just at noon Mr. Warren turned over the keys to Supt. Alex Girardin who opened the door. Mr. Warren then bought the first two cent stamp sold at the branch.

By the way, Supt. Alex Girardin was one of our leading philatelic lights some years ago, but of late has dropped out of the race some what, perhaps this may start him again.

I received a letter from Jas Ball lately one of our good collectors but now in Rochester, New York, where he represents an Eastern house. "I am getting on fine now, but haven't met any collectors yet, but would like to. If any readers of this paper live in Rochester and call at Room 525 Granite Building I assure them a hearty welcome." Jimmy is a pretty good fellow.

Collecting of Tax paid stamps seems to be growing in favor more so right along. Inquiring amongst collectors show there are a lot of enthusiastic ones in it. It has a different channel from the regular run of collecting and claimed to be more exciting and stamps are harder to get.

One collector wrote me: "I only want to exchange Tax paid for Tax paid as I want to increase my collection." This branch embraces a large field such as Beer, Snuff, Cigarette, Tobacco, Lock Seals, Cigar and a great many others that I know nothing of. It must be interesting when you start on the early issue of cigars from 500 box to 12 box or tobacco from few ounces to pounds, etc. It is said this branch is just coming in and will grow steadily and become very popular. A glance through the columns of stamp papers show quite a lot of ads. in them.

NEW P. O. SWINDLE.

Three Carriers Arrested for Working Alleged Fraud.

New York, April 4.—Three letter carriers have been arrested by postal inspectors, charged with working a new swindle. The men are George Davidson, William Spencer and John J. Mahony.

The alleged fraud consisted in affixing canceled postage due stamps for 10 cents to letters from foreign countries after removing the foreign stamps. The carrier then collected the face of the postage due stamp from the receiver of the letter. Sometimes the

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This is the cheapest advertising—not in price alone but in results, especially for those who have something to sell or who want to buy something, but feel that they cannot afford to pay the rate charged for display. Try an adlet, which will cost you only 5 cents a line.

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Canal Zone on Panama complete o. g.		\$0.45	
Cuba on U. S. complete o. g. cat.	80c	.30	
Guam on U. S. complete o. g. only		10.00	
Philippines on U. S. Dues comp. cat.	\$3.80	1.70	
" " " 1899 01, 1-15c o. g.		.80	
" " " 1902-3, 1-15c		1.20	
" " " " 50c		.70	
" " " " \$2.00		3.00	
" " " " \$5.00		7.35	
Hawaii 9a Specimen.			
" 46 fine o. g. cat.	\$2.25	only	.75
" 47 " " " "	3.50	"	1.40
" 48 " " " "	8.00	"	3.75
" 49 " " " "	13.50	"	5.50
" 63 " " " "	5.00	"	2.00
" 65 " " " "	3.50	"	1.40
" 69 " " " "	16.50	"	6.50
" 73 " " " "	3.50	"	1.95
Postage 2c extra under 25c net.			1.15
F. B. Kirby, New Bedford, Mass.			

Free to app. applicants 10 diff. For. stamps all unused. Elmer Smith, Pontoosuc, Ill.

same game was worked with foreign letters that lacked a stamp, and then the government was the loser. It is not known how widely this trick has been played, but a change in the whole method of collecting postage due, especially on mail from Europe, is likely to follow.

Investigation, it is alleged, developed that Spencer, Mahoney and Davidson were buying large quantities of canceled "postage due" stamps from dealers in stamps. For these they paid \$2. a hundred.

Herman W. Boers.

A Rumor Regarding Afghans.

The Monthly Journal prints an extract from an Indian newspaper which asserts that the use of stamps in Afghanistan is to be discontinued. The spectacle of any nation, even a semi-barbaric one, discarding the postage stamp, in this day and age of the world, in favor of a cumbersome and inconvenient alternate would be a novelty, indeed. Therefore, we have little faith in the correctness of the paragraph—which runs as follows.

"Collectors of postage stamps should note, says the Pioneer, that Afghan issues are likely to rise in value. The Amir has issued orders that in future letters posted in Afghanistan are not to be stamped, but to bear the impression of a metal seal. An envelope bearing such an impression has reached us, and it is certainly unstamped. It is not stated how the stamp revenue is likely to be effected by this change, but one would imagine that the Amir's postal officials will see a new opening for speculation. Existing stocks of postage labels will be used up at a few of the principal towns."

100 fine, rare stamps taken from collections beats an Approval Book for choice. Increase your collection; sell the balance for the cost. Includes stamps catalogued as high as 50 cents. Price \$1.15 post free and registered. E. L. Warner, 1225 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Ill. Tel. Long Dist. 808.

Corea, 1900 2re to 6ch. 7 var. cat. 66c our price 28c; 1903, 2, 3, 4sb. 6c unused fine. American Stamp Co., Box L 45, Huntington, Ind.

For 10c and three collector's names 1000 hinges, 200 stamps, 100 stamps for application for approvals. W. B. Hoover, Glenside, Pa.

5 Sets foreign and list of 50 one ct. Sets for 2c. E. Lufbery, Wallingford, Ct.

1000 For. Stamps 15c, post. 2c. Wm. Wilson, Jr. Bardstown, Ky.

Was The Crocker Collection Saved?

While of course nothing is definitely known as yet in the East regarding the fate of the famous Crocker collection, it hardly seems probable that it can have escaped destruction in the awful San Francisco calamity.

News reports at this writing (Friday, April 20th, the third day of the fire) indicates that it was possible to save few, if any, of the costly art treasures in the Flood, Huntington and Crocker homes, and other of the city's palatial residences. The portability of an ordinary stamp collection would, at such a time, be a strong point in favor of its preservation; but Mr. Crocker's collection required dozens of heavy volumes and could have been transported in its entirety only by a dray. As its value was, on a conservative estimate, \$100,000, a strong effort was doubtless made to save it; but the chances of succeeding would seem to be very small, indeed.

San Francisco contained many other fine collections; most of which, doubtless, perished in the flames.

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— and —
Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

VOL. IV.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, APRIL 28, 1906.

No. 7.

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COLUMN.**

You will find many desirable stamps advertised there.

THE READING TABLE.

What We Find In The Journals Of The Hour.

The Monthly Journal:

London, England.

Three numbers of the Monthly Journal have accumulated since last we gave it mention in this department—and all are filled with most excellent matter for the mature collector. The number for Jan. 31st opens with the usual editorials, in which, first of all, Major Evans waxes very satirical over the mess and muddle which has attended all efforts to provide Australia with a uniform Commonwealth series of stamps. At present, the various states are squabbling over the question as to which provincial printing office is to have the honor (and, incidentally the profit) of producing the issue; and the end seems as far off as ever. Another editorial concerns the proposition put forth by the editor of a French stamp journal for a new kind of Stamp Museum in Paris—where albums containing genuine specimens of all the great rarities, side by side with all the most dangerous forgeries, shall be open to the inspection and examination of students, under the supervision of Professors of Philatelic Science, whose salaries are provided by the State!—which Museum, it is scarcely necessary to say, is little likely to be really established within this

generation. Then, other editorials take up the then new edition of Scott's catalogue, Mr. Melville's book on United States stamp (which the M. J. in common with every other philatelic periodical that we have seen, commends most highly), and various other new publications—thus filling the double function of editorial and review.

Some five or six pages are next devoted to "New Issues and Varieties", the grist being rather smaller than usual—which is a gratifying sign—and then comes another instalment of Mons Hanciau's able work on the stamps of the Philippines. Mr. Phillips monthly budget of "Notes and News" has most to say of the sale of Mr. W. W. Mann's collection of European stamps to the Monthly Journal's publishers for no less a sum than £30,000 (\$150,000)—a collection filling eighty albums and said to be finer, as far as it goes, than either the Tapling or Ferrary collections. Another item mentions the death of the Rev. J. A. Dunbar—Dunbar, one of the oldest and best known of English collectors, and who has bequeathed his valuable collection to the Royal Scottish Museum at Edinburgh. The interminable series of papers on the stamps of the Native States of India is again in evidence, to the tune of several closely printed pages. And two or three pages

of miscellany and philatelic club reports then conclude the number.

The February Issue.

The editorials in the February issue are unusually good. The first of them flays unmercifully a Spanish gentleman (whose name is withheld) who has been manufacturing and selling imitations of certain of the rarer stamps of Spain, and who puts up the strange defence that he is actuated by a desire to help out the poorer class of collectors by providing them at small cost with a satisfactory substitute for the genuine originals that are beyond their means. Next is a talk on "Catalogue Problems" which is, to our mind so full of wisdom that we reproduce it entire elsewhere in this number. The "New Issues and Varieties" department is in its accustomed place and is followed hard upon by the concluding instalment of Mons Hanciau's work on the Spanish issues of the Philippines.

Mr. Phillips "Notes and News" supply, as usual, some readable matter. From one of the items we learn that the stalls set aside for dealers at the coming London Exhibition were auctioned off for a total of £802—a sum which will go a long way toward the £2000 required for the expenses of the Exhibition. The sensational Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen, who appears to be the William R. Hearst of English Philately, paid the pretty figure of

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BETHLEHEM, PA.

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Louis G. Quackenbush,

MANAGING EDITOR.

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£100 for first choice of the stalls; and eleven other leading English dealers paid from £22 to £90 for the privilege of space. One enterprising firm, Bridger and Kay—and, singularly enough, by no means one of the largest of the English houses—bid in no less than three stalls for their own use.

From another item we learn that Mr. E. D. Bacon is the fortunate recipient of one of the Lindenberg Medals, recently established by the Berlin Philatelic Club as a mark of distinction for those who have rendered specially signal service in advancing philatelic knowledge. Four medals were given this first year, the recipients, beside Mr. Bacon, being Mr. Theodor Haas of Liepzig; Dr. Emilio Diena of Rome; and the venerable Dr. Legrand of Paris.

Mons Pierre Mahe's "Reminiscences of a Veteran" continue to be vastly entertaining. One of his anecdotes relates a rather amusing experience he with Mr. Laplante, known in philatelic history as one of the pioneer stamp dealers of the world (if not the very first to actually take up stamp dealing as a business) and as the compiler and publisher of a French album which some students believe to have been issued even earlier than the famous "first edition" of Justin Lallier. Let M. Mahe tell the story in his own words.

"The red Mercury stamp caused one day a very comical scene between M. E. de Laplante, the first who established himself openly as a stamp dealer in Paris, and myself. I had of course heard of Laplante as a dealer of the highest standing, as indeed he was; his name was on all lips and in everybody's mouth, but I had never met him, and his appearance was entirely unknown to me.

"One morning this very M. Laplante came to my place and asked to see my books of rare stamps. He came to reconnoitre, incognito, and to see if he could pick up some good things, either to sell again or for his own private collection for he had a collection, which was sold at the Exhibition of 1867—or more especially for the collection of M. de Sauley a collection which was under his care, and which he arranged and added to. After exchanging the usual courtesies, my visitor sat down at a table, and we placed before him the pick of our goods. He had gone through almost all the books, picking out here and there anything that suited him, and had nearly reached the end of the last book, when he suddenly stopped, raised his head, looked at me and exclaimed, "Sir, this stamp is a forgery". He referred to one of the red Mercuries of which I have just spoken; but as I did not know which of my stamps had provoked his exclamation, I asked him which he referred to. "This, one, sir", said he with a triumphant air, pointing to the red Mercury in question. I began by assuring him that there was not a forged stamp either in my house or in my books. Turning to me again, he said, "Sir, I am certain that this stamp is forged", I replied that I guaranteed that it was genuine, "Sir", he answered "probably you do not know to whom you are speaking? (That was quite true). "I am M. Laplante, formerly an engraver." "And I, sir, am M. Mahe, chief employe of the firm of Turgis, and manager of its printing works," said I. At the announcement of the latter qualification he at once became calmer, and after looking again at the stamp he acknowledged that he was wrong, and the comedy ended by his buying the stamp which had been the subject of such a warm discussion.

From that moment we became the best of friends, and we kept up our connection, in spite of some interruptions caused by the rather peppery character of the gentleman in question for he was the terror of the schoolboys, who always crossed the threshold of his shop in fear and trembling."

A French

"General Utility" Issue.

We are indebted to the Stamp Collector's Fortnightly for the following item:

"The French colonial authorities have devised a new 'general utility' issue—this time for the special service of the French possessions on the West Coast of Africa. There are three sets of stamps for Senegal, Senegal-Niger and the Ivory Coast respectively. All are inscribed 'Afrique Occidentale Francaise' and there is a space left blank at the foot of the stamp for the insertion of the name of the particular colony.

Of ordinary adhesives there are 15 values, from 1c to 5 francs. The stamps from 1c to 15c show a portrait of the late General Faidherbes, whose name looms large in the history of French expansion in Northern Africa and the Senegal country. He died in 1889, and his life-long services to France are now commemorated in a way which that country, we think has never formerly adopted. The head of another noted French colonial administrator, Dr. Ballay, the Governor of French Guinea, figures on the high value stamps, 1fr, 2fr and 5fr. Dr. Ballay greatly distinguished himself as an explorer of the river Ogowai. Finally the 'middle' values, 20c to 75c, have for design a palm tree".

Going! Going! Gone!

Some recent prices from London auction sales. All used unless otherwise stated.

Great Britain, 1870, 1½d. lilac-rose on blued	86.25
Great Britain, 1870, wmk Anchor	
£1 brown-lilac	11.50
Denmark, 1864-68, 2sk. blue imperforate, unused	6.00
China, 1897, 3c red, error, surcharge omitted, mint	6.25
Argentine, 1864, 10c green imperforate	5.50
Dominican Rep. 1865, 1rl black on pale yellow on laid paper	13.75
Mexico, 1868, 12c black on brn, error of color	6.25
Monaco, 1st issue, 5f mint	13.00
Spain, 1865, 4c blue, mint	11.50
Gambia, 1874, wmk C. C., 6d. blue mint	5.75
N. Nigeria, Queen's Head, 10sh mint	10.50
B. Columbia, 10c blue imperf	11.00
British Guiana, 1853, 1c verm	10.50
British Honduras 1888, 50c mint	9.50
Antioquia, 1868, 2½c blue	26.25
" 1868, 5c green	25.62
Bolivar, 1863-6, 10c green	15.00
New Brunswick, 1sh. violet	65.00

Changes In Stamp Nomenclature.

[We extract the following from Mr. J. Nankivell's always readable "Gossip of the Hour" in Gibbon's Stamp Weekly.]

"Of late years we have had many changes in the names of countries. First, Niger Coast Protectorate was split up, and we got Northern and Southern Nigeria in the reconstruction. Then, on the East Coast of Africa, British East Africa and Uganda were merged into one and renamed on the postage stamps East Africa and Uganda, and British Somaliland became simply Somaliland.

But yet more changes seem to be looming up. In a recent newspaper telegram from Cape Town, Orange River Colony is referred to as 'Organ-gia'. Does this portend a shortening of the name of Orange River Colony into the equally expressive one word, 'Orangia'? Possibly, when self-government is granted, it may be under this new name.

We shall be none the worse for a little brevity in some of our stamp nomenclature. We have got tired of such mouthfuls as we have been accustomed to, but they are all on the wane. Van Dieman's land has become Tasmania; Vancouver and British Columbia and Prince Edward Island have been merged into Canada; Cape of Good Hope, for ordinary purposes, has given place to Cape Colony, though the old and more or less obsolete designation is still retained on the postage stamps. Some day British South Africa will become Rhodesia, and soon.

The fact of the matter is, we have no time for long-winded names. In ordinary philatelic conversation, New Zealand becomes 'N. Z.'s'; New South Wales, 'N. S. W.'s'; Straits Settlements, 'Straits', and soon.

When I was a youngster I had a small dog which I named, after a favorite character in a North American Indian story, 'Keewaygooshturkum-cangangeewah,' but I soon found that the constant use of such a comprehensive name for my four-footed companion made a serious inroad on my time, and I was compelled to shorten it to 'Kee'. So the process goes on, and will continue."

Answers To Inquirers.

S. L. C. inquires how to reconstruct plates of the English "penny reds". The mode of arrangement of the letters on these stamps cannot be better explained than by quoting from Mr. Melville's useful little handbooks "The Postage Stamps of Great Britain" as follows.

"The letters in the lower corners of these stamps require explanation. There were 240 specimens on each sheet of stamps; these were arranged in twenty horizontal rows of twelve stamps each. The stamps on a sheet were each lettered differently. The first horizontal row of stamps bore the letters— (1st stamp AA, (2nd) AB, (3rd) AC, (4th) AD, and right on to AL, the twelfth and last stamp in the row. The second horizontal row began BA, BB, BC, and so on. Each horizontal row began with a new letter and as there were twenty such rows the last row began with the twentieth letter in the alphabet, TA, TB, TC, and so on, until the last stamp in the sheet was lettered TL.

The original purpose of this lettering was to increase the difficulty of putting counterfeits of these stamps into circulation. It can readily be seen that if a forger were to imitate any one of these stamps and create a great many copies, it could be more readily discovered from the fact that the lettering on all the stamps would be identical. Whether this device really did serve so useful a purpose as was anticipated is doubtful, but collectors have found additional pleasure in reconstructing complete sheets of these stamps, which they are enabled to do without difficulty, as the letters indicate exactly the position which each stamp occupied on the sheet before it was first cut up."

No More Lagos Stamps.

Lagos will shortly disappear from the roll of stamp-issuing colonies. Lagos and Southern Nigeria have been combined for administrative purposes, and the current issues of Southern Nigeria are to be used for both territories, after the small supply of Lagos "Kings Heads" at present on hand is used up.

The change is said to have been foreseen in London for some time, although it was there supposed that an entirely different action would be taken and the stamps of Southern Nigeria be retired in favor of those of Lagos.

The stamps of Lagos constitute, as a whole, a clear, attractive and interesting series; and it seems a pity to have them come to an untimely end. Especially does it seem an unkind cut that they should be superseded by the stamps of a young colony, whose stamps are of too recent origin to have as yet obtained much hold on the philatelists affections. From a sentimental point of view it would certainly have been much better to do away with Southern Nigeria and keep Lagos.

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218 - 20c blue and black	3	1 1/2	
220 - 50c carmine and black	3	1	
221 - 60c violet and black	5	2 1/2	
222 - 80c olive yellow and black	5	2	
224 - 1fr lilac brown	3	1 1/2	
228 '02, 70c blue and black	8	3	
229 - 90c red and black	12	5	
232 - 20c ultra and yellow brown	3	1	
236 - 50c pale rose and violet	2	1 1/2	
237 - 60c violet and red	5	3	
238 - 70c blue and red	8	2	
239 - 80c olive bistre and violet brn	5	2	
240 - 90c red and yellow green	5	2 1/2	
241 - 1fr violet brown and orange	3	1 1/2	
69 Uruguay '87, 10c red lilac	\$1 00	40	
203 '80, 5c green	75	30	
210a '84, Surcharge inverted	2 25		
*211 1c green	75	35	
211a 1c olive green	1 00	40	
214 2c rose	—	1 20	
*215 5c dark blue	75	35	
217 10c olive brown	1 50	60	
*228 '80, 2c red	7 50	3 60	
231 5c blue	—	50	
*232 7c blue	1 00	40	
238 '90, 5c blue	50	20	
240 7c bistre brown	75	30	
241 10c blue green	—	20	

E. T. Parker, BETHLEHEM, PENNA.

Subscribe FOR THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY To-day

Noted Philatelist Becomes
India's Postmaster-General.

Philatelists the world over will rejoice to learn that the new Director-General of the Post Office in India (a position corresponding to that of Postmaster-General in this country) is no other than Mr. C. Stewart Wilson, long one of the most noted of Indian philatelists.

Mr. Stewart Wilson has been President of the Philatelic Society of India ever since its inception nine years ago; and was for some years editor of the Society's world-famous organ, the Philatelic Journal of India. As collector, student and writer, no man has deservedly ranked higher in Indian Philately; and the esteem in which he is held by his fellow philatelists of Calcutta is indicated by the action of the Philatelic Society of India in unanimously electing him Honorary President, with the Society's congratulations on his accession to the highest place in the Indian postal service, at a recent meeting at which he resigned as President owing to his new duties.

This is the second philatelic Postmaster-General which India has had; Mr. C. F. Larmour, a previous incumbent of that office having been a philatelist. It is an interesting coincidence that the meeting of the Philatelic Society of India at which Mr. Stewart Wilson handed in his resignation was held at Mr. Larmour's residence, and that it was the latter gentleman who, in a fitting speech, tendered the Society's congratulations to the new head of the Indian Post-Office.

Sir David Masson, for many years Vice-President of the Philatelic Society of India, succeeds Mr. Stewart Wilson as President.

The Stamps
Of The Maldives.

As foreshadowed in a recent news paragraph, the Maldives, a small group of islands about 500 miles southwest of Ceylon, are being provided with postage stamps by means of a surcharge of the word "Maldives" on the current King's Heads of Ceylon. From an article on the subject in a Cingalese newspaper, we gather that the Maldivians are desirous of developing their industries and natural products, and that the authorities in the islands "intend building a pesthouse for visitors". We sympathize with

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\$9.00 cat. value good mixed foreign only	1.00
\$3.00 \$5.00 and \$10.00 1898 uncut Revs cat 90c	30
\$50.00 bistre 1898 uncut Revs. cat. \$2.50	30
\$50.00 " " hole punched " "	40
Hawaii 25c No. 64 o. g. fine, but off center	32

Frank J. Kirby, New Bedford, Mass.

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the Maldivians desire to make a noise in the world, but we cannot quite resist a suspicion that philatelists are going to contribute a goodly share towards the cost of that Pesthouse for visitors! Certainly the need for a special issue for the Maldives is not readily apparent. The population of the whole group at the last census was 30,000, and as the vast majority of these are natives, who probably only write a letter once in the proverbial blue moon, it seems to us that this little archipelago could have rubbed along quite comfortably with the ordinary Cingalese postage stamps.

The editor of "Ewen's Weekly", by the way, appears to be somewhat perturbed lest he should be unable to procure supplies of these stamps for the customers of his Colonial Stamp Market. His cable to a Colombo firm for a supply of the stamps has elicited a reply that they cannot be obtained. "As to what further steps we have taken to procure the stamps", he adds, somewhat mysteriously "we prefer to remain silent". There is almost a hint of sinister measures here. Does Mr. Ewen contemplate an armed raid on the head Post Office of the Maldives? Or a bomb? or dynamite? We think he may safely content himself with the arts of peace. Unless we are greatly mistaken, the mild Maldivians will not refuse him a supply of their stamps. They are but human; and have they not their "Pesthouse" to build?

Stamp Collector's Fortnightly

STAMP-LOVERS COLUMN

There are a great many collectors having duplicates that they would like to dispose of to advantage but do not know how to go about it.

They do not care to advertise them as a regular dealer would because of the labor and trouble involved. One collector declines to advertise a stamp he would like to sell because he has but the one specimen and he argued that if he advertised it he might get a number of orders for it which would necessitate the writing of many letters stating that the first applicant received the stamp, and the returning of remittances, besides, as one collector expressed it "If I used my name and address I would be flooded with approval sheets from the various dealers" To provide a medium for the sale of duplicates we have decided to devote a limited amount of space to private advertisements.

Our subscribers are invited to make use of this column. For the present we will not charge for the space used but will impose a commission of 10 per cent of the price received when a sale is made.

Collectors can buy any stamp advertised with perfect safety, as we shall not pay the owner until the buyer has received the stamp examined it and finds it satisfactory in every way.

7	Brazil '44, 10r black	12
9	60r "	12
10	'44, 90r "	77
15	'45, 10r "	12
17	90r "	65
22	'50, 20r "	50
25	90r "	25
27	300r "	35
28	600r "	65
35	300r "	1.00
36	600r "	1.20

THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY

— and —
Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1904, at the post office at Bethlehem, Pa., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Vol. IV. BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, MAY 5, 1906. No. 8.

OUR 237th. AUCTION

takes place at the
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Rooms 811 and 812 Morton Bldg. 116 Nassau St.
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Catalogue Problems.

(From The Monthly Journal.)

Year after year fresh editions of the catalogues of the principal firms of stamp dealers are published, and we may fairly say that with each succeeding edition some attempt is made to improve the catalogue philatelically and to make it more useful to collectors than the editions that preceded it. It is very seldom indeed that an edition of our publishers catalogue, for instance, shows nothing more than changes in prices and the addition of recent issues; there is always a certain amount of rewriting, rearrangement and correction. A vast amount of time and consideration are devoted to this work, but still, each time that the work is completed, those engaged upon it are bound to recognize the fact that there are certain problems connected with it which have not yet been satisfactorily solved. Perhaps the most prominent and difficult of these is the problem of colour-names, a subject upon which we have published not a few articles and letters in various volumes of this journal; it is a problem with which we have wrestled for many years past, and we are no longer very sanguine about the prospect of ever arriving at a solution that is likely to satisfy any large proportion of those who are interested in it. The

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difficulty, so far as the catalogue is concerned, becomes greater every year; not only do the varieties of shade increase in number, but with the growing tendency to specialism it becomes more and more impossible for any one person to deal with the stamps of all countries, and to compile all the lists. Even if one person could do all the work, and had time and opportunity for comparing every list with the stamps it referred to, it is unlikely that those lists would be absolutely consistent, for the trouble with minor varieties of color is that the very same tint not only produces a different impression upon different people, but also seems different to the same person under different circumstances and in different surroundings. It is very easy to say, take a good color chart, or form a standard collection of stamps showing all—or as nearly as may be all—the known varieties of tint, and then work by it. Industrious persons have sometimes employed their spare time in calculating the total number of stamps listed in the two parts of the catalogue. Will anyone kindly reckon how long it would take to compare every one of those stamps—or, say, every one that is priced—with a colour chart or a standard collection, and try to form some idea of what the eyes of the person doing it would be good for at the end of the task? We fully acknowledge

that there is abundant room for improvement in the matter of colour-names and their consistent use in the catalogues, and we hope to see great improvement effected in time, but it will take time.

Another problem is that of minor varieties, of various natures: the desirability of listing them, and the possibility, or otherwise, of classifying them. There are varieties of tint of the impression, varieties of paper, varieties of watermark, varieties of perforation; there are also principal and minor varieties in each of these classes; and who is to decide where the line is to be drawn, a line that has to be drawn afresh in almost every fresh case that arises? To the specialist every variety is of interest and importance, yet the specialist will acknowledge that some are of far greater interest and importance than others, and in many cases only a specialist can assign to each nature of variety its relative importance. It is for the general collector and the collector who does not aim at becoming an advanced specialist that some guidance in these matters is necessary. And how difficult it is to give that guidance! How frequently we are asked—Is so-and-so a variety? A foolish question, gentle reader, if you come to think of it, though we would not venture to say so on any account. Everything that

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BETHLEHEM, PA.

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varies from the normal is a variety, and every variety is collectable as such. We do not catalogue them all, but that does not prevent them from being varieties, though there are a few cases in which it is difficult to answer the question—why do you catalogue this and why do you not catalogue that? We cannot have absolute consistency, even in Philately, and we sometimes fancy that the pursuit would not be quite so popular as it is if we had. In spite of modern tendencies to the cataloging of everything, and to collecting by the catalogue, there is still a certain amount of scope for individualism, and we are glad to believe that no two specialized collections of the stamps of the same country would be arranged on identically the same lines, and that the owner of each would probably find a good deal to criticise—perhaps even to condemn—in the methods of the other.

In the matter of varieties there will always be a tendency, a tendency which it may sometimes be necessary to resist, to assign undue importance to those that can not only be easily seen but can also be easily described. It is thus, probably, that minute varieties of perforation have attained so prominent a position. Our advice to the non-specialist would be to disregard varieties of gauge altogether, and to recognize only stamps that are imperforate and stamps with various natures of perforation, such as rouletting etc. It should not be forgotten that

perforation merely renders the stamps more convenient for use; if a sheet happens to get into circulation without being perforated, the stamps from it are none the less available for prepayment of postage. Watermarks are far more important, as the special paper is an essential part of the stamp; and the fact that a country uses a special paper of this nature for its stamps is an important one; but it is a question, whether a change in the pattern of the device watermarked in the paper is so important as philatelists are accustomed to hold. Unfortunately, no one but a thoroughly experienced philatelist is capable of discriminating in these matters, and of so restricting his collection as to make it a representative one, including the more important varieties and excluding the less important ones, upon some definite and consistent plan; and an experienced philatelist almost invariably develops into a specialist and decides to restrict his collection in quite a different manner.

THE READING TABLE.

What We Find In The Journals Of The Hour.

The March Issue.

The March 31st issue of the Monthly Journal opens with an obituary of the late Dr C. W. Viner, containing a very interesting account of that veteran philatelist's achievements as writer and editor in the pioneer days of stamp collecting. The project of a National Stamp Collection for India forms the subject of another editorial; and a third has some information to give as to the progress of preparations for London's forthcoming Philatelic Exhibition. The design for the medals to be presented to the prize-winners in the various classes has been decided on. The obverse of the medals will bear a portrait of the Prince of Wales, with the inscription "H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, K. G., President of the Philatelic Society, London," whilst on the reverse will appear the Arms of the City of London, and an inscription giving the name of the Exhibitor and the Class in which the Medal is awarded. The Prince, by the way, has donated one Gold and one Silver Medal, to be awarded to the two best exhibits shown by ladies.

The leading feature of the number is the first instalment of a paper on "The Stamps of Serbia" by Herbert R. Oldfield. Serbia appears to be a very eligible country for the specialist who does not wish to choose too difficult a field upon this point, Mr Oldfield speaks thusly:

"The tragic death of King Alexander the late ruler of this country, has brought its affairs more prominently

before the public than would otherwise have been the case, but for a philatelist the stamps possess many attractions, not only on account of the moderate prices for which they can be obtained, but also because of their intrinsic merits and comparative freedom from surcharges and from speculative issues.

Scarcely anything has been written about them, and their market values have altered less than those of almost any other country in Europe. Indeed, with the exception of a few rarities, the prices of most of the stamps are much lower than in many other countries, and Serbia may fairly be described as a cheap country in which to specialize."

It is indeed true, as Mr Oldfield states, that very little has ever been written about the stamps of Serbia. The omission seems likely to be thoroughly repaired by Mr Oldfield's present paper, which goes into the Servian issues, and particularly the little known minor varieties, with a thoroughness which will leave, we should judge, little to be told by future investigators. This first instalment deals entirely with the issues of 1836.

The balance of the number contains an instalment of the Native States papers and a postscript to M. Hanciau's series on Finland.

DEPARTMENT OF EXCHANGE CLUBS.

[On all matters connected with this department address the editor personally, as follows:

L. G. Quackenbush,
French-Bennett Bldg.,
Oneida, N. Y.]

The

Northwestern Exchange.

The Northwestern Exchange, I am happy to learn from Secretary Fox, is progressing very nicely. Circuit No. 3 of this exchange was sent out early in April, and the general character of the stamps, Mr Fox informs me, was very good, indeed. This Exchange Club, perhaps it may be well to repeat here, takes in the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and California. Collectors residing in those states who may wish to join the Club should address Mr H. Clay Fox, Jr., Rickreall, Polk Co, Oregon, from whom all particulars may be obtained. The modus operandi of the "Northwestern" is precisely the same as that of the "Tri-State", so frequently described in these columns; and I have every reason to believe that all who join the club will find its ways most pleasant and satisfactory.

The New England Exchange Is Discontinued.

I regret to say that the New England Exchange has been discontinued—only temporarily, I trust and believe. For some inscrutable reason the number of members secured was not large enough to encourage Mr Dunning to keep on with it. Although when the Exchange was first talked of a considerable number of our New England readers wrote me to express their enthusiastic approval of such a scheme, less than a dozen finally came forward to join the first circuit. This, and a second circuit in which the same members participated, was sent out; and in due course of time completed their rounds. But as no new members came forward, Mr Dunning concluded it inadvisable to make any further attempt to establish a New England Exchange just at this time, and therefore gave up the matter definitely I own that I cannot understand the reason why so few New England collectors cared to come forward and participate in the Exchange. Certainly it was a grand opportunity to build up a highly efficient Exchange Club in that section; as Mr Dunning (than whom there is no more capable and experienced philatelist in the New England states) was very enthusiastic over the matter and willing to devote much time and attention to the building up of a first-class exchange club in that section. However, there is no benefit in analyzing causes, or in crying over spilt milk. I have decided that for the present it will be best to admit New England collectors to participation in the "Tri-State" and then later on, when their number is deemed large enough, to put them into a separate club. I think that if twenty or twenty-five New England collectors can be induced to join the "Tri-State" and participate in two or three of its circuits they will become so enthusiastic over the Exchange idea that they can ultimately be made the nucleus for a large and strong New England club. So I have written to the faithful few that rallied to Mr Dunning's support, stating that I would be very much pleased to have them come in the Tri-State; and I take this opportunity to extend the same invitation to other New England readers.

Make up your books or sheets, using no foreign stamps catalogued less than 2 cents and no U S stamps catalogued less than 5 cents, and send them in to me; and I will see that you are placed in as early a circuit as possible. It has gotten to be a case of "the more the merrier" in the Tri-State. I have gotten so much interested in the exchange that I find the work of attending to it a decided pleasure, and shall

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2802 1c Proprietary	3 00	50	02
2803 1c Telegraph	3 00		05
2804 2c Bank Check, blue	01	03	1/2
2805 2c — orange			1/2
2806 2c Certificate, blue	06		30
2807 2c — orange			18
2808 2c Express, blue	10	30	02
2809 2c — orange			02
2810 2c Playing Cards, blue			10
2811 2c — orange			20
2812 2c Proprietary, blue	4 00	80	03
2813 2c — orange			60
2814 2c U. S. Internal Rev.			1/2
2815 3c Foreign Exchange			04
2816 3c Playing Cards			3 00
2817 3c Proprietary			08
2818 3c Telegraph	75	07	10
2819 4c Inland Exchange			04
2820 4c Playing Cards			4 00
2821 4c Proprietary			10
2822 5c Agreement			02
2823 5c Certificate	06	05	01
2824 5c Express	10	05	02
2825 5c Foreign Exchange		3 00	03
2826 5c Inland Exchange	07	03	1/2
2827 5c Playing Cards			25
2828 5c Proprietary			50
2829 6c Inland Exchange			06
2830 6c Proprietary			25 00
2831 10c Bill of Lading	30		02
2832 10c Certificate	3 00	1 00	01
2833 10c Contract, blue			10
2833a — ultramarine			01
2834 10c Foreign Exchange			18
2835 10c Inland Exchange	2 50	03	01
2836 10c Power of Attorney		16	02
2837 10c Proprietary			15
2838 15c Foreign Exchange			25
2839 15c Inland Exchange	40	06	02
2840 20c Foreign Exchange	40		45
2841 20c Inland Exchange	10	03	01
2842 25c Bond		17	05
2843 25c Certificate		05	1/2
2844 25c Entry of Goods			06
2845 25c Insurance	10	06	01
2846 25c Life Insurance	50		10
2847 25c Power of Attorney	10		01
2848 25c Protest	30	1 00	15
2849 25c Warehouse Receipt	30		25
2850 30c Foreign Exchange	65		1 00
2851 30c Inland Exchange	30	28	02
2852 40c Inland Exchange	5 00	12	03
2853 50c Conveyance, blue	50	06	01
2853a — ultramarine			05
2854 20c Entry of Goods		70	03
2855 50c Foreign Exchange	40	25	18
2856 50c Lease	40	1 25	18
2857 50c Life Insurance	90	2 00	04
2858 50c Mortgage	40	25	01
2859 50c Original Process	10		01
2860 50c Passage Ticket	1 75		07
2861 50c Probate of Will	90	1 00	30
2862 50c Surety Bond, blue	3 50	25	03
2863 60c Inland Exchange	40	25	05
2864 70c Foreign Exchange	1 60	25	05
2865 \$1 00 Conveyance	15		08
2866 1 00 Entry of Goods	30		06
2867 1 00 Foreign Exchange	45		02
2868 1 00 Inland Exchange	05		01
2869 1 00 Lease	70		06
2870 1 00 Life Insurance	1 50		12
2871 1 00 Manifest	60		30
2872 1 00 Mortgage	60		1 40
2873 1 00 Passage Ticket	4 00		3 00
2874 1 00 Power of Attorney	30		04
2875 1 00 Probate of Will	70		75
2876 1 30 Foreign Exchange			35
2877 1 50 Inland Exchange	10		07
2878 1 60 Foreign Exchange			1 00
2879 1 90			55
2880 2 00 Conveyance	1 25		05
2881 2 00 Mortgage	1 15		06
2882 2 00 Probate of Will	40		40
2883 2 50 Inland Exchange			06
2884 3 00 Charter Party	50		10
2885 3 00 Manifest	65		15
2886 3 50 Inland Exchange			60
2887 5 00 Charter Party	1 25		30
2888 5 00 Conveyance	65		15
2889 5 00 Manifest	1 40		1 40
2890 5 00 Mortgage	1 40		40
2891 5 00 Probate of Will	6 00		38
2892 10 00 Charter Party	5 00		45
2893 10 00 Conveyance	9 00		1 75
2894 10 00 Mortgage	3 50		50
2895 10 00 Probate of Will	2 00		40
2896 15 00 Mortgage	24 00		3 25
2897 20 00 Conveyance	75		70
2898 20 00 Probate of Will			25 00
2899 25 00 Mortgage	12 50		2 00
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220 — 50c carmine and black	3	1
221 — 60c violet and black	5	2 1/2
222 — 80c olive yellow and black	5	2
224 — 1fr lilac brown	3	1 1/2
228 '02, 70c blue and black	8	3
229 — 90c red and black	12	5
232 — 20c ultra and yellow brown	3	1
236 — 50c pale rose and violet	2	1 1/2
237 — 60c violet and red	5	2
238 — 70c blue and red	8	2
239 — 80c olive bistre and violet brn	5	2
240 — 90c red and yellow green	5	2 1/2
241 — 1fr violet brown and orange	3	1 1/2
69 Uruguay '87, 10c red lilac	\$1 00	40
203 '80, 5c green	75	30
210a '84, Surecharge inverted	2 25	
*211 1c green	75	35
211a 1c olive green	1 00	40
214 2c rose	—	1 20
*215 5c dark blue	75	35
217 10c olive brown	1 50	60
*228 '80, 2c red	7 50	3 60
231 5c blue	—	50
*232 7c blue	1 00	40
238 '50, 5c blue	50	20
240 7c bistre brown	75	30
241 10c blue green	—	20

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