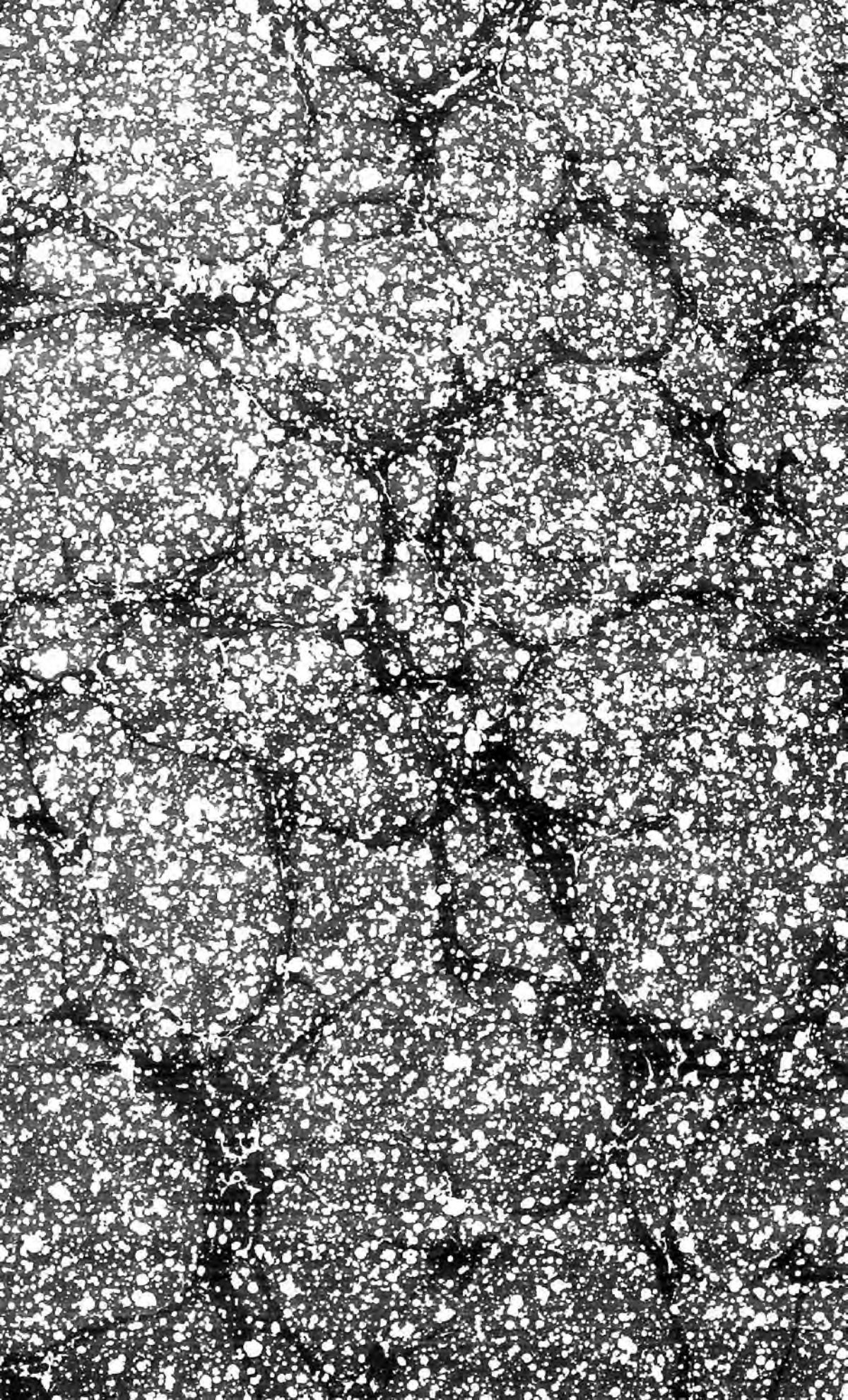
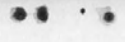




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STAMPS.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE, DEVOTED
TO THE INTERESTS

OF THE

BEGINNER AND YOUNG COLLECTOR,

Conducted by CRAWFORD CAPEN.

VOLUME I, 1896-1897.

STAMPS PUBLISHING COMPANY,
87 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK.

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VOLUME I.

OCTOBER, 1896.

NUMBER I.

OUR PLAN.

All stamp collectors have noticed the great increase in the number of designs of postage stamps which has been made during the past few years. The earliest designs, so often a head or some simple exhibition of patriotism made by the use of a coat of arms, have given way to those, far more elaborate, by means of which nearly every interesting fact on earth has been or soon will be illustrated. A glance through a late edition of our catalogues suggests to the thoughtful mind nearly all of the most important topics which concern human beings. These little pieces of paper called stamps, bring to mind facts of biography, history, geography, physical geography, archaeology, ethnology, mythology, zoölogy, theology, superstitions, explorations, productions, industries, means of transportation, natural scenery, and, where one has an especial interest in the stamps of one's own country, may arouse to the highest pitch the

patriotic feeling so essential to good citizenship. The various subjects which may be introduced to the attention of the young through the medium of their interest in stamps is exceedingly great. The subject, therefore, is one which has great educational possibilities. The immense interest which is taken in the collecting of stamps by young people throughout our land is an undoubted fact. It is also a truth that no adequate use has ever been made of this interest. The young stamp collector has proved in most instances a source of annoyance to his older friends who have seen nothing but play, and the poorest of play at that, in the mixed and disorderly array of specimens so frequently found in the albums of the young. It is always necessary in order to do anything effective in the way of education to arouse an interest in those who are to be instructed. This is often an exceedingly difficult

matter. It seems a pity, therefore, that an interest already excited, and in many cases of a most permanent character, should be allowed to go entirely to waste through lack of proper direction. It is with the design of occupying this important position of mediator, between the ill-directed yet enthusiastic interest of the young, and the unlimited variety of topics, the knowledge of which is so valuable to every one in a civilized community, that this publication STAMPS is started. The measure of success which will be attained in the future is unknown. It depends largely upon the coöperation in our efforts which we find extended by parents and teachers who see as we do the advantage of utilizing this force in education. We look to older people, who are or may become interested in our plan, for the support necessary to success because we do not wish to be in any way in antagonism with the parental influence and instruction which results in the truest and best character in children. We ask from older people, in the first place, their help in extending our subscription list because it is through the obtaining of a large number of subscribers that we shall possess the ability to carry out our plans. We ask also, in the second, place

that they let their children feel that they believe in our plan and therefore that they will receive all possible encouragement in following the lines of thought and study which we may be able to point out to them. STAMPS is, therefore, in accord with the above statement, not only a paper which concerns itself with the collection of stamps, but also and more properly, one which is interested in all worthy events and objects which directly or indirectly are suggested or illustrated by stamps.

We call the attention of our readers to the premiums which we are offering for clubs of subscribers for STAMPS and we want at least one collector in every place in the United States to try in this way to increase his collection and the number of our readers. See advs. p. 111.

Subscription blanks, and circular containing full particulars, will be sent on application. One getting up a club may send in any number of subscription blanks, and if he writes his name across the back of each, credit will be given him. Thus one may try to get up a club of one hundred and if he does not succeed may take the premium for a less number.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

BY L. A. C.

No man among the founders of our republic did more than Benjamin Franklin to give permanency and solidity to its institutions. The general recognition of this truth has always been accorded, and in the issuing of our stamps he has been given a place side by side with Washington as one of our foremost statesmen.

The issue of 1847 gives us a full front

face portrait of him on the five cent stamp, while every succeeding issue to the present time has his profile upon the one cent. His place has never been changed, nor could this monument, which has been erected for him and perpetuated through successive administrations, be removed without the earnest protest of every patriotic American. There is no life more worthy of study



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

by the young people of our country than this in which the most sterling virtues secured the foremost position, and from which there went forth influences the most powerful and practical for the benefit of the community in which he lived, and for the nation at large. No better testimony to the prominence which the noblest virtues attained in his life can be found than in his own words :

"I grew convinced that *truth, sincerity* and *integrity*, in dealing between man and man, were of the utmost importance to the felicity of life; and I formed written resolutions, which still remain in my journal book, to practice them ever while I lived." He had the best of training during his early years in his birthplace, Boston, by a father of sterling integrity who was a man highly esteemed in the community. The wildness which so often afflicts youth, the

desire to throw off all restraint had its place in young Franklin's constitution. The good home training, however, had a tendency to remove this and finally produced a most solid and estimable character. He gives an instance of the way in which his father turned his enterprising young mind into the right course upon the occasion of one of his youthful escapades. He was ten years old and working for his father making candles and running errands. "I disliked this trade," he writes, "and had a strong inclination to go to sea; but my father declared against it. But, residing near the water, I was much in it and on it. I learned to swim well and to manage boats; and, when embarked with other boys, I was commonly allowed to govern, especially in any case of difficulty; and upon other occasions I was generally the leader among the boys, and sometimes

led them into scrapes, of which I will mention one instance, as it shows an early projecting public spirit, though not then justly conducted. There was a salt marsh which bounded part of the mill-pond on the edge of which, at high water, we used to stand to fish for minnows. By much trampling we had made it a mere quagmire. My proposal was to build a wharf there for us to stand upon, and I showed my comrades a large heap of stones which were intended for a new house near the marsh, and which would very well suit our purpose. Accordingly in the evening, when the workmen were gone home, I assembled a number of my playfellows, and we worked diligently like so many emmets, sometimes two or three to a stone, till we brought them all to make our little wharf. The next morning the workmen were surprised at missing the stones, which had formed our wharf. Inquiry was made after the authors of this transfer; we were discovered, complained of and corrected by our fathers, and though I demonstrated the utility of our work, mine convinced me that that which was not honest could not be truly useful." Young Franklin was extremely fond of reading. The style and the kind of books which he was able to secure was not such as in later years he regarded as most valuable. Nevertheless, he obtained from narratives of voyages, and some other books containing facts, information which was worth a great deal to him in after life. He had at the same time a great liking for tools and his father who found that he much disliked the tallow chandlers trade, and would fail to make a success of it in all probability, took him around to different shops to see the work done by various artisans. Franklin writes: "It has ever since been a pleasure to me to see good workmen handle their tools. And it has been often useful to me, to have learned so much by it, as to be

able to do some trifling jobs in the house, when a workman was not at home, and to construct little machines for my experiments, at the moment when the intention of making these was warm in my mind."

Benjamin was a very strong boy, later in life, when he had gone to London, and engaged at the trade of a journeyman printer, astonishing the other workmen by the ease with which he carried two large forms of type, one "in each hand, when others carried but one in both hands." This strength he ascribed to his temperance, "I drank only water; the other workmen, near fifty in number, were great drinkers of beer." Franklin was finally enabled through his constant industry to set up for himself in the printing business in Philadelphia.

The means which he took to gain standing and credit are well worth the attention and imitation of all young Americans. "In order to secure my credit and character as a tradesman, I took care to be not only in *reality* industrious and frugal, but to avoid the appearances to the contrary. I dressed plain, and was seen at no places of idle diversion. I never went out a fishing or shooting; a book indeed sometimes debauched me from my work, but that was seldom, was private, and gave no scandal, and, to show that I was not above my business, I sometimes brought home the paper I purchased at the stores through the streets on a wheelbarrow. Thus being esteemed an industrious, thriving young man, and paying duly for what I bought, the merchants who imported stationery solicited my custom; others proposed supplying me with books, and I went on prosperously." The importance which Franklin attached to true methods of living, out of which came the substantial and valuable results of his life, can be stated best in his own words in which he describes the position which he took while still a

young man only twenty-two years of age. "It was about this time that I conceived the bold and arduous project of arriving at *moral perfection* I wished to live without committing any fault at any time, and to conquer all that either natural inclination, custom, or company, might lead me into. As I know, or thought I knew, what was right and wrong, I did not see why I might not *always* do the one and avoid the other. But I soon found I had undertaken a task of more difficulty than I had imagined. While my attention was taken up, and care employed in guarding against one fault, I was often surprised by another: habit took the advantage of inattention; inclination was sometimes too strong for reason. I concluded at length, that the mere speculative conviction, that it was our interest to be completely virtuous, was not sufficient to prevent our slipping; and that the contrary habits must be broken, and good ones acquired and established, before we can have any dependence on a steady, uniform rectitude of conduct. For this purpose I therefore tried the following method.

In the various enumerations of the *moral virtues* I had met with in my reading, I found the catalogue more or less numerous, as different writers included more or fewer ideas under the same name. *Temperance*, for example, was by some confined to eating and drinking; while by others it was extended to mean the moderating every other pleasure, appetite, inclination, or passion, bodily or mentally, even to our avarice and ambition. I proposed to myself, for the sake of clearness, to use rather more names, with fewer ideas annexed

to each, than a few names with more ideas; and I included under thirteen names of virtues all that at that time occurred to me as necessary or desirable; and annexed to each a short precept, which fully expressed the extent I gave to its meaning.

The names of *virtues*, with their precepts, were:

1. Temperance.—Eat not to dulness; drink not to elevation.

2. Silence.—Speak not but what may benefit others or yourself; avoid trifling conversation.

3. Order.—Let all your things have their places; let each part of your business have its time.

4. Resolution.—Resolve to perform what you ought; perform without fail what you resolve.

5. Frugality.—Make no expense but to do good to others or yourself; that is waste nothing.

6. Industry.—Lose no time; be always employed in something useful; cut off all unnecessary actions.

7. Sincerity.—Use no hurtful deceit; think innocently and justly; and if you speak, speak accordingly.

8. Justice.—Wrong none by doing injuries, or omitting the benefits that that are your duty.

9. Moderation.—Avoid extremes; forbear resenting injuries, so much as you think they deserve.

10. Cleanliness.—Tolerate no uncleanness in body, clothes or habitation.

11. Tranquillity.—Be not disturbed at trifles, or at accidents common or unavoidable.

12. Chastity.

13. Humility.—Imitate Jesus and Socrates.

THE OLYMPIAN GAMES.

BY ALPHA.



It is fitting that the revival of the greatest athletic contests the world has ever known should be commemorated

by a series of stamps whose use upon mail will carry the tidings to all nations. The main question in deciding whether

or not to accept a commemorative issue as worthy of a place in one's collection is whether the event recalled thereby is of sufficient magnitude to warrant its celebration in this manner. There was no question regarding the Columbian issue of the United States, and if the relation of the Olympian games to the glorious history of ancient Greece is considered fairly there can be no doubt of the greatness of the occasion from the standpoint of the Greeks.

The athletics which were a part of the daily life of every Greek from earliest childhood to old age, made ancient Greece all that it was in its palmy days. Those were times when physical strength and prowess was most important in battle.

The victories of Marathon and Thermopylæ could not have been gained by any puny race of men no matter how great their courage.

The strength of the individual counts for little in modern warfare where immense bodies of men are armed with the most improved guns and act with mechanical precision according to the directions of their officers. Ancient Greece secured and maintained her independence by reason of the muscular strength developed in all her people by constant exercise in preparation for the athletic contest. The national superiority thus secured might have endured for many more centuries than it did had not internal dissensions arisen and luxurious modes of living been imported from other nations. The people might have overcome the former difficulty, as they did during the heroic period, but the decline of athletics marked the nation's ruin.

The athletic period of Greece was also that wherein literature and art flourished to their greatest extent.

The "sound mind in the sound body" enabled poets, historians and prose writers of all sorts to give us the best work of ancient times; while the noblest examples of the sculptor's art the world has ever seen were multiplied under the inspiration received from the sight of the magnificent examples of physical strength exhibited by the victors in the games.

Contests were held all over Greece, but those of Olympia in Elis were the most celebrated. Heralds were sent

throughout Greece once in four years proclaiming a month sacred to Zeus from the eleventh to the seventeenth days of which the Olympian games were celebrated in his honor.

All kinds of employments were laid aside, and the men from all the different states and many surrounding countries gathered together to stand hour after hour in the blistering sun to witness these famous contests. The presence of women was not allowed, death being the penalty should admittance be gained by a woman disguised as a man. The contestants, who must be of pure Grecian blood and from the cities enjoying the favor of Zeus, had practiced for ten months at least for these games. The first day witnessed the foot races wherein men contended one with another, not only for their own, but for the glory of the city whence they came. The winner ran with a swiftness probably unapproached in modern times, since the records which we possess of their best long leaps are double any that are made now. It is reasonable to think that the strength which could make these exceedingly long jumps when trained for running, produced a correspondingly great speed.



The second day occurred what was known as the Pentathlon, or series of five events, three of which must be won by a single competitor in order to constitute him the victor. Three of these, the wrestling, the hurling of the javelin and the throwing of the discus, which was a round flat stone or piece of metal, are illustrated by the new stamps. The other two were leaping and jumping. The running and the wrestling also had special days set a part for them. The victor in the Pentathlon brought the the greatest honor to his native city inasmuch as his victory in three out of

five events indicated the greatest prowess and athletic superiority.



The chariot races occurred the third day. Imitations of them, many of our readers have seen in the modern circus, but the great interest and excitement of the contests is feebly imitated. Princes and kings contended in these chariot races, but it was not necessary that they should drive their horses themselves. Expert drivers were employed whose performances honored their masters. Twelve times the chariots must pass around the course in order to win. Few of them did this for in their excitement and haste many of them were dashed to pieces and the course was strewn with the fragments. The wrestling and the boxing was similar in some respects to that of the present time, but was much more brutal in its character.

The athletes were sometimes killed in the contest, in which case, however, the victor was not awarded the crown. The

final day of the games was one of rejoicing over the victors. A simple crown of olive leaves from a tree sacred to Zeus was placed upon the brow, and a feast was prepared for them. Each city honored by being the residence of a victor delighted to do him all the honor that lay in its power. So long as the Olympian contests were made by men trained for the purpose just so long were they an honor to the nation; but the times changed, the old race passed away, and all that was worthy and noble in the games went with them. It remains to be seen whether modern contests of an equally elevating and valuable character can be produced. The brutal features of ancient times cannot be allowed under our civilization, but other events of equal worth so far as manly development is concerned may be substituted for them.



COMPOSITIONS.

One of the difficulties which school teachers have to contend with is the securing of compositions from pupils which fairly represent their attainments. Friends and parents who see these essays or hear them read, get no adequate idea of the amount of labor which teachers expend in their efforts to secure good work in this line.

There are two main difficulties which must be overcome in order to do the most that can be done for young people in teaching them the art of composition.

Their first stumbling-block is lack of knowledge. This results in the constant use and re-use of the most common topics, such as Spring, Flowers, The

Horse, etc. They must write about what they know, and as their knowledge is limited to this class of topics they select them.

Attempts to secure a wider range for them, giving them books to read or sending them to the encyclopædia, usually results in an exceedingly poor production, or else the composition is really a reproduction, with a greater or less similarity of words, of the work which has been consulted.

The second stumbling-block, and the one which is the real cause of the first, is lack of interest in other than the most common subjects. The encyclopædia article is exceedingly dull to the live boy

or girl. They care nothing for it except as a means of getting the work set them off their hands, or, when the motive is a little higher, as something which can be used to please the teacher.

There is found occasionally a teacher who recognizes the possibilities of the interest which children take in stamps, as a means of increasing the number of subjects in which they take a sufficient interest to make it possible for them to write acceptable essays. Give children, an interest in any subject no matter what it is, and they will soon secure enough knowledge of it so that they can write good compositions if they have proper directions as to the way to proceed.

STAMPS proposes to help teachers in this work. Ability to write well, expressing one's thoughts in a clear and forcible manner, is one of the most valuable accomplishments which one can possess. It is a fact also that there is at the present time very little good writing on subjects connected with stamps. The papers devoted to this pastime publish over and over again articles on topics which are of very limited range. Those which desire to publish something newer and better advertise in vain for manuscripts.

The reality is that the range of acceptable topics for those writing upon stamps is practically unlimited, and the only thing that is needed to fill stamp publications with the most valuable matter, and to make them an interesting class of papers for the general public, is to secure writers who study these subjects because they are interested in them. The hope of a philatelic literature lies in the young people of the country. We mean to do our part to bring such a literature into existence. We shall, therefore, offer prizes for good articles, making at the same time suggestions as to the way in which to write them.

We offer now a prize for the best essay on

CUBA AND ITS STAMPS.

The boy or girl who sends us the best article on the above subject before the first day of December, will receive a packet of *fifty different stamps of Cuba*.

The conditions of this competition are that the writer shall be a subscriber to STAMPS, and less than twenty-one

years old. The name and age of the writer should be written on a slip of paper, and sealed in a small envelope, on the outside of which should be placed a number consisting of five figures. This number should appear *without any name* on the article sent us, which should not exceed one thousand words. Postage for return should be enclosed.

Our suggestion as to the way to write this article is to read what can be found on Cuba in books of reference, and in the daily papers which are just now very much concerned in the affairs of this island. It will be well to make notes of any specially interesting things that are found and also of the places where matters worth noticing are seen, so that reference can be made to them. It will be well also to examine the different issues of stamps for Cuba. A catalogue or album will answer this purpose if one does not have the stamps themselves. The material having been secured, the next thing is to make a little plan of the different divisions of the subject. The number of divisions and the order in which they are taken up is of little consequence, but it is very important, and this is the main idea in making a plan, to keep the different parts of the subject distinct one from another.

The finished article should not show divisions in the form of headings, but there should be in it no mixing up of the subject. Suppose, for instance, the following plan were adopted :

CUBA.

1. Geography and physical characteristics.
2. Climate.
3. Productions—for home use—for export.
4. History—discovery—changes in government—revolutions.
5. Present condition.

It is plain that the best article will be produced by treating these different topics one at a time and keeping them distinct. The plan which a writer makes should grow out of the information which he secures while studying his subject. We will give some further directions next month, concerning the best way to write upon a subject which has been studied.

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VOLUME I.

NOVEMBER, 1896.

NUMBER 2.



tamps which are rare are the greatest source of difficulty to the young collector in his efforts to make his collection interesting to himself and to others. The blank spaces which are so often found are discouraging. A valued correspondent who is interested in stamps and who has children of his own has written to us a letter from which we shall quote a passage relating to this matter:

"If a boy manifests an interest in collecting his first desire is to get those stamps of his own country—at the outset he is met with prices that are beyond his reach; he naturally likes to get a full line of each issue, he picks up a few from older collectors who have duplicates, he then consults dealers and at once is met with prices far beyond his means, becomes discouraged and quits: I have found it so in my own family. My second son started—in fact he was the one who got me interested in it. At first I thought it foolish to waste so much money on something that I could not see would bring any returns. He collected as far as his pocket money would let him and I helped him sometimes. He got discouraged because the stamps he wanted were beyond his reach and he thought it would be years before he could hope to get them. He looked at the prices from 85c to \$5.00 each a long time and said, "only the rich can ever become collectors."

I have known several boys that have had the same experience and they have come to me and offered their collections for sale. I have encouraged them to continue and have given them hundreds of stamps that I have had duplicates of so they might push ahead."

There is a great deal worth thinking about in this letter. The collector, however, has the matter of price in his own hands to a far greater extent than he is aware. There is no doubt that the rush for United States stamps which has been made during the past few years is the principal cause for the rapidly advancing prices. We advise young collectors to *stop the rushing*. Many of the older collectors will tell you that when they were young the way of collecting was to take gladly any stamp that had a place in the album. It added one to the collection and that was the main point. There can be no doubt that if collectors generally would return to this way of collecting the demand for stamps of particular countries would fall off so much that the troublesome advance in prices would cease, and in the cases of many stamps there would even be a decline which would be very welcome. Our advice to collectors who feel a desire to work at the stamps of particular countries is to select those which are low priced. There are plenty of these whose issues are exceedingly interesting and profitable for study. We may mention as examples the whole Scandinavian group, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark; the stamps of

Spain and her colonies ; India, Japan, Argentine, Brazil and many other countries in all parts of the world. The great necessity is for a distribution of collecting as a means of keeping down prices.

New issues keep coming and these sometimes trouble collectors but they are really the very best check upon a too great increase of prices, for there are so many stamps that those who would seek to buy any particular one for the purpose of making an advance in price find that collectors are willing to turn to something else and will not buy stamps whose prices are pushed unreasonably high. If we can have collectors collecting everything as in the old days and a fair number of new issues coming constantly, we shall have what will be the greatest help to the young collector, that is, low prices.

Don't bother with small varieties, little differences in stamps. There have been a great many of these put into catalogues, but there are ever so many more just as important or rather unimportant which have not been listed. One might get a collection of an almost unlimited number, whose differences were of no particular interest, if one paid attention to these small distinctions. The catalogues and albums for young collectors which are now being published reduce very largely the number of varieties, and this is for the advantage of those who wish to make up a really interesting collection of stamps.

We hope all our readers try to keep their albums perfectly clean. There is nothing finer than a collection of well mounted, clean specimens in a clean album. Don't let anybody touch your book with dirty hands. Some collectors cannot point out a stamp without touching it. The editor of STAMPS when a young collector always insisted that those who looked at his collection should

keep their fingers off from the stamps. Those who adopt this rule in regard to their collections will find that it makes a great difference in the appearance of the album.

One other thing is most worthy of especial attention, that is careful mounting of the stamps. Young people are taught to draw in the schools, nowadays, and they know when a thing is straight and when it is crooked. A collection does not appear well when the stamps look as though they had been thrown at the book so that they stand at all sorts of angles one to another. A good deal of this irregularity which is seen in albums comes from not fastening the stamps in firmly. The hinges should be bent carefully before being attached to the stamp, and, when it is wet, the stamp should be put exactly into place the first time, and not moved to get it into a proper position.

We hope our readers like STAMPS. We mean to do all we can to improve it, and make it the best young people's paper in the country. A gentleman who has a high position in the literary world once said to us that he thought that if collectors instead of gathering stamps indiscriminately would collect those which conveyed some information collecting would be a more valuable thing for the young. He did not understand the truth that there is really no stamp in existence which does not carry in and with itself valuable information, but we showed him that this was the fact in a few moments' conversation. This is the idea that STAMPS proposes to develop, and we know that our young readers will like nothing better than to learn the facts that stamps teach through our paper.

We want our readers to interest themselves in getting us subscribers for upon this depends any future increase in size

and the general excellence of our paper. We give a very fine line of premiums for subscribers which will be found mentioned upon page(3)of the advertisements. We will send subscription blanks upon application, but it is not necessary to have these, names and addresses of subscribers with the money enclosed will serve every purpose.

Stamps Publishing Company receives quite a number of requests for lists and for stamps on approval. We do not deal in stamps in any way, and cannot favor any one of our advertisers. Those who wish to buy stamps or to receive lists should write directly to our advertisers and they will receive prompt attention.

We will answer gladly any questions in relation to stamps which collectors send us which are of general interest. Those concerning prices we cannot answer. They should be looked for in catalogues.

"Papa," said a little boy as he looked at the map stamp of Panama on the cover of STAMPS, and noted the relative position of the cities of Panama and Colon, "why do they call that city Colon? Is it because the two look like a colon?" This shows that Johnnie had his eyes open, but his inquiring mind was satisfied with the explanation that Colon is the southern name of the world's most celebrated discover, Columbus.

THE LYRE-BIRD.

BY ELSA.



The Lyre-bird, a picture of which we find upon the eight pence stamp of New South Wales of the issue of 1889, is one of the most interesting as well as the most beautiful of birds. It is found in New South Wales only. The long tail feathers whose shape gives it its name are sometimes ten feet in length. These are held erect while the bird is standing, but if he undertakes to run through the bushes they are trailed after him so as to escape being caught or torn. It is an exceedingly shy bird, and although its loud call may be heard with great frequency it is sometimes impossible to get a sight of it. A traveller states, as the means which he used to induce these birds to show themselves, a shrill whistle, hearing which they would leap suddenly into the air alighting on a rock or branch of a tree, evidently curious to see what the disturbance was about. The Lyre-bird seldom flies, its strong, thick thighs and long legs enabling it to leap and to run

with great swiftness. Its full note may be heard for a quarter of a mile while its quiet warble may not be distinguished for more than a hundred feet. Its shyness makes it a hard bird to capture. One of the ruses adopted by the hunters in their efforts to get near enough to the birds for a shot is to place the full plumage of the male bird on the top of their caps. Stealing quietly from bush to bush as the bird is busy scratching for insects they succeed in getting within a short distance. Some noise, like a shrill whistle, is then made and the Lyre-bird leaping upon a branch to see what it is, is brought down by a quick shot. One of the curious habits of this pretty bird is the scratching up of little mounds or hillocks upon which the male bird struts showing its fine plumage. The food of the Lyre-bird is mainly insects. Its nest is made of twigs and leaves in some secluded spot among the bushes or rocks, being roofed over and lined with soft feathers. The eggs are brown, spotted with darker shades,



which are most numerous near the larger end of the egg. This Lyre-bird is a near-relative of the little wren which was known in ancient times as the "king of birds." The story is, according to the ancient fable, that the birds gathered together once upon a time for the purpose of deciding which should be king. After considerable discussion, it was voted that the bird which could fly the highest should receive the honorable title. All sprang into the air, but the mighty eagle on his strong pinions soared far above the rest, screaming forth his defiant note and asserting his exclusive right to the title. He reached at last the highest point to which his wearied wings could bear him, but at that moment the little wren, who had been nestling quietly on his back, leaped into the air and flew far upward, its tiny song of victory proclaiming the greater worth of wit and wisdom as compared with that of mere strength. The birds unanimously voted him the crown.

A PHILATELIC GALLERY OF HAWAIIAN RULERS.

BY C. M. PERRY.

If any of the boys and girls who read this article are the happy possessors of a complete set of Hawaiian stamps, they have a most interesting gallery of historical portraits. The Hawaiian people, although savages, were a very superior race, and never cannibals, as many people suppose them to have been. The men and women, represented on these valuable bits of paper, claim descent from Polynesian tribes who migrated from India in the first and second centuries. For centuries the different islands of the Hawaiian group were governed by different kings, but in 1795 Kamehameha I., King of the Island of Hawaii, the largest of the group, after a

war lasting fourteen years, became King of the Hawaiian Islands, and founded the Kamahameha dynasty, which lasted until the accession of King Lunalilo.



Kamehameha I. was really a great man, and although he never embraced Christianity, he prepared his country for it. We have him represented in our gallery by the 25c purple of the 1883-86 issue, the same surcharged in red of the

'93 and the 5c rose of the present issue of 1894. If you look at this stamp you will see that it is the picture of a statue of a warrior. The helmet and cloak are made of feathers. The helmet was made of wicker-work completely covered with feathers of a rare bird—it was either golden-yellow or scarlet. The cloak I have seen in the "Bishop Museum" at Honolulu, and it is a gorgeous garment and wonderfully beautiful. It is made of the delicate feathers of the *o-o* and of the *mamo* attached to a net work of native hemp. It is said to have occupied nine generations of kings in its construction. The two birds, the *o-o* and the *mamo*, whose feathers were used for the royal cloaks, were trapped and the feathers extracted—two tiny tufts, one under each wing of delicate yellow feathers from the *o-o* and longer yellow feathers from the back of the *mamo*. The statue stands in front of the Government Building in Honolulu.

The next portrait in our gallery, chronologically considered, is that of Kamehameha III. on the 5c blue and



the 13c vermilion of 1853. He became king on the death of his brother Liholiho-Kamehameha II., and as he was only a child when his brother's corpse was brought back to the Islands from England, his mother reigned for him for some years. Kamehameha II. died of measles while travelling in England, and Lord Byron—cousin of the poet—brought the body back to Honolulu. Until the time of Kamehameha III. the common people were slaves and could possess nothing. The land and sea belonged to the King, and he obliged

the people to work for him and give him everything. Kamehameha III. did a grand thing, he divided his land into two parts, giving one half of it to the government, and this part was offered to the common people to be divided into house lots and land, that they might cultivate for themselves. So you see he really made free men of all the poor serfs. When the King died in 1854, after a reign of twenty-nine years, the country mourned his death most sincerely, and the Hawaiians still speak with affection of "The Good King." He gave the country a liberal constitution and was himself faithful to it.



If you will look at your Albums you will see our next portrait on the 2c rose of 1862 and on the 2c vermilion of the 1864-71 issue. This stamp represents Kamehameha IV. (Prince Alexander Liholihi), the adopted son of Kamehameha III. and son of the high chiefess Kinan, daughter of Kamehameha I. This prince was twenty-one when he came to the throne in 1855, and was a very gifted man. He married Emma Rook (Queen Emma), of whom we shall learn more later. He and Queen Emma were devoted to their people and made great improvements in the country. Honolulu is grateful to them for their "Queen's Hospital," a fine water front, water works and many other improvements. The King's heir and only child, died at the age of four years, and Kamehameha never recovered from his grief at the loss. He died a year later—heart broken, it is said—after a reign of nearly nine years.



Our next King is represented on the 5c blue, 1864-71—Prince Lot. Kamehameha V., elder brother of Kamehameha IV. He was a shrewd man and possessed much administrative ability. He made a new Constitution for the people and made the right of suffrage depend upon a small property qualification and ability to read and write in all those born since 1840. Quite an advanced thinker you see. People generally supposed the leprosy indigenous to Hawaii, that is a mistake it made its first appearance in the Islands in 1853. It was during the reign of Kamehameha V that the leper settlements on the island of Molokai was established. A Board of Education was constituted and the first Inspector-General of Schools was Hon. A. Fomaner, a very scholarly man. Education is obligatory at the Islands and the law is strictly carried into effect. Great advances were made during Kamehameha Fifth's reign and with his death in 1872 ended the Kamehameha dynasty.



As the king had neglected to appoint an heir, Prince William C. Lunalilo was elected almost unanimously to succeed him. Lunalilo's portrait is on the 50c, 1883-86 and on the same stamp surcharged in black of the 1883 issue. Although Lunalilo was not a Kamehameha he belonged to the family; his mother being niece and step-daughter

of Kamehameha I. Lunalilo only reigned one year and twenty-five days. He died of consumption. By his will he left the bulk of his real estate to found a home for aged and poor Hawaiians. A fine building has been erected and the revenue from the balance of the land supports the home nicely. Do you not think that the Hawaiians would love this man and wish to perpetuate his memory on one of their stamps?

Lunalilo had failed to appoint an heir, so the legislature was summoned to meet and elect a new king. There were two candidates: the Queen Dowager Emma and Colonel David Kalakaua, the latter was elected with a great majority.

Kalakaua was Postmaster-General at the time of the re-issue of the 2c rose.

You are probably familiar with the principal events of Kalakaua's reign, his trip to the United States in 1875, which resulted in the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the Hawaiian



Islands, and later his trip around the world. Kalakaua and his suite were royally received and entertained by the various courts of Asia and Europe. In 1890 the King, who was failing in health, visited California in the U. S. cruiser "Charleston," as a guest of Rear-Admiral Brown. It is said he was too well treated by the people of California. His strength was not equal to the hospitality shown him, and he died at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, on the 20th of January, 1891. King Kalakaua was a charming man socially, but he allowed himself to be influenced by bad advisers and was not a great ruler. As his

brother, who had been appointed heir, died in 1877, the King had proclaimed his sister, Lydia Kamakaeha Liliuokalani (Mrs. Dominis) heir to the throne.

Kalakaua and Liliuokalani were descended from a distinguished counselor of Kamehameha I. Kalakaua married Kapiolani, a high chiefess, granddaughter of the last King of Kauai. She is still living with her son in Honolulu, and



her portrait is seen on the 15c brown 1882, while we see Kalakaua on the 2c brown 1875, the 20c rose and the 10c black of 1882 and the 10c red brown and 10c vermilion 1883-86, as well as on the surcharged stamps of the same issue.

We only have Liliuokalani's portrait



on one stamp; the 2c violet, 1889-91 and the same surcharged in red 1891.

On Liliuokalani's accession to the throne in 1891 the Princess Victoria Kaiulani, daughter of the late Princess Likilike (Mrs. Cleghorn) was proclaimed heir apparent. You all know the unfortunate reign—revolutions and final deposition of the Queen.

We shall now have to leave kings and queens and go back to the reign of Kamehameha III. With Kamehameha II a new office was founded that of Kuhina Nui or Vice-King. The Kuhina Nui ruled with the King and had equal power. The second of these Vice-Kings was Kiuan a daughter of Kamehameha I and half-sister of the King

Kamehameha III. She married a chief of secondary rank, Kekuanaoa, but of rare ability. On looking at your albums you will find the portrait of Kekuanaoa



and of his daughter, Princess Victoria Kamamalu on the 18c dull rose and the 1c



violet of 1864-71. Kekuanaoa was governor of the Island of Oahu—on which Honolulu is situated—and Judge of the Supreme Court. He filled the important position of Governor for nearly forty years and died at the age of seventy-five respected by all. Victoria Kamamalu, his daughter and heir apparent of Kamehameha V., her brother, died when twenty-seven years old. She was the last Kuhina Nui, the office being abolished in 1864. She was much beloved by the people whose faithful friend she had ever been.

In 1790 two American vessels, the "Eleanor" and the "Fair American," under command of Captain Metcalf and his son, stopped at the Islands on their way to China. Captain Metcalf punished the theft of a boat from the "Eleanor" by the massacre of one hundred natives. A chief, in revenge, caused young Captain Metcalf of the "Fair American" and all his crew, with the exception of the mate, Isaac Davis, to be murdered. John Young, the boatswain of the "Eleanor," who was on shore, found himself detained, as Kamehameha I. wished the loss of the "Fair American" to be kept from Captain Metcalf. The

"Eleanor sailed for China without John Young. Young and Davis were raised to the rank of chiefs by the King, and they in return repaid him by their services in war and in council. John Young married Kaoanasha, a high chiefess, and his granddaughter Emma was adopted by Dr. Rooke, an English physician, who had married Emma's



mother's sister. Now you will know who "Queen Emma" is; her portrait is on the \$1 rose red of 1883-86, and the black surcharged of the 1893 issue. Queen Emma died in 1885.



The 1c blue of 1882 and 1c green of 1883-86 and the surcharged of 1893 bear the portrait of Princess Likilike, sister of Kalakaua, who died in 1887.



The 12c black of 1875 and 12c mauve of 1883-86 represent the young Prince William Pitt Leleiohoku, younger brother of Kalakaua, and heir to the throne. He died in 1877, at the age of twenty-two.



President Dole finishes the portrait-bearing stamps, but as he is an American he hardly belongs to our portrait gallery.

ARE YOU A STAMP COLLECTOR?

If not you should start a collection at once. There is no pastime for one's leisure hours which compares with it in interest and permanent value. It matters not what one's business or one's age may be, one who engages in the collecting of stamps will find in it just the measure of relaxation from the more serious business of life which one's nature craves. It is something which makes a strong demand upon the attention, and by its means the business man, who desires at the close of his day's labor to throw off all his cares that he may attain needed rest, finds himself able to do all he wishes and forget the

day's turmoil and all its disturbances, both great and small. Many a business man who has had his interest aroused through seeing his children playing with stamps, has taken the collection from them and enlarged and beautified it far beyond any idea which his children had in making it. There is no city in the land where there is more earnest, active business life of all sorts than New York; and there is also none wherein there is so large a proportion of these same men engaged in stamp collecting. Some suppose that the main business in stamps is done with the young, but any one who visits the offices of New York dealers

will soon satisfy himself that the greatest number of their customers are grown people.

The time was when many of these customers would pretend that they were buying for their children, but so many men of first rank in business and society are now known to be stamp collectors, that such pretense has passed away.

The best thing about stamp collecting is that it is within the reach of all.

A very little money will procure a good representative collection, showing different stamps from all parts of the world, and if one desires to spend considerable upon it, one can do so without difficulty, and be sure at the same time that one will lose nothing by it. The strange thing about a collection of stamps is that if it is made with any reasonable care it never declines in value. Good stamps are always increasing in value, and if one takes pains to buy many of those not in use, one soon finds one's collection worth much more than its cost.

A great many parents, ladies particularly, are coming to appreciate one thing in stamp collecting which is of inestimable value: This is the perfect sympathy which is established by means of it between parents and children. A parent cannot make a greater mistake, when his child shows an interest in so instructive and elevating a pursuit as stamp collecting, than in pooh poohing or making fun of it, causing the child to do his collecting secretly or in fear of parental displeasure, when he should have an encouragement and help in it

which would make it a thing of permanent value to him all through life. The following, from *Kate Field's Washington*, shows the idea of stamp collecting held by one who certainly occupied a foremost place among wise women during her lifetime:

"Stamp collectors were for a while looked upon as harmless idiots. But times have changed. Why collect articles for the mere sake of collecting? Why not collect something that will insure to your future advantage, something that in after years, if you so desire you can dispose of and get good returns for the money invested? Why not start your son and daughter with a nice album, a subscription to one or two stamp collectors' papers, and a packet of stamps? Is it not better to have them spend their evenings over their stamps than over a dozen other amusements you can think of, utterly empty and frivolous? Besides stamp collecting does teach them history and geography. Familiarity with our own stamps arouses their interest in our country, and thus indirectly, this stirs their patriotism. Have no fear that stamp collecting will weaken the minds of your children. Far from it."

This number of STAMPS will go to thousands who know little of the delights of stamp collecting.

We say to all such, make a trial of this pastime for yourself or for some one whom you believe would be interested or helped by it, and you will understand far better than words can reveal it the exceeding great interest and value from innumerable points of view which attaches to a thoughtful gathering together of the stamps of all nations.

CRAWFORD CAPEN.

THE COCOA PALM.

BY SCINDE.

There are a great many varieties of palm trees which grow in the islands of the East Indies but none more interest-

ing and valuable than the cocoa palm which is found usually, as our cut shows, near the sea-shore. The bamboo is



often called in the East the most useful of trees but it has scarcely as many different uses as the cocoa palm. The leaves are used to make houses, fences, baskets, fans and for all sorts and kinds of brooms, while the fibre, both of the leaf and of the nut, is used for making ropes, and for weaving into carpets and mats of all kinds. The nut has many uses as food and an oil most excellent for use in medicine is obtained from the bark, while the juices of the flowers are

palm, one of their ships for a voyage among the islands. Millions of the nuts are also exported from the East every season, and their sale secures the funds needed to purchase those few things desired by the natives which the tree itself does not produce. There is a curious bird which infests the trees at a certain season of the year. It builds a nest much like that of the oriole and large numbers of these may be found hanging from a single palm. It is called



valuable as an astringent. Juices from the roots also are given by the natives in cases of fever. There are scarcely any needs of the islanders of the East which cannot be supplied by this wonderful tree. They begin to bear at six or seven years of age and are said to live for a hundred. They produce from twenty-five to fifty nuts each in a season. Natives of the East will build, equip and provision entirely from the cocoa-

the Toddy-bird because it lives upon the sweet juice called toddy which is obtained from the buds of the cocoa-palm. This toddy is secured in large quantities by the people. It is sometimes boiled down into a kind of molasses. It makes a good vinegar and may be distilled into a variety of spirits known as arrack. It would be hard to find a tree which can be put to more uses than the cocoa-palm is in the East.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

BY LUZON.



One looking intelligently at the stamps of these far away isles of the East sees at a glance that they bear the same heads as those of Spain of corresponding dates. The sight of the stamps serves to fix this in the mind so that one never finds a stamp collector who does not know what the government of these islands is. The Philippines were discovered by the great navigator Magellan and were occupied by the Spanish about the middle of the sixteenth century. They have suffered from a misrule similar to that which has made Cuba so miserable, and it is no wonder that insurrection should break out at the present time naturally regarded as most favorable to success. Spain is supposed to have about all she can attend to in her effort to subjugate Cuba, hence the discontented inhabitants of the Philippines have arisen in the hope of freedom.

These islands enjoyed a very profitable trade with Mexico during the eighteenth century.

The bird's nests which the Chinese manage to use as food and woods and other products of the islands having been traded with them for silks and other goods manufactured in China, Spanish galleons were loaded with them and dispatched to Mexico, whence they brought back the Mexican silver dollars which are found everywhere in eastern lands.

Spain thought for many years to monopolize the trade of the Philippines. Foreigners were not allowed to reside in the islands until about 1809, when England succeeded in getting a foothold; but a Spanish royal order in effect until the middle of this century forbade any except Spaniards going to the interior of the principal island.

The greatest crop of the islands is tobacco which produces a large revenue for the Spanish government, manilla for rope is probably the most widely known production.

A curious thing about these islands is that there are large numbers of natives in the deep impenetrable jungles of their interiors who have no idea that they are the subjects of any foreign government. The islands, which number about twelve hundred in all, have never been fully explored, and there are natives in some of them who never heard of such a country as Spain. There are many valuable and interesting facts to be learned concerning these islands and our readers can spend some very profitable and pleasant hours in reading about them in books of travel in the East.

How many stamps of the Philippines have you? Some of them are very rare indeed, but many others can be bought low, so that any collector can have a fair representation in his album of the issues which have been made.

ELEPHANT HUNTING.

BY T. C. R.



The elephant which is illustrated on the stamps of several countries, is a great favorite with the young people everywhere. His great bulk combined with his many interesting traits of character always proves attractive to those seeking to find out facts in relation to animals. Our illustration on a stamp from Liberia, western Africa, is of course, of the African elephant, which differs in several marked particulars from the Indian variety. The most noticeable difference is in the size of the ears which are very much larger in the African than the Indian elephant. Notice their appearance on the stamp. There are also some differences in the teeth, and in Africa both male and female elephants bear tusks, while in India the males alone have them. Ceylon is a great elephant country and it is said that tusks are seldom found, there being probably something in the nature of the soil and the feed growing from it, which is not suited to the growth of ivory.

The possession of tusks by African elephants has led to their being killed in very great numbers so that there is danger that in the course of a few years they will be exterminated on that continent. African elephants unlike those of India are not domesticated at the present time. This was different in ancient times as those who read ancient history will remember as they think of them in the wars of the Romans and Carthaginians,

Hunting the elephant is an exciting and often dangerous sport. Their

capture and killing is accomplished in various ways. Sometimes a large enclosure is built of immense stakes driven into the ground and firmly fastened in position. An opening is left at one side and the natives having surrounded a herd of elephants drive them towards the opening. The nature of the enclosure is concealed from the elephants by quantities of branches piled around it, for they are very wary and easily suspect a trap. The herd having reached the gate, the lines of natives are quickly drawn in, and with much shouting and display of torches the herd is driven into the great pen and the door secured. It sometimes happens in the case of large herds that those first entering find out what kind of a place they are in and turn, blocking the entrance, in an effort to get out again. Piles of branches are lighted and much shouting indulged in to cause a stampede among those still outside which will overcome the pressure from within, but there have been cases in which this has failed and the herd has turned, charging through the fires and trampling the natives under foot, in the escape. Should the drivers be fortunate enough to get the elephants within the enclosure, the gate is quickly closed and barred. Sometimes the elephants are left for a time with insufficient food, but more often trained men go among them and secure them one by one with ropes, in countries where it is desired to keep them alive, or, when this is not the case, they are easily slaughtered.

A favorite method in Africa of killing the elephant is by means of a pit-fall. This is dug in a path which elephants are accustomed to travel. There is fixed at the bottom a large, sharp stake which the huge beast falls upon

and is killed. Elephants have had enough experience of these pit-falls in many parts of the country so that they are exceedingly careful, and often suspecting danger, they will uncover and explore a pit contrived for their destruction.



The natives of the eastern or Somali Coast of Africa, two of whom may be seen on the stamp of the country which we illustrate, have a very cruel but effective method of capturing elephants.

The hunter creeps quietly up behind an elephant, and with a quick blow from a sharp sword partially cuts through the tendon of the hind leg. The great beast evidently thinks he has been pricked with a thorn, for he begins to stamp around in an effort to remove it from the wound. His great weight combined with his force exerted in his impatience to be rid of the thorn, causes him to break the tendon and he falls to perish miserably, for the cruel natives will not take the trouble to kill him, but leave him to die of hunger and thirst.

Travelers and sportsmen hunt the elephant with the rifle, and many interesting adventures are recorded by them in writing of the sport.

Sir Samuel W. Baker, one of the discoverers of the sources of the Nile, was a famous elephant hunter, and has written a great many interesting accounts of his hunts.

One of his adventures while hunting elephants in Ceylon has so many interesting points in it that we shall quote it in his own words.

Some natives having reported to Sir Samuel that there was a large herd of

elephants feeding upon the grass which grew in a lake about a mile from their village, he went there with his friend Mr. Palliser and natives to carry extra guns, in hope of shooting some of them. He found them there, but so far from shore that it was useless to fire at them. The edge of the forest surrounding the lake was flooded for several hundred yards, so that it was not possible to get very near them. Sir Samuel writes: "It struck me that the only way to secure a shot at the herd would be to employ a ruse, which I had once practiced successfully some years ago. Accordingly we sent the greater part of the villagers for about a half mile along the edge of the lake, with orders to shout and make a great hullabaloo on arriving at their station. It seemed most probable that on being disturbed the elephants would retreat to the forest by their usual thoroughfare; we accordingly stood on the alert, ready for a rush to any given point which the herd should attempt in their retreat. Some time passed in expectation, when a sudden yell broke from the far point, as though twenty demons had cramp in the stomach. Gallant fellows are the Cingalese at making a noise, and a great effect this had upon the elephants: up went tails and trunks, the whole herd closed together and made a simultaneous rush for their old thoroughfare. Away we skipped through the water, straight in shore through the forest, until we reached the dry ground, when, turning sharp to our right, we soon halted exactly opposite the point at which we knew the elephants would enter the forest. This was grand excitement; we had a great start of the herd, so that we had plenty of time to arrange gun-bearers and take our position for the *rencontre*. In the meantime the roar of water caused by the rapid passage of so many large animals approached nearer and nearer. Palliser and I had taken splendid posi-

tions, so as to command either side of the herd on their arrival, with our gun-bearers squatted around us behind our respective trees, while the non-sporting village followers, who now began to think the matter rather serious and toally devoid of fun, scrambled up various large trees with ape-like activity. A few minutes of glorious suspense, and the grand crash and roar of broken water approached close at hand, and we distinguished the mighty phalanx, headed by the largest elephants, bearing down exactly upon us, and not a hundred yards distant. Here was luck!

There was a grim and very murderous smile of satisfaction on either countenance as we quietly cocked the rifles and awaited the onset: it was our intention to let half the herd pass us before we opened upon them, as we should then be in the very center of the mass, and be able to get good and rapid shooting. On came the herd in gallant style, throwing the spray from the muddy water, and keeping a direct line for our concealed position. They were within twenty yards, and we were still undiscovered, when those rascally villagers, who had already taken to the trees scrambled still higher in their fright at the close approach of the elephants, and by this movement they gave immediate alarm to the leaders of the herd. Round went the colossal heads; right about was the word, and away dashed the whole herd back towards the tank. In the same instant we made a rush in among them, and I floored one of the big leaders by a shot behind the ear, and immediately after as bad luck would have it, Palliser and I both took the same bird, and down went another to the joint shots. Palliser then got another shot and bagged one more, when the herd pushed straight out to the deep lake, with the exception of a few elephants who turned to the right; after which Palliser hurried through the

mud and water while I put on all steam in chase of the main body of the herd." The elephants ran out into the tank or lake and then turned shoreward once more. Sir Samuel writes: "This time they were sharp on the *qui vive*, and the bulls being well to the front, were keeping a bright lookout. It was in vain that I endeavored to conceal myself until the herd had got well into the forest; the gun-bearers behind me did not take the same precaution, and the leading elephants both saw and winded us when at a hundred paces distant. This time however, they were determined to push on for a piece of thicker jungle, which they knew lay in this direction, and upon seeing me running toward them, they did not turn back to the lake, but slightly altered their course in an oblique direction, still continuing to push on through the forest, while I was approaching at right angles with the herd. Hallooing and screaming at them with all my might to tease some of the old bulls into a charge, I ran at top speed through the fine open forest, and soon got among a whole crowd of half grown elephants, at which I would not fire; there were a lot of fine beasts pushing along in the front, and toward these I ran as hard as I could go. Unfortunately the herd seeing me so near and gaining upon them, took to the ruse of a beaten fleet and scattered in all directions; but I kept a few big fellows in view, who were still pretty well together, and managed to overtake the rearmost and knock him over. Up went the tail and trunk of one of the leading bulls at the report of the shot, and trumpeting shrilly he ran first to one side then to the other, with his ears cocked and sharply turning his lead to either side.

I knew this fellow had his monkey up, and that a little teasing would bring him round for a charge. I therefore redoubled my shouts and yells and kept on in full chase, as the elephants were

straining every nerve to reach a piece of thick jungle within a couple of hundred paces. I could not go any faster and I saw that the herd, which was thirty or forty yards ahead of me, would gain the jungle before I could overtake them, as they were going at a slapping pace and I was tolerably blown with a long run at full speed, part of which had been through deep mud and water. But I still teased the bull who was now in such an excited state that I felt convinced he would turn to charge.

The leading elephants rushed into the thick jungle, and to my astonishment my excited friend, who had lagged to the rear, followed their example. But it was only for a few seconds, for, on entering the thick bushes, he wheeled sharp around and came rushing out in full charge. This was very plucky, but very foolish, as his retreat was secured when in the thick jungle, and yet he courted further battle. This he soon had enough of, as I bagged him in his onset with my remaining barrel by the forehead shot. I now heard a tremendous roaring of elephants behind me, as though another section was coming in from the tank; this I hoped to meet. I therefore re-loaded the empty rifles as quickly as possible and ran to the spot. The roaring still continued and was apparently almost stationary; and what was my disappointment on arrival to find, in place of the expected herd, a young elephant of about four feet high, who had missed the main body in the retreat and was now roaring for his departed friends! These young things are excessively foolhardy and willful

and he charged me the moment I arrived. As I laid the rifle upon the ground instead of firing at him, the rascally gun-bearers, with the exception of Carrasi, threw down the rifles and ran up the trees like so many monkeys, just as I had jumped on one side and caught the young elephant by the tail. He was far too strong for me to hold, and, although I dug my heels into the ground and held on with all my might, he fairly ran away with me through the forest. Carrasi now came to my assistance and likewise held on by his tail; but away we went like the tender to a steam engine; wherever the elephant went there we were dragged in company. Another man now came to the rescue; but his assistance was not of the slightest use, as the animal was so powerful and of such weight that he could have run away with half a dozen of us unless his legs were tied. Unfortunately we had no rope or I could have secured him immediately, and seeing that we had no power over him whatever, I was obliged to run back for one of the guns to shoot him. On my return it was laughable to see the pace at which he was running away with the two men, who were holding on to his tail like grim death, the elephant not having ceased roaring during the run."

Elephant hunting in India is sometimes done with tame elephants, from whose backs the wild ones are shot. It is a strange fact that an elephant will never attack a man while he is on the back of an elephant, hence those seeking security as well as sport adopt this method in hunting.

COMPOSITIONS.

We promised last month some suggestions upon the way to write upon a subject which has been studied. We will say first for the benefit of new subscribers that we shall give a prize of fifty

different stamps of Cuba to the boy or girl who sends us the best essay on

CUBA AND ITS STAMPS

before the first day of January. We have extended the time from December

first because we are late in getting out our number this month, and so have not given the suggestions we promised as soon as we expected to make them.

We repeat the conditions of this competition as stated last month :

The conditions of this competition are that the writer shall be a subscriber to STAMPS, and less than twenty-one years old. The name and age of the writer should be written on a slip of paper, and sealed in a small envelope, on the outside of which should be placed a number consisting of five figures. This number should appear *without any name* on the article sent us, which should not exceed one thousand words. Postage for return should be enclosed.

Those intending to write on this subject should look at what we said about the way to write in our October number.

Supposing that the material has been collected, and some sort of a plan adopted for treating the subject, there are still a few suggestions that are worth making:

One of the most important things for a young writer particularly is to avoid long sentences.

We assume that our readers who write in this competition have learned enough at school so that they know the simplest rules of grammar. It is not hard to apply these in short sentences. The young writer, however, if he undertakes long sentences is liable to get tangled up so that he makes mistakes such as he would not in short sentences.

It is easier also to make one's meaning plain in short sentences. The mind of the reader grasps the author's thought much more readily than when sentences are long and involved.

There are many people who talk and write seemingly thinking that ideas which are clear to them are also clear to those they are addressing. This is seldom the fact, if one's ideas are worth anything ; hence it is necessary to pre-

sent one's facts in short and simple statements, if one's wish is to be understood.

This suggests also the value of short words. Do not use a long one when you can get a short one that expresses all you want to say. One of the great faults of young writers is the use of big words whose exact meaning is often beyond their knowledge, so that their sentences appear ridiculous to older writers who understand the meaning and use of words.

The best way to write a sentence is to think it out first. Get your idea into the fewest words that will make it plain, then place it on paper. It is necessary perhaps to add a caution on the other side : It is not well to make a series of very short sentences, for these cannot be made to express one's meaning fully, and when they are too short one's writing loses interest and when read sounds choppy, being too much like the sentences in reading books for very little children.

Incidents which are interesting add much to any article, but these should never be dwelt upon long enough to draw the thoughts away from the subject that is being treated. We can help our readers most in the work of writing when we have writings of theirs to examine. We hope no one will think that we expect too much from young people, and so fear to send us an essay on Cuba and its Stamps. We understand young writers' difficulties just because we have been through them, and we want nothing so much as to help them in the work of writing so that they will feel that they have gained in one of the very greatest accomplishments which an educated person can possess, the ability to write well, through the aid which STAMPS has given them.

We hope to receive a great many articles from young readers on the subject we have given, and shall do them all justice by a careful and interested reading of them.

STAMPS

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OF THE

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VOLUME I.

DECEMBER, 1896.

NUMBER 3.



ALL our readers will be glad to learn that we have arranged for a fine premium for every subscriber who will send us *one new subscriber* to STAMPS with fifteen cents. It consists of ten *unused* stamps from ten different countries:

Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Salvador, Venezuela.

This is a subscribers' premium and is not offered to any one else. If you are not a subscriber, however, all you have to do is to become one by sending your own subscription with the one you get for us. This does not take the place of, but is in addition to all the other premiums which we give. Our premiums for larger numbers of subscribers will be found upon page III of the advertisements in the November number of STAMPS.

We do not limit any subscriber as to the number of packets he may have. If you want more than one all you have to do is send more subscriptions. It is not necessary to have subscription blanks,

just send in the name with money and full address.

We have a good many requests from those who make a business of it, to allow them to act as agents for STAMPS in securing subscriptions. We cannot establish such exclusive agencies it being impossible with our low subscription price. We propose instead to make all subscribers our agents, and offer to them from time to time all that we are able to in the way of premiums, in order that they may have help in increasing their collections.

We propose to make this paper one of general interest, and it will contain articles of value to those who are not stamp collectors. Those who get subscriptions for us will please us very much if they get them from those who are not as yet stamp collectors, and we shall be much obliged if they will mention the fact when sending us the subscription.

Our packet is made up of unused stamps which always make a collection look best, and should be secured when it is possible to obtain them as low or lower than used specimens.

Some young collectors are afraid of

unused stamps, having the idea that they are in danger of getting reprints. This is a mistake as there are very few reprints of any except scarce stamps, and no dealer who advertises in STAMPS or who is reliable will sell reprints without marking them as such. There are only a few reprints anyway which young collectors will come across, and these are sold so low that it is worth while to take them to fill spaces which otherwise would remain vacant in one's collection. Bergedorf, Samoa Express, Heligoland, and a few others are among those in which originals are rare and high priced.

We have received a request that we say a few words about the three cent blue stamp of the United States issue of 1869.

Our reader has found one without the grill or embossing, and would like to know its value. This three cent of 1869 was reprinted in 1875 together with the other values of the set and other early United States issues.

The editor of STAMPS bought some of these of the government at the time, just as many collectors did. Nearly everybody, however, bought such stamps only as he could not get easily in any other way. The three cent of 1869 every one had, and almost no one bought any of them. These reprints were for many years despised, but as they were always good for postage, and have been admitted to the catalogues as a separate issue, many now desire them; but, on account of the few that were bought, the three cent is very scarce. The fact that the stamp has no grill is not enough to show that it belongs to the issue of 1875.

There were many stamps of 1869 so faintly grilled that wetting them to get them off the envelope destroys their grill.

The paper of the 1875 issue is whiter, and quite different in other respects from that of 1869. Used specimens also

are not much appreciated, as collectors desire unused ones to complete their sets, and are always fearful that some mistake has been made and the used stamp is after all an 1869 without the grill.

We have received a number of articles on CUBA AND ITS STAMPS, and are pleased that so many are interested in this competition. All who propose to send an article must get it to us by January first at the latest. See our October and November numbers for offer of a prize for the best essay, and suggestions as to the way to write it.

We have made an arrangement by means of which we can furnish a very good thing in the way of a binder for STAMPS.

Each month's number can be placed firmly in the cover by means of a patented device of unusual excellence, and when the year is complete the volume will be all together, including all advertisements, which are of great value to collectors. The cost of this binder, fifty cents, is less than the cost of binding in the ordinary way, and one has the advantage of the use of it all through the year, the separate numbers being always in the bound form instead of lying around to be lost or injured.

See advertisement page IV.

We receive a good many letters asking for information concerning things that are mentioned at the head of our first page. Our readers will please notice what is stated there before making requests. We refer particularly to the matter of back numbers of this magazine.

We are obliged to ask five cents each for them as we distribute most of them as soon as printed, and if we sold them for less, or began subscriptions with the first number we should get out of them immediately.

STAMPS wishes all its readers a MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR.

HOW JANE SAVED THE FARM.

BY ARTHUR COLLINS.



'M a common sort o' feller,
An' I live on a western farm,
But the fust 'v all my principles is
Thet I don't want t' do no harm.

Our preacher, an' he's a good un,
Ef he is gettin' t' be quite ole,
Hez insisted in forty years' sermons
Thet confession is good fer the soul.

So tho' it tugs at my heart strings,
An' ther's a lump in my throat at the tho't,
I'm a goin' t' tell yew all my sin
An' so do the thing thet I ought.

We war young, Jane an' I war,
Wen we cum to this great big West,
Wen I talked with her 'bout it, back in Vermont
She said, "Jim, you know what is best."

Thet war always her way, the sweetest way
Thet ever a woman had.
P'raps ef her way hed ben differnt
I wouldn't a acted so bad.

Fer yew see sech a lovin' trustin' way
Sometimes makes a feller feel smart,
An' he tries some mighty valerous thing
Wen discrehun 'd be better part.

Thet war jest my case. The farm war good.
We raised plenty corn, wheat an' sich,
But wat bothered me, try as hard as I might,
We cudn't make out t' get rich.

I did exter work ; I hauled wood.
Jane made butter, an' sold it well,
But we'd made no gain at the end o' the year,
Why not, we cudn't quite tell.

"Never mind," Jane ud say, in her cheery way,
As at eve she war trimmin' her wicks,
"You musn't growl, Jim, you know it is wrong,
For at least we are raising our chicks."



There is Walter and Harold and bonny Kate,
And last, but not least, little Jim,
He's not a strong boy. We can do without wealth,
But we never could do without him.

Jane did one thing thet bothered me,
 An' often made me mad,
 She stuck ole stamps in a long blank book,
 'V course 'twarn't very bad.

Some one in ole Vermont
 Hed gi'n it to her 'fore we came ;
 She hedn't many in it then,
 She luv'd 'em jest the same.

But yew know I luv'd my wife
 An' war proud 'v 'er sum yew see,
 An' wen people sniffed, an' I herd the word "crank"
 It made me as mad as a bee.

"See, Jim," she'd say, "you like nice things,
 Just look at these rare old stamps, ;
 Here's a Livingston and a New Orleans
 Brother Tom got in southern camps."



"Now Jane," I'd say, "you think it's fun
 But people say 'ts a 'fad.'"
 "Jim, dear, don't mind, here's a thirteen Hawaii
 And Lady McLeod from Trinidad."



The store she set by thet book !
 She'd work at it hours an' hours,
 A stickin' in wat I called pesky ole stamps,
 An' 'tendin' 'em zo they war flowers.

The pages war mighty clean an' white,
 As fair as yew ever see ;
 An' I hed ter admit thet her St. Louis bears
 War as pooty as pooty cud be.

But once I war towerin' thunderin' mad,
 So mad I cud scarcely holler ;
 A feller saw her stamps an' wud buy one,
 The best. He offered a hull silver dollar.

She said "No," an' I biled,
 Then she looked at me in her gentle, lovin' way,
 An' I saw the tears start in her eyes,
 An' I sez, "No, sir, yew can't hev it t' day."

Well, the years went by, an' the childern grew,
 Walter an' Harold an' Kate ;
 Jim cut all his teeth, then grew fastest 'v all
 Until the time he war eight.

'Bout thet year I got smart.
 "'Taint no use," I sed t' my wife,
 "'T' raise three big boys an' a fine great girl
 Ef yer can't get ahed in yer life."



" Ther's Tom Jones wat lives
 On the east range farm, beside the great waterin' ditch,
 He borrrer'd a thousan' er two o' Joe Grant,
 An' now they say he is rich."

" Yes, but Jim," Jane sed in her gentle way,
 " You know that Tom isn't quite good ;
 They say it's bad whiskey that's made him his wealth,
 You know, Jim, you'd rather haul wood."

" Now, Jane," I sed, " wat yew thinkin' o' me !"
 I tore roun' sum—I won't tell the rest.
 She looked at me in her sweet. lovin' way,
 " Jim, dear, you know what is best."

Well, I borrrer'd two thousan', gin my note,
 An' the farm t' secure it, yew know.
 Jane got pale wen she signed, not a word,
 But looked like she'd ben struck a blow.

Jake Felch hed a claim in the Rockies.
 'Twar rich as cud be ; he sed so.
 He wanted a cupple o' thousan'
 An' then he cud make it a go.

I put up the cash, but I'm thinkin'
 Yew'll say that it war pooty ruff,
 He used up all o' the money
 An' then sed it warn't haf enuf.

Thet same year we hed mighty poor crops,
 An' we cudn't fatten our beef,
 An' the way everythin' we teched turned out,
 I say it war past all belief.

Jane hed ben calkerlatin' ter go
 An' visit her Vermont frends,
 But I didn't see how ef she did we cud make
 Things t' meet at both o' ther ends.

I knew she'd ben savin' her money fer eggs
 T' pay fer her ticket home ;
 But I never tho't she'd go off now
 An' leave me all alone.

Troo, Kate war big enuf now t' see
 Thet the work o' the house war done ;
 But with thet mortgage cummin' due
 T' be left by my wife warn't fun.

I knew thet ole Scruggins who held my note
 Wud call fer the very last cent.
 Thet's the way 'twar allus dun
 Wenever his money war lent.

I don't tell this ter 'scuse me
 But only t' let yew know
 Why, wen I found thet Jane war goin',
 I cum out with a turrible blow.

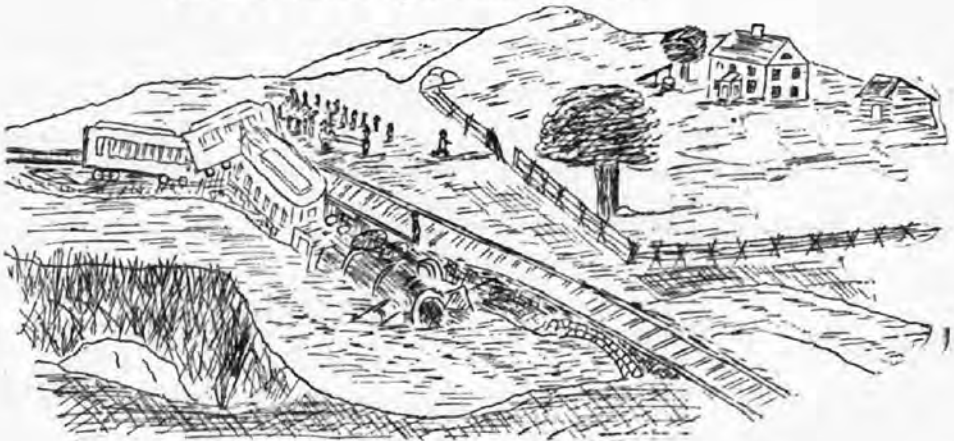
I tole her jest wot I tho't
 O' wimmin' like her, an' wats more,
 I sed she needn't never cum back
 An' then I jest let out an' swore.

HOW JANE SAVED THE FARM.

She grew pale, an' looked sad,
 Sayin', "Jim, don't talk so ;
 Please bid me good bye
 For indeed I must go."

I turned away without a word,
 I war feelin' so mad yew see ;
 The childern went ter the train with her
 An' then they cum back t' me.
 Four days went by, an' the fifth
 Thet note war cummin' due,
 Wat ud happen t' us without farm or home
 Sartingly none of us knew.

Jest at dusk Kate cum in,
 In a hurried way, with a troubled look,
 "Paw," she sed, "ther's suthin' the matter
 Down in the lots by the medder brook.



The night express hez jumped the rails,
 An' the cars are all in a heap ;
 The ingine's down in the ditch by the side
 Wher' it tuk a flyin' leap."

We grabbed our hats an' jumped fer the door,
 Walter an' Harold an' me,
 Fer we'd hed great rains, an' a cloud burst, too,
 'Twarn't no more'n we'd 'spected might be.

Wen we got t' the track
 Them not hurt was about
 A pullin' the timbers an' pryin'em up
 'Thet others might lift the injured ones out.

Harold grabbed fer a beam
 Thet seemed pressin' the life
 From a woman beneath, Walter helped,
 As it slipped—a white face. Ah, great God ! my wife.

We lifted her up an' carried her home,
 It seemed like she war ded,
 The doctor came an' examined her close,
 "I think she will live," he sed.

She cum to an' smiled
 As she saw me. Then cried
 "Jim where is my bag?"
 "Here Jane, close by yer side."

"Open it an' look within
 In the side pocket, dear."
 Wat's this? A check fer two thousand!
 Signed by a New York bank cashier.
 Why Jane, I sed, Wher'd yew get it?
 As Katy war bringin' the lamps,
 Her arm jest slipped aroun' my neck.
 "Dear Jim, I have sold my stamps."
 "I thought my stamps were pretty good
 But how good I couldn't tell
 Until the dealer looked at them
 And asked me for what I would sell.
 When I named the price he said nothing
 But paid, and I came back home.
 You didn't really think I'd leave you
 To bear all the trouble alone?
 Well frend, did yew ever feel small?
 Did yew ever feel mean in yer life?
 Well yew never felt smaller an' meaner than I
 Wen I tho't how I'd mistreated wife.
 Wen I tho't o' all the years o' work,
 An' sech pains yew never see
 As she tuck with them stamps in thet little white book,
 Then ter give 'em all up fer me!
 I set down thet night an' I wrote the chap
 In the great big town by the sea,
 An' I tole the story, 'twar awful hard work,
 Sez I, "Hang ter thet book fer me."
 Thet war four years ago.
 The scrubbin' an' savin's ben pooty hard work.
 Did it pay? Guess yew'd say so
 Ef yew'd ben here t' day wen I cum from New York.
 Train time war early.
 Jane warn't up, war in bed.
 I slipped in ter the room with the book in my hand,
 An' left it there on a cheer by her hed.
 I set down by the door.
 Her brown eyes open'd an' fell on thet book
 Then turned quick t' me. "Jim, dear," she sed,
 "Did you bring it to me"? an' oh, wat a look!
 I'll never fergit it as long as I live,
 Nor the tears in those dear brown eyes,
 As she kissed me, an' squeezed my ole tanned fist
 In the gladness of her surprise.
 An' now, frends, I'll tell yer
 Ther's nothin' on earth thet beats good stamps fer me,
 An' ef Jane an' I live fer a few years more
 Thet clekshun 'll be fine t' see.
 Nowadays, wen I hear people
 A talkin' 'bout "cranks" an' "boys in ther teens,"
 I anser in homely New England fraze
 "Yew folks jest don't know beans."

THE AMERICAN EAGLE.

BY E. PLURIBUS UNUM.

The eagle appears in various ways upon the stamps of a number of different countries. He is the most magnificent and most powerful of birds and as such has been selected very appropriately by many nations as the national symbol. The French have always made a great deal of their eagles, and as standards they have been prominent in their wars. They appear, however, to a very small extent upon their stamps. The newspaper stamps and the earliest issue for



the colonies being the only ones showing them.



Stamps of Germany and of some of its states show the eagle in a conventionalized form as used in heraldry.

Austria and Russia use the old Roman double-headed eagle significant in that ancient empire of the two great divisions, the eastern empire with Constantinople as capital, and the western with Rome as the chief city.

The western world has not been behind in adopting this magnificent bird as the symbol of power.



Bolivia, Venezuela, Mexico, and

greatest of all the United States have selected him to represent them among the nations.

There was some question among our nations founders about the propriety of adopting the eagle as our national symbol, the great Franklin even objecting to him on the ground that he is "a bird of bad moral character, and does not get his living honestly." The greatest men, however, sometimes make mistakes, and the American Eagle has succeeded in thoroughly vindicating himself and proving to the world that he is fitted to the high station he has been called upon to fulfil.

One who observes the eagle carefully in his native haunts knows well the injustice of Franklin's criticism. He is a king, and acts like men who are kings, taking toll from lesser birds for his magnificence. He is far superior to kings among men who demand support from their people, and do nothing for them in return. The eagle may, like these kings, do nothing for his subjects, but he is merely, knowing no wrong, working out his nature which has been given him, and which on the whole we must believe to be right, while the human king, who does the same, knows that he does wrong in taking from his fellow-men that for which he renders no equivalent.

It was once my lot to spend a number of years in Wisconsin the native haunt of the American bald headed eagle, and to observe his manner of living.

I remember well the fishing trips made with lads of my own age upon Mendota, the beautiful lake about six miles long which lies just west of the capital city. There was a large, old, white oak tree standing near the lake upon high ground at a point remote from the city. This was a favorite point



of observation for several fine bald-heads, and since they had no fear of us, we boys could easily observe their habits. I have seen a king-fisher on easy wing sailing along the border of the lake, dart suddenly downward and emerge from the water with a fine white-fish, whose silvery scales would gleam in the sun as he struggled in the clutch of his captor. The king-fisher knew his danger and, turning with a quick sweep, endeavored to escape unseen by flight along the woods which hung close to the edge of the lake.

The eagle eye, however, has noted his action, and springing from the oak he takes an upward flight which ends in a great circle above the fleeing king-fisher. A moment he pauses, then downward he comes with a mighty rush. The king-fisher drops the fish which the eagle catches before it strikes the water, and hies him away to the old oak to enjoy the feast with his mate. The king-fisher seems little disturbed. He has paid his

toll to their majesties, and continuing his lazy flight he soon secures another fish which he carries away without molestation. The eagle's action in his native state is so magnificent and his power so great, that one who observes him carefully never thinks of judging him as did Franklin, according to the rules of action which are applicable to men.

It was a Wisconsin eagle also to whom it was given during the civil war to demonstrate the extraordinary fitness of his kind to serve as the symbol of the great Republic's power.

"Old Abe," as he was named, after going through fifty battles and skirmishes unharmed, had his quarters in the basement of the capitol. Bright days he spent on a perch under the trees, or on the ground, as he pleased. He was a fierce fellow if disturbed, and we boys always took pains to keep at a respectable distance from those keen flashing eyes and sharp talons. The most exciting time for the old fellow was when the

the cannons were fired, Fourth of July or on account of some celebration. His excited flapping of the wings and his shrill screams heard for a long distance, showed the observer something of his real nature and the inspiration which he must to have been to the soldiers on the field of battle.

The feelings of the soldiers even at this early time, before they had come to appreciate the services which the eagle could render, are well expressed in a few words found in the Eau Claire *Free*

(*To be continued.*)

Press, September 5, 1861, said by Mr. J. O. Barrett, who writes most interestingly concerning Abe, to be the first newspaper notice of him:

"The Eau Claire Badgers are going into battle under the protective aegis of the veritable American Eagle. It was captured by the Indians of the Chippewa River, and purchased by the Badgers. Its perch is to be the flagstaff of the Star and Stripes. Who could not fight under so glorious emblems?"

STAMP COLLECTING AT THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

BY C. M. PERRY.

I found people all interested in stamps, but the majority were not collecting but speculating. Many



grown people have fine collections but the children's collections are, I fear, like those of children in other countries, badly mounted and carelessly cared for. Several children whose parents assist and encourage them have fine collections. One little girl I know on the island of Hawaii has a collection any one would be proud to own. She is only ten years old and has not been collecting for more than a year this October. She earns money in many little ways, saves all the used stamps she can, and has learned much of the history and geography of the stamps she owns.

Her mother buys nice stamps for her and keeps a little "stamp shop." Whenever my little friend has a dollar or two saved, she buys a few good stamps from her mother. Her collection catalogues several hundred dollars, and is so well



mounted that it is a pleasure to look at it. Of course she has had many presents, but she has bought a great many of her own stamps either by saving her money or by exchanging the used stamps she has been so careful to save. She enjoys hunting watermarks, measures perforations, and bids fair to be a scientific philatelist.

People all save stamps—Hawaiian—and cling to them; they do not appreciate the fact that *every* stamp can not rise, as so many Hawaiian stamps have done.

I found few people who used catalogues or took any of the many periodicals. There is a tradition that unused stamps are valueless, and they will self-address envelopes and have the postmasters cancel their stamps. I was



looked upon with suspicion, when I told them how much they were losing and the "Standard Catalogue," hardly convinced them.

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VOLUME I.

JANUARY, 1897.

NUMBER 4.



IT makes it very pleasant in collecting stamps and arranging them to have others around one who are doing the same thing. STAMPS hopes that every one of its readers will try to increase the number of collectors in his vicinity by securing one or more subscribers to this magazine.

The offer of ten unused stamps from ten countries: Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Salvador, Venezuela, is still open to every subscriber who sends us a new name with fifteen cents, or to anyone not now a subscriber who sends his own with another subscription. This is an addition to all other premiums for new subscribers which will be found on page III of advertisements in our November number.

A great deal of time is lost by beginners in their attempts to secure a good collection by working at it in a wrong or partially wrong manner. There is so much information on this subject spread abroad at the present time that

mistakes in this direction are not so great as they were formerly, but there is still enough lack of knowledge on this subject to make it worth while to give a few simple, general directions which beginners will find worth following.

The beginner's start for a collection is in all cases a number of stamps secured in one way or another.

Years ago it was an almost invariable practice to begin a collection by sticking these down solidly in a blank book by using paste or mucilage. Nowadays this is varied to the extent of the use of stamp hinges instead of mucilage or paste. This is a great improvement as stamps are much less likely to be injured, but it is nevertheless, we believe a mistaken thing to do to use a blank book. A cheap book is never a satisfaction to a collector, and the few cents spent for it together with the time and patience used in mounting the stamps is nearly all loss. We say *nearly* all because it is not *all* loss since the beginner acquires familiarity with stamps in his efforts to place them correctly according to countries,

There is a great deal to be learned in

this world, and the quickest and best way to gain knowledge is to take advantage of the work of others whenever it can be done properly. The cheap blank book never satisfies, and the beginner will be far better off to get a printed album at the very start. We would advise the best one that can be afforded, but a young collector has no need to spend for this at the most more than a few dollars, while a fair book for stamps of all countries may be obtained as low as fifty cents. We regard the album sold at one dollar as being the best for most young collectors from ten to twenty years of age.

The advantage of the use of an album of this or higher cost is the great amount of information which the collector finds at hand at the very beginning of his study. All the work of placing stamps in such a book is not only a pleasure, but there is a constant increase of knowledge derived, which cannot be secured as easily in any other way, that is of the utmost value to any one who wishes to be well educated.

It is also a simple matter to learn how to tell the country to which a stamp belongs and the date of its issue when one has a good album.

Starting with an album and some stamps, the beginner who wishes to proceed properly will begin by sorting his specimens according to the countries which have issued them. They may then be placed in envelopes or laid into the album, each lot opposite the country of issue. This laying into albums is not a good plan if there are many stamps, or one does not propose to place each in its position very soon, as they are in danger of being lost from the book.

Beginning with the first lot of stamps, or indeed where one pleases, they may be hinged to the page, each specimen in its proper place.

Every collector wishes to have his collection as good a one as possible. There are certain very simple rules to follow which will enable one to do this. Admit to a collection good specimens only. Stamps with pieces gone and badly cancelled should be excluded. This rule should certainly be applied to all low priced stamps, and the best appearing collection will be made if it is followed without exception. The completeness of a collection is of very much less importance than the quality of its specimens.

Again unused stamps add a great deal to the looks of an album, and while it is impossible to make a good collection of these only, unless one wishes to spend a great deal of money, there are nevertheless many which can be obtained at prices differing little from the cost of used specimens.

A cancellation is a blemish, just as any other foreign matter on a stamp would be, and the less there is of it the better. The stamp with little cancellation, however, is a good thing for the collector, since, by taking them, many specimens may be secured which would cost too much in unused condition.

Great pains should be taken in placing stamps in one's album. The best way to use a hinge of the ordinary size is to fold it lengthwise, then stick it solidly to the stamp, and, wetting slightly at each end, put the specimen into the proper space in the album. The object of wetting the hinge only a little at each end is to make it possible to remove a stamp, and to put it into another place, or back in the old place, without having to tear off its hinge, which act often results in injury to the stamp. Collectors put on hinges at different places, top, bottom, sides or middle of a stamp as they fancy, but the main point so far as the appearance of a collection is con-

cerned is to have the specimen fixed firmly in position so that it will remain exactly as placed. Those wishing to examine the backs of their stamps should attach the hinge near the edge that a stamp may be lifted without injury.

Let no one touch your stamps unnecessarily is an excellent rule for keeping a well mounted collection in good condition, and it is also well to turn the pages carefully from an upper corner to prevent any tearing of them.

Also keep your book clean by refusing to allow any one to open it who

desires to do so with hands that are not perfectly clean.

It is now the time when the greatest attention is given to collections. The long winter evenings are those in which there is most opportunity for pleasant work upon them, and we are sure that our readers will not let the time go by without making many additions to the treasures they have secured already. We hope they will make these addition in ways which will be permanently satisfactory, and for this reason we have made the foregoing suggestions.

SOME BEAUTIFUL STAMPS.

BY E. O. G.

Not long ago, my attention having been called to the handsome stamps of Congo Free State, I decided to make a collection of what I considered pretty stamps. Of course, tastes differ, but I feel sure that the young collector, reading STAMPS, will be interested in having before him the names of some of the especially handsome ones, so that he may be on the lookout for them.



First of all, to my notion, the prettiest is the 3 cent violet envelop stamp of New Foundland, and in speaking of this country I am reminded of several other

attractive specimens, viz : 2 cents green (fish), 5 cents



blue (beaver), 10 cents black (brig), and 1/2 cent black



(dog). These are all ornaments to an album.

No one can help admiring the beautiful Congo stamps showing scenes on the river of that name.



These stamps I think were made by some famous engravers in London. The cheaper ones are the 5 centimes, 10c, 25c, 50c and 1 franc.

In watching for pretty stamps one should not overlook our own 3 cents and 4 cents Columbian stamps.

Then there is the very showy issue of



North Borneo issued in 1893, especially the 2 cents, 5c, 8c, 12c and 18c.

Barbados, too, has a late and handsome series issued in 1892, running from ½ penny to 2sh. and 6p. Some of these also are in two colors, but the latter are perhaps a bit expensive for the young collector.



If you are fond of tigers, get a few stamps of Perak or Selangor. They are real pretty and printed in two colors; issued in 1895.



Odd and much admired are two 3 cornered stamps issued by Liberia in 1894. Each is in two colors and of the 5c value

In speaking of New Foundland, I forgot to mention the 1c and 2c newspaper wrapper stamps. These I find in my collection too.



—one red and black and the other green and lilac, with the letters O S (meaning Official Stamp) printed in the lower corners. Liberia also issued some fine stamps in 1892, notably a 1 cent and 2c (star) and 4c (elephant). The latter illustrated in the Novem-

A good many people object to collecting the stamps of Salvador because a lot were



issued solely to sell to collectors like you and me. But if you are interested, as I am, in pretty ones, you cannot get along without a few of the big 'Salvadors



ber number of this paper.

Some persons to whom I have shown my pretty stamps, have thought that the Argentine anniversary stamp, 5c blue (ship) issued in 1892, is the prettiest of all.

of 1893. I have in my book the 2 pesos green, 5p mauve and 10p orange. They are beauties.



Of the Hawaiian stamps of 1894 I have added the 10c green, illustrated in the December number, to the collection and regard it as fully deserving the place.

Besides the above, Seychelles has a pretty series all in two colors. Queen



Victoria's picture on these stamps is not a true likeness. This country also has some real odd and

handsome envelope stamps. In fact I think they are the only stamps that have a turtle on them.



Last of all I must not omit the five Guatemala stamps of 1882. These are not only pretty but very cheap. The bird on them looks like a parrot but is,

I think, called a Quetzal—a bird regarded almost with reverence by the natives. If you secure any of the stamps named, I would suggest that you read up on the subject or make inquiries and you will find some reason for, or meaning in the designs on all of them.



In making up the foregoing list, I have endeavored to give only such stamps as any collector may obtain and of course they are referred to only in unused condition.

REMINISCENCES OF STAMP COLLECTING.

BY WM. P. BROWN.

Stamp collecting as a pursuit was first recognized both in this country and abroad about the year 1859. Previous to that time there were a few scattered collectors. One of the earliest in this country was Capt. Preble, of Portland, Me., who had saved them for several years, when the craze became universal in 1859. For several months no monetary value was attached to them. Collectors gathered in the lobby of the old New York Post Office in Nassau street and exchanged stamps even, or several for one. In a little while, however, collectors offered to pay for stamps which were found difficult to obtain, and this opened the way for dealers.

I recollect very well my first investment in the business, and its relation may interest the readers of STAMPS. I was dealing in coins, having a small stand at the north end of the City Hall Park in 1860. Another coin dealer named John Bailey had moved away from where I was to the opposite side of Broadway and was selling coins, candy and stamps, I went to see him and said—"Dont you find business dull?" He replied—"Yes in coins, but stamps

go pretty well." I was much surprised having been urged by several to take up stamps but thought it too ephemeral to last. However, that evening I called on Dr. Bond in Grand Street, who had been a liberal customer for coins, and he told me he had a lot of stamps he would sell cheap and picked out about fifty of them for which I paid him one cent each.

The next morning I had them all tacked to my boards (which was the fashion in those days), and marked them three cents each. A young man came along soon and was delighted to see that I had stamps, but said that some of them were marked too cheap, and on his advice I marked some of them ten cents, though it seemed absurd. He had hardly gone before two gentlemen came by, and one said to the other—"Those Ceylons are very handsome stamps," referring to the unperforated one penny and two pence. "Yes" replied the other, "I guess I will take those two Ceylons," and paid me twenty cents. Another boy then came and bought a few at three cents each, and in a little while returned from the Post

Office and holding out a quarter said, "Do you see that? That is what I got for that 17 cent Canada stamp I bought of you." That was too much for me I at once became an ardent stamp collector, and no one could buy any stamp of me that was not a duplicate.

But when the summer season came on the interest in stamps seemed to have entirely died away. No one came to buy. I was not surprised for I had expected it to turn out that way. I went again to Bailey and said, "How is it with stamps now?" He said he was doing very little in them. I said, "Why, are you selling any at all? Will you buy mine?" He said yes, if I would sell them cheap enough. I brought my whole stock, collection and all, and sold them to him at his own price, and supposed

that was the end of the stamp business. But to my surprise, at the approach of cold weather the business revived and I had to repurchase a new stock, but no one could talk me out of it a second time.

In those early days a dollar was the highest price for any stamp. Among those of that value were the 90c of 1857 and the 2½c black of Colombia. There were no stamp catalogues, and the knowledge of what stamps existed was hidden in obscurity. The early Brazil stamps were rejected as portions cut from bank notes. One Sydney view which I had obtained was a complete riddle until it was described by an early English stamp paper, but theirs was evidently a very poor one, for they misquoted the Latin inscription.

To be continued.

THE AMERICAN EAGLE.

BY E. PLURIBUS UNUM.

(Continued from December Number.)



Old Abe was captured by a Chippewa Indian in northern Wisconsin, when very young, and sold to a man named Daniel McCann for a bushel of corn. S. M. Jeffers of Eau Claire bought him for two dollars and a half and pre-

sented him to Company C., 8th Wisconsin Infantry, as it was departing for the war.

Company C reached La Crosse as the end of the first stage of its journey toward the scene of war, and found the city in great excitement, the news having been spread that a "Company of soldiers from the Chippewa Valley has come with a live American Eagle!"

Great crowds gathered and the eagle was cheered to the echo while a salute was fired by the First Wisconsin Battery.

The Company was offered two hundred dollars here for the eagle but the Captain made, what was really a final declination of all offers, saying: "The Eagle belongs to the Company and no money can buy him." The Eagle's fame preceded him, and when he reached Camp Randall at Madison, parts of the 7th and 8th Regiments ran to the gate forming double lines to receive him, Abe seemed to have a full understand-

ing of the part he was expected to take and aroused the soldiers enthusiasm to the highest pitch by his actions. The *Eau Claire Free Press* and *Madison State Journal* give the following accounts of the entrance of the eagle to Camp :

"When the regiment marched into Camp Randall, the instant the men began to cheer, he spread his wings, and taking one of the small flags attached to his perch in his beak, he remained in that position until borne to the quarters of the late Col. Murphy."

"An incident occurred yesterday, as the Chippewa Company arrived at Camp Randall. They bore in advance of them a platform on which was a live eagle, surmounted by a small American flag. Just as they entered Camp, the eagle expanded his wings and siezed the flag in his beak. The incident attracted much attention, and if it had happened in other days, in a Roman camp, would have been regarded by the augurs as a singularly favorable omen."

Mr. Barrett gives in concise form the principal facts about the eagle at this period, and I therefore quote his words : "At Madison the Eagle's visitors numbered thousands, and among them were dignitaries of civil and military professions. Here, by Capt. Perkins, he was donned with the title of "Old Abe," in honor of Abraham Lincoln, the faithful President and patriot. By vote of the Company, the "Badgers" were to be styled the "Eau Claire Eagles," and by voice of the people, the Eighth Wisconsin was designated as the "Eagle Regiment." As the Eagle was then a soldier bird, sworn into the service of his country, Quartermaster Francis L. Billings, at the expense of the State, had a new perch constructed. It was a shield in the shape of a heart, on which was inscribed the "stars and stripes," and along the base were legibly painted, "8th Reg. W. V." Raised a few inches above the shield was a grooved

cross piece for the Eagle's roost, and on each end of it were three arrows, pointing outwards, representing war as in the great seal of the United States. In the shuffle of war these were broken off. Evidently such a perch must have been a heavy weight for one soldier to carry, during the long and tiresome marches through the enemy's country; but he had no other task than this, under strict orders to care faithfully for the bird. When in line, the Eagle rode always on the left of the color bearer, in the van of the regiment. In battle or march, the Eagle was carried in the same manner as the flag. The Bearer had a belt around him, to which was attached a socket to receive the end of the staff, which was about five feet long. Holding it firmly in his hand, the Bearer thus raised the Eagle high above his head, in plain sight of the column. A leathern ring was fastened to one of the Eagle's legs, to which was connected a strong hemp cord from sixteen to twenty feet long. When marching, or in an engagement, the surplus cord was wound around the arrow head, leaving the Eagle but about three feet length, or just enough to circumscribe him to his shield."

No cord, however, could hold the eagle when he wished to free himself, and again and again in the excitement of battle he broke away and soared aloft inspiring the regiment by his wild courage to the most intense and sustained effort. The Confederate soldiers were determined to capture or kill him, Gen. Price remarking that he had rather get that bird than a whole brigade.

Old Abe, however, marched with Grant and Sherman in the "ever victorious army," and never once was injured or captured. His style and his power were shown grandly at the attack on Corinth. We quote the description of Mr. Barrett : "During a lull in the battle, as the enemy was preparing again

to fire from the brow of the hill, distant not over thirty rods from the Eighth regiment, the eagle being exposed in plain sight of the rebels, a Confederate officer was heard by several in Company C to say; "There he is—the eagle—capture him, boys!" No sooner was this command given than the rebel artillery opened upon our forces, under whose cover a column just discerned in the gathering smoke moved briskly over the crest to break and scatter our steady front and capture the prize. All this while, the Eagle scanned with fire-lit eye every movement on that hill, and as the rebel infantry hove clear out in sight he, it is said whistled a startling note of alarm, and instantly both armies struck each other in deafening shock, commingling with the boom and crash of cannon that trembled forest and valley. Shouts from both sides rent the air, while death mowed his swath clear through both armies, and yet the bloody gaps closed up again and again. Such is war! In the general conflict, the Eagle leaped up with a desperate spring, breaking his cord or else it was cut by a Minie ball, and was seen by the combatants, circling careering in the sulphurous smoke. The enemy pressed nearer exultant, as if sure of their prize; the bullets flew as hailstones; there was a wavering of a wing—was he hit?—but the war-bird rallied again and, as he rose higher, many a rebel shot went up to bring down the American Eagle!—but on he sped, towering above that awful din, screaming back to his assailants, eyeing the battle from his sky-eyrie, when, catching a glimmer of his comrades in the fight and the colors where his Bearer stood gazing upward with suspense—as if inspired by the very Roman gods—he descended, like a "bolt of Jove," to the left of his regiment, where McLane flying after him, easily caught him up in his

arms, trembling and panting with ardor and whistling with his peculiar air of satisfaction." Such action as this soon gave Old Abe a national reputation and descriptions of him were given in all the papers.

Harper's Weekly said of him: "When the battle raged most fiercely and the enthusiasm of the soldiers was at its highest, then it was that 'Old Abe' seemed to be in his own element. He flapped his wings in the midst of the furious storm and with head erect, faced the flying bullets and the crashing shells with no signs of fear. 'Old Abe' triumphs with the triumph of the flag, and seems in some measure conscious of his relationship with the emblem of a victorious Republic."

Thus did the American Eagle vindicate his right to serve as our national emblem of power. His right to his proud position among our flags was acknowledged after the war when the great historical series of stamps was prepared in 1869, and his picture was sent all over the land on the ten cent stamp, while his symbolic significance was shown in the red white and blue of the thirty cent, where perched on the nation's shield he spreads his protective wings over our flags.

Old Abe's service after the war was as great, if not as brilliant, as that on the field of battle. Exhibited at fairs, his photographs and feathers which he shed sold as relics, he secured many thousands of dollars for homes built for his disabled comrades of the war. The Eagle is a long-lived bird in the state of freedom, but years of partial confinement undermine his constitution, and render him liable to attacks of disease.

Old Abe died in the arms of his keeper in the state Capitol at Madison, Saturday, March 26, 1881 at 4.30 P. M., lung trouble having been developed by severe weather.

His skin was mounted and now stands under a glass case in the rotunda of the Capitol.

Our cut, which is copied from a sketch of him made from life by J. R.

Stuart, a Madison artist who gave much time to the study of the noble bird, represents him on the perch on which he was exhibited at the Centennial Exposition.

THE MANUFACTURE OF UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS.

BY PAUL A. WEIR.

There are no doubt very few of my readers who have a clear idea of the complex processes used in the manufacture of postage stamps in the national manufactory at Washington. It is first necessary to examine the paper: Unlike that used for money, there is little distinctively characteristic about the paper on which stamps are printed. It is merely first class wood-fiber paper with the Government's watermark "U. S. P. S." repeated again and again on its face to render difficult its counterfeiting. The counterfeiting of stamps is, however, a rare crime, probably because the game is scarcely worth anything.

Even the precaution of the watermark was not employed in the production of stamp paper before the Government took the matter in hand last year. In any stamps produced since April 29, 1895, you will find, if you hold them before a strong light, some portion of the water-lined letters "U. S. P. S." This watermark is made at intervals of an inch or less all over the big sheets on which the stamps are printed. The date of the introduction of the watermark is already a matter of interest to stamp collectors.

After the paper is started in the actual process of stamp-making it has counting galore. When it is ready finally to issue in the form of blue, red, brown, lilac and green stamps, it has had no less than fifty-two separate and distinct countings. When the Bureau of Engraving and Printing makes a requisition

on the loan division of the Treasury Department for stamp-paper, it must state specifically what is to be printed on the paper. If the bureau gets 10,000 sheets of paper to print two-cent stamps, it must account to the Treasury Department for 10,000 sheets of two cent stamps, less, of course, the number actually spoiled in the different processes; and these spoiled sheets must also be in evidence, and no eloquence that has yet been invented can otherwise explain any discrepancy. The moment paper for stamps of a designated denomination leaves the Treasury Department it becomes worth on the books of the Department just the amount of stamps of the given denomination that can be printed on it. The transfer of the paper from the Treasury to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is made in iron bound chests which are lined with chilled steel and guarded.

At closing time at the Bureau no employe is allowed to leave the building until the last particle of paper, printed or unprinted, and the last plate and die are accounted for, nor is any employe permitted to depart before closing time without a pass from the chief of his or her room, approved by the chief of the bureau.

Stamps are printed in sheets of 400 stamps or "heads" as they are called at the bureau; and as each press carries four plates one revolution means 1600 stamps.

A plate containing 400 stamps is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in size, and will last a great while. As the sheets come damp from the press they are packed up in stacks, a sheet of tissue paper between each two sheets of stamps. After more counting and passing of receipts they are taken to another division, where they are placed in small batches in wire bottomed trays. The room is filled from floor to ceiling with these trays, and a series of electrically propelled fans keep the air continually in motion.

In about twelve hours the sheets are dry of ink and moisture. Then girls take them in large bundles, and laying one hand in the middle of the sheets, turn with incredible rapidity sheet after sheet. The impression made upon a visitor is that they are counting them, and counting at a furious rate, too. And so they are, but they are keenly and critically examining the sheets at the same time for all sorts of imperfections. When a sheet is found imperfect in any way the rustling of sheets ceases long enough for the girl to withdraw the sheet and mark it with a hasty scrawl, which to the uninitiated means nothing on earth, but to the stamp people is quite a full critique of the sheet's short comings. Then the rustle proceeds as before.

Probably the most interesting of all the details of stamp-making is the process of applying the adhesive gum.

The gumming division is a big department in the basement of the building. The greatest care is taken to keep the temperature of this room evenly at eighty degrees, winter and summer. The temperature corresponds to the temperature of the gum as it is applied to the stamps. Even greater care is taken to keep the average humidity at about fifty, which is just midway between a damp, drizzly day and a crisp, bright one. So much importance is attached to this atmospheric condition

in the gumming of stamps that six humidity tests are made during the seven hours which constitute the working day of the bureau,—at 9, 10 and 11.30 in the forenoon, and at 1, 2 and 3 in the afternoon.

A careful record of these readings is kept, so that it would be possible for the chief of the division by referring to it months and years afterward to tell just what weather conditions he had in gumming a particular output of stamps. Apparatus is provided to correct any tendency to undue dryness brought about by the weather conditions outside the building.

Every particle of the gum is weighed, the allowance being made of twenty-five pounds of gum for every 400,000 stamps. The gumming machines are marvels of ingenuity. From a fountain, which receives gum after it has been tested and weighed, a brown stream of gum flows evenly into a rectangular reservoir, which rests against a fast revolving roller accurately made of ground glass; the slightly rough surface of this roller takes up the gum and applies it to the backs of the stamp-sheets as they pass under it on an endless carriage provided with grippers and fingers that operate in the most life like way. Then the sheet of stamps passes into an incubator like chest, which is kept full of hot, dry air. When it emerges it is dumped on the tables of other girl operatives at the other end, after a journey of fifty feet in a temperature of 132 degrees. It is now quite dry and ready to be smoothed of its slight crinkles and packed for delivery to the perforators. The latter separate by machinery each original sheet into four such sheets as are delivered to the post-offices, cutting at the same time the perforations which enable the individual stamps to be easily separated. Finally hydraulic presses remove the burring left by the perforating machine.

STAMPS

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS
OF THE
BEGINNER AND YOUNG COLLECTOR,

Conducted by CRAWFORD CAPEN.

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TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

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The Publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisements whose insertion they regard as detrimental to the interests of this magazine without giving any reason for their action.

VOLUME I.

FEBRUARY, 1897.

NUMBER 5.



VERY good essays indeed have been submitted to us in accord with offer which we made of a prize of fifty stamps of Cuba for the best composition on CUBA AND ITS STAMPS. We did not agree to publish the article winning the prize as we were not sure that it would be worthy of publication. We are, however, glad to do this, and also agreeably surprised to find that fully one-third of all we received are up to the requirements of magazine work such as we are doing.

This is in accord with our idea that young people are sure to find in the interesting topics connected with stamps the inspiration which they need to make them good writers. We read carefully all the compositions submitted to us, and selected from them six which were of superior quality. These were re-read and examined closely until we were satisfied that the best was number 99999 and the next 65234. The accompanying envelopes being opened number 99999 was found to have been written by John O'Donohoe Rennie, age 14, St. Catharines, Ont., Canada,

and 65234 by Emma B. Tyler, age 13, Bradford, Mass.

We therefore awarded and have sent the prize of fifty varieties of Cuba to Master Rennie, and as a memento have sent Miss Tyler a set of the Republic of Cuba stamps.

Many compositions submitted for this competition show study and care in their preparation, and we have no doubt that there are among the writers of them those who will be winners of the prizes which we shall offer in the future. We would mention as especially good the work of Perley E. Richardson, Sigourney Fay Nininger, A. E. Bigelow, F. Rolph, Demarice Langdon, F. Ashbridge, Theodore Malmberg, B. Dobbins, Geo. E. Hix and Willie M. Laughlin.

There are also a number of others whose compositions will easily become good by attention to some of the points which we have mentioned already in STAMPS, and others to which we shall call attention in future.

We state under our heading Compositions on another page, the conditions of our next prize competition, into which

we hope that many of our readers will enter, more on account of the valuable knowledge to be gained through study and the work of composition, than because of the value of the premium.

We have sent out many of our packets of ten unused stamps to subscribers who have sent us new subscriptions. Some have asked what they could have for another new subscriber and we have decided to offer a variety of premiums.

We shall keep all on hand, and those subscribers sending in new names in future can have any premium desired by indicating it. When nothing is said about a premium we shall credit the subscriber, who sends in the subscription, supposing that he wishes to form a club. Remember that, if you are not a subscriber, all you have to do is to become one by sending your own subscription with the one you send us for a premium. All the premiums which we have offered in the past for clubs of subscribers are still on hand. A few who send names for the single subscription premiums have asked to have them counted as part of a larger club. This we cannot do, but if the smaller premium is not taken credit will be given toward a club.

We offer this month four premiums any one of which may be taken for one subscriber sent by a subscriber :

No. 1—10 unused stamps from ten countries : Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Salvador, Venezuela.

No. 2—10 unused stamps different from the above, but not all from different countries.

No. 3—15 different stamps from Scandinavian countries : Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

No. 4—10 different stamps from Greece, Roumania, Turkey and Egypt.

No. 51—We also offer a fine packet of 15 different South American stamps to a subscriber sending us *two* new names with thirty cents.

This includes stamps from Argentine, Brazil, Chili, Ecuador, Uruguay, etc.

A self-addressed stamped envelop in which to send premiums should be inclosed by those taking advantage of these offers.

We wish to secure the names of all collectors who are not members of societies. Any subscriber who sends us the names and addresses of ten such collectors, and *incloses a self-addressed stamped envelop*, will receive any one of the premiums which we give for one new subscriber.

It may happen, however, that several subscribers in small places will send us the same list of names.

It will therefore be best to send us as many names as possible for we cannot send the premium unless we find five new names at least in the list.

Stamps Publishing Company receives quite a number of requests for lists and for stamps on approval. We do not deal in stamps in any way, and cannot favor any one of our advertisers. Those who wish to buy stamps or to receive lists should write directly to our advertisers and they will receive prompt attention.

Our charge is five cents each for back numbers, but as this makes quite an expense for a new subscriber, who wishes to begin with number one, we will, for the month of February, send either three or four back numbers, as may be wanted, for ten cents.

Our supply is quite limited, and to be sure of getting them they should be sent for as soon as possible.

Our readers are aware that it is our desire to make STAMPS a really useful

paper so that no one can fail to see the advantages attaching to thoughtful collecting.

We believe that the most is gained from stamp collecting by making what is known as a general collection, that is one which comprises the stamps of all nations. The history, manners and customs of people of every clime are brought before one in this way and a world wide interest in human affairs is excited.

This being the purpose of collecting, it still remains true that great interest is aroused by working at the stamps of particular countries.

We suggest that it is a good plan to select the stamps of one or more countries as special objects of collection for a limited period, at the same time making a study of the country and learning all that is possible about it.

One may thus select any nation for study, and it is certainly possible to find matters of interest worth reading about in connection with any foreign land. One can also select a country whose stamps are of comparatively low cost so that many may be secured during the time in which they may be specially collected.

Suppose one has a liking for British Colonial stamps, one may make a very profitable study of Australia, and there are a great many of its stamps which are low-priced and easily obtained. How interesting also are the works which may be read concerning the discovery and founding of these far away colonies. Stories of the early gold finds, and articles about the many strange birds and animals which inhabit Australia, some of which are illustrated on its stamps, may be read with great profit.

So with other countries, if one likes Scandinavian or Russian or German stamps, one can find in the history and peculiarities of these nations subjects of

the greatest interest for reading and study.

We would like to receive from readers of STAMPS articles upon different countries in which they may be specially interested.

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One hears a great deal of talk among collectors about what stamps should be collected and what should not. We wish our readers to know that a great deal of the talk in favor of certain stamps and against others is merely a following of the prevailing fashion.

This week we saw a very fine lot of United States reprints which were to be sold at auction by a western dealer. They comprised the series from 1851 to 1885, issued by the government for the benefit of collectors. The editor of STAMPS admired their beauty and could understand the wish of collectors to possess themselves of these rarities, but he could not but think of what it was that made them scarce. Their rarity is due solely to the fact that during the period in which they could be obtained of the government their collection was not the fashion, and they were the most despised of all United States stamps.

Despised stamps of every sort have their turn, and the collector is wise who never turns away from any stamp because it is not the fashion or generally praised. If a stamp is a regularly authorized issue of any nation it is worth placing in one's collection. This is not saying that it is not well to be careful about what one buys, but at the same time there is no danger of loss in buying of reputable dealers.

we hope that many of our readers will enter, more on account of the valuable knowledge to be gained through study and the work of composition, than because of the value of the premium.

We have sent out many of our packets of ten unused stamps to subscribers who have sent us new subscriptions. Some have asked what they could have for another new subscriber and we have decided to offer a variety of premiums.

We shall keep all on hand, and those subscribers sending in new names in future can have any premium desired by indicating it. When nothing is said about a premium we shall credit the subscriber, who sends in the subscription, supposing that he wishes to form a club. Remember that, if you are not a subscriber, all you have to do is to become one by sending your own subscription with the one you send us for a premium. All the premiums which we have offered in the past for clubs of subscribers are still on hand. A few who send names for the single subscription premiums have asked to have them counted as part of a larger club. This we cannot do, but if the smaller premium is not taken credit will be given toward a club.

We offer this month four premiums any one of which may be taken for one subscriber sent by a subscriber :

No. 1—10 unused stamps from ten countries : Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Salvador, Venezuela.

No. 2—10 unused stamps different from the above, but not all from different countries.

No. 3—15 different stamps from Scandinavian countries : Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

No. 4—10 different stamps from Greece, Roumania, Turkey and Egypt.

No. 51—We also offer a fine packet of 15 different South American stamps to a subscriber sending us *two* new names with thirty cents.

This includes stamps from Argentine, Brazil, Chili, Ecuador, Uruguay, etc.

A self-addressed stamped envelop in which to send premiums should be inclosed by those taking advantage of these offers.

We wish to secure the names of all collectors who are not members of societies. Any subscriber who sends us the names and addresses of ten such collectors, and *incloses a self-addressed stamped envelop*, will receive any one of the premiums which we give for one new subscriber.

It may happen, however, that several subscribers in small places will send us the same list of names.

It will therefore be best to send us as many names as possible for we cannot send the premium unless we find five new names at least in the list.

Stamps Publishing Company receives quite a number of requests for lists and for stamps on approval. We do not deal in stamps in any way, and cannot favor any one of our advertisers. Those who wish to buy stamps or to receive lists should write directly to our advertisers and they will receive prompt attention.

Our charge is five cents each for back numbers, but as this makes quite an expense for a new subscriber, who wishes to begin with number one, we will, for the month of February, send either three or four back numbers, as may be wanted, for ten cents.

Our supply is quite limited, and to be sure of getting them they should be sent for as soon as possible.

Our readers are aware that it is our desire to make STAMPS a really useful

paper so that no one can fail to see the advantages attaching to thoughtful collecting.

We believe that the most is gained from stamp collecting by making what is known as a general collection, that is one which comprises the stamps of all nations. The history, manners and customs of people of every clime are brought before one in this way and a world wide interest in human affairs is excited.

This being the purpose of collecting, it still remains true that great interest is aroused by working at the stamps of particular countries.

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There have been a great many in time past who have bought stamps because they considered them a good investment. This may be so, but the true collector thinks comparatively little about the money value of stamps. The getting of a fine specimen of a cheap stamp for his collection pleases him as well as the getting of a costly one; particularly is this the case if he happens to know what is often the fact, that his cheap stamp is quite scarce.

We have seen a collector who spent a great deal of money for stamps highly pleased over the securing of a 6 ore Sweden stamp with a post-horn on its

back, while he thought comparatively little of some ten shilling unused British Colonial stamps of current issues which he had just purchased. He had had a hard time finding the cheap stamp while he could get the high priced ones any time by spending money.

Young collectors need not think that they must spend a great deal to have good collections. Carefulness in selecting, mounting and arranging stamps gathered during a period of many years will surely result in the securing of an excellent collection even though only $\frac{1}{2}$ a small amount be spent upon it.

PERU.

BY INCA.

The issuing of a great many varieties of a puzzling character in the stamps of any country is certain to lead collectors to turn away from them. No one likes to look for differences which he is not sure of discovering after all. This has been the case with the stamps of Peru

A great variety of surcharges have been placed upon Peruvian stamps in the years since 1880, many of which differ very slightly one from another. The result of this has been that nearly all collectors pay no attention to this country. It is, however, a land well worth studying, and a collection of its stamps which does not include the small varieties will prove very interesting and may be secured for a comparatively small sum if a representative rather than a complete collection is sought. The early history of the conquest is exceedingly interesting.

The country was ruled by the Incas, children of the Sun, whose full face even now shines from the stamps in



most common use, or else appears just rising above the mountains of Peru.

There was far more sense in this ancient worship, according to the teachings of modern science which show how great is our dependance upon the sun, than in the idolatry of many other peoples whose civilization would be considered more advanced. Prescott writes of the relation of the Peruvian princes to the national religion: "The deity whose worship they especially inculcated, and which they never failed to establish wherever their banners were known to penetrate, was the sun. It was he who, in a particular manner, presided over the destinies of man; gave light and warmth to the nations and life to the

PERU.

vegetable world ; whom they revered as the father of their royal dynasty, the founder of their empire ; and whose temples rose in every city and almost every village throughout the land, while his altars smoked with burnt-offerings,—a form of sacrifice peculiar to the Peruvians among the semi-civilized nations of the New World."

The animals of Peru are well worth studying. The most noteworthy is the llama which is there the common beast of burden carrying a very small load over the mountain passes and along the steep sides of the hills, but going in immense droves of hundreds, and even thousands, so that the total amount carried is often considerable.



The wool of the country, however, is not produced by this animal but by the huanacos and by the vicuñas, two species of wild sheep. The stories of the hunts for these in ancient times are very interesting. These animals were considered the property of the Inca. Once every year he organized a great hunt for them. Fifty to one hundred thousand men in line formed a long cordon around a great tract of country in the center of which was an immense plain. They were armed with spears and long poles, and after taking their stations began a steady drive toward the central plain. All beasts of prey and harmful animals were killed, and the sheep, by the constant narrowing of the circle gathered in the central plain surrounded by a solid wall of natives.

Sometimes fifty thousand sheep were thus captured. Shearers then went among them, and removed their wool, after which all were allowed to escape, deer and sheep whose wool was of small value alone being slaughtered.

The meat was dried to form one of

the staple foods of the people, and the wool was made into clothing although the finer quality from the vicuña could be worn only by the Incas. These hunts never took place in one section of the country oftener than once in four years in order to allow the natural increase to make up for the loss occasioned by the killing. The surface of Peru is very mountainous, and deep chasms abound, like this upon the brink of which we see a group of llamas. Suspension bridges were naturally a very great convenience in ancient



times, and these the natives made by the use of immense ropes or cables, as thick as a man's body, woven and twisted from the fibres of an osier common in the country. These were stretched across a chasm or river and passed through holes cut in solid stone buttresses being then secured by passing them around great timbers. Planks were laid upon these cables, and railings made of the same material as the cable stretched along each side, the whole making a secure passage for men and beasts of burden.

Especially interesting to us as collectors of stamps is the ancient system of the country for the carrying of mails. A regular series of stations about five miles apart was established along the principal roads. Runners were placed in these whose duty it was to receive despatches and convey them to the next station with the utmost possible speed. A peculiar livery was worn by these runners, and as they bore with them a portion of the crimson fringe worn around the head of the Inca, they were regarded with the greatest deference and never impeded in their progress in any way. The speed was often one hundred and fifty miles a day and express packages as well as messages were often carried.

This service brought all parts of Peru into easy communication one with another at a period when great capitals of Europe were as lacking in means of communication as though separated by an ocean.

There are many other ways in which this land showed evidences of civiliza-

tion much in advance of what would be expected in the South America of four hundred years ago.

The readers of STAMPS will find Prescott's Conquest and other works on this country very interesting and instructive in connection with the collection of its stamps.

REMINISCENCES OF STAMP COLLECTING.

BY WM. P. BROWN.

(Continued from January Number.)

The earlier stamp dealers of New York I will try to give in their natural sequence: John Bailey, Wm. P. Brown, Tom Williams, J. W. Scott, Jas. Brennan. Two of these are still in business, and two have died. Brennan was the first to open a store which was opposite the old Post Office. He had the advantage of the rest of us in situation, which I at once realized. I went to him and complained that he was selling stamps without profit which spoiled the business. He denied it and told me to wait and see if it was true. A gentleman came in and asked to see some Thurn ü Taxis stamps, and selected a bunch for which Brennan charged him eight cents each. I had no more to say for the rest of us would gladly have sold them at three cents.

About this time Mr. Scott came over from London, and after selling me his collection, being out of funds, proposed to join the army. I suggested to him to go into the stamp business, which he did and in three months cleared a hundred dollars, and with that started with a companion for the gold mines of the Rockies. I made him promise he would send me the first lump of gold he actually dug up himself. After waiting many months I received it in the shape of a few infinitesimal specks of gold dust. Before he started off I went with him to Com-

muniaw Bay to practice pistol shooting. I told him he handled it very carelessly but he would not believe me till he got to laughing and fired it within an inch of his foot. In his younger days he was very interesting as a story teller, he knew how to get away with a beefsteak then, and no one would have mistrusted that he would turn vegetarian.

About this time Mr. Camp, president of the New York Clearing House, sold me his collection for \$100, and said I was an honest looking lad and he would trust me for the money, to my surprise, as peddlers on street stands did not expect much in the way of credit. Mr. Chubbuck, of Utica, made up a fine collection, and used to scrape off all he could of the cancellation with a pen knife to make the stamps look clean. It is needless to say they were mostly ruined. Mr. Goodall, president of the American Bank Note Co., also made a fine collection, including the most valuable stamps, and trimmed off all the outside margins close up to the printing, which reduced their value more than half.

Shortly after this period, S. Allan Taylor started up in Albany, roaming from there to Montreal, New York and Boston scattering his counterfeits all over the United States, advertising the set of 4 triangular Cape of Good Hope

stamps for 15 cents etc. When cornered he would say his stamps were just as good as the originals. In fact with his loquacity and genius, if he had applied himself to legitimate trade instead of manufacturing counterfeits, he might have made a fortune.

About this time Mr. McManus, of the New York Custom House, imported a lot of reprinted sets of Modena, Romagna, Sicily, &c., which he sold at seven dollars a set. John Bailey was the first one I ever knew to try a corner on stamps. When the one penny red of Antigua was first issued he bought up all he could at \$1.00 each and sold two or three at from \$1.50 to \$2.00 each. After buying a dozen or so, he gave it up and they fell to their proper level of 5 or 10 cents. He was an Irishman remarkable for his wit. When asked how he sold stamps he would say twelve for a dozen.

Mr. Walter, son of a Broadway dry goods merchant, tried to ridicule the whole business, and filled a fine morocco album with spool labels which he said were just as good as stamps. But he had to give up the idea, and put his genius into service in the way of writing to foreign countries for stamps. He sent a set of the current U. S. to the Postmaster at Madrid and received in return all the early Spanish from 1850 to 1860 unused including the Philippines, which he sold for \$25. They would now bring \$500. He got a second set, but when I asked him to get me a third, he was ashamed to write any more. Boys used to bring around the ten cents black of 1847 by the hatful at 15 cents each. No wonder the craze spread, for it was a picnic for office boys, some of them getting more for stamps than for wages.

I recollect Mr. Chas. H. Coster, now of the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., when I had a stand outside the store of Fish & Hatch in Wall Street, bringing

me some one franc French Republic stamps which I bought of him at five cent each, and saying to me, "Brown, some of these are a different shade of color, can't you give me more for them?" I took about a dozen of them at 8 cents each and wondered if they were the one franc vermilion which I had seen in the English catalogues at a high price. I sent one of them over to Edwin Clarke, of London, for ten shillings, and as he kept it I discovered that they were the real article. They now sell at \$40 each; that is what I gave Mr. Coster a dollar for, would now bring \$500. But I don't suppose he cares for such a trifle now, as that would probably only represent the coupons he cuts off from his bonds in one day.

Those were palmy days for stamp collectors, when Brattleboro's sold at \$5 and I had plenty of sheets of original Providence, including the 10c for \$2.50 per sheet, which now sell at \$100. All the rarest stamps, such as the early Sandwich Islands had to be sent abroad. I sold Count Ferrary several of the missionary stamps at \$25 each, including two of the two cent fancy border which I could now place in this country at \$2,000 each. For many years however, it never seemed to dawn upon us dealers that stamps had not reached their highest limit, but I recollect one eye-opener I received about the year 1870.

Mr. Bechtel, book-keeper for De Rham & Co., obtained about 130 of the 5, 10 and 20c St Louis stamps, including three of the latter. After giving his employer one of each, he tried to sell the others to the only prominent dealers that year: Scott and Brennan, at \$1 each. Scott wanted to get them cheaper and Brennan asked me if he had better buy them. The retail price then was about \$3 each and I said yes, and offered to advance the money, but while we were arranging to get them, Scott took

them at his price. To our astonishment instead of selling them at \$2 each on account of the large number, he advanced the price to \$5 and \$10 each, and actually sold them. Little did we dream they would bring ten times that amount later on.

During the years 1872 and 1873, Scott and Brown were about the only dealers in New York City, there did not seem to be any room for others, but when Brown went to Japan in 1873, Scott put up his prices, and the only check collectors could give him was to say they heard Brown was on his way back with a barrel of scarce stamps he had saved. When he did return however, in 1876, other dealers had sprung up like mushrooms, there were nearly a dozen of them, Calman and Bogert were among them. It was during this year that the writer for a time ran a local post delivery, in connection with Hussey's post, the



stamp which was used we illustrate

which also had its counterfeit by the inevitable Taylor.* The plate of this stamp as well as Mr. Brown's stock was destroyed by fire in the old *World* building at 145 Nassau Street and 37 Park Row in 1882.

In those early days, collectors thought they were doing very well to get half their money back when they sold their collections, no one thought of doing then as they do now, of putting in money as a permanent investment. Take it altogether it is doubtful if any pursuit has ever spread with such rapidity and with such astonishing advance in values as stamp collecting, but the fascination is enhanced by the artistic taste displayed in their production and the historical interest shown in the reigning monarchs of modern times. Education and stamp collecting have gone together. Where people are ignorant, they care nothing for stamps.

*We understand that, while Mr. Taylor was photographing Mr. Brown's local to make his counterfeit, a photograph of himself which stood on the mantel fell, and, as it crossed the field of the camera, was fixed just behind Mr. Brown's image. This curious fact, which explains what has hitherto seemed inexplicable (the presence of two figures in the counterfeit), was not discovered until too late, but it has preserved to the philatelic world a wonderful likeness depicting a character which many can testify that Mr. Taylor has never belied in his many years of connection with philately.—Ed.

THE SWAN.

BY ELSA.

The black swan of Western Australia is one of the most beautiful and interesting species, although it is not equal to the common tame swan in grace and beauty of form. It holds its head in a stiff and ungraceful manner as is seen plainly on the four penny stamp, but its beautiful



black plumage, bright red bill and white wing feathers do much to offset this peculiarity. The lack of grace in this bird is evident whenever one compares their movements upon the water with those of the common tame swan. The picture on the later issues of Western Australia shows a more graceful bird, but is probably not so true to life. The swan in Great Britain is a royal bird being considered the especial property of the Crown. It is kept only by companies or individuals who have received



a royal license to do so. All swans are there marked upon the bill with special marks which indicate their ownership. The universities of Oxford and Cambridge, as well as several private companies, have their special marks which they place upon their birds when they are gathered together for the purpose. The food of the swan is largely vegetable, but they have a great liking for fish-spawn upon which they will, when opportunity occurs, gorge themselves, going to the water again and again to indulge in this favorite repast. They build their nests among the rushes, raising them slightly above the level of the

water, laying in them six or seven eggs of a greenish hue. Young swans are carried on the mother's back until they are able to run about, and to swim by themselves. Large flocks of beautiful white swans are frequently seen in certain parts of this country at some periods of the year. There are times in the fall when the lakes of the West are covered with all kinds of water-birds. The descent among them of a flock of graceful swans is always noticed by the young people as something well worth seeing, the large, beautiful birds forming a truly royal assemblage in the midst of the flocks of more common water-birds.

CUBA AND ITS STAMPS.

BY JOHN O'DONOHUE RENNIE.

This large island, the "Queen of the Antilles," is about 50,000 square miles in extent, and lies southeast of Florida, and east of the Mexican Gulf. The people are mainly white settlers, creoles and negroes. The chief cities and ports are: Havana, the Capital, Matanzas, Puerto Principe, Cardenas and Manzanillo. Cuba belongs to Spain, and is

governed by a Spanish Captain General, whose power is absolute. Spaniards fill nearly all offices of trust, even the Cuban seats in the Cortes, to the exclusion of natives, and the Roman Catholic is the only form of religion tolerated. Such is the despotic rule the oppressed people have at last risen against.

Cuba was discovered by Columbus, shortly after he discovered San Salvador. The Spanish colonized it in 1511, and in 1524 introduced slavery. In 1848, President Polk offered Spain \$100,000,000 for it, but it was refused. Rebellions broke out in 1848 and 1851, but were speedily suppressed. In 1854, Messrs. Buchanan, Mason and Soulé, U. S. Ambassadors at London, Paris and Madrid respectively, met in Ostend, Belgium, and, in a manifesto, proposed that the United States should buy Cuba for \$120,000,000, and in the case of its Africanization, should possess themselves of it by force. This was endorsed by President Pierce.

The philatelic history of Cuba dates from 1855, when the first issue was made. All Cuban stamps up to 1869, bear the profile of Isabella II., and to 1866 all are unperforated. The 1866 issue was perforated and unperforated, and that of 1868-69 was perforated. The stamps of 1855 bore Isabella's portrait in a circle with "Correos" above and the value below. This design on colored papers and with surcharges was in use until 1864, when a set was issued, with the



head in an oval, "Correos" above and the value beneath. These stamps were on colored papers, and were surcharged "66" in 1866. An issue was made in 1866 with a similar design, and with the date at the bottom. This issue was both perforated and unperforated. From this period all Cuban stamps were perforated. The 1868-69 issues bore the



Queen's head in a circle with "Ultramar" above and the value and date below. These were surcharged "Habilitado por la nacion," in black and were the last stamps with Isabella's head. In 1868 a rebellion had broken out in Cuba, and soon after, the Queen was



forced to abdicate the throne. A Republic was then established whose stamps bore the head of Liberty in an oval, with "Correos" above and the value and date 1870 be-

neath. In 1871 the stamps had a seated female figure upon them, with the Spanish arms, "Ultramar 1871" above and the value below. The life of this Republic was short, and



Amadeus of Savoy became King. His portrait is on the 1873 issue, with "Ultramar Ano 1873" above and the value beneath. Amadeus was not popular with the



people on account of his being a foreigner, and he abdicated in 1873. A Republic was then again established, and its 1874 stamps were similar to those of 1871, except that they were dated 1874. The design of the 1875 issue was the Spanish arms, with "Ultramar 1875" above and the value below. This Republic did not last long, and after the second Carlist war Alphonso XII became King. The 1876 stamps





bore his profile in an oval, with "Ultramar 1876" above and the value below. From 1877 to 1879 yearly dated issues were made with the same design, except that at the top was "Cuba" instead of "Ultramar" as in that of 1876. Alphonso's portrait in an oval adorned the issues from 1880 to 1882, with "Cuba" above and the value below, the series of 1880 and 1881 being dated, and that of 1882 being without the date. The latter, surcharged with different designs in black and red, was used in 1883, and, without the surcharges from 1884 to 1888. In 1888 a set of black newspaper stamps was issued with the same head, "Cuba—Impresos" above and the value below. In 1886 Alphonso XII had died, and was succeeded by



his baby son, Alphonso XIII, whose profile appears on the issues from 1890, with "Isla de Cuba" above and the value beneath, and on the newspaper stamps of 1890, 1891 and 1894, whose designs are similar, except that they are in different colors. Beside these issues of the regular Government, stamps have been twice issued by insurgents against Spain, once in 1873 and again this year. The design of these were nearly the same, being the Cuban coat-of-arms with "Rep. de Cuba" across the face of it,



and the value at the bottom. Not much attention has been given to Cuban stamps by philatelists, but the present insurrection has aroused more interest in them.



Toward the close of the 1868-78 rebellion, the Cuban insurgents had been induced to surrender by promises of needed reforms in the Government. Few of these were fulfilled, and the people, tired of waiting for them, rose in rebellion again in February, 1895. Since then Spain has sent 150,000 well armed troops to Cuba, but even with this huge force, she has made comparatively little progress against the poorly equipped insurgents, who do not number more than 40,000 men.

Unable to cope with the Cubans in the field, the Spanish leaders invited one of their greatest Generals, Antonio Maceo, to a friendly conference, to arrange for Cuban independence, and when he arrived at the Spanish quarters, he and nearly all his staff were shot down in cold blood, although under a flag of truce! This shameful murder was one of the most atrocious acts of treachery recorded in history, and it is time the United States interfered to prevent a similar assassination recurring. Such an action would banish forever from America such savage methods of warfare, would be another step towards the entire freedom of this continent from European domination, and would therefore receive the approval of all lovers of liberty in this republic.

COMPOSITIONS.

We offer as the prize in our next competition a complete unused set of United States War Department Stamps, eleven values. The subject is UNITED STATES STAMPS AND AMERICAN HISTORY.

The conditions of this competition are the same as before, the writer must be a subscriber to STAMPS, and less than twenty-one years old.

We make no other conditions than

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mar 1875" above and the value below. This Republic did not last long, and after the second Carlist war Alphonso XII became King. The 1876 stamps





bore his profile in an oval, with "Ultramar 1876" above and the value below. From 1877 to 1879 yearly dated issues were made with the same design, except that at the

top was "Cuba" instead of "Ultramar" as in that of 1876. Alphonso's portrait in an oval adorned the issues from 1880 to 1882, with "Cuba" above and the value below, the series of 1880 and 1881 being dated, and that of 1882 being without the date. The latter, surcharged with different designs in black and red, was used in 1883, and, without the surcharges from 1884 to 1888. In 1888 a set of black newspaper stamps was issued with the same head, "Cuba—Impresos" above and the value below. In 1886 Alphonso XII had died, and was succeeded by



his baby son, Alphonso XIII, whose profile appears on the issues from 1890, with "Isla de Cuba" above and the value be-



neath, and on the newspaper stamps of 1890, 1891 and 1894, whose designs are similar, except that they are in different colors. Beside these issues of the regular Government, stamps have been twice issued by insurgents against Spain, once in 1873 and again this year. The design of these were nearly the same, being the Cuban coat-of-arms with "Rep. de Cuba" across the face of it,

and the value at the bottom. Not much attention has been given to Cuban stamps by philatelists, but the present insurrection has aroused more interest in them.



Toward the close of the 1868-78 rebellion, the Cuban insurgents had been induced to surrender by promises of needed reforms in the Government. Few of these were fulfilled, and the people, tired of waiting for them, rose in rebellion again in February, 1895. Since then Spain has sent 150,000 well armed troops to Cuba, but even with this huge force, she has made comparatively little progress against the poorly equipped insurgents, who do not number more than 40,000 men.

Unable to cope with the Cubans in the field, the Spanish leaders invited one of their greatest Generals, Antonio Maceo, to a friendly conference, to arrange for Cuban independence, and when he arrived at the Spanish quarters, he and nearly all his staff were shot down in cold blood, although under a flag of truce! This shameful murder was one of the most atrocious acts of treachery recorded in history, and it is time the United States interfered to prevent a similar assassination recurring. Such an action would banish forever from America such savage methods of warfare, would be another step towards the entire freedom of this continent from European domination, and would therefore receive the approval of all lovers of liberty in this republic.

COMPOSITIONS.

We offer as the prize in our next competition a complete unused set of United States War Department Stamps, eleven values. The subject is UNITED STATES STAMPS AND AMERICAN HISTORY.

The conditions of this competition are the same as before, the writer must be a subscriber to STAMPS, and less than twenty-one years old.

We make no other conditions than

the above, but wish the following directions observed :

Write on one side of the paper only. The name and age of the writer should be written on a slip of paper, and sealed in a small envelop, on the outside of which should be placed a number consisting of five figures differing one from another. This number should appear *without any name* on the article sent us, which should not exceed one thousand words. Postage for return should be enclosed.

All compositions should be mailed to us by the first day of March

The subject we have given, United States Stamps and American History, is a very large one, but we do not expect a full treatment of it within the limit of one thousand words. We wish to see how much can be made of it by our readers, and bright and original methods of treatment will go a long ways in deciding as to the winner.

The best way to study the subject is to examine all the different kinds of United States stamps you can. You may not yourself have a large collection of these stamps, but you have friends who will gladly allow you to look over their specimens, and even if you cannot see many kinds the suggestions which a few will make to you of interesting facts of our history, concerning which to write briefly will be more than enough for your essay.

There are some suggestions which we can make as the result of our reading of the compositions on Cuba and its Stamps, which will aid those entering this competition.

Get a correct idea of the subject and then stick to it. Some of the compositions on Cuba and its Stamps were all about Cuba and nothing about its stamps, which is plainly an incorrect way to treat the subject. Others instead of writing of Cuba told us of the way in which the present uprising in Cuba is regarded in the United States, and of American efforts in behalf of Cuban liberty.

Another suggestion is that a young writer should be careful to understand any statement which he finds in his reading about his subject before trying to use it.

The youngest of our readers can understand the necessity of this when he thinks of the laughs which the older members of a family have over the attempts of the baby to use big words. They contain ideas too large for him, and his efforts to manage them are ludicrous.

It is always best to use the shortest word or the simplest phrase that will express one's idea.

It is a good plan before making a final copy of a composition to go over it and see if it does not contain some unnecessary words.

Our final suggestion is to be very careful of one's facts.

Our prize essayist may be forgiven his haste in charging Maceo's death to Spanish treachery in view of the general sympathy for the Cuban cause, but in such a case it is better to wait before expressing an opinion until all the facts are known.

PUZZLES.



A WORD OF
FOUR SYLLABLES.

My *first* in this ship cast
on rocks you would see.

My *second* BACK OF AGAIN in compound
words would be.

My *third* the indefinite article make.

For my *fourth* TO AVOID you should be
sure to take.

My *whole* is what stamp collecting will be
For all those that try it, for you or for me.

STAMPS proposes to start a stamp

puzzle page. All geographical, historical, zoological or indeed any kind of good puzzles can be used on it. We want subscribers to send us puzzles of their own making, and we will give a good stamp for each one that we publish. Many very fine puzzles may be made from the pictures to be found on stamps, and we shall be glad to find use made of them in puzzles sent us. We cannot undertake to return rejected puzzles, so any one sending one should keep a copy. Every puzzle should be accompanied by its answer.

STAMPS

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS
OF THE
BEGINNER AND YOUNG COLLECTOR,

Conducted by **CRAWFORD CAPEN.**
Subscription FIFTEEN CENTS a Year in the United States, Canada and Mexico. Other Countries,
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Subscriptions Commence with Current Number. Back Numbers Five cents each.
Advertising Rates: \$1.50 an inch; \$5.50 a half column; \$10.50 a column; \$20.00 a page each insertion. Yearly
Contracts \$200 a page, \$100 half page, \$60 quarter page.

For insertion in any month's issue copy should be in hand by the 20th of the preceding month.

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STAMPS PUBLISHING CO., 87 Nassau St., N. Y.

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VOLUME I.

MARCH, 1897.

NUMBER 6.



Are you aware that STAMPS is growing very fast so far as the number of its subscribers is concerned, and the interest which it is exciting among the

boys and girls all over the land? This is because we are trying to give them all that is possible for their money, and because our aim is to please them, and at the same time to do something for them which they themselves, and their parents and teachers will recognize as of permanent value to them.

We have been pleased immensely with the results of efforts to secure good compositions from our subscribers. One-third worthy of publication is a fine record for our first attempt, and now we are getting essays on United States Stamps and American History which show that many of our readers are working hard at some of the most valuable subjects of study and thought.

We want parents and teachers to encourage young people to write for us. It is a fine thing to win our prizes which show that one is a leader in such work,

but, after all, the chief benefit is in the actual work of composition. Learning to use one's knowledge, to put one's thoughts on paper for the reading of others is much more valuable than any prize won in competition with others.

We want to encourage this sort of work, and so we propose to offer a premium for compositions on any topic connected with stamps. Such compositions should not exceed five hundred words in length. We offer for every one, which we publish, twenty-five unused stamps of old issues of Portuguese Colonies known as the crown type, similar to our cut. These are all fine stamps, and will make an excellent showing in any album.

Here is a prize that any one may win, and we hope to have a large number of articles sent in to us. We cannot undertake to return manuscripts which we cannot use, therefore it will not be necessary to inclose stamp with these compositions. Each writer should retain a copy of his work. Full name and address should



be sent with each essay, but we will publish any that we can use under any name that may be selected, if the writer does not wish to use his own. We think, however, that it is a good thing for the young to see their names in print when they prove themselves capable of good work. It helps them to have others see the results of their efforts, spurring them to new attempts at worthy work. We do not put any age limit to this writing as it is not a competition. We shall be glad to have articles from our grown up readers if they have something that will interest the young and serve the purposes of this magazine.

Subjects are endless as any one may see by glancing through a catalogue. We turn the pages haphazard and mention a few that suggest themselves in order to start our younger readers to thinking: STEAMSHIPS, QUEEN VICTORIA, CHILI AND ITS STAMPS, CHINESE RELIGION, BIRDS OF THE ANDES, CYPRUS AND ITS ANTIQUITIES, TURKEY AND ITS RELATIONS TO COUNTRIES HAVING TURKISH VALUES ON THEIR STAMPS, THE PYRAMIDS, THE SPHINX, ANCIENT AND MODERN GREECE, DISCOVERY OF AMERICA, THE SWISS REPUBLIC, THE ANIMALS OF AUSTRALIA, VOLCANOES.

There is no end to the excellent subjects that may be found.

The best compositions for our purpose and probably those most interesting to our readers will be those which we can illustrate to the greatest extent with stamps. We shall be glad to hear from subscribers in foreign lands who can tell young Americans of things of the greatest interest to them.

The only condition attached to this prize writing is that the sender of an article, in order to secure a premium packet, shall be a subscriber to STAMPS.

We offer this month five premiums,

any one of which may be taken for one subscriber *sent by a subscriber*.

No. 1—10 unused stamps from ten countries: Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Salvador, Venezuela.

No. 2—10 unused stamps different from the above, but not all from different countries.

No. 3—15 different stamps from Scandinavian countries: Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

No. 4—10 different stamps from Greece, Roumania, Turkey and Egypt.

No. 5—10 unused stamps different from those in No. 1 and No. 2.

No. 51—15 different South American stamps we offer also to a subscriber sending us *two* new names with thirty cents.

This includes stamps from Argentine, Brazil, Chili, Ecuador, Uruguay, etc.

A self-addressed stamped envelop in which to send premiums should be inclosed by those taking advantage of these offers.



Here are cuts of the three most attractive stamps which have been issued for a long time. The workmanship is of the finest quality. The designs are the same as those used on some other values of Liberian stamps, but the hippopotamus was on the one dollar stamp, which put it out of reach of most young collec-

tors. We have sent for two hundred sets of these three stamps, and we shall send one to each subscriber who sends us three new subscriptions, inclosing the usual self-addressed stamped envelop. Get the subscribers to us lively now, collectors, for two hundred sets will not last long. We shall have the premium ready to deliver before next month, but any one who sends the three subscriptions will have his premium sent just as soon as we get it. Any one wishing us to acknowledge the receipt of his three subscriptions so that he may know he will receive his premium in due time should inclose a one cent stamp in addition to pay the cost of a postal for the purpose. This is the most expensive premium for the number of subscribers asked that we have offered, and we expect that our readers will avail themselves of it quickly. We will call it

No. 76—1c, 2c, 5c Liberia 1897 unused, for *three* subscribers

We repeat the offer of last month for the names of those who are not members of societies :

Any subscriber who sends us the names and addresses of ten such collectors, and *incloses a self-addressed stamped envelop*, will receive any of the premiums which we give for one new subscriber.

It may happen, however, that several subscribers in small places will send us the same list of names.

It will therefore be best to send us as many names as possible for we cannot send the premium unless we find five new names on the list.

We received lists last month containing many duplicates, but on account of observance of our instructions to send as many as possible, there was no one who did not send in five new names at least. This was often due to the sending of the addresses of those living out the town in which the subscriber himself

resided. We are very glad to get such names. Sample copies have been sent to them, and we advise our subscribers to try now to get them to subscribe for STAMPS. Let them know that they will receive all the benefits that you yourself have received, and also that by becoming subscribers they may win for themselves our fine premiums by getting others to subscribe. A subscriber who sends us a list of names may expect that all of them will receive samples within a few days of the time when he gets his premium and their subscriptions should then be secured before some one else gets them.

Try also, young people, to interest those not already collectors. Show them the many ways in which collecting makes life interesting and teaches valuable truths. Give them some of your duplicates to start them, and then get from them a subscription to STAMPS as a means of reimbursing yourself and keeping them going. We want these new recruits especially, and we will add a good stamp to the premiums taken by any subscriber who sends in the money for three subscribers and lets us know that they are those whom he has induced to begin collecting.

Subscribers who desire to keep their copies of STAMPS in good condition should have our binder which takes each number and holds it as firmly as though stitched into a regular cover. The price is fifty cents post free. We will send it for this price during March containing all the back numbers if they are desired. Many will wish to have STAMPS bound when the first volume is completed. This cannot be done better, in any way, nor so cheaply, as by the use of our binder.

The price of the four or five back numbers, as new subscribers may re-

quire, will be fifteen cents during the month of March. Our supply of two numbers is almost exhausted and we cannot supply complete sets much longer.

We have received many puzzles for

our page. We publish some of them this month. Several otherwise good ones were spoiled by mistakes which we could not correct. Write on one side of the paper only in sending puzzles, or indeed anything for publication. Put answers on a separate sheet.

THE LOCOMOTIVE.

BY G. C. W.

All stamps bearing pictures of locomotives are favorites with young collectors. The earliest illustration of an American locomotive is found on a stamp of New Brunswick of the year



1860. A locomotive of a similar, but more advanced type, may be seen on the three cent blue United States stamp of 1869. The locomotive is one of the most interesting of our common, every-day sights. The great engine, drawing its long train, seems like a living thing as it speeds along the level track, or, puffing with its mighty effort, crawls slowly up a steep grade with its hundreds of tons of valuable freight. There are few people who will not pause to watch a railroad train even though they see one many times a day.

The life of George Stephenson, the inventor of the first practical locomotive, is a book which all can read with interest and profit.

Many engines designed to pull loads on tram-ways, as the early railroads of Great Britain were called, were invented before the time of Stephenson. We find among them that curious machine whose wheels were cogged, fitting into a rail of like construction, for fear they would slip on the track. It must have been delightful riding on such a track though the snail's pace at which those engines traveled probably hindered

serious consequences from the bumping one would naturally receive when cogs were not perfect. The reason the earliest locomotives were unsuccessful was [that they were unable to make steam. Stephenson's invention was the steam blast, which, by constantly blowing the fire, produced all the steam required, so that his first public trial with his famous "Rocket," showed a speed of thirty-five miles an hour.

The locomotive of Stephenson, with improvements introduced by himself and others, has been the type for all English locomotives since his time. The frame of the English locomotives was rigid, [and consequently straight and level tracks were necessary for them. These were built at great expense, mountains being tunneled and viaducts built for the purpose of accommodating the locomotive. These fine tracks, prepared at great outlay, allow of a greater average speed on English than on American railways.

The Americans, when they came to try their hands at locomotive building, were more practical. They had not unlimited means to build tracks to fit engines, so they invented what is known as the swivelling truck. The four wheels at the front of the locomotive turn independently of the drivers. Thus our locomotives can curve around mountains, and move with much more freedom

and safety on irregular tracks, than those built in England.

The earliest American locomotives are strange looking affairs to one used to the giants of to-day. Here is a cut of the little machine with which Peter Cooper, the famous New Yorker, beat a gray horse attached to a car on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1830.



The boiler was about the size of a flour barrel.

This road used horses for motive power at that time, but in 1831 it offered a prize of \$4,000 for the best engine, and \$3,500 for the second best, to compete at a trial on the road in the month of June.

One successful engine only was produced. This was built at York, Pa., by the firm of Davis and Gartner. Engines similar to it were used on this road for more than fifty years.

The Mohawk and Hudson Railroad in 1831 ran the first regular passenger train in this country, between the cities of Albany and Schenectady.

The locomotive was built in England



and the engineer was an Englishman. This train carried daily during 1832 an average of 387 passengers. The cut

showing engine, tender and one car is from a sketch made of the train in 1832.

The stamps of Nicaragua and Salvador



show the modern type of high class American locomotives. The most notable change which appears on the stamp is in the form of the smoke-stack.

Most of the locomotives of this country in 1860 to 1869 were burners of wood, which was the cheapest fuel for them. The style of smoke-stack changed as the use of coal was introduced, being found better adapted to this fuel.

A stamp of Peru 1871 and one of Uruguay 1895 show locomotives of peculiar



styles used in South America. That of Peru seems to have no cab while that of Uruguay shows a very small one at the most. This is more in the style of English locomotives, in which the cab is wanting; and it is likely that they were imported from that country, or from some portion of the European continent where the English model is generally followed.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

We have received the following questions concerning matters of interest to all collectors and we print them in full with our replies:

1. What recognition did our government give during the Civil War to the

postage stamps of the Confederacy? In other words would letters mailed from the South, bearing Confederate stamps, reach their destinations in the North without further payment of postage?

Our government did not recognize

Confederate stamps in any way. A letter prepaid with them was treated the same as though it had no stamps upon it. The postage due was collected from the one who received it, if the letter was forward to the address. If not it went to the dead letter office to be destroyed when of no money value.

2. Does the Spanish government give any recognition to the stamps of the present Cuban government? Are letters ever received in this country from Cuba bearing the stamps of the Cuban government? If so, is any further payment of postage necessary? If so, who gets it, the Spanish government or the postal department of the U. S.?

The Spanish government recognizes no government nor stamps for Cuba but its own. Letters have been received in New York from Cuba, bearing the stamps of the Cuban Republic, and have been forwarded to destination without further payment of postage. There is reason, however, to believe this a mistake, some think arising from sympathetic carelessness on the part of the authorities. The United States not recognizing the Cuban Republic and having therefore no postal treaty with it, must treat letters bearing its stamps as entirely unpaid and therefore the postal authorities should collect postage due.

There is great sympathy here for Cuba and carelessness in collecting postage due on patriots' letters may not be considered inexcusable.

We understand that countries of the postal union have a method of settlement in relation to foreign mails received by them. The simplest method would be for each country to take the postage in letters sent from it, but we believe this is not done. There being some means of squaring accounts we should suppose that all mail received from Cuba on which postage was collected would figure in the final balancing of accounts with the Spanish government.

3. What is the significance of the perforations which we see in certain foreign stamps, particularly those of Great Britain? I mean the perforations of initials?

The government of Great Britain, as well as that of some other nations, allows the perforation of stamps by individuals and firms as a means of preventing the theft of stamps. Stamps being perforated thus cannot be used with safety by any one except the original owners or those who have obtained them honestly.

4. What is the meaning of certain round holes punched in some issues of foreign stamps? I mean a single hole in centre about as large as the capital o of the type writer.

Stamps thus punched have been used as telegraph stamps and have not done postal duty. The exception to this is the stamps of Western Australia which when punched are official stamps and valuable as such.

MENELIK OF ABYSSINIA.

BY NEGUS.

Here are two kings, one a representative of a modern civilized nation, the other nothing but a barbarian, representing a people far down in the scale of civilization. Nevertheless the ancient Pyrrhus could he have seen the



evolutions of the hordes of Menelik on Abyssinian territory, would no doubt have applied the words, which he uttered concerning the early inhabitants of Italy, to these dusky warriors of eastern Africa, "these barbarians have nothing barbarous in their discipline," for Menelik, king of Abyssinia is the conqueror of Humbert king of Italy.

The Abyssinians are a peculiar people, and when under competent direction, as they were in their effort to throw off the Italian protectorate, have shown themselves fine soldiers.

Menelik himself, claims descent from the Queen of Sheba, who traveled so far to hear the wisdom of Solomon. The people consider themselves to be of mixed blood from the union of their original parents with the Jewish nation in the time of Solomon.

They have books, and a written language, and some very ancient and valuable manuscripts have been discovered by travelers among them. They know nothing, however, of manufacturing or building, and the only works in the country that are of any consequence were accomplished by the Italians or by other foreigners, whom Menelik brought there in order to instruct his people.

The natives, however, despise such things, and as soon as the foreign artisans left them returned to their old peaceful agricultural life. They do not, nevertheless, despise modern implements of warfare.

They all carried and used most effectively the Remington rifle in their recent conflict with Italy. Menelik was born to be king of Shoa as the ancient Sheba is called according to the opinions of the Abyssinians.

He agreed to acknowledge the protectorate of Italy over Abyssinia if the Italians would secure his succession to that kingdom. This was done, and on the death of King John, of Abyssinia, Menelik became king of the whole land.

Then he decided after having ratified the protectorate, to throw off the Italian yoke. He gradually prepared for war accumulating all necessary supplies. The encroachments of the Italians continued and they were the victors in many small engagements. The policy of Menelik was a waiting one. He allowed the climate with its many dangers for the troops from Italy to aid him in his campaign. He waited until the commanding-general of the Italians was utterly discouraged at his failure to subjugate the Abyssinians. He occupied an impregnable position and awaited the attack which the desperate Italians finally made. Then like a whirlwind he swept down upon them from the mountains, and annihilated the Italian army.

King Humbert and the war party at home sought to make a treaty which would continue the protectorate, but Menelik with masterly genius kept entirely out of the way, until at last his enemy worn out by the clamor and opposition of the Italian peace party, withdrew from Abyssinia leaving Menelik and his people free from all European domination.

This African king has shown himself to be a great man, and worthy of the title which he applies to himself, and of the great seal which he has upon some of his stamps :

"Lion conqueror of the Tribe of Judah, Menelik, Chosen by God. King of Kings of Ethiopia."



A GOOD COLLECTION.

It is not necessary in order to possess a good collection of stamps that one should get all the different kinds in existence. If this were so it would not be worth while to attempt to gather stamps, for a complete collection is an impossibility.

This very impossibility of getting every kind of stamp is the most encouraging thing after all in starting a collection. If every stamp could be obtained with all its varieties, very rich people could have good collections, and they would be the only ones. It may not be known by our readers that the large dealers even, whose stock of stamps is worth thousands of dollars, are not able to keep a full stock of desirable stamps. There are frequently quite low priced varieties which one cannot find in the sales books of many dealers which may be examined for them. The getting of such stamps is thus very largely a matter of opportunity.

One collector comes across one kind of scarce stamp, and another finds another. Two young collectors compare collections containing a thousand stamps more or less. They find that each has a considerable number of stamps possessed by the other, and also a less number which his friend does not have. There are usually among this latter lot some of the best kind of stamps. They may have been obtained from the letters of friends; they may have been purchased a few at a time; but, however, they have been obtained, they are the stamps which make the collection a good one.

The real collector with the true spirit is not the one who buys stamps merely because he believes they will advance in price so that he can get more for them if he wishes to sell them.

The main idea of the true collector is the getting of what is fine and scarce or rare. Thus the good collection is the one which has in it a number of these stamps which are usually spoken of as "stamps of better quality than the ordinary run." The readers of STAMPS should learn to be good and careful buyers of stamps. You will see large numbers of stamps offered at high discounts from catalogue prices. You should know that these do not and cannot include many of the better quality of stamps. You may get an occasional lot from which you can pick out a few really scarce stamps, but the most must always be of those kinds which are fairly plenty. It is true that in these hard times dealers offer stamps at higher discounts than ever before, but still it is also true that they cannot sell stamps without some profit. Thus at this time more than ever before is it a fact that the very best qualities of stamps are found on sheets at the lower rates of discount. Everything that can be sold at fifty per cent is placed on such sheets, leaving only the scarcer varieties on sheets of lower rates of discount. These are not only relatively higher priced stamps; the scarcer ones which make a collection a good one, but they are also many of them of the kind which in the course of a few years disappear altogether from the market. Thus collectors who purchase in the most thoughtful manner, with the idea of making the best possible collections are wise if they do not seek at all times to secure the very highest discounts from those from whom they buy.

We wish to speak plainly of one false idea which some have concerning stamps at the lower rates of discount:

There are some who fear that if they ask for stamps at twenty-five or thirty-three and a third per cent discount, that they will not get any better ones than at fifty per cent. The notion is a great mistake. No dealer who sends out sheets of stamps on approval can afford to have his stamps compared with sheets from other dealers, and his net prices found to be higher.

The dealers who advertise in STAMPS offer a great many real bargains to young collectors in the way of sets of stamp and packets containing especially good kinds. They wish to encourage young collectors by giving them some of the better qualities of stamps at exceedingly low prices in order to show the real interest which they have in the starting of good collections throughout all parts of our land.

A valued correspondent has written us lately concerning the notes in relation to albums which we published in a

recent issue of STAMPS. He prefers the fine blank book, asserting that the best looking collection can be made in it by one possessing a little taste.

His notion is a perfectly correct one, but it will be found, we think, that those who show the required taste and the ability to make a fine collection upon blank pages have had a considerable experience with the printed album. We do not think one can gain the necessary knowledge for the making of a fine collection on blank pages so easily in any way as by using a printed book in order to become familiar with issues and designs.




A good collection depends to a considerable extent upon the way it is mounted, but whether in printed or blank album the main thing is to have good specimens, not only of the most common, but also of a fair number of stamps of the better quality.



CRAWFORD CAPEN.

PUZZLES.

Answer to puzzle in February number: *Rec-re-a-tion.*

REBUS.

A  sat under  and considered  or

 were the more worthy of 

BIRD PUZZLE.

Guess correctly the name of the bird on each stamp, and the final letters taken in order will give the name of a greater egg producer than any of them, whose picture is found on what stamp?



WORD OF FIVE SYLLABLES.

BY SUNOL.

The first is a part of the human frame;
The second a river, easy to name,
The third is a vessel used for cooking,
The fourth is a vowel, I'll say, while
your looking.

The last is a genus of animals small,
And the whole, found on a stamp, is
an animal.

CROSS WORD ENIGMA.

BY RICK.

In "postal" not in "mail,"
In "train" not in "rail,"
In "Nassau" not in "street,"
In "number" not in "beat,"
In "perforate" not in "grill,"

This may cause you laughter;
But it's what we all are after.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

BY MAURICE HAMILTON LINDSAY.

Initials—What some stamps are.

Terminations—What other stamps are.

- 1 A military ornament.
- 2 Three-fourths of what every one possesses,

- 3 A destructive insect.
- 4 Half a well-known bird.
- 5 A plant.
- 6 A planet.
- 7 A compendium.
- 8 A written document.

ENIGMAS.

BY VALENTINE STORTZ.

I am composed of 12 letters.
My 10, 9, 2 is a color.
My 7, 1, 3, 10, 5, 6 is pleased,
My 10, 3, 2 is a metal,
My 6, 9, 4, 11 is a fruit,
My 12, 3, 8, 5 is a situation,
My whole is a great stamp issuing country.

BY ROBERT T. McNAB.

My 1, 2, 3 is akin to sleep,
My 3, 4, 5, 6 is used to propel boats
in shallow streams.
My 6, 7, 8, 9 is the latter part of the
name of a celebrated Spanish explorer.
My whole is the name of a great
French general.



Here are six cuts: We will give a prize of twenty unused stamps, different from any now in our premium packets, for the best puzzle, using any or all of them, sent in before March 20th.

We will give for the best set of answers to this month's puzzles received by March 20th, a set of fifteen different Japanese stamps including the Silver Wedding stamps.

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VOLUME I.

APRIL, 1897.

NUMBER 7.



EXCELLENT essays on United States Stamps and American History have been sent to us besides a large number that are not as good as these.

They have been read with care and the prize for the best awarded to number 13579. The envelop when opened showed that it was by George W. Outerbridge of Philadelphia, age fifteen. The article is published in this number.

There is a great improvement in this lot of essays over the first submitted to us, although we considered many of those quite good. The principal gain is made in the understanding of what is wanted. We hold that there is nothing more helpful to the young in learning to write articles worthy of publication than an interest in stamp collecting. The stamps inspire the collector, and his enthusiasm results in original methods of expression and, consequently, work that is of value.

It is not to be expected that upon any of the matters of knowledge which we ask our readers to write they can furnish much original information.

They are not, however, in any different position from that of most contributors to papers and magazines. Originality consists more in methods of treatment than in the material that is used.

One who starts with United States stamps and works out from them into the great events of our history which they suggest is certain to write an original essay. Our young readers have grasped this idea and originality of treatment characterizes a much larger proportion of this than of the last lot of essays.

Our next competition will be found mentioned under the heading of Compositions.

Our offer of twenty-five different stamps of the crown type of the Portuguese colonies as a prize for any one who sends an essay which we can use, has brought us a number of more or less acceptable productions. We offer suggestions for these writers also under the heading of Compositions. This offer remains open indefinitely for any subscriber young or old who wishes to take advantage of it.

We print again our list of premiums

for a few subscriptions sent in by subscribers, adding several new numbers. We have now received the beautiful Liberia stamps and will gladly send a set to any subscriber sending us three new names with forty-five cents. A *stamped, self addressed* envelop should be sent with all requests for premiums.

For one subscriber *sent by a subscriber* :

No. 1—10 unused stamps from 10 countries : Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Salvador, Venezuela.

No. 2—10 unused stamps different from the above, but not all from different countries.

No. 3—15 different stamps from Scandinavian countries : Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

No. 4—10 different stamps from Greece, Roumania, Turkey and Egypt.

No. 5—10 unused stamps different from those in No. 1 and No. 2.

No. 6—10 unused stamps from countries of the western hemisphere, different from those in Nos. 1, 2 and 5.

No. 7—10 unused stamps from countries of the eastern hemisphere, Greece, Turkey, Obock, Somali Coast, Eritrea etc.

No. 8—4 Philippine Islands 1894.

Set of Newspaper stamps unused.

For two subscribers we offer :

No. 51—15 South American stamps from Argentine, Brazil, Chili, Ecuador, Uruguay etc.

No. 52—4 Philippine Islands 1886.

Set of Newspaper stamps unused.

For three subscribers :

No. 76—1c, 2c, 5c, Liberia 1897 unused.



Any one of the premiums which we offer for one subscriber we will also give for ten names of collectors who are not members of any society. These lists must be accompanied by *stamped self-addressed envelop*.

We cannot send this premium unless we find at least five names not previously received. Thus far, however, only two or three have failed to secure a premium, and this happened where several in a small place sent the same list of names, the premium being sent to the first.

Sample copies follow the receipt of lists within a few days, and those who send the names can easily obtain some of our other premiums by getting subscribers.

We are now offering quite a number of premiums for a few subscribers sent us by subscribers. We hope that every subscriber will make an effort during this month to get at least one new name for us. If this should be done the effect upon your paper would be evident at once. We desire to make a permanent increase in the amount of reading matter, but we are now doing all we can for the number of our subscribers. If our subscribers generally will only take hold, each with the determination to send in as many subscribers as possible, those sending in two or three will make up for those who cannot get any, and thus we shall double our list and increase our paper in size permanently.

You will get a reward for your work in the premium sent you, and a better magazine in addition. You can represent to any one whose subscription you ask for that they will receive all the benefits that you yourself receive and can also, after becoming subscribers, receive premiums for sending us new names.

A great many puzzles were sent in in competition for the prize of twenty unused stamps. Some of the best will be

found among the puzzles of this month. Many made the mistake of making the cuts form the answers to their puzzles. We ask for puzzles in which the cuts can be used to illustrate them, as they cannot, of course, when they are the the answers to the puzzles sent us.

We still have a few complete sets of back numbers left and will send three or more numbers for fifteen cents.

We are constantly receiving requests for price lists, stamps on approval and other things of like nature.

We do not deal in stamps in any way. All letters of this nature should be addressed to our advertisers, any of whom will be found reliable, as we do not admit advertisements to our columns from those unknown to us except upon receipt of bank or commercial reference which is written to in all cases.

We cannot for the above reason make any changes in our premiums or give different ones from those we advertise. We buy these stamps for our subscribers benefit, and if we break a packet we have no use for what is left.

Some have written to know whether they were entitled to our offers to subscribers, thinking that subscriptions not sent direct to us might not participate in all benefits. It is the same to us no

matter how a subscription comes. You are entitled to everything offered to subscribers if you have sent your subscription, and we have received it. The evidence that it has reached us is that you receive your paper regularly. It sometimes happens that those taking subscriptions for us do not send them in at once. We get the paper to a subscriber as soon as possible after the subscription reaches this office.

We are asked why advertisements are found on the backs of the stamps of New Zealand. The government some years since made a contract whereby the space on the backs of its stamps was to be used for advertising purposes. This was not continued very long. It probably did not pay as such advertisements would attract little attention, after the novelty wore off, from those who would purchase the articles advertised.

All the stamps for the French colonies are printed in France and sent to the different colonies for use there. The plate is the same for all, and the name is printed in afterwards according to the country to which they are to be sent for use.

A strip of the stamps shows slight variations in the position of the type of the inscription relatively to the parts of the design which are in the plate.

UNITED STATES STAMPS AND AMERICAN HISTORY.

BY GEO. W. OUTERBRIDGE.

From nearly all stamps we can learn something of the History of the Nation to which they belong; but perhaps we can do this from none so well as from those of our own country, portraying, as they do, so many famous Americans. Naturally we find the head of Washington, "the Father of his Country," oftener

than any other, and next to him, Franklin, who did almost as much for us in some ways as Washington.

But let us take the stamps in order, and see what we can learn from the "Portrait Gallery of Famous Americans" contained in the first few pages of our stamp books.

As we might expect we find on the first issue, made in 1847, Washington, our first President, and Franklin, our first Postmaster General, who did so much towards establishing a good postal system in the United States.

Four years later, in an issue of eight values instead of two, Franklin again appears on the one and thirty cents, and from this time, with the single exception of the Columbian set, he occupies the the first stamp of every set. We only see one new face in this issue—that of Thomas Jefferson, on the 5c, Washington occupying the remaining values.

Thomas Jefferson, a Virginia lawyer, became prominent in Revolutionary times, serving his country in many ways. He wrote the Declaration of Independence, and was an important member of the Continental Congress. Later he introduced the decimal system of currency, which we now have, in place of the English money then in use. He was the third President of the United States and served two terms, refusing the most pressing requests to stand for a third.

This issue was perforated in 1856, so that the stamps could be easily separated. After this all U. S. stamps are perforated.

In 1861 a new set was made, having the value in the upper corners, and U S in the lower. The heads are the same as in the last issue, with the exception of the two and fifteen cents, issued a few years later, which bear the heads of Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln respectively. Lincoln's life and history are so well known that it is needless for me to enter into them here, but a few words about Jackson may be of interest.

Born of poor parents, he rose into public life by his own efforts, and became a popular hero by his defeat of the British at New Orleans, in the War of 1812. Thirteen years later he was elected president, and instituted the Spoils System which has corrupted politics to

this day. His administration was important in many ways ; during it steam railroads came into use, and the slavery question, which afterwards caused so much trouble, and finally bloodshed, first began to attract attention.

In 1866 this issue was "grilled," or embossed, in order to make the cancelling ink sink through to the back of the stamp and prevent its being washed and used again. The issues of 1868, '69, and '70 are embossed, but after that it was given up.

We now come to the 1869 issue, which is a very interesting one, and quite different from all the others. Franklin has his usual place on the 1c ; and on the two and three cents we see an interesting comparison. On the former is the postboy carrying the mails as fast as he can on horseback, but making poor time compared to the locomotive we see rushing along on the three cents. On the 12c is another mail-carrier in the form of a large ocean steamer, doing in a week or two what it sometimes took months to accomplish in Washington's time. On the ten and thirty cents we have our National Emblem—the American Eagle ; in the former resting, with outstretched wings, on a shield, and on the latter, between two flags. On the 15c we see the beginning of our continent in the Landing of Columbus, and on the 24c, the beginning of our Nation in the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Next is the 1870 issue, with several new faces and one new value—seven cents, which bears the head of Edwin M. Stanton. An able lawyer, he became Attorney-General, and afterwards Lincoln's Secretary of War. He held this position all through the Civil War, and for some time after it was over, discharging his duties most ably and efficiently. On the 12c we find Henry Clay, the great peacemaker, who probably did more by his speeches and compromises

than any other man to keep the North and South from going to war long before they did. The 15c bears the head of Daniel Webster, one of the greatest, if not *the* greatest of American orators. When he was in France, the French called him a "living lie," because, they said, no man could possibly be as great as Webster looked! He had almost no schooling before he reached the age of ten, and very little after, until he entered college.

General Winfield Scott, the hero of the Mexican War appears on the 24c. A fine soldier, he won every fight he engaged in, the Mexicans not winning a single battle. On the 30c we find Alexander Hamilton, one of our truest patriots during and after the Revolution. He was born in the West Indies, but at fifteen was sent to the United States to school. He served with distinction in the Revolutionary War, became a member of Congress, and later of the convention for framing the Constitution. When the Constitution had been made and signed, in connection with Madison and Jay he wrote very largely for a paper called *The Federalist*, which explained it to the people, and without which it would not have been ratified by many of the states. The last of this set—the 90c bears a portrait of Oliver H. Perry, who made himself famous by his victory on Lake Erie in the War of 1812. Having met a superior force of the British, and conquered them, with extraordinary personal bravery, he announced it in the following report, which is brief, but to the point: "We have met the enemy, and they are ours." Later he commanded a ship in the Expedition against the Tripoli Pirates.

In 1875 we find a 5c stamp with the head of Zachary Taylor, who commanded a part of the army in the Mexican war, winning several notable victories. In 1848 he was elected president, but died two years later. On ano-

ther 5c stamp, issued in 1882, is President Garfield. He was born in Ohio, and worked as a canal boy, driving the mules. He fought in the Civil War, afterwards becoming a member of Congress, and later was elected President. A few months after taking the oath of office he was fatally shot in the railroad station at Washington.

In the 1890 issue are two new faces—those of U. S. Grant, and General W. T. Sherman. I will not say much about Grant, as everybody is more or less familiar with his life. We can see that Sherman is a soldier by his uniform. His fame was won in the Civil War, during the close of which he made his famous "march to the sea," destroying all means of communication with friends, and then boldly striking out for himself, in the heart of the enemy's country.

After the 1890 set comes the Columbian issue, with which we are all familiar, portraying scenes in the life of the great discoverer.

The next new faces we see are in the 1894 set, printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. They are President Madison on the \$2.00 and Chief Justice Marshall on the \$5.00.

Madison was a Virginian, and was a member of the Continental Congress and also of the Constitutional Convention. From his important services in that body, he has been called the "Father of the Constitution." He was Secretary of State under Jefferson, and president of the United States, 1809-1817, during which time the War of 1812 was fought, although he, personally, was opposed to it.

John Marshall was born in Virginia. He became a member of Congress, afterwards Secretary of War, and later of State. He was appointed Chief Justice by President Adams, which office he held for over thirty years, rendering many wise decisions.

We have now come to the end of our "portrait gallery," and have found out a very little about a good many men,

but it has served to show us what can be learned from our stamps if we only give a little time and attention to them.

SWEDEN AND ITS STAMP ISSUES.

BY J. JAY.

Sweden is about a thousand miles long and one hundred and fifty miles wide. Most of the country is level, but the northern and southern parts are woody and mountainous.

In the northern and central parts the winters are long and severe and the summers short, but in the south the climate is temperate.

The mountains are covered with valuable timber which is used for ship-building in nearly every country in Europe. The mines yield lead, iron, copper and zinc.

The chief agricultural products are oats, rye, wheat and potatoes. The exports are lumber, grain, fish and iron.

Sweden and Norway are ruled by King Oscar II., who succeeded to the throne September 18, 1872, on the death of his brother Charles XV.



Its philatelic history dates from 1855 when a set of five stamps was issued with the coat of arms in the center and the value in skillings banco below.

The next issue was in 1858 with six stamps the same as before, but with the value in öre. In 1856 three stamps were issued with a lion above and value below.



This was succeeded in 1872, the same year as Charles XV died, by a set of 11 stamps with the value in

the center from 3 öre up to 1 riksdaler and 1 krona. In 1885 a two



öre vermillion was added to the rest, and a 10 öre carmine with the head of King Oscar was



issued. In 1889 the 12 öre blue and 24 öre orange of 1872 were surcharged 10 öre. When Swedish stamps are surcharged, the former value



is obliterated, so it becomes hard to tell whether it is a surcharge or not.



A set of nine stamps were issued again in 1891 from 1 to 50 öre, which are the ones now current, the four lower ones with values in the center and the five others with King Oscar's head. In the latter part of 1896 a 15 and a 25 öre was made with the same design as the 1891 issue.

Eleven official stamps were issued in 1871 which range in values from 2 öre to 1 krona, and in 1874 ten unpaid letter stamps came out. In 1889 the same values of the official stamps were surcharged as the adhesives and in 1891 three additional values were issued, which makes a total of 16 official stamps.

A collection of Swedish stamps is very cheap and forms an interesting study for anybody.



THE SWISS REPUBLIC.

BY F. W. ROLPH.



The words recall to my mind those expressions of the poets, in which Switzerland is called "The Land of the Free," "The Home of Freedom," "The Dwelling place of Liberty." Indeed there is great cause for the application of such epithets.

Away in the heart of Europe among the stupendous mountain heights, the noise of roaring cataracts, and under the glistening brow of snow-white glaciers, a nation has arisen, whose hardiness and love of liberty in all its forms has made a name for itself, as lasting as the granite rocks by which it is surrounded.

Lying as it does with France on the west, the various provinces of Germany on the north and east, and Italy on the south, it is no wonder that Switzerland has had a stormy existence. As we scan the pages of its history we are carried away back to the years when mighty Rome held sway over all the known world. The Helvetii, the first inhabitants, were at one time the allies of Rome, but at a later date, during the reign of Augustus they were brought under subjection, and this country remained a Roman province for upwards of three centuries.

When the Goths from the north overran Europe and destroyed the Roman Empire, Switzerland also became their prey. In the years that followed until the time of the migration in Europe of the Franks, Switzerland was continually devastated by different wandering nations, whose rapacity and cruelty reduced the country to a wilderness. Upon the arrival of this nation a new era is marked for Helvetia. Christianity is introduced by one of the kings, Clovis by name, and contributed very much to the progress of civilization and the revival of the country from its waste and desolate state. Switzerland remained

subject to the Franks till after the death of Charlemagne, when in consequence of the feuds of his successors, it was portioned out among France, Italy and Germany.

We can now omit the innumerable quarrels and wars of its inhabitants with the surrounding nations until it comes under the power and dominion of Austria, and until the cruelty and oppression of that country's rulers, drove the unhappy inhabitants to rebellion. We venture to say that all will remember the name of the brave William Tell, who fired the first shot that aroused his despairing countrymen from the seeming lethargy into which they had fallen, and who with his companion Stauffacher led their countrymen with such courage and intrepidity that every fortress was wrested from Imperial Austria, and their beloved country at last made free.

This happened in the 14th century, and, save a few minor wars and internal disturbances, the country whose inhabitants are descended from the ancient Helvetii and the liberty loving Franks, has remained tranquil. Through all the gigantic wars that have convulsed the world since that day, Switzerland has been undisturbed.

The physical features of Switzerland are remarkable and for beauty and grandeur are unsurpassed by those of any other country in Europe, being a singular assemblage of lofty mountains, glaciers, valleys, rivers, and lakes. Here in the mountain fastnesses and in the cold and bleakness of the Alpine height, Liberty makes her home, and the people in the land of the Swiss love their mountains, their rocky precipices, their plunging mountain streams. They love Liberty and she is their goddess and during all the vicissitudes and trials of the centuries her name has been their battle cry, their adored deity and their all.

COMPOSITIONS.

Our next prize competition will have for its subject Bismarck and German Stamps.

The conditions of this competition are the same as before, the writer must be a subscriber to STAMPS, and less than twenty-one years old.

We make no other conditions than the above, but wish the following directions observed :

Write on one side of the paper only. The name and age of the writer should be written on a slip of paper, and sealed in a small envelop, on the outside of which should be placed a number consisting of five figures differing one from another. This number should appear *without any name* on the article sent us, which should not exceed one thousand words. Postage for return should be enclosed.

All compositions should be mailed to us by the first day of April.

We wish to recognize the work of more than one in this competition, and therefore, although we cannot publish more than one essay, shall give three prizes.

The first, seventy-five different German stamps ; the second, fifty different, and the third, thirty different. These will be fine packets, largely unused.

Those competing should not select the numbers they use on their compositions, and small envelops, on any system. We asked for five figures differing from one another because the selection of figures alike was liable to give us several marked 99999 or some other number. The last time we received three 54321. There was no confusion as the writing differed, but with the increase in the number of authors this might cause trouble. There are a hundred thousand different numbers possible, and no two will be alike if no system of selection is followed.

It will be best in studying for this

composition to notice the dates at which issues of stamps for a number of the German states cease. The relation of the great chancellor to the stamps of Germany may not be evident at the start, but our readers will soon see that the principal changes in government, which have taken place during his life and through his agency, are reflected in the succession and discontinuance of certain issues.

It is very difficult for many young writers to break away from their reading when they undertake to write on a subject. Thus many compositions are simply inferior repetitions of what has been read in slightly different words. This may be avoided by using some special method of procedure in writing. Learn all you can of this subject, then taking the stamps of each country affected, let them be points from which to start in your writing.

This is not a requirement, but merely a suggestion as to a way in which originality in treatment can be attained. The best articles will receive the prizes whether they follow this line of treatment or not.

The lack of originality is one reason why we cannot use several articles submitted to us for the prize of twenty-five stamps of the Portuguese colonies. They are well written, but too much like descriptions taken from books of travel or encyclopaedias. It is also a good thing to find a subject for oneself. We mentioned several in the March number merely as examples, and we received three or four essays on the Pyramids, and several on volcanoes and on the Swiss Republic. The failure to find subjects for themselves thus interfered seriously with the chances of these writers for a prize, for we cannot use more than one article on a subject no matter how good they may be.

We suggest to all our young writers

that they try to work from the stamps of the country they select to the descriptions they make of its natural features or its great men. Do not in doing this select our prize essays as models, although there are good things in the way in which these young writers have treated their subjects, but find a way of your own to handle your subject, and then, telling your story simply, and with care for grammar and spelling, you will produce an article worth publishing.

We were amused and also instructed by the conclusion of one article in the last competition. The writer made a statement of the principal events of United States history, and finished by saying in effect, "as for the stamps I won't go into them; you can find out about them in any catalogue." The article thus missed the subject, and we might as well have taken what was given from any history as from this writer; but, at the same time, his words suggest the truth, that a mere list of the stamps of a country attached to it after the description of the country has been given is not the most valuable way of concluding. The mention of the stamps should be in connection with the valuable and interesting knowledge which they suggest. It is in this way that our stamp collecting

will be really useful and valuable to us in the more important affairs of life. The collector who notices the suggestions of his stamps will be better equipped than the non-collector when, for instance, as an importer he wishes quickly to locate a Chinese treaty port; or as a banker to state the equivalent of American money in that of a foreign nation. One more difficulty with the compositions sent in is worth mentioning.

Some undertake too much or treat their subjects too broadly. There is enough, for instance, for a good article in the Azores Islands without trying to tell in the same essay about all the other Portuguese colonies. The animals on the stamps of Liberia is not nearly so good a subject as the Hippotamus. It is not necessary to write a long article in order to have it accepted, but merely one that will interest our young readers.

Compositions are sent in accompanied by the request that the senders be notified at once whether we can use them or not. We cannot do this even if postage is enclosed, for it is impossible to take the time for reading them until we are at leisure. Contributors who send in articles must give us time to attend to the matter. Stamps will be sent for each article published.

PUZZLES.

The first complete, correct set of answers to March puzzles was posted March 10th in Salt Lake City by Jos. M. Gantz, who thus wins our prize of 15 different Japanese stamps. The prize for the first complete set, or best set received this month, will be twelve different stamps of Uruguay.

ANSWERS TO MARCH PUZZLES.

REBUS.—A group of savages sat under the stars, and considered whether the crocodile or the sun were the more worthy of worship. BIRD PUZZLE.—Pheasant, Emu, Condor, Pheasant, Quetzal, Eagle. FINALS.—*Turtle*—found on stamped Envelop of Seychelles. WORD OF FIVE SYLLABLES.—Hip-po-pot-a-mus—*Hippopotamus*. CROSS WORD ENIGMA.—*Stamp*. DOUBLE ACROSTIC.—Epaulette, Nam(e), Grub, Ro(ok) Asparagus, Venus, Epitome, Deed. *Engraved, Embossed*. ENIGMAS.—Tan, suited, tin, date, site—*United States*.—Nap-pole-(Ponce de)Leon. *Napoleon*.

REBUS.

Some one thing or idea from each stamp should be taken in order to read the name of a stamp issuing land.



CONUNDRUM.

By MAURICE HAMILTON LINDSAY.

What United States stamp of the current issue reminds one of a modeler?

A WORD OF SEVEN LETTERS.

EDGAR W. BURRILL.

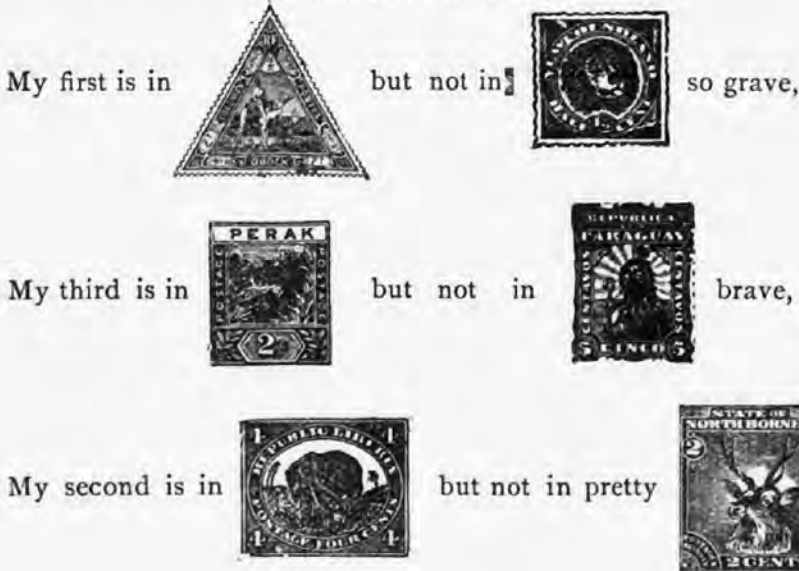
My first is a part of a house,
My second, a part of you,
My third is a buzzing insect,
My fourth is in the word shoe,

My fifth is a verb used often,
My sixth is never in lamps,
My seventh is always in water,
And my whole does issue stamps.

PRIZE PUZZLE.

This wins our March offer of twenty unused stamps.

CROSS WORD ENIGMA.
By SIGOURNEY FAY NININGER.



My whole is on each stamp represented here.

PUZZLE ON THE LAST STAMP ABOVE.

By ALFRED G. RICHBURG.

This stamp is the subject of the first line of a great historical poem.

SQUARE WORD.

By WORTH COLWELL.

Take one letter from those on the Paraguay stamp, and six from the stamp of North Borneo, using the latter as often as needed to form a square of sixteen letters.

1. To make a hole.
2. Above.
3. Back
4. Mistakes.



Twenty unused stamps, different from any in our premium packets, will be given for the best puzzle, using any or all of the above cuts, sent in before April 20th.

STAMPS

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS
OF THE
BEGINNER AND YOUNG COLLECTOR,

Conducted by CRAWFORD CAPEN.

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STAMPS PUBLISHING CO., 87 Nassau St., N. Y.

The Publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisements whose insertion they regard as detrimental to the interests of this magazine without giving any reason for their action.

VOLUME I.

MAY, 1897.

NUMBER 8.



HERE was an unfortunate mistake made in the April number. The time for the mailing of articles on Bismarck and German Stamps was limited to the first of April. The time should have been May first. We have received a number of essays, but there were some who did not understand that a mistake had been made, who stated, in writing to us, that they would have sent in articles if they had had time. We shall therefore extend the time until June first, and hope to secure many good contributions on this interesting subject.

We call attention to our premium list which is printed on our last page. It contains several new numbers, including some stamps of great value to collectors which may be secured by a little work in getting subscribers for this magazine.

We are now offering some sets of very old issues such as Baden, Honduras,

French Colonies and others. Many of these are quite scarce. A young collector will appreciate this if he looks at the collection of his friends to see, for instance, how many of them have a full set of the first issue of French Colonies. We do not believe that all these stamps, particularly unused ones, will be found in one collection in a hundred. Is it not worth while to get up a club for STAMPS and so secure them? If you get these, or other premiums, all of which are first-class, you will also have a chance of securing the one thousand variety package or some of the other good ones offered in this number.

There is a thought contained in the above remarks which the editor wishes to make plain to his readers. This is the advisability of paying especial attention to old issues of stamps. Young collectors do not as a rule have large amounts of money to spend, but if they make it a point, in doing their purchasing, to buy as many old issues as possible they will certainly improve their collec-

tions more than can be done in any other way.

The editor's experience when himself a boy collector is a good argument in favor of this. He remembers well saving his money until he had a dollar and a quarter with which to buy stamps. He considered whether he had better buy a set of old stamps which dealers were then offering for that amount of money or get a packet containing many different stamps. A dollar and a quarter, which represented at least a week's hard work, seemed an immense amount to pay for the eight stamps of the set in those days when very rare stamps sold for small amounts; but the liking for old issues finally prevailed. The money was sent to New York and the set of eight United States stamps unused 1855-'60 found their place in the album. The purchase was never regretted for the young collector always had something which few of his follow-collectors possessed, and upon which they were glad to look when his album was shown. The advance of the stamps in price is sufficient to show how good such a purchase was for a young collector. The total catalogue price of those eight stamps is now \$58.60 and they are not of the kind that are sold at large discounts.

Those were the days when unused stamps of Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, Schleswig Holstein, besides many used stamps, seldom seen now in collections of young people, sold for a few cents each. Young collectors will perhaps wish that there was the opportunity to gather them now when they see in the catalogues the prices that are asked for them. Similar opportunities do exist at the present time and twenty years hence those who have taken advantage of them will be very glad that they did not allow them to pass.

There are old issues of stamps, both

unused and used, that are quite low priced now, which will some day be as scarce as those we have mentioned now are.

We are receiving many good compositions some of which we publish in this number sending their authors the twenty-five different crown-type Portuguese Colonies stamps. We shall be glad to have more sent us and will publish the best that are up to our standard.

We receive a great many puzzles that are much alike. Some may be disappointed that we do not use those they send, which are as good as those we do publish. We have to make a selection, and do not wish to print too many of one kind. The best chance of having a puzzle published and thus securing the premium is in sending something a little different from the ordinary kinds. We have had several very good ones sent us that are too long. Our space is limited and we want to print five or six different puzzles at least each month, therefore we cannot use those of extraordinary length. There are some excellent puzzles received which contain one or more mistakes which of course spoil them for publication. We have had for instance, several submitted in which the authors gave wrong names to animals or birds on stamps. Also some puzzles are sent us which are altogether too difficult, and the answers to others on the contrary are far too plain.

We must repeat the direction to write on one side of the paper only and have puzzles and answers on separate pieces.

We have received several questions concerning matters of general interest. One of the most puzzling things to the young collector is the different letters in the corners of the stamps of Great Britain. These mark the position of a stamp in the sheet. The letters, for

instance, in a horizontal strip of six two-penny stamps which we have before us are at the bottom, JG JH JL JJ JK JL. This is the J line. The one above it is I and that below K. Thus the position of every stamp in a sheet of two hundred and forty stamps is known.

Stamps cut in half either diagonally, vertically, or horizontally are provisionals; that is stamps used to take the place temporarily of some value the supply of which has been exhausted at the post office where they are used. Thus a two cent stamp may be cut to make two of the one cent value.

Provisionals of this kind have been made out of United States stamps and passed through the mails but their use is not allowed at the present time.

Watermarks are seen most easily by holding stamps to the light or by laying

them upon a dark surface. Wetting in benzine or, in the case of used stamps, in water will sometimes enable one to see a watermark during the drying. Wetting in benzine will not remove hinges from the backs of unused stamps as it does not dissolve the gum. Moistening the hinge slightly with water is a good way to remove it. If done carefully the gum need not be injured more than has already been done in sticking the hinge to the stamp. It is sometimes satisfactory to scrape off the hinge with a sharp knife taking pains not to injure the stamp.

Rouletted stamps are separated one from another by a succession of cuts in the paper nothing being removed as in the case of perforation. There is a little paper left uncut, and rouletted stamps may be distinguished from unperforated ones by noticing whether the edges are straight or whether there are little points or depressions at intervals produced by pulling the stamps apart.

SOME NEWFOUNDLAND STAMPS.

BY C. O. D.

The stamps of Newfoundland have always been favorites, both with beginners and advanced collectors. Taken as a whole, they are perhaps, as artistic a set of stamps, as has ever been issued by any country.

Most of the designs have a local suggestiveness, which makes them interesting to philatelic students.

Although Newfoundland has the proud distinction of being the oldest British colony, it is probably less known than any other. Both in the mother-land and in America, the same hazy ideas exist as to its extent, its climate and its capabilities as existed in the mind of the Scottish bard, when he designated it as:

"A place far abroad
where sailors gang tae fish for cod!"

This quotation naturally brings us to

the design of our 2c stamp (a codfish)



which is suggestive of the mainstay of our country.

To go back however, to our earlier issues, those of 1857-63:

These are what we may call emblematic designs, as the centre-piece is composed of a cluster of the rose, the shamrock and the thistle (England, Ireland



and Scotland).



The first, and all subsequent issues, of our 1c stamp represents the Prince of Wales as a boy.

The 10c of 1866 (locally known as the "Black Prince") shows him as he appeared when he visited St. Johns, in 1865.



The 3c vermilion and 6c pink of 1867 (locally termed the "Star" issue) and also the 3c issues of '76, '80 and '87 show our beloved Queen in her widow's weeds.

The 24c blue, of 1866 shows Her Majesty as she appeared at her coronation.



The design on our 5c stamps has always been a seal. This design like that of the codfish, shows another valuable product of the country.



5c stamps has always been a seal. This design like that of the codfish, shows another valuable

With a little more space at our disposal we might give the readers of STAMPS, a full account of the seal-fishery, but as the space is limited we can only give a few general details.

The seal fishery commences on the 10th of March of each year, and on that date our hardy sealers start for the

"frozen pans." At present about twenty steamers and a number of schooners are engaged in the industry. Each of these steamers carries a crew of from two to three hundred men. The average annual catch is about 300,000 seals, and these are all killed between the 15th of March and the 20th of April.

The value of an average season's seal-fishery is about 600,000 dollars, so it is little wonder we give the seal a place of honor on our stamps.

Another product of the country, and one, which unfortunately is fast becoming extinct, is the Newfoundland Dog, a capital illustration of which is given on the 1/2c stamp. This stamp is regarded by many collectors to be the handsomest of the whole set.



Our present 10c shows one of our merchantmen on her way to market, presumably with a cargo of fish. The



13c orange of 1866 has also a ship, but of rather more rakish appearance than the regular run of our foreign-going vessels.

SARAWAK AND ITS STAMPS

BY HANS TRIER.

In the north-eastern part of the great island of Borneo is the little kingdom of Sarawak. This state, although only as large as the state of Indiana, has, unlike most Eastern countries, an independent and efficient government, and when to this we add the fact that this state has been independent only since the year 1840, we are at once interested in it and its founder. The latter was

one of the few men who, by their courage, energy and ability, have raised themselves to the highest place in a country, and though in this case the country is a small one, it is, as we shall see, rich and fertile. Sir James Brooke, first Rajah of Sarawak, was born at Bath, England, on April 29, 1803. In 1838 he equipped a ship resolving to go in search of adventure,

and sailed to Borneo on October 27 of the same year. The Sultan of Borneo was then engaged in putting down a rebellion, in Sarawak. With Brooke's aid the revolt was speedily crushed, and as a reward for his services, he was made Rajah of Sarawak by the Sultan in 1840. He immediately began to establish a strong government, one of his first acts being to drive out the pirates, with the aid of Captain Keppel. However, charges of misgovernment were brought against him in 1851, and he sailed to England to answer them. He was soon acquitted, but after this remained in England. He returned three times to Sarawak, each time to crush a rebellion. In 1863 the independence of Sarawak was recognized by England. We had recognized it some time before. Sir James Brooke died on June 11, 1868, and was succeeded by his nephew, Charles Brooke, who now rules the kingdom. A year after his accession



we find the first stamp of Sarawak. It is a 3 cent brown, having on it the head of Sir James Brooke, with the initials J. B. R. S. in the corners. The meaning of the initials is

obvious. In 1871 and 1875 a set of stamps from 2 cents to 12 cents was issued, bearing the head of Charles Brooke in a circle with the in-



itals C. B. R. S. The next different design is in 1889. Here a set of stamps has been issued from 2 cents to 25 cents, having the head of Charles Brooke in an oval whose bottom is cut by a rectangle in which the



value is printed. In 1894 a set from 2 cents to 8 cents was issued, also with the head of Charles Brooke in an oval, but with the value in various places. In conclusion,



let me give a few facts concerning the country itself: Its area is, as I said before, about 35000 square miles, and its inhabitants are 300,000. The capital is Kuching, with 15,000 inhabitants.

The government is an absolute monarchy, the Rajah being assisted by a council of six (four natives and two Europeans) who are appointed by himself. Slavery has been almost, if not completely abolished. There is an army of 500 men, and a well organized police and military service. The principal products of Sarawak are gold, antimony, lumber, and a small quantity of cinnabar. The population consists of Malays, Chinese, Dyaks and Milanows. These people are well worth studying, and their customs and life alone would make an interesting book of no small size.

STEAMSHIPS.

BY E. T. S.



is found on some of the stamps of Brit-

Before the invention of the steam engine, ships were propelled either by wind or manual power. A good illustration of sailing vessels,

ish Guiana, the 32c blue of Liberia and the 10c black of New-found



land.



(illustration on

page 80). The 8c stamp of the state of North Borneo, furnishes a type of wind and manual propulsion.

When the steam engine was invented, many minds set to work forming ideas as to how steam engines could be made to drive ships. The Spainards claim that in 1543 one Blasco de Gary attempted to propel a vessel by steam in the harbor of Barcelona. In 1736 an Englishman J. Hull patented a form of paddle steamer, which resembles some of the steamers of the present day very much.

Between 1780 and '90 the real beginning of practical steam navigation was made. Two American inventors, James Rumsey and John Fitch, were making independent experiments with steamships. Rumsey succeeded in driving a boat by a peculiar method; he had steam pumps force jets of water through the stern of the boat. This boat went about four or five miles an hour.

Fitch began his experiments with paddle wheels. These paddles worked with a motion similiar to the paddle of an Indian canoe. A few years later he had another model and succeeded in covering seven or eight miles an hour. After having spent some time in England, Fitch returned to America and experimented with a little "screw" steam boat; this gave no results and Fitch retired to Kentucky where he committed suicide.

In 1801-2 one Lymington, completed the Charlotte Dundas. This steam vessel was intended for towing purposes and was the first practically successful steamboat ever built. When the above steamboat was found to be a success, it was examined by quite a few people. Amongst them was an American, Robert Fulton, and Henry Bell a Scotchman.

Fulton experimented some time in Paris, then had an engine built in England and came to America. In 1807 his boat, the Clermont, was tried and

proved a success. Fulton has the honor of being the first person to make steam navigation an every day commercial success. The first steamboat to succeed in England was built in 1812 by Henry Bell. Others followed and six years later, D. Napier established the first regular steamship service. The line was between Glasgow and Belfast.

Ocean voyages were first performed by vessels on which sail was utilized as much as steam power; types of this kind



can be seen on the 5c stamp of Peru.

After many trials and failures, enough capital was raised and the Cunard Company was formed. Their first steamers were four paddle steamers. On Friday, July 4th, 1840 the Britannia, the first steamer of the above mentioned company, inaugurated the mail service. The distance between Liverpool and Halifax, was covered in twelve days.

The first persons to secure any success with the screw propeller, were John Ericsson and Sir Francis Smith.

The advantage of the screw propeller over the side paddle in smooth water is small. In rough water the difference is considerable.

Some of the modern type of steamships, are fitted with double propellers. Some of the advantages of the double over the single screw propellers, are in case one shaft breaks, the ship can be propelled with the other; also if the rudder should happen to break, the vessel can be steered by the propellers. The 10c brown of Salvador and 20c green and black of Uruguay give types of modern steamships.



VOLCANOES.

BY HAYDEN DE LANY.



All stamps bearing pictures of volcanoes are attractive to young collectors.

The 1867 issues of Salvador were the first stamps having pictures of volcanoes.

In 1862, Costa Rica issued a set of stamps bearing the picture of a mountain on it, which might be a volcano.

Volcanoes are usually formed by a violent earthquake. As fast as they throw out lava, it makes them larger, and higher. Mt. Vesuvius was formed in this way and in the year 79, A.D., it buried the two cities, Pompeii and Herculaneum.

For some time before an eruption takes place, there is usually smoke coming out of the crater.

In the March number of *St. Nicholas*, 1896, there is a fine description of an eruption of a volcano in the West Indies.

The largest volcanoes in the world are in the Hawaiian Islands. They are Mauna Loa and Kilanea and are on Hawaii, the largest of the group. They are the largest active volcanoes in the world.

In 1874, 1879 and 1887, Salvador issued stamps of different types all bearing pictures of volcanoes.

The eruption of a volcano is usually begun by fine dust coming out of the crater with great force, and it is often carried by the air currents great distances.

In 1845 the dust from Mt. Hecla, in ten hours was thickly deposited on the

Orkney and Shetland Islands, and in 1835 the ashes from Mt. Consequena fell on the streets of Kingstown, Jamaica, 700 miles away. In this same eruption, the fine dust covered the ground south of the volcano, ten feet deep, destroying the dwellings and killing many animals and birds.

The flames seen issuing from a volcano, during an eruption, are usually the reflection of the glowing lava below.

Sir William Hamilton says that in 1779, jets of liquid lava from Vesuvius mixed with scoriae and stones, was thrown 10,000 feet into the air giving the appearance of a pillar of fire, which was very magnificent.

Volcanoes, it is thought are caused by chemical action inside the earth, and this is so strong, that it forces holes in the crust of the earth and causes the volcanoes.

Volcanic action is limited to certain parts of the earth, and in these regions the active craters are distributed at intervals, usually in linear direction. The Pacific coast, for instance, has volcanoes all along, at intervals from Tierra-del-Fuego to Alaska.

There are also a number of isolated volcanoes scattered over the earth. The most remarkable of these is Juan Meyen which is situated east of Greenland and north of Iceland.

The latest volcanoes on stamps are on the 1891 issues of Salvador.

THE TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC.

ITS HISTORY AND STAMPS.

BY JOHN O'DONOHUE RENNIE.

The South African Republic, as it is officially called, embraces an area of about one hundred and twelve thousand square miles in South Africa, north of Cape Colony. Its soil is very fertile, and the country being elevated, its climate is extremely salubrious. Its population is composed of Boers, Uitlanders or foreigners, and native tribes, the Boers being the ruling element. Its government is republican in form, consisting of a President, now S. G. Paul Krüger, a shrewd diplomat and statesman, and a Parliament of two Houses, a higher chamber, which was established in 1890, and a Volksraad or assembly elected every four years.

The Boers were originally Dutch settlers in Cape Colony, who, on account of the petty oppression of the British, *trekked* or migrated northward, some forming the Orange Free State, while others led by Pretorius, after whom the capital of Transvaal is named, crossed the Vaal and founded the South African Republic, in 1848. It was not until 1870 that the first stamp issue was made,



bearing the arms of the Transvaal. With different perforations and impressions, this series was in use until 1878, being surcharged

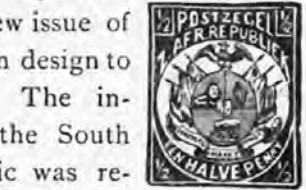
"V. R. Transvaal," in various types and inks, in 1877, in consequence of the arbitrary annexation of the republic by the British that year. In 1878 the British authorities issued a series of stamps for the Transvaal, bearing the profile of Queen Victoria, "Transvaal Postage" above and the value below. In 1880 the Boers revolted, and the British after being defeated in



several engagements, the most disastrous of which to them was that of Majuba Hill in 1881, were forced to restore to the Transvaal its independence. In 1883 Krüger was elected President, and the year of his election is marked by a new issue of stamps similar in design to those of 1870. The independence of the South African Republic was recognized in 1884 by the London Convention. The next year appeared postage stamps slightly different from those of the preceding issues.



In 1886 a great influx of foreigners into the Transvaal began, in consequence of the discovery of valuable gold deposits. The stamps of the 1894 issue were slightly smaller than, but with nearly the same design as those of 1885, and those of 1896 were the same except that they were



in different colors. These were the last issued up to the time of writing.

Attention has been attracted to the Transvaal by the now famous Jameson raid, and events consequent upon it, which are too well known to need detailing at any length here. After the raid Jameson and his officers were tried in England, but received very light sentences, and in prison, we are told, were made as comfortable as if in their own homes.

From even the above brief outline of the Transvaal's history, it will be seen

that, from the English occupation of the Cape to the present time, the attitude of the British towards the Boers has been one of unceasing hostility and aggression. Can we wonder then that the Boers have always distrusted the English and have refused them the full rights of citizenship in their republic? Upon this subject Chief Justice de Villiers of the Orange Free State writes in the *March, Nineteenth Century*: "The Transvaal has had as a measure of self-defence, to restrict its franchise. . . . Had she (England) made it apparent that, come what might, she would respect the rights, the liberty, and the independence of the republic,

no such measure of self-defence would have been necessary." This is the reason for the restriction of the franchise, which is the favorite grievance of the Uitlanders, and by which they seek to justify Jameson's raid.

And now we hear that England is rapidly preparing for war with the Transvaal, and that the republic will be conquered by the Imperial troops in a few weeks. Let us hope then, that in such a contingency, the Boers will make the same gallant stand for freedom as at Majuba Hill in 1881, and that in that country Liberty will again triumph over British greed, Democracy over monarchical aggression.

THE BEAVER.

BY LOUIS H. SMITH.

The beaver, a picture of which we find on the five cent stamp of in the 1859 issue, and on the set of Quebec



registration stamps of 1871, is one of the most interesting of animals. It was selected by Canada for its national symbol, and can be found on the Canadian flag. The beaver is remarkable for the industry it shows in building itself a habitation on the borders of lakes or water courses. It is principally in Canada and in the north of Asia, that beavers unite in numerous bands. They build veritable villages.

They cut with their teeth young trees, and peel off the bark which they use for food, and drive them into the muddy bed of the river, then with their tails which they use as trowels, plaster their roofing with mud. They build in this way huts of seven to eight feet in height, composed of a store-room where they lay away their provisions of bark and young branches of trees, and of a superior room or retreat.

Each hut has two issues or doors a secret one under the water, reached by diving, and one which communicates with the earth.

The beaver is rarely hunted with guns; this would scare away the whole colony at the first alarm. It is taken with the aid of traps, which gives the name of "trappers" to the hunters of the beaver. The traps are plunged under water, baited with a green branch soaked in a gummy preparation, which the beaver relishes.

Sometimes too in winter, when the lakes are frozen, the hunters make a hole in the ice and put a trap over it, then go and rap on the huts which causes the beavers to plunge under water and when they come to the hole to take air, they are caught.

The beaver is about two and a half feet in length. Its fur, a chestnut brown, is much sought for.

We find a few beavers on the rivers of Europe, but they live isolated, and build no huts, they shelter themselves by boring holes in the banks of the rivers.

PUZZLES.

The first complete, correct set of answers to April puzzles was posted April 6th in Salem, Mass., by Mrs. L. I. Bridgman, who thus wins our prize of twelve different stamps of Uruguay. The prize for the first complete set, or best set received this month, will be twenty different stamps of Brazil.

ANSWERS TO APRIL PUZZLES.

REBUS.—Mad-a-gas-car. WORD OF SEVEN LETTERS.—Liberia. CONUNDRUM—15c Clay. PRIZE PUZZLE—Ear. PUZZLE ON LAST STAMP—Lady of the Lake. Square word, Bore, Over, Rear, Errs.

PRIZE PUZZLE.

This wins our April offer of twenty unused stamps.

BY MRS. CEDRIC LAUGHTON.

My first is an insect gay.
 My second where we all came from they say.
 My third a preposition small.
 My fourth clings fondly to us all.
 My fifth is a place for beasts, not man.
 This rhyme guess quickly if you can.
 On the third stamp below you will find my whole.
 An object of pity upon my soul.

REBUS.

BY PHILO.



on



or



would
 get
 there,
 could
 not
 on a



ZIGZAG.

BY CHARLES WHARTON.

Use the first letters of the first word, the second of the second word, and so on until the last; then take next to the last, and so on zigzag to the end.

1. A gait. 2. Part of a ship. 3. Not common. 4. To wither. 5. A form of pain. 6. A belt worn for ornament. 7. A body in the heavens. 8. Very small. 9. 60 minutes. 10. The plural of something to write with.

The Zigzag spells the name of a great Grecian painter.

REBUS.

The meaning of a well-known watermark:



A WORD OF THREE SYLLABLES.

1. A common preposition.
2. Abbreviation for street.
3. A letter in *run* but not in *walk*.
4. A vowel.
5. A body of water.
6. To avoid.

Whole : Something derived from collecting stamps.

CONUNDRUM.

BY F. W. ROLPH.

Why is a naughty school-boy like a postage stamp?

HIDDEN OBJECTS.



On this stamp find the following :

1. A messenger.
2. Part of a hill.
3. Place of worship.
4. Kind of flower.
5. Part of a whip.
6. A boy's plaything.
7. Part of a fence.
8. A period of time.
9. What book agents have.

10. What your mother-in-law will some time do.

HIDDEN COUNTRIES.

BY UNCLE SAMUEL.

1. The sheriff ran certainly half a mile in pursuit of the man.
2. He called it a lyre, but it was only an ordinary harp.
3. For those seven stamps I am indeed grateful.
4. The gentleman, gray as he is, is yet but thirty years old.
5. Don't let your cape rub against that paint, lady.
6. Can a dark skinned man show the white feather?
7. The early stamps of Prussia are comparatively cheap.
8. Beneath this soil a gospel preacher lies buried.
9. He joined the church in an eastern city.
10. That he would come to a bad end, was the opinion of all.
11. Remember, mud and sand must not be brought in here.
12. You can have that wild animal tamed if you wish.



Twenty unused stamps, different from any in our premium packets, will be given for the best puzzle, using any or all of the above cuts, sent in before May 20th.

NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS. PREMIUM LIST.

Premiums for subscriptions to STAMPS sent by subscribers.

Self-addressed and stamped envelop for return of premiums should be sent us.

For One Subscriber :

No. 1—10 unused stamps from 10 countries : Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Salvador, Venezuela.

No. 2—10 unused stamps different from the above, but not all from different countries.

No. 3—15 different stamps from Scandinavian countries : Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

No. 4—10 different stamps from Greece, Roumania, Turkey and Egypt.

No. 5—10 unused stamps different from those in No. 1 and No. 2.

No. 6—10 unused stamps from countries of the western hemisphere, different from those in Nos. 1, 2 and 5.

No. 7—10 unused stamps from countries of the eastern hemisphere, Greece, Turkey, Obock, Somali Coast, Eritrea etc.

No. 8—4 Philippine Islands 1894.

Set of Newspaper stamps unused.

No. 9—2 Honduras, 1865, imperforate, unused.

For Two Subscribers :

No. 51—15 South American stamps from Argentine, Brazil, Chili, Ecuador, Uruguay etc.

No. 52—4 Philippine Islands 1886.

Set of Newspaper stamps unused.

No. 53—3 Paraguay, 1884, unused.

No. 54—5 Honduras, 1878, unused.

No. 55—6 Italy 2c surcharged on Postal Packet stamps unused.

For Three Subscribers :



No. 76—1c, 2c, 5c, Liberia 1897 unused.

For Five Subscribers :

No. 90—4 Holkar, 1889-92, unused.

No. 91—5 Guatemala, 1882, unused.



For Ten Subscribers :

No. 100—200 different foreign stamps.

No. 101—6 Baden, 1863-68, unused.

No. 102—25 Crown type, Portuguese colonies unused.



For Fifteen Subscribers :

No. 125—20 different Thurn and Taxis, unused.

No. 126—First issue French Colonies 6 stamps complete unused.



Any one of the premiums which we offer for one subscriber we will also give for ten names of collectors who are not members of any society. These lists must be accompanied by *stamped self-addressed envelop*.

We cannot send this premium unless we find at least five names not previously received. We cannot give any premiums, except those offered for one subscriber, for names ; nor may names be added to subscriptions sent in order to secure premiums for a higher number of subscribers than those actually sent us.

STAMPS

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS
OF THE

BEGINNER AND YOUNG COLLECTOR,

Conducted by **CRAWFORD CAPEN.**

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STAMPS PUBLISHING CO., 87 Nassau St., N. Y.

The Publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisements whose insertion they regard as detrimental to the interests of this magazine without giving any reason for their action.

VOLUME I.

JUNE, 1897.

NUMBER 9.



It is a very good thing for our readers to spend the time that they do in writing articles for STAMPS. We have received a great many and published some in May and also print several in this number.

We suggest that it is well to be careful in selecting subjects not to use those most likely to be taken. We have received two or more on the same topic several times, and also others whose subjects differed so little that we could not use both of them although either was worth publishing.

We lay some of these one side, and may use them after a time if we find that we can do so to advantage.

It is for the above reasons, and also because we receive so many compositions that we cannot undertake to return the manuscripts, nor to say whether we shall use them or not. Our contributors should retain a copy of their articles if they care for them. We shall send all premiums for essays and puzzles about the time we publish them. If one does not receive what has been promised, within ten days of publication, one should drop us a postal.

We are asked whether a second article from one who has had one published will be accepted. Certainly it will. It is a good thing to have many contributors, but we want good articles above all things. If you have had one article accepted, you should be able to improve upon it, and give us something more valuable the second time.

This suggests a matter to which we call special attention for the benefit of our young writers.

The first articles written by them show considerable care in the preparation. Some of these have won premiums. Second articles have been received from the same writers which showed great carelessness in their work.

It will not do to assume that you can win a premium easily just because you have had one article accepted and printed. One who wishes to learn to write for publication must learn to take greater pains with each succeeding article that he submits to a publisher. We are giving an opportunity to young writers which they seldom find. We are willing to print articles which would not be accepted by older magazines. We do this because we wish to encourage young writers, and teach them to write

well. We must have compositions upon interesting subjects which have a connection with stamps, and they must be written in a fair style ; but the editor is willing to make some corrections and changes in order to help young contributors, and show them how to prepare articles for publication.

We will offer also several premiums for accepted articles in order that our subscribers may have a choice, and also that one may secure a different premium for a second or third article.

We will distinguish these premiums by letters that they may not be confused with our premiums offered for subscribers :

- A. 25 Crown type Portuguese Colonies.
- B. 8 Costa Rica 1889, 1c—2p.
- C. 4 Guatemala 1871, 1c—20c.
- D. 4 “ 1878, ½r—1p.

Any one of the above will be sent for any article which we print. Any composition submitted should not exceed five hundred words in length.

The best answers to puzzles have come to us very early in each month so far, but there was a chance at any time during this month for any one who could answer all of them exactly, to win our prize.

Do not get discouraged because you fail to succeed in your first attempt at winning any of our prizes. Read the suggestions which we have published in

STAMPS from time to time and try again. Many puzzles are sent us which are excellent but fail at some one point.

The name of this magazine is not a good answer for a puzzle. A puzzle whose whole is too plain is no puzzle even though the parts of it are well worked out. It is also necessary to make no mistake. We had an excellent enigma this month in which one letter was missing. Another who offered a good word of five syllables omitted one of them in the making it. The editor cannot correct such mistakes as these, especially when sent in in competition for a prize.

Be careful in all your work is the admonition to our young contributors which we emphasize this month.

Our advertisement of our binders for STAMPS will be found in the advertising pages. Those who desire to have their copies bound will find this the cheapest way in which they can put them together. The advertisements are worth preserving and in the binder, they are in convenient form for reference.

Single back numbers of STAMPS we sell at five cents each but will send the eight at one time for twenty cents.

We repeat what we have often stated before that Stamps Publishing Company does not deal in stamps, and all letters relating to their purchase should be addressed to our advertisers.

A HISTORY OF FRANCE ON STAMPS.

BY CHARLES FINNEY.

From the different issues of stamps of many countries one may read a part of the history of that country to which they belong. One series may be made and afterwards something of importance to that country may happen, and another

series of stamps would probably be issued on account of it, or Commemorative stamps may be issued for some great event in the history of the country. Our Columbian stamps tell much about how America came to be discovered.

So a few issues of stamps may tell a slight but connected tale of the history of that country to which they belong. This is the way with those of France since French postage stamps were first issued in 1849.



In 1846 France was a monarchy and the King was Louis Philippe. But the people became dissatisfied and a revolution occurred in 1848. The king fled to England. The next year in 1849 the first set of stamps came out bearing the head of "Liberty" and the inscription "Repub. Franc" showing that a republic had been proclaimed. So the first stamps issued proclaim the overthrow of the Empire.

Louis Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon I., was chosen the first president of the new republic. Before his term of four years was up he plotted and succeeded in having himself elected president for ten years. This was in 1851, and the next year an issue came out bearing his head.



This republic did not last long for in 1852 he became Emperor and a series of stamps issued the next year shows it. They are the same as those of 1852 except that the first series had "Repub. Franc." and the last "Empire, Franc." There are stamps of these last issued in different years the difference being that some are rouletted, some imperforate, and others; have different perforations.

The next issue of stamps under the Empire came out in 1863. They bear the Em-



peror's head crowned with a laurel wreath and the inscription "Empire Francais."

During his reign Napoleon had several wars. In the Crimean War which started in 1854, France and England fought against Russia, because Russia had tried to seize a slice of Turkey.

In 1862 the French invaded Mexico, overthrew the republican form of government, and later Napoleon made Maximilian, an Austrian prince, Emperor of Mexico. After the Civil War when the United States was free to stand by the Monroe Doctrine the French withdrew but Maximilian stayed and was shot by the Mexicans in 1867. While the French were in Mexico they issued stamps for the Empire. The first issue



bore an eagle with a crown on its head. An issue of 1866 bore the head of Maximilian. When the Mexicans resumed control of the government they issued stamps for the republic.

Napoleon's last war proved to be his downfall. It was with Germany and the French lost many great battles. The Emperor, himself, surrendered at Sedan in 1870 with over eighty thousand men. When the news of the battle reached Paris the people turned on the Emperor's family. After Paris had been captured



by the Germans a new republic was formed and has continued to the present time. As in 1849, when the Empire was overthrown, so in 1870 a new set of stamps came out bearing the head of "Liberty."

Though France had to pay an amount equal to one billion dollars; give up

Alsace and a part of Lorraine which now belong to Germany; besides having a great loss in the war, she quickly recovered, and in 1876 stamps



came out bearing the figures of "Commerce" and "Peace."

Though France at present is a republic and at peace she may not always be for there are strong parties there who are in favor of a monarchy.

ICELAND.

BY AUR.



There is an island far away in northern seas whose inhabitants, although nominally dependent upon a European monarchy, exhibit in all things a sturdy independence and simplicity of character which causes one to class them with the most worthy inhabitants of the western world. Iceland shows even in its stamps the character of its people. The crown acknowledges royalty, while the absence of a head, as in the stamps of Norway from which their forefathers came, declares their faith that the people themselves are the real rulers, over whom the king presides only as they will that he should do. The country is one of the most remarkable in the world. It is of volcanic origin and suffers frequently from earthquakes which not only destroy houses, but interfere seriously with the efforts of the people to earn a living by means of agriculture. Were it not for the help extended by other nations, the Icelanders would have suffered much more severely even than they did as a result of the earthquakes which have occurred there within the past year. The country is a difficult one in which to raise grain, vegetables and fruits upon which a people usually depend for subsistence.

The shortness and dampness of the

summer, rather than any extreme coldness of the winter, is the cause of this Hay is the chief agricultural production. Fishing and the gathering of the well-known lichen, called Iceland moss, so largely used in jelly, are among the principal industries. The wonderful sights of Iceland are the great glaciers, the valleys between the mountains being in some cases filled with ice and snow. There may be seen, also, near the volcano Hecla, the geysers or springs of boiling water some of which are comparatively quiet, while others, at certain periods, throw immense jets of boiling water, and consequent vapor, from fifty to one hundred feet into the air.

The first Europeans to visit Iceland were Irish. It is not known how long ago they landed there; but the first permanent settlements were made by Norwegians in the ninth century. The Icelanders made many voyages during these early years, discovering Greenland and a place in North America which they called Vineland.

They, however, even as the Irish in Iceland, failed to make any permanent settlements in this country so that the honor of founding civilization in America rests with the great Columbus and succeeding voyagers. The people

of Iceland are firm believers in the value of education so that it is almost impossible to find an Icelander who cannot read and write while much attention is given to more advanced forms of education. The commerce and literature of Iceland flourished to the greatest extent during the twelfth century. Norway was united with Denmark in the fourteenth century and Iceland went with it, but when Norway and Denmark

separated again in 1814, as a result of the Napoleonic wars, Iceland remained with Denmark.

The language of Iceland is the old Norwegian which has been preserved in its original purity. The difference between it and that of the modern Norwegian and Danish may be noticed in the spelling of the value on the 10 aur stamp, which is spelled in both of these countries at the present time öre.

JAPAN AND JAPANESE STAMPS.

BY CLAY S. LANDIS.

If you look at a map of Asia you will find that Japan lies directly east of the main continent. You will also find that it is composed of four large islands—Jesso, Niphon, Sikoke, and Kiusiu—with several smaller one. Tokio the capital is situated on Niphon.

Marco Polo, a European traveler, visited Japan in the thirteenth century, and wrote a description of it in his book of travels. The Portuguese discovered it about three centuries later, in 1542, and for many years a prosperous trade was carried on between the two countries.

The main part of this country has a warm climate, and like many countries having warm climates it is subject to violent storms and earthquakes. An earthquake occurred in the northern part, in 1896 and caused a great loss of life and property.

The two great agricultural products are rice and tea. Large quantities of each are used at home, and still larger quantities are exported. The raising and spinning of silk is a very profitable industry.

Though the empire of Japan is thousands of years older than the United States, it has progressed more in the last half century than in the thousands

of years before this period. The first reason for this is that Japan in 1853, made a treaty with the United States and later made similar treaties with other nations. The second is that a revolution occurred in 1868 which resulted in a more liberal and better government.

The first Japanese stamps were issued in 1871. The design of these is a small square, with the value in mon.



The next issue in 1872 are the same except that they are perforated, and the value is in sen.

In the issue of 1872-73 there are four different designs, but all are in the form of a square with the value at the top and bottom.

The six following issues have various designs, but many of the stamps have the same, the difference being in the color. It should be noticed however, that those issued in 1874 and 1875 have syllabic characters, and that a part of the 1875 issue bear pictures of birds.



We now come to the two Silver Wedding stamps of 1894. They are very pretty and should be in every collection.



The last issue—two varieties of the 2 and 5 sen stamps—was made in 1896. These stamps, bearing portraits of Prince Arisugawa and Prince Kitashirakawa,

form the War Commemorative, or Jubilee issue.



This issue marks a very important event in the world's history—the late war between China and Japan. Every one knows who was victorious in this war, and every one knows the reason why.

THE KANGAROO.

BY ZOO.



The Kangaroo, a picture of which is on the one shilling stamp of the 1888 issue of New South Wales, is one of the largest and most interesting animals found in Australia, which country is its native home. There is only one other country in which this animal is found, New Guinea.

The Kangaroo is seldom seen entirely alone, but in scattered groups of seven or eight in number, and even the members of these little bands are not closely united, but are seen singly, at some distance from one another.

As the Kangaroo is a valuable animal, not only for the sake of its skin which is manufactured into boots and shoes, but for the flesh which is relished by the natives, it is much sought after by hunters, both white and black, and

affords sport on account of its speed, vigor and wariness.

The native hunters kill it with long lances, or drive it into pit-falls in the dense thickets of grass; but the white hunters have dogs, which are taught to hunt them by sight only.

The weight of a full grown animal is sometimes over one hundred and seventy-five pounds. Its color is dark brown.

The hind legs of the Kangaroo are very long, while the front legs are quite short.

The hind legs have to be long and strong to enable it to make great leaps through the long grass, and on the plains when pursued.

The front legs are of use to gather grass and leaves which are the principal food of the Kangaroo.

On the body of the Kangaroo is a large pouch



in which the young Kangaroo lives until it is seven or eight months old. It does not live in the pouch all of that time; but as soon as it can walk it is seen outside, nibbling the tender blades of grass, while its mother eats

the larger blades. But as soon as it is alarmed by any dangerous animal, it quickly returns to its home, the pouch.

Kangaroos are seen in almost every menagerie and Zoological Garden in the world.

THE CAMEL.

BY WILLARD B. DOBBINS



When we turn the pages holding our philatelic treasures in only two instances do we find countries whose stamps have pictures of the Camel upon them, Djibouti (Somali Coast) and Obock,



French Colonies joining each other and bordering the Gulf of Aden on the east coast of Africa. The number of stamps containing the above design are four and seven respectively. A regular postal service is carried on in some parts of Africa by means of the Camel, and were it not for this creature the delivery of mail would be impossible in some localities. It seems very strange indeed that more African countries have not adopted the Camel as the design for their postage stamps it being of even greater

service and importance to them than the railway is to us.

The camel lives and thrives in the tropics although he is found in great numbers throughout the north temperate zone. His appropriate home is the desert. It is here that he acquires his true value, his remarkable powers being the necessary condition and sole means by which man has in any degree extended a dominion over the great Sahara.

No creature exhibits so marked and exclusive adaptation to its climate as the camel. He inhabits regions where he can find but a scanty supply of nourishment, and nature has been economical of material in his whole organization. She has not given him the fullness of form of the ox and horse. She has bestowed upon him a small head, almost without external ears, supported by a fleshless neck. She has stripped his thighs and legs of every muscle not needed to their movements, cushioned his foot with a mass of muscle, which unfits him for every soil but a dry, even, and sandy desert.

One upon seeing a camel for the

first time is immediately struck by the odd shape of its back and wonders how a person could ride on such an uneven surface. This hump is simply a fleshy protuberance not unlike that of the bison. It is unsupported by any bony process and is best developed in a middle aged camel. The state of the hump is a test referred to in the sale or hire of a camel. When the camel has been full fed and

subjected to moderate labor only, the hump assumes greater plumpness of form, but if overworked the protuberance becomes soft in texture and is sometimes reduced to little more than its skin. The hump serves as a repository of nutriment and it appears to be one of the many special arrangements by which the camel is so admirably fitted for the life of privation to which he is destined.

PUZZLES.

No set of answers exactly corresponding with those sent us with the May puzzles reached us this month. The first received which was nearly correct came from Pablo Hathaway, of Wellesley, Mass., May 3rd who thus wins our prize of twenty stamps of Brazil. The prize for the first complete set, or best set received this month, will be twenty different stamps from Greece and Turkey.

ANSWERS TO MAY PUZZLES.

PRIZE PUZZLE.—Beast of Burden. REBUS.—One sent inland on horseback, or cars would get there, could not on a ship. ZIGZAG.—Pace, Mast, Rare, Sear, Ache, Sash, Star, Mite, Hour, Pens, Parrhasius, REBUS.—Crown Colonies. WORD OF THREE SYLLABLES.—In-struc-tion. CONUNDRUM.—First licked then placed in a corner. HIDDEN OBJECTS.—One sent, Brow, Temple, Tulips, Lash, Ball, Postage, Cheek, Jaw. HIDDEN COUNTRIES.—France, Italy, Siam, Angra, Peru, Canada, Russia, Lagos, China, Baden, Bermuda, Malta.

PROVERB.

Suggested by the objects upon the following cuts and the order of their arrangement.



SYLLABLES AND LETTERS.

By J. FRANK PASHO.

My first is to study o'er and o'er,
 My second are with their lot content,
 My third one can do nevermore,
 If nature or if accident
 Destroys the power of my four.

My five is but a pronoun short,
 To guess this puzzle you surely ought
 For my whole is a famous man, and below
 These stamps the name of his country show.



PRIZE PUZZLE.

This wins our May offer of twenty unused stamps.

By SIGOURNEY FAY NININGER.

My first is a vegetable we all adore.
 My third's what we use my second for,
 My fourth comes only from the Eastern lands.
 My fifth is a vowel never in brigands.
 My sixth is a verb very often used.
 My seventh is a vowel found in abused.
 My whole, if you are clever, you will see.
 On all six stamps above, to be ;
 Yet, on each stamp you will find
 My whole to be of a different kind.

FIVE SYLLABLES

By J. S. L.

My first is a feature which artists admire,
 To possess soon my second, we all do aspire,
 My third is beloved ; most beloved among women,
 My fourth an invention, by which mail goes a spinning,
 My fifth is behind, and always will be,
 My whole on the very last stamp you can see.

THREE LETTERS.

By ROSCOE IHRIG.

1. An exclamation.
2. Sometimes a vowel
3. Part of a house.

My whole is suggested on the third stamp above.

A QUOTATION.

By HAROLD DINGMAN.

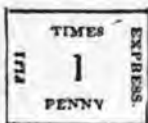
My first is an article.
 My second is a receptacle.
 My third is the singular of those.
 My fourth is a synonym of animates.
 My fifth is the extremity of a pistol.
 My sixth is a complication of threads.
 My seventh means intoxicates.
 My whole you will think of when you
 gaze at the last stamp above.

PRIMAL ACROSTIC.

By WM. PARKER BONBRIGHT.

All the words contain the same number of letters and end with the same letter. The first letters spell the name of an important stamp issuing country.

1. Convulsion.
2. A linear depression in a road.
3. A small insect.
4. The fruit of trees.
5. A domestic animal.
6. Something people do three times a day.



Twenty unused stamps, different from any in our premium packets, will be given or the best puzzle, using any or all of the above cuts, sent in before June 20th.

NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS. PREMIUM LIST.

Premiums for subscriptions to STAMPS sent by subscribers.

Self-addressed and stamped envelop for return of premiums should be sent us.

For **One Subscriber** :

No. 1—10 unused stamps from 10 countries : Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Salvador, Venezuela.

No. 2—10 unused stamps different from the above, but not all from different countries.

No. 3—15 different stamps from Scandinavian countries : Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

No. 4—10 different stamps from Greece, Roumania, Turkey and Egypt.

No. 5—10 unused stamps different from those in No. 1 and No. 2.

No. 6—10 unused stamps from countries of the western hemisphere, different from those in Nos. 1, 2 and 5.

No. 7—10 unused stamps from countries of the eastern hemisphere, Greece, Turkey, Obock, Somali Coast, Eritrea etc.

No. 8—4 Philippine Islands 1894.

Set of Newspaper stamps unused.

No. 9—2 Honduras, 1865, imperforate, unused.

For **Two Subscribers** :

No. 51—15 South American stamps from Argentine, Brazil, Chili, Ecuador, Uruguay etc.

No. 52—4 Philippine Islands 1886.

Set of Newspaper stamps unused.

No. 53—3 Paraguay, 1884, unused.

No. 54—5 Honduras, 1878, unused.

No. 55—6 Italy 2c surcharged on Postal Packet stamps unused.

For **Three Subscribers** :

No. 76—1c, 2c, 5c, Liberia 1897 unused.

For **Five Subscribers** :

No. 90—4 Holkar, 1889-92, unused.

No. 91—5 Guatemala, 1882, unused.

For **Ten Subscribers** :

No. 100—200 different foreign stamps.

No. 101—6 Baden, 1863-68, unused.

No. 102—25 Crown type, Portuguese colonies unused.

For **Fifteen Subscribers** :

No. 125—20 different Thurn and Taxis, unused.

No. 126—First issue French Colonies 6 stamps complete unused.

Any one of the premiums which we offer for one subscriber we will also give for ten names of collectors who are not members of any society. These lists must be accompanied by *stamped self-addressed envelop*.

We cannot send this premium unless we find at least five names not previously received. We cannot give any premiums, except those offered for one subscriber, for names ; nor may names be added to subscriptions sent in order to secure premiums for a higher number of subscribers than those actually sent us.

The subscriber sending us the largest number of subscriptions before September 1, will receive a packet of 1000 different stamps free.

The one sending the next largest number will receive 500 *different stamps*. The third largest 400 different stamps. The 4th, 100 different unused stamps. The next ten will each receive a package of 200 different stamps. The only condition is that you inform us when you enter this competition that we may make record of the number of subscriptions you send us.

STAMPS

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS
OF THE
BEGINNER AND YOUNG COLLECTOR,

Conducted by CRAWFORD CAPEN.

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STAMPS PUBLISHING CO., 87 Nassau St., N. Y.

The Publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisements whose insertion they regard as detrimental to the interests of this magazine without giving any reason for their action.

VOLUME I.

JULY, 1897.

NUMBER 10.

QUITE a number of good compositions on Bismarck and German stamps have been sent us. The average quality is above that of the former compositions. The first prize of seventy-five German stamps has been awarded to Marie Dickoré, of Cincinnati, Ohio, the second of fifty stamps to John O'Donohoe Rennie, of St. Catharines, Canada, and the third to Hans Trier of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The article winning first prize is published in this number.

The chief difficulty with the compositions not winning prizes was that most of the authors did not show the connection between the life and activity of Bismarck and the changes in German issues of stamps. We do not consider any of the compositions equal in this respect to the result which could be obtained by combining the work of all the young writers who have handled this subject. The treatment of the stamps as a subject distinct from the life and activity of Bismarck, as was done in several instances, makes two subjects out of one good one, and has comparatively little of interest in it.

We shall not announce a new subject

for competition this month as so many of our young writers will be on vacations during the summer and will not care to work in this way.

We shall, however, be very glad to receive articles on topics connected with stamp subjects and will give any of the premiums we offer for such as we can publish.

We call attention again to the advisability of closely connecting throughout an article the subject chosen with the stamps described. It is true that we publish some articles which do not do this, but all such articles are used because we do not have such as we want, and because they have merit, and we wish to encourage their writers to give us exactly what we do want.

There has been considerable difficulty in the matter of deciding as to the one entitled to the prize for sending in the best set of answers to our puzzles. Some receive STAMPS much sooner than others, and therefore their chances of winning the prize are much better. The date of receiving the paper seemed to make little difference in May, as there was a chance to win the prize at any time during the month by means of a perfect set

of answers. This month, however, the case was different, hence we have decided, in order to make the contest more equal, to receive no answers mailed before the tenth of any month. The mailing date must be the tenth or later. Our puzzles are little more difficult this month so that we think that there will be a fair test of the abilities of our puzzle solvers.

The Canadian jubilee stamps have appeared and our readers will be much interested in them without doubt. Their collection will be a matter of great interest in many lands and the gathering of all varieties of the jubilee stamps will interest very great numbers of people who will become collectors by means of them.

We call attention to a matter which our young friends do not, in many cases, seem to understand, that is the rates of postage on mail. Letter rate is two cents an ounce. Some think that if a letter is left unsealed it may be sent for one cent. This is a mistake. It frequently happens that such letters go through, being supposed to be printed

circulars; but more often the recipient has to pay one cent due.

Stamps Publishing Company does not deal in stamps. All letters relating to their purchase or sale should be addressed directly to our advertisers who will give them prompt attention.

Several very good compositions have been received from some of our younger readers which are too short for our purposes. The best length is about five hundred words, which with illustrations uses all the space which we can give to the work of one writer, and yet is enough to give a clear and interesting view of the subject.

Our young writers should have the back numbers of STAMPS which may be bought for five cents each or twenty cents for all of them. We have received several compositions which we could not use because the subject has been treated within a few months. There have been for instance, two or three sent in upon the lyre-bird an illustrated article upon which was published in our November number.

BRAZIL.

BY ALBERT M. BARD.



This immense country, the largest in South America, is situated in the north-eastern part of this continent. The vastness of this republic, whose stamps are so interesting, may be shown by the following figures: its length from north to south is about 2,600 miles and its greatest breadth 2,540 miles; its population is estimated at 12,000,000.

Brazil occupies more than two-fifths

of the South American continent, and possess the largest river in the world, the Amazon.

The population of this republic is very mixed, consisting of many different races, but, roughly speaking, we may say that the people of Brazil consists of whites, mulattos, indians and negroes. Many have been made Christians of late years and have become more civilized.

The climate and soil of Brazil are

each variable; the soil in some parts is wonderfully productive, and dry and arid in other places; on the whole, however, Brazil may be said to possess very fertile soil which yields coffee, tobacco, sugar cane, rice, maize etc., in great abundance. Coffee is the great product of Brazil. This republic actually produces more than one half the coffee consumed in the whole world! It also possesses stores of mineral wealth—gold, diamonds, iron, coal and copper.

The most important animals of Brazil the are cougar, deer, jaguar, tapir, sloth, ant-eater, opossum and armadillo. The large ant-eater of this country is a very powerful animal, and the natives say that very often the ant-eater has killed the jaguar, a very strong and savage beast.

The armadillo is a small burrowing animal, which has a very hard shell on its back, something like a turtle. It is hunted a good deal for its flesh, which is very tender and palatable. Many birds of beautiful plumage abound, among which are the lyre, toucan, peacock, and many others. Ostriches, and wild geese are very plenty and the birds of prey are the vulture, harpy, eagle, hawk, kite and owl.

Serpents of every kind are very

numerous in this country. The largest of them the boa-constrictor and anaconda often reach to an enormous size, sometimes 60 to 80 feet in length.

Brazil was discovered in the year 1500 by Spaniards under Pinzon, a companion of Columbus. In 1640 the country was taken by Portugal and in 1825 Portugal acknowledged the independence of Brazil. The Prince Regent of Portugal was then emperor of Brazil but in 1831 he abdicated in favor of his son Dom Pedro II whose portrait we have on the Brazilian stamps from 1866-89.



A few years ago, owing to a revolt of his subjects, Dom Pedro was compelled to fly from the country to Europe, as his life was in danger. The people made Brazil a republic, elected a president, and so Brazil has remained a republic ever since the expulsion of Dom Pedro II. The stamps of this republic are very interesting and are not dear, so that a very fair showing of them can be made with very little expense.

BISMARCK AND GERMAN STAMPS.

A few weeks ago the whole German Empire celebrated the 82d birthday of their greatest Statesman: Bismarck. The "Iron Chancellor" as the Germans call him was born in 1814 at Brandenburg of a noble family of which different members have gained reputation both as soldiers and statesmen. After a careful education in a private school in Berlin he studied jurisprudence at the universities of Göttingen, Berlin and Greifswalde. Not much was heard of

young Bismarck before 1847 when he entered the Prussian Parliament and was soon noted as one of the strongest ultra-royalists. In 1851 he was appointed chief secretary of the Prussian legation at the German Diet at Frankfurt-on-the-Main and here his diplomatic capacities developed, he began to show that zeal for the interests and aggrandisements of Prussia which since then has been the toil, labor and ambition of his whole life. After serving his king as



ambassador at the courts of St. Petersburg and Paris he was recalled from Paris to accept the portfolio of the ministry for Foreign Affairs and the presidency of the cabinet. With strong hands he took the reins of the government: five sessions of Parliament he closed or dissolved because the lower house would not consent to the new military reorganization, so essential for the success of the Prussian arms in an encounter with any hostile power. Bismarck was the guiding spirit in all the following wars which took place and were inevitable for the best of Prussia and Germany, and which naturally brought great changes as well in politics as in other affairs.

We only want to see now what results they had on the postal services.

Up to the year 1866 Germany was a confederation of about 40 states: Kingdoms, Grand-Duchies, Principalities, Free Cities, etc. of different sizes, each being represented for their political affairs by an ambassador at the German Diet at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, while the postal affairs of most of these states were in the hands of an old noble family the Princes of Thurn and Taxis.—The peculiar arrangement, that a private



family had the right to run the postal service of whole states dates from a grant of Emperor Maximilian who gave it with the intent that imperial messages were forwarded at any time with the utmost speed. Prince Thurn and Taxis

had the right "to erect to this purpose stables wherever he needed them and to take horses wherever they could be found." In the run of time the governments of several states took this right into their own hands; but others, especially Austria and some of the southern states had their postal department managed by Thurn and Taxis. All official mail was forwarded for a certain annual consideration: private persons had to pay *cash* postage according to distance and weight of letters or packages. James Chalmers in England conceived in 1834 the idea to print postage stamps which everybody could buy beforehand and attach to mail matters at any time afterwards. These stamps were by and by adopted by all other countries and we find them in *great variety* in all German states and also in the service of Thurn and Taxis. When the King of Denmark, Fredrick VII died, in 1863, Bismarck saw an opportunity of uniting Slesvig-Holstein with



Prussia and as he succeeded in his victorious plans and annexed the Duchies, there were no more individual stamps printed in these states.

This acquisition antagonized Austria and other German states, and Bismarck—even against the inclination of his king—found it necessary to declare war. The Prussian army defeated the troops of Austria and her other German allies, annexed Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Nassau etc., and under the leadership of Prussia the North German Confederation was founded. The new stamps issued at this important period bear the name of "Nordeutscher Postbezirk" (North German Postal District.) There were two different issues; one without



perforation, with a circle containing a small number, the other perforated and the oval containing a larger number; besides the value is given in different coins: Groschen and Kreuzer. From 1866 to 1870 Bismarck prepared for the war with France which he foresaw would be impossible to avoid. With the aid of other great men and the well disciplined army, he succeeded in humbling France and uniting Germany under an Emperor. Through Bismarck's creating the new German Empire the old

stamps could not be used any more but were replaced in 1871 by diverse new issues bearing the name "Deutsch Reichs Post" and the German eagle in the middle. As soon as the Reichstag adopted general coinage for the whole Empire the names of Groschen and Kreuzer were changed into Mark and Pfennige. After the glorious events of



1870 and 1871 Bismarck received the title of *Prince* and was made Chancellor by his grateful sovereign.

Bismarck's mental powers, his courage and energy as well as his diplomatic skill have raised him amongst his countrymen to an exalted place—"he is to day the most popular man in Germany."



ST. PETER'S KEYS.

BY HAROLD DINGMAN.

The Key's of St. Peter are found on the stamps of the Roman States. There are two keys, crossed, and the wards turned outward, with a tiara or pope's crown above them. This design has always been used by the Popes' as an emblem of their authority and power. The keys represent those to the Kingdom of Heaven; given to St. Peter by Christ.

The Popes' power began when Pepin, King of the Franks, bestowed upon the Pope Stephen II some captured cities and provinces in Italy. From that time (754) until 1870 the Pope ruled with varying fortunes.

Pius IX, was elected to the papacy in June, 1846. He tried to systematize the form of government but was pre-

vented by the Italian Revolution of 1848, which drove him from Rome, which then became a republic. The government was controlled by Mozzini, Saffi and Armellini until 1849, when Pius, by the aid of the French army, was reinstated in his office. He then ruled as an absolute monarch until 1870.



It was during the time from his reinstatement to his overthrow that the stamps of the Roman States were issued.

In 1852 the first issue appeared, eleven in number. They bore the Pope's emblem, two keys and tiara, and were all of different shapes. The denominations





ranged from
 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8
 bajocco ;
 50 bajocco,
 and 1 scudo.



King of Italy there-
 fore sent an army
 into the city which by
 a vote of about 133
 to 1 joined itself to

The second issue came
 out in 1862, bearing the Popes' emblem.
 There were six in this issue. They dif-



fer from the pre-
 ceding issue by
 being of the de-
 nominations of cen-
 tesimi. These were
 also all of a different

shape and from 2 to 80 centesimi.

The third and last is-
 sue appeared in 1868,
 two years before the
 decline of the Pope's
 power. Except for be-
 ing perforated this issue
 is the same as the preceding.



Rome was a desirable place for a
 capital of Italy. Victor Emmanuel,

The family was now complete.

After the death of the
 King in 1878, his son
 under the title of Hum-



bert I., became second
 King of Italy.

It is a notable fact that
 Pope Pius IX. died in the
 same year as Victor. He
 was succeeded by Gioachimo Pecci under
 the name of Leo XIII., who now at the
 age of eighty-six lives in the Vatican at
 Rome.

Since 1880 the progress and reforms,
 the public system of education ; the
 naval and military resources have made
 Italy, so recently preyed upon by foreign
 rulers, one of the great powers of Europe

ZULULAND.

BY FREDERICK BETTS DRIVER.



of Bantu. These tribes were constantly
 at war and one of them, whose armies
 were modeled after the European system,
 was generally successful.

After the death of their chief the tribe
 raised Tshaaka, the favorite general, to
 chieftaincy and he soon made the Zulu
 name feared. Tshaaka was born about
 the year 1783 and having, when he was
 yet a youth, incurred the displeasure of
 his father, he had been forced to flee.

When European na-
 tions first occupied
 South Africa they
 found to the north of
 their possessions sev-
 eral tribes all closely
 allied in blood and
 known by the name

He entered one of these
 regiments as a private
 soldier, and rose step by
 step to the supreme com-
 mand.

He was very strong and
 courageous and at the same time utter-
 ly merciless. As soon as he became
 chief he started to exterminate his
 neighbors and soon that portion of
 Africa was in commotion. Death was
 the reward of defeated Zulus and with
 the fear of death to urge them on his
 armies were rarely beaten.

Tshaaka was murdered by his brothers
 in 1828, one of whom, Dingaan by
 name, succeeded him as chief. He was
 equally as cruel, as treacherous but not
 as able as Tshaaka.



When the Boers pushed northward, to found a state of their own, some of them visited Dingaan and he caused them to be murdered. He then sent some of his regiments against the immigrants and others fell on the settlers in Natal. For several years there was war, and then peace was proclaimed.

Panda, a brother of Dingaan, soon after rebelled against him and turned for aid to the Europeans. A terrific battle followed during which some of Dingaan's men deserted. The Zulu veterans, who had fought under Tshaaka, stood firm and were completely annihilated. Dingaan fled into Swaziland where he was soon after assassinated.

Panda became too corpulent for active service and the Zulu power commenced to decline. Two of his sons Cetywayo and Umbulazi, were the favorites of the tribe and there was rivalry between them as to which should succeed Panda. Finally a battle was fought between their adherents and Cetywayo won.

After this battle Cetywayo was the real ruler though Panda did not die till 1872. He was fully as pitiless, cruel and able as Tshaaka and he soon restored the Zulu efficiency. Under his iron rule the Zulus soon became again a terror to their neighbors most of whom by this time were Europeans.

It soon became evident that Cetywayo wished to provoke a war. In 1878 Sir Bartle Frere collected a large body of men in Natal and demanded redress for the ravages of the Zulus. No answer was returned and on January tenth, 1879, in three divisions, the army entered Zululand.

On the twenty second the central division was surrounded at Isandlwana, within sight of the Natal border, and

very few escaped. It was seen that more men were needed and re-inforcements were sent forward. With them came the young prince imperial of France who lost his life in Zululand, not long after his arrival.

In July, Lord Chelmsford, who was in command of the army, assaulted Cetywayo at Ulundi, his capital. After a hard struggle the English won and Cetywayo fled. Some weeks later he was taken prisoner and removed to the Cape Colony where a residence was granted him.

It is estimated that 10,000 Zulus fell before the end of June and they have never since that time been a cause of great anxiety to their European neighbors.

Zululand was divided among several chiefs who were guided by the advice of a British resident. This arrangement did not work well, and in 1883 Cetywayo was allowed to return. During his absence he had been in England and had profited much by what he had seen.

He was forced into civil war on his arrival and died the following year. After his death his son, Dinizulu, carried on the strife and finally overcame his opponent.

Internal disputes were constantly arising and in 1887 it was thought best to annex the country to the British Empire. Dinizulu objected and in 1889 he with a few other malcontent chiefs, was removed to the island of Saint Helena.

Zululand is not part of the colony of Natal although both are under the same governor. The chiefs still have some authority and settlement by Europeans within the colony is not practicable to any large extent.



PUZZLES.

The first complete correct set of answers was sent us by Clarence T. Dantziger, of New York City, who wins our prize of twenty different stamps from Greece and Turkey. The prize for the first complete set, or best set of answers mailed us this month after July 10th, will be twenty stamps from Central America.

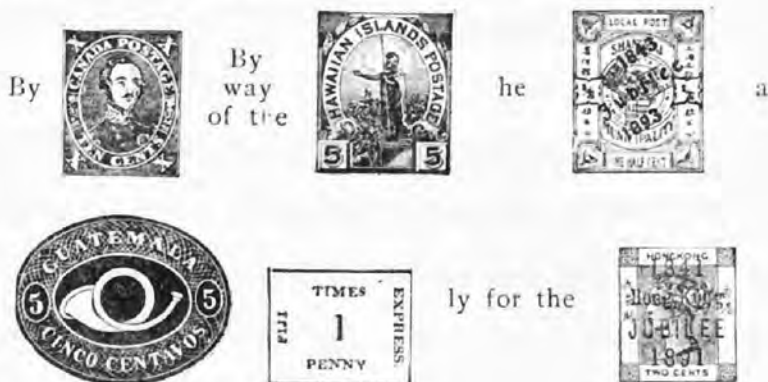
ANSWERS TO JUNE PUZZLES.

PROVERB—"Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall."
 SYLLABLES AND LETTERS.—Con-few-see-eye-us, Confucius PRIZE PUZZLE.—
 Pea-eye see tea-u-are-e. Picture. FIVE SYLLABLES.—Chin-ease-tea-car-rear,
 Chinese Tea-carrier. THREE LETTERS.—Owl. A QUESTION.—The cup that
 cheers but not inebriates. PRIMAL ACROSTIC.—Fit, Rut, Ant, Nut, Cat, Eat,
 France.

PRIZE REBUS.

By WM. H. HEDGES.

This wins our June offer of twenty unused stamps.



ADDITIONS.

By SIGOURNEY FAY NININGER.

Add the following, so as to form countries that are issuing or have issued stamps.

1. A hotel, to perish and an article.
2. A river, and earth.
3. A vegetable and to regret.
4. A pronoun, an article and a false-hood.
5. A conjunction and a street.
6. A dungeon and a sign.
7. A bird and a cooking utensil.
8. A kind of a knot, to exist, a part of the body and an article.
9. A harbor, a pronoun and the slang word for "girl"
10. The Chinaman's pride and a noise of an animal.

A GREAT STAMP ISSUING COUNTRY.

BY O. V. KIENBUSCH.

Take the first letter from each of the following:

1. "The mistress of the seas."
2. A country, which derives its name from being on the equator,
3. An absolute monarchy in Europe.
4. A country whose name and the name of its capital are the same.
5. "The Home of the Kangaroo"
6. The Land of Wind Mills.
7. A peninsula in Mexico.

LETTERS AND WORDS.

BY W. C. PENNELL.

My first is a river made famous in song,
 My second a vowel, but never in long.
 When Satan enters my third quickly speak,
 My fourth is in man, but never in sneak.
 My fifth the smallest of pronouns you'll find,
 My sixth are dwellers together in kind.
 My whole relates to the stamps shown below,
 And also to every stamp that I know.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES.

BY ALBERT H. HALL.

My first is a bird with feathers blue ;
 My second's a month when winter's
 through ;
 My third is a letter (twixt I and U) ;
 And my whole is a country with stamps
 a few.

FIVE WORDS.

BY CLARENCE T. DANTZIGER.

My first is the number of my second,
 To my third for refreshment we go,
 My fourth is an article we use every day,
 My fifth can be enjoyed on the water,
 My whole in these stamps is before you

HIDDEN OBJECTS ON THE HONGKONG JUBILEE STAMP.

BY HELEN McFARLAND.

A kind of fruit
 An eastern city.
 A piece of statuary.
 A part of a violin or guitar.
 An emblem of power.
 A Hebrew.
 A Confederate commander.
 A kind of dog.
 Odors—Cents.
 A rectangle.
 What scholars are sometimes called.
 A small animal.

Take the first letter of each word and
 it will spell the name of a noted man
 whose face we often see on stamps.

A kind of a bird.
 A preposition.
 A kind of tool.
 A kind of a tree or shrub.
 A pronoun.
 Part of the body.
 An animal.
 Part of a fish.
 A kind of fruit.
 A connecting word.



Twenty unused stamps, different from any in our premium packets, will be given for the best puzzle, using any or all of the above cuts, sent in before July 20th.

NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS. PREMIUM LIST.

Premiums for subscriptions to STAMPS sent by subscribers.

Self-addressed and stamped envelop for return of premiums should be sent us.

For One Subscriber :

No. 1—10 unused stamps from 10 countries: Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Salvador, Venezuela.

No. 2—10 unused stamps different from the above, but not all from different countries

No. 3—15 different stamps from Scandinavian countries: Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

No. 4— 10 different stamps from Greece, Roumania, Turkey and Egypt.

No. 5—10 unused stamps different from those in No. 1 and No. 2.

No. 6—10 unused stamps from countries of the western hemisphere, different from those in Nos. 1, 2 and 5.

No. 7—10 unused stamps from countries of the eastern hemisphere, Greece, Turkey, Obock, Somali Coast, Eritrea, etc.

No. 8—4 Philippine Islands 1894.

Set of Newspaper stamps unused.

No. 9— 2 Honduras, 1865, imperforate, unused.

For Two Subscribers :

No. 51—15 South American stamps from Argentine, Brazil, Chili, Ecuador, Uruguay, etc.

No. 52—4 Philippine Islands, 1886.

Set of Newspaper stamps unused.

No. 53—3 Paraguay, 1884, unused.

No. 54—6 Honduras, 1878, unused.

No. 55—6 Italy 2c surcharged on Postal Packet stamps.

For Three Subscribers :

No. 76—1c, 2c, 5c, Liberia, 1897, unused.

For Five Subscribers :

No. 90—4 Holkar, 1889-92, unused.

No. 91—5 Guatemala, 1882, unused.

For Ten Subscribers :

No. 100—200 different foreign stamps.

No. 101—6 Baden, 1863-68, unused.

No. 102—25 Crown type, Portuguese colonies, unused.

For Fifteen Subscribers :

No. 125—20 different Thurn and Taxis, unused.

No. 126—First issue French Colonies, 6 stamps complete, unused.

Any one of the premiums which we offer for one subscriber we will also give for ten names of collectors who are not members of any society. These lists must be accompanied by *stamped self-addressed envelop*.

We cannot send this premium unless we find at least five names not previously received. We cannot give any premiums, except those offered for one subscriber, for names; nor may names be added to subscriptions sent in order to secure premiums for a higher number of subscribers than those actually sent us.

The subscriber sending us the largest number of subscriptions before September 1, will receive a packet of 1000 different stamps free.

The one sending the next largest number will receive 500 *different stamps*. The third largest 400 different stamps. The 4th, 100 different unused stamps. The next ten will each receive a package of 200 different stamps. The only condition is that you inform us when you enter this competition that we may make record of the number of subscriptions you send us.

STAMPS

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS

OF THE

BEGINNER AND YOUNG COLLECTOR,

Conducted by CRAWFORD CAPEN.

Subscription FIFTEEN CENTS a Year in the United States, Canada and Mexico. Other Countries, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

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For insertion in any month's issue copy should be in hand by the 20th of the preceding month.

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STAMPS PUBLISHING CO., 87 Nassau St., N. Y.

The Publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisements whose insertion they regard as detrimental to the interests of this magazine without giving any reason for their action.

VOLUME I.

AUGUST, 1897.

NUMBER 11.



OUR young readers have not taken up the matter of securing subscribers for us, in accord with the terms of our competition as published on the last page of STAMPS, to the extent that we had hoped they would. This is, however, very natural, as little should be expected during vacation season. It was our idea by this means to keep up the high rate at which we had been receiving subscriptions during the spring months. This has failed, but in order to give opportunity to secure some one of these offers to those who will have a chance to get many subscribers for us as soon as school opens, we shall extend the time for this Competition to January first. All credits for subscriptions so far received will stand, and may be added to by those who have already entered the competition. We will publish next month the numbers of subscribers sent in by the highest fourteen as this is the number of prizes offered.

The way it stands now one who sends in even six subscribers would find his number in this list. We receive a great many letters containing one, two or three

subscriptions, but not many larger numbers now, and few enter the Competition thinking that they have no chance to get the one thousand different stamps or a good packet. This is a mistake. Send in your names and you are likely to find your number in the list even if it is small.

We have received several lists of names lately, in accord with our offer of any packet given for one subscriber for ten new names, of collectors, which have been taken from address books published for the benefit of dealers and collectors. We cannot give premiums for these as we have all of them. What we want is new names, and we are very glad to give our premiums for the names of collectors in your town or in other places whose names we do not have already on our lists.

We received few answers to puzzles this month, and none complete. Our readers should not think that they have no chance because the paper reaches them late. Delays will occur for one reason or another, but these affect all subscribers. Our decision not to consider

any answers mailed before the tenth of the month will make the competition in relation to answers as fair as possible.

Competition for our prize puzzles was also very small this month. We are not criticising the prize puzzle published but it is evident to any one that such prize puzzles will be of the highest grade only when there is considerable competition.

We usually receive many puzzles, and want them. Those we can use will be published as soon as possible.

We propose to give a renewal premium to all subscribers who send in their renewals of subscription *before their year expires* inclosing with them self addressed and stamped envelop for the return of the premium.

We number these :

- 200.—Set of three Corea unused.
201.—Ten different used stamps from Japan including a silver wedding stamp.

We repeat our offers for articles sent us by subscribers :

- A. 25 Crown type Portuguese Colonies.
B. 9 Costa Rica 1889, 1c—2p.
C. 4 Guatemala 1871, 1c—1p.
D. 4 " 1878, ½r—1p.

Any one of the above will be sent for any article which we print. Any composition submitted should not exceed five hundred words in length.

☞ Notice the statement, in relation to counting renewals of subscription in the competition, which has been added to our Premium List on the last page of this number.

NORWAY AND ITS STAMPS.

BY OLE C. OLSEN.

The people of Norway are of a hard and sturdy race, well fitted to the country in which they live. Norway has always been noted for its mountains and fiords. It is called the "Land of the mid-night sun," because for part of the year, the sun shines continually for nearly twenty-four hours. On account of the ruggedness of the country, there are many beautiful lakes and water-falls.

The country was governed by numerous small kings in the early periods. Each king had its own tribe. During the reign of these small kings occurred the famous viking cruises. They conquered everywhere they went, and often settled in the places they had conquered, especially in England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Shetland and Orkney Islands. These Viking cruises came to an end when the rule of the small kings ended, and one king ruled over the whole country. When Harald Haarfagre

came to the throne, who was the first king to rule over the entire country, many of the small kings who had ruled over parts of the country, rather than submit to any one man, emigrated with a large part of their tribes. Some of them went to Iceland, others to the Shetland and Orkney Islands, and many went to Scotland and England. One chieftain, whose name was Rolf, assisted the French king in putting to rout the German forces with whom they were at war, and for his services received Normandy and the king's daughter in marriage. He settled in Normandy, and became the great grand-father of William the Conqueror, who is Queen Victoria's earliest ancestor.



The first stamps of Norway bore the coat of arms of the country, which is a lion upholding a battle-axe, and were watermark-

ed with the same. They were of skilling values. One skilling is equal to nearly one cent of our money.



King Oscar 1st, the father of the present king, appeared on the issue following the coat of arms issue. After this set came another set of coat of arms stamps.

Nine years later appeared a set with a new design. The figure of value appears in the circle of a post horn. In Norway, in the country districts, the letter carrier rides around to the different farm-houses on horseback, and always carries this horn with which to announce



his approach. Thus the post horn on the stamps. Four years later, 1877, the currency was changed



from the skilling to ore, and of course the value on the stamps was also



changed, but not the design. One ore is equal to about one third of a cent. Two years after this three higher values were added, being the krone values of 100 ores and bearing the portrait of the present king, Oscar II.

Norway has only one surcharged stamp, and that appeared in 1888.

There were more of the 12 ore stamps printed than were needed, and as there was not enough of the 2 ore value to supply the demand, it was surcharged on the 12 ore.



The unpaid letter stamps appeared in 1889. They bore the value and "at betale," which means to pay, in the

center.

Norway has many local stamps, comprising about 250 varieties. They present a very pretty appearance, but are not much collected in this country.

GIBRALTAR AND ITS STAMPS.

BY JAMES W. HART.



Almost cut off from the sea and forming the southern extremity of Spain, is a rocky promontory named Gibraltar.

This promontory is almost one solid mass of rock three miles in length by about one mile in breadth.

It has been owned and governed, since 1704, by England. This place is important to Great Britain because it commands the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea; and the only passage to her possessions in the Levant and the Suez canal, the shorter route to India.

Many great battles have been fought between the great nations of Europe, for the possession of Gibraltar, the chief of which was fought between Spain and the troops stationed on the promontory by England. This was during the American Revolution.

Spain began a bombardment of the British garrison both by land and sea in 1789. This continued till 1793, when the Spanish fleet was almost totally destroyed, and the land forces were routed.

The first stamps made for Gibraltar





were issued in 1886, by surcharging the stamps of Bermuda; but another set was issued in the same year for the colony. And since then Gibraltar has had its own stamps without surcharges.

The stamps are one of the greatest sources of revenue to the government, few being used at Gibraltar; but many are sold to collectors.

Seen from the sea Gibraltar looks like a bare rock; but there are grassy,

wooded glens in the nooks of the mountain. The highest point, called the "Sugar Loaf," is 1439 feet above the sea.



There are numerous caverns in the rock, the largest of which, called the "Halls of St. Michael," has an entrance one thousand feet above the sea by which one can descend to a depth of five hundred feet below the entrance; but at this point foul air makes it impossible to go farther.

ASTRONOMY.

BY LOUIS H. SMITH.

Are you interested in astronomy? If not you at least can point out the "dipper" and the milky way, almost every school-boy can. If you take your stamp album or catalogue you will find many stamps portraying the sun, the moon and the stars.

Some of which are: the 2½d of Victoria 1891-95 issue, representing a beautiful group of



stars of Bolivia too, are well ornamented with stars, and the Livingstone local has a shining star overlooking the shield of the Confederate States of America.

The study of the stars is very interesting and profitable to one's education, and ought to be made a study of by every school-boy. At first glance, one star is very like another star, but a little



stars Some of the stamps of Turkey picture the moon with a star above. On the 1c and 10c Hawaii you will find

stars The first issue of Costa Rica also has stars in its design. The stamps of British East Africa are ornamented with a large sun in the centre. The 300r of Brazil, 1888 issue, has five stars in the central oval. The



attention will show the differences of brightness which are obvious. Differences of color also can be found out by a little attention.



Get a star map and learn to identify the stars of the sky in each constellation that are depicted on the map. The constellations become familiar, in this way and not only the con-

stellations but the several stars with them. After you have learned to find a star in the sky from your map, it is interesting to search out some star which changes in brightness, and to watch it night after night, till it has gone through its whole cycle while it is growing brighter, till it reaches its full brilliancy.

Meteoric astronomy too, is a very interesting study. What is apparent to the observer is merely a white streak across the heavens.

The features are brightness, color, direction, position and nature of motion. Little by little the story is put together by the careful watching of these small matters. Some one connected the bright streak across the heavens with the stones

that had fallen from the sky. Late the spectroscope gave evidence that the material that was burning to make the flash was the same as of the sky-born stones. Last of all a meteor is seen to burst, and fragments of it are collected, and give up their bits of information. The direction in which the flash extends shows where the meteor enters our atmosphere, and its color, and the swiftness or slowness of its flight are all marks by which the meteors may be classed in groups.

If the above has interested you, and you wish to learn more, get Westwood Oliver's "Astronomy for Amateurs," which is a very useful book.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND ITS JUBILEE STAMPS.

BY GEO. W. OUTERBRIDGE.

Newfoundland is a large island lying just northeast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is over 42,000 square miles in area but most of this land is wild, undeveloped country, the villages being all on or near the coast.



Its present importance lies chiefly in its cod and seal fisheries, and in the fact that it is the terminus of most of the Trans-Atlantic Cables.

The island was discovered five years after Columbus' famous voyage, on the 24th of June, 1497,



by Giovanni Cabotta, or John Cabot in plain English, a Genoese merchant and navigator, who received a charter from Henry VII, then King



of England, "to sail in all parts, countries and seas of the East, of the North, and of the West." A good picture of the King is on the 60c stamp of the



Jubilee set, issued to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the island's discovery.

On the 2c stamp is a picture of Sebastian Cabot, John Cabot's son, who accompanied his father on some of his later voyages.

John Cabot was at the time a resident of Bristol, whence he set sail on May 2nd, 1497, accompanied by only about eighteen men, in the little ship "Matthew," a picture of which is on the 10c stamp.

Fifty three days after leaving Bristol, Cape Bonavista, a promontory on the Eastern coast of Newfoundland, which forms the design for the 3c stamp, was sighted. Cabot must have made a short

stay in the "New-found-land," as he arrived in England again on the 6th of August.



This voyage led to many others, and large numbers of ships came over from the West of England

for the purpose of cod-fishing. Gradually some of these fishermen began to settle and bring their families over, and so began England's first and oldest colony, which is now celebrating its four hundredth anniversary.

It soon came to be the greatest place in the world for catching cod-fish, and its importance in this line has not diminished since that time. A good picture of some fishermen hauling the nets is on the 8c stamp.

Only second in importance to the cod-

fishery is the capturing of seals. A large fleet of vessels leaves St. Johns, the Capital, early every spring. At this time



the seals are on the ice with their young, and so thousands are killed annually. A number of seals on an ice floe forms the design for the 15c stamp of the Jubilee series.

Another of the valuable resources of the colony is its mines. These are little worked as yet, but large deposits of copper, lead and iron are known to



exist, and are being developed more and more each year. A picture of two miners at work may be seen on the 5c stamp.

Large quantities of Pine, Spruce, Birch and Ash trees grow on the island, and these woods form an important part of the colony's



products. On the 6c stamp is a lumbering scene, showing some men hauling out logs by means of an ox team.

With its vast, unsettled and little explored land in the interior, Newfoundland is a veritable sportsman's paradise.



Here are Caribou by the thousands, the very stones in many places being worn smooth by their countless herds, and the ground in some spots is literally covered with their horns, which they shed quite frequently



By means of a new railroad across the island, just built by the Government, the hunter is enabled to reach the finest deer grounds in the world in a few hours.

Farther south the moors and barrens abound in grouse, or ptarmigan, as they are called, affording excellent sport, while



nearly all the rivers are full of Salmon. A group of ptarmigan is pictured on the 12c stamp, a Caribou and hunter on the 4c, while

on the 24c is a man "playing" a fine salmon.



With all these advantages, Newfoundland should be the resort of many sports-



men from this country, and its stamps should receive special attention from young collectors just now, since besides the interesting Jubilee set, many of its regular issues are very pretty.

HELIGOLAND, ITS HISTORY AND ITS STAMPS.

BY WILLIAM WEISENSEE.

The curious rocky island of Heligoland in the shape of the letter L turned the wrong way, is situated in the German Ocean, about 30 miles from the mouth of the river Elbe, almost in the track of steamers from the Thames to Hamburg.

Heligoland formerly belonged to Denmark, but being a place of considerable military importance, was siezed by Great Britain in 1807, when she had some reason to fear that Napoleon meant to invade England with the help of the Danish fleet.

The rock is of red sandstone, which is fast wearing away from the destructive action of the waves and wind, and now contains only about five and one half square miles of land, while its circumference is less than three miles.

There are 2300 inhabitants in this



small space, besides which three or four thousand visitors come to it for sea-bathing during the summer months, brought by a steamer from Hamburg and Bremerhafen.

They like to bathe off the sandy promontory which ends in a tiny island on the south-east, and lodge in the houses under shelter of the rock which forms the lower town. It is connected with the upper town, which is built on the summit, by an easy ascent of 180 steps, accessible for men as well as animals.

Heligoland's philatelic history dates back to 1867, when a set of stamps was issued with Queen Victoria's head in the center and the values in schillings

above and below, with Heligoland on the sides. The issue from 1871-73 are the same type as the 1867 issue. The 1875-76 issues are in various designs,



with Heligoland above, and value in farthings and pfennig on the sides. The 1879 issue is in various designs, with Heligoland above and value in marks and schillings on the sides. The envelopes are the same type as the adhesives. In 1878 a set of wrappers was issued bearing the Coat of Arms, Heligoland above and value in farthings and pfennig below.

Nothing grows on the island but grass, potatoes and a few hardy flowers, in the most sheltered places. The men of Heligoland are bold fishers and pilots. They consider their work done the instant they touch shore, and expect the women to get bait, carry home the fishing tackle, dig and plant the ground, as well as to attend to their house-hold duties. They live almost entirely on fish, plentifully seasoned with mustard, and are very fond of good tea.



The holiday costume of the women is very smart and picturesque, consisting of a scarlet baize skirt and bodice with silk sleeves. Over this skirt they wear a number of scarlet petticoats, each a little smaller than the under one, and

all bound with yellow ribbon, so that they look like so many gold circlets. The toilet is completed by a pair of blue knitted stockings, a white linen coif and a printed cotton cap. On Sundays a cloak or pelisse of some dark stuff or silk is put over this fine raiment.



PUZZLES.

The best set of answers this month was mailed from New Orleans, July 14th by W. Reese, who thus wins our prize of twenty different stamps from Central America,

The prize for the first complete set, or best set of answers mailed us this month, after July 10th will be twenty stamps from South America.

ANSWERS TO JULY PUZZLES.

PRIZE REBUS.—By mail by way of the Hawaiian Islands he sent a trumpet expressly for the Queen's Jubilee. ADDITIONS.—1. India. 2. Poland. 3. Peru. 4. Italy. 5. Norway. 6. Denmark. 7. Japan. 8. Bolivia. 9. Portugal. 10. Cuba. A GREAT STAMP ISSUING COUNTRY.—Great Britain, Ecuador, Russia, Mexico, Australia, Netherlands, Yucatan—Germany. LETTERS AND WORDS.—D-e-n-o-m-i-nation. WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES.—Jay-may-k, Jamaica. FIVE WORDS.—Six stamps in a row. HIDDEN OBJECTS ON HONGKONG JUBILEE STAMP.—Dates Hong-Kong, Bust, Neck, Crown, (Ju), Jew, Lee, Pug. (Cents), Scents, The stamp itself, Pupils, Hare. NOTED MAN.—Wren, At, Saw, Hawthorne, Its, Nose, Giraffe, Tail, Orange, Nor-Washington.

PRIZE PUZZLE.

By SIGOURNEY FAY NININGER.

My first is composed of an abbreviation and a bird ;
 My second of a river and preposition often heard.
 My first and second form separate words, they will show,
 When they 're found on one stamp of the six here below.



GEOGRAPHICAL SQUARE WORDS.

By J. D. REESOR.

I am a river in Russia flowing into a southern sea ;
 And I another, the Volga's stream quite swallows up poor me ;
 And I run into the Danube in the land of that river's source,
 Before she passes Vienna, away on her eastern course.

HIDDEN COUNTRIES.

By WALTER S. ORRELL.

1. Ben insisted upon his going.
2. Bring me a dust-pan, a mat, and a broom.
3. He tried to core an apple but did not succeed.
4. The hunter found a bear cub after he killed its mother.
5. The wound is painless.
6. The wind being favorable, I changed the course of our vessel.
7. They hung a ryot for not paying his rent.
8. Philip Pines was a rich man.
9. Her chin and lips are both chapped.

DOUBLE WORD—SQUARE.

By MURRAY E. LEWIS.

1ST SQUARE.

1. A kind of stringed instrument.
2. The same as belonging to you.
3. The demolished remains of a building.
4. A local name for the sea-eagle.

2ND SQUARE.

1. A kind of biped.
2. A scheme.
3. Something on which a line is wound.
4. A low place between hills, a vale.

Place the first word of the first square before the first word of the second square and you will have what may be found on one of the New South Wales Centennial stamps.

TEN ROWS OF THREE.

By J. D. REESOR.

Ingenious artist, pray disclose
 How I nine trees may so dispose
 That just ten rows shall planted be
 And every row contain just three.

ENIGMA.

By EDGAR W. BURRILL.

My 3, 16, 15 is a luminary.
 My 11, 5, 4 is a kind of vermin.
 My 1, 7, 6 is a small pointed piece of wood.
 My 10, 2, 9 is to put on.
 My 14, 11, 8 is a period of time.
 My 12, 13, 17 is the beginning of night.

When these words are arranged correctly, they tell what some stamps are used for.



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STAMPS

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS

OF THE

BEGINNER AND YOUNG COLLECTOR,

Conducted by CRAWFORD CAPEN.

Subscription FIFTEEN CENTS a Year in the United States, Canada and Mexico. Other Countries, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Subscriptions Commence with Current Number. Back Numbers Five cents each.

Advertising Rates: \$1.50 an inch; \$3.50 a half column; \$10.50 a column; \$20.00 a page each insertion. Yearly Contracts \$200 a page, \$100 half page, \$60 quarter page.

For insertion in any month's issue copy should be in hand by the 20th of the preceding month.

PAYABLE Cash with Copy, or in the case of a Year's Contract, Quarterly in Advance.

STAMPS PUBLISHING CO., 87 Nassau St., N. Y.

The Publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisements whose insertion they regard as detrimental to the interests of this magazine without giving any reason for their action.

VOLUME I.

SEPTEMBER, 1897.

NUMBER 12.



PECIAL attention is called to the fact that this is the last number of our first volume. A great many subscriptions run out with this number and should be renewed at once. The renewal premiums which we advertise will be given only when renewal is sent before the time of publication of the next number after a subscription expires.

Notice the wrapper of your copy and when you find the words Expires Sept. or whatever the month may be upon it send your renewal at once, as the magazine will not be sent beyond the date of expiration unless renewed. We send a renewal premium to all subscribers who send in their renewals of subscription *before their year expires* inclosing with them self-addressed and stamped envelop for the return of the premium.

We number these :

200.—Set of three Corea unused.

201.—Ten different used stamps from Japan including a silver wedding stamp.

Our competition as advertised on our

last page has not brought us large numbers of subscriptions from any single subscriber.

We have had large clubs during the year and there is no reason why a little effort should not secure a considerable number for us. The time has now come, however, when it will be comparatively easy to secure subscribers and our readers should enter the competition with its opportunity of securing a fine prize in addition to the regular premiums which we offer. Many have sent us from one to five subscribers, but we have only three names to publish of those who have sent more than five.

HENRY M. HARWOOD, 14

MANFRED HOSTER, 10

ALFRED G. LA RIVIERE 8

These are the three highest numbers and they lead in the Competition for our one thousand variety package and the other premiums all of which are good and worth effort. We hope to have other names to add to the list next month. It is likely that some have failed to enter this competition because they have felt that they had only a small chance of success, but now it is evident that very little effort will enable

one to get within the first fourteen, all of whom will secure prizes in addition to the regular premiums which we give for subscriptions.

STAMPS has made a considerable success of its first year, having secured four thousand paid subscriptions which gives it a large circulation among young collectors.

This has been a hard year and there is little question that the year to come will be one in which it will be much easier to secure the growth and development of a magazine of this class. The way in which our young readers have taken hold of the business of the magazine has pleased us very much indeed.

A principal idea in establishing the paper was to help those who desired to learn how to write acceptably for publication.

We have now about ten young writers who send us good articles. We hope to see this number much increased during the coming year. There is not a great deal of difficulty in writing for publication when one has an interesting subject and takes pains in putting one's ideas onto paper.

There are so many interesting subjects connected with stamps and stamp collecting that our readers should never be at loss for a topic when they think of sending us something.

Just see how many out of the way places there are to read about, and tell the readers of STAMPS concerning in order that they may know about the places from which they get stamps.

Pick up your album. What do you know about St. Vincent, Turks Islands, Uruguay, Persia, Cook Islands, Tonga, Azores, Madeira, Mozambique, New Zealand and many others of the countries you see in your Album so often?

If you know little you can read and then having found interesting facts concerning these far away lands, we want

you to remember that few subscribers to STAMPS know much about these places therefore they would like to know what you have found out. Another interesting set of subjects is found in the lives of the men whose pictures are found on stamps. We wonder also that some one who knows about it has not sent us an article on the work of the Red Cross Society illustrating it with the Portuguese stamp.

We offer prizes for the best essays of about one thousand words on *The Different Races of Men*. This topic may be easily illustrated by the use of stamps.

The conditions of this competition are the same as before, the writer must be a subscriber to STAMPS, and less than twenty-one years old.

We make no other conditions than the above, but wish the following directions observed :

Write on one side of the paper only. The name and age of the writer should be written on a slip of paper, and sealed in a small envelop, on the outside of which should be placed a number consisting of five figures differing one from another. This number should appear *without any name* on the article sent us, which should not exceed one thousand words. Postage for return should be enclosed if return is desired.

All compositions should be mailed to us by the first day of November.

The first prize will consist of fifty fine stamps, many of which will be unused and will illustrate differences of race. The second prize will be thirty and the third twenty stamps of similar character. We hope to have many competitors for these prizes.

We hope to receive more good puzzles now that the season is reopening. There are many new ones which can be devised with stamps, and we trust that some of

our young puzzle makers will try to get up good illustrated ones. Send your answers on a separate sheet of paper from that on which you send the puzzles.

A subscriber asks whether Cigarette revenue stamps are to be included in a collection. There are few collectors of this class of stamps and it is not advisable for young collectors to go into them. The old revenue stamps of the United States have always interested young collectors and there is therefore a reason for including them in American albums and catalogues.

Those sending us names of collectors in order to secure the premium offered

for a single subscriber should send street addresses in all large places. These lists should also be from one's personal acquaintances among collectors so far as possible. Lists from address-books have no value as the names are already on our lists.

We repeat our offers for articles sent us by subscribers :

- A. 26 Crown type Portuguese Colonies.
- B. 9 Costa Rica 1889, 1c—1p.
- C. 4 Guatemala 1871, 1c—1p.
- D. 4 " 1878, ½r—1p.

Any one of the above will be sent for any article which we print. Any composition submitted should not exceed five hundred words in length and should be written on one side only of the paper.

THE QUEEN'S PORTRAITS.

BY HARRY HIGGINS.

On the twenty-second day of last June, Great Britain and all her colonies celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's coronation.

This gracious monarch has had great influence on the postage stamps of the world. They were first used during her reign and her nation enjoys the honor of their introduction. Victoria herself has been represented on every stamp of Great Britain from 1840 until to-day. It is interesting to note that while the colonies have varied their portraits of the queen, the conservatism of the English is shown in that they still retain their first and only representation of their youthful sovereign.



This portrait of the queen which appeared on the first stamp of England in 1840, is a somewhat idealized profile faced to the left. It is very common on the

postal emissions of the British colonies.

Another portrait is a front view representing the young queen as she appeared on her coronation day. It may be found on the earlier issues of Queensland, some



of the pence issues of Canada, second issue of New Brunswick, and a few other colonies. A similar one but with a different crown may be found upon the 24c stamp of Newfoundland, issue of 1886.

A full length portrait of Victoria, seated on the throne, occurs on the second issue of the colony of Victoria, while a somewhat similar but half-length por-





trait is found on the first issue of the same colony. On some of the revenue stamps of this Australian possession,

there is a youthful portrait of the queen in profile to the right, which has no crown. Also one showing her adorned with the crown worn on state occasions.

All these show the queen as young and slender, and rather handsome.

Within the last few years, however, more recent portraits have appeared on the stamps of some of the colonies.



appears a portrait of the queen profile

Newfoundland has portrayed the queen in her widow's weeds. It is a bust view, profile to the right. On the 3c slate, 1890 issue of this same colony, there appears



to the left, crowned with a laurel wreath. This seems to represent a small statue of Victoria.

A somewhat different and still more recent por-



trait shows the queen as she appears now. It is a bust view, faced three-quarters to the left. She is dressed in her widow's costume, which is much ornamented with fine lace.

Still another portrait is furnished by Canada. The queen is represented as resting her cheek upon her hand. She is apparently seated, with her elbow upon some kind of a support.



Victoria is the only person who has been honored by fifty-seven years of continuous position on the postage stamps of the great nation over which she rules.

THE ORNITHORHYNCHUS OR DUCK-BILL.

BY ELLA JORDAN.

Australia is the home of many curious animals. In the ornithorhynchus, or duck-bill, it possess an animal which no other country can produce. This peculiar animal which is seen on the 6p revenue of 1882 used for postage and on the 3p wrapper for Tasmania of 1882, is found only on the island of Tasmania and in the south-eastern part of Australia. The body of the duck-bill resembles the otter, being covered with short, soft, dense, brown hair, which is paler underneath. The head is supplied with a large, flat



beak, very much like a duck-beak. In the cheeks are two capacious pouches which serve as a receptacle for food. The tail is short, broad and depressed, and is covered with a coarse hair which wears off in old age. The limbs are strong and very short and each have five well developed toes with flattened nails. On the back of each hind leg is a small spur used for defense.

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The duck-bill, or duck-mole is about 18 or 20 inches long from tip of bill to end of tail. The male ornithorhynchus is slightly larger than the female.

The eggs are two in number, each measuring about three-fourths of an inch on the long axis and one-half on the short. They are enclosed in a strong, flexible, white shell.

The animal was so curious from first description that when a stuffed specimen was taken to England persons thought they were victims of a joke.

When swimming, the duck-bill shows only its head above the water. It obtains its food of worms and insects like the duck by thrusting its bill into the mud. It is a timid creature, preferring twilight to the glare of day and taking flight very easily if any attempt is made to capture it. It dresses its fur with

great care, and when asleep it rolls itself up snugly in a ball.

The broad tail and short legs are helpful in swimming and the web which unites the toes tells its story plainly.

The ornithorhynchus is a burrowing animal as well as a swimmer. Although the web extends beyond the claws on the fore feet, it does not interfere with digging in the earth. When digging this web is folded back out of the way.

The nest of the duck-bill is underground near a stream. It has two openings; one under water and the other on the bank. The nest is lined with grass and weeds, and here, at the end of the burrow, which is sometimes forty feet in length the tiny young are raised.

This animal is known by several names; the ornithorhynchus, platypus, duck-bill and duck-mole, are the ones generally accepted.

THE SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.

BY JAMES W. HART.

The Seychelles Islands, which lie nearly in the center of the Indian ocean, and surrounded by coral reefs, were discovered by a Portuguese navigator; but were named by the French in honor of Count Herault de Seychelles.

They were first settled by the French in 1756, but in 1778 they came under the government of Great Britain, and are now a crown colony.



Stamps were issued in 1890 for this colony, they were printed in two colors and are very beautiful. These were surcharged in 1892, but in 1893 a separate set was issued, also in two colors.

All these stamps have the Queen's head in oval with value below.

The envelop stamps, issued in 1894, are the only stamps ever issued with a picture of a turtle. This animal being one of the chief exports of the islands.

The turtle often attains the weight of from seven to eight hundred pounds, and is over five feet in length.

These turtles are caught in several ways. Sometimes boats go out from the shore and by means of a harpoon with a long rope attached to it the turtle is caught while resting in the water. But the least dangerous, and easiest way to kill them is to turn the turtle on its back when it goes on shore to deposit its eggs in the sand. Then they are tied by one foot to a tree or rock and left until enough are caught to ship. These ship-

ments are made to France, England and Spain.

The flesh and eggs of the turtle are used for food, and are considered great delicacies at the royal feasts in England and Spain.

Tortoise-shell is made into combs, eye-glasses, frames and inlaid into knife handles and furniture. Great Britain alone, consumes over fifteen tons, of the value of \$100,000 per year.

Another source of wealth to these islands, is the Seychelles cocoa nut palm, which is found pictured above the turtle, on the 8 cent envelope. This

cocoa nut is found on these islands only and the fruit, found floating in the Indian ocean, was long the subject of many ridiculous fables.

The tree grows to the height of fifty feet or more, with a tuft of long, green leaves, which are used for a variety of purposes.

The terminal bud, or "cabbage" is eaten. This fruit is often found from a foot to eighteen inches in length, in shape like a melon, and at first filled with a white, sweet jelly, which changes to a horny kernel. The shells are used for making cooking utensils.



CHINA AND CHINESE STAMPS.

BY CLAY S. LANDIS.

The greatest country of Asia, with respect to population and extent, is China; but if we regard civilization and Christianity, it is far from being the greatest. The Chinese Empire, or China, as it is usually called, lies in the eastern and central parts of Asia and has an area of about 1,300,000 square miles. It comprises China proper, Mantchooria, and several colonies including Thibet and Mongolia.

We read in ancient history of two men who did a great deal of good for the Chinese people. The most prominent one was Confucius who taught his countrymen virtue and religion. The other was Lao-tse who founded a religious system and partly built the "Great Wall."

China was invaded by the Mantchou

Tartars in the seventeenth century, and a few years later the government was overthrown and a new one established. There has been but one important rebellion since that time—the Tai Ping rebellion of 1850-64. Many persons were killed and much property was destroyed in this insurrection.

The climate of the southern part of this country is almost tropical, while in the north it is that of the temperate zone. The leading products are wheat, rice, tea, cotton, and silk.

There have been only three issues of Chinese stamps made. The first, issued in 1875 and consisting of three stamps, was followed by the 1885 issue of the same number. The third and last set was issued in 1894. It has nine stamps



with values from one to twenty-four candareens, respectively.

It is a noticeable fact that nearly all Chinese stamps have a picture of a dragon on their face. This fitly illus-



trates the superstition of the majority of the people. They think spirits control crops, rains, sickness, death—everything.

Although China has issued but three sets of stamps the seven treaty ports—Chefoo, Chinkiang, Chungking, Hankow, Ichang, Kewkiang, and Wuhu—



have a number of pretty and interesting stamps. None of these ports issued stamps before 1893, and none except Hankow have made more than two issues

When one considers the difference in size between China and Japan, it seems strange that the war between these



countries resulted as it did. The only explanation that can be given is that Japan has had fuller intercourse with other nations and consequently progressed more rapidly than China.

The man who has done the most for the improvement of China in modern times is the venerable statesman who lately visited Europe and the United States. Li Hung Chang was born in An Huei, a small city of central China.



He was not of royal birth, and he was educated as other young men of his station. He was appointed viceroy of Chihli in 1870, and since that time he has risen until he is now one of the most important officials in China.

The portrait of Li Hung Chang is not at present on any stamp; but in the future, stamp collectors may find this great man represented on the stamps of the country for which he has done so much.

CAPTAIN COOK.

BY FREDERICK BETTS DRIVER.

On October 27, 1728, there was born to a farm hand in Marton, Yorkshire, a son who was destined before his death to circumnavigate the globe three times

and become one of the great explorers of the century.

He must have been drawn early to a sailor's life, for in 1755 he was an able

seaman on one of His Majesty's ships. In 1768 he was raised to the rank of lieutenant, and placed in command of a vessel which was to convey a party of scientists to Tahiti to observe the transit of Venus. On this voyage he explored the coasts of New Zealand and New South Wales.

In Hyde Park, Sydney, there stands a statue of the great navigator, and when, in 1888, New South Wales celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of its colonization the portrait of Cook was placed on the four pence of the commemorative issue of stamps. Cook also landed at Botany Bay, where he took possession of the country for England. He also discovered the straits which separate Australia and New Guinea.

Five times he stopped at New Zealand, which he found inhabited by a race styled Maoris. Till one of his stops there the only quadrupeds of the Maoris were dogs and rats, and they ate both, but Cook left a few pigs, and they soon preferred to eat pork. When he took possession of the islands it is estimated that there were nearly 120,000 Maoris on them. To-day, owing to internal quarrels and the advance of civilization,

there are less than 50,000. Cook Strait between North Island and South Island commemorates the great navigator.

The years 1772 to 1775 Cook also spent in exploring the Pacific Ocean in the endeavor to discover a continent which was supposed to be there. On his return home in 1775, he was commissioned Captain, and in 1776 he began his last voyage. His object this time was to discover a passage around the north of America, and thus do away with the tedious voyage around Cape Horn. On this voyage he sighted the Hawaiian Islands, which he named in honor of Lord Sandwich, First Lord of the Admiralty.

In 1779 Cook touched at Kealakeakua Bay near the great volcano of Mauna Loa. Like all savages the natives were addicted to petty thieving, and Cook determined to hold their chief a prisoner until certain stolen property was restored to him. For this purpose he landed with a boat's crew, and in the fight which followed on the third of February, 1779, Cook was killed.

It is an open question as to cannibalism existing on the Hawaiian Islands at that time, but certain it is that Cook owed his death to his not going with sufficient protection among angry savages.

PUZZLES.

The first complete correct set of answers mailed after August 10th was by Miss C. T. Strong, Setauket, N. Y., who thus wins our prize of twenty different stamps from South America. The prize for the first complete set, or best set of answers after September 10th will be twenty stamps from Asia.

ANSWERS TO AUGUST PUZZLES.

PRIZE PUZZLE.—First Co, Rhea, Second, Po On. GEOGRAPHICAL SQUARE WORDS.—Don, Oka, Nab. HIDDEN COUNTRIES.—Benin, Panama, Corea, Cuba, Spain, Ichang, Hungary, Philippines, China. DOUBLE WORD SQUARE.—1st Square, Your, Ruin, Erne 2nd Bird, Idea, Reel, Dale, Lyre Bird. ENIGMA.—Sun-Rat, Peg, Don, Era, Eve, Postage and Revenue.

TEN ROWS OF THREE.—

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PRIZE PUZZLE—HALF SQUARES.

By G. W. RAIKE.

- First Half Square :
1. Appears on a stamp illustrated below.
 2. A freeholder.
 3. A wanderer.
 4. Verily.
 5. To impair.
 6. Present.
- Second Half Square :
1. A conjunction.
 2. A word of denial.
 3. A letter.
- Third Half Square :
1. Appears on a stamp illustrated below.
 2. An ancient philosopher.
 3. Covers for the head.
 4. A possessive pronoun.
 5. Not any.
 6. A letter.

The first words of the three half squares, read in rotation, are illustrated on a stamp below.



AN INSCRIPTION.

By HARRY HIGGINS.

1. My first is a vehicle.
 2. My second is an abbreviation of the name of a large state.
 3. My third is an article.
 4. My fourth is the adjective form of post.
 5. My fifth is a river of Scotland.
 6. My sixth is nine inches.
 7. My seventh is a vowel.
- My whole is on one of the stamps above.

HIDDEN OBJECTS.

By VALENTINE STORTZ.

On the six stamps above find.

- 1.—A transaction.
- 2.—Odors.
- 3.—A city in France.
- 4.—A small animal.
- 5.—A competition.
- 6.—One who speaks for others.
- 7.—A body of water.
- 8.—A chest.
- 9.—A narrative.
- 10.—A kind of bicycle.

GEOGRAPHICAL ACROSTIC.

By ROBT. T. McNAH.

The initials read downwards form the name of the capital of one of the states of Germany.

- 1.—A silk manufacturing town of England.
- 2.—A Swiss Canton.
- 3.—A seaport town in Greece.
- 4.—A department in the interior of France.
- 5.—A well-known seaport of France.
- 6.—An island in the Chinese Sea.

SQUARE WORDS.

By CLARENCE T. DANTZIGER.

1. A toy.
2. One of the Friendly Islands.
3. A kitchen utensil.



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October, 1896.

Stamps

AN

AIMING TO INTEREST AND INSTRUCT ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY

Young People

IN

Conducted by
Crawford Capen



Biography



History



Geography



Physical
Geography



Archaeology



Ethnology



Ornithology



Zoology

2 CENTS
A
NUMBER
15 CENTS
A YEAR

VALUABLE AND OTHER SUBJECTS
PREMIUMS WORTHY OF STUDY.
STAMPS PUBLISHING CO.

87 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK

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For **One Subscriber** :

No. 1—10 unused stamps from 10 countries : Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Salvador, Venezuela.

No. 2—10 unused stamps different from the above, but not all from different countries.

No. 3—15 different stamps from Scandinavian countries : Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

No. 4— 10 different stamps from Greece, Roumania, Turkey and Egypt.

No. 5—10 unused stamps different from those in No. 1 and No. 2.

No. 6—10 unused stamps from countries of the western hemisphere, different from those in Nos. 1, 2 and 5.

No. 7—10 unused stamps from countries of the eastern hemisphere, Greece, Turkey, Obock, Somali Coast, Eritrea, etc.

No. 8—4 Philippine Islands 1894.

Set of Newspaper stamps unused.

No. 9— 2 Honduras, 1865, imperforate, unused.

For **Two Subscribers** :

No. 51—15 South American stamps from Argentine, Brazil, Chili, Ecuador, Uruguay, etc.

No. 52—4 Philippine Islands, 1886.

Set of Newspaper stamps unused.

No. 53—3 Paraguay, 1884, unused.

No. 54—6 Honduras, 1878, unused.

No. 55—6 Italy 2c surcharged on Postal Packet stamps.

For **Three Subscribers** :

No. 76—1c, 2c, 5c, Liberia, 1897, unused.

For **Five Subscribers** :

No. 90—4 Holkar, 1889-92, unused.

No. 91—5 Guatemala, 1882, unused.

For **Ten Subscribers** :

No. 100—200 different foreign stamps.

No. 101—6 Baden, 1863-68, unused.

No. 102—25 Crown type, Portuguese colonies, unused.

For **Fifteen Subscribers** :

No. 125—20 different Thurn and Taxis, unused.

No. 126—First issue French Colonies, 6 stamps complete, unused.

Any one of the premiums which we offer for one subscriber we will also give for ten names of collectors who are not members of any society. These lists must be accompanied by *stamped self-addressed envelop*.

We cannot send this premium unless we find at least five names not previously received. We cannot give any premiums, except those offered for one subscriber, for names ; nor may names be added to subscriptions sent in order to secure premiums for a higher number of subscribers than those actually sent us.

The subscriber sending us the largest number of subscriptions before January 1, will receive a packet of 1000 different stamps free.

The one sending the next largest number will receive 500 *different stamps*. The third largest 400 different stamps. The 4th, 100 different unused stamps. The next ten will each receive a package of 200 different stamps. The only condition is that you inform us when you enter this competition that we may make record of the number of subscriptions you send us.

Renewals of old subscribers will be counted in this competition in favor of any one who gets them and sends them to us. There will however be no premium for them except the renewal premium given to the subscriber himself when he sends us a return self-addressed and stamped envelop, which he can of course send through the one who sends us his subscription.

October, 1896.

Stamps

AN

AIMING TO INTEREST AND INSTRUCT ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY

Young People

IN

Conducted by
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AND OTHER SUBJECTS
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87 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK

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MEKEEL'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS has been established for many years, and is the most widely circulated paper of its kind in the world. Every collector who wants the greatest amount of philatelic reading matter for the smallest outlay of money should try the *WEEKLY*.

3 months trial for 10 cents.

BOYS!

Look over the following Packets and send your orders:

No. 75 Our cheapest packet and best seller contains 100 varieties of stamps; many countries are represented, such as Victoria, New South Zealand, Ceylon, besides Spain, Italy Austria, Chili, etc. **10c**

100 Varieties==10 cents.

No. 66 Another good packet for little money. Containing 115 different foreign stamps, including countries like Argentine Republic, Mexico, Costa Rica, Cuba, China, Japan, Uruguay, etc. **20c**

115 Varieties==20 cents.

No. 12 A good selection of 40 different stamps, including specimens from Cape of Good Hope, South Australia, Russia, India, Queensland, Tasmania, Servia, Roumania, Denmark and Sweden. **25c**

40 Varieties==25 cents.

No. 70 This packet consists of 40 stamps from British Colonies only. We name some of them: Cyprus, Queensland, Victoria, Western Australia, Trinidad, Jamaica, Tasmania, Natal, South Australia, New Zealand, New South Wales, Mauritius, British Guiana, etc. **25c**

40 Varieties==25 cents.

C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Co.,

STATION C.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Established 1861.

E. A. HOLTON,

U. S. AND FOREIGN

STAMPS,

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of

APPROVAL SHEETS

at a liberal discount. **Price Lists** sent free on application.

If you desire any rare or desirable stamps send me your list of wants.

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Try my fine Approval Sheets at 50 per cent. discount.

Splendid variety. Cheaper grades and slightly defective stamps at 75 per cent.

First class U. S. & B. Cols. sent at net prices. Some sheets of U. S. at 50 per cent.

Fine selection of various foreign stamps at 75-1-5 per cent.

Give me a trial and I am sure I can please you.

Good reference must be given in all cases before stamps can be sent.

John B. Brevoort,

P. O. BOX, 217 NEW YORK, N. Y.

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**John P. Cooper, Lock Box 235,
Red Bank, N. J.**

American Philatelic Association No. 553.

A Few Cheap Sets to Start.

	No. of pieces.	Cat. price.	My price.
Argentina, 1802, $\frac{1}{2}$ c—1 peso,	11	78	40
Austria, '00-'01, 1k—2g,	15	40	25
Bosnia, $\frac{1}{2}$ n—25n,	8	24	15
Brazil, '04, 50r—1000r,	6	55	30
*Curacao, '80, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 5c,	5	17	12
*Corea, 1880,	7	15	10
*Ecuador, 1881-87,	10	55	30
Dutch Indies,	15	40	35
France,	25		20
Great Britain, '85-'02, $\frac{1}{2}$ c—3sh	15	40	20
Netherlands,	20		30
*Newfoundland, $\frac{1}{2}$ c—12c,	8	85	60
Norway,	10	25	15
North Borneo, '87-'02, $\frac{1}{2}$ c—10c	6	68	25
Hungary, 1k—11l,	15	22	10
*Costa Rica, '80, 1c—50c	6	21	10
*Servia, 1881, complete,	6	22	10
Straits Settlements,	7	15	70
United States, '72, 1c—10c,	9		10
" " '00, 1c—10c,	11		85
" " '05, Columbian, 1c—10c,	8		50
" " '04, 1c—50c,	10		50
Postage Due, 1c—50c, compl.	5		1 50
*War Department,	6		2 00
Revenues,	25		25

Postage Extra on orders under 25c

My new complete Catalogue will be ready about November 1st. Price tracts. A copy free to every purchaser from this list to the amount of 50 cents.

W. F. GREGORY,
71 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Boys, Girls, Everybody, send 8 Cents for a set of 8 varieties of nice unused Cuba Stamps, Catalogued value over 30 cents. 3 sets for 20 cents or 10 sets for only 40 cents. I have a large quantity of Cuba stamps and can supply dealers at very low prices. An entire sheet (100) sent for 25 cents. 6 varieties of Confederate bills 25 cents. Sample \$10 bill sent for only 5 cents. Stamps on Approval to honest parties. A trial solicited. Address, **J. E. HANDSHAW, Smithtown Branch, N. Y.**

Stamps !! Stamps !!

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Good Stamps at 50 to 75 per cent. discount. Separate Sheets for each country, each stamp numbered according to Standard Catalogue. Every Stamp clean and well selected. Correspondence solicited. Stamps bought.

UNIVERSAL STAMP CO.,
440 West 47th St. New York.

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For Subscribers to STAMPS.

WHOEVER sends 10 names with \$1.50 will receive for himself a packet of 200 different foreign stamps.

FOR 20-200 varieties and a set of 15 Japanese, including the Silver Wedding Stamps.

FOR 30-200 varieties and a set of 25 different from Portuguese Colonies such as Angola, Mozambique, etc. Catalogue value \$1.00.

FOR 50-400 different foreign stamps.

OR 75-100 different foreign stamps.

FOR 100-500 different foreign and 30 different Cuban stamps.

Money for clubs of subscribers should be sent by Post Office Money Order and this may be done at our expense.

Subscription blanks will be furnished on application.

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A DAILY STAMP PAPER.

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John P. Cooper, Lock Box 235,

Red Bank, N. J.

American Philatelic Association No. 573.

A Few Cheap Sets to Start.

111.

	No. of pieces.	Cat. price.	My price.
Argentina, 1892, 1/2c—1 peso,	11	78	40
Austria, '90-'91, 1k—2g,	13	46	25
Bosnia, 1/2n—25n,	8	24	15
Brazil, '94, 50r—1000r,	6	55	30
*Curacao, '89, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 5c,	5	17	12
*Corea, 1886,	3	15	10
*Ecuador, 1881-87,	10	55	30
Dutch Indies,	15	40	35
France,	25		20
Great Britain, '83-'92, 1/2—5sh	15	46	20
Netherlands,	20		30
*Newfoundland, 1/2c—12c,	8	83	60
Norway,	10	23	15
North Borneo, '87-'92, 1/2c—10c	9	68	25
Hungary, 1k—1fl,	13	22	10
*Costa Rica, '89, 1c—50c	6	21	10
*Servia, 1881, complete,	6	22	10
Straits Settlements,	7	15	70
United States, '72, 1c—90c,	9		90
" " '90, 1c—90c,	11		85
" " '93, Columbian,			
1c—10c,	8		20
" " '94, 1c—50c,	10		30
Postage Due, 1c—50c, compl.	5		1 50
*War Department,	6		2 00
Revenues,	25		25

Postage Extra on orders under 25c.

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UNIVERSAL STAMP CO.,
440 West 47th St. New York.

PREMIUMS

For Subscribers to STAMPS.

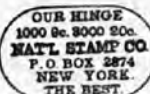
WHOEVER sends 10 names with \$1.50 will receive for himself a packet of 200 different foreign stamps.
FOR 20—200 varieties and a set of 15 Japanese, including the Silver Wedding Stamps.
FOR 30—200 varieties and a set of 25 different from Portuguese Colonies such as Angola, Mozambique, etc. Catalogue value \$1.00.
FOR 50—400 different foreign stamps.
FOR 75—'00 different foreign stamps.
FOR 100—500 different foreign and 30 different Cuban stamps.
Money for clubs of subscribers should be sent by Post Office Money Order and this may be done at our expense.
Subscription blanks will be furnished on application.

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FINE APPROVAL SHEETS.

We have good foreign stamps at 50 per cent. discount, and better at 33 1/3 per cent.; U. S. at 83 1/3 and net prices.

USE OUR HINGE.



THE BEST MADE.

We have made up ten packets each containing 1000 mixed stamps which are just the thing for those desiring cheap stamps with duplicates for trading. No two packets are alike, and the following stamps of better quality will be found in each number:



- I. Stamps from Islands of the Pacific, Hawaii, Japan, Sarawak, Philip- pines, etc.
- II. Central America, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, etc.
- III. South America, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Venezuela.
- IV. West Indies, Cuba, Hayti, Porto Rico, etc.
- V. Great Britain and Colonies, Newfoundland, St. Helena, etc.
- VI. Eastern Europe, Bulgaria, Greece Olympic Games, etc.
- VII. Western Europe, France and Colonies, Spain, Portugal and Colonies,
- VIII. Northern Europe, Norway, Sweden, Russia, etc.
- IX. Asia, China, India (Native States), Siam, etc.
- X. Africa, Egypt, Liberia, South African Republic, etc.

IN PACKET III and just as good stamps in all the other Packets.

BUY "MINOR VARIETIES."

Written by our Manager. A neat pocket volume, describing and illustrating the differences between little known stamps, including U. S. envelopes. *Paper, 15 cents; Cloth, 25 cents.*

OUR UNITED STATES COMPREHENSIVE CATALOGUE,

the most complete list of United States Stamps ever published. It contains our NET prices for all varieties, and is a book which should be in the hands of all collectors of U. S. Stamps.

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IN PACKET X.

NATIONAL STAMP COMPANY,

CRAWFORD CAPEN, Manager.

P. O. BOX 2874.

NEW YORK CITY.

ARE YOU ON THE LIST?

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania,

WOULD like to have the name of every Stamp Collector in his card index, so that he can send him copie^s of his frequently issued priced-list. It costs but a postal card, and its information will save you many dollars. A FEW BARGAINS NOW OFFERED:

10 United States, 5c black N. Y. (N. E. corner gone).....	\$3.00	103 U. S., '69, 15c brown and blue.....	1.25
26 '47 pair, 5c brown.....	1.25	104 " " 24c green and purple.....	5.00
26 " " 5c brown.....	.50	139 " '72, 7c vermilion.....	.50
27 " " 10c black.....	2.50	141 " " 12c dark purple.....	.50
28a '31-56, 1c blue (type 2).....	.15	143 " " 24 purple.....	1.25
32 " " 10c green.....	.60	144 " " 30c black.....	.60
*38 '55-60, 1c blue. (type 3).....	.25	145 " " 90c carmine.....	.60
38 " " 1c blue.....	.10	150 " '73, 7c vermilion.....	.40
*44 " " 10c green.....	.75	152 " " 12c dark purple.....	.60
44 " " 10c.....	.30	*178 " '75, 30c black.....	1.50
45 " " 12c black.....	.60	178 " " 30c.....	.18
*52 '61, 5c brown.....	3.00	*179 " " 90c carmine.....	4.00
52 " " 5c.....	.25	179 " " 90c.....	.50
54a " " block of four, 10c green.....	.50	*188 " '87, 3c vermilion.....	.10
54a " " " 10c.....	.08	*192 " '88, 30c puce brown.....	.60
55 " " 12c black.....	.25	192 " " 30c.....	.25
56 " " 24c gray lilac.....	.25	193 " " 90c purple.....	1.00
57 " " 30c orange.....	.35	202 " '90-93, 15c dark blue.....	.05
61 '62-66, 2c black.....	.30	*203 " " 30c black.....	.50
64 " " 1c.....	.25	203 " " 30c.....	.10
65 " " 24c red lilac.....	.75	204 " " 90c orange.....	.60
70 " " 1c blue.....	.80	324 " '67, 5c blue (white border).....	1.50
71 " " 2c black.....	.15	*325 " '75, 2c black (Indian).....	.12
73 " " 10c green.....	.40	*326 " " 3c.....	.50
74 " " 12c black.....	.35	*327 " " 4c.....	.30
77 " " 2c.....	.15	*328 " " 6c.....	.50
79 " " 5c brown.....	1.70	*329 " " 8c.....	.40
80 " " 10c green.....	.30	*331 " " 10c.....	.40
81 " " 12c black.....	.60	*334 " " 24c carmine (Justice).....	.70
82 " " 15c.....	.50	*350 " '85, 1c black.....	.10
84 " " 30c orange.....	2.50	411 " '79, Postage Due, 30c brown.....	.75
96 " " '69, 1c buff.....	.30	412 " " " 50c.....	.60
*97 " " 2c brown.....	.60	*415 " '89, 3c red brown.....	3.10
97 " " 2c.....	.10	418 " " 30c.....	.60
99 " " 6c blue.....	.50	419 " " 5c.....	1.00
100 " " 10c yellow (eagle).....	.60	*451 " '73, Agriculture, 2c.....	.75
*101 " " 12c green (steamship).....	2.00	452 " " 3c.....	.15
101 " " 12c.....	.50	453 " " 6c.....	.50
		*469 " " Interior, 12c.....	.40

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A. KRASSA, Dealer in Postage Stamps for Collections,

81 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

My specialty is filling Want Lists at 25 per cent discount from Scott's latest Standard Catalogue

Over 12,000 varieties always in stock. In United States Stamps I have a fine selection of adhesives, an unsurpassed stock of cut square envelopes, revenues, perf. and imperf., match and medicine stamps. In Foreign you can get about everything you want in adhesive stamps. I also have a fine lot of Postal Cards and Foreign Revenues. Albums, blank and illustrated, Hinges, Catalogues, Approval Sheets and other philatelic supplies. I sell bargains every day in the week. Have the reputation of having the most complete stock.

I offer some special Bargains for this month at marvelously low prices All Different.

9	Cuba, unused, Catalogue price, 52 cents, my price only	10 cents,
18	Venezuela, unused, " 82 " " "	30 "
7	Liberia, used, " \$2 75 " " "	50 "
12	Austria 1890-91, - - - - -	18 "
9	Egypt, - - - - -	15 "
15	Greece, - - - - -	10 "
17	Japan, - - - - -	15 "
60	French Colonies, all different, - - - - -	50 "
50	Spain, used, " " " "	75 "
1894	International Album bound in Cloth, \$2 50 edition, " " "	75 "

Postage Extra.

A fine Album for United States Stamps only 25 cents. With every U. S. Album, I give 25 stamps FREE Correct Perforation Gauge steel engraved FREE.

Send 10 cents and I will mail you a Catalogue, a Perforation Gauge, 50 different Stamps and 1000 Hinges, Value of the lot 55 cents.

A. Krassa, Dealer in Postage Stamps, Wholesale & Retail,

81 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

A Few Cheap Sets of Used Stamps.

Set No.		Price.	Set No.		Price.		
541	Argentine, 1888-90	8 var.	25	480	Chili Telegraph,	3 var.	10
542	" 1892	5 "	05	573	Dutch Indies,	7 "	20
544	Austria, 1891, complete,	4 "	12	574	Egypt,	7 "	15
543	" 1867-83	10 "	05	575	France, 1853-60,	6 "	10
545	" 1890	9 "	20	540	Italy, unpaid,	10 "	20
505	Austrian Levant,	5 "	15	479	Japan,	20 "	35
512	Bavaria Return Letter,	6 "	05	501	North Borneo, 1887-92,	8 "	35
549	Brazil Newspaper,	5 "	10	508	Persia, 1894,	6 "	25
550	" Unpaid,	4 "	10	562	" 1880,	8 "	35
504	Bosnia,	8 "	15	503	Roumania, 1894,	6 "	05
486	Bolivia, 1894,	6 "	35	468	Samoa, 1887-91, complete,	8 "	50
506	Bulgaria, 1882-8,	0 "	20	465	Sweden, Official,	13 "	20
507	" 1889-93,	4 "	08	493	" 1801-2,	9 "	10
511	" " complete,	11 "	30	499	Turkey, 1892,	4 "	05
552	Columbian Republic, 1881,	4 "	15	505	" 1865,	4 "	30
553	" " 1883,	6 "	15	510	Wurtemberg, Official,	8 "	10

The above are only a few of our many cheap sets, we shall advertise more next month, watch for them. Order by numbers and enclose return postage on all orders under 25 cents.

As a special inducement to obtain new customers we will send an 1896 catalogue free to any one buying \$1.00 or more at one time from the above list and mentioning this paper.

New England Stamp Co.,

325 & 333 Washington St.,

BOSTON, MASS.

Send for our List of Packets and Albums.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

FREE

1000 Different Stamps.

During the Next Season

I will give to every Agent who will sell within three months from my "Agents" Approval Sheets, and remit

\$10 Net, A Package of 500 Varieties.

\$35 Net, A Package of 1000 Varieties.

These sheets are specially made up, and contain about 3000 Varieties, on which I allow a commission of 25, 33 1-3 and 50 per cent. Send a self addressed envelope with stamp for full explanation.

TO COLLECTORS I can send very fine assortments alphabetically arranged, or in books of different countries, at 25 to 50 per cent, or at net prices. My specialty is filling want lists. **If You will send**

Your WANT List

to me I can fill your vacant spaces at the lowest cash figures.

50 Different Stamps Free to all—Send a self addressed envelope with two cent stamp for Postage.

**Henry Gremmel, 85 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.**

Highest Cash Prices Paid for Old Collections.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1860.

vii

Oldest Stamp and Coin Dealer in America.

WM. P. BROWN,

301 Broadway, New York City.

A Very Large Assortment

Including nearly 100 Stamp Collections costing from \$5 to \$600 each, constantly on hand to select from at moderate prices.

U. S. and Foreign Postage and Revenue Stamps.

Over 20 Collections at 1 cent each for boys to pick from. APPROVAL SHEETS sent with proper reference at from One-third to One-half commission. Prices below Catalogue.

We Carry a Heavy Stock of Gold, Silver and Copper COINS.

U. S. Dollars and Halves in nearly complete sets. U. S. Cents all dates. A large assortment of Foreign Silver Coins. Foreign Copper Coins in large boxes at 3, 5 and 10 cents each.

CONFEDERATE AND BROKEN BANK BILLS AND BONDS AND FRACTIONAL CURRENCY A SPECIALTY.

Stock and Fixtures for sale. Price \$10,000.

Price Lists of Stamps and Coins Sent Free on receipt of Stamp. Good Collections Bought for Cash. Premium or Buying list of rare U. S. Coins, Price 10 cents. Stamp Catalogue 10 cents.

Open Saturdays Until 7 P. M.

Try **ST. NICHOLAS,**

FOR MAIL ORDERS.

The Stamp Page of **St. Nicholas** has been written by me anonymously and therefore the fact of my writing it has had no influence in bringing answers to the advertisements I have inserted. **St. Nicholas** has brought me more replies from children having money to spend than I have received from advertisements in any other juvenile publication, and I have used all others in this country that have a large circulation.

CRAWFORD CAPEN.

Full information as to rates will be sent on request of

THE CENTURY CO.

33 East 17th Street, Union Square, New York.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisement.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., L'td.



18 East 23d Street,
and 183 Broadway,

New York, N. Y.

(☞ Address all Correspondence to 18 East 23d Street.)

**Largest Dealers in Postage Stamps in the
United States.**

Postage Stamp Albums.

FOR BEGINNERS.

The Philatelist.

96 pages and spaces for over 2000 stamps. Bound in Boards, half cloth, 15 cents, post free.

The Imperial.

Spaces for 3,500 stamps, 500 illustrations, beautifully bound in cloth, gold cover, 50 cents post free

COMPLETE ALBUMS.

International Postage Stamp Album.

Containing 500 pages, 6000 illustrations and spaces for over 10,000 stamps including separately designed space for every stamp issued in any country of the world. Will be ready for Delivery November 1st, 1896.

PRICES:

Bound in Boards, Half cloth,	- - - - -	\$1.00	post free.
Bound in Cloth, heavy paper, gilt,	- - - - -	2.50	"
Bound in Cloth, heavy paper, gilt, with guards and blank pages for future issues,	- - - - -	3.50	"

This is the Very Latest and Best Album Published.

This Album contains full Historical and Geographical information in regard to every Country, a complete set of Maps of the entire World and spaces for the Arms, Flags and Rulers of all important countries

Arms Flags and Rulers.

Accurate in Every Instance.

Coats of Arms of the World.—We have just prepared an entirely new edition of 93 subjects which is beautifully lithographed and an ornament to any book. Printed on fine thin paper for Albums. Price 50 cents, post free.

Merchant Flags of the World.—Entirely new edition of 88 flags, lithographed in brilliant colors. Price 25 cents, post free.

Postage Stamp Portraits of Rulers.—These photographs are the size of Postage Stamps, and when inserted in the spaces prepared for them, add greatly to the interest of a collection. Set of 72 portraits, 50 cents, post free.

The above three Sets for \$1.00, post free.

International Catalogue.

A complete Catalogue of all postage stamps, corresponding exactly with the International Postage Stamp Album, and fully illustrated. It gives the actual value of almost every stamp. Price, 10 cents, post free.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

Philatelic Maps of the World.

1X

A magnificent set of **Seven Maps**, showing the following divisions: Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, West India Islands and Australia. Printed in nine colors and showing the exact location of every stamp issuing country, with its capital, etc. Price with cover, **30 cents**, post free.

American Journal of Philately.

A High Class Stamp Journal, appears on the first of each month, and contains from **4 to 60 pages** every issue. Subscription **50 cents** per annum. Sample copy free on application.

Approval Sheets.

On our APPROVAL SHEETS, owing to our immense stock, we can submit a finer assortment than any other dealer in the World. Discounts: **50 per cent.**, **25 per cent.**, **10 per cent.** and net. Drop us a line and we shall furnish full information in regard to them.

PACKETS.

Finest Line in the World.

To start a collection well we can recommend any of the following:

- No. 273—1,500 different stamps from all parts of the World, including many very rare stamps. Catalogued at about \$60. Price, \$25.00
No. 276—1,000 different stamps from all parts of the World, including many rare ones. Catalogue value over \$25. Price, \$10.00

This cannot be compared with other similar Packet made up at wholesale, as it is made up entirely from our own stock and contains many stamps that other dealers cannot furnish at any price.

- No. 280—650 different stamps a Splendid Packet, Price \$5.00
If you want Medium priced Packets, we offer the following:

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|--------|
| No. 290—200 different European, | \$1.00 | No. 295—20 different Native Indians, | \$1.00 |
| " 291—30 different British Americans, | 1.00 | " 297—60 different Australians, | 1.00 |
| " 292—50 different Africans, | 1.00 | " 298—45 different U. S. adhesives, | 1.00 |
| " 293—50 different Asiatics, | 1.00 | " 304—70 different West Indians, | 1.00 |
| " 294—50 different South Am. & Mex. | 1.00 | | |

Cheap Packets for Beginners.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| No. 315—125 all Different, | 25 cents |
| " 316—20 different South and Central Americans, | 25 " |
| " 322—25 different Africans, | 25 " |
| " 323—25 different Asiatics, | 25 " |
| " 324—28 different Australians, | 25 " |
| " 325—25 different West Indians, | 25 " |

Cheap Sets of Stamps,

We carry a line of over **600 different sets of stamps** and give just a few as samples:

- | | | |
|---|--------|----|
| U. S. Columbus Issue, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10c, | 8 for | 25 |
| " 1800, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10c, | 8 for | 15 |
| " 1894, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15c, | 9 for | 15 |
| " 1851-94, including Columbians, | 39 for | 35 |
| " American Rapid Telegraph, Co., | 14 for | 35 |
| Anjouan, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c, unused, | 8 for | 30 |
| Argentine Republic, 1888-93, | 19 for | 30 |
| Austria, 1850-91, | 31 for | 30 |
| Bolivia, 1894, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100c, | 7 for | 55 |
| Cuba, 1882-04, | 39 for | 40 |
| Egypt, | 12 for | 15 |
| Dutch Indies, | 12 for | 25 |
| Finland, | 12 for | 12 |
| Iceland, | 8 for | 25 |
| Ivory Coast, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c, unused, | 8 for | 30 |

These Prices are good only for the Month of October.

64 Page Illustrated Price List Free.

For a Complete List of our PACKETS, SETS, ALBUMS, PHILATELIC SUPPLIES, Etc., send us a postal card and we shall immediately send you one of these Price Lists.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., L'd., 18 E. 23d St New York, N. Y.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

Boys !!



Do You Want to
Make Some Money ?

IT IS AS EASY AS ROLLING OFF A LOG,

TO SELL STAMPS from our APPROVAL SHEETS, and one half of the money you take in is yours, the balance you send us. Get your father to write to us for a trial lot, or if you would prefer to write yourself, you may do so if your father will endorse his approval on your application. Remember we give **50 Per Cent Commission** to new Agents.

Look at this Start for a Collection.

To induce Boys to start collections of Stamps, we offer the following outfit for

Only \$1.25,

An Album, Bound in Half Cloth, with Spaces for 5,000 Stamps:

A Good Collection of 300 Different Stamps,

1000 Hinges for Mounting Stamps,

Complete Catalogue, showing all the Different designs of the Stamps of all Countries and One Year's Subscription to the oldest stamp paper in America.

“ The Philatelic Monthly and World.”

All this goes for \$1.25 post free. We also offer: 100 canceled Foreign stamps all different for 10 cents, or 100 all different, unused, for 50 cents. This is the cheapest Packet ever offered.

Bogert & Durbin Co.,

722 Chestnut Street,

160 Nassau Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW YORK.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

A CHEAP AND NEAT ALBUM

... For any Collector of United States Stamps,
FOR ONLY 25 CENTS (Post free 30 cents), has just been
 published under the title:

THE FAVORITE ALBUM

... FOR ...

UNITED STATES STAMPS.

Providing Spaces for U. S. Postage, Envelope and Revenue Stamps
 of all Issues.

Strongly bound and with finely lithographed, highly attractive cover, pages are printed on one
 side only, spaces arranged in a manner which will please any collector using this book.

FOR SALE BY ALL STAMP DEALERS AND BY THE PUBLISHERS,

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO., 90 Nassau Street,
 New York.

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO., 90 Nassau Street, New York.

STAMPS ON APPROVAL.

For the season 1896-97 we have prepared the following sheets and books (each containing 60
 stamps) and which we can send by return mail:

CLASS A.—FOR BEGINNERS.

No.		Discount.
40.	United States.....	25 per cent.
41.	" ".....	25 "
42.	Foreign Stamps.....	50 "
43.	" ".....	50 "
44.	South America.....	50 "
45.	Mexico.....	50 "
46.	British Colonials.....	33 1/2 "
47.	" ".....	25 "
48.	" ".....	25 "
49.	Rare European Stamps.....	50 "

CLASS B.—FOR COLLECTORS.

Possessing about 3000 varieties.

No.		Discount.
100.	United States.....	10 per cent.
101.	" ".....	10 "
102.	Foreign Stamps.....	50 "
103.	Cuba.....	50 "
104.	" ".....	50 "
105.	British Colonials.....	25 "
106.	" ".....	25 "
107.	German States.....	33 1/2 "
108.	Rare European Stamps.....	25 "
109.	Rare Foreign Stamps.....	25 "

CLASS C.—FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS.

Possessing about 5000 varieties.

No.		Discount.
160.	United States.....	10 per cent.
161.	Rare United States.....	10 "
162.	Rare Foreign Stamps.....	10 "
163.	Rare British Colonials.....	10 "
164.	" ".....	10 "
165.	Very Rare Foreign.....	10 "

(New additions to this list weekly, and as fast as we can make up new assortments).

SPECIAL OFFER! To the three collectors who buy the most from our approval
 sheets during the season of 1896-97, we offer the following
SPECIAL DISCOUNT PREMIUMS to the largest buyer from sheets in

CLASS A.—A complete unused set Interior Department.

CLASS B.—\$1.00 Columbian Stamp, unused.

CLASS C.—30c. Justice, fine used copy.

The above premiums are on view in our office.

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO., 90 Nassau Street, New York.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

Boys !!



Do You Want to
Make Some Money ?

IT IS AS EASY AS ROLLING OFF A LOG,

TO SELL STAMPS from our APPROVAL SHEETS, and one half of the money you take in is yours, the balance you send us. Get your father to write to us for a trial lot, or if you would prefer to write yourself, you may do so if your father will endorse his approval on your application. Remember we give **50 Per Cent Commission** to new Agents.

Look at this Start for a Collection.

To induce Boys to start collections of Stamps, we offer the following outfit for

Only \$1.25,

An Album, Bound in Half Cloth, with Spaces for 5,000 Stamps:

A Good Collection of 300 Different Stamps.

1000 Hinges for Mounting Stamps.

Complete Catalogue, showing all the Different designs of the Stamps of all Countries and One Year's Subscription to the oldest stamp paper in America.

“ The Philatelic Monthly and World.”

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PHILADELPHIA.

160 Nassau Street,

NEW YORK.

Boys !!



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Make Some Money ?

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TO SELL STAMPS from our APPROVAL SHEETS, and one half of the money you take in is yours, the balance you send us. Get your father to write to us for a trial lot, or if you would prefer to write yourself, you may do so if your father will endorse his approval on your application. Remember we give **50 Per Cent Commission** to new Agents.

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CLASS A.—FOR BEGINNERS.

No.		Discount.
40.	United States.....	25 per cent.
41.	" ".....	25 "
42.	Foreign Stamps.....	50 "
43.	" ".....	50 "
44.	South America.....	50 "
45.	Mexico.....	50 "
46.	British Colonials.....	33½ "
47.	" ".....	25 "
48.	" ".....	25 "
49.	Rare European Stamps.....	50 "

CLASS B.—FOR COLLECTORS.

Possessing about 3000 varieties.

No.		Discount.
100.	United States.....	10 per cent.
101.	" ".....	10 "
102.	Foreign Stamps.....	50 "
103.	Cuba.....	50 "
104.	" ".....	50 "
105.	British Colonials.....	25 "
106.	" ".....	25 "
107.	German States.....	33½ "
108.	Rare European Stamps.....	25 "
109.	Rare Foreign Stamps.....	25 "

CLASS C.—FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS.

Possessing about 5000 varieties.

No.		Discount.
160.	United States.....	10 per cent.
161.	Rare United States.....	10 "
162.	Rare Foreign Stamps.....	10 "
163.	Rare British Colonials.....	10 "
164.	" ".....	10 "
165.	Very Rare Foreign.....	10 "

(New additions to this list weekly, and as fast as we can make up new assortments).

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CLASS B.—\$1.00 Columbian Stamp, unused.

CLASS C.—30c. Justice, fine used copy.

The above premiums are on view in our office.

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO., 90 Nassau Street, New York.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.



ALFONSO XIII.

BABY SETS.



WILHELMINA

Cuba, 1860-1866, 12 varieties, used.....	\$ 30	Curaçao, 3 varieties.....	\$ 15
" 1860-1866, Newspapers, 22 varieties, unused.....	75	Dutch Indies, 4 varieties.....	15
Philippine Islands, 1866-1866, News- papers, 12 varieties, unused.....	20	Netherlands, 10 varieties, used.....	20
Porto Rico, 1860-1866, 16 varieties, used.....	50	" 1 golden ".....	25
" 1862-1866, 14 " " differ- ent from above, unused.....	25	" 2g. 50 cents ".....	00
Spain, 1889, 11 varieties, used.....	25	" Set of 12 varieties.....	100
87 Varieties as above.....	\$1.60	18 varieties.....	\$1.25

Any of above Stamps sent on receipt of cash or money order. Agents Wanted for Good Approval Sheets at 40 per cent. commission.

J. C. MORGENTHAU & CO.,

ROOM 717.

87 NASSAU STREET, - NEW YORK CITY.

NASSAU STAMP CO., Ltd.

Wholesale and Retail
Dealers in Postage
Stamps.



F. W. HUNTER, President.
J. B. KERFOOT, Sec'y and Treas.

75 NASSAU STREET,
New York City.

Send **10 CENTS** and receive by return mail then Reference and Price List of all known U.S. Revenue Stamps and Plate Numbers of the Bureau Engraving and Printing. 475 Revenues and 1,468 Plate Numbers listed, and every stamp priced. Prices 30 per cent. to 75 per cent. below any published list. **A Few Sample Prices from our U. S. book.**

1847 5c.....	55 cents.	1866 1c.....	135 cents.
1851 1c.....	18 "	" 2c.....	12 "
1855 1c.....	8 "	" 3c.....	150 "
" 3c outer line.....	20 "	1868.....	170 "
10c.....	32 "	1870.....	\$1.34
1861 1c.....	3 "	50c.....	2.25
2c.....	3 "	1870 1c.....	25 cents.
5c.....	30 "	2c.....	2 "
10c.....	6 "	3c.....	2 "
24c.....	25 "		
50c.....	35 "		



We are selling a fine line of Postage Stamp Albums, giving with each album sold a premium of 50% per cent. of its value in stamps.

A full line of Packets and Cheap Sets always on hand.

A Perfect Perforation Gauge, absolutely accurate, transparent, measures stamps in album, measures stamps on reverse, 15 cents each, 2 for 25 cents, \$6.00 per 100.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

November, 1896.

Stamps

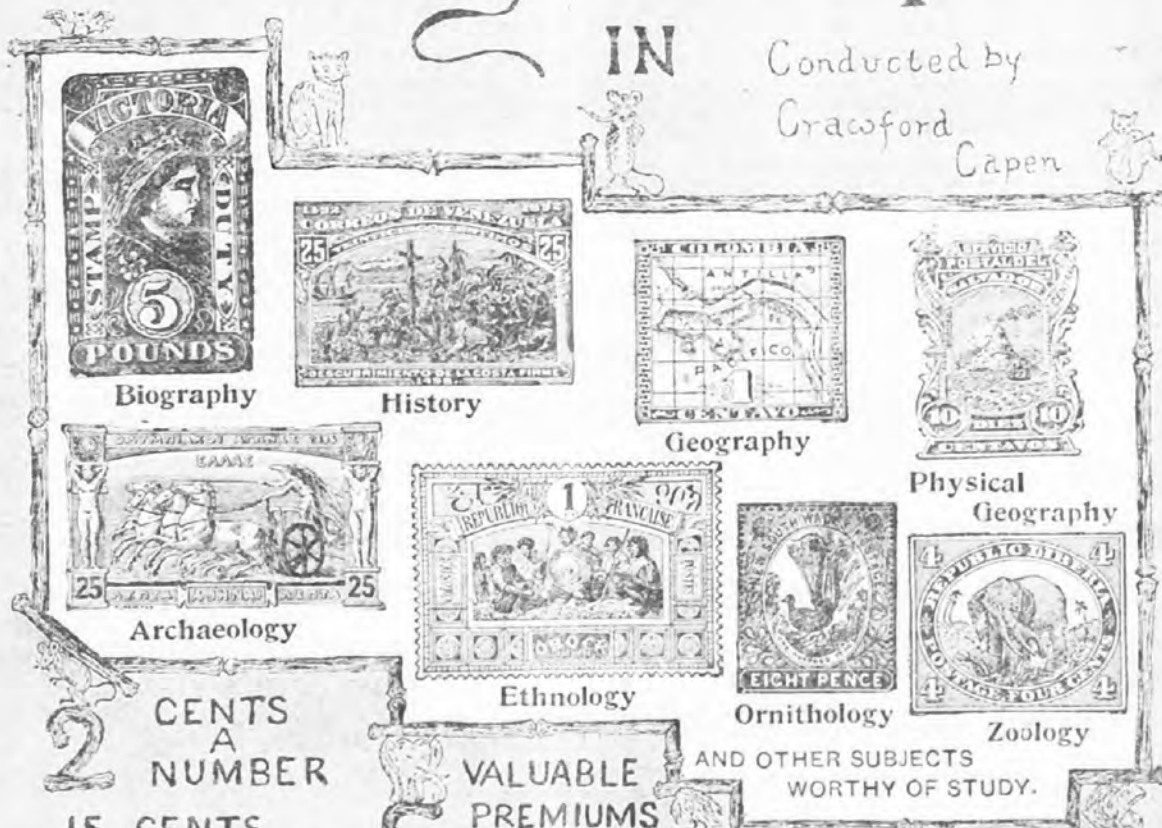
AN

AIMING TO INTEREST AND INSTRUCT ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY

Young People

IN

Conducted by
Crawford Capen



Biography

History

Geography

Physical
Geography

Archaeology

Ethnology

Ornithology

Zoology

2 CENTS
A
NUMBER

15 CENTS
A YEAR

VALUABLE
PREMIUMS

AND OTHER SUBJECTS
WORTHY OF STUDY.

STAMPS PUBLISHING CO.

87 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK



ALPHONSO XIII.

J. C. MORGENTHAU & Co.,

87 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.



WILHELMINA.

Spain, 1889, 11 Varieties, Used, 25Cts.

Cuba, 1890-1896, 12 varieties, used..... \$.30	Curacao, 3 varieties .....\$ .15
“ 1890-1896, Newspapers, 22 varieties, unused..... .35	Dutch Indies, 3 varieties..... .15
Philippine Islands, 1890-1896, Newspapers, 12 varieties, unused, .20	Netherlands, 10 varieties, used..... .20
Porto Rico, 1890-1896, 16 varieties, used, .50	“ 1 gulden “25
“ 1892-1896, 14 “ different from above, unused.... .15	“ 2g. 50 cents “60
	“ Set of 12 varieties..... 1.00

Any of above Sets sent on receipt of cash or money order.

Good Approval Sheets at 40 per cent. commission, sent to applicants on receipt of references. These Sheets are arranged by countries to suit the beginner. **Try them.**

J. C. MORGENTHAU & CO.,

ROOM 717.

87 NASSAU STREET, - NEW YORK CITY.

NASSAU STAMP CO., Ltd.

Wholesale and Retail
Dealers in Postage
Stamps.



F. W. HUNTER, - - President.
J. B. KERFOOT, - Sec'y and Treas.

75 NASSAU STREET,
New York City.

Send **10 CENTS** and receive by return mail their Reference and Price List of all known U.S. Revenue Stamps and Plate Numbers of the Bureau Engraving and Printing. 475 Revenues and 1,468 Plate Numbers listed, and every stamp priced. Prices 10 per cent. to 75 per cent. below any published list. **A Few Sample Prices from our U. S. book.**

1847. 5c..... .55 cents.	1869. 1c..... .35 cents.
1851. 1c..... .18 “	2c..... .7 “
1856. 1c..... .8 “	6c..... .50 “
3c outer line..... .20 “	10c..... .70 “
10c..... .32 “	15c..... \$1.35
1861. 1c..... .3 “	30c..... .2.25
2c..... .3 “	1870. 1c..... .25 cents.
5c..... .30 “	2c..... .5 “
10c..... .6 “	3c..... .2 “
24c..... .25 “	
30c..... .35 “	

We are selling a fine line of Postage Stamp Albums, giving with each album sold a premium of 33 1/3 per cent. of its value in stamps.

A full line of Packets and Cheap Sets always on hand.

A Perfect Perforation Gauge absolutely accurate, transparent, measures stamps in album, measures stamps on reverse, 15 cents each, 2 for 25 cents, \$6.00 per 100.



Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

Premiums for Subscribers to “STAMPS.”

We want good agents in every locality to get subscribers. The work will be very easy, for almost any boy or girl will be glad to subscribe to a monthly paper at so small a cost.

Whoever sends **10 Subscribers** names with \$1.50 will receive for himself a packet of 200 different foreign stamps.

For 20 Subscribers will be sent 200 varieties and a set of 15 Japanese, including the Silver Wedding stamps.

For 30 Subscribers: 200 varieties and a set of 25 different from Portuguese Colonies such as Angola, Mozambique, etc. Catalogue value \$1.00.

For 50 Subscribers : A packet of 400 different foreign stamps.

For 75 Subscribers : A packet of 500 different foreign stamps.

For 100 Subscribers : 500 different foreign and 30 different Cuban stamps.

All of the above prizes are as good as we can make them and we are sure that agents will be pleased with them.

Money for clubs of subscribers should be sent by Post Office Money Order and this may be done at our expense.

Subscription blanks will be furnished on application, but are not necessary as a list of names with money is sufficient.

Dealers in stamps particularly are requested to take an interest in securing subscriptions as this paper is designed to arouse a wide spread interest in stamps which will be of great benefit to them.

Our company is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York and all having dealings with us may be assured that they will be satisfactory.

**Stamps Publishing Company,
87 Nassau St., New York.**

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

\$250.00 WORTH OF STAMPS FREE!

Over this amount will be given away in premiums to approval sheet agents during this season. Some one will receive them, why not you? It will be very little trouble. 30c. stamp free on all sales of one dollar net. Circular describing all details sent on receipt of the postage—2c.

A U. S., 1868, 15c. black, grill 11x13, cat. \$8.00, free to person remitting largest amount from Nov. 2 to Feb. 2, '97.

The premiums are given for sales from any of my commission sheets. U. S. at 25 and 30 per cent com. Foreign at 40 and 50 per cent. com. References or deposit required

W. P. TODD,
Morristown, N. J.

PENN STAMP CO.,

WIND GAP, PA.

We sell good stamps from Approval Sheets at good commissions, and give premiums to good agents.

PENN STAMP CO.,
WIND GAP, PA.

Boys, Girls, Everybody!

I offer this month the following cheap sets of stamps all unused. Sets of 12 Cuba, 15c, 3 sets, 25c. 6 varieties Venezuela, 10c, 16 varieties, 25c. 6 varieties Costa Rica, 10c, 3 sets for 25c, 7 varieties of cancelled Bolivar, 1c to 100, only 40c. 50 varieties of used stamps various countries only 6c. 200 page illustrated catalogue only 15c. 6 varieties of old paper money 25c. All post paid. Agents wanted.

Address, **J. E. HANDSHAW,**
Smithtown Branch, N. Y.

The Favorite Album.

For United States Stamps
is just what you want.

Price, - - 25 Cents.
By Mail, - 30 "

It contains spaces for 600 stamps including Envelopes, Revenues, Telegraph and Confederates.

To introduce I offer **75 varieties United States Stamps** including Departments, Envelopes and Revenues, **1000 Superior Stamp Mounts, Favorite Album** post paid for **\$1.00**

—: OR :—

125 varieties United States Stamps, 1000 Superior Stamp Mounts, Favorite Album, post paid for **\$3.25.**

W. F. GREGORY,

71 NASSAU STREET, ROOM 4,
NEW YORK.

Have you Advertised in Stamps?

If you are a reliable dealer and have something to sell which Collectors want, you should use some of the little space we have left.

Some think that, as this is a juvenile magazine, older collectors will not see it.

This is a mistake as we have all classes of collectors on our subscription list.

Dealers who advertise with us report great sales from our first issue, and one of those using only a little space is among the happiest.

See first page of reading matter for our rates.

Stamps Publishing Co.,

87 Nassau Street,

New York.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

FINE APPROVAL SHEETS.

v

We have good foreign stamps at 50 per cent. discount, and better at 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.; U. S. at 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ and net prices.

The following Packets in which the stamps are all different at 10 cents each, six for 50 cents, will please young collectors.

8 Argentine	15 Denmark	8 Norway
20 Austria	8 Ecuador	6 Peru
15 Australia	8 Egypt	10 Russia
12 Bavaria	15 France	7 Servia
16 Belgium	15 Germany	15 Spain
7 Brazil	8 Greece including Olympians	15 Sweden
10 British Colonials	15 Italy	7 Sweden Official
9 Central America	10 Japan	12 Switzerland
8 Colombian Republic	9 Mexico	8 Venezuela
12 Cuba	15 Netherlands	12 Wurtemberg



Any one purchasing the lot of thirty packets at \$2.50 will receive a 12 cent Hawaii free.

THE FAVORITE ALBUM

FOR

United States Stamps.

Providing Spaces for U. S. Postage Envelop and Revenue Stamps of all Issues.

FOR ONLY 25 CENTS. Postage Free 30 Cents.

USE OUR HINGE.



THE BEST MADE.

NATIONAL STAMP COMPANY,

CRAWFORD CAPEN, Manager.

P. O. BOX 2274.

NEW YORK CITY.

The market value of the 12 cents purple, United States, is 75 cents, but in order to largely increase the circulation of my price-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to any one sending me 30 cents and the names and address of five or more Stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Priced-list No. 86 is out and is free for the asking.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

Special Bargains For November, At Marvelously Low Prices!

All Different:

	Catalogue value.	for only			
9	Cuba, unused, 52c		10c	9	Egypt, - - - - - 15c
11	Ecuador " 65c		20c	8	Greece, - - - - - 10c
7	Liberia " \$2.75		50c	17	Japan, - - - - - 15c
12	Persia " 1.50		45c	60	French Colonies, unused, - - - 50c
18	Venezuela " 82		30c	11	Uruguay, - - - - - 20c
12	Austria 1890-91, - - -		18c	16	Wurtemberg, - - - - - 16c

I offer to the readers of STAMPS my celebrated **1000 Variety Packet** for only **\$7.25**.

Every stamp is **guaranteed genuine** and in **good condition**.

The stamps are mounted on sheets in alphabetical order, the packet contains no Reprints, no Revenues, no cut postal cards or envelopes, no local stamps or common U. S. stamps. These collections have been made under my directions, no other dealer could sell this high class packet for less than \$10.00.

If not satisfactory money cheerfully returned.

A fine Album for United States Stamps only **25 cents**. With every U. S. Album, I give **25 stamps FREE** Correct Perforation Gauge steel engraved **FREE**.

Send 15 cents and I will mail you a Catalogue, a Perforation Gauge, 50 different Stamps and 1000 Hinges, Value of the lot 55 cents.

POSTAGE EXTRA ON ALL ORDERS BELOW \$1.00.

My speciality is filling **Want Lists at 25 per cent discount** from Scott's latest Standard Catalogue

Over 12,000 varieties always in stock. In United States Stamps I have a fine selection of adhesives, an unsurpassed stock of cut square envelopes, revenues, perf. and imperf., match and medicine stamps. In Foreign you can get about everything you want in adhesive stamps. I also have a fine lot of Postal Cards and Foreign Revenues. Albums, blank and illustrated, Hinges, Catalogues, Approval Sheets and other philatelic supplies. I sell bargains every day in the week. Have the reputation of having the most complete stock.

A. KRASSA, Dealer in Postage
Stamps for Collections,
81 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

A Few Cheap Sets of Used Stamps.

We have received so many orders from the Sets advertisement last month we have concluded to quote a few more.

Set No.		Price.	Set No.		Price.
546	Azores, 1882-87, 5 var.	30	579	*German Empire, 1875-77, 7 var.,	10
548	*Argentine Republic, env., 3 "	75	564	*Greece (Olympic Games), 8 "	75
567	*Br. Bechuanaland, 5 "	50	582	*Guinea, 1879-84, 7 "	30
539	*Br. South African Co., 1896, 5 "	1.50	581	*Guatemala, surcharge, 5 "	50
551	*Brunswick, 1865, 4 "	25	583	Hayti, 1893-95, 4 "	15
566	*Cape of Good Hope, 8 "	1.00	571	*Japan, 1896, 4 "	20
554	*Col. Republic, (Antioquia), 4 "	25	568	*Lagos, 1885-94, 10 "	1.50
555	*Corea, 1886, 3 "	10	587	Mexico, 1886-87, 7 "	10
550	*Costa Rica, 1889, 4 "	08	590	Natal, 1884-89, 5 "	20
560	*Cuba, 1877, 4 "	35	591	Netherlands, 1867-69, 5 "	15
561	* " 1864-6, 3 "	10	570	*New Zealand, 7 "	50
576	France, 1871-4, 9 "	15	598	Persia, 1894, 9 "	1.00
577	" 1877-92, 9 "	10	595	Servia, 1890, 4 "	05
536	*Germany, (Thurn Taxis), 6 "	25	596	" 1894, 4 "	05
537	* " Southern States, (col. lines), 4 "	15	569	*South African Republic, 7 "	60
538	*Germany, Southern States, (white lines), 4 "	25	593	*Sweden, current, 9 "	50

We have also decided to hold our offer of an 1896 catalogue free to any one purchasing \$1.00 or more from the above list at one time, open until December 1. Order by numbers and enclose 2 cents extra for postage on all orders under 25 cents.

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CHEAP SETS.

VII

* Unused.

No.	In set	Price	No.	In set	Price	No.	In set	Price			
43*	Antigua, 1882-86, 1/2, 1, 2 1/2, 4p	4	75	119*	CUBA, 1868	4	70	177*	Guinea, 1879-85, 20, 20, 25, 25 and 40r	5	30
44*	Argentina, 1858-61, 5, 5, 10, 15c	4	50	121*	1855-70	11	30	179*	Hankow, 1894, 2, 5 and 10c	3	20
45	Mixed issues	20	20	122*	1864, 1/2 and 1r, 1865, 10 and 20c, 1870, 10 and 20c	6	20	180	Hawaii, 1875-93	7	25
46	1890, 1/2, 2, 5, 10, 40, 50 and 60c	7	50	123*	1871, 12, 25 and 50c	3	20	181*	1894, 1, 2 and 5c	3	15
47*	1892, 2 and 5c centennials	2	60	124*	1873, 12 1/2, 25 and 50	3	25	184*	Envelopes, 1883, 1, 2, 5 and 10c	4	50
48	1892, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 50c	10	30	125*	1875, 12 1/2, 25, 50c and 1 peso	4	30	185	Hayti, 1891, 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7c	5	35
49	1892	6	10	126*	1876, 12 1/2, 25, 50c and 1 peso	4	50	186	1893, 1, 2, 5, 7 and 30c	5	30
50*	Wrappers, 1892, 1/2, 1, 2 and 4c	4	10	127*	1877, 12 1/2, 25, 50c and 1 peso	4	30	187	Mixed	10	30
51	Teleg. used for post., 1890, 10 and 40c	2	50	128*	1878, 5, 12 1/2, 25, 50c and 1 peso	5	40	188*	Honduras, 1878-89, 1c to 1 peso	7	35
52	Austria, 1850-63	12	10	129*	1879, 5, 12 1/2, 25, 50c and 1 peso	5	40	189*	1890 complete	11	35
53	1890-91, 1k to 2gld	13	25	130*	1879, 5, 12 1/2, 25, 50c and 1 peso	5	40	190*	Envelopes, 1890	8	20
54	1881, 20, 24, 30 and 50c	4	6	130*	1880, 5, 12 1/2, 25, 50c and 1 peso	5	25	191*	" 1891	4	20
55	Mixed	20	12	131*	1881, 1, 2 1/2, 5, 10 and 20c	5	15	192*	Wrappers, 1890	4	10
56	Lombardy, Venice, 1850-63	8	20	132*	1883 surcharged 5c	5	30	193*	" 1891	4	10
58	Barbados, 1882, 1/2, 1, 2 1/2 and 4c	4	15	133*	1883 " 10c	5	30	194	Hungary, 1kr to 3fl	15	35
60	Belgium	15	10	134*	1892, 1/2 to 8 mil	6	10	195	India	16	25
61	1893, 1, 2, 5 and 10c	4	5	135*	1894, 1/2 to 8 mil	6	8	196*	Indian State, Nowan-nugger, 1893	3	20
62	Postal packet stamps	12	25	136	Mixed issues	20	20	197*	Italy 1858-62, reprints	6	5
64	Bermuda, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 6p and 1sh	8	90	137	Baby king	10	15	198	Mixed	20	12
65	Bolivia, mixed issues	10	20	138*	Curacao, 1889, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3 and 5c	5	15	199	Unpaid, 1869-74, 1, 2, 5 and 10 lire	4	10
67	1894, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20c	5	10	140*	Dominica, 1886-88, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2 and 4p	4	90	200*	Newspaper, 1890, complete	6	10
68	Bosnia, 1879, 1 to 25k	7	15	141*	Dominican Republic 1879	4	60	201	Jamaica	10	15
69	Brazil, mixed	15	20	142*	Ecuador, 1872-87 including 80c and 1p	11	40	202*	Japan, 1894, Jubilee, 2 and 5s	2	15
71	1890-3, 20r to 100r	10	15	143	1892-93, 5c on 50, 1s and 5s	3	35	203*	Kew Kiang, 1894, 1/2 to 6c	6	15
73	Newspaper, 1889, 10 to 20r	5	12	144*	1881-7	7	10	204*	1894, 1/2 to 40c	10	75
74	Newspaper, 1890, 10, 20, and 100r	3	10	145	Mixed	10	20	205	Lagos	4	15
75	Newspaper, 1891-92	5	10	146	Telegraphs used for postage	4	30	206	Leeward Islands, 1/2, 1, 2 1/2, 4p and 6p	5	30
78*	Br. Guiana, 1889, 1c on \$1, \$2, \$3 and \$4	4	60	147	Egypt	10	10	207	1/2, 1 and 2 1/2p	3	6
79	1889, 48, 72 and 90c	3	80	148*	Envelopes and wrappers almost complete	9	60	208*	Envelopes and wrappers	5	35
80	1889-91	6	10	149*	Envelopes and wrappers	4	12	209*	Liberia, 1894	4	12
81*	Br. Honduras, 1891, 1, 2, 3 and 6	4	25	150*	Envelopes and wrappers	4	12	210*	1894, 5 and 6c official, unperf. and perf	4	30
82	Bulgaria, mixed	15	35	151	Finland	12	15	211*	Unpaid 1893, 2c to 40c complete	7	1 25
83	1890-1-50	9	12	152	France, 1854, 10, 20, 30, 40 and 80c, imperf.	5	12	212	Luxemburg, 1882-91	10	15
85	Unpaid letter stamps, 1893, 5, 25 and 50c	3	35	153	1862, 5, 10, 20, 40 and 80c perforated	5	10	213	Macao, 1887, prov., 5, 10 and 40c green	3	60
89	Chili, mixed	10	12	154	1863-70, 10, 20, 30, 40 and 80c	5	7	214	1892, provisionals, complete	10	1 60
90	Rev. used for postage, 1, 2 and 5	5	20	155*	1870-92	20	20	215*	1894, provisionals, complete	10	1 60
92*	China, 1885, 1, 3 and 5c	3	40	156*	French China, 1894, 5, 10 and 15c	3	15	216*	1894, provisionals, 1/2, 1, 3 and 4 avos	4	15
95	Colombia, 1898, 10, 20, 50c and 1 peso	4	40	157*	French Colonies, 1c each of a different colony	22	25	217*	1894, regular issue, complete	12	1 50
96	1896-7, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20	5	45	158*	Gibraltar	3	7	218	Malta	3	10
97*	1892, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 5, 10 and 20	6	20	159*	1889, 5, 10, 25, 40, 50, 1895 1p	6	80	219*	Mauritius, including provisionals	5	12
98*	Mixed issues	15	15	160	Gold Coast, 1/2, 1, 2 1/2 and 6p	4	15	220*	Envelopes, 1882-93, 8c, 8c and 12c reg. env.	3	30
99	Registered letter stamps, 1889-92	3	12	161	Great Britain, 1856, 1, 2, 6p and 1sh	4	20	221	Mexico, 1856-64	6	30
100	Antioquia, 1889	4	20	162*	1887-92, complete	12	21	222*	1863, 1, 2, 4r and 1p	4	10
101	" 1892	3	12	163	Greece	14	15	223	1908-72	8	30
102	" 1893	4	25	164	Grenada, unpaid, 1, 2 and 3d	3	25	224*	1874-78, 5c to 100c	6	25
103*	Panama prov., 1894, 1, 5 and 10c	3	50	165*	1865, 2 1/2, 3, 6, 8 and 1sh	5	1 00	225	1884, 1-50c	11	40
104*	1892-4, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20c	5	35	166	Guatemala, 1879, 1/2 and 1 real	2	15	226	1881-95	28	40
105	Santander, 1884-92	8	40	167	1891-91, 1 to 25c	9	35	227	1887, 3-25c scarlet	6	10
108	Corca, 25, 50 and 100m	3	10	168*	1891, 2c on 100, 6c on 150, 10c on 200c	3	32	228	1891, 1-25c on water-marked paper	9	20
109	Costa Rica, mixed	14	25	169*	1892, 2c to 25c vermillion	7	15	229	1892, 2c to 25c vermillion	7	15
110*	1885, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50c	6	10	170*	1889, 1c to \$1	7	20	230	1895, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15 and 20c	8	15
112*	1892, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20	5	15	171*	1889, 1 and 5c surcharged Correos	2	20	231*	Unpaid, 1891-2	3	20
116	1889, 1 and 5c surcharged Correos	2	20	172*	1889, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20c	5	15	232	Envelopes, 1871-9, 4, 10 and 25c	3	10
117*	Official, 1889, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20c	5	15	173*	1889, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20c	5	15	233*	Envelopes, 1882, 10 and 25, Habilitado	2	75
118	Revenues used for post., 1, 2, 5 and 10c	4	1 00	174*	1889, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20c	5	15	234*	Porto de Mar, 1889	6	20

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| " American Rapid Telegraph, Co., | 14 for | 35 |
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| Argentine Republic, 1888-93, | 10 for | 30 |
| Austria, 1850-91, | 31 for | 30 |
| Bolivia, 1894, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100c, | 7 for | 53 |
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CONFEDERATE AND BROKEN BANK BILLS AND BONDS AND FRACTIONAL CURRENCY A SPECIALTY.

Stock and Fixtures for sale. Price \$10,000.

Price Lists of Stamps and Coins Sent Free on receipt of Stamp. Good Collections Bought for Cash. Premium or Buying list of rare U. S. Coins, Price 10 cents. Stamp Catalogue 10 cents.

SUNBEAMS'

YOUNG PEOPLE

A Family Magazine.

With a guaranteed monthly circulation of 65,000, **Sunbeams' Young People** has the largest and most liberally patronized Stamp Department of any magazine published.

It's Stamp News are Reliable.

So Are its Advertisers.

Send for specimen copy saying where you saw the advertisement.

Sunbeams Pub. Co., 178 Fulton St., New York.

Just what all writers want.

KLINE'S TWIN POINT PEN.

A perfect pen convenient for the pocket.

ONLY 25 CENTS. A Fountain Pen, Rolling Pen, Stub, and Fine Point Pen, all in one. 2,000 words written with one filling. A great luxury at a trifling cost. Try one. **THE BOOK SHOP, Box 663, New York City**

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

Boys !!



Do You Want to
Make Some Money ?

IT IS AS EASY AS ROLLING OFF A LOG,

TO SELL STAMPS from our APPROVAL SHEETS, and one half of the money you take in is yours, the balance you send us. Get your father to write to us for a trial lot, or if you would prefer to write yourself, you may do so if your father will endorse his approval on your application. Remember we give **50 Per Cent Commission** to new Agents.

Look at this Start for a Collection.

To induce Boys to start collections of Stamps, we offer the following outfit for

Only \$1.25,

An Album, Bound in Half Cloth, with Spaces for 5,000 Stamps;

A Good Collection of 300 Different Stamps,

1000 Hinges for Mounting Stamps,

Complete Catalogue, showing all the Different designs of the Stamps of all Countries and One Year's Subscription to the oldest stamp paper in America,

“ The Philatelic Monthly and World.”

All this goes for \$1.25 post free. We also offer: 100 canceled Foreign stamps, all different for 10 cents, or 100 all different, unused, for 50 cents. This is the cheapest Packet ever offered.

Bogert & Durbin Co.,

722 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

160 Nassau Street,

NEW YORK.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

A CHEAP AND NEAT ALBUM

... For any Collector of United States Stamps,
FOR ONLY 25 CENTS (Post free 30 cents), has just been
 published under the title :

THE FAVORITE ALBUM

... FOR ...

UNITED STATES STAMPS.

Providing Spaces for U. S. Postage, Envelope and Revenue Stamps
 of all Issues.

Strongly bound and with finely lithographed, highly attractive cover, pages are printed on one side only, spaces arranged in a manner which will please any collector using this book.

FOR SALE BY ALL STAMP DEALERS AND BY THE PUBLISHERS,

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO., 90 Nassau Street,
 New York.

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO., 90 Nassau Street, New York.

STAMPS ON APPROVAL.

For the season 1896-97 we have prepared the following sheets and books (each containing 60 stamps) and which we can send by return mail :

CLASS A.—FOR BEGINNERS.

No.		Discount.
40.	United States.....	25 per cent.
41.	".....	25 "
42.	Foreign Stamps.....	50 "
43.	".....	50 "
44.	South America.....	50 "
45.	Mexico.....	50 "
46.	British Colonials.....	33 1/4 "
47.	".....	25 "
48.	".....	25 "
49.	Rare European Stamps.....	50 "

CLASS B.—FOR COLLECTORS.

Possessing about 3000 varieties.		
No.		Discount.
100.	United States.....	10 per cent.
101.	".....	10 "
102.	Foreign Stamps.....	50 "
103.	Cuba.....	50 "
104.	".....	50 "
105.	British Colonials.....	25 "
106.	".....	25 "
107.	German States.....	33 1/4 "
108.	Rare European Stamps.....	25 "
109.	Rare Foreign Stamps.....	25 "

CLASS C.—FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS.

Possessing about 5000 varieties.		
No.		Discount.
160.	United States.....	10 per cent.
161.	Rare United States.....	10 "
162.	Rare Foreign Stamps.....	10 "
163.	Rare British Colonials.....	10 "
164.	".....	10 "
165.	Very Rare Foreign.....	10 "

(New additions to this list weekly, and as fast as we can make up new assortments).

SPECIAL OFFER! To the three collectors who buy the most from our approval sheets during the season of 1896-97, we offer the following **SPECIAL DISCOUNT PREMIUMS** to the largest buyer from sheets in

CLASS A.—A complete unused set Interior Department.

CLASS B.—\$1.00 Columbian Stamp, unused.

CLASS C.—30c. Justice, fine used copy.

The above premiums are on view in our office.

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO., 90 Nassau Street, New York.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

Christmas Number.

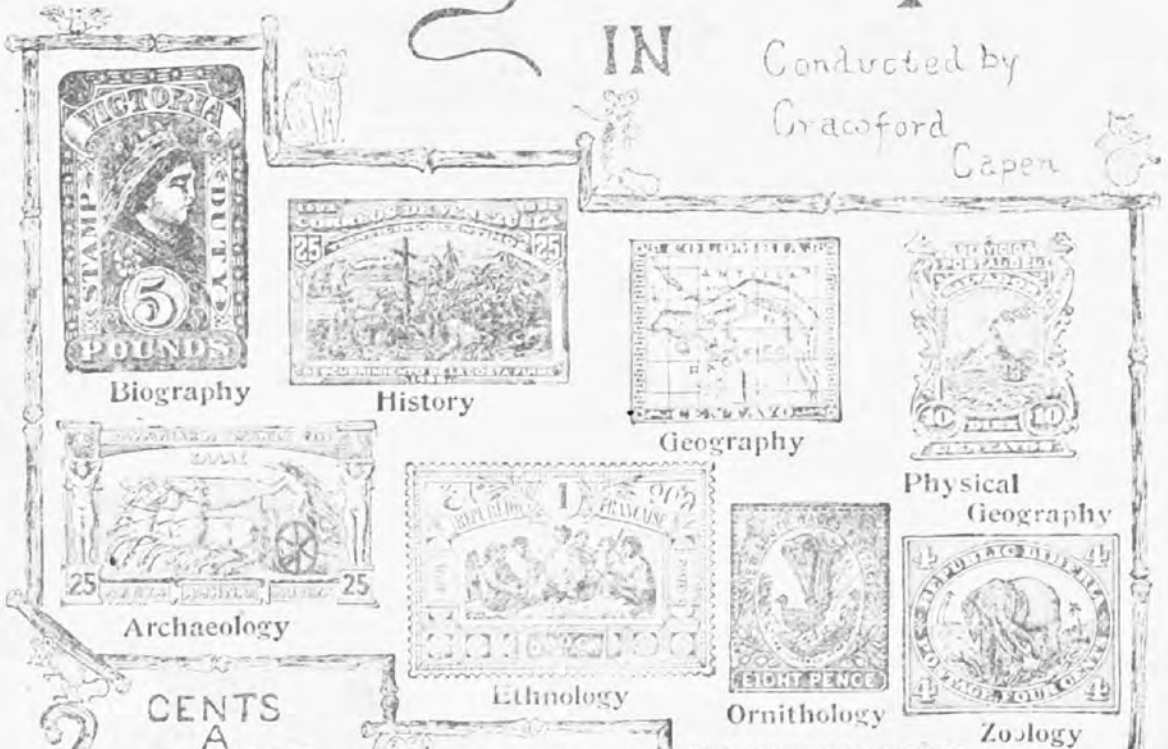
Stamps

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AIMING TO INTEREST AND INSTRUCT ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY

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Gracoford
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Archaeology

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2 CENTS
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PUBLISHING CO.

87 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK

A CHEAP AND NEAT ALBUM

. . . For any Collector of United States Stamps,
FOR ONLY 25 CENTS (Post free 30 cents), has just been
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THE FAVORITE ALBUM

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41.	" "	25 "
42.	Foreign Stamps	50 "
43.	" "	50 "
44.	South America	50 "
45.	Mexico	50 "
46.	British Colonials	33 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
47.	" "	25 "
48.	" "	25 "
49.	Rare European Stamps	50 "

CLASS B.—FOR COLLECTORS.

Possessing about 3000 varieties.

No.		Discount.
100.	United States	10 per cent.
101.	" "	10 "
102.	Foreign Stamps	50 "
103.	Cuba	50 "
104.	" "	50 "
105.	British Colonials	25 "
106.	" "	25 "
107.	German States	33 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
108.	Rare European Stamps	25 "
109.	Rare Foreign Stamps	25 "

CLASS C.—FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS.

Possessing about 5000 varieties.

No.		Discount.
160.	United States	10 per cent.
161.	Rare United States	10 "
162.	Rare Foreign Stamps	10 "
163.	Rare British Colonials	10 "
164.	" "	10 "
165.	Very Rare Foreign	10 "

(New additions to this list weekly, and as fast as we can make up new assortments).

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CLASS C.—30c. Justice, fine used copy.

The above premiums are on view in our office.

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO., 90 Nassau Street, New York.

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GOOD SETS

All the stamps are **UNUSED.**

Angola,	7 var.,	30c	Guinea,	7 var.,	30c	Newfoundland,	4 var.,	12c
Austria,	0 "	25c	Hayti,	5 "	35c	North Borneo,	5 "	25c
Barbados,	4 "	15c	Iceland,	8 "	35c	Obock,	7 "	25c
Belgium,	6 "	15c	Labuan,	5 "	25c	Paraguay,	9 "	40c
Brit. Honduras,	4 "	20c	Liberia,	7 "	30c	Port. Congo,	7 "	30c
Bulgaria,	9 "	20c	Lourenco Marques,	7 "	30c	St. Thomas,	7 "	35c
Cape Verde,	7 "	30c	Luxemburg,	10 "	30c	Sarawak,	5 "	25c
China,	5 "	25c	Macao,	10 "	40c	Seychelles,	5 "	25c
Congo,	5 "	25c	Malta,	4 "	25c	Siam,	0 "	30c
Corea,	4 "	10c	Monaco,	8 "	30c	Surinam,	10 "	35c
Costa Rica,	6 "	10c	Montenegro,	7 "	20c	Timor,	7 "	30c
Curacao,	8 "	30c	Mozambique,	7 "	35c	Trinidad,	4 "	25c
Greece,	8 "	35c	Netherlands,	12 "	35c	Tunis,	7 "	35c

These sets contain no revenues, envelopes or postal cards and will be sent on receipt of cash, money order or unused 2 cent stamps.

Good Approval Sheets at 40 per cent. commission, sent to applicants on receipt of references. These Sheets are arranged by countries to suit the beginner. **Try them.**

J. C. MORGENTHAU & CO.,

ROOM 717.

87 NASSAU STREET, - NEW YORK CITY.

NASSAU STAMP CO., Ltd.

Wholesale and Retail
Dealers in Postage
Stamps.

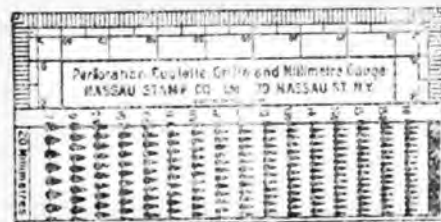


F. W. HUNTER, - President.
J. B. KERFOOT, - Sec'y and Treas.

75 NASSAU STREET,
New York City.

Send **10 CENTS** and receive by return mail their Reference and Price List of all known U.S. Revenue Stamps and Plate Numbers of the Bureau Engraving and Printing 475 Revenues and 1,468 Plate Numbers listed, and every stamp priced. Prices 10 per cent. to 75 per cent. below any published list. **A Few Sample Prices from our U. S. book.**

1847.	5c.	.....	55 cents.	1861.	30c.	.....	35 cents.
1851.	1c.	.....	18 "	1869.	1c.	.....	35 "
1856.	1c.	.....	8 "		2c.	.....	7 "
	3c outer line.	.....	20 "		6c.	.....	50 "
	10c.	.....	32 "		10c.	.....	70 "
1861.	1c.	.....	3 "		15c.	.....	\$1.35
	2c.	.....	3 "		30c.	.....	2.25
	5c.	.....	30 "	1870.	1c.	.....	25 cents.
	10c.	.....	6 "		2c.	.....	5 "
	24c.	.....	25 "		3c.	.....	2 "



We are selling a fine line of Postage Stamp Albums, giving with each album sold a premium of 33 1/3 per cent. of its value in stamps.

A full line of Packets and Cheap Sets always on hand.

A Perfect Perforation Gauge absolutely accurate, transparent, measures stamps in album, measures stamps on reverse, 15 cents each, 2 for 25 cents, \$6.00 per 100.

Please mention **STAMPS** when answering advertisements.

IV REMEMBER THIS.

Everyone starting a stamp collection should begin his collection of U. S. Stamps at once. I have a full line of just the class of stamps needed to start a collection; good copies and satisfaction guaranteed. Your name and address on a postal brings one of my new price lists. Approval sheets of U. S. stamps sent to collectors furnishing good commercial references. All mail matter attended to promptly.

ALVIN GOOD, 121 Huron St., Cleveland, O.



CUBA. BARGAIN SET of 12 varieties old and obsolete post paid in 1c Columbian Envelope, 14c or with neat album, a nice holiday gift for boy or girl, 50c. 12 sets of above, each cataloging over 70 cts., \$1.25. Other stamps genuine and cheap.

EDGAR NELTON
137 E. 12th St., New York.

Keep Your Copies of "STAMPS" in Good Shape.

This will be a great magazine some day, and you will be glad then that you have a complete file.

Our binder takes each number and preserves it convenient for use. Price 50 cents.

STAMPS PUBLISHING CO. 87 Nassau St., New York.

DO THESE PRICES INTEREST YOU.

	3	4	5	6	8	10	15
1890-3 issue	1	1	1	3	2	1	5
Columbian issue	3	2	2	5	3	2	10
1894 issue	1	1	1	2	1	1	4

1890 set, 1 to 10c, 6 cents; Columbian, 1 to 10c, 12 cents; 1894, 1 to 10c, 5 cents. Add two cents to every order for postage. Stamps all in good condition. Foreign stamps correspondingly cheap. Selections marked at net prices sent on receipt of deposit or New York dealers' reference. No agents. Mail business only.
THEODORE SIDDALL, 35 Wall St., New York City.

Almost GIVEN away.

Any of the Following Sets of Stamps for 10 cents and 2 cents postage.

25 Sets for \$2.00.

The 55 Sets for \$4.00.

12 U. S. Revenues	4 Malta
12 Argentina	6 Natal
15 Austria	18 Netherlands
6 Barbadoes	5 Newfoundland
15 Belgium	9 New South Wales
10 Brazil	6 Nicaragua
5 British Guiana	8 Norway
8 Bulgaria	4 Orange Free State
8 Canada	6 Peru
7 Cape of Good Hope	10 Porto Rico
8 Chili	12 Portugal
6 Costa Rica	12 Roumania
12 Cuba	15 Russia
15 Denmark	5 Salvador
6 Dutch Indies	6 Servia
8 Egypt	3 Seychelles
20 France	4 Siam
6 Guatemala	5 South African Republic
4 Hawaii	15 Spain
5 Hayti	5 Straits Settlements
5 Honduras	15 Sweden
5 Hong Kong	15 Switzerland
13 Hungary	6 Turkey
8 India	7 Venezuela
20 Italy	8 Victoria
7 Jamaica	4 West Australia
10 Japan	10 Wurtemberg
10 Luxemburg	

W. F. GREGORY,

71 NASSAU STREET, Room 4,
NEW YORK.

FINE APPROVAL SHEETS.

We have good foreign stamps at 50 per cent. discount, and better at 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.; U. S. at 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ and net prices.

The following Packets in which the stamps are all different at 10 cents each, six for 50 cents, will please young collectors.

8 Argentina	15 Denmark	8 Norway
20 Austria	8 Ecuador	6 Peru
15 Australia	8 Egypt	10 Russia
12 Bavaria	15 France	7 Servia
16 Belgium	15 Germany	15 Spain
7 Brazil	8 Greece including Olympians	15 Sweden
10 British Colonials	15 Italy	7 Sweden Official
9 Central America	10 Japan	12 Switzerland
8 Colombian Republic	9 Mexico	8 Venezuela
12 Cuba	15 Netherlands	12 Wurtemberg



Any one purchasing the lot of thirty packets at \$2.50 will receive a 12 cent Hawaii free.

THE FAVORITE ALBUM

FOR

United States Stamps.

Providing Spaces for U. S. Postage Envelope and Revenue Stamps of all Issues.
FOR ONLY 25 CENTS. Postage Free 30 Cents.

USE OUR HINGE.



THE BEST MADE.

NATIONAL STAMP COMPANY,

CRAWFORD CAPEN, Manager.

P. O. BOX 2874.

NEW YORK CITY

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

Special Bargains at Marvelously Low Prices!

All Different:

	Catalogue value.	for only			
9 Cuba, unused,	52c	10c	9 Egypt,	-	15c
11 Ecuador "	65c	20c	8 Greece, -	-	10c
7 Liberia	\$2.75	50c	17 Japan,	-	15c
12 Persia	1.50	45c	60 French Colonies, unused,	-	50c
18 Venezuela unused,	82	30c	11 Uruguay,	-	20c
12 Austria 1890-91,	-	18c	16 Wurtemberg,	-	16c

I offer to the readers of STAMPS my celebrated **1000 Variety Packet** for only **\$7.25**. Every stamp is **guaranteed genuine** and in **good condition**.

The stamps are mounted on sheets in alphabetical order, the packet contains no Reprints, no Revenues, no cut postal cards or envelopes, no local stamps or common U. S. stamps. These collections have been made under my directions, no other dealer could sell this high class packet for less than \$10.00.

If not satisfactory money cheerfully returned.

A fine Album for United States Stamps only **25 cents**. With every U. S. Album, I give **25 stamps FREE** Correct Perforation Gauge steel engraved **FREE**.

Send 15 cents and I will mail you a Catalogue, a Perforation Gauge, 50 different Stamps and 1000 Hinges, Value of the lot 55 cents.

POSTAGE EXTRA ON ALL ORDERS BELOW \$1.00.

My specialty is filling **Want Lists at 25 per cent discount** from Scott's latest Standard Catalogue.

Over 12,000 varieties always in stock. In United States Stamps I have a fine selection of adhesives, an unsurpassed stock of cut square envelopes, revenues, perf. and imperf., match and medicine stamps. In Foreign you can get about everything you want in adhesive stamps. I also have a fine lot of Postal Cards and Foreign Revenues. Albums, blank and illustrated, Hinges, Catalogues, Approval Sheets and other philatelic supplies. I sell bargains every day in the week. Have the reputation of having the most complete stock.

A. KRASSA, DEALER IN POSTAGE STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS, 81 Nassau St., N. Y.

A Few Cheap Sets of Used Stamps.

We have received so many orders from the Sets advertisement last month we have concluded to quote a few more.

Set No.		Price.	Set No.		Price.
546	Azores, 1882-87, 5 var.	30	579	*German Empire, 1875-77, 7 var.,	10
548	*Argentine Republic, env., 3 "	75	584	*Greece (Olympic Games), 8 "	75
507	*Br. Bechuanaland, 5 "	50	582	*Guinea, 1879-84, 7 "	30
539	*Br. South African Co., 1896, 5 "	1.50	581	*Guatemala, surcharge, 5 "	50
551	*Brunswick, 1865, 4 "	25	583	Hayti, 1893-95, 4 "	15
566	*Cape of Good Hope, 8 "	1.00	571	*Japan, 1896, 4 "	20
554	*Col. Republic, (Antioquia), 4 "	25	568	*Lagos, 1885-04, 10 "	1.50
555	*Corea, 1880, 3 "	10	587	Mexico, 1880-87, 7 "	10
550	*Costa Rica, 1889, 4 "	08	590	Natal, 1884-89, 5 "	20
560	*Cuba, 1877, 4 "	35	501	Netherlands, 1867-69, 5 "	15
561	" " 1864-6, 3 "	10	570	*New Zealand, 7 "	50
576	France, 1871-4, 9 "	15	598	Persia, 1894, 9 "	1.00
577	" " 1877-92, 0 "	10	595	Servia, 1890, 4 "	05
530	*Germany, (Thurn Taxis), 6 "	25	590	" " 1894, 4 "	05
537	" " Southern States, (col. lines), 4 "	15	569	*South African Republic, 7 "	60
538	*Germany, Southern States, (white lines), 4 "	25	593	*Sweden, current, 9 "	50

We have also decided to hold our offer of an 1896 catalogue free to any one purchasing \$1.00 or more from the above list at one time, open until January 1. Order by numbers and enclose 2 cents extra for postage on all orders under 25 cents.

The 1897 International Album is now ready, **\$1.00, \$2.50 and \$3.50. Post Paid.**

New England Stamp Co.,
265 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

CHEAP SETS.

Unused.											
	No. in set	Price		No. in set	Price		No. in set	Price		No. in set	Price
43*	Antigua, 1881-86, 1/2, 1, 2 1/2, 4p	4	75	119*	CUBA, 1868	4	70	177*	Guinea, 1879-85, 20, 20, 25, 25 and 40c	5	20
44*	Argentine, 1858-61, 5, 5, 10, 15c	4	50	121*	1857-70	11	30	179*	Hankow, 1894, 2, 5 and 10c	3	20
45	Mixed issues	20	20	122*	1864, 1/2 and 1r, 1866, 10 and 20c, 1870, 10 and 20c	6	20	180	Hawaii, 1875-93	7	25
46	1890, 1/4, 2, 5, 10, 40, 50 and 60c	7	50	123*	1871, 12, 25 and 50c	3	20	181*	1894, 1, 2 and 5c	3	15
47*	1892, 2 and 5c centennials	2	60	124*	1873, 12 1/2, 25 and 50	3	25	184*	Envelopes, 1883, 1, 2, 5 and 10c	4	50
48	1892, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 50c	10	30	125*	1875, 12 1/2, 25, 50c and 1 peso	4	30	185	Hayti, 1891, 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7c	5	35
49	1892	6	10	126*	1876, 12 1/2, 25, 50c and 1 peso	4	50	186	1893, 1, 2, 5, 7 and 20c	5	30
50*	Wrappers, 1892, 1/2, 1, 2 and 4c	4	10	127*	1877, 12 1/2, 25, 50c and 1 peso	4	30	187	Mixed	10	30
51	Teleg. used for post., 1890, 10 and 40c	2	50	128*	1878, 5, 12 1/2, 25, 50c and 1 peso	5	40	188*	Honduras, 1878-80, 1c to 1 peso	7	35
52	Austria, 1850-63	12	10	129*	1879, 5, 12 1/2, 25, 50c and 1 peso	5	40	189*	1890 complete	11	35
53	1890-91, 1k to 2gid	13	25	130*	1880, 5, 12 1/2, 25, 50c and 1 peso	5	40	190*	Envelopes, 1890	8	20
54	1881, 20, 24, 30 and 50k	4	6	131*	1881, 1, 2 1/2, 5, 10 and 20c	5	15	191*	" 1891	4	20
55	Mixed	30	12	132*	1883 surcharged 5c	5	30	192*	Wrappers, 1890	4	10
56	Lombardy, Venice, 1850-63	8	20	133*	1883 " 10c	5	30	193*	" 1891	4	10
58	Barbados, 1882, 1/2, 1, 2 1/2 and 4c	4	15	134*	1892, 1/2 to 8 mil	6	10	194	Hungary, 1kr to 3fl	15	35
60	Belgium	15	10	135*	1894, 1/2 to 8 mil	6	8	195	India	16	25
61	1893, 1, 2, 5 and 10c	4	5	136	Mixed issues	20	20	196*	Indian State, Nowan-nugger, 1893	3	20
62	Postal packet stamps	12	25	137	Baby king	10	15	197*	Italy 1858-62, reprints	6	5
64	Bermuda, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 6p and 1sh	8	90	138*	Curacao, 1889, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3 and 5c	5	15	198	Mixed	20	12
65	Bolivia, mixed issues	10	20	139*	Dominica, 1886-88, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2 and 4p	4	90	199	Unpaid, 1869-74, 1, 2, 5 and 10 lire	4	10
67	1894, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20c	5	10	140*	Dominican Republic 1879	4	60	200*	Newspaper, 1890, complete	6	10
68	Bosnia, 1879, 1 to 25k	7	15	141*	Ecuador, 1872-87 including 80c and 1p	11	40	201	Jamaica	10	15
69	Brazil, mixed	15	20	142*	1892-93, 5c on 50, 1s	3	35	202*	Japan, 1894, Jubilee, 2 and 5c	2	15
71	1890-3, 20r to 1000r	10	85	143	1881-7	7	10	203*	Kew Kiang, 1894, 1/2 to 6c	6	15
73	Newspaper, 1889, 10 to 200r	5	15	144*	Mixed	10	20	204*	1894, 1/2 to 40c	10	75
74	Newspaper, 1890 10, 20, and 100r	3	12	145	Telegraphs used for postage	4	30	205	Lagos	4	15
75	Newspaper, 1891-92	5	10	146	147 Egypt	10	10	206	Leeward Islands, 1/2, 1, 2 1/2, 4p and 6p	5	30
78*	Br. Guiana, 1889, 1c on \$1, \$2, \$3 and \$4	4	60	148*	Envelopes and wrappers almost complete	9	60	207	1/2, 1 and 2 1/2p	3	6
79	1889, 48, 72 and 96c	3	80	149*	Envelopes and wrappers	4	12	208*	Envelopes and wrappers	5	35
80	1889-91	6	10	150	Finland	12	15	209*	Liberia, 1894	4	12
81*	Br. Honduras, 1891, 1, 2, 3 and 6	4	25	151	France, 1854, 10, 20, 20, 40 and 80c, imperf.	5	12	210*	1894, 5 and 5c official, unperf. and perf.	4	30
82	Bulgaria, mixed	15	35	152	1862, 5, 10, 20, 40 and 80c perforated	5	10	211*	Unpaid 1893, 2c to 40c complete	7	1 25
83	1890-1-50	9	15	153	1863-70, 10, 20, 30, 40 and 80c	5	15	212	Luxemburg, 1882-91	10	15
85	Unpaid letter stamps, 1893, 5, 25 and 50s	3	35	154	1870-92	20	20	213	Macao, 1887, prov., 5, 10 and 40c green	3	60
89	Chili, mixed	10	12	155*	French China, 1894, 5, 10 and 15c	3	15	214	1892, provisionals	3	30
90	Rev. used for postage, 1, 2 and 5	5	20	156*	French Colonies, 1c each of a different colony	22	25	215*	1894, provisionals, complete	10	1 60
92*	China, 1885, 1, 3 and 5c	3	25	161	Gibraltar	3	7	216*	1894, provisionals, 1/2, 1, 3 and 4 avos	4	15
95	Colombia, 1868, 10, 20, 50c and 1 peso	4	40	162*	1889, 5, 10, 25, 40, 50, 1895 1p	6	80	217*	1894, regular issue, complete	12	1 50
96	1896-7, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20	5	40	163	Gold Coast, 1/2, 1, 2 1/2 and 6p	4	15	218	Malta	3	10
97*	1892, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 5, 10 and 20	6	45	165	Great Britain, 1856, 1, 2, 6p and 1sh	4	20	219†	Mauritius, including provisionals	5	12
98*	Mixed issues	15	30	166	1887-92, complete	12	21	220*	Envelopes, 1882-93, 8c, 8c and 12c reg. env.	3	30
99	Registered letter stamps, 1889-92	3	15	167	Greece	14	15	221	Mexico, 1856-64	6	30
100	Antioquia, 1880	4	30	169	Grenada, unpaid, 1, 2 and 3d	3	25	222*	1863, 1, 2, 4r and 1p	4	10
101	" 1892	3	12	170*	1895, 2 1/2, 3, 6, 8 and 1sh	5	1 00	223	1868-72	8	30
102	" 1893	4	25	171*	Wrappers, 1889, 1/2, 1, 1 1/2 and 2p	4	25	224*	1874-78, 5c to 100c	6	25
103*	Panama prov., 1894, 1, 5 and 10c	3	50	172*	Guatemala, 1879, 1/2 and 1 real	2	15	225	1884, 1-50c	11	40
104*	1892-4, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20c	5	35	175	1886-91, 1 to 25c	9	35	226	1884-95	28	40
105	Santander, 1884-92	8	40	176*	1894, 2c on 100, 6c on 150, 10c on 200c	3	35	227	1887, 3-25c scarlet	6	10
108	Corea, 25, 50 and 100m	3	10					228	1891, 1-25c on water-marked paper	9	20
109	Costa Rica, mixed	14	25					229	1892, 2c to 25c vermillion	7	15
110*	1885, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50c	6	10					230	1895, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15 and 20c	8	15
112*	1889, 1c to \$1	7	\$0 20					231*	Unpaid, 1891-2	3	20
115	1892, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20	5	15					232	Envelopes, 1874-9, 4, 10 and 25c	3	10
116	1889, 1 and 5c surcharged Correos	2	20					233*	Envelopes, 1882, 10 and 25, Habilitado	2	75
117*	Official, 1889, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20c	5	15					234*	Porto de Mar, 1889	6	20
118	Revenues used for post., 1, 2, 5 and 10c	4	1 00								

The Favorite United States Postage Stamp Album and 45 varieties United States Stamps only 50 cts. Post free.

Henry Gremmel, 85 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

Please mention Stamps when answering advertisements.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., L[']td.

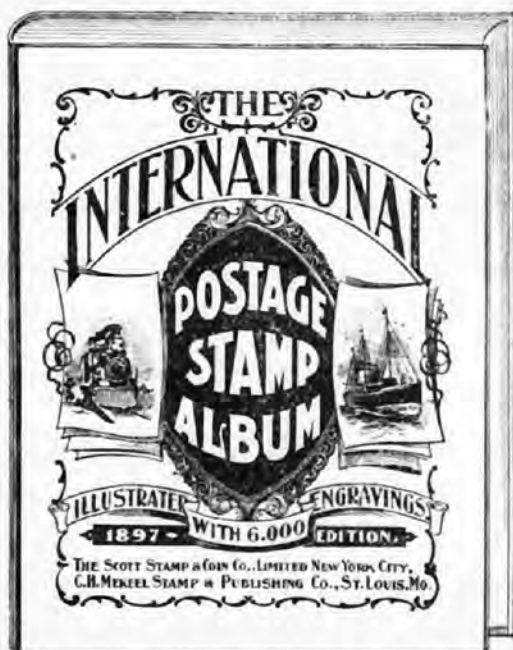


18 East 23rd Street,
and 183 Broadway,

New York, N. Y.

Address all Correspondence to 18 East 23d Street.)

Largest Dealers in Postage Stamps in the
United States.



1897 EDITION

**International Postage Stamp Album,
Now Ready.**

500 pages, 6000 illustrations and spaces for over 10,000 stamps, with separately designed space for every stamp ever issued.

PRICES :

No. 11.	Bound in Boards, Half cloth,	\$1.00	post free.
No. 12.	Bound in Cloth, heavy paper, gilt,	2.50	"
No. 13.	Bound in Cloth, heavy paper, gilt, with guards and blank pages for future issues,	3.50	"

This is the Very Latest and Best Album Published.

This Album contains full Historical and Geographical information in regard to every Country, a complete set of Maps of the entire World and spaces for the Arms, Flags and Rulers of all important countries.

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Cheapest Line of Packets

IN THE

WORLD.

We have just prepared an entirely **new line of packets** and give **better value** than **any other dealer**. Every stamp is in good condition and all our packets were made up at our establishment from our enormous stock. They contain many varieties that no one else can supply in this way.

As a specimen of the list, we quote our **Dollar line** of Packets:

No.	15— 35	different	United States Envelopes,	(Cat. value, \$2.03)	- \$1.00
"	16— 60	"	" " Stamps,	(Cat. value, 2.12)	1.00
"	17— 35	"	British American Stamps,	(Cat. value, 1.56)	1.00
"	18— 50	"	Mexican Stamps,	(Cat. value, 3.10)	1.00
"	19— 80	"	West Indian Stamps,	(Cat. value, 2.72)	1.00
"	20— 75	"	Central American Stamps,	(Cat. value, 2.51)	1.00
"	21—100	"	South American Stamps,	(Cat. value, 2.84)	1.00
"	22— 60	"	Asiatic Stamps,	(Cat. value, 2.19)	1.00
"	23— 70	"	African Stamps,	(Cat. value, 2.16)	1.00
"	24— 75	"	Australian Stamps,	(Cat. value, 2.30)	1.00
"	25— 60	"	China, India & Japan,	(Cat. value, 2.55)	1.00
"	26—100	"	Europe,	(Cat. value, 3.20)	1.00
"	27—100	"	"	(Cat. value, 3.01)	1.00
"	28—125	"	"	(Cat. value, 3.07)	1.00
"	29—150	"	Scandinavia & Russia,	(Cat. value, 1.77)	1.00
"	30—100	"	Eastern Europe,	(Cat. value, 2.87)	1.00
"	31—100	"	Spain & Colonies,	(Cat. value, 4.26)	1.00
"	32— 75	"	Portugal & Colonies.	(Cat. value, 2.40)	1.00
"	33— 70	"	French Colonies,	(Cat. value, 1.99)	1.00
"	34— 45	"	United States Revenue Stamps,	(Cat. value, 2.54)	1.00
"	35— 35	"	" " Telegraph Stamps,	(Cat. value, 2.75)	1.00

Every one of these Packets is entirely different from every other one in the list, the entire series containing 1600 different stamps.

During December we will sell the series for \$19.00.

We also have a splendid line of other packets, from **25 Cents to 100 Dollars**.

Send for Free Price List.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd.,

18 East 23rd Street,

NEW YORK.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1860.

IX

Oldest Stamp and Coin Dealer in America.

WM. P. BROWN,

301 Broadway, New York City.

A Large Assortment of Stamp Collections.

Costing from \$5 to \$600 each, constantly on hand to select from at moderate prices.

U. S. and Foreign Postage and Revenue Stamps.

Over 20 Collections for boys to pick from at 1 cent each. Prices below Catalogue.

Approval Sheets.

We make a Specialty of these allowing $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ commission.

We Carry a Heavy Stock of Gold, Silver and Copper COINS.

U. S. Dollars and Halves in nearly complete sets. U. S. Cents all dates. A large assortment of Foreign Silver Coins. Foreign Copper Coins in large boxes at 3, 5 and 10 cents each.

CONFEDERATE AND BROKEN BANK BILLS AND BONDS AND FRACTIONAL CURRENCY A SPECIALTY.

Stock and Fixtures for sale, Price \$10,000.

Price Lists of Stamps and Coins Sent Free on receipt of Stamp. Good Collections Bought for Cash. Premium or Buying list of rare U. S. Coins, Price 10 cents. Stamp Catalogue 10 cents.

The market value of the 12 cents purple, United States, is 75 cents, but in order to largely increase the circulation of my price-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to any one sending me 30 cents and the names and address of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Priced-list No. 86 is out and is free for the asking.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

Boys !!



Do You Want to
Make Some Money ?

IT IS AS EASY AS ROLLING OFF A LOG,

TO SELL STAMPS from our APPROVAL SHEETS, and one half of the money you take in is yours, the balance you send us. Get your father to write to us for a trial lot, or if you would prefer to write yourself, you may do so if your father will endorse his approval on your application. Remember we give **50 Per Cent Commission** to new Agents.

Look at this Start for a Collection.

To induce Boys to start collections of Stamps, we offer the following outfit for

Only \$1.25,

An Album, Bound in Half Cloth, with Spaces for 5,000 Stamps;

A Good Collection of 300 Different Stamps,

1000 Hinges for Mounting Stamps,

Complete Catalogue, showing all the Different designs of the Stamps of all Countries and One Year's Subscription to the oldest stamp paper in America,

“ The Philatelic Monthly and World.”

All this goes for \$1.25 post free. We also offer: 100 canceled Foreign stamps, all different for 10 cents, or 100 all different, unused, for 50 cents. This is the cheapest Packet ever offered.

Bogert & Durbin Co.,

722 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

160 Nassau Street,

NEW YORK.

January, 1897.

Stamps

AN

AIMING TO INTEREST AND INSTRUCT **ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY**

Young People

IN

Conducted by
Crawford Capen



Biography



History



Geography



Physical Geography



Archaeology



Ethnology



Ornithology



Zoology

2 CENTS
A
NUMBER

15 CENTS
A YEAR

VALUABLE
PREMIUMS

AND OTHER SUBJECTS
WORTHY OF STUDY.

STAMPS PUBLISHING CO.

87 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK

Boys!!



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Zoology

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VALUABLE PREMIUMS AND OTHER SUBJECTS WORTHY OF STUDY.
STAMPS PUBLISHING CO.

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Boys !!



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TO SELL STAMPS from our APPROVAL SHEETS, and one half of the money you take in is yours, the balance you send us. Get your father to write to us for a trial lot, or if you would prefer to write yourself, you may do so if your father will endorse his approval on your application. Remember we give **50 Per Cent Commission** to new Agents.

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All this goes for \$1.25 post free. We also offer: 100 canceled Foreign stamps, all different for 10 cents, or 100 all different, unused, for 50 cents. This is the cheapest Packet ever offered.

Bogert & Durbin Co.,

722 Chestnut Street,

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NEW YORK.

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A CHEAP AND NEAT ALBUM

111

. . . For any Collector of United States Stamps,
FOR ONLY 25 CENTS (Post free 30 cents), has just been
published under the title :

THE FAVORITE ALBUM

. . . FOR . . .

UNITED STATES STAMPS.

Providing Spaces for U. S. Postage, Envelope and Revenue Stamps
of all Issues.

Strongly bound and with finely lithographed, highly attractive cover, pages are printed on one side only, spaces arranged in a manner which will please any collector using this book.

FOR SALE BY ALL STAMP DEALERS AND BY THE PUBLISHERS,

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO., 90 Nassau Street,
New York.

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO., 90 Nassau Street, New York.

STAMPS ON APPROVAL.

For the season 1896-97 we have prepared the following sheets and books (each containing 60 stamps) and which we can send by return mail :

CLASS A.—FOR BEGINNERS.

No.		Discount.
40.	United States	25 per cent.
41.	"	25 "
42.	Foreign Stamps	50 "
43.	"	50 "
44.	South America	50 "
45.	Mexico	50 "
46.	British Colonials	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ "
47.	"	25 "
48.	"	25 "
49.	Rare European Stamps	50 "

CLASS B.—FOR COLLECTORS.

Possessing about 3000 varieties.

No.		Discount.
100.	United States	10 per cent
101.	"	10 "
102.	Foreign Stamps	50 "
103.	Cuba	50 "
104.	"	50 "
105.	British Colonials	25 "
106.	"	25 "
107.	German States	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ "
108.	Rare European Stamps	25 "
109.	Rare Foreign Stamps	25 "

CLASS C.—FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS.

Possessing about 5000 varieties.

No.		Discount.
160.	United States	10 per cent.
161.	Rare United States	10 "
162.	Rare Foreign Stamps	10 "
163.	Rare British Colonials	10 "
164.	"	10 "
165.	Very Rare Foreign	10 "

(New additions to this list weekly, and as fast as we can make up new assortments).

SPECIAL OFFER! To the three collectors who buy the most from our approval sheets during the season of 1896-97, we offer the following **SPECIAL DISCOUNT PREMIUMS** to the largest buyer from sheets in

CLASS A.—A complete unused set Interior Department.

CLASS B.—\$1.00 Columbian Stamp, unused.

CLASS C.—30c. Justice, fine used copy.

The above premiums are on view in our office.

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO., 90 Nassau Street, New York.

Please mention **STAMPS** when answering advertisements.

GOOD SETS

All the stamps are **UNUSED.**

Angola,	7 var.,	30c	Guinea,	7 var.,	30c	Newfoundland,	4 var.,	12 ^c
Austria,	6 "	25c	Hayti,	5 "	35c	North Borneo,	5 "	25c
Barbados,	4 "	15c	Iceland,	8 "	35c	Obock,	7 "	25c
Belgium,	6 "	15c	Labuan,	5 "	25c	Paraguay,	9 "	40c
Brit. Honduras,	4 "	20c	Liberia,	7 "	30c	Port. Congo,	7 "	30c
Bulgaria,	9 "	20c	Lourenco Marques,	7 "	30c	St. Thomas,	7 "	35c
Cape Verde,	7 "	30c	Luxemburg,	16 "	30c	Seychelles,	5 "	25c
China,	5 "	25c	Macao,	10 "	40c	Siam,	6 "	30c
Congo,	5 "	25c	Malta,	4 "	25c	Surinam,	10 "	35c
Corea,	4 "	10c	Monaco,	8 "	30c	Timor,	7 "	30c
Costa Rica,	6 "	10c	Montenegro,	7 "	20c	Trinidad,	4 "	25c
Curacao,	8 "	30c	Mozambique,	7 "	35c	Tunis,	7 "	35c
Greece (Olympian),	7 "	40c	Netherlands,	12 "	35c	Zambesi,	7 "	30c

These sets contain no revenues, envelopes or postal cards and will be sent on receipt of cash, money order or unused 2 cent stamps.

Good Approval Sheets at 40 per cent. commission, sent to applicants on receipt of references. These Sheets are arranged by countries to suit the beginner. **Try them.**

INTERNATIONAL ALBUM AND POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE together,
\$1.00 Post Free.

57th EDITION STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE.
58 cents, Post Free.

J. C. MORGENTHAU & CO.,

ROOM 717.

87 NASSAU STREET, - NEW YORK CITY.

NASSAU STAMP CO., Ltd.

**Wholesale and Retail
Dealers in Postage
Stamps.**



F. W. HUNTER, - - President.
J. B. KERFOOT, - Sec'y and Treas.

**75 NASSAU STREET,
New York City.**

Send **10 CENTS** and receive by return mail their Reference and Price List of all known U.S. Revenue Stamps and Plate Numbers of the Bureau Engraving and Printing. 475 Revenues and 1,468 Plate Numbers listed, and every stamp priced. Prices 10 per cent. to 75 per cent. below any published list. **A Few Sample Prices from our U. S. book.**

1847.	5c.....	55 cents.	1861.	30c.....	35 cents.
1851.	1c.....	18 "	1869.	1c.....	35 "
1856.	1c.....	8 "		2c.....	7 "
	3c outer line.....	20 "		6c.....	50 "
	10c.....	32 "		10c.....	70 "
1861.	1c.....	3 "		15c.....	\$1.35
	2c.....	3 "		30c.....	2.25
	5c.....	30 "	1870.	1c.....	25 cents.
	10c.....	6 "		2c.....	5 "
	24c.....	25 "		3c.....	2 "



We are selling a fine line of Postage Stamp Albums, giving with each album sold a premium of 33½ per cent. of its value in stamps.

A full line of Packets and Cheap Sets always on hand.

A Perfect Perforation Gauge absolutely accurate, transparent, measures stamps in album, measures stamps on reverse, 15 cents each, 2 for 25 cents, \$6.00 per 100.

Please mention **STAMPS** when answering advertisements.

The Australian Stamp Co.

Has just opened a Philatelic Parlor at the Knickerbocker Building,

No. 2 West 14th Street, New York City.

Large Stock of SYDNEY VIEWS and nearly all Australian Rarities,

—ALSO—

Fine Lot of British Colonials and American Stamps, contained in a number of Valuable Collections now being split up.

PRICES LOW TO ESTABLISH A CONNECTION. LARGE STOCK OF STAMPS AT 50 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All are invited to call and inspect without being expected to buy.

WALTER DAVIES, Manager,

Late Vice-President of the Philatelic Society of Victoria, Australia.

Do You Want to Make Money?

We have a fine line of Stamps on sheets, just the thing for YOUNG COLLECTORS, and are giving our Agents 50 per cent. on sales.

Reference or Deposit required.

G. D. HOLT & CO.,

155 Pulaski St., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

ATTENTION!

PARENTS, BOYS, GIRLS, YOUR OPPORTUNITY FOR A XMAS GIFT.

17 Varieties third issue Canada Bill Stamps,	60 cts.
30 " Canada Revenues,	30 cts.
3 " Quebec Registration,	25 cts.
4 " Canada Registration, Catalogue value, 42 cts.; my price,	16 cts.

UNUSED U. S. STAMPS TAKEN IN PAYMENT.

JACK THOMSON, Box 255, QUEBEC, CAN.

**THE
BEST WAY
TO
INCREASE YOUR
COLLECTION,**

after you have bought some packets and are started, is to purchase stamps from
APPROVAL SHEETS.

TRY OURS, THE BEST ON THE MARKET.

FOREIGN STAMPS, 50 and 33½ per cent. discount.

UNITED STATES, 33½ and net prices.

NATIONAL STAMP COMPANY,

CRAWFORD CAPEN, Manager.

P. O. BOX 2874.

NEW YORK CITY.



Almost GIVEN away.

Any of the Following Sets of Stamps for 10 cents and 2 cents postage.

25 Sets for \$2.00.

The 55 Sets for \$4.00.

12 U. S. Revenues	4 Malta
12 Argentine	6 Natal
15 Austria	18 Netherlands
6 Barbadoes	5 Newfoundland
15 Belgium	9 New South Wales
10 Brazil	6 Nicaragua
5 British Guiana	8 Norway
8 Bulgaria	4 Orange Free State
8 Canada	6 Peru
7 Cape of Good Hope	10 Porto Rico
8 Chili	12 Portugal
6 Costa Rica	12 Roumania
12 Cuba	15 Russia
15 Denmark	5 Salvador
6 Dutch Indies	6 Servia
8 Egypt	3 Seychelles
20 France	4 Siam
6 Guatemala	5 South African Republic
4 Hawaii	15 Spain
5 Hayti	5 Straits Settlements
5 Honduras	15 Sweden
5 Hong Kong	15 Switzerland
13 Hungary	6 Turkey
8 India	7 Venezuela
20 Italy	8 Victoria
7 Jamaica	4 West Australia
10 Japan	10 Wurtemberg
10 Luxemburg	

W. F. GREGORY,

**71 NASSAU STREET, Room 4,
NEW YORK.**

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

Special Bargains at Marvelously Low Prices !

All Different :

	Catalogue value.				
9	Cuba, unused, 52c	for only	10c	9	Egypt, - - - - - 15c
11	Ecuador " 65c	"	20c	8	Greece, - - - - - 10c
7	Liberia \$2.75	"	50c	17	Japan, - - - - - 15c
12	Persia 1.50	"	45c	60	French Colonies, unused, - - - 50c
18	Venezuela unused, 82	"	30c	11	Uruguay, - - - - - 20c
12	Austria 1890-91, -	-	18c	16	Wurtemberg, - - - - - 16c

I offer to the readers of STAMPS my celebrated **1000 Variety Packet** for only **\$7.25.**

Every stamp is **guaranteed genuine** and in **good condition.**

The stamps are mounted on sheets in alphabetical order, the packet contains no Reprints, no Revenues, no cut postal cards or envelopes, no local stamps or common U. S. stamps. These collections have been made under my directions, no other dealer could sell this high class packet for less than \$10.00.

If not satisfactory money cheerfully returned.

A fine Album for United States Stamps only **25 cents.** With every U. S. Album, I give **25 stamps FREE** Correct Perforation Gauge steel engraved **FREE.**

Send 15 cents and I will mail you a Catalogue, a Perforation Gauge, 50 different Stamps and 1000 Hinges, Value of the lot 55 cents.

POSTAGE EXTRA ON ALL ORDERS BELOW \$1.00.

My speciality is filling **Want Lists at 25 per cent discount** from Scott's latest Standard Catalogue

Over 12,000 varieties always in stock. In United States Stamps I have a fine selection of adhesives, an unsurpassed stock of cut square envelopes, revenues, perf. and imperf., match and medicine stamps. In Foreign you can get about everything you want in adhesive stamps. I also have a fine lot of Postal Cards and Foreign Revenues. Albums, blank and illustrated, Hinges, Catalogues, Approval Sheets and other philatelic supplies. I sell bargains every day in the week. Have the reputation of having the most complete stock.

A. KRASSA, DEALER IN POSTAGE STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS, 81 Nassau St., N. Y.

A Few Cheap Sets of Used Stamps.

We have received so many orders from the Sets advertisement last month we have concluded to quote a few more.

Set No.		Price.	Set No.		Price.
546	Azores, 1882-87, 5 var.	30	579	*German Empire, 1875-77, 7 var.,	10
548	*Argentine Republic, env., 3 "	75	564	*Greece (Olympic Games), 8 "	75
567	*Br. Bechuanaland, 5 "	50	582	*Guinea, 1879-84, 7 "	30
539	*Br. South African Co., 1896, 5 "	1.50	581	*Guatemala, surcharge, 5 "	50
551	*Brunswick, 1865, 4 "	25	583	Hayti, 1893-95, 4 "	15
566	*Cape of Good Hope, 8 "	1.00	571	*Japan, 1896, 4 "	20
554	*Col. Republic, (Antioquia), 4 "	25	568	*Lagos, 1885-94, 10 "	1.50
555	*Corea, 1886, 3 "	10	587	Mexico, 1886-87, 7 "	10
556	*Costa Rica, 1889, 4 "	08	590	Natal, 1884-89, 5 "	20
560	*Cuba, 1877, 4 "	35	591	Netherlands, 1867-69, 5 "	15
561	* " 1864-6, 3 "	10	570	*New Zealand, 7 "	50
576	France, 1871-4, 9 "	15	598	Persia, 1894, 9 "	1.00
577	" 1877-92, 0 "	10	595	Servia, 1890, 4 "	05
536	*Germany, (Thurn Taxis), 6 "	25	596	" 1894, 4 "	05
537	* " Southern States, (col. lines), 4 "	15	569	*South African Republic, 7 "	60
538	*Germany, Southern States, (white lines), 4 "	25	593	*Sweden, current, 9 "	50

We have also decided to hold our offer of an 1896 catalogue free to any one purchasing \$1.00 or more from the above list at one time, open until January 1. Order by numbers and enclose 2 cents extra for postage on all orders under 25 cents.

The **1897 International Album** is now ready, **\$1.00, \$2.50 and \$3.50. Post Paid.**

New England Stamp Co.,
265 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

CHEAP SETS.

Unused.

No. in set	Price	No. in set	Price	No. in set	Price
43*	Antigua, 1882-86, 1/2, 1, 2 1/2, 4p	4	75	119*	CURA, 1868
44*	Argentina, 1858-61, 5, 5, 10, 15c	4	50	121*	1857-70
45	Mixed issues	20	20	122*	1864, 1/2 and 1r, 1866, 10 and 20c, 1870, 10 and 20c
46	1890, 1/4, 2, 5, 10, 40, 50 and 60c	7	50	123*	1871, 12, 25 and 50c
47*	1892, 2 and 5c centennials	2	60	124*	1873, 12 1/2, 25 and 50
48	1892, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 24 and 50c	10	30	125*	1875, 12 1/2, 25, 50c and 1 peso
49	1892	6	10	126*	1876, 12 1/2, 25, 50c and 1 peso
50*	Wrappers, 1892, 1/2, 1, 2 and 4c	4	10	127*	1877, 12 1/2, 25, 50c and 1 peso
51	Teleg. used for post., 1890, 10 and 40c	2	50	128*	1878, 5, 12 1/2, 25, 50c and 1 peso
52	Austria, 1850-63	12	10	129*	1879, 5, 12 1/2, 25, 50c and 1 peso
53	1890-91, 1k to 2gd	13	25	130	1880, 5, 12 1/2, 25, 50c and 1 peso
54	1881, 20, 24, 30 and 50k	4	6	131*	1881, 1, 2 1/2, 5, 10 and 20c
55	Mixed	90	12	132*	1883 surcharged 5c
56	Lombardy, Venice, 1850-63	8	20	133*	1883 " 10c
58	Barbados, 1882, 1/2, 1, 2 1/2 and 4c	4	15	134*	1892, 1/2 to 8 mil
60	Belgium	15	10	135*	1894, 1/2 to 8 mil
61	1893, 1, 2, 5 and 10c	4	5	136	Mixed issues
62	Postal packet stamps	12	25	137	Baby king
64	Bermuda, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 6p and 1sh	8	90	138*	Curacao, 1880, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3 and 5c
65	Bolivia, mixed issues	10	20	140*	Dominica, 1880-88, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2 and 4p
67	1894, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20c	5	10	141*	Dominican Republic 1879
68	Bosnia, 1879, 1 to 25k	7	15	142*	Ecuador, 1872-87 including 80c and 1p
69	Brazil, mixed	15	20	143	1892-93, 5c on 50, 1s and 5s
71	1890-3, 20r to 1000r	10	35	144*	1881-7
73	Newspaper, 1889, 10 to 200r	5	15	145	Mixed
74	Newspaper, 1890, 10, 20, and 100r	3	12	146	Telegraphs used for postage
75	Newspaper, 1891-92	5	10	147	Egypt
78*	Br. Guiana, 1889, 1c on \$1, \$2, \$3 and \$4	4	60	148*	Envelopes and wrappers almost complete
79	1880, 45, 72 and 96c	3	80	149*	Envelopes and wrappers
80	1889-91	6	10	150	Finland
81*	Br. Honduras, 1891, 1, 2, 3 and 6	4	25	151	France, 1854, 10, 20, 20, 40 and 80c, imperf.
82	Bulgaria, mixed	15	35	152	1862, 5, 10, 20, 40 and 80c perforated
83	1890-1-50	9	15	153	1863-70, 10, 20, 30, 40 and 80c
85	Unpaid letter stamps, 1893, 5, 25 and 50s	3	35	154	1870-92
89	Chili, mixed	10	12	155*	French China, 1894, 5, 10 and 15c
90	Rev. used for postage, 1, 2 and 5	5	20	156*	French Colonies, 1c each of a different colony
92*	China, 1885, 1, 3 and 5c	3	25	161	Gibraltar
95	Colombia, 1868, 10, 20, 50c and 1 peso	4	40	162*	1889, 5, 10, 25, 40, 50, 1895 1p
96	1886-7, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20	5	40	163	Gold Coast, 1/2, 1, 2 1/2 and 6p
97*	1892, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 5, 10 and 20	6	45	165	Great Britain, 1856, 1, 2, 6p and 1sh
98*	Mixed issues	15	30	166	1887-92, complete
99	Registered letter stamps, 1889-92	3	15	167	Greece
100	Antioquia, 1889	4	20	169	Grenada, unpaid, 1, 2 and 3d
101	" 1892	3	12	170*	1895, 2 1/2, 3, 6, 8 and 1sh
102	" 1893	4	25	171*	Wrappers, 1889, 1/2, 1, 1 1/2 and 2p
103*	Panama prov., 1894, 1, 5 and 10c	3	50	174*	Guatemala, 1879, 1/2 and 1 real
104*	1892-4, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20c	5	35	175	1880-91, 1 to 25c
105	Santander, 1884-92	8	40	176*	1894, 2c on 100, 6c on 150, 10c on 200c
108	Corca, 25, 50 and 100m	3	10		
109	Costa Rica, mixed	14	25		
110*	1885, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50c	6	10		
112*	1889, 1c to \$1	7	\$0 20		
115	1892, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20	5	15		
116	1889, 1 and 5c surcharged Correos	2	30		
117*	Official, 1889, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20c	5	15		
118	Revenues used for post., 1, 2, 5 and 10c	4	1 00		
177*	Guinea., 1879-85, 20, 20, 25, 25 and 40r	5	20		
179*	Hankow, 1894, 2, 5 and 10c	3	20		
180	Hawaii, 1875-93	7	25		
181*	1894, 1, 2 and 5c	3	15		
184*	Envelopes, 1883, 1, 2, 5 and 10c	4	4		
185	Hayti, 1891, 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7c	5	30		
186	1893, 1, 2, 5, 7 and 20c	5	50		
187	Mixed	10	30		
188*	Honduras, 1878-89, 1c to 1 peso	7	35		
189*	1890 complete	11	35		
190*	Envelopes, 1890	8	20		
191*	" 1891	4	20		
192*	Wrappers, 1890	4	10		
193*	" 1891	4	10		
194	Hungary, 1kr to 3fl	15	35		
195	India	16	25		
196*	Indian State, Nowan-nugger, 1893	3	20		
197*	Italy 1858-62, reprints	6	5		
198	Mixed	20	12		
199	Unpaid, 1869-74, 1, 2, 5 and 10 lire	4	10		
200*	Newspaper, 1890, complete	6	10		
201	Jamaica	10	15		
202*	Japan, 1894, Jubilee, 2 and 5s	2	15		
203*	Kew Kiang, 1894, 1/2 to 6c	6	15		
204*	1894, 1/2 to 40c	10	75		
205	Lagos	4	15		
206	Leeward Islands, 1/2, 1, 2 1/2, 4p and 6p	5	30		
207	1/2, 1 and 2 1/2p	3	6		
208*	Envelopes and wrappers	5	35		
209*	Liberia, 1894	4	12		
210*	1894, 5 and 5c official, imperf. and perf.	4	30		
211*	Unpaid 1893, 2c to 40c complete	7	1 25		
212	Luxemburg, 1889-91	10	15		
213	Macao, 1887, prov., 5, 10 and 40c green	3	60		
214	1892, provisionals	3	20		
215*	1894, provisionals, complete	10	1 60		
216*	1894, provisionals, 1/2, 1, 3 and 4 avos	4	15		
217*	1894, regular issue, complete	12	1 50		
218	Malta	3	10		
219*	Mauritius, including provisionals	5	12		
220*	Envelopes, 1882-93, 8c, 8c and 12c reg. env.	3	30		
221	Mexico, 1856-64	6	30		
222*	1863, 1, 2, 4r and 1p	4	10		
223	1868-72	8	30		
224*	1874-78, 5c to 100c	6	25		
225	1884, 1-50c	11	40		
226	1884-95	28	40		
227	1887, 3-25c scarlet	6	10		
228	1891, 1-25c on water-marked paper	9	20		
229	1892, 2c to 25c vermillion	7	15		
230	1895, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10 and 20c	6	15		
231*	Unpaid, 1891-2	3	20		
232	Envelopes, 1874-9, 4, 10 and 25c	3	10		
233*	Envelopes, 1882, 10 and 25, Habilitado	2	75		
234*	Porto de Mar, 1889	6	20		

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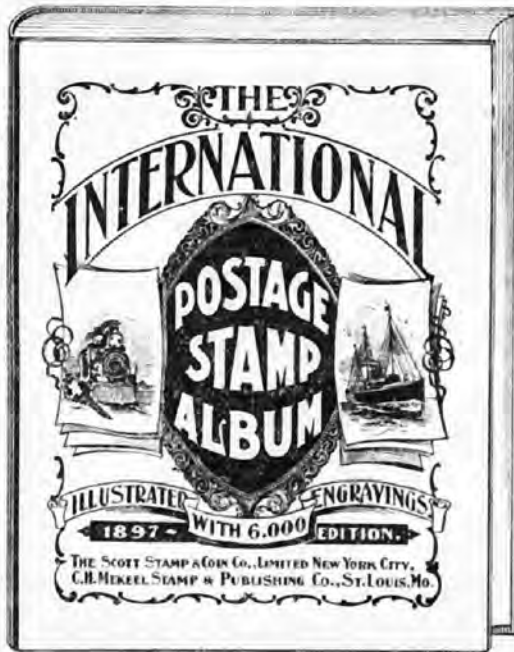


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As a specimen of the list, we quote our **Dollar line** of Packets:

No.	15—35	different	United States Envelopes,	(Cat. value, \$2.03)	- \$1.00
"	16—60	"	" " Stamps,	(Cat. value, 2.12)	1.00
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"	19—80	"	West Indian Stamps,	(Cat. value, 2.72)	1.00
"	20—75	"	Central American Stamps,	(Cat. value, 2.51)	1.00
"	21—100	"	South American Stamps,	(Cat. value, 2.84)	1.00
"	22—60	"	Asiatic Stamps,	(Cat. value, 2.19)	1.00
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"	24—75	"	Australian Stamps,	(Cat. value, 2.30)	1.00
"	25—60	"	China, India & Japan,	(Cat. value, 2.55)	1.00
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"	29—150	"	Scandinavia & Russia,	(Cat. value, 1.77)	1.00
"	30—100	"	Eastern Europe,	(Cat. value, 2.87)	1.00
"	31—100	"	Spain & Colonies,	(Cat. value, 4.26)	1.00
"	32—75	"	Portugal & Colonies,	(Cat. value, 2.40)	1.00
"	33—70	"	French Colonies,	(Cat. value, 1.99)	1.00
"	34—45	"	United States Revenue Stamps,	(Cat. value, 2.54)	1.00
"	35—35	"	" " Telegraph Stamps,	(Cat. value, 2.75)	1.00

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U. S. Dollars and Halves in nearly complete sets. U. S. Cents all dates. A large assortment of Foreign Silver Coins. Foreign Copper Coins in large boxes at 3, 5 and 10 cents each.

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Stock and Fixtures for sale, Price \$10,000.

Price Lists of Stamps and Coins Sent Free on receipt of Stamp. Good Collections Bought for Cash. Premium or Buying list of rare U. S. Coins, Price 10 cents. Stamp Catalogue 10 cents.

E. T. PARKER,
Bethlehem, Pa.
U. S. REVENUES.

2800 1c Express, pair, imp.,	\$2.25	2874 \$1.00 Power of Atty., imp.,	.88
2806 2c Certif., " "	1.25	2875 \$1.00 Prob. of Will, "	1.00
2806 2c " " " "	.50	2875 \$1.00 " " " "	.90
2812 2c Proprietary " blue &		2876 \$1.20 Form. Ex.,	1.00
2818 3c Telegraph, " on orig. document,	5.00	2878 \$1.60 " " " "	2.00
2812 2c Proprietary, blue p. p.,	1.12	2882 \$2.00 Prob. of Will,	1.10
2813 2c " orange,	2.00	2881 \$3.00 Charter Party, imp.,	1.25
2820 4c Playing Cards,	8.00	2885 \$3.00 Manifest, "	1.50
2823 5c Certif., pair, imp.,	.80	2886 \$3.00 In'd Ex.,	1.50
2826 5c In'd Ex., p. p. strip of four,	2.50	2887 \$5.00 Charter Party, imp.,	1.50
2826 5c " " " pair,	.70	2888 \$5.00 Conveyance "	1.00
2830 15c " " " imp.,	.80	2889 \$5.00 Mortgage	.75
2841 20c " " " pair	.70	2891 \$5.00 Prob. of Will,	.75
2842 25c Bond, p. p.,	1.12	2892 \$10.00 Charter Party	.75
2846 25c Life Ins., imp.,	1.25	2894 \$10.00 Mortgage	1.10
2848 25c Protest,	.80	2896 \$15.00 " "	6.50
2849 25c Warehouse Receipt, imp.,	1.50	2897 \$20.00 Conveyance	2.00
2849 25c " " " "	.65	2903 1c blue and black,	1.00
2850 30c Form. Ex., <i>liber</i> ,	2.25	2906 4c " " " "	.60
2851 30c In'd " " p. p.	.75	2908 6c " " " "	1.75
2853 50c Conveyance, imp.,	1.00	2913 30c " " " "	1.00
2855 50c Form. Ex., " "	1.00	2914 40c " " " "	.60
2856 50c Lease, p. p.,	5.00	2916 60c " " " "	1.00
2856 50c " imp.,	1.00	2917 70c " " " "	.65
2857 50c Life Ins., imp.	1.25	2920 \$1.50 " " " "	.30
2858 50c Mortgage, p. p.,	.75	2921 \$1.60 " " " "	15.00
2858 50c " imp.,	1.18	2922 \$1.90 " " " "	4.00
2860 50c Passage Ticket, p. p.,	1.50	2923 \$2.00 " " " "	.60
2861 50c Prob. of Will, " "	3.00	2924 \$2.50 " " " "	.35
2861 50c " " imp.,	3.00	2925 \$4.00 " " " "	1.50
2862 50c Surety Bond, p. p.,	.75	2926 \$3.50 " " " "	5.50
2863 60c In'd Ex., " "	1.00	2927 \$5.00 " " " "	.80
2864 70c Form. " " imp.	3.50	2928 \$10.00 " " " "	2.75
2867 \$1.00 " " " pair,	2.50	2929 \$20.00 " " " "	12.00
2871 \$1.00 Manifest	.80	2930 \$25.00 " " " "	16.50
2872 \$1.00 Mortgage	3.00	2931 \$50.00 " " " "	11.00
2872 \$1.00 " imp.,	1.25	2946 4c black and brown,	1.25
2873 \$1.00 Passage Ticket, imp.,	7.50	2948 6c " " orange,	1.25
2873 \$1.00 " " " "	6.00	2951 40c " " brown,	.75

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February, 1897.

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E. T. PARKER,
Bethlehem, Pa.

U. S. REVENUES.

2800	1c Express, p. p.	\$.35	2858	50c Mortgage, p. p., pair.	\$3.00
2802	1c Proprietary, p. p.	1.12	2859	50c Orig., Process, imp.	.40
2804	2c Bank Check, " blue,	.40	2861	50c Prob of Will, p. p.	10.00
2805	2c " " imperf. orange,	1.50	2866	\$1.00 Entry of Goods, imp.,	1.40
2806	2c Certificate, blue,	.70	2867	\$1.00 Forn. Exch., imp.,	.75
2807	2c " " orange,	.70	2869	\$1.00 Lease, imp.,	1.40
2808	2c Express, p. p., blue,	.75	2871	\$1.00 Manifest, imp.,	1.75
2810	2c Playing Cards, "	.30	2879	\$1.00 Forn. Exch.,	1.15
2811	2c " " orange,	1.25	2880	\$2.00 Conveyance, imp.,	1.65
2812	2c Proprietary, imp. blue,	3.00	2889	\$3.00 Manifest, "	2.75
2816	3c Playing Cards,	6.00	2889	\$5.00 " "	1.80
2818	3c Telegraph, p. p.,	.25	2890	\$5.00 Mortgage, imp.,	2.75
2818	3c " " "	.25	2893	\$10.00 Conveyance, imp.,	3.00
2823	5c Certificate, imp.,	.25	2893	\$10.00 " "	2.70
2824	5c Express, " "	.35	2895	\$10.00 Probate of Will,	1.00
2826	5c Inld. Exch., p. p., strip of three,	1.70	2897	\$20.00 Conveyance, imp.,	2.30
2827	5c Playing Cards,	.75	2899	\$25.00 Mortgage,	4.00
2828	5c Proprietary,	1.25	2900	\$50.00 U. S. Inter. Rev.,	3.00
2831	10c Bill of Lading, imp.,	.75	2901	\$200.00 " " " "	17.00
2834	10c Forn. Exch.,	.45	2905	3c blue and black,	.35
2835	10 Inld. " imp.,	2.50	2910	15c " " "	.45
2835	10c " " p. p., pair,	1.25	2949	15c black and brown,	.45
2836	10c Power of Attorney, p. p.,	.50	2950	30c " " orange,	.30
2837	10c Proprietary,	1.50	2953	70c " " green,	.60
2838	15c Forn. Exch.,	.60	2955	\$2.00 " " vermilion,	.60
2839	15c Inld. " p. p., pair,	1.25	2956	\$2.50 " " claret,	.60
2840	20c Forn. " " imp.,	.80	2958	\$5.00 " " vermilion,	.75
2840	20c " " " "	.50	2959	\$10.00 " " green,	3.00
2843	25c Certificate, " "	.35	2960	\$20.00 " " orange,	13.00
2844	25c Entry of Goods, imp.,	.30	2966	2c " " green p., inverted,	4.00
2846	25c Life Insurance,	.30	2967	2c blue, rouletted,	.55
2850	30c Forn. Exch.,	1.50			
2852	40c Inld. " imp.,	4.00			
2852	40c " " " "	.30			
2853	50c Conveyance, " "	.35			
2854	50c Entry of Goods, p. p.,	1.50			
2855	50c Forn. Exch.,	.40			
2856	50c Lease, p. p.	4.00			
2866	50c " " "	.50			

The market value of the 7c vermilion, 1872, United States is 75c, but in order to increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps, I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending me 30c and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

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Here are some of the gems : Mexico, 1884, 1 and 2 pesos, used ; Travancore (India), 3 varieties, used ; Paraguay, official ; China, regular issue, 1894 ; British North Borneo, Uruguay, Newfoundland, etc.

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Enclosed find \$2.00, for which you will enter me for your special offers, as above specified.	

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2804	2c Bank Check, " blue,	.40	2861	50c Prob of Will, p. p.,	10.00
2805	2c " " imperf. orange,	1.50	2866	\$1.00 Entry of Goods, imp.,	1.40
2806	2c Certificate, blue,	.70	2867	\$1.00 Forn. Exch., imp.,	.75
2807	2c " orange,	.70	2869	\$1.00 Lease, imp.,	1.40
2808	2c Express, p. p., blue,	.75	2871	\$1.00 Manifest, imp.,	1.75
2810	2c Playing Cards, "	.30	2879	\$1.90 Forn. Exch.,	1.15
2811	2c " orange,	1.25	2880	\$2.00 Conveyance, imp.,	1.65
2812	2c Proprietary, imp. blue,	3.00	2889	\$3.00 Manifest, "	2.75
2816	3c Playing Cards,	6.00	2889	\$5.00 " "	1.80
2818	3c Telegraph, p. p.,	.25	2890	\$5.00 Mortgage, imp.,	2.75
2818	3c " "	.25	2893	\$10.00 Conveyance, imp.,	3.00
2823	5c Certificate, imp.,	.25	2893	\$10.00 " "	2.70
2824	5c Express, "	.35	2895	\$10.00 Probate of Will,	1.00
2826	5c Inld. Exch., p. p., strip of three,	1.70	2897	\$20.00 Conveyance, imp.,	2.20
2827	5c Playing Cards,	.75	2899	\$25.00 Mortgage,	4.00
2828	5c Proprietary,	1.25	2900	\$50.00 U. S. Inter. Rev.,	3.00
2831	10c Bill of Lading, imp.,	.75	2901	\$200.00 " " "	17.00
2834	10c Forn. Exch.,	.45	2905	3c blue and black,	.35
2835	10 Inld. " imp.,	2.50	2910	15c " " "	.45
2835	10c " " p. p., pair,	1.25	2919	15c black and brown,	.45
2836	10c Power of Attorney, p. p.,	.50	2950	30c " orange,	.30
2837	10c Proprietary,	1.50	2953	70c " green,	.60
2838	15c Forn. Exch.,	.60	2955	\$2.00 " vermilion,	.60
2839	15c Inld. " p. p., pair,	1.25	2956	\$2.50 " claret,	.60
2840	20c Forn. " imp.,	.80	2958	\$5.00 " vermilion,	.75
2840	20c " " imp.,	.50	2959	\$10.00 " green,	3.00
2848	25c Certificate,	.35	2960	\$20.00 " orange,	13.00
2844	25c Entry of Goods, imp.,	.30	2965	2c " green p., inverted,	4.00
2846	25c Life Insurance,	.30	2967	2c blue, rouletted,	.55
2850	30c Forn. Exch.,	1.50			
2852	40c Inld. " imp.,	4.00			
2852	40c " " p. p.,	.30			
2853	50c Conveyance,	.35			
2854	50c Entry of Goods, p. p.,	1.50			
2855	50c Forn. Exch.,	.40			
2856	50c Lease, p. p.,	4.00			
2866	50c " "	.50			

The market value of the 7c vermilion, 1872, United States is 75c, but in order to increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps, I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending me 30c and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Pa.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

\$1 BARGAIN! BARGAIN! \$1

400 Varieties of Stamps and 1,000 Hinges for

We have made a special packet of 400 DIFFERENT POSTAGE STAMPS from all parts of the world. We are going to sell it at a sacrifice price as a special inducement to those who are thinking of starting a collection. Any collector can buy it to advantage, however, as it includes many stamps never before offered in any packet.

THE PACKET.

Here are some of the gems : Mexico, 1884, 1 and 2 pesos, used ; Travancore (India), 3 varieties, used ; Paraguay, official ; China, regular issue, 1894 ; British North Borneo, Uruguay, Newfoundland, etc.

This entire outfit will be sent post free for \$1.00. Just the stamps mentioned above will catalogue SEVERAL TIMES THIS PRICE. All remittances must be accompanied by the coupon below.

NEW INTERNATIONAL ALBUM.

THE ALBUM.

In connection with this unparalleled offer we wish to call special attention to THE NEW ALBUM. It is the only album specially prepared for the ordinary collector. Better than ever before, the price has nevertheless been reduced to \$1.00 POST FREE.

Address **C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Co.,**
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Every purchaser will be required to fill out the following coupon :

C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.	
Packet and Hinges, . \$1.00	SPECIAL NOTICE. Order one or both of these items, according to your wants.
New Album, . . . 1.00	
Enclosed find \$2.00 , for which you will enter me for your special offers, as above specified.	

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100
United States
Stamps and
Envelopes

all different and a nice United States
 Album, also

100 different Foreign Stamps

FOR ONLY \$1.00

There are some stamps
 we sell at less prices
 than they can be pur-
 chased anywhere else.
 GIVE US A TRIAL.

United States
STAMPS AT
60% Discount.

We offer the following
SPECIAL PACKETS:

On receipt of \$5 we will send a
 collection of 230 varieties of United
 States Stamps and Envelopes,
 which amount to over \$13, or for
 \$2.50 we will send 100 varieties
 United States Adhesives, which
 amount to nearly \$7 at prices
 charged by other dealers.

Price List of U. S. Stamps at NET prices
 sent on application.

Bogert & Durbin Co.,

722 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

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NEW YORK.

500 VARIETIES \$2.50

ONE OF THE
 CHEAPEST PACKETS
 EVER SOLD.

IT CONTAINS _____

One PHILIPPINE Stamp
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BESIDES STAMPS FROM

Labuan, British North Borneo,
 Uruguay, Paraguay, Zambesi,
 Fiji, Zululand, Mashonaland,
 Falkland, Hyderabad, Egypt,
 Djibouti, Transvaal, Constan-
 tinople, Seychelles, Portuguese
 India, Nowanuggur, Hayti,
 Niger Coast, and

Many Other Scarce Stamps.

ONE OF THE...

CHEAPEST
PACKETS

....EVER OFFERED.

100
UNUSED STAMPS

ALL DIFFERENT

✻ **50 CENTS.**

This Packet contains many
 scarce stamps and if bought
 singly would cost about \$5.

IN order to acquaint every young Collector with the best Stamp Album ever issued for a collection of the stamps of our country, we offer a copy of the 1872, 12c dark purple, a stamp catalogued at 75c (and even at that price difficult to obtain), and the

FAVORITE ALBUM

... FOR ...

UNITED STATES STAMPS,

(RETAIL PRICE 25 CENTS),

BOTH TOGETHER FOR ONLY

50 CENTS,

(POST FREE).

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO., 90 Nassau Street,
New York.

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO., 90 Nassau Street, New York.

STAMPS ON APPROVAL.

For the season 1896-97 we have prepared the following sheets and books (each containing 60 stamps) and which we can send by return mail :

CLASS A.—FOR BEGINNERS.

No.	Discount.
40. United States.....	25 per cent.
41. " ".....	25 "
42. Foreign Stamps.....	50 "
43. " ".....	50 "
44. South America.....	50 "
45. Mexico.....	50 "
46. British Colonials.....	50 "
47. " ".....	25 "
48. " ".....	25 "
49. Rare European Stamps.....	50 "

CLASS B.—FOR COLLECTORS.

Possessing about 3000 varieties.

No.	Discount.
100. United States.....	10 per cent.
101. " ".....	25 "
102. Foreign Stamps.....	50 "
103. Cuba.....	50 "
104. " ".....	50 "
105. British Colonials.....	25 "
106. " ".....	33 1/4 "
107. German States.....	33 1/4 "
108. Rare European Stamps.....	25 "
109. Rare Foreign Stamps.....	25 "

CLASS C.—FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS.

Possessing about 5000 varieties.

No.	Discount.
160. United States.....	10 per cent.
161. Rare United States.....	10 "
162. Rare Foreign Stamps.....	10 "
163. Rare British Colonials.....	10 "
164. " ".....	10 "
165. Very Rare Foreign.....	10 "

(New additions to this list weekly, and as fast as we can make up new assortments).

SPECIAL OFFER! To the three collectors who buy the most from our approval sheets during the season of 1896-97, we offer the following SPECIAL DISCOUNT PREMIUMS to the largest buyer from sheets in

CLASS A.—A complete unused set Interior Department.

CLASS B.—\$1.00 Columbian Stamp, unused.

CLASS C.—30c. Justice, fine used copy.

The above premiums are on view in our office.

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO., 90 Nassau Street, New York.

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SUNBEAMS YOUNG PEOPLE

AND

SUNBEAMS LITTLE FOLKS

LITTLE FOLKS is an ideal magazine for young children to whom it appeals irresistibly. A welcome visitor in thousands of American homes. Beautifully illustrated, bright and interesting. It should be found in every family.

YOUNG PEOPLE is a family magazine of interest to the whole family. Tales of travel and adventure, true and of pure fiction, fine illustrations and with pages of absorbing interest to ladies, are among its distinguishing features. These magazines with a guaranteed circulation of 95,000 are the best medium for stamp advertisers that can be found, and show good results. The Philatelic columns are carefully edited and reliable and are a highly appreciated part of a singularly complete high class family magazine. Subscription to either magazine \$1.00 per year. Sample copy free on mention of this paper.

Write us for sample copies.

Sunbeams Company,

178 Fulton Street,
New York.

Collect Understandingly.

In order to get the full benefit and enjoyment possible out of the fascinating pastime of collecting stamps one must read up-to-date philatelic literature. In no way can the young collector do this, and at the same time protect himself from "sharks," than by the regular reading of a journal published and edited by a collector who is neither a dealer nor stamp speculator. There is but one such **weekly** in existence. Its publisher has printed or published stamp papers for **sixteen** consecutive years without a break and his present paper is in its eleventh volume.

It has as contributors as able a staff of writers as possible for a weekly stamp paper to engage and its contents are ever interesting and timely. It has the largest array of Bargains, offered by different dealers, of any stamp publication published; it gives more real value for the money; it has few long dry statistical articles.

It is the Collector's Paper.

If you would like to see **just** what it is like; send your address on a postal and mention "STAMPS;" or send **10 cents** and receive it **10 weeks**.

Address,

The Weekly Philatelic Era,

602-606 Congress St.,

PORTLAND MAINE.

Packet No. 30

Contains 100 varieties of Spain and her Colonies, including Cuba, Philippine Islands. Catalogue price of this Packet is \$6.50.

My price \$1.00, post free.

This is only a sample Packet out of my

NEW 1897 PRICE LIST

which contains over 1000 different sets and Packets, and will be sent free to all.

Have you ever seen a sample copy of the

Post Office?

HENRY GREMMEL,

85 Nassau Street,

New York.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

GOOD SETS VII

All the stamps are **UNUSED.**

Angola,	7 var.,	30c	Guinea,	7 var.,	30c	Newfoundland,	4 var.,	12c
Austria,	6 "	25c	Hayti,	5 "	35c	North Borneo,	5 "	25c
Barbados,	4 "	15c	Iceland,	8 "	35c	Obock,	7 "	25c
Belgium,	6 "	15c	Labuan,	5 "	25c	Paraguay,	9 "	40c
Brit. Honduras,	4 "	20c	Liberia,	7 "	30c	Port. Congo,	7 "	30c
Bulgaria,	9 "	20c	Lourenco Marques,	7 "	30c	St. Thomas,	7 "	35c
Cape Verde,	7 "	30c	Luxemburg,	10 "	30c	Seychelles,	5 "	25c
China,	5 "	25c	Macao,	10 "	40c	Siam,	6 "	30c
Congo,	5 "	25c	Malta,	4 "	25c	Surinam,	10 "	35c
Corea,	4 "	10c	Monaco,	8 "	30c	Timor,	7 "	30c
Costa Rica,	6 "	10c	Montenegro,	7 "	20c	Trinidad,	4 "	25c
Curacao,	8 "	30c	Mozambique,	7 "	35c	Tunis,	7 "	35c
Greece (Olympian),	7 "	40c	Netherlands,	12 "	35c	Zambesi,	7 "	30c

These sets contain no revenues, envelopes or postal cards and will be sent on receipt of cash, money order or unused 2 cent stamps.

Good Approval Sheets at 40 per cent. commission, sent to applicants on receipt of references. These Sheets are arranged by countries to suit the beginner. **Try them.**

INTERNATIONAL ALBUM.

\$1.00 Post Free.

57th EDITION STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE,
58 cents, Post Free.

J. C. MORGENTHAU & CO.,

ROOM 717.

87 NASSAU STREET, - NEW YORK CITY.

STAMPS THAT ARE CHEAP!!!

SETS.

- 8 U. S. 1869 Cat. at \$11.57 for \$4.75
- 8 U. S. Blue and Black Revs. Cat. at \$3.67 for \$1.10
- 14 U. S. 3rd issue Revs. cat. at \$9.47 for \$2.85
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- Complete set Roumania, 1895 Cat. at 14c for 05c
- " " Bolivia, 1894 " 57c " 30c
- " " Labuan, 1894 "\$1.10 " 85c
- " " Bulgaria, 1889 " 51c " 40c

PACKETS.

- 100 Varieties, Foreign 10c
- 55 " U. S. very fine, \$1.00
- 500 " Foreign, will retail at \$18.00, 2.80

SPECIALTIES.

A reference and price-list of revenues that prices, shades with a plate No. catalogue 10c.

- 1000 Mixed Stamps, 25C**
- 100 Approval sheets, 35C**
- 57th Edition Catalogue, 53 Cents.**



The only combined transparent, perforations Roulette, grille and millimetre gauge in the world, 15 cents each 2 for 25 cents, measure stamps in the album and on cover.



NASSAU STAMP CO., L'td.,

75 Nassau Street,

NEW YORK CITY.

Please mention **STAMPS** when answering advertisements.

Almost GIVEN away. Any of the Following Sets of Stamps for 10 cents and 2 cents postage.

25 Sets for \$2.00. The 55 Sets for \$4.00.

12 U. S. Revenues	4 Malta	6 Dutch Indies	6 Servia
12 Argentine	6 Natal	8 Egypt	3 Seychelles
15 Austria	18 Netherlands	20 France	4 Siam
6 Barbadoes	5 Newfoundland	6 Guatemala	5 South African Republic,
15 Belgium	9 New South Wales	4 Hawaii	15 Spain
10 Brazil	6 Nicaragua	5 Hayti	5 Straits Settlements
5 British Guiana	8 Norway	5 Honduras	15 Sweden
8 Bulgaria	4 Orange Free State	5 Hong Kong	15 Switzerland
8 Canada	6 Peru	18 Hungary	6 Turkey
7 Cape of Good Hope	10 Porto Rico	8 India	7 Venezuela
8 Chili	12 Portugal	20 Italy	8 Victoria
6 Costa Rica	12 Roumania	7 Jamaica	4 West Australia
12 Cuba	15 Russia	10 Japan	1) Wurtemberg
15 Denmark	5 Salvador	10 Luxemburg	

W. F. GREGORY,

**71 NASSAU STREET, Room 4,
NEW YORK.**

There are a great many good stamp papers. One of the best is the

BOSTON STAMP BOOK

which costs **fifty cents a year**. Almost every one likes it. Send for a sample copy, free. New Subscribers who ask for it will receive as a premium a copy of

The International Postage Stamp Catalogue.

which will be issued in February and will include pictures of all kinds of stamps, with prices.

To get the **Boston stamp-Book**, write to the publisher,

JOHN LUTHER KILBON, P. O. Box 2119, Boston, Mass.

BOYS,

Do you want to make money?
Send for our list of Dealers
stocks, and go into the stamps
business. We have Stocks at
all prices from 50 cents to \$25.00.

Sheets sent on approval.

Agents wanted, Send references.

CASCO STAMP CO.,

68 Deering Street, Portland, Maine.

Twenty-Five Stamps Given Away.

I have a fine line of approval sheets at 50 per cent Commission. Any one writing for my approval will receive 25 stamps free.

Address **G. L. TOWSLEY,**

Manchester, Vermont.

FINE APPROVAL SHEETS.

50 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

The following Packets in which the stamps are all different at 15 cents each, four for 50 cents, are remarkably good for the money.

15 Argentine	12 Finland	15 Russia
20 Australia	25 France	12 Servia
25 Austria	25 Germany	20 Spain
6 Barbados	25 Great Britain	20 Sweden
15 Bavaria	12 Greece including Olympians	10 " Official
25 Belgium	8 Hawaii	5 " Envelops
9 Belgium Postal Packet	5 Hayti	20 Switzerland
9 Bolivia	15 Hungary	15 Turkey
12 Brazil	12 India	20 U. S. Adhesives before
10 Bulgaria	25 Italy	1890.
15 Central America	15 Japan	8 U. S. Columbus 1-10c
15 Chili	15 Mexico	7 U. S. Department
5 China	20 Netherlands	15 U. S. Revenue
12 Colombian Republic	6 Newfoundland	10 U. S. Telegraph
20 Cuba	3 Newfoundland Wrappers	7 Venezuela including Col-
20 Denmark	10 Peru	umbus
12 Ecuador	18 Porto Rico	6 Western Australia
12 Egypt	15 Roumania	15 Wurtemberg.



NATIONAL STAMP COMPANY,

CRAWFORD CAPEN, Manager.

P. O. BOX 2874.

NEW YORK CITY.

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Special Bargains at Marvelously Low Prices!

All Different:

	Catalogue value.	for only			
9	Cuba, unused, 52c		10c	9	Egypt, - - - - - 15c
1	Ecuador " 65c	"	20c	8	Greece, - - - - - 10c
17	Liberia \$2.75	"	50c	17	Japan, - - - - - 15c
2	Persia 1.50	"	45c	60	French Colonies, unused, - - - - - 50c
18	Venezuela unused, 82	"	30c	11	Uruguay, - - - - - 20c
12	Austria 1890-91, - - - - -		18c	16	Wurtemberg, - - - - - 16c

I offer to the readers of STAMPS my celebrated **1000 Variety Packet** for only **\$7.25.**

Every stamp is **guaranteed genuine** and in **good condition.**

The stamps are mounted on sheets in alphabetical order, the packet contains no Reprints, no Revenues, no cut postal cards or envelopes, no local stamps or common U. S. stamps. These collections have been made under my directions, no other dealer could sell this high class packet for less than \$10.00.

If not satisfactory money cheerfully returned.

A fine Album for United States Stamps only **25 cents.** With every U. S. Album, I give **25 stamps FREE** Correct Perforation Gauge steel engraved **FREE.**

Send 15 cents and I will mail you a Catalogue, a Perforation Gauge, 50 different Stamps and 1000 Hinges, Value of the lot 55 cents.

POSTAGE EXTRA ON ALL ORDERS BELOW \$1.00.

My specialty is filling **Want Lists** at **25 per cent discount** from Scott's latest Standard Catalogue.

Over 12,000 varieties always in stock. In United States Stamps I have a fine selection of adhesives, an unsurpassed stock of cut square envelopes, revenues, perf. and imperf., match and medicine stamps. In Foreign you can get about everything you want in adhesive stamps. I also have a fine lot of Postal Cards and Foreign Revenues. Albums, blank and illustrated, Hinges, Catalogues, Approval Sheets and other philatelic supplies. I sell bargains every day in the week. Have the reputation of having the most complete stock.

A. KRASSA, DEALER IN POSTAGE STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS, 81 Nassau St., N. Y.

Our Special Packet For the Boys and Girls

Contains 100 U. S. stamps—all different—neatly and correctly arranged in the new "Favorite" United States Album, Price, - - - - - **\$1.00.**

These stamps are priced over \$3.00 by the Standard Catalogue.

Packet No. 1.—Contains 50 varieties U. S. postage stamps including some of every issue from 1851 to 1893, but none of the current issues. We will guarantee them to catalogue over \$1.00, Price, - - - - - **25c**

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We also have good packets of foreign stamps—send for a list.

1897 Albums and Catalogues

ARE NOW READY.

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No. 11.	Bound in Boards, - - - - -	\$1.00	post free.
No. 12.	Bound in Cloth, - - - - -	2.50	"
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57th Edition of the Standard Stamp Catalogue 58c post free.

APPROVAL SHEETS UPON RECEIPT OF SATISFACTORY REFERENCES.

New England Stamp Co.,
265 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.

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CHEAP SETS.

*UNUSED. †USED AND UNUSED.

	Var.	Cat. Price.	My Price.		Var.	Cat. Price.	My Price.
*428 St. Vincent, 1883-88, 1/2, 1, 4, 6, 2 1/2 on 6	5	\$1.33	\$1 00	*483 Selangor, 1895-96, 25 and 50c	2	\$1.15	\$.75
*429 1889-93, 2 1/2 on 1, 5 on 6, 4p yellow	3	.53	.40	*484 " 1895, \$1, \$2, and \$5	4	14.15	10.00
430 1893-91, 1/2, 1, 2 1/2 on 1	3	.12	.08	*485 S. Ujong, 1892, 2, 5	2	.15	.10
*431 Salvador, 1867, 1/2, 1, 2, 4	4	.49	.25	*485a " 1895-96, 1, 2,	7	1.30	.80
*432 1891, complete	10	—	.50	485b " 1895-96, \$1 and \$5	2	7.40	5.00
433 1891, complete	10	—	.50	*486 Suriname, 1873, 2 1/2, 3, 5, 10	4	.60	.40
*434 1893, 2, 5 10 pesos	3	—	.50	*487 1883-84, 1, 2, 12 1/2	3	.31	.20
*435 Envelopes, 1891, complete	7	.54	.40	*488 1891-93, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 5	5	.16	.16
*436 Wrappers, 1891, complete	4	.28	.25	489 Sweden, 1891, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50	5	.06	.04
437 San Marino, 1894, 25, 50, 1E	3	.72	.50	490 Officials, 1871-84, 4, 5, 10, 20, 30	5	.11	.06
438 Sarawak, 1889-92, mixed	4	.53	.35	*491 Switzerland, mixed	11	.31	.10
439 1895, 2, 4, 6, 8	4	.43	.25	492 Unpaid, 1880-90, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500	7	.24	.15
440 Servia, 1869-73, 2, 20, 25, 40	4	.21	.12	*493 Tobago, 1893-94, 1/2, 1, 2 1/2, 4, 6	5	.61	.45
441 1887, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50	5	.14	.08	*494 Trinidad, 1883-84, 1/2, 1, 2 1/2, 4, 6	7	1.50	1.00
442 1890, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25	5	.13	.08	*495 1896, 1/2 to 1s	5	1.27	1.00
443 1894, 5, 10, 15, 20	4	.10	.05	*496 1896, 5 and 10sh and 1E	3	15.00	11.50
*444 Seychelles, 1890, 2, 4, 8, 10	4	.32	.25	497 Unpaid, 1885, 1, 2, 3	3	.55	.35
*445 1890, 13, 16	2	.60	.35	498 4, 5, 6, 8, 1s	5	1.75	1.00
*446 1893 (Sur.) 3, 12, 15	3	.40	.30	*499 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 1s	8	9.00	5.00
*447 1993, 3, 12, 15	3	.49	.35	500 Tunis, 1888-91, 1, 5, 10, 15	4	.12	.08
*448 Shanghai, 1893, 1/2, 1, 2-1, 2, sur.	5	.21	.15	*501 Turkey, mixed	13	—	.15
*449 1893-90, 2, 4, 6	3	.45	.30	*502 Turks Islands, 1881-89, 1/2, 1, 6, 1s	4	.83	.70
*450 1896, 2, 4, 6	3	.30	.20	503 1893-95, 2 1/2, 4, 5	3	.48	.35
*451 Unpaid, 1/2, 1, 3	3	.30	.06	504 Uruguay, 1889-90, 1, 2, 5	3	.11	.07
452 Siam, 1887, 2, 3, 4, 8	4	.21	.15	505 1892, 1, 2, 5, 10	4	.22	.15
453 1887, 12, 24, 64	3	.82	.50	506 1894, 1, 2, 5, 10	4	.21	.15
*454 1869-96, mixed	7	.68	.35	507 1895-96, 1, 2, 5, 10	4	.22	.15
455 Sierra Leone, 1872-92, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 4	5	.57	.50	*508 1896, Jubilee, 1, 5, 10	3	—	.50
456 South African Republic, 1885, 1/2, 1, 4, 6, 1s	5	.14	.10	509 Venezuela, 1873-80, 1, 5, imperf. 5, 25 perf.	4	.20	.10
457 1887, 1p, 2s 6p, 5s	3	.67	.40	510 1883, 5, 10, 25, 50 1b	4	.20	.10
458 1893, surcharged 1/2, 1, 2 1/2	3	.44	.25	511 1883, 5, 10, 25, 50, 1b	5	.29	.15
459 1894-95, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 1p Jubilee	3	.40	.25	512 " Escuelas," 5, 10, 25, 50, 1b	5	.16	.10
*460 1895, 1/2 on 1s, 1 on 2 1/2, and 1p Jubilee	3	.40	.25	513 " 5, 10, 25, 50, 1 and 2b	6	.21	.10
461 South Australia, mixed	7	.34	.20	514 1893, Sur. 5, 5, 10, 25, 50, 50	6	.31	.15
462 Spain, 6c of 1851, 1852, 1853, and 1854	5	.26	.15	515 1883-89, "Escuelas," 5, 10, 25, 50, 1, 3, 10, 20b	8	.51	.25
463 1 real of 1855, 1856, 1857	3	1.05	.50	516 1893, 5, 25, 50, 25, and 25 Jubilee	5	.32	.15
464 1860-61, 4c, 1r, 2r	3	.23	.15	517 Victoria, 1886-87, 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 6, 1s	6	.28	.20
465 1892, 4c, 1r, 2r	3	.40	.25	518 1890-91, 1, 1 pink paper, 2 1/2, and 5	4	.15	.10
466 1864-70, mixed	7	.21	.10	*519 Virgin Islands, 1883-89, 1/2, 1, 2 1/2, and 4p	4	2.55	2.00
467 1872-76, mixed	6	.31	.15	520 Western Australia, 1861-65, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6	5	.70	.50
468 1879-82, 2, 5, 10, 15, 25, 30, 40, and 1p	8	.23	.12	521 1869, 1, 2	2	.20	.15
469 1889, complete	12	1.01	.30	*522 1890-93, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 4, 5, 6, 1s	8	1.41	1.00
470 Official 1855, 1/2 and 1c (two shades of each)	4	.48	.15	523 Wurtemberg, mixed	8	—	.08
471 Straits Settlements, 1868, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 12	5	.40	.30	*524 Zululand, 1883, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6	6	2.65	2.00
472 1884-91, 2, 4, 5, 12	4	.29	.20	*525 1890-92, 2 1/2, 5, 9, 1s, and 6p on Natal	5	10.35	7.50
*473 1887-92, Prov. 3, 10, 30	3	1.45	1.00	*526 1894-86, 1/2, 1, 2 1/2, 3	4	.30	.22
*474 1891-92, Prov. One Cent surcharged on 2, 4, 6, 8, 8	5	.59	.35	*527 1884-75, 6d, 1s, 4s	3	.75	2.00
475 1892, 1, 25, 50	3	.12	.20				
476 1894-95, 3 on 32c, 3, 5, 8	4	.26	.15				
*477 Pahang, 1892-95, 1, 2, 5	3	.18	.12				
*478 Perak, 1892, 1, 2, 5	3	.18	.12				
*479 " 1895-96, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10	6	.57	.35				
*480 Selangor, 1892, 1, 2, 5	3	.18	.12				
481 " 1894-95, 2c orange and 3c on 5c	2	.21	.15				
*482 " 1895-96, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8 and 10	6	.57	.35				

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of over 700 different Sets and Packets. Ask for it and we will send it to you.

Henry Gremmel, 85 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

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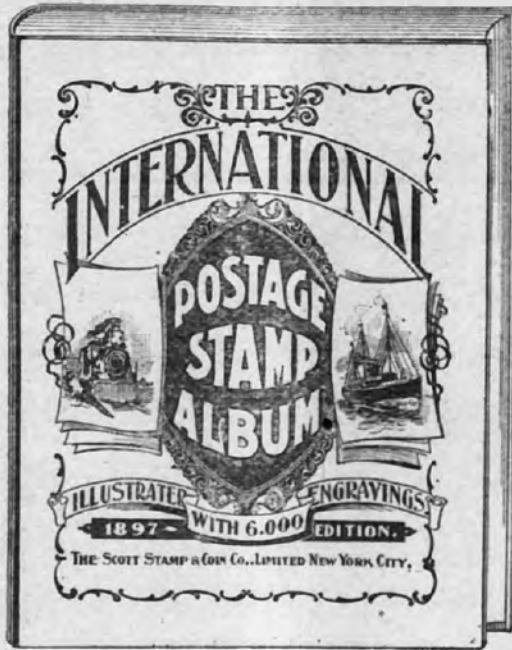


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CHEAP SETS.

*UNUSED. †USED AND UNUSED.

	Var.	Cat. Price.	My Price.		Var.	Cat. Price.	My Price.
1428 St. Vincent, 1883-88, ¼, 1, 4, 6, 2½ on 6	5	\$1.33	\$1 00	*483 Selangor, 1895-96, 25 and 50c	2	\$1.15	\$.75
*429 1880-93, 2½ on 1, 5 on 6, 4p yellow	3	.53	.40	*484 " 1895, \$1, \$2, and \$5	4	14.15	10.00
430 1883-91, ½, 1, 2½ on 1	3	.12	.08	*485 S. Ujong, 1882, 2, 5	2	.15	.10
*431 Salvador, 1867, ½, 1, 2, 4	4	.49	.25	*485a " 1895-96, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 50r	7	1.30	.80
*432 1891, complete	10	—	.50	485b " 1895-96, \$1 and \$5	2	7.40	5.00
433 1891, complete	10	—	.50	*486 Suriname, 1873, 2½, 3, 5, 10	4	.60	.40
*434 1893, 2, 5 10 pesos	3	—	.50	*487 1883-84, 1, 2, 12½	3	.31	.20
*435 Envelopes, 1891, complete	7	.54	.40	*488 1891-93, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 5	5	.16	.16
*436 Wrappers, 1891, complete	4	.28	.25	489 Sweden, 1891, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50	5	.06	.04
437 San Marino, 1891, 25, 50, 1c	3	.72	.50	490 Officials, 1871-84, 4, 5, 10, 20, 30	5	.11	.06
438 Sarawak, 1889-92, mixed	4	.53	.35	*491 Switzerland, mixed	11	.31	.10
439 1895, 2, 4, 6, 8	4	.43	.25	492 Unpaid, 1880-90, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500	7	.24	.15
440 Serbia, 1869-73, 2, 20, 25, 40	4	.21	.12	*493 Tobago, 1863-94, ½, 1, 2½, 4, 6	5	.61	.45
441 1887, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50	5	.14	.08	*494 Trinidad, 1883-84, ¼, 1, 2½, 4, 6	5	1.50	1.00
442 1890, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25	5	.13	.08	495 1890, ½ to 1s	7	1.27	1.00
443 1891, 5, 10, 15, 20	4	.10	.05	*496 1896, 5 and 10sh and 1c	3	15.00	11.50
*444 Seychelles, 1890, 2, 4, 8, 10	4	.32	.25	497 Unpaid, 1885, 1, 2, 3	3	.55	.35
*445 1890, 13, 16	2	.60	.35	498 4, 5, 6, 8, 1s	5	1.75	1.00
*446 1893 (Sur.) 3, 12, 15	3	.40	.30	*499 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 1s	8	9.00	5.00
*447 1893, 3, 12, 15	3	.49	.35	500 Tunis, 1888-91, 1, 5, 10, 15	4	.12	.08
*448 Shanghai, 1893, ¼, 1, 2-1, 2, sur.	5	.21	.15	*501 Turkey, mixed	13	—	.15
*449 1893-96, 2, 4, 6	3	.45	.30	*502 Turks Islands, 1881-89, ¼, 1, 6, 1s	4	.83	.70
*450 1896, 2, 4, 6	3	.30	.20	*503 1893-95, 2½, 4, 5	3	.48	.35
*451 Unpaid, ½, 1, 3	3	.30	.06	504 Uruguay, 1889-90, 1, 2, 5	3	.11	.07
452 Siam, 1887, 2, 3, 4, 8	4	.21	.15	505 1892, 1, 2, 5, 10	4	.22	.15
453 1887, 12, 24, 64	3	.82	.50	506 1894, 1, 2, 5, 10	4	.21	.15
*454 1869-96, mixed	7	.68	.35	507 1895-96, 1, 2, 5, 10	4	.22	.15
455 Sierra Leone, 1872-92, ¼, 1, 2, 2½, 4	5	.57	.50	*508 1896, Jubilee, 1, 5, 10	3	—	.50
456 South African Republic, 1885, ¼, 1, 4, 6, 1s	5	.14	.10	509 Venezuela, 1879-80, 1, 5, imperf. 5, 25 perf.	1	.20	.10
457 1887, 1p, 2s 6p, 5s	3	.67	.40	*510 1883, 5, 10, 25, 50 1b	4	.30	.10
458 1893, surcharged ¼, 1, 2½	3	.44	.25	*511 1883, 5, 10, 25, 50, 1b	5	.29	.15
459 1894-95, ¼, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6	6	.22	.15	512 " Escuelas, " 5, 10, 25, 50, 1b	5	.16	.10
*460 1895, ¼ on 1s, 1 on 2½, and 1p Jubilee	3	.40	.25	513 " 5, 10, 25, 50, 1 and 2b	6	.21	.10
461 South Australia, mixed	7	.34	.20	514 1893, Sur. 3, 5, 10, 25, 50, 50	6	.31	.15
462 Spain, 6c of 1851, 1852, 1853, and 1854	5	.26	.15	515 1883-89, "Escuelas," 5, 10, 25, 50, 1, 3, 10, 20b	8	.51	.25
463 1 real of 1855, 1856, 1857	3	1.05	.50	516 1893, 5, 25, 50, 25, and 25 Jubilee	5	.32	.15
464 1860-61, 4c, 1r, 2r	3	.23	.15	517 Victoria, 1886-87, ½, 1, 2, 4, 6, 1s	6	.28	.20
465 1862, 4c, 1r, 2r	3	.40	.25	518 1890-91, 1, 1 pink paper, 2½, and 5	4	.15	.10
466 1864-70, mixed	7	.21	.10	*519 Virgin Islands, 1883-89, ½, 1, 2½, and 1p	4	2.55	2.00
467 1872-76, mixed	6	.31	.15	520 Western Australia, 1861-65, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6	5	.70	.50
468 1879-82, 2, 5, 10, 15, 25, 30, 40, and 1p	8	.23	.12	521 1869, 1, 2	2	.20	.15
469 1889, complete	12	1.01	.30	*522 1890-95, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 4, 5, 6, 1s	8	1.41	1.00
470 Official 1855, ¼ and 16 (two shades of each)	4	.48	.15	523 Wurtemberg, mixed	8	—	.08
471 Straits Settlements, 1868, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 12	5	.40	.30	*524 Zululand, 1883, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6	6	2.65	2.00
472 1881-91, 2, 4, 5, 12	4	.20	.20	*525 1890-92, 2½, 5, 9, 1s, and 6p on Natal	5	10.35	7.50
*473 1887-92, Prov. 3, 10, 30	3	1.45	1.00	526 1894-86, ½, 1, 2½, 3	4	.30	.22
*474 1891-92, Prov. One Cent surcharged on 2, 4, 6, 8, 8	5	.59	.35	527 1884-75, 6d, 1s, 4s	3	.75	2.00
475 1892, 1, 25, 50	3	.42	.20				
476 1894-95, 3 on 32s, 3, 5, 8	4	.26	.15				
*477 Pahang, 1892-95, 1, 2, 5	3	.18	.12				
*478 Perak, 1892, 1, 2, 5	3	.18	.12				
*479 " 1895-96, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10	6	.57	.35				
*480 Selangor, 1892, 1, 2, 5	3	.18	.12				
481 " 1894-95, 2c orange and 3c on 5c	2	.21	.15				
*482 " 1895-96, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8 and 10	6	.57	.35				

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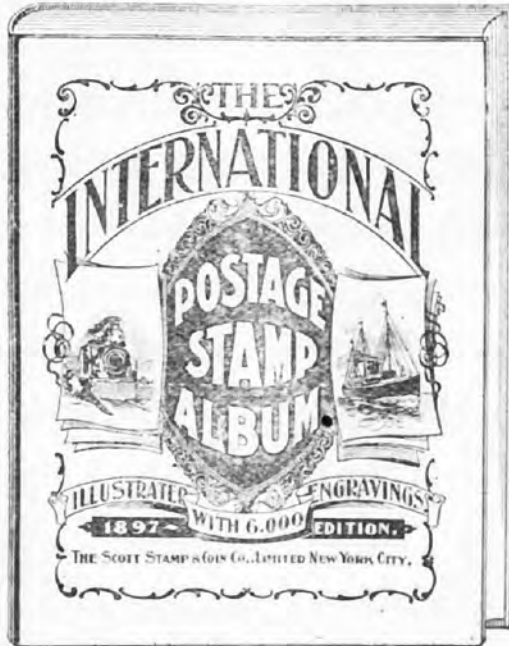


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We have just prepared an entirely new line of packets and give better value than any other dealer. Every stamp is in good condition and all our packets were made up at our establishment from our enormous stock. They contain many varieties that no one else can supply in this way.

As a specimen of the list, we quote our Dollar line of Packets:

No.	15—35	different	United States Envelopes,	(Cat. value, \$2.03)	- \$1.00
"	16—60	"	" " Stamps,	(Cat. value, 2.12)	1.00
"	17—35	"	British American Stamps,	(Cat. value, 1.56)	1.00
"	18—50	"	Mexican Stamps,	(Cat. value, 3.10)	1.00
"	19—80	"	West Indian Stamps,	(Cat. value, 2.72)	1.00
"	20—75	"	Central American Stamps,	(Cat. value, 2.51)	1.00
"	21—100	"	South American Stamps,	(Cat. value, 2.84)	1.00
"	22—60	"	Asiatic Stamps,	(Cat. value, 2.19)	1.00
"	23—70	"	African Stamps,	(Cat. value, 2.16)	1.00
"	24—75	"	Australian Stamps,	(Cat. value, 2.30)	1.00
"	25—60	"	China, India & Japan,	(Cat. value, 2.55)	1.00
"	26—100	"	Europe,	(Cat. value, 3.20)	1.00
"	27—100	"	" "	(Cat. value, 3.01)	1.00
"	28—125	"	" "	(Cat. value, 3.07)	1.00
"	29—150	"	Scandinavia & Russia,	(Cat. value, 1.77)	1.00
"	30—100	"	Eastern Europe,	(Cat. value, 2.87)	1.00
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"	34—45	"	United States Revenue Stamps,	(Cat. value, 2.54)	1.00
"	35—35	"	" " Telegraph Stamps,	(Cat. value, 2.75)	1.00

Every one of these Packets is entirely different from every other one in the list, the entire series containing 1600 different stamps.

During February we will sell the series for \$19.00.

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March, 1897.

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No.	37— 50 U. S. Adhesives and Envelopes,	50 cents.
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"	39— 45 Central America,	50 "
"	40— 55 South America,	50 "
"	41— 55 West India,	50 "
"	42— 25 British North America,	50 "
"	43— 45 Asia,	50 "
"	44— 55 Africa,	50 "
"	45— 50 Australasia,	50 "
"	46— 40 China, Japan and Native India,	50 "
"	47— 45 Cuba and Porto Rico,	50 "
"	48— 100 different countries,	50 "
"	49— 200 all different,	50 "
"	50— 20 Mexico,	25 "
"	51— 30 Central America,	25 "
"	52— 30 South America,	25 "
"	53— 35 West India,	25 "
"	54— 30 Asia,	25 "
"	55— 35 Africa,	25 "
"	56— 35 Australasia,	25 "
"	57— 30 China, Japan and Native India,	25 "
"	58— 30 Cuba and Porto Rico,	25 "
"	56— 40 Mexico, West India, Central and South America,	25 "
"	6c— 125 all different,	25 "

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Price Lists of Stamps and Coins Sent Free on receipt of Stamp. Good Collections Bought for Cash. Premium or Buying list of rare U. S. Coins, Price to cents. Stamp Catalogue to cents.

Dealers having unused U. S. or Canadian Stamps of any denomination to sell at 10 per cent. discount, including high value Columbians, will do well to write to us.

E. T. PARKER,
Bethlehem, Pa.

U. S. REVENUES.

2800	1c Express, p. p.,	\$.35	2858	50c Mortgage, p. p., pair,	\$3.00
2802	1c Proprietary, p. p.,	1.12	2859	50c Orig. Process, imp.,	.40
2804	2c Bank Check, " blue,	.40	2861	50c Prob. of Will, p. p.,	10.00
2805	2c " " imperf. orange,	1.50	2865	\$1.00 Entry of Goods, imp.,	1.40
2806	2c Certificate, blue,	.70	2867	\$1.00 Forn. Exch., imp.,	.75
2807	2c " " orange,	.70	2869	\$1.00 Lease, imp.,	1.40
2808	2c Express, p. p., blue,	.75	2871	\$1.00 Manifest, imp.,	1.75
2810	2c Playing Cards,	.30	2879	\$1.00 Forn. Exch.,	1.15
2811	2c " " orange,	1.25	2880	\$2.00 Conveyance, imp.,	1.65
2812	2c Proprietary, imp. blue,	3.00	2879	\$3.00 Manifest,	2.75
2816	3c Playing Cards,	6.00	2889	\$5.00 " "	1.80
2818	3c Telegraph, p. p.,	.25	2890	\$5.00 Mortgage, imp.,	2.70
2818	3c " " "	.25	2893	\$10.00 Conveyance, imp.,	3.00
2823	5c Certificate, imp.,	.25	2893	\$10.00 " "	2.75
2824	5c Express,	.35	2895	\$10.00 Probate of Will,	1.00
2826	5c Inld. Exch., p. p., strip of three,	1.70	2897	\$20.00 Conveyance, imp.,	2.20
2827	5c Playing Cards,	.75	2899	\$25.00 Mortgage,	4.00
2828	5c Proprietary,	1.25	2900	\$50.00 U. S. Inter. Rev.,	3.00
2831	10c Bill of Lading, imp.,	.75	2901	\$200.00 " " "	17.00
2834	10c Forn. Exch.,	.45	2905	3c blue and black,	.35
2835	10 Inld. " imp.,	2.50	2910	15c " " "	.45
2835	10c " " p. p., pair,	1.25	2949	15c black and brown,	.45
2836	10c Power of Attorney, p. p.,	.50	2950	30c " " orange,	.30
2837	10c Proprietary,	1.50	2953	70c " " green,	.60
2838	15c Forn. Exch.,	.60	2955	\$2.00 " " vermilion,	.60
2839	15c Inld. " p. p., pair,	1.25	2959	\$2.50 " " claret,	.60
2840	20c Forn. " "	.80	2968	\$5.00 " " vermilion,	.75
2840	20c " " imp.,	.50	2959	\$10.00 " " green,	3.00
2843	25c Certificate,	.35	2960	\$20.00 " " orange,	13.00
2844	25c Entry of Goods, imp.,	.30	2966	2c " " green p. p., inverted,	4.00
2846	25c Life Insurance,	.30	2967	2c blue, rouletted,	.55
2850	30c Forn. Exch.,	1.50			
2852	40c Inld. " imp.,	4.00			
2852	40c " " p. p.,	.30			
2853	50c Conveyance,	.35			
2854	50c Entry of Goods, p. p.,	1.50			
2855	50c Forn. Exch.,	.40			
2856	50c Lease, p. p.,	4.00			
2866	50c " " "	.50			

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"	44— 55 Africa,	50 "
"	45— 50 Australasia,	50 "
"	46— 40 China, Japan and Native India,	50 "
"	47— 45 Cuba and Porto Rico,	50 "
"	48— 100 different countries,	50 "
"	49— 200 all different,	50 "
"	50— 20 Mexico,	25 "
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"	52— 30 South America,	25 "
"	53— 35 West India,	25 "
"	54— 30 Asia,	25 "
"	55— 35 Africa,	25 "
"	56— 35 Australasia,	25 "
"	57— 30 China, Japan and Native India,	25 "
"	58— 30 Cuba and Porto Rico,	25 "
"	56— 40 Mexico, West India, Central and South America,	25 "
"	6c— 125 all different,	25 "

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2802	1c Proprietary, p. p.,	1.12	2859	50c Orig., Process, imp.,	.40
2804	2c Bank Check, " blue,	.40	2861	50c Prob. of Will, p. p.,	10.00
2805	2c " " imperf. orange,	1.50	2866	\$1.00 Entry of Goods, imp.,	1.40
2806	2c Certificate, blue,	.70	2867	\$1.00 Forn. Exch., imp.,	.75
2807	2c " " orange,	.70	2869	\$1.00 Lease, imp.,	1.40
2808	2c Express, p. p., blue,	.75	2871	\$1.00 Manifest, imp.,	1.75
2810	2c Playing Cards, " "	.30	2879	\$1.90 Forn. Exch.,	1.15
2811	2c " " orange,	1.25	2880	\$2.00 Conveyance, imp.,	1.66
2812	2c Proprietary, imp. blue,	3.00	2889	\$5.00 Manifest, "	2.75
2816	3c Playing Cards,	6.00	2889	\$5.00 "	1.80
2818	3c Telegraph, p. p.,	.25	2890	\$5.00 Mortgage, imp.,	2.70
2818	3c " " "	.25	2893	\$10.00 Conveyance, imp.,	3.00
2823	5c Certificate, imp.,	.25	2893	\$10.00 "	2.75
2824	5c Express, " "	.35	2895	\$10.00 Probate of Will,	1.00
2826	5c Inld. Exch., p. p., strip of three,	1.70	2897	\$20.00 Conveyance, imp.,	2.20
2827	5c Playing Cards,	.75	2899	\$25.00 Mortgage,	4.00
2828	5c Proprietary,	1.25	2900	\$50.00 U. S. Inter. Rev.,	3.00
2831	10c Bill of Lading, imp.,	.75	2901	\$200.00 " " "	17.00
2834	10c Forn. Exch.,	.45	2905	3c blue and black,	.35
2835	10 Inld. " imp.,	2.50	2910	15c " " "	.45
2835	10c " " p. p., pair,	1.25	2949	15c black and brown,	.45
2836	10c Power of Attorney, p. p.,	.50	2950	30c " " orange,	.30
2837	10c Proprietary,	1.50	2953	70c " " green,	.60
2838	15c Forn. Exch.,	.60	2955	\$2.00 " " vermilion,	.60
2839	15c Inld. " p. p., pair,	1.25	2956	\$2.50 " " claret,	.60
2840	20c Forn. " "	.80	2968	\$5.00 " " vermilion,	.75
2840	30c " " imp.,	.50	2959	\$10.00 " " green,	3.00
2843	25c Certificate, " "	.35	2960	\$20.00 " " orange,	13.00
2844	25c Entry of Goods, imp.,	.30	2966	2c " " green p., inverted,	4.00
2846	25c Life Insurance,	.30	2967	2c blue, rouletted,	.55
2850	30c Forn. Exch.,	1.50			
2852	40c Inld. " imp.,	4.00			
2852	40c " " p. p.,	.30			
2853	50c Conveyance,	.35			
2854	50c Entry of Goods, p. p.,	1.50			
2855	50c Forn. Exch.,	.40			
2856	50c Lease, p. p.,	4.00			
2866	50c " " "	.50			

The market value of the 7c vermilion, 1872, United States is 75c, but in order to increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps, I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending me 30c and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Pa.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

100
United States
Stamps and
Envelopes

all different and a nice United States
 Album, also

100 different Foreign Stamps

FOR ONLY \$1.00

There are some stamps
 we sell at less prices
 than they can be pur-
 chased anywhere else.
 GIVE US A TRIAL.

United States
STAMPS AT
60% Discount.

We offer the following
SPECIAL PACKETS:

On receipt of \$5 we will send a
 collection of 230 varieties of United
 States Stamps and Envelopes,
 which amount to over \$13, or for
 \$2.50 we will send 100 varieties
 United States Adhesives, which
 amount to nearly \$7 at prices
 charged by other dealers.

Price List of U. S. Stamps at NET prices
 sent on application.

Bogert & Durbin Co.,

722 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

160 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.

500 VARIETIES \$2.50

ONE OF THE
CHEAPEST PACKETS
EVER SOLD.

IT CONTAINS _____

One PHILIPPINE Stamp
usually quoted at \$2.00

BESIDES STAMPS FROM

Labuan, British North Borneo,
 Uruguay, Paraguay, Zambesi,
 Fiji, Zululand, Mashonaland,
 Falkland, Hyderabad, Egypt,
 Djibouti, Transvaal, Constan-
 tinople, Seychelles, Portuguese
 India, Nowanuggur, Hayti,
 Niger Coast, and

Many Other Scarce Stamps.

ONE OF THE...

CHEAPEST
PACKETS

...EVER OFFERED.

100
UNUSED STAMPS

ALL DIFFERENT

*** 50 CENTS.**

This Packet contains many
 scarce stamps and if bought
 singly would cost about \$5.

IN order to acquaint every young Collector with the best Stamp Album ever issued for a collection of the stamps of our country, we offer a copy of the 1872, 12c dark purple, a stamp catalogued at 75c (and even at that price difficult to obtain), and the

FAVORITE ALBUM

... FOR ...

UNITED STATES STAMPS,

(RETAIL PRICE 25 CENTS),

BOTH TOGETHER FOR ONLY

50 CENTS,

(POST FREE).

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO., 90 Nassau Street,
New York.

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO., 90 Nassau Street, New York.

STAMPS ON APPROVAL.

For the season 1896-97 we have prepared the following sheets and books (each containing 60 stamps) and which we can send by return mail :

CLASS A.—FOR BEGINNERS.

No.	Discount.
40. United States	25 per cent.
41. " "	25 " "
42. Foreign Stamps	50 " "
43. " "	50 " "
44. South America	50 " "
45. Mexico	50 " "
46. British Colonials	50 " "
47. " "	25 " "
48. " "	25 " "
49. Rare European Stamps	50 " "

CLASS B.—FOR COLLECTORS.

Possessing about 3000 varieties.

No.	Discount.
100. United States	10 per cent.
101. " "	25 " "
102. Foreign Stamps	50 " "
103. Cuba	50 " "
104. " "	50 " "
105. British Colonials	25 " "
106. " "	33 1/2 " "
107. German States	33 1/2 " "
108. Rare European Stamps	25 " "
109. Rare Foreign Stamps	25 " "

CLASS C.—FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS.

Possessing about 5000 varieties.

No.	Discount.
160. United States	10 per cent.
161. Rare United States	10 " "
162. Rare Foreign Stamps	10 " "
163. Rare British Colonials	10 " "
164. " "	10 " "
165. Very Rare Foreign	10 " "

(New additions to this list weekly, and as fast as we can make up new assortments).

SPECIAL OFFER! To the three collectors who buy the most from our approval sheets during the season of 1896-97, we offer the following SPECIAL DISCOUNT PREMIUMS to the largest buyer from sheets in

CLASS A.—A complete unused set Interior Department.

CLASS B.—\$1.00 Columbian Stamp, unused.

CLASS C.—30c. Justice, fine used copy.

The above premiums are on view in our office.

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO., 90 Nassau Street, New York.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

A NEW LIST OF SETS.

		Varieties.	Price.			Varieties.	Price.
United States,	1851-95	40	40c	Grenada, Unpaid	1892	1, 2, 3p	3 30c
"	1890 1c to 15c	9	25c	Hawaii, 1894	1, 2, 5, 10c		4 20c
"	1890 1c to 90c	11	1.00	Hayti, 1891	1, 2, 3, 5, 7c		5 35c
"	1893 1c to 10c	8	20c	"	1893 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 20c		6 40c
"	1895 1c to 15c	9	12c	"	1896 2, 3, 5c		3 10c
"	Special Delivery	4	25c	*Labuan, 1894	1, 2, 3, 5, 6c		5 25c
"	Departments	6	10c	*Lagos, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3p			5 30c
"	Envelopes	19	20c	*Leward Isl., 1/2, 1, 2 1/2, 4p			4 25c
"	Revenues-1st issue	15	15c	*Liberia, 1897	1, 2, 5, 10c		4 30c
"	" " " "	22	35c	*Malta, 1/2, 1, 2p			4 25c
"	" 2, 3, 4, "	10	20c	*Monaco, 1891	1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 25c		6 20c
"	Unpaid	6	10c	*New Brunswick, 1, 2, 5, 17c			4 25c
*Angra, 1897	2 1/2, 5, 10, 15, 20r	5	15c	*Newfoundland, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6			6 30c
Bermuda, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 4p		6	22c	*Niger Coast, 1894	1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2p		4 25c
Cape of Good Hope, 1881-96	1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 6p	7	12c	*North Borneo, 1894	1, 2, 3, 5, 6c		5 25c
*Congo, 1894-96	5, 10, 15, 25, 40c	5	45c	Peru, 1895-96	1, 2, 5, 10		4 18c
*Corea, 1885-86	10, 25, 50, 100m	4	10c	"	1896 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and isol.		6 40c
*Costa Rica, 1889	1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c	6	10c	*Porto Rico, 1896	1/2, 1, 2, 4mil.		4 08c
*Cuba, 1896	1/2, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8m	6	08c	"	" 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8c		7 20c
*Cyprus, 1896	30 para, 1/2, 1, 2pi	4	20c	Portugal, 1895	2 1/2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100r		9 15c
Dutch Indies, 1892-94	20, 25, 50c	3	10c	*St. Helena, 1, 2, 2 1/2p			3 18c
*Gambia, 1887-89	1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2p	4	22c	*St. Vincent, 1/2, 1, 2 1/2, 4p			4 25c
*Greece Olympian, 1, 2, 5, 10 20l		5	15c	*Seychelles, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12, 15c			7 50c
"	" 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 60l	8	50c	*Sierra Leone, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2p			4 20c

*Means that the stamps are unused. These sets will be sent on receipt of cash, money order or unused 2 cent stamps. Postage extra on orders under 50 cents.

Peru, Arequipa 20c. red and black, (No. 2) will be given as a premium on orders of \$2.00 or over.

J. C. MORGENTHAU & CO., 87 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

STAMPS THAT ARE CHEAP!!!

SETS.

- 8 U. S. 1869 Cat. at \$11.57 for \$4.75
 8 U. S. Blue and Black Revs. Cat. at \$3.67 for \$1.10
 14 U. S. 3rd issue Revs. cat. at \$9.47 for \$2.85
 24-48-72-96c British Guiana, 1889, Cat. at \$367 for \$1.10
 Complete set Roumania, 1895 Cat. at 14c for 05c
 " " Bolivia, 1894 " 57c " 30c
 " " Labuan, 1894 "\$1.10 " 85c
 " " Bulgaria, 1889 " 51c " 40c

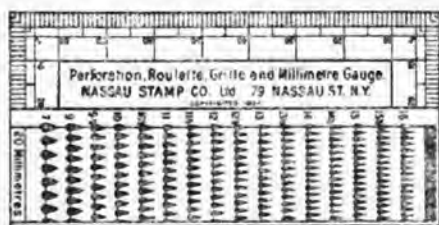
PACKETS.

- 100 Varieties, Foreign 10c
 55 " U. S. very fine, \$1.00
 500 " Foreign, will retail at \$18.00, 2.80

SPECIALTIES.

A reference and price-list of revenues that prices shades, with a plate No. catalogue 10c.

1000 Mixed Stamps, 25c
100 Approval Sheets, 35c
57th Edition Catalogue, 58 Cents.



The only combined transparent, perforations Roulette, grille and millimetre gauge in the world, 15 cents each 2 for 25 cents, measure, stamps in the album and on cover.



NASSAU STAMP CO., L'td.,

75 Nassau Street,

NEW YORK CITY.

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Almost GIVEN away. Any of the Following Sets of Stamps for 10 cents and 2 cents postage.
25 Sets for \$2.00. The 55 Sets for \$4.00.

12 U. S. Revenues	4 Malta	6 Dutch Indies	6 Serbia
12 Argentine	6 Natal	8 Egypt	3 Seychelles
15 Austria	18 Netherlands	20 France	4 Siam
6 Barbadoes	5 Newfoundland	6 Guatemala	5 South African Republic,
15 Belgium	9 New South Wales	4 Hawaii	15 Spain
10 Brazil	6 Nicaragua	5 Hayti	8 Straits Settlements
5 British Guiana	8 Norway	5 Honduras	15 Sweden
8 Bulgaria	4 Orange Free State	5 Hong Kong	15 Switzerland
8 Canada	6 Peru	13 Hungary	6 Turkey
7 Cape of Good Hope	10 Porto Rico	8 India	7 Venezuela
8 Chili	12 Portugal	20 Italy	8 Victoria
6 Costa Rica	12 Roumania	7 Jamaica	4 West Australia
12 Cuba	15 Russia	10 Japan	10 Wurtemberg
15 Denmark	5 Salvador	10 Luxemburg	

W. F. GREGORY,

**71 NASSAU STREET, Room 4,
NEW YORK.**

A Few Good Things, of the Many in Stock.

1893 Complete set, Columbian unused,	\$30.00	1869 24c inverted center used	175.00
1894 1c to 1.00 no watermark unused,	4.00	1851 30c imperforate,	75.00
1869 1c to 90c used,	23.00	1846 Providence, complete sheet,	100.00
" " used Reprints,	110.00	1847 Milbury,	800.00
" 15c inverted center used,	175.00	1846 Brattleboro,	600.00

Can furnish *all* U. S. General Issue and Department used or unused, blocks and strips. Foreign including greatest rarities,

SEND WANT LIST.

M. C. BERLEPSCH. (Room 1.) **2 West 14th St., New York.**

THE present catalogue price of the 1c, 2c, 3c and 6c War Dept. unused is 22c, but in order to test the pulling qualities of this paper as an advertising medium, I will send the above 4 stamps to any address, together with 6 Varieties of Mexico Revenue, each one a different issue and worth at least 20c.

For Only 10 Cents.

CHAS. A. TOWNSEND,

Box 2502.

Akron, O.

OUR PACKAGE . . .

"EL PACIFICO"

contains only stamps from countries bordering the Pacific Ocean (no U. S. & Canada) we sell the package in three sizes:

I. 30 Varieties, 25c. II. 60 Varieties, 50c.
 III. 120 Varieties, \$1.00.

50 page price list and sample copy of *FILATELIC FACTS AND FALLACIES*, FREE.

W. SELLSCHOPP & CO.

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APPROVAL SHEETS 50 Per Cent Discount.

The following Packets in which the stamps are all different at 15 cents each, four for 50 cents, are remarkably good for the money.

15 Argentine	12 Finland	15 Russia
20 Australia	25 France	12 Serbia
25 Austria	25 Germany	20 Spain
6 Barbados	25 Great Britain	20 Sweden
15 Bavaria	12 Greece including Olympians	10 " Official
25 Belgium	8 Hawaii	5 " Envelops
9 Belgium Postal Packet	5 Hayti	20 Switzerland
9 Bolivia	15 Hungary	15 Turkey
12 Brazil	12 India	20 U. S. Adhesives before 1890.
10 Bulgaria	25 Italy	8 U. S. Columbus 1-10c
15 Central America	15 Japan	7 U. S. Department
12 Chili	15 Mexico	15 U. S. Revenue
5 China	20 Netherlands	10 U. S. Telegraph
12 Colombian Republic	6 Newfoundland	7 Venezuela including Col- umbus
20 Cuba	3 Newfoundland Wrappers	6 Western Australia
20 Denmark	10 Peru	15 Wurtemberg.
12 Ecuador	18 Porto Rico	
12 Egypt	15 Roumania	



**NATIONAL STAMP COMPANY, CRAWFORD CAPEN, Manager.
NEW YORK CITY,**

P. O. BOX 2874.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

Special Bargains at Marvelously Low Prices!

All Different:

	Catalogue value.	for only			
9 Cuba, unused,	52c	10c	9 Egypt,	-	15c
1 Ecuador "	65c	20c	8 Greece,	-	10c
17 Liberia-	\$2.75	50c	17 Japan,	-	15c
12 Persia	1.50	45c	60 French Colonies, unused,	-	50c
8 Venezuela unused,	82	30c	11 Uruguay,	-	20c
12 Austria 1890-91,	-	18c	16 Wurtemberg,	-	16c

I offer to the readers of STAMPS my celebrated **1000 Variety Packet** for only **\$7.25**.

Every stamp is **guaranteed genuine** and in **good condition**.

The stamps are mounted on sheets in alphabetical order, the packet contains no Reprints, no Revenues, no cut postal cards or envelopes, no local stamps or common U. S. stamps. These collections have been made under my directions, no other dealer could sell this high class packet for less than \$10.00.

If not satisfactory money cheerfully returned.

A fine Album for United States Stamps only **25 cents**. With every U. S. Album, I give **25 stamps FREE** Correct Perforation Gauge steel engraved **FREE**.

Send 15 cents and I will mail you a Catalogue, a Perforation Gauge, 50 different Stamps and 1000 Hinges, Value of the lot 55 cents.

POSTAGE EXTRA ON ALL ORDERS BELOW \$1.00.

My speciality is filling Want Lists at **25 per cent discount** from Scott's latest Standard Catalogue

Over 12,000 varieties always in stock. In United States Stamps I have a fine selection of adhesives, an unsurpassed stock of cut square envelopes, revenues, perf. and imperf., match and medicine stamps. In Foreign you can get about everything you want in adhesive stamps. I also have a fine lot of Postal Cards and Foreign Revenues. Albums, blank and illustrated, Hinges Catalogues, Approval Sheets and other philatelic supplies. I sell bargains every day in the week. Have the reputation of having the most complete stock.

A. KRASSA, DEALER IN POSTAGE STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS, 81 Nassau St., N. Y.

Our Special Packet For the Boys and Girls

Contains 100 U. S. stamps—all different—neatly and correctly arranged in the new "Favorite" United States Album, Price, **\$1.00**.

These stamps are priced over \$3.00 by the Standard Catalogue.

Packet No. 1.—Contains 50 varieties U. S. postage stamps including some of every issue from 1851 to 1893, but none of the current issues. We will guarantee them to catalogue over \$1.00, Price, **25c**

Packet No. 10.—Contains 25 varieties of U. S. Revenue stamps, Price, **25c**

We also have good packets of foreign stamps—send for a list.

1897 Albums and Catalogues

ARE NOW READY.

INTERNATIONAL ALBUMS.

No. 11. Bound in Boards,	-	-	-	-	-	\$1.00 post free,
No. 12. Bound in Cloth,	-	-	-	-	-	2.50 "
No. 13. Bound in Cloth, with guards and blank pages for future issues,	-	-	-	-	-	3.50 "

57th Edition of the Standard Stamp Catalogue 58c post free.

APPROVAL SHEETS UPON RECEIPT OF SATISFACTORY REFERENCES.

New England Stamp Co.,

265 Washington St.,

BOSTON, MASS.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

CHEAP SETS.

*UNUSED. †USED AND UNUSED.

	Var.	Cat.	Price.	My Price.		Var.	Cat.	Price.	My Price.
*428 St. Vincent, 1883-88, 1/4, 1, 4, 6, 2 1/2 on 6	5		\$1.33	\$1.00	*483 Selangor, 1895-96, 25 and 50c	2		\$1.15	\$.75
*429 1889-93, 2 1/2 on 1, 5 on 6, 4p yellow	3		.53	.40	*484 " 1885, \$1, \$2, and \$5	4		14.15	10.00
430 1883-91, 1/4, 1, 2 1/2 on 1	3		.12	.08	*485 S. Ujong, 1892, 2, 5	2		.15	.10
*431 Salvador, 1897, 1/4, 1, 2, 4	4		.49	.25	*485a " 1895-96, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 50r	7		1.30	.80
*432 1891, complete	10		—	.50	" 1895-96, \$1 and \$5	2		7.40	5.40
433 1891, complete	10		—	.50	*486 Suriname, 1873, 2 1/2, 3, 5, 10	4		.60	.40
*434 1893, 2, 5 10 pesos	3		—	.50	*187 1883-84, 1, 2, 1 1/2	3		.31	.20
*435 Envelopes, 1891, complete	7		.54	.40	*488 1891-93, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 5	5		.16	.16
*436 Wrappers, 1891, complete	4		.28	.25	489 Sweden, 1891, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50	5		.06	.04
437 San Marino, 1894, 25, 50, 1c	3		.72	.50	490 Officials, 1871-84, 4, 5, 10, 20, 30	5		.11	.06
438 Sarawak, 1889-92, mixed	4		.53	.35	*491 Switzerland, mixed	11		.31	.10
439 1895, 2, 4, 6, 8	4		.43	.25	492 Unpaid, 1880-90, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500	7		.24	.15
440 Servia, 1899-73, 2, 20, 25, 40	4		.21	.12	yellow green	7		.24	.15
441 1887, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50	5		.14	.08	*493 Tobago, 1893-94, 1/4, 1, 2 1/2, 4, 6	5		.61	.45
442 1890, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25	5		.13	.08	*494 Trinidad, 1883-84, 1/4, 1, 2 1/2, 4, 6	5		1.50	1.00
443 1894, 5, 10, 15, 20	4		.10	.05	*495 1896, 1/4 to 1s	7		1.27	1.00
*444 Seychelles, 1890, 2, 4, 8, 10	4		.32	.25	*496 1896, 5 and 10sh and 1c	3		15.00	11.50
*445 1890, 13, 16	2		.60	.35	497 Unpaid, 1885, 1, 2, 3	3		.55	.35
*446 1893 (Sur.), 3, 12, 15	3		.40	.30	498 4, 5, 6, 8, 1s	5		1.75	1.00
*447 1993, 3, 12, 15	3		.49	.35	*499 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 1s	8		9.00	5.00
*448 Shanghai, 1893, 1/4, 1, 2-1, 2, sur.	5		.21	.15	500 Tunis, 1888-91, 1, 5, 10, 15	4		.12	.08
*449 1893-96, 2, 4, 6	3		.45	.30	*501 Turkey, mixed	13		—	.15
*450 1896, 2, 4, 6	3		.30	.20	*502 Turks Islands, 1881-89, 1/4, 1, 6, 1s	4		.83	.70
*451 Unpaid, 1/4, 1, 3	3		.30	.06	*503 1893-95, 2 1/2, 4, 5	3		.48	.35
452 Siam, 1887, 2, 3, 4, 8	4		.21	.15	504 Uruguay, 1899-90, 1, 2, 5	3		.11	.07
453 1887, 12, 24, 64	3		.82	.50	505 1892, 1, 2, 5, 10	4		.22	.15
*454 1890-96, mixed	7		.68	.35	506 1894, 1, 2, 5, 10	4		.21	.15
455 Sierra Leone, 1873-92, 1/4, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 4	5		.57	.50	507 1895-96, 1, 2, 5, 10	4		.22	.15
456 South African Republic, 1885, 1/4, 1, 4, 6, 1s	5		.14	.10	*508 1896, Jubilee, 1, 5, 10	3		—	.50
457 1887, 1p, 2s 6p, 5s	3		.67	.40	509 Venezuela, 1879-80, 1, 5, imperf. 5, 25 perf.	4		.20	.10
458 1893, surcharged 1/4, 1, 2 1/2	3		.44	.25	*510 1883, 5, 10, 25, 50 1b	4		.50	.10
459 1894-95, 1/4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6	6		.22	.15	511 1883, 5, 10, 25, 50, 1b	5		.49	.15
*460 1895, 1/4 on 1s, 1 on 2 1/2, and 1p Jubilee	3		.40	.25	512 " Escuelas," 5, 10, 25, 50, 1b	5		.16	.10
461 South Australia, mixed	7		.34	.20	513 " 5, 10, 25, 50, 1 and 2s	6		.21	.10
462 Spain, 6c of 1831, 1852, 1853, and 1854	5		.26	.15	514 1893, Sur. 5, 5, 10, 25, 50, 50	6		.31	.15
463 1 real of 1855, 1856, 1857	3		1.05	.50	515 1883-89, "Escuelas," 5, 10, 25, 50, 1, 3, 10, 20b	8		.51	.25
464 1860-61, 4c, 1r, 2r	3		.23	.15	516 1893, 5, 25, 50, 25, and 25 Jubilee	5		.32	.15
465 1862, 4c, 1r, 2r	3		.40	.25	517 Victoria, 1886-87, 1/4, 1, 2, 4, 6, 1s	6		.28	.20
466 1864-70, mixed	7		.21	.10	518 1890-91, 1, 1 pink paper, 2 1/2, and 5	4		.15	.10
467 1872-76, mixed	6		.31	.15	*519 Virgin Islands, 1883-89, 1/4, 1, 2 1/2, and 4p	4		2.55	2.00
468 1879-82, 2, 5, 10, 15, 25, 30, 40, and 1p	8		.23	.12	520 Western Australia, 1861-65, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6	5		.70	.50
469 1880, complete	12		1.01	.30	521 1869, 1, 2	2		.20	.15
470 Official 1855, 1/4 and 15 (two shades of each)	4		.48	.15	*522 1890-93, 1/4, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 4, 5, 6, 1s	8		1.41	1.00
471 Straits Settlements, 1868, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 12	5		.40	.20	523 Wurtemberg, mixed	8		—	.08
472 1884-91, 2, 4, 5, 12	4		.20	.20	*524 Zululand, 1883, 1/4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6	6		2.65	2.00
*473 1887-92, Prov. 3, 10, 30	3		1.45	1.00	*325 1890-92, 2 1/2, 5, 9, 1s, and 1p on Natal	5		10.35	7.50
*474 1891-92, Prov. One Cent surcharged on 2, 4, 6, 8, 8	5		.50	.35	*526 1894-86, 1/4, 1, 2 1/2, 3	4		.30	.20
475 1892, 1, 25, 50	3		.42	.20	*527 1884-75, 6d, 1s, 4s	3		.75	.20
476 1894-95, 3 on 32c, 3, 5, 8	4		.26	.15					
*777 Pahang, 1894-95, 1, 2, 5	3		.18	.12					
*478 Perak, 1892, 1, 2, 5	3		.18	.12					
*479 " 1895-96, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10	6		.57	.35					
*480 Selangor, 1892, 1, 2, 5	3		.18	.12					
481 " 1894-95, 2c orange and 3c on 5c	2		.21	.15					
*482 " 1895-96, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8 and 10	6		.57	.35					

These are only a few samples out of my

NEW 1897 PRICE LIST

of over 700 different Sets and Packets. Ask for it and we will send it to you.

Henry Gremmel, 85 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

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SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., L^{td}.

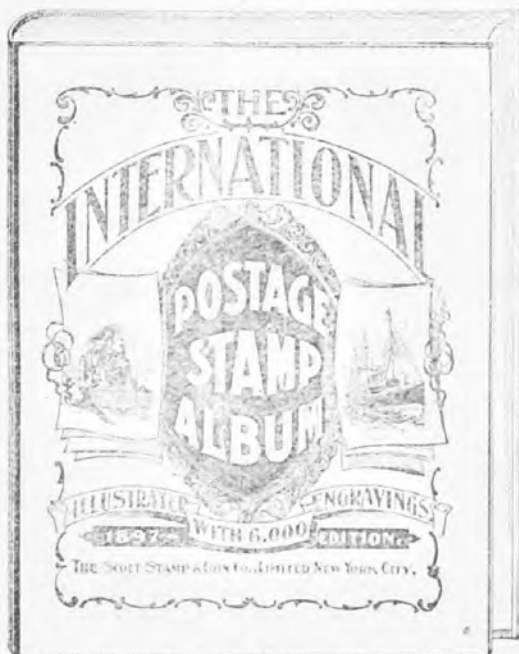


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and 183 Broadway,

New York, N. Y.

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April, 1897.

Stamps

AN

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Young People

IN Conducted by
Gracford Capen



Biography

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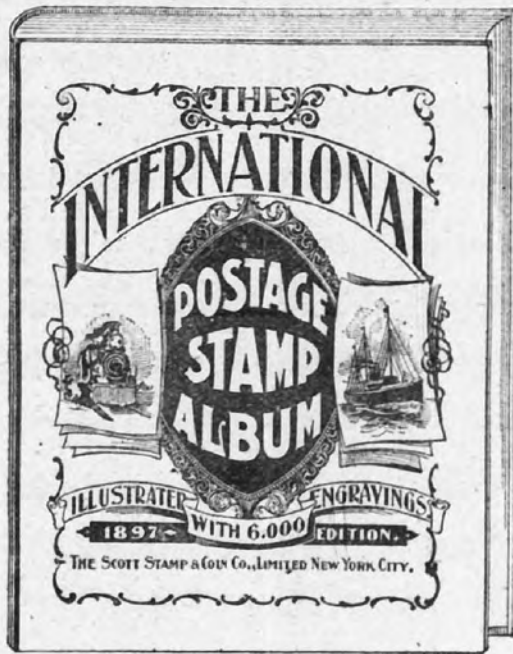
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STAMPS PUBLISHING CO.

87 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK

II
Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd.,

INTERNATIONAL
POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM.
1897 EDITION.



SIZE OF ALBUM $9\frac{3}{4} \times 11$ 15-16 INCHES.

CONTAINING SPACES FOR ALL STAMPS ISSUED UP TO OCTOBER 1st, 1896

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PRINTED ON BOTH SIDES OF PAPER.

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Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd.,ⁱⁱⁱ

Approval Sheet Department.

This Department is now under the special management of the well known philatelist, Mr. John N. Luff. Since he has taken hold of this portion of our business, it has increased enormously. We now have books and sheets adapted to the wants of all classes of collectors, containing stamps from one cent to several hundred dollars each. They are divided as follows: 50 per cent. discount, 25 per cent. discount, 10 per cent. discount and net. The net selections consist entirely of the rarer classes of stamps. By means of books of special countries and divisions of the globe, we are enabled to send to collectors selections of anything they may specially require.

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Our approval sheets will be sent to all responsible parties who are known to us or who may send satisfactory business reference or a deposit. All minors, or persons under age, must furnish a guarantee from their parents or guardians.

The discounts quoted herein do not apply to orders from our catalogue.

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A Large Assortment of Stamp Collections.

Costing from \$5 to \$600 each, constantly on hand to select from at moderate prices.

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Over 20 Collections for boys to pick from at 1 cent each. Prices below Catalogue.

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Stock and Fixtures for sale. Price \$10,000.

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Bethlehem, Pa.
U. S. REVENUES.

2800	1c Express, p. p.,	\$.35	2858	50c Mortgage, p. p., pair,	\$3.00
2802	1c Proprietary, p. p.,	1.12	2859	50c Orig. Process, imp.,	.40
2804	2c Bank Check, " blue,	.40	2861	50c Prob of Will, p. p.,	10.00
2805	2c " " imperf. orange,	1.50	2866	\$1.00 Entry of Goods, imp.,	1.40
2806	2c Certificate, blue,	.70	2867	\$1.00 Forn. Exch., imp.,	.75
2807	2c " " orange,	.50	2869	\$1.00 Lease, imp.,	1.40
2808	2c Express, p. p., blue,	.75	2871	\$1.00 Manifest, imp.,	1.75
2810	2c Playing Cards, "	.30	2879	\$1.90 Forn. Exch.,	1.15
2811	2c " " orange,	1.25	2880	\$2.00 Conveyance, imp.,	1.66
2812	2c Proprietary, imp. blue,	3.00	2889	\$5.00 Manifest, "	2.75
2816	3c Playing Cards,	6.00	2889	\$5.00 " "	1.80
2818	3c Telegraph, p. p.,	.25	2890	\$3.00 Mortgage, imp.,	2.70
2818	3c " " "	.25	2893	\$10.00 Conveyance, imp.,	3.00
2823	5c Certificate, imp.,	.25	2893	\$10.00 " "	2.75
2824	5c Express, " "	.35	2895	\$10.00 Probate of Will,	1.00
2826	5c Inld. Exch., p. p., strip of three,	1.70	2897	\$20.00 Conveyance, imp.,	2.20
2827	5c Playing Cards,	.75	2899	\$25.00 Mortgage,	4.00
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2831	10c Bill of Lading, imp.,	.75	2901	\$200.00 " " " "	17.00
2834	10c Forn. Exch.,	.45	2905	3c blue and black,	.35
2835	10 Inld. " imp.,	2.50	2910	15c " " "	.45
2835	10c " " p. p., pair,	1.25	2919	15c black and brown,	.45
2836	10c Power of Attorney, p. p.,	.50	2950	30c " " orange,	.30
2837	10c Proprietary,	1.50	2953	70c " " green,	.60
2838	15c Forn. Exch.,	.60	2955	\$2.00 " " vermilion,	.60
2839	15c Inld. " p. p., pair,	1.25	2956	\$2.50 " " claret,	.60
2840	20c Forn. " "	.80	2958	\$5.00 " " vermilion,	.75
2840	20c " " imp.,	.50	2959	\$10.00 " " green,	3.00
2843	25c Certificate, " "	.35	2960	\$30.00 " " orange,	13.00
2844	25c Entry of Goods, imp.,	.30	2966	2c " " green p., inverted,	4.00
2846	25c Life Insurance,	.30	2997	2c blue, rouletted,	.55
2850	30c Forn. Exch.,	1.50			
2852	40c Inld. " imp.,	4.00			
2852	40c " " p. p.,	.30			
2853	50c Conveyance, " "	.35			
2854	50c Entry of Goods, p. p.,	1.50			
2855	50c Forn. Exch.,	.40			
2856	50c Lease, p. p.	4.00			
2866	50c " "	.50			

The market value of the 7c vermilion, 1872, United States is 7c, but in order to increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps, I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending me 30c and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Pa

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100
United States
Stamps and
Envelopes

all different and a nice United States
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100 different Foreign Stamps

FOR ONLY \$1.00

There are some stamps
we sell at less prices
than they can be pur-
chased anywhere else.
GIVE US A TRIAL.

United States
STAMPS AT
60% Discount.

We offer the following
SPECIAL PACKETS:

On receipt of \$5 we will send a
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States Stamps and Envelopes,
which amount to over \$13, or for
\$2.50 we will send 100 varieties
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500 VARIETIES \$2.50^v

ONE OF THE
CHEAPEST PACKETS
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IT CONTAINS
One PHILIPPINE Stamp
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BESIDES STAMPS FROM

Labuan, British North Borneo,
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Niger Coast, and

Many Other Scarce Stamps.

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CHEAPEST
PACKETS

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100
UNUSED STAMPS
ALL DIFFERENT
* **50 CENTS.**

This Packet contains many
scarce stamps and if bought
singly would cost about \$5.

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VI
IN order to acquaint every young Collector with the best Stamp Album ever issued for a collection of the stamps of our country, we offer a copy of the 1872, 12c dark purple, a stamp catalogued at 75c (and even at that price difficult to obtain), and the

FAVORITE ALBUM

... FOR ...

UNITED STATES STAMPS,

(RETAIL PRICE 25 CENTS),

BOTH TOGETHER FOR ONLY

50 CENTS,

(POST FREE).

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO., 90 Nassau Street,
 New York.

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO., 90 Nassau Street, New York.

STAMPS ON APPROVAL.

For the season 1896-97 we have prepared the following sheets and books (each containing 60 stamps) and which we can send by return mail :

CLASS A.—FOR BEGINNERS.

No.	Discount.
40. United States.....	25 per cent.
41. ".....	25 "
42. Foreign Stamps.....	50 "
43. ".....	50 "
44. South America.....	50 "
45. Mexico.....	50 "
46. British Colonials.....	50 "
47. ".....	25 "
48. ".....	25 "
49. Rare European Stamps.....	50 "

CLASS B.—FOR COLLECTORS.

Possessing about 3000 varieties.

No.	Discount.
100. United States.....	10 per cent.
101. ".....	25 "
102. Foreign Stamps.....	50 "
103. Cuba.....	50 "
104. ".....	50 "
105. British Colonials.....	25 "
106. ".....	33 1/2 "
107. German States.....	33 1/2 "
108. Rare European Stamps.....	25 "
109. Rare Foreign Stamps.....	25 "

CLASS C.—FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS.

Possessing about 5000 varieties.

No.	Discount.
160. United States.....	10 per cent.
161. Rare United States.....	10 "
162. Rare Foreign Stamps.....	10 "
163. Rare British Colonials.....	10 "
164. ".....	10 "
165. Very Rare Foreign.....	10 "

(New additions to this list weekly, and as fast as we can make up new assortments).

SPECIAL OFFER! To the three collectors who buy the most from our approval sheets during the season of 1896-97, we offer the following **SPECIAL DISCOUNT PREMIUMS** to the largest buyer from sheets in

CLASS A.—A complete unused set Interior Department.

CLASS B.—\$1.00 Columbian Stamp, unused.

CLASS C.—30c. Justice, fine used copy.

The above premiums are on view in our office.

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO., 90 Nassau Street, New York.

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A NEW LIST OF SETS.

VII

		Varieties.	Price.			Varieties.	Price.
United States,	1851-95	40	40c	Grenada, Unpaid	1892 1, 2, 3p	3	30c
"	1890 1c to 15c	9	25c	Hawaii, 1894	1, 2, 5, 10c	4	20c
"	1890 1c to 90c	11	1.00	Hayti, 1891	1, 2, 3, 5, 7c	5	35c
"	1893 1c to 10c	8	20c	"	1893 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 20c	6	40c
"	1895 1c to 15c	9	12c	"	1896 2, 3, 5c	3	10c
"	Special Delivery	4	25c	*Labuan, 1894	1, 2, 3, 5, 6c	5	25c
"	Departments	6	10c	*Lagos, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3p		5	30c
"	Envelopes	19	20c	*Leward Isl, 1/2, 1, 2 1/2, 4p		4	25c
"	Revenues-1st issue	15	15c	*Liberia, 1897	1, 2, 5, 10c	4	30c
"	" " "	22	35c	*Malta, 1/2, 1, 2p		4	25c
"	" 2, 3, 4, "	10	20c	*Monaco, 1891	1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 25c	6	20c
"	Unpaid	6	10c	*New Brunswick, 1, 2, 5, 17c		4	25c
*Angra, 1897	2 1/2, 5, 10, 15, 20r	5	15c	*Newfoundland, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6		6	30c
Bermuda, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 4p		6	22c	*Niger Coast, 1894	1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2p	4	25c
Cape of Good Hope, 1881-96	1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 6p	7	12c	*North Borneo, 1894	1, 2, 3, 5, 6c	5	25c
*Congo, 1894-96	5, 10, 15, 25, 40c	5	45c	Peru, 1895-96	1, 2, 5, 10	4	18c
*Corea, 1885-86	10, 25, 50, 100m	4	10c	"	1896 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 1sol.	6	40c
*Costa Rica, 1889	1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c	6	10c	*Porto Rico, 1896	1/2, 1, 2, 4mil.	4	68c
*Cuba, 1896	1/2, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8m	6	68c	"	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8c	7	20c
*Cyprus, 1896	30 para, 1/2, 1, 2pi	4	20c	Portugal, 1895	2 1/2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100r	9	15c
Dutch Indies, 1892-94	20, 25, 50c	3	10c	*St. Helena, 1, 2, 2 1/2p		3	18c
*Gambia, 1887-89	1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2p	4	22c	*St. Vincent, 1/2, 1, 2 1/2, 4p		4	25c
*Greece Olympian, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 60l		8	50c	*Seychelles, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12, 15c		7	50c
				*Sierra Leone, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2p		4	20c

*Means that the stamps are unused. These sets will be sent on receipt of cash, money order or unused 2 cen stamps. Postage extra on orders under 50 cents.

Peru, Arequipa 20c. red and black, (No. 2) will be given as a premium on orders of \$2.00 or over.

J. C. MORGENTHAU & CO.,
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STAMPS THAT ARE CHEAP !!! SETS. SPECIALTIES.

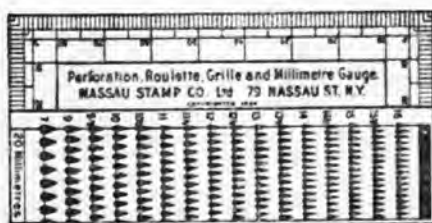
- 8 U. S. 1869 Cat. at \$11.57 for \$4.75
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- 100 Varieties, Foreign 10c
- 65 " U. S. fine, \$1.00
- 30 " U. S. Revenues, .25c
- 500 " Foreign, will retail at \$18.00, 2.80

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- 1000 Mixed Stamps, 25c
- 100 Approval Sheets, 35c
- 57th Edition Catalogue, 58 Cents.



The only combined transparent, perforations Roulette, grille and millimetre gauge in the world, 15 cents each, 2 for 25 cents, measure stamps in the album and on cover.



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Each packet contains 10 stamps from the Countries named AND NO OTHERS. THEY ARE ALL DIFFERENT.

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Angola
Argentine
Austria
Bahamas
Barbadoes

Packet No. 5.

British Guiana
Bulgaria
Canada
Cape of Good Hope
Cape Verde.

Packet No. 9.

Denmark
Dominican Republic
Dutch Indies
Ecuador
Egypt

Packet No. 2.

Argentine
Austria
Bavaria
Bermuda
Bolivia

Packet No. 6.

Ceylon
Chili
Columbia
Costa Rica
Cuba

Packet No. 10.

Egypt
Falkland
Finland
Gibraltar
Gold Coast

Packet No. 3.

Belgium
Bolivia
Bosnia
Brazil

Packet No. 7.

Chili
Columbia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Curacao

Packet No. 11.

Greece (Olympic)
Guatemala
Hawaii
Hayti
Hong Kong

Packet No. 4.

British Guiana
British Honduras
Bulgaria
Canada
Cape of Good Hope

Packet No. 8.

Curacao
Danish West Indies
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Dutch Indies

Packet No. 12.

Honduras
Hungary
India
Jamaica
Leeward Islands

**POSTAGE EXTRA.
12 PACKETS FOR \$1.00.**

W. F. GREGORY, 71 Nassau St., Room 4, New York.

THE present catalogue price of the 1c, 2c, 3c and 6c War Dept. unused is 22c, but in order to test the pulling qualities of this paper as an advertising medium, I will send the above 4 stamps to any address, together with 6 Varieties of Mexico Revenue, each one a different issue and worth at least 20c.

For Only 10 Cents.

CHAS. A. TOWNSEND,

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Akron, O.

OUR PACKAGE...**"EL PACIFICO"**

contains only stamps from countries bordering the Pacific Ocean (no U. S. & Canada) we sell the package in three sizes:

i. 30 Varieties, 25c ii. 60 Varieties, 50c.

iii. 120 Varieties, \$1.00.

50 page price list and sample copy of FILATELIC FACTS AND FALLACIES, FREE.

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108 Stockton Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Newfoundland Stamps.

The handsomest stamps in existence! A set of 8 for 25c. Post free. Or 5 sets for \$1.00. Old issues at special prices. Remit by money order only. Postage 5c.

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297 Water St.,

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Approval sheets at 25, 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ and 50 per cent discount, and you don't have to purchase \$2.00 worth of stamps to get the discount either. Send reference.

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Box 50, Glenville, O., Cuyahoga Co.

Some of Our Famous Picture Packets.

10 Fine Stamps in each. 25 Cents a packet, 3 for 65 Cents. These packets are made up so as to give the utmost possible value for the money and they will please all purchasers. All are different.

Antiquities.

Pyramid and Sphinx, Fabled Dragon, Greek Chariot Race, etc.

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Hawaii, Cuba, Ecuador, Sweden, Colombian Republic, etc.

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Harbors, Rivers and Islands of China, Congo, Costa Rica, etc.

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Excellent Stamps on Approval at
50 per cent Discount.



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CRAWFORD CAPEN, Manager.

P. O. Box 2874, NEW YORK CITY.

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Special Bargains at Marvelously Low Prices!

All Different:

Catalogue value.		for only	
9	Cuba, unused, 52c	10c	10 Honduras, unused, - - - - 12c
11	Ecuador " 65c	20c	9 Egypt, - - - - 15c
18	Venezuela unused, 82c	30c	8 Greece, - - - - 10c
12	Philippine Isd. " 27c	10c	17 Japan, - - - - 15c
7	Roumania, 1894, 17c	10c	11 Uruguay, - - - - 20c
8	North Borneo, - - - -	25c	16 Wurtemberg, - - - - 16c

I offer to the readers of STAMPS my celebrated **1000 Variety Packet** for only **\$7.25**.

Every stamp is **guaranteed genuine** and in **good condition**.

The stamps are mounted on sheets in alphabetical order, the packet contains no Reprints, no Revenues, no cut postal cards or envelopes, no local stamps or common U. S. stamps. These collections have been made under my directions, no other dealer could sell this high class packet for less than \$10.00.

If not satisfactory money cheerfully returned.

A fine Album for United States Stamps only **25 cents**. With every U. S. Album, I give 25 stamps **FREE**. Correct Perforation Gauge steel engraved **FREE**.

Send 15 cents and I will mail you a Catalogue, a Perforation Gauge, 50 different Stamps and 1000 Hinges, Value of the lot 55 cents.

POSTAGE EXTRA ON ALL ORDERS BELOW \$1.00.

My speciality is filling **Want Lists at 25 per cent discount** from Scott's latest Standard Catalogue.

Over 12,000 varieties always in stock. In United States Stamps I have a fine selection of adhesives, an unsurpassed stock of cut square envelopes, revenues, perf. and imperf., match and medicine stamps. In Foreign you can get about everything you want in adhesive stamps. I also have a fine lot of Postal Cards and Foreign Revenues. Albums, blank and illustrated, Hinges Catalogues, Approval Sheets and other philatelic supplies. I sell bargains every day in the week. Have the reputation of having the most complete stock.

A. KRASSA, DEALER IN POSTAGE STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS, 81 Nassau St., N. Y.

THE NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY,

265 Washington Street,

A. W. BATCHELDER, Manager, **BOSTON, MASS.**
E. M. CARPENTER, Sec'y and Treas.

COLLECTIONS OF STAMPS BOUGHT FOR CASH. 30 CHEAP SETS OF STAMPS FOR YOUNG COLLECTORS.

Set No.	No. Var.	Pr.	Set No.	No. Var.	Pr.
*610 Argentine Envelopes, 1882-90 complete	5	\$0 20	502 Persia, 1889, complete	8	\$0 55
*460 Baden, rural complete	3	08	503 " 1891, " "	9	60
504 Bosnia	8	15	*455 Portuguese Colonies	7	10
*556 Costa Rica 1889 complete	4	08	604 Roumania, 1885-9	7	10
*461 Cuba Newspaper, 1894	6	08	600 " 1891, complete	8	15
*494 " " 1896	6	08	628 Russia	8	05
*399 " different issues	50	50	629 St. Pierre & Miquelon, '92	6	20
573 Dutch Indies	7	20	*630 St. Vincent	7	1 00
574 Egypt	7	15	*406 Seivia, 1881, complete	6	15
*616 Gambia, 1887-9 complete	8	1 00	405 Sweden official	13	20
*582 Guine	7	30	499 Turkey, 1892	4	05
584 Italy, 1869-89	8	05	375 United States, no current stamps,	50	25
603 Jamaica	10	25	377 United States, Internal Revenue	25	25
626 Netherlands, 1872-6, complete except 2g. 50c	11	10	510 Wurtemberg official	8	10
*476 Paraguay, 1884, complete	3	15	*615 Zululand, 1894-5	6	75

Order by numbers and enclose 2 cents extra for postage on all orders under 25 cents. Everyone ordering \$1.00 or over at one time and mentioning this paper will get an 1897 International Catalogue post free.

New England Stamp Co.,

265 Washington St.,

BOSTON, MASS.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

CHEAP PACKETS.

These Packets contain only Stamps.

No Envelopes, cut Cards or Locals in any of them.

25c Series.

Each Packet is different and the entire series together does not contain duplicates.

- No. 1. Contains 50 varieties of United States Postage Stamps and Revenues, including 1856, '61, '72 and Columbian Issues. Price 25c., post free.
- No. 2. Contains 25 varieties of North America, including Canada, New Brunswick, New Foundland and Mexico. Price 25c., post free.
- No. 3. Contains 25 varieties of Cuba and Porto Rico; many rare ones. Price 25c., post free.
- No. 4. Contains 25 varieties of West India Islands, including Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Curacao, Grenada, Hayti, St. Vincent, etc. Price 25c., post free.
- No. 5. Contains 25 varieties of Central America, including Costa Rica, Ecuador, Nicaragua, etc. Price 25c., post free.
- No. 6. Contains 25 varieties of South America, including Argentine, Colombia, Paraguay, Surinam, etc. Price 25c., post free.
- No. 7. Contains 25 varieties of Africa, including Niger Coast, St. Helena, Mozambique, Mauritius, Gambia, etc. Price 25c., post free.
- No. 8. Contains 25 different stamps from Asia, including China, Ceylon, Hankow, Japan, Portuguese India, Siam, etc. Price 25c., post free.
- No. 9. Contains 25 different stamps from Australia and Oceanica, including Hawaii, West Australia, Queensland, New Zealand Life Insurance, etc. Price 25c., post free.
- No. 10. Contains 44 varieties of Sweden, Norway, Russia and Finland, Price 25c., post free.
- No. 11. Contains 45 varieties from Turkey, Greece, Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia and Bosnia. Price 25c., post free.
- No. 12. Contains 65 varieties from Europe, including Belgium Postal Packet stamp, Bavaria 1 mark, Austria, Hungary, etc. Price 25c., post free.
- No. 13. Contains 52 varieties from Europe, all different from Packet 12, including Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, etc. Price 25c., post free.

PACKETS no. 1 to 13 contains 456 varieties, many very desirable stamps. The 13 Packets together, \$3.00 post free.

CASH WITH ORDER.

Fine Approval Sheets to responsible Parties.

Henry Gremmel. 85 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.

Please mention Stamps when answering advertisements.

May, 1897.

Stamps

AN

AIMING TO INTEREST AND INSTRUCT **ILLUSTRATED** MONTHLY

Young People

IN

Conducted by
Crawford Capen



Biography



History



Geography



Physical
Geography



Archaeology



Ethnology



Ornithology



Zoology

2 CENTS
A
NUMBER
15 CENTS
A YEAR

VALUABLE
PREMIUMS
STAMPS PUBLISHING CO.
AND OTHER SUBJECTS
WORTHY OF STUDY.

87 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK

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No Envelopes, cut Cards or Locals in any of them.

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Fine Approval Sheets to responsible Parties.

Henry Gremmel. 85 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd.,^{III}

INTERNATIONAL...

Postage Stamp Catalogue.

400 PAGES AND 4000 ILLUSTRATIONS.

PRICE: 10 CENTS POST FREE.

The Cheapest Stamp Catalogue in the World.

It contains a complete list of all Postage Stamps ever issued, without regard to varieties of watermark or perforation.

The prices are exactly in accord with those contained in the 57th Edition of our STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE.

18 East 23rd Street,

NEW YORK.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

Cheap Sets of Stamps.

NOTE.—All the stamps contained in these sets are guaranteed genuine originals and in good condition.

No set contains more than one stamp of a kind.

In making up this series of sets we have been careful to avoid all distinctions of watermarks and other minor differences, so that the collector who does not collect these varieties will find no duplicates.

Sets marked (†) contain unused stamps only.

United States.

1	1847, 5, 10c	2	4.50
2	1851, 1, 3, 10, 12c	4	3.00
3	1855-57, 1, 3, 10, 12c	4	1.60
4	1855-57, 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 24c	6	8.50
5	1861-63, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 24c	7	1.25
6	1861-63, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30c	9	2.25
7	1869, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12c	5	2.50
8	1869, 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 30c	8	8.00
9	1870-75, 1, 2, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 30c	9	40
10	1870-75, 1, 2, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30, 90c	12	4.00
11	1882-88, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 30, 90c	10	1.75
12	1890, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10c	8	15
13	1890, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 30, 90c	11	1.10
14	†1893, Columbus, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10c	8	75
15	†1893, Columbus, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 30, 50c	11	2.00
16	†1893, Columbus, 1c to \$5.00, complete,	16	24.00
17	1893, Columbus, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10c	8	25
18	1893, Columbus, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 30, 50c	11	1.50
19	1893, Columbus, 1c to \$5.00, complete	16	21.00
20	1894-95, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15c	9	20
21	1851-95, including Columbus stamps	39	40
22	Unpaid Letter Stamps, 1879-89, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10c	5	30
23	" " " 1891-95	6	10
24	†Post Office, 2, 3, 6, 10, 15, 24, 30c	7	5.00
25	Treasury Department, 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 30, 90c	9	1.75
26	†War Department, 1c to 90c, complete	11	5.00
27	†" " complete, except 7c	10	3.00
28	†" " 1, 2, 3, 6, 12, 15, 24, 30c	8	1.75
29	Envelopes, 1853-74	13	40
30	" 1883-93, including Columbus	15	15
31	†" 1893, Columbus, 1, 2, 5, 10c	4	30
32	American Rapid Telegraph Co., complete	16	75
33	" " " " " " " "	14	40
34	†Atlantic Telegraph, complete	4	2.00
35	Baltimore & Ohio, 1886	7	35
36	" " Conn. River	4	50

Please mention Stamps when answering advertisements.

18 East 23rd Street,
NEW YORK.

CHEAP SETS OF STAMPS.

37	† Pacific Mutual, 1, 5, 10, 25c	4	25
38	Postal Telegraph, 10, 15, 25, 50c	4	50
39	Western Union	4	35
40	Revenue stamps, 1st issue, 1c to \$2.50	28	50
41	" " 2d and 3d issues and Proprietary	12	30
42	† Confederate States, 1862-64, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20c	5	80

Foreign.

43	† Abyssinia, ¼, ½, 1, 2g	4	35
44	† " complete	7	2.75
45	" " " " " " " " " " " "	7	2.00
46	† Angola, 1886-93, 2½, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40r	6	35
47	† " 1894, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50r	6	25
48	† " 1894, 5r to 300r, complete	12	1.75
49	† Angra, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50r	6	25
50	† " 5r to 300r, complete	12	1.75
51	† Anjouan, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	8	30
52	† " 1c to 1fr, complete	13	1.25
53	† Antigua, 1882-86, ½, 1, 2½, 4, 6p	5	1.75
54	† Argentine Republic, 1858-64, 5, 5, 10, 15c	4	55
55	" " 1868-87	8	20
56	" " 1888-93	25	40
57	† Corrientes, 2, 2, 3, 5c	4	1.00
58	Austria, 1850-91	38	35
59	† " Envelopes, 1867	5	60
60	Austrian Levant, 1867-92	12	30
61	† " Envelopes, 1867	5	60
62	† Azores, 1894, Jubilee Issue, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25r	5	30
63	† " " " " 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50,		
	75, 80, 100r	9	1.15
64	Baden, 1851-68	9	35
65	Bahamas, 1, 1, 2½, 4, 6, 6p, 1s	7	50
66	Barbados, 1874-96	11	35
67	Bavaria, 1849-90, including 1Mk	16	15
68	Belgium, 1849-66	9	25
69	" 1870-93	18	15
70	" Postal Packet	7	15
71	† Benin, 1894, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	8	30
72	† " 1894, 1c to 1fr, complete	13	1.25
73	Bermuda, ½, ½, 1, 2½, 3, 4p	6	25
74	Bolivia, 1867-93	14	40
75	" 1894, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20c	5	10
76	" 1894, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100c	7	35
77	Bosnia, adhesives, complete	10	25
78	Brazil, 1850-82	14	40
79	" 1883-94	20	30
80	" Newspaper Stamps	8	15

IV
Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd.,



We propose also to start a

COMPETITION

among those sending us subscriptions. The subscriber sending us the largest number of subscriptions before September 1, will receive a packet of

1000 Different Stamps Free.

The one sending the next largest number will receive 500 *different stamps*. The third largest 400 different stamps. The 4th, 100 different unused stamps. The next ten will each receive a package of 200 different stamps. There is everything to gain and nothing to lose by entering this competition. You get the separate premium for every subscriber or lot of subscribers sent us and if you are within fourteen of the highest number you will get one of the fine premiums of this competition. The only condition is that you inform us when you enter this competition that we may make record of the number of subscriptions you send us.

Represent to any one whose subscription you ask for that they will receive all the benefits that you yourself receive and can also, after becoming subscribers, receive premiums for sending us new names.

STAMPS PUBLISHING CO.,

87 Nassau Street, New York City.

VI **C. F. ROTHFUCHS,**
359½ Penn. Ave., Washington, D. C.
 MY 1897 RETAIL PRICE LIST NO. 12. OF U. S.
 AND FOREIGN STAMPS AND STAMPED
 ENVELOPES IS NOW READY.

It is issued in three parts and contains over 150 pages, on which Over 5000 Varieties of single stamps and envelopes are advertised at prices From 5 cents to \$400.00 each. Many are priced 30 to 75 per cent. Below Catalogue Prices.

Every stamp and envelope advertised on my list is now (April 19th) in stock and for sale. The price for my list is 25 cents. The 25 cents can be deducted with the first order to the value of \$1.25. The 25 cents for my list may save you many dollars as you will find many bargains on the 150 pages.

Extract from Part 1.

U. S. OFFICIAL STAMPS ISSUED 1873 to 1884.

	Unused.		Used.	
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.
Interior.				
1c, vermilion	\$0.20	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.10
2c, "	05	03	03	01
3c, "	03	02	02	01
6c, "	05	03	05	02
10c, "	25	20	40	20
12c, "	35	20	30	15
15c, "	50	25	40	20
24c, "	60	35	50	25
30c, "	75	40	75	25
90c, "	2.50	1.50	2.00	75
Complete set, 10 varieties	5.00	3.00	4.00	1.75
Justice.				
1c, purple	2.00	1.25	2.00	1.00
2c, "	3.00	2.00	3.00	1.00
3c, "	75	50	60	20
6c, "	1.25	75	85	30
10c, "	3.00	2.00	3.00	1.50
12c, "	2.50	1.75	2.00	1.25
15c, "	7.50	5.00	6.00	3.50
24c, "	20.00	15.00	20.00	10.00
30c, "	25.00	15.00	20.00	10.00
90c, "	60.00	30.00	50.00	22.00
Complete set, 10 varieties	110.00	70.00	105.00	50.00
Navy.				
1c, blue	1.25	75	1.00	40
2c, "	65	50	60	25
3c, "	40	30	20	10
6c, "	60	50	35	15
7c, "	15.00	12.00	10.00	5.00
10c, "	2.00	1.50	2.00	75
12c, "	2.00	1.25	1.75	80
15c, "	3.00	2.00	2.50	1.00
24c, "	4.00	3.00	3.75	2.00
30c, "	4.00	2.00	2.50	1.00
90c, "	12.00	8.00	8.50	4.00
Complete set, 11 varieties	40.00	28.00	30.00	15.00
Executive.				
1c, carmine	10.00	7.50	10.00	7.50
2c, "	8.50	5.00	8.50	4.00
3c, "	6.00	3.00	6.00	2.50
6c, "	18.00	12.00	20.00	10.00
10c, "	12.50	10.00	12.50	8.00
Complete set, 5 varieties	50.00	35.00	55.00	30.00

1st, are stamps in fine condition.
 2nd, are stamps slightly damaged.

TERMS—CASH WITH ORDER.

Remittances should be made by bills or P. O. Money Order, and not by Checks or unused stamps

A Real Bargain \$4.50 worth for \$1.00

UNITED STATES POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

1891, 50c, bright claret, used \$2.00
 U. S. Cut Square Envelope Unused
 1880, 2c, vermilion on cream, die C 2.50

Catalogue price for both \$4.50

I offer both for a \$1.00 bill and will send each purchaser one copy of the favorite stamp album for U. S. Stamps. 72 per cent. Discount and an Album thrown in is what I call **A Real Bargain.**

C. F. ROTHFUCHS,
359½ Penn. Ave., Washington, D. C.

SUNBEAMS

Young People

AND

SUNBEAMS

Little Folks

Little Folks

is an ideal magazine for young children to whom it appeals irresistibly. A welcome visitor in thousands of American homes. Beautifully illustrated, bright and interesting. It should be found in every family.

Young People

is a family magazine of interest to the whole family. Tales of travel and adventure, true and of pure fiction, fine illustrations and with pages of absorbing interest to ladies, are among its distinguishing features. These magazines with a guaranteed circulation of 65,000 are the best medium for stamp advertisers that can be found and show good results. The Philatelic columns are carefully edited and reliable and are a highly appreciated part of a singularly complete high class family magazine. Subscription to either magazine \$1.00 per year. Sample copy free on mention of this paper.

Write us for sample copies.

SUNBEAMS COMPANY,

178 Fulton Street,

New York.

ESTABLISHED IN 1860.

VII

Oldest Stamp and Coin Dealer in America.

W. M. P. BROWN,

301 Broadway, New York City.

A Large Assortment of Stamp Collections.

Costing from \$5 to \$600 each, constantly on hand to select from at moderate prices.

U. S. and Foreign Postage and Revenue Stamps.

Over 20 Collections for boys to pick from at 1 cent each. Prices below Catalogue.

Approval Sheets.

We make a Specialty of these allowing $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ commission.

We Carry a Heavy Stock of Gold, Silver and Copper.

U. S. Dollars and Halves in nearly complete sets. U. S. Cents all dates. A large assortment of Foreign Silver Coins. Foreign Copper Coins in large boxes at 3, 5 and 10 cents each.

CONFEDERATE AND BROKEN BANK BILLS AND BONDS AND FRACTIONAL CURRENCY A SPECIALTY.

Stock and Fixtures for sale. Price \$10,000.

Price Lists of Stamps and Coins Sent Free on receipt of Stamp. Good Collections Bought for Cash. Premium or Buying list of rare U. S. Coins, Price 10 cents. Stamp Catalogue 10 cents.

Dealers having unused U. S. or Canadian Stamps of any denomination to sell at 10 per cent. discount, including high value Columbians, will do well to write to us.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Has sixty unused sets of Persia, 1880 issue, the catalog value of which is \$3.88. Twenty-five of these sets he will sell for 50 cents a set, then 10 sets for 75c a set, then 10 sets for \$1 a set, and the remaining sets for \$1.25 each. This offer is made solely to increase the circulation of his priced-list and each person sending for a set must accompany the order with the names and address of at least five collectors.

THE market value of the 1c blue grilled, 1868, United States, is \$1.25, but in order to largely increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 40 cents and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The market value of the 2c proprietary blue, part perforated, is \$2.00, but in order to largely increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 50 cents and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The market value of the 6c State Department, new, is \$1, but in order to largely increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 60 cents and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The catalogue value of the 24c purple, '70-71, U. S., is \$2.00, but in order to increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending \$1.25 and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The market value of the 30c Interior Department, new, is \$1, but in order to increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 60 cents and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The market value of the 3c State Department, new, United States, is 75c but in order to largely increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 50 cents and the names and address of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The catalogue value of the 25c Conveyance blue, part perforated, is 50 cents, but in order to largely increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 15 cents and the names and address of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The catalogue value of the 2c blue, 6th issue, revenue, rouletted, is 75 cents, but in order to increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps, I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 30 cents and the names and address of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The market value of the 1c green, Proprietary revenue 1878 issue, is \$1.25 but in order to increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 40 cents and the names and address of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

A PASSING CHANCE

That may not come to you again.
1870, 90c carmine NATIONAL PRINT,
UNUSED, PRICE \$7.00.
The catalogue price is \$12.50
I have ten copies.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The catalogue value of the $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢p vermilion, Army Official stamp of Great Britain, is not given, but in order to increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps, I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 10c and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

100
United States
Stamps and
Envelopes

all different and a nice United States
 Album, also

100 different Foreign Stamps

FOR ONLY \$1.00

There are some stamps
 we sell at less prices
 than they can be pur-
 chased anywhere else.
 GIVE US A TRIAL.

United States
STAMPS AT
60% Discount.

We offer the following
SPECIAL PACKETS:

On receipt of \$5 we will send a
 collection of 230 varieties of United
 States Stamps and Envelopes,
 which amount to over \$13, or for
 \$2.50 we will send 100 varieties
 United States Adhesives, which
 amount to nearly \$7 at prices
 charged by other dealers.

Price List of U. S. Stamps at NET prices
 sent on application.

Bogert & Durbin Co.,

722 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

160 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.

500 VARIETIES \$2.50

ONE OF THE
CHEAPEST PACKETS
EVER SOLD.

IT CONTAINS_____

One PHILIPPINE Stamp
usually quoted at \$2.00

BESIDES STAMPS FROM

Labuan, British North Borneo,
 Uruguay, Paraguay, Zambesi,
 Fiji, Zululand, Mashonaland,
 Falkland, Hyderabad Egypt,
 Djibouti, Transvaal, Constan-
 tinople, Seychelles, Portuguese
 India, Nowanuggur, Hayti,
 Niger Coast, and

Many Other Scarce Stamps.

ONE OF THE...

CHEAPEST
PACKETS

....EVER OFFERED.

100
UNUSED STAMPS

ALL DIFFERENT

*** 50 CENTS.**

This Packet contains many
 scarce stamps and if bought
 singly would cost about \$5.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

IN order to acquaint every young Collector with the best Stamp Album ever issued for a collection of the stamps of our country, we offer a copy of the 1872, 12c dark purple, a stamp catalogued at 75c (and even at that price difficult to obtain), and the

FAVORITE ALBUM

... FOR ...

UNITED STATES STAMPS,

(RETAIL PRICE 25 CENTS),

BOTH TOGETHER FOR ONLY

50 CENTS,

(POST FREE).

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO., 90 Nassau Street,
New York..

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO., 90 Nassau Street, New York.

STAMPS ON APPROVAL.

For the season 1896-97 we have prepared the following sheets and books (each containing 60 stamps) and which we can send by return mail :

CLASS A.—FOR BEGINNERS.

No.		Discount.
40.	United States.....	25 per cent.
41.	" ".....	25 "
42.	Foreign Stamps.....	50 "
43.	" ".....	50 "
44.	South America.....	50 "
45.	Mexico.....	50 "
46.	British Colonials.....	50 "
47.	" ".....	25 "
48.	" ".....	25 "
49.	Rare European Stamps.....	50 "

CLASS B.—FOR COLLECTORS.

Possessing about 3000 varieties.

No.		Discount.
100.	United States.....	10 per cent.
101.	" ".....	25 "
102.	Foreign Stamps.....	50 "
103.	Cuba.....	50 "
104.	" ".....	50 "
105.	British Colonials.....	25 "
106.	" ".....	33 1/2 "
107.	German States.....	33 1/2 "
108.	Rare European Stamps.....	25 "
109.	Rare Foreign Stamps.....	25 "

CLASS C.—FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS.

Possessing about 5000 varieties.

No.		Discount.
160.	United States.....	10 per cent.
161.	Rare United States.....	10 "
162.	Rare Foreign Stamps.....	10 "
163.	Rare British Colonials.....	10 "
164.	" ".....	10 "
165.	Very Rare Foreign.....	10 "

(New additions to this list weekly, and as fast as we can make up new assortments).

SPECIAL OFFER! To the three collectors who buy the most from our approval sheets during the season of 1896-97, we offer the following **SPECIAL DISCOUNT PREMIUMS** to the largest buyer from sheets in

CLASS A.—A complete unused set Interior Department.

CLASS B.—\$1.00 Columbian Stamp, unused.

CLASS C.—30c. Justice, fine used copy.

The above premiums are on view in our office.

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO., 90 Nassau Street, New York.

Please mention **STAMPS** when answering advertisements.

Single Stamps, All Unused.

Angra, 1897, 2½ reis . . . . .	.02 cents	Hayti, 1896, 2c . . . . .	.05 cents.
5 " . . . . .	.03 "	3c . . . . .	.06 "
10 " . . . . .	.04 "	5c . . . . .	.08 "
15 " . . . . .	.05 "	Horta 1897, 2½ reis . . . . .	.02 "
20 " . . . . .	.06 "	5 " . . . . .	.03 "
China, 1897, ½ cent . . . . .	.03 "	10 " . . . . .	.04 "
1c on 1c . . . . .	.03 "	15 " . . . . .	.05 "
1c " 3c . . . . .	.03 "	20 " . . . . .	.06 "
2c " 2c . . . . .	.05 "	Liberia, 1897, 1c . . . . .	.03 "
2c " 3c . . . . .	.06 "	2c . . . . .	.05 "
4c " 4c . . . . .	.08 "	5c . . . . .	.10 "
Cyprus, 1896, ½ pi . . . . .	.03 "	Niger Coast, 1894, ½p . . . . .	.03 "
30 paras . . . . .	.05 "	1p . . . . .	.05 "
1 pi . . . . .	.06 "	2p . . . . .	.10 "
Greece Olympian, 1l . . . . .	.01 "	Orange Free State, 1897, ½p . . . . .	.03 "
2c . . . . .	.01 "	Panta Delgada, 1897, 2½ reis . . . . .	.02 "
5l . . . . .	.02 "	5 " . . . . .	.03 "
10l . . . . .	.04 "	10 " . . . . .	.04 "
20l . . . . .	.06 "	15 " . . . . .	.05 "
Guatemala, 1897, 1c . . . . .	.03 "	20 " . . . . .	.06 "

These stamps will be sent on receipt of cash, money order or unused 2c stamps. Postage extra on orders under 50 cents.

Three stamps of **Corea**, (catalogue value 15 cents) will be given as a premium on orders of 25 cents or over from above list.

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STAMPS THAT ARE CHEAP !!!

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- 8 U. S. 1869 Cat. at \$11.57 for \$4.75
- 8 U. S. Blue and Black Revs. Cat. at \$3.67 for \$1.10
- 14 U. S. 3rd issue Revs. cat. at \$9.47 for \$2.85
- 24-48-72-96c British Guiana, 1889, Cat. at \$3.67 for \$1.10
- Complete set Roumania, 1895 Cat. at 14c for 05c
- " " Bolivia, 1894 " 57c " 25c
- 8 Varieties, Prince Edward Island new " \$1.10
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PACKETS.

- 100 Varieties, Foreign 10c
- 65 " U. S. fine, \$1.00
- 30 " U. S. Revenues, .25c
- 500 " Foreign, will retail at \$18.00, 2.80

SPECIALTIES.

A reference and price-list of revenues that prices shades, with a plate No. catalogue 10c.

- 1000 Mixed Stamps, 25c
- 100 Approval sheets, 35c
- 57th Edition Catalogue, 58 Cents.



The only combined transparent, perforations Roulette, grille and millimetre gauge in the world, 15 cents each, 2 for 25 cents, measure stamps in the album and on cover.



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10 CENT SNAPS!

Each packet contains 10 stamps from the Countries named AND NO OTHERS. THEY ARE ALL DIFFERENT.

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Austria
Bahamas
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Packet No. 2.
Argentine
Austria
Bavaria
Bermuda
Bolivia

Packet No. 3.
Belgium
Bolivia
Bosnia
Brazil

Packet No. 4.
British Guiana
British Honduras
Bulgaria
Canada
Cape of Good Hope

Packet No. 5.
British Guiana
Bulgaria
Canada
Cape of Good Hope
Cape Verde

Packet No. 6.
Ceylon
Chili
Columbia
Costa Rica
Cuba

Packet No. 7.
Chili
Columbia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Curacao

Packet No. 8.
Curacao
Danish West Indies
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Dutch Indies

Packet No. 9.
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Dutch Indies
Ecuador
Egypt

Packet No. 10.
Egypt
Falkland
Finland
Gibraltar
Gold Coast

Packet No. 11.
Greece (Olympic)
Guatemala
Hawaii
Hayti
Hong Kong

Packet No. 12.
Honduras
Hungary
India
Jamaica
Leeward Islands

**POSTAGE EXTRA.
12 PACKETS FOR \$1.00.**

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Offer Extraordinary.

15 Varieties of Obsolete Postage Stamps, 10c (Silver) and 1c for postage. These 15 stamps are valued at 50c or over by 57th Catalogue.
I can supply 120 Packets, so order at once, as I will have to return your money if all are sold.

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"EL PACIFICO"
contains only stamps from countries bordering the Pacific Ocean (no U. S. & Canada) we sell the package in three sizes:

- i. 30 Varieties, 25c
- ii. 60 Varieties, 50c.
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10 Fine Stamps in each. 25 Cents a packet, 3 for 65 Cents. These packets are made up so as to give the utmost possible value for the money and they will please all purchasers. All are different.

Antiquities.



Pyramid and Sphinx, Fabled Dragon, Greek Chariot Race, etc.

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Birds.



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Obock Djibouti, China, Johore, etc.

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Excellent Stamps on Approval at
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Special Bargains at Marvelously Low Prices!

All Different:

Catalogue value.		for only			
9	Cuba, unused, 52c	10c	10	Honduras, unused, -	12c
11	Ecuador " 65c	20c	9	Egypt, -	15c
18	Venezuela unused, 82c	30c	8	Greece, -	10c
12	Philippine Isd. " 27c	10c	17	Japan, -	15c
7	Roumania, 1894, 17c	10c	11	Uruguay, -	20c
8	North Borneo, -	25c	16	Wurtemberg, -	16c

I offer to the readers of STAMPS my celebrated **1000 Variety Packet** for only **\$7.25**. Every stamp is **guaranteed genuine** and in **good condition**.

The stamps are mounted on sheets in alphabetical order, the packet contains no Reprints, no Revenues, no cut postal cards or envelopes, no local stamps or common U. S. stamps. These collections have been made under my directions, no other dealer could sell this high class packet for less than \$10.00.

If not satisfactory money cheerfully returned.

A fine Album for United States Stamps only 25 cent: With every U. S. Album, I give 25 stamps FREE. Correct Perforation Gauge steel engraved FREE.

Send 15 cents and I will mail you a Catalogue, a Perforation Gauge, 50 different Stamps and 1000 Hinges, Value of the lot 55 cents.

POSTAGE EXTRA ON ALL ORDERS BELOW \$1.00.

My speciality is filling **Want Lists at 25 per cent discount** from Scott's latest Standard Catalogue.

Over 12,000 varieties always in stock. In United States Stamps I have a fine selection of adhesives, an unsurpassed stock of cut square envelopes, revenues, perf. and imperf., match and medicine stamps. In Foreign you can get about everything you want in adhesive stamps. I also have a fine lot of Postal Cards and Foreign Revenues. Albums, blank and illustrated, Hinges Catalogues, Approval Sheets and other philatelic supplies. I sell bargains every day in the week. Have the reputation of having the most complete stock.

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THE NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY,

265 Washington Street,

A. W. BATCHELDER, Manager.

BOSTON, MASS.

E. M. CARPENTER, Sec'y and Treas.

**COLLECTIONS OF STAMPS BOUGHT FOR CASH.
30 CHEAP SETS OF STAMPS FOR YOUNG COLLECTORS.**

Set No.	No. Var.	Pr.	Set No.	No. Var.	Pr.
*610 Argentine Envelopes, 1882-90 complete	5	\$0 20	562 Persia, 1889, complete	8	\$0 35
*460 Baden, rural complete	3	08	563 " 1891, "	9	60
504 Bosnia	8	15	*455 Portuguese Colonies	7	10
*556 Costa Rica, 1889 complete	4	08	601 Roumania, 1885-9	7	10
*461 Cuba Newspaper, 1894	0	08	600 " 1891, complete	8	15
*494 " " 1896	6	08	628 Russia	8	05
*399 " different issues	50	50	629 St. Pierre & Miquelon, '92	6	20
573 Dutch Indies	7	20	*630 St. Vincent	7	1 00
574 Egypt	7	15	*466 Seivia, 1881, complete	6	15
*616 Gambia, 1887-9 complete	8	1 00	465 Sweden official	13	20
*582 Guine	7	30	499 Turkey, 1892	4	05
584 Italy, 1869-89	8	05	375 United States, no current stamps,	50	25
603 Jamaica	10	25	377 United States, Internal Revenue	25	25
626 Netherlands, 1872-6, complete except 2g. 50c	11	10	510 Wurtemberg official	8	10
*476 Paraguay, 1884, complete	3	15	*615 Zululand, 1894-5	6	75

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June, 1897.

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Crawford
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Geography



Archaeology



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A YEAR

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AND OTHER SUBJECTS
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11	Ecuador, " 65c	20c	9	Egypt, -	15c
18	Venezuela unused, 82c	30c	8	Greece, -	10c
12	Philippine Isl., " 27c	10c	17	Japan, -	15c
7	Roumania, 1894, 17c	10c	11	Uruguay, -	20c
8	North Borneo, -	25c	16	Wurtemberg, -	16c

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The stamps are mounted on sheets in alphabetical order, the packet contains no Reprints, no Revenues, no cut postal cards or envelopes, no local stamps or common U. S. stamps. These collections have been made under my directions, no other dealer could sell this high class packet for less than \$10.00.

If not satisfactory money cheerfully returned.

A fine Album for United States Stamps only **25 cent**. With every U. S. Album, I give **25 stamps FREE**. Correct Perforation Gauge steel engraved **FREE**.

Send 15 cents and I will mail you a Catalogue, a Perforation Gauge, 50 different Stamps and 1000 Hinges, Value of the lot 55 cents.

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Set No.	No. Var.	Pr.	Set No.	No. Var.	Pr.
*610 Argentine Envelopes, 1882-90 complete	5	\$0 20	502 Persia, 1889, complete	8	\$0 35
*460 Baden, rural complete	3	08	503 " 1891, "	9	60
504 Bosnia	8	15	*455 Portuguese Colonies	7	10
*556 Costa Rica 1889 complete	4	08	601 Roumania, 1885-9	7	10
*461 Cuba Newspaper, 1894	0	08	600 " 1891, complete	8	15
*494 " " 1896	6	08	628 Russia	8	05
*399 " different issues	50	50	629 St. Pierre & Miquelon, '92	6	20
573 Dutch Indies	7	20	*630 St. Vincent	7	1 00
574 Egypt	7	15	*400 Serbia, 1881, complete	6	15
*616 Gambia, 1887-9 complete	8	1 00	405 Sweden official	13	20
*582 Guine	7	30	499 Turkey, 1892	4	05
584 Italy, 1869-89	8	05	375 United States, no current stamps,	50	25
603 Jamaica	10	25	377 United States, Internal Revenue	25	25
626 Netherlands, 1872-0, complete except 25c 50c	11	10	510 Wurtemberg official	8	10
*470 Paraguay, 1884, complete	3	15	*615 Zululand, 1894-5	6	25

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June, 1897.

Stamps

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Biography



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12	Venezuela unused, 82c	30c	8	Greece, -	10c
12	Philippine Isd. " 27c	10c	17	Japan, -	15c
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*582 Guine	7	30	499 Turkey, 1892	4	05
584 Italy, 1869-89	8	05	375 United States, no current stamps,	50	25
603 Jamaica	10	25	377 United States, Internal Revenue	25	25
626 Netherlands, 1872-6, complete except 2g. 50c	11	10	510 Wurtemberg official	8	10
*476 Paraguay, 1884, complete	3	15	*615 Zululand, 1894-5	6	75

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It contains a complete list of all Postage Stamps ever issued, without regard to varieties of watermark or perforation.

The prices are exactly in accord with those contained in the 57th Edition of our STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE.

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Costing from \$5 to \$600 each, constantly on hand to select from at moderate prices.

U. S. and Foreign Postage and Revenue Stamps.

Over 20 Collections for boys to pick from at 1 cent each. Prices below Catalogue.

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We make a Specialty of these allowing $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ commission.

We Carry a Heavy Stock of Gold, Silver and Copper.

U. S. Dollars and Halves in nearly complete sets. U. S. Cents all dates. A large assortment of Foreign Silver Coins. Foreign Copper Coins in large boxes at 3, 5 and 10 cents each.

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Stock and Fixtures for sale. Price \$10,000.

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Dealers having unused U. S. or Canadian Stamps of any denomination to sell at 10 per cent. discount, including high value Columbians, will do well to write to us.

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THE market value of the 1c blue grilled, 1868, United States, is \$1.25, but in order to largely increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 40 cents and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The market value of the 2c proprietary blue, part perforated, is \$2.00, but in order to largely increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 50 cents and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The market value of the 6c State Department, new is \$1, but in order to largely increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 60 cents and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The catalogue value of the 24c purple, '70-71, U. S., is \$2.00, but in order to increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending \$1.25 and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The market value of the 30c Interior Department, new, is \$1, but in order to increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 60 cents and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The market value of the 3c State Department, new, United States, is 75c but in order to largely increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 50 cents and the names and address of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

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E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The catalogue value of the 2c blue, 5th issue, revenue, rouletted, is 75 cents, but in order to increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps, I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 30 cents and the names and address of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The market value of the 1c green, Proprietary revenue 1878 issue, is \$1.25 but in order to increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 40 cents and the names and address of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

A PASSING CHANCE

That may not come to you again.
1870, 10c carmine NATIONAL PRINT,
UNUSED, PRICE \$7.00.

The catalogue price is \$12.50

I have ten copies.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The catalogue value of the $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ vermilion, Army Official stamp of Great Britain, is not given, but in order to increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps, I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 10c and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

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100
United States
Stamps and
Envelopes

all different and a nice United States
Album, also

100 different Foreign Stamps

FOR ONLY \$1.00

There are some stamps
we sell at less prices
than they can be pur-
chased anywhere else.
GIVE US A TRIAL.

United States
STAMPS AT
60% Discount.

We offer the following
SPECIAL PACKETS:

On receipt of \$5 we will send a
collection of 230 varieties of United
States Stamps and Envelopes,
which amount to over \$13, or for
\$2.50 we will send 100 varieties
United States Adhesives, which
amount to nearly \$7 at prices
charged by other dealers.

Price List of U. S. Stamps at NET prices
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PHILADELPHIA.

160 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.

500 VARIETIES \$2.50^{VI}

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CHEAPEST PACKETS
EVER SOLD.

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One PHILIPPINE Stamp
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Fiji, Zululand, Mashonaland,
Falkland, Hyderabad Egypt,
Djibouti, Transvaal, Constan-
tinople, Seychelles, Portuguese
India, Nowanuggur, Hayti,
Niger Coast, and

Many Other Scarce Stamps.

ONE OF THE....

CHEAPEST
PACKETS

....EVER OFFERED.

100
UNUSED STAMPS

ALL DIFFERENT

✻ **50 CENTS.**

This Packet contains many
scarce stamps and if bought
singly would cost about \$5.

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FAVORITE ALBUM

... FOR ...

UNITED STATES STAMPS,

(RETAIL PRICE 25 CENTS),

BOTH TOGETHER FOR ONLY

50 CENTS,

(POST FREE).

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New York..

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO., 90 Nassau Street, New York.

STAMPS ON APPROVAL.

For the season 1896-97 we have prepared the following sheets and books (each containing 60 stamps) and which we can send by return mail :

CLASS A.—FOR BEGINNERS.

No.	Discount.
40. United States.....	25 per cent.
41. " ".....	25 "
42. Foreign Stamps.....	50 "
43. " ".....	50 "
44. South America.....	50 "
45. Mexico.....	50 "
46. British Colonials.....	50 "
47. " ".....	25 "
48. " ".....	25 "
49. Rare European Stamps.....	50 "

CLASS B.—FOR COLLECTORS.

Possessing about 3000 varieties.

No.	Discount
100. United States.....	10 per cent.
101. " ".....	25 " t
102. Foreign Stamps.....	50 "
103. Cuba.....	50 "
104. " ".....	50 "
105. British Colonials.....	25 "
106. " ".....	33½ "
107. German States.....	33½ "
108. Rare European Stamps.....	25 "
109. Rare Foreign Stamps.....	25 "

CLASS C.—FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS.

Possessing about 5000 varieties.

No.	Discount.
160. United States.....	10 per cent.
161. Rare United States.....	10 "
162. Rare Foreign Stamps.....	10 "
163. Rare British Colonials.....	10 "
164. " ".....	10 "
165. Very Rare Foreign.....	10 "

(New additions to this list weekly, and as fast as we can make up new assortments).

SPECIAL OFFER! To the three collectors who buy the most from our approval sheets during the season of 1896-97, we offer the following SPECIAL DISCOUNT PREMIUMS to the largest buyer from sheets in

CLASS A.—A complete unused set Interior Department.

CLASS B.—\$1.00 Columbian Stamp, unused.

CLASS C.—30c. Justice, fine used copy.

The above premiums are on view in our office.

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO., 90 Nassau Street, New York.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

Abyssinia.	
1894. ½g, unused, . . . .	.04
British Bechuanaland.	
1887. ½p, unused, . . . .	.05
British S. Africa Co.	
1896. ½p, unused, . . . .	.03
1p, " " " " " "	.05
Cape of Good Hope.	
1864. 4p triangle, used, .	.30
Congo.	
1895. 5c brown, unused, .	.02
10c blue, " " " "	.04
25c yellow " " " "	.08
Cooks Islands.	
1894. 1p blue, unused, . .	.04
Corea.	
1885. 10 mon blue, unused, .	.07
1895. 5 " green, used, .	.03
Gambia.	
1887-89. ½p, unused, . . . .	.03
1p, " " " " " "	.05
2p, " " " " " "	.08
2½p, " " " " " "	.10

Great Britain.	
1883-84. 2s6p, used, . . . .	.06
5s, " " " " " "	.08
Hayti.	
1896. 2c, used, . . . . .	.03
3c, " " " " " "	.04
5c, " " " " " "	.03
Jamaica.	
Official. ½p, unused, . . .	.02
1p, used, . . . . .	.02
2p, used, . . . . .	.02
Newfoundland.	
1887-95. ½c, used, . . . . .	.02
1c, " " " " " "	.02
2c, " " " " " "	.03
3c, " " " " " "	.02
5c, " " " " " "	.03
Niger Coast.	
1894. ½p, unused, . . . . .	.03
1p, " " " " " "	.05
2p, " " " " " "	.10
South African Rep.	
1896. ½p, used, . . . . .	.02
1p, " " " " " "	.02

Greece Olympian.	
1896. 1l, unused, . . . . .	.01
2l, " " " " " "	.01
5l, " " " " " "	.02
10l, " " " " " "	.04
20l, " " " " " "	.06
25l, " " " " " "	.08
40l, " " " " " "	.12
Perak.	
1895-96. 1c, used, . . . . .	.02
2c, " " " " " "	.04
3c, " " " " " "	.06
Surinam.	
1891-93. 1c, unused, . . . . .	.02
2c, " " " " " "	.02
2½c, " " " " " "	.02
3c, " " " " " "	.02
5c, " " " " " "	.04
Trinidad.	
1896. ½p, unused, . . . . .	.03
1p, " " " " " "	.05
Zululand.	
1894-96. ½p, unused, . . . .	.03
1p, " " " " " "	.05

These stamps will be sent on receipt of cash, money order or unused 2c stamps. Postage extra on orders under 50 cents.

Three stamps of Corea, (catalogue value 15 cents) will be given as a premium on orders of 25 cents or over from above list.

J. C. MORGENTHAU & CO.

87 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



NASSAU STAMP CO., L'td., 75 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

Do you know good and cheap stamps?
Well!! We will see.

UNITED STATES.

	Catalogued	Price.		Catalogued	Price.		Catalogued	Price.
1c 55	15	.06	Navy	20	.08	12c 71 or 73	75	.30
68	1.25	.50	6c 70	4.00	1.80	Navy	2.00	.90
70	50	.20	71	20	.08	15c 66	50	.22
Treasury	15	.06	73	10	.04	Treasury	30	.12
2c 68	30	.12	Navy	50	.20	24c 71	2.00	.80
70	15	.06	Treasury	10	.04	Treasury	5.00	2.00
Navy	65	.25	7c 71 or 73	75	.30	80c 61	60	.25
Treasury	12	.05	Treasury	1.50	.60	69	3.50	1.60
3c 55 outer line	35	.10	10c 55	50	.20	71	75	.30
61 Pink	8.00	3.50	61	15	.06			

GREAT BRITAIN.

	Catalogued	Price.		Catalogued	Price.		Catalogued	Price.
3d 65	35	.15	65	18	.08	1/- 62	20	.08
67	10	.04	67	15	.06	65	18	.07
72	12	.05	69	68	.03	67	12	.05
4d 65	68	.03	72 Brown	50	.20	72	25	.09
76	1.00	.40	72 Gray	35	.15	2/- 67	50	.20
77	35	.15	8d 77	60	.20			
6d 62	66	.02	10d 67	60	.20			

Queensland 1d and 2d 1866, wmk script capitals catalogued \$4.60 pair \$2.00.

Not more than 3 specimens of the above stamps will be sold to a customer. Postage Extra.

GOOD BRITISH COLONIAL SETS UNUSED.

St. Helena, 1896, complete set	Cat.	.88	.55	New Brunswick, 1860, complete set, Cat.	1.45	1.00
Johore, 1879	" " "	1.80	1.25	Shanghai, Env., 1893	" "	.27
Gambia, 1887	" " "	1.30	.80	Gibraltar, 1893, 22 to 26	" "	.55
British Honduras, 1885	" " "	.33	.25			

PACKETS.

100 Varieties Foreign,		\$ 10c
65 " U. S., fine,		1.00
30 " U. S., Revenues,		.25
500 " Foreign, will retail at \$18.00,		2.80

SPECIALTIES.

A reference and price-list of Revenues which prices	
shades, with plate No Catalogue,	10c
1000 mixed stamps,	.25
100 Approval Sheets,	.35
57th Edition Catalogue,	.58

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

10 CENT SNAPS!

Each packet contains 10 stamps from the Countries named AND NO OTHERS. THEY ARE ALL DIFFERENT.

Packet No. 1.

Angola
Argentine
Austria
Bahamas
Barbadoes

Packet No. 5.

British Guiana
Bulgaria
Canada
Cape of Good Hope
Cape Verde

Packet No. 9.

Denmark
Dominican Republic
Dutch Indies
Ecuador
Egypt

Packet No. 2.

Argentine
Austria
Bavaria
Bermuda
Bolivia

Packet No. 6.

Ceylon
Chili
Columbia
Costa Rica
Cuba

Packet No. 10.

Egypt
Falkland
Finland
Gibraltar
Gold Coast

Packet No. 3.

Belgium
Bolivia
Bosnia
Brazil

Packet No. 7.

Chili
Columbia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Curacao

Packet No. 11.

Greece (Olympic)
Guatemala
Hawaii
Hayti
Hong Kong

Packet No. 4.

British Guiana
British Honduras
Bulgaria
Canada
Cape of Good Hope

Packet No. 8.

Curacao
Danish West Indies
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Dutch Indies

Packet No. 12.

Honduras
Hungary
India
Jamaica
Leeward Islands

**POSTAGE EXTRA.
12 PACKETS FOR \$1.00.**

W. F. GREGORY, 71 Nassau St., Room 4, New York.

A PERFECT BINDER.

This is just what you should have for your copies of STAMPS. Each number is held firmly in position and the twelve numbers put into it will make a fine book.

Price 50 Cents, post free.

The price of back numbers of STAMPS is five cents each, but we will sell the eight numbers in the binder for 70 cents, post free.

STAMPS PUBLISHING CO.,

87 Nassau Street, New York City.

Take your album when you go for your Vacation. There will be rainy days when you can enjoy yourself with your stamps.

OUR FINE APPROVAL SHEETS

of all kinds of stamps at 50 per cent. and 33 1-3 per cent. discount you will find to contain just the stamps you need, and the cost will be the very lowest possible for the class of stamps.



National Stamp Company,

CRAWFORD CAPEN, Manager,

P. O. Box 2874,

NEW YORK CITY.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

July, 1897.

Stamps

AN

AIMING TO INTEREST AND INSTRUCT ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY

Young People

IN

Conducted by
Crawford
Copen



Biography



History



Geography



Physical Geography



Archaeology



Ethnology



Ornithology



Zoology

2 CENTS
A
NUMBER
15 CENTS
A YEAR

VALUABLE AND OTHER SUBJECTS
PREMIUMS WORTHY OF STUDY.
STAMPS PUBLISHING CO.

87 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK

10 CENT SNAPS!

Each packet contains 10 stamps from the Countries named AND NO OTHERS. THEY ARE ALL DIFFERENT.

Packet No. 1.

Angola
Argentine
Austria
Bahamas
Barbadoes

Packet No. 5.

British Guiana
Bulgaria
Canada
Cape of Good Hope
Cape Verde

Packet No. 9.

Denmark
Dominican Republic
Dutch Indies
Ecuador
Egypt

Packet No. 2.

Argentina
Austria
Bavaria
Bermuda
Bolivia

Packet No. 6.

Ceylon
Chili
Columbia
Costa Rica
Cuba

Packet No. 10.

Egypt
Falkland
Finland
Gibraltar
Gold Coast

Packet No. 3.

Belgium
Bolivia
Bosnia
Brazil

Packet No. 7.

Chili
Columbia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Curacao

Packet No. 11.

Greece (Olympic)
Guatemala
Hawaii
Hayti
Hong Kong

Packet No. 4.

British Guiana
British Honduras
Bulgaria
Canada
Cape of Good Hope

Packet No. 8.

Curacao
Danish West Indies
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Dutch Indies

Packet No. 12.

Honduras
Hungary
India
Jamaica
Leeward Islands

**POSTAGE EXTRA.
12 PACKETS FOR \$1.00.**

W. F. GREGORY, 71 Nassau St., Room 4, New York.

NEWFOUNDLAND SNAPS!

CABOT ISSUE, (just out)

These are advancing, write to-day. Money order must accompany all orders. Registration 5c. Extra, Postage to N. F. is 5c per 1/2oz.

Complete Set, 1c to 60c (14) post free,	\$2.75
Set of 8 (1c to 10c),	.55
Set of 8, ordinary issue,	.25
A Limited number of Sets of 1896 Reprints (5),	.55

A. G. GIBB, 297 WATER ST., ST. JOHNS N. F.

A Perfect Binder.

This is just what you should have for your copies of STAMPS. Each number is held firmly in position and the twelve numbers put into it will make a fine book.

Price 50 Cents, post free.

The price of back numbers of STAMPS is five cents each, but we will sell the eight numbers in the binder for 70 cents, post free.

STAMPS PUBLISHING CO.,

87 Nassau Street, New York City.

A MANUFACTURING COMPANY

with which I am personally connected has a **small amount of its stock for sale.** The profits are exceptionally large. Those having large or small amounts to invest may have particulars on receipt of stamp for reply.



CRAWFORD CAPEN,

P. O. Box 2874,

NEW YORK CITY

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

Special Bargains at Marvelously Low Prices!

All Different:

	Catalogue value.	for only			
9	Cuba, unused, 52c	10c	10	Honduras, unused, -	12c
11	Ecuador " 65c	20c	9	Egypt, -	15c
18	Venezuela unused, 82c	30c	8	Greece, -	10c
12	Philippine Isd. " 27c	10c	17	Japan, -	15c
7	Roumania, 1894, 17c	10c	11	Uruguay, -	20c
8	North Borneo, -	25c	16	Wurtemberg, -	16c

offer to the readers of STAMPS my celebrated **1000 Variety Packet** for only **\$7.25**.

Every stamp is **guaranteed genuine** and in **good condition**.

The stamps are mounted on sheets in alphabetical order, the packet contains no Reprints, no Revenues, no cut postal cards or envelopes, no local stamps or common U. S. stamps. These collections have been made under my directions, no other dealer could sell this high class packet for less than \$10.00.

If not satisfactory money cheerfully returned.

A fine Album for United States Stamps only **25 cents**. With every U. S. Album, I give **25 stamps FREE** Correct Perforation Gauge steel engraved **FREE**.

Send 15 cents and I will mail you a Catalogue, a Perforation Gauge, 50 different Stamps and 1000 Hinges, Value of the lot 55 cents.

POSTAGE EXTRA ON ALL ORDERS BELOW \$1.00.

My speciality is filling **Want Lists** at **25 per cent discount** from Scott's latest Standard Catalogue

Over 12,000 varieties always in stock. In United States Stamps I have a fine selection of adhesives, an unsurpassed stock of cut square envelopes, revenues, perf. and imperf., match and medicine stamps. In Foreign you can get about everything you want in adhesive stamps. I also have a fine lot of Postal Cards and Foreign Revenues. Albums, blank and illustrated, Hinges Catalogues, Approval Sheets and other philatelic supplies. I sell bargains every day in the week. Have the reputation of having the most complete stock.

A. KRASSA, DEALER IN POSTAGE STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS, 81 Nassau St., N. Y.

THE NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY, 265 Washington Street,

A. W. BATCHELDER, Manager.

BOSTON, MASS.

E. M. CARPENTER, Sec'y and Treas.

COLLECTIONS OF STAMPS BOUGHT FOR CASH.

30 MORE CHEAP SETS OF STAMPS FOR YOUNG COLLECTORS.

Set No.	No. var.	Pr.	Set No.	No. Var	Pr
*566	Cape of Good Hope, 1885-96	8 1.00	620	Japan, 1870-92	10 .08
*485	Congo 1894-05	7 1.25	*597	Leeward Islands, 1802-05	5 .50
*561	Cuba, 1804-0	3 .10	640	Luxemburg, 1805	5 .05
621	Chili, 1878-86	0 .05	648	" 1805	5 .05
*557	Cuba, 1871	4 .25	500	Natal, 1807-9	5 .12
*610	Ecuador, 1881	6 .12	501	Netherlands, 1807-9	5 .15
*643	Finland, 1801-92	5 .10	650	Norway, 1804	6 .25
575	France, 1855-60	6 .10	508	Persia, 1804	6 .25
579	" 1871-74	9 .15	614	Peru, 1804	8 .10
*535	Germany Thurn and Taxis, 1875-77	7 .10	*516	Prince Edward Islands, 1882-91	6 .20
570	German Empire, 1875-77	7 .10	627	Queensland, 1809	6 .20
633	Greece Olympic, 1886	5 .50	*472	Servia, 1801-2	9 .10
*581	Guatemala Sur., 1893-95	4 .20	495	Sweden, 1801-2	9 .10
*524	Hawaii, 1876-92	20 .35	644	Switzerland, Unpaid	7 .15
470	Japan, 1876-92	20 .35	450	U. S. Amer. Rapid Tel.,	4 .12

*MEANS UNUSED.

Order by numbers and enclose 2 cents extra for postage on all orders under 25 cents. Everyone ordering \$1.00 or over at one time and mentioning this paper will get an 1897 International Catalogue post free.

Approval sheets at 50 per cent. dis., upon receipt of satisfactory reference.

New England Stamp Co.,

265 Washington St.,

BOSTON, MASS

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

©CLEANING UP.

I have a small quantity of ready made APPROVAL SHEETS, which we have used during the last two seasons, each sheet contains TWENTY-FIVE DIFFERENT STAMPS.

7—One cent,

5—Two cent,

5—Three cent,


3—Five cent.

One each, 10, 15, 20 and 25 cents.

Each sheet valued at \$1.25.

I allowed 50 per cent. on these sheets provided \$1.00 worth were bought, but to clean them out I will send a sheet for

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

 **10 Different sheets for \$2.25.**

25 Different Sheets for \$5.00.

If you are not satisfied with your bargain return the sheets and get your money back.

Henry Gremmel. 85 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.

Please mention Stamps when answering advertisements.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd.,^{IV}

INTERNATIONAL...

Postage Stamp Catalogue.

400 PAGES AND 4000 ILLUSTRATIONS.

PRICE: 10 CENTS POST FREE.

The Cheapest Stamp Catalogue in the World.

It contains a complete list of all Postage Stamps ever issued, without regard to varieties of watermark or perforation.

The prices are exactly in accord with those contained in the 57th Edition of our STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE.

18 East 23rd Street,

NEW YORK.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements

CHEAP SETS OF STAMPS.

176	Cuba, 1866-75	13	30
177	+ " 1876, 12½, 25, 50c, 1p, complete	4	50
178	+ " 1877, 12½, 25, 50c, 1p	4	40
179	+ " 1878, 5, 12½, 25, 50c, 1p	5	1.00
180	+ " 1879, 5, 12½, 25, 50c, 1p	5	50
181	+ " 1880, 5, 10, 12½, 25, 50c, 1p, complete	6	1.10
182	+ " 1881, 1, 2½, 5, 10, 20c	5	20
183	+ " 1881, 1, 2, 2½, 5, 10, 20c, complete	6	1.00
184	" 1876-81	17	40
185	+ " 1882, 1, 2, 2½, 5, 10c	5	25
186	+ " 1883, surcharged, 5, 10, 20c	5	50
187	+ " 1884, 2½, 2½, 10, 20c; 1888, 10, 20c	6	50
188	" 1882-96	46	60
189	+ " 1888, ½ to 8m	6	12
190	+ " 1890, ½ to 8m	6	25
191	+ " 1892, ½ to 8m	6	10
192	+ " 1894, ½ to 8m	6	8
193	+ " 1896, ½ to 8m	6	8
194	+ Curacao, 1889, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 5c	5	12
195	+ " 1892-93, 10, 12½, 15, 25c	4	40
196	+ " Unpaid Letter, 2½, 5, 10, 12½c	4	25
197	+ Cyprus, 1882-84, ½p a, 3opa, 1, 2, 4, 6, 12pia	7	4.00
198	+ " 1896, 3opa, ½, 1, 2, 4pia	5	40
199	+ " 1896, 3opa, ½, 1, 2, 4, 6, 12pia	7	1.25
200	Danish West Indies,	5	15
201	Denmark, 1853-85, including Officials,	18	15
202	+ Diego Suarez, 1894, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	8	30
203	+ " 1894, 1c to 1fr, complete	13	1.25
204	+ Dominica, ½, 1, 2½, 4p	4	1.00
205	+ Dominican Republic, 1879, complete	4	70
206	" " 1879, complete	4	70
207	" " 1880, 1c to 25c	6	45
208	" " 1880, 1c to 1 peso	9	1.75
209	" " 1880, with network, 1c to 25c	6	45
210	" " 1880 " 1c to 1 peso	9	1.50
211	+ " " 1885, 1, 2, 5, 10c	4	35
212	" " 1885, 1, 2, 5, 10c	4	12
213	+ " " 1895, 1, 2, 5, 10c	4	30
214	Dutch Indies,	12	20
215	+ Ecuador, 1881, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c	6	12
216	+ " 1887, 1, 2, 5, 80c	4	25
217	+ " 1892, 1c to 5 sucres	8	50
218	+ " 1892, Official, 1c to 1 sucre	7	50
219	+ " 1872-92, including 1 peso and 80c	12	50
220	" 1881-94	14	20
221	+ " Envelopes and Wrappers, 1892, 1, 2, 5, 10c	4	25
222	Egypt,	10	10
223	" including Unpaid Letter	14	20

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

18 East 23rd Street,
NEW YORK.

CHEAP SETS OF STAMPS.

224	† Eritrea, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25c	6	25
225	† Fiji Islands, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 4, 5p	6	50
226	† Finland, 1866-91	12	12
227	† France, 1849-63	12	20
228	" 1871-92	24	20
229	" 1871-92	16	10
230	† Cavalle, 5, 10, 15c, 1 pia	4	20
231	" 5, 10, 15c, 1, 2, 4 pia	6	65
232	† Dedeagh, 5, 10, 15c, 1 pia	4	20
233	" 5, 10, 15c, 1, 2, 4 pia	6	65
234	† Port Lagos, 5, 10, 15c, 1 pia	4	20
235	" 5, 10, 15c, 1, 2, 4 pia	6	65
236	† Vathy, 5, 10, 15c, 1 pia	4	20
237	" 5, 10, 15c, 1, 2, 4 pia	6	65
238	† French Offices in China, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	5	30
239	† French Offices in Morocco, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	4	20
240	" " 5, 10, 20, 25, 50c, 1p	6	65
241	† French Offices in Zanzibar, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 2½a	5	35
242	† French Colonies,	8	12
243	" Unpaid Letter, 1884-85, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5c	5	30
244	† French Congo, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5	10
245	" 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	8	30
246	" 1c to 1fr, complete	13	1.25
247	† French Guiana, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5	10
248	" 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	8	30
249	" 1c to 1fr, complete	13	1.25
250	† French Guinea, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5	10
251	" 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	8	30
252	" 1c to 1 fr, complete	13	1.25
253	† French India, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5	10
254	" 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	8	30
255	" 1c to 1 fr, complete	13	1.25
256	† French Oceania, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5	10
257	" 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	8	30
258	" 1c to 1 fr, complete	13	1.25
259	† French Soudan, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5	10
260	" 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	8	30
261	" 1c to 1 fr, complete	13	1.25
262	† Funchal, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25r	5	15
263	" 5r to 300r, complete	12	1.65
264	† Gambia, ½, 1, 2, 2½p	4	25
265	" ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4 6p, 1s	8	1.00
266	† Thurn & Taxis, North and South, including 5 & 10 sgr and 15 & 30kr	20	90
267	" " North, including 5 & 10sgr	12	70
268	" " South, including 15 & 30 kr	8	30
269	" " North & South, incl. 5sgr & 15 & 30kr	10	30

Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd.,

ESTABLISHED IN 1860.

VI

Oldest Stamp and Coin Dealer in America.

WM. P. BROWN,

301 Broadway, New York City.

A Large Assortment of Stamp Collections.

Costing from \$5 to \$600 each, constantly on hand to select from at moderate prices.

U. S. and Foreign Postage and Revenue Stamps.

Over 20 Collections for boys to pick from at 1 cent. Prices below Catalogue.

Approval Sheets.

We make a Specialty of these allowing $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ commission.

We Carry a Heavy Stock of Gold, Silver and Copper.

U. S. Dollars and Halves in nearly complete sets. U. S. Cents all dates. A large assortment of Foreign Silver Coins. Foreign Copper Coins in large boxes at 3, 5 and 10 cents each.

CONFEDERATE AND BROKEN BANK BILLS AND BONDS AND FRACTIONAL CURRENCY A SPECIALTY.

Stock and Fixtures for sale, Price \$10,000.

Price Lists of Stamps and Coins Sent Free on receipt of Stamp. Good Collections Bought for Cash. Premium or Buying list of rare U. S. Coins, Price 10 cents. Stamp Catalogue 10 cents.

Dealers having unused U. S. or Canadian Stamps of any denomination to sell at 10 per cent. discount, including high value Columbians, will do well to write to us.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Has sixty unused sets of Persia, 18-9 issue, the catalog value of which is \$3.58. Twenty-five of these sets he will sell for 50 cents a set, then 10 sets for 75c a set, then 10 sets for \$1 a set, and the remaining sets for \$1.25 each. This offer is made solely to increase the circulation of his priced-list and each person sending for a set must accompany the order with the names and address of at least five collectors.

The market value of the 1c blue grided, 1868, United States, is \$1.25, but in order to largely increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 40 cents and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The market value of the 2c proprietary blue, part perforated, is \$2.00, but in order to largely increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 50 cents and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The market value of the 6c State Department, new, is \$1, but in order to largely increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 60 cents and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The catalogue value of the 24c purple, 70-71, U. S., is \$2.00, but in order to increase the circulation of my priced list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending \$1.25 and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The market value of the 30c Interior Department, new, is \$1, but in order to increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 60 cents and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The market value of the 3c State Department, new, United States, is 75c but in order to largely increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 50 cents and the names and address of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The catalogue value of the 2c Conveyance, blue, part perforated, is 50 cents, but in order to largely increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 15 cents and the names and address of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The catalogue value of the 2c blue, 5th issue, revenue rouletted, is 75 cents, but in order to increase the circulation of my priced list of stamps, I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 30 cents and the names and address of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The market value of the 1c green, Proprietary revenue 1878 issue, is \$1.25 but in order to increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 40 cents and the names and address of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

A PASSING CHANCE

That may not come to you again.
1870, 30c carmine NATIONAL PRINT.

UNUSED, PRICE \$7.00.
The catalogue price is \$12.50
I have ten copies.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The catalogue value of the 1/2p vermilion, Army Official stamp of Great Britain, is not given, but in order to increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps, I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 10c and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

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all different and a nice United States
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100 different Foreign Stamps.

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GIVE US A TRIAL.

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*Barbados 1882, 5sh,	\$6.50
Bolivia 1894, 1c to 100c,	.25
*Bolivar 1880, 10c on blue paper,	.50
*Brazil 1890, 700r,	.65
*British East Africa, surcharged on Indian Stamps, ½a, 1a, 1a 6p, 2a, 2½a, 3a, 4a, all for	1.98
*British Honduras, 20c on 6d, small sur- charge,	1.00
Chile, 1 peso,	.25
Ecuador 1881-83, 6 varieties,	.15
" 1887, 1, 2, 5, 80,	.15
Grenada Unpaid, 3 varieties,	.30
*Guatemala 1897, 1, 2, 6, 10, 12,	.50
*Liberia Unpaid 1892, 3c, 6c,	1.00
*Montserrat, 1d CA, 12,	4.00
*Mozambique Co. 1892, complete,	.80
*Persia 1889, 1s to 5k, complete,	.35
*St. Christopher, 1d CC, 14,	4.00
*Seychelles, 18 on 45,	.20
Trinidad, 1d on 6d,	.15
*West Australia, ½, 1d, 2d, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1sh,	1.25

* Means unused.

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duras, making an almost com-
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NEW YORK.

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Free.

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Free.

CIRCULAR No. 6.

Did you receive a copy of that List? If not, please

WRITE
FOR
IT.

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO., 90 Nassau Street, New York.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

URUGUAY.			SAINT HELENA.			LABUAN.		
1894	1c used,	2c	1890	½p unused,	3c	1894	1c unused,	2c
	2c "	3c		1p "	5c		2c "	4c
	5c "	2c		2p "	8c		3c "	5c
1895	1c unused,	2c		2½p "	10c		5c "	8c
	2c "	4c	NIGER COAST.			HAWAII.		
TUSCANY.			1894	½p unused,	3c	1894	1c used,	2c
1860	10c used,	8c		1p "	5c		2c "	2c
TURKS ISLANDS.				2p "	10c		5c "	1c
1881	½p unused,	3c		2½p "	10c	GRENADA.		
1887	1p "	5c	NORTH BORNEO.			1883-95	½p unused,	3c
TOBAGO.			1893	1c unused,	2c		1p "	5c
1883-94	½p unused,	3c		2c "	4c		2½p "	10c
	1p "	5c	MALTA.			GREECE, OLYMPIAN.		
	2½p "	10c	1885	½p unused,	3c	1896	11 unused,	1c
SWAZIELAND.				1p "	5c		21 "	1c
1893	½p unused,	12c		2p "	10c		51 "	2c
SIAM.			LIBERIA.				101 "	4c
1891	1 att unused,	3c	1894	1c unused,	3c		201 "	8c
1894	1 "	4c		2c "	4c		251 "	8c
	2 "	6c		4c "	6c		401 "	12c
SEYCHELLES.			LAGOS.			GERMAN EAST AFRICA.		
1890-93	2c unused,	3c	1885-91	½p unused,	3c	1896	2 pesas unused,	5c
	3c "	1c		1p "	5c		3 "	6c
	4c "	5c		2p "	8c		5 "	10c
SARAWAK.				2½p "	10c	CYPRUS.		
1892	1c unused,	3c				1896	30 para unused,	5c
	1c on 3c unused,	6c					1 pia "	6c

These stamps will be sent on receipt of cash, money order or unused 2c stamps. Postage extra on orders under 50 cents.

CANADA JUBILEE 1c unused sent free as a premium on orders of 25c or over from above list.

J. C. MORGENTHAU & CO.

87 NASSAU STREET,

NEW YORK CITY.



NASSAU STAMP CO., L'td., 75 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK CITY.
**Do you know good and cheap stamps?
Well!! We will see.**

UNITED STATES.

	Catalogued	Price.		Catalogued	Price.		Catalogued	Price.			
1c	55	.15		Navy	20	.08	12c	71 or 73	75	.30	
	68	1.25	.50	6c	70	4.00	1.80	Navy	2.00	.30	
	70	.50	.30		71	20	.08	15c	68	50	.22
	Treasury	15	.06		73	10	.04		Treasury	30	.12
2c	68	30	.12		Navy	50	.20	24c	71	2.00	.80
	70	15	.06		Treasury	10	.04		Treasury	5.00	2.00
	Navy	65	.25	7c	71 or 73	75	.30	30c	61	60	.25
	Treasury	12	.05		Treasury	1.50	.60		69	3.50	1.60
3c	55 outer line	35	.10	10c	55	50	.20		71	75	.30
	61 Pink	8.00	3.50		61	15	.06				

GREAT BRITAIN.

	Catalogued	Price.		Catalogued	Price.		Catalogued	Price.				
3d	65	35	.15	65	18	.08	1/-	62	20	.08		
	67	10	.04		67	15	.06		65	18	.07	
	72	12	.05		69	08	.03		67	12	.05	
4d	65	08	.03		72 Brown	50	.20		72	25	.09	
	76	1.60	.40		72 Gray	85	.15		2/-	67	50	.20
	77	35	.15	8d	77	60	.20					
6d	62	06	.02	10d	67	60	.20					

Queensland 1d and 2d 1896, wmk script capitals catalogued \$4.60 pair \$2.00.

Not more than 3 specimens of the above stamps will be sold to a customer. Postage Extra.

GOOD BRITISH COLONIAL SETS UNUSED.

St. Helena,	1896, complete set	Cat.	.88	.55	New Brunswick,	1860, complete set,	Cat.	1.45	1.00
Johore,	1879	"	1.80	1.25	Shanghai, Env.,	1893	"	27	.15
Gambia,	1857	"	1.39	.80	Gibraltar,	1893, 22 to 26	"	55	.40
British Honduras,	1885	"	.33	.25					

PACKETS.

100 Varieties Foreign,			\$	10c
65 " U. S., fine,				1.00
30 " U. S., Revenues,				25
500 " Foreign, will retail at \$18.00,				2.80

SPECIALTIES.

A reference and price-list of Revenues which prices shades, with plate No Catalogue,				10c
1000 mixed stamps,				25
100 Approval Sheets,				35
57th Edition Catalogue,				58

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August, 1897.

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87 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK

ABYSSINIA.			GREECE, OLYMPIAN.			NEW FOUNDLAND.		
1894	½g unused,	4c	1896	1 lepta unused,	1c	1897	1 cent unused,	3c
	ANTIGUA.			2 lepta "	1c		2 cent "	4c
1882	½p unused,	6c		5 lepta "	2c		3 cent "	6c
	1p "	9c		10 lepta "	4c		4 cent "	8c
	BRITISH BECHUANALAND.			20 lepta "	6c		5 cent "	10c
1887	½p unused,	5c		25 lepta "	8c			
1892	1p "	6c		40 lepta "	12c		NORTH BORNEO.	
	2p "	14c		60 lepta "	18c	1893	1 cent unused,	2c
	BRITISH EAST AFRICA.			1 drach "	30c		2 cent "	4c
1890	½c unused,	3c		HAWAII.			3 cent "	6c
	1a "	5c	1894	1 cent used,	2c		5 cent "	8c
	2a "	8c		2 cent "	2c		6 cent "	10c
	3a "	10c		5 cent "	4c		8 cent "	12c
	BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.			LABUAN.		1889	SARAWAK.	
1894	½p unused,	3c	1894	1 cent unused,	2c		3 cent unused,	5c
1896	½p "	3c		2 cent "	4c	1892	5 cent "	8c
	1p "	4c		3 cent "	6c		1 cent "	3c
	2p "	8c		5 cent "	8c	1894	1 cent on 3 cent unused,	6c
				6 cent "	10c		2 cent unused,	4c
				8 cent "	12c		4 cent "	7c
	FINLAND.			LIBERIA.			SIAM.	
1891	1 kop unused,	2c	1894	1 cent unused,	3c	1894	1 att unused,	4c
	2 kop "	4c		2 cent "	4c		2 att "	6c
	3 kop "	5c		4 cent "	6c		TURKS ISLANDS.	
	4 kop "	6c	1897	1 cent "	10c	1881	½p unused,	3c
				2 cent "	3c		1p "	5c
	GERMAN EAST AFRICA.			5 cent "	10c		TUSCANY.	
1896	2 pesas unused,	5c		10 cent "	18c	1860	10 cent used,	8c
	3 " "	6c						

These stamps will be sent on receipt of cash, money order or unused 2c stamps. Postage extra on orders under 50 cents.

CANADA JUBILEE 1c unused sent free as a premium on orders of 25c or over from above list.

J. C. MORCENTHAU & CO.

87 NASSAU STREET,

NEW YORK CITY.



NASSAU STAMP CO., Ltd., 75 Nassau Street, NEW YORK CITY.

Do you know good and cheap stamps? Well!! We will see.

UNITED STATES.

	Catalogued	Price.		Catalogued	Price.		Catalogued	Price.			
1c	55	.15	.06	Navy	20	.08	12c	71 or 73	75	.30	
	68	1.25	.50	6c	70	4.00	1.80	Navy	2.00	.90	
	70	.50	.20		71	20	.08	15c	66	50	.22
	Treasury	15	.06		73	10	.04		Treasury	30	.12
2c	68	30	.12		Navy	.50	.20	24c	71	2.00	.80
	70	15	.06		Treasury	10	.04		Treasury	5.00	2.00
	Navy	65	.25	7c	71 or 73	75	.30	30c	61	60	.25
	Treasury	12	.05		Treasury	1.50	.60		69	3.50	1.60
3c	55 outer line	35	.10	10c	55	50	.20		71	75	.30
	61 Pink	8.00	3.50		61	15	.06				

GREAT BRITAIN.

	Catalogued	Price.		Catalogued	Price.		Catalogued	Price.				
3d	65	35	.15	65	18	.08	1/-	62	20	.08		
	67	10	.04		67	15	.06		65	18	.07	
	72	12	.05		69	08	.03		67	12	.05	
4d	65	68	.03		72 Brown	50	.20		72	25	.09	
	76	1.00	.40		72 Gray	35	.15		2/-	67	50	.20
	77	35	.15	8d	77	60	.20					
6d	62	06	.02	10d	67	60	.20					

Queensland 1d and 2d 1866, wmk script capitals catalogued \$4.60 pair \$2.00.

Not more than 3 specimens of the above stamps will be sold to a customer. Postage Extra.

GOOD BRITISH COLONIAL SETS UNUSED.

St. Helena,	1896, complete set	Cat.	.88	.55	New Brunswick,	1860, complete set,	Cat.	1.45	1.00
Johore,	1879 " " "	"	1.80	1.25	Shanghai, Env.,	1893 " " "	"	27	.15
Gambia,	1887 " " "	"	1.39	.80	Gibraltar,	1893, 22 to 26	"	55	.40
British Honduras,	1885 " " "	"	.33	.25					

PACKETS.

100 Varieties Foreign,	-	-	\$ 10c
65 " U. S., fine,	-	-	1.00
30 " U. S., Revenues,	-	-	.25
500 " Foreign, will retail at \$18.00,	-	-	2.80

SPECIALTIES.

A reference and price-list of Revenues which prices shades, with plate No Catalogue, - - - - - 10c
 1000 mixed stamps, - - - - - 25
 100 Approval Sheets, - - - - - 35
 57th Edition Catalogue, - - - - - 58

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10 CENT SNAPS!

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Austria
Bahamas
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British Guiana
Bulgaria
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Denmark
Dominican Republic
Dutch Indies
Ecuador
Egypt

Packet No. 2.

Argentina
Austria
Bavaria
Bermuda
Bolivia

Packet No. 6.

Ceylon
Chili
Columbia
Costa Rica
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Egypt
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Finland
Gibraltar
Gold Coast

Packet No. 3.

Belgium
Bolivia
Bosnia
Brazil

Packet No. 7.

Chai
Columbia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Curacao

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Greece (Olympic)
Guatemala
Hawaii
Hayti
Hong Kong

Packet No. 4.

British Guiana
British Honduras
Bulgaria
Canada
Cape of Good Hope

Packet No. 8.

Curacao
Danish West Indies
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Dutch Indies

Packet No. 12.

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Hungary
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12 PACKETS FOR \$1.00.

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87 Nassau Street, New York City.

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One-half for you, one-half for us.

We do not claim to be independent of the Catalogues, but shall make our own prices in future, and EVERYTHING will be sold at 50 PER CENT. DISCOUNT. This is to simplify the prices. Remember OUR NET PRICE is always ONE-HALF OUR LONG PRICE.

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* Means Unused.

1840	3c water line.	\$.50	1872	5c National Post.	\$.05
1801	*1c	.15	1872	5c " " "	.20
1801	*2c	.00	1872	10c " " "	.20
1801	10c	.00	1872	12c " " "	.75
1808	2c (with grid)	.10	1872	15c " " "	.50
1800	*5c	1.00	1805	5c (with post)	.00
1872	1c National Post.	.05	1805	10c	.10
1872	2c	.05	1805	*5c	.00

ORDER ANY OR ALL AND ENCLOSE OUR ONE-HALF.

☞ A United States Department Stamp will be given as a premium to all purchasers who send 25 cents or more for stamps from the above list.

APPROVAL SHEETS 50 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

NATIONAL STAMP COMPANY,

CRAWFORD CAPEN, Manager,

P. O. Box 2874,

NEW YORK CITY.



I WANT TO BUY STAMPS, ALL KINDS,

Single Stamps, Duplicates,
Whole Collections, Surplus

Stock, Revenues, Seebek's. WHAT HAVE YOU GOT? Reference: Crawford Capen,

Address, H. A. LA PAUCH, 31 Broad Street, New York.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

ABYSSINIA.			GREECE, OLYMPIAN.			NEW FOUNDLAND.		
1894	½g unused,	4c	1896	1 lepton unused,	1c	1897	1 cent unused,	3c
	ANTIGUA.			2 lepta "	1c		2 cent "	4c
1882	½p unused,	6c		5 lepta "	2c		3 cent "	6c
	1p "	9c		10 lepta "	4c		4 cent "	8c
BRITISH BECHUANALAND.				20 lepta "	6c		5 cent "	10c
1887	½p unused,	5c		25 lepta "	8c	NORTH BORNEO.		
1892	1p "	6c		40 lepta "	12c	1893	1 cent unused,	2c
	2p "	14c		60 lepta "	18c		2 cent "	4c
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.				1 drach "	30c		3 cent "	6c
1890	½a unused,	3c	HAWAII.				5 cent "	8c
	1a "	5c	1894	1 cent used,	2c		6 cent "	10c
	2a "	8c		2 cent "	2c		8 cent "	12c
	3a "	10c		5 cent "	4c	SARAWAK.		
BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.			1894	1 cent unused,	2c	1889	3 cent unused,	5c
1891	½p unused,	3c		2 cent "	4c		5 cent "	8c
1896	½p "	3c		3 cent "	6c	1892	1 cent "	3c
	1p "	4c		5 cent "	8c		1 cent on 3 cent unused,	6c
	2p "	8c		6 cent "	10c	1894	2 cent unused,	4c
				8 cent "	12c		4 cent "	7c
FINLAND.			LABUAN.			SIAM.		
1891	1 kop unused,	2c	1894	1 cent unused,	3c	1894	1 att unused,	4c
	2 kop "	4c		2 cent "	4c		2 att "	6c
	3 kop "	5c		4 cent "	6c	TURKS ISLANDS.		
	4 kop "	6c		5 cent "	10c	1881	½p unused,	3c
GERMAN EAST AFRICA.			1897	1 cent "	3c		1p "	5c
1896	2 pesas unused,	5c		2 cent "	4c	TUSCANY.		
	3 " "	6c		5 cent "	10c	1860	10 cent used,	8c
				10 cent "	18c			

These stamps will be sent on receipt of cash, money order or unused 2c stamps. Postage extra on orders under 50 cents.

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	70	.50	.20		71	.20	.08	15c	66	50	.22
	Treasury	15	.06		73	10	.04		Treasury	30	.12
2c	68	30	.12	Navy	.50	.20		24c	71	2.00	.80
	70	15	.06	Treasury	10	.04			Treasury	5.00	2.00
	Navy	65	.25	7c	71 or 73	75	.30	30c	61	60	.25
	Treasury	12	.05		Treasury	1.50	.60		69	3.50	1.60
3c	55 outer line	35	.10	10c	55	60	.20		71	75	.30
	61 Pink	8.00	3.50		61	15	.06				

GREAT BRITAIN.

	Catalogued	Price.		Catalogued	Price.		Catalogued	Price.				
3d	65	35	.15	65	18	.08	1/-	62	20	.08		
	67	10	.04	67	15	.06		65	18	.07		
	72	12	.05	69	08	.03		67	12	.05		
4d	65	08	.03		72 Brown	50	.20		72	25	.09	
	76	1.00	.40		72 Gray	35	.15		2/-	67	50	.20
	77	35	.15	8d	77	60	.20					
6d	62	06	.02	10d	67	60	.20					

Queensland 1d and 2d 1866, wmk script capitals catalogued \$4.60 pair \$2.00.

Not more than 3 specimens of the above stamps will be sold to a customer. Postage Extra.

GOOD BRITISH COLONIAL SETS UNUSED.

St. Helena,	1896, complete set	Cat.	.88	.55	New Brunswick,	1860, complete set,	Cat.	1.45	1.00
Johore,	1879 " " "	"	1.80	1.25	Shanghai, Env.,	1893 " " "	"	27	.15
Gambia,	1887 " " "	"	1.39	.80	Gibraltar,	1893, 22 to 26	"	55	.40
British Honduras,	1885 " " "	"	33	.25					

PACKETS.

100 Varieties Foreign,	-	-	-	\$ 10c
65 " U. S., fine,	-	-	-	1.00
30 " U. S., Revenues,	-	-	-	.25
500 " Foreign, will retail at \$18.00,	-	-	-	2.80

SPECIALTIES.

A reference and price-list of Revenues which prices shades, with plate No Catalogue,	-	-	-	10c
1000 mixed stamps,	-	-	-	.25
100 Approval Sheets,	-	-	-	.35
57th Edition Catalogue,	-	-	-	.58

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

10 CENT SNAPS!

Each packet contains 10 stamps from the Countries named AND NO OTHERS. THEY ARE ALL DIFFERENT.

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Packet No. 1.
Angola
Argentina
Austria
Bahamas
Barbadoes | Packet No. 2.
Argentina
Austria
Bavaria
Bermuda
Bolivia | Packet No. 3.
Belgium
Bolivia
Bosnia
Brazil | Packet No. 4.
British Guiana
British Honduras
Bulgaria
Canada
Cape of Good Hope |
| Packet No. 5.
British Guiana
Bulgaria
Canada
Cape of Good Hope
Cape Verde. | Packet No. 6.
Ceylon
Chili
Columbia
Costa Rica
Cuba | Packet No. 7.
Chili
Columbia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Curacao | Packet No. 8.
Curacao
Danish West Indies
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Dutch Indies |
| Packet No. 9.
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Dutch Indies
Ecuador
Egypt | Packet No. 10.
Egypt
Falkland
Finland
Gibraltar
Gold Coast | Packet No. 11.
Greece (Olympic)
Guatemala
Hawaii
Hayti
Hong Kong | Packet No. 12.
Honduras
Hungary
India
Jamaica
Leeward Islands |

**POSTAGE EXTRA.
12 PACKETS FOR \$1.00.**

W. F. GREGORY, 71 Nassau St., Room 4, New York.

A Perfect Binder.

This is just what you should have for your copies of STAMPS. Each number is held firmly in position and the twelve numbers put into it will make a fine book. **Price 50 Cents, post free.**

The price of back numbers of STAMPS is five cents each, but we will sell the eight numbers in the binder for 70 cents, post free.

STAMPS PUBLISHING CO.,

87 Nassau Street, New York City.

ONE-HALF—OUR CRY!

One-half for you, one-half for us.

We do not claim to be independent of the Catalogues, but shall make our own prices in future, and EVERYTHING will be sold at 50 PER CENT. DISCOUNT. This is to simplify the prices. Remember OUR NET PRICE is always ONE-HALF OUR LONG PRICE.

A FEW EXAMPLES IN UNITED STATES STAMPS.

* Means Unused.

1856	3c outer line,	\$.30	1872	5c National Print,	\$.05
1861	*1c	.35	1872	6c " "	.20
1861	*2c	.60	1872	10c " "	.20
1861	10c	.15	1872	12c " "	.75
1868	2c (either grill),	.30	1872	15c " "	.50
1869	*3c	1.00	1893	3c (Columbus),	.06
1872	1c National Print,	.15	1893	6c " "	.10
1872	2c " "	.05	1893	*\$1 " "	6.00

ORDER ANY OR ALL AND ENCLOSE OUR ONE-HALF.

☞ A United States Department Stamp will be given as a premium to all purchasers who send 25 cents or more for stamps from the above list.

APPROVAL SHEETS 50 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

NATIONAL STAMP COMPANY,

CRAWFORD CAPEN, Manager,

P. O. Box 2874,

NEW YORK CITY.



I WANT TO BUY STAMPS, ALL KINDS,

Single Stamps. Duplicates. Whole Collections, Surplus

Stock, Revenues, Seebeck's. WHAT HAVE YOU GOT? Reference: CRAWFORD CAPEN,

Address, **H. A. LA PAUCH, 31 Broad Street, New York.**

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

Special Bargains at Marvelously Low Prices!

All Different:

	Catalogue value.	for only			
9	Cuba, unused, 52c	10c	10	Honduras, unused, - - - -	12c
11	Ecuador " 65c	20c	9	Egypt, - - - - -	15c
18	Venezuela unused, 82c	30c	8	Greece, - - - - -	10c
12	Philippine Isd. " 27c	10c	17	Japan, - - - - -	15c
7	Roumania, 1894, 17c	10c	11	Uruguay, - - - - -	20c
8	North Borneo, - - - - -	25c	16	Wurtemberg, - - - - -	16c

offer to the readers of STAMPS my celebrated **1000 Variety Packet** for only **\$7.25**.

Every stamp is **guaranteed genuine** and in **good condition**.

The stamps are mounted on sheets in alphabetical order, the packet contains no Reprints, no Revenues, no cut postal cards or envelopes, no local stamps or common U. S. stamps. These collections have been made under my directions, no other dealer could sell this high class packet for less than \$10.00.

If not satisfactory money cheerfully returned.

A fine Album for United States Stamps only **25 cent**. With every U. S. Album, I give **25 stamps FREE**. Correct Perforation Gauge steel engraved **FREE**.

Send 15 cents and I will mail you a Catalogue, a Perforation Gauge, 50 different Stamps and 1000 Hinges, Value of the lot 55 cents.

POSTAGE EXTRA ON ALL ORDERS BELOW \$1.00.

My speciality is filling **Want Lists at 25 per cent discount** from Scott's latest Standard Catalogue.

Over 12,000 varieties always in stock. In United States Stamps I have a fine selection of adhesives, an unsurpassed stock of cut square envelopes, revenues, perf. and imperf., match and medicine stamps. In Foreign you can get about everything you want in adhesive stamps. I also have a fine lot of Postal Cards and Foreign Revenues. Albums, blank and illustrated, Hinges Catalogues, Approval Sheets and other philatelic supplies. I sell bargains every day in the week. Have the reputation of having the most complete stock.

A. KRASSA, DEALER IN POSTAGE STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS, 81 Nassau St., N. Y.

THE NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY, 265 Washington Street,

A. W. BATCHELDER, Manager.
E. M. CARPENTER, Sec'y and Treas.

BOSTON, MASS.

COLLECTIONS OF STAMPS BOUGHT FOR CASH.

30 MORE CHEAP SETS OF STAMPS FOR YOUNG COLLECTORS.

Set No.	No. var.	Pr.	Set No.	No. Var.	Pr.
*566 Cape of Good Hope, 1885-96	8	1.00	620 Japan,	1876-92	10 .08
*485 Congo, 1894-95	7	1.25	*597 Leeward Islands,		5 .50
*561 Cuba, 1864-6	3	.10	646 Luxembourg,	1892-93	.08
621 Chili, 1878-86	6	.05	648 "	1895	5 .05
*557 Cuba, 1871	4	.25	590 Natal,		5 .12
*619 Ecuador, 1881	6	.12	591 Netherlands,	1867-9	5 .15
*645 Finland, 1891-92	5	.10	650 Norway,		25 .25
575 France, 1853-60	6	.10	508 Persia,	1894	6 .25
576 " 1871-74	9	.15	614 Peru,		8 .10
*535 Germany Thurn and Taxis,	6	.50	*516 Prince Edward Islands,		6 .85
579 German Empire, 1875-77	7	.10	627 Queensland,	1882-91	6 .20
633 Greece Olympic,	6	.15	*472 Servia,	1869	6 .20
*581 Guatemala Sur., 1886	5	.50	493 Sweden,	1891-2	9 .10
*524 Hawaii, 1893-95	4	.20	644 Switzerland, Unpaid		7 .15
479 Japan, 1876-92	20	.35	450 U. S. Amer. Rapid Tel.,		4 .12

*MEANS UNUSED.

Order by numbers and enclose 2 cents extra for postage on all orders under 25 cents. Everyone ordering \$1.00 or over at one time and mentioning this paper will get an 1897 International Catalogue post free.

Approval sheets at 50 per cent. dis., upon receipt of satisfactory reference.

**New England Stamp Co.,
265 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS**

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

©CLEANING UP.

I have a small quantity of ready made APPROVAL SHEETS, which we have used during the last two seasons, each sheet contains TWENTY-FIVE DIFFERENT STAMPS.

7—One cent,

5—Two cent,

5—Three cent,

3—Five cent.

One each, 10, 15, 20 and 25 cents.

Each sheet valued at \$1.25.

I allowed 50 per cent. on these sheets provided \$1.00 worth were bought, but to clean them out I will send a sheet for

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

10 Different sheets for \$2.25.

25 Different Sheets for \$5.00.

If you are not satisfied with your bargain return the sheets and get your money back.

Henry Gremmel. 85 Nassau Street.
NEW YORK.

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^{VI}
Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd.

INTERNATIONAL...

Postage Stamp Catalogue.

400 PAGES AND 4000 ILLUSTRATIONS.

PRICE: 10 CENTS POST FREE.

The Cheapest Stamp Catalogue in the World.

It contains a complete list of all Postage Stamps ever issued, without regard to varieties of watermark or perforation.

The prices are exactly in accord with those contained in the 57th Edition of our STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE.

18 East 23rd Street,

NEW YORK.

Please mention **STAMPS** when answering advertisements.

CHEAP SETS OF STAMPS.

270	North German Postal District, incl. Officials,	9	20
271	German Empire, 1871-74	10	25
272	" " 1875-89	20	15
273	+ German Levant, 1889, complete	5	40
274	+ Gibraltar, 1889-95, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50c	6	50
275	" " 1889, 5, 10, 25, 40, 50, 75c, 1p	7	2 75
276	" " 1886-89	6	25
277	+ Gold Coast, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3p	5	30
278	+ " " ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6p, 1s	8	1.00
279	" " "	5	15
280	Great Britain, 1840-84, including 2s 6p & 5s	20	60
281	" " 1887-92, including 4½, 9 & 10p	12	15
282	Greece, 1862-92, including two 1dr	20	25
283	" " 1882-92	12	10
284	+ " " Olympian Games, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20l	5	15
285	+ " " " 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 60l, 1dr	9	75
286	+ " " " 1l to 10dr, complete	12	4.50
287	" " Unpaid Letter, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20l	5	15
288	+ Grenada, 1883-87, ½, 1, 2½, 4p	4	65
289	" " 1883-87, ½, 1, 2½, 4, 6, 8p	6	3.00
290	" " 1895, 1, 2½, 3, 6, 8p, 1s	6	1.00
291	+ Guadeloupe, 1892, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5	10
292	+ " " 1892, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	8	30
293	+ " " 1892, 1c to 1fr, complete,	13	1.25
294	+ Guatemala, 1871, 1, 5, 10, 20c	4	75
295	" " 1875, ¼, ½, 1, 2r	4	25
296	" " 1878, ½, 2, 4r, 1p	4	65
297	" " 1881, provisional, 1, 5, 10, 20c	4	1.75
298	+ " " 1882, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20c	5	25
299	" " 1882, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20c	5	25
300	+ " " 1886, provisional, 25, 50, 75, 100, 150c	5	50
301	" " 1886, 1c to 200c complete	11	2.00
302	" " 1887-95, 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 20, 25c	7	20
303	+ " " 1886-95, provisional	6	45
304	" " Envelopes and wrappers	7	50
305	+ Guinea, 1879-85	6	35
306	+ " " 1886-93, 2½, 5, 10, 25, 40, 50r	6	25
307	+ " " 1889-93, 2½r to 300r, complete	11	1.75
308	+ " " 1894, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50r	6	25
309	+ " " 1894, 5r to 300r, complete	12	1.75
310	+ Hawaiian Islands, 1864-91	9	1.10
311	" " 1894, 1, 2, 5, 10c	4	30
312	+ " " 1894, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12, 25c	6	85
313	" " 1875 94	12	50
314	" " 1882-94	6	12
315	+ " " Envelopes, 1883, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5	1.25
316	+ " " " 1893, provisional, 1, 2, 5, 10c	4	85

CHEAP SETS OF STAMPS.

317	Hayti, 1887, 1, 2, 3, 5c, 2 on 3c.	5	40
318	" 1891, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7c	5	40
319	" 1893, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7c	5	25
320	† Honduras, 1865	2	8
321	" 1878-89, 1, 2c, ½, 1, 2r	5	20
322	" 1878-89, 1, 2c, ½, 1, 2, 4r, 1p	7	50
323	" 1890, 1c to 1 peso, complete	11	50
324	" 1891, 1c to 1 peso	11	50
325	" 1891, 2, 5, 10 pesos	3	50
326	" 1892, 1c to 1 peso, complete	11	50
327	" 1893, 1c to 1 peso, complete	11	50
328	" official, 1890, 1c to 1 peso, complete	11	50
329	" " 1891, 1c to 1 peso, complete	11	50
330	" Envelopes, 1890	8	50
331	" " 1891	4	25
332	" " 1892	4	25
333	" " 1893	4	25
334	" Wrappers, 1890	4	10
335	" " 1891	4	10
336	" " 1892	4	15
337	" " 1893	4	15
338	Hongkong	5	12
339	† Horta, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50r	6	25
340	" 5r to 300r, complete	12	1.75
341	† Hungary, including 1fr	12	12
342	Iceland	7	20
343	India, 1854-91, including officials	27	60
344	" including officials	12	12
345	† Alwur	2	10
346	† Cochin, ½, 1, 2p	3	15
347	† Holkar, ¼, ½, 1, 2a	4	20
348	† Nowannggur	7	30
349	† Rajpeepla	3	75
350	† Sirmoor, 1885-88, 3, 6p, 1, 2a	4	30
351	" 1894, 3, 6p, 1, 2a	4	25
352	† Indo China, 1892, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5	10
353	" 1892, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	8	30
354	" 1892, 1c to 1fr, complete	13	1.25
355	Italy, 1863-91	25	20
356	" 1863-91	15	10
357	" Newspaper, 1878, complete	8	20
358	† " 1890	6	12
359	" Unpaid, 1c to 10 lire	12	30
360	" " 50 & 100 lire	2	20
361	" Official, 2, 5, 20, 30c, 1l		15
362	" Postal Packet	4	35
363	† Ivory Coast, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5	10
364	" 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	8	30
365	" 1c to 1fr, complete	13	1.25

18 East 23rd Street, NEW YORK.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

ESTABLISHED IN 1860.

Oldest Stamp and Coin Dealer in America.

WM. P. BROWN,

P. O. Box 1921,

New York City.

A Large Assortment of Stamp Collections.

Costing from \$5 to \$600 each, constantly on hand to select from at moderate prices.

U. S. and Foreign Postage and Revenue Stamps.

Over 20 Collections for boys to pick from at 1 cent. Prices below Catalogue.

Approval Sheets.We make a Specialty of these allowing $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ commission.**We Carry a Heavy Stock of Gold, Silver and Copper.**

U. S. Dollars and Halves in nearly complete sets. U. S. Cents all dates. A large assortment of Foreign Silver Coins. Foreign Copper Coins in large boxes at 3, 5 and 10 cents each.

CONFEDERATE AND BROKEN BANK BILLS AND BONDS AND FRACTIONAL CURRENCY A SPECIALTY.

Stock and Fixtures for sale, Price \$10,000.

Price Lists of Stamps and Coins Sent Free on receipt of Stamp. Good Collections Bought for Cash. Premium or Buying list of rare U. S. Coins, Price 10 cents. Stamp Catalogue 10 cents.

*Dealers having unused U. S. or Canadian Stamps of any denomination to sell at 10 per cent. discount, including high value Columbians, will do well to write to us.***E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.**

Has sixty unused sets of Persia, 1889 issue, the catalog value of which is \$3.58. Twenty-five of these sets he will sell for 80 cents a set, then 10 sets for 70c a set, then 10 sets for \$1 a set, and the remaining sets for \$1.25 each. This offer is made solely to increase the circulation of his priced-list and each person sending for a set must accompany the order with the names and address of at least five collectors.

THE market value of the 1c blue grilled, 1868, United States, is \$1.25, but in order to largely increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 40 cents and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The market value of the 2c proprietary blue, part perforated, is \$2.00, but in order to largely increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 50 cents and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The market value of the 6c State Department, new, is \$1, but in order to largely increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 90 cents and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The catalogue value of the 24c purple, '70-71, U. S., is \$2.00, but in order to increase the circulation of my priced list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending \$1.25 and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors,

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The market value of the 30c Interior Department, new, is \$1, but in order to increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 60 cents and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The market value of the 3c State Department, new, United States, is 70c but in order to largely increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 50 cents and the names and address of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The catalogue value of the 25c Conveyance blue, part perforated, is 50 cents, but in order to largely increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 15 cents and the names and address of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The catalogue value of the 2c blue, 5th issue, revenue rouletted, is 75 cents, but in order to increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps, I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 30 cents and the names and address of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The market value of the 1c green, Proprietary revenue 1878 issue, is \$1.25 but in order to increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 40 cents and the names and address of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.**A PASSING CHANCE**

That may not come to you again.

1870, 90c carmine NATIONAL PRINT.

UNUSED, PRICE \$7.00.

The catalogue price is \$12.50

I have ten copies.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The catalogue value of the $\frac{1}{2}$ p vermilion, Army Official stamp of Great Britain, is not given, but in order to increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps, I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 10c and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

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100 United States Stamps and Envelopes

all different and a nice United States
Album, also

100 different Foreign Stamps

FOR ONLY **\$1.00**

There are some stamps
we sell at less prices
than they can be pur-
chased anywhere else.
GIVE US A TRIAL.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!!!

*Barbados 1882, 5sh,	\$6.50
Bolivia 1894, 1c to 100c,	.25
*Bolivar 1880, 10c on blue paper,	.50
*Brazil 1890, 700r,	.65
*British East Africa, surcharged on Indian Stamps, ½a, 1a, 1a 6p, 2a, 2½a, 3a, 4a, all for	1.98
*British Honduras, 20c on 6d, small sur- charge,	1.00
Chile, 1 peso,	.25
Ecuador 1881-83, 6 varieties,	.15
" 1887, 1, 2, 5, 80,	.15
Grenada Unpaid, 3 varieties,	.30
*Guatemala 1897, 1, 2, 6, 10, 12,	.50
*Liberia Unpaid 1892, 3c, 6c,	1.00
*Montserrat, 1d CA, 12,	4.00
*Mozambique Co. 1892, complete,	.80
*Persia 1889, 1s to 5k, complete,	.35
*St. Christopher, 1d CC, 14,	4.00
*Seychelles, 18 on 45,	.20
*Trinidad, 1d on 6d,	.15
*West Australia, ½, 1d, 2d, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1sh,	1.25

* Means unused.

COMPLETE THIS COUNTRY!!!

We offer 112 varieties of
Stamps, all unused from Hon-
duras, making an almost com-
plete set of these very beautiful
Stamps, for \$5.00.

We also make up similar
Packets for other countries.

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Buy one of our Packets of
1,000 varieties of POSTAGE
STAMPS from all parts of the
World! For a short time only
we will present to each pur-
chaser **FREE!** a handsome
Album, and a Catalogue of all
Stamps.

Price, \$6.50.

Bogert & Durbin Co.,

722 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

160 Nassau Street.
NEW YORK.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1860.

Oldest Stamp and Coin Dealer in America.

W. M. P. BROWN,

P. O. Box 1921,

New York City.

A Large Assortment of Stamp Collections.

Costing from \$5 to \$600 each, constantly on hand to select from at moderate prices.

U. S. and Foreign Postage and Revenue Stamps.

Over 20 Collections for boys to pick from at 1 cent. Prices below Catalogue.

Approval Sheets.We make a Specialty of these allowing $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ commission.**We Carry a Heavy Stock of Gold, Silver and Copper.**

U. S. Dollars and Halves in nearly complete sets. U. S. Cents all dates. A large assortment of Foreign Silver Coins. Foreign Copper Coins in large boxes at 3, 5 and 10 cents each.

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*Dealers having unused U. S. or Canadian Stamps of any denomination to sell at 10 per cent. discount, including high value Columbians, will do well to write to us.***E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.**

Has sixty unused sets of Persia, 1880 issue, the catalog value of which is \$3.58. Twenty-five of these sets he will sell for 50 cents a set, then 10 sets for 75c a set, then 10 sets for \$1 a set, and the remaining sets for \$1.25 each. This offer is made solely to increase the circulation of his priced-list and each person sending for a set must accompany the order with the names and address of at least five collectors.

THE market value of the 1c blue grilled, 1868, United States, is \$1.25, but in order to largely increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 40 cents and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The market value of the 2c proprietary blue, part perforated, is \$2.00, but in order to largely increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 50 cents and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The market value of the 6c State Department, new, is \$1, but in order to largely increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 60 cents and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The catalogue value of the 24c purple, '70-71, U. S., is \$2.00, but in order to increase the circulation of my priced list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending \$1.25 and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The market value of the 30c Interior Department, new, is \$1, but in order to increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 60 cents and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The market value of the 3c State Department, new, United States, is 75c but in order to largely increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 50 cents and the names and address of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The catalogue value of the 25c Conveyance blue, part perforated, is 50 cents, but in order to largely increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 15 cents and the names and address of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The catalogue value of the 2c blue, 5th issue, revenue rouletted, is 75 cents, but in order to increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps, I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 30 cents and the names and address of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The market value of the 1c green, Proprietary revenue 1878 issue, is \$1.25 but in order to increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 10 cents and the names and address of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.**A PASSING CHANCE**

That may not come to you again.
1870, 90c carmine NATIONAL PRINT.
UNUSED, PRICE \$7.00.

The catalogue price is \$12.50
I have ten copies.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The catalogue value of the 3cp vermilion, Army Official stamp of Great Britain, is not given, but in order to increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps, I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 10c and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

100
United States
Stamps and
Envelopes

all different and a nice United States
 Album, also

100 different Foreign Stamps

FOR ONLY \$1.00

There are some stamps
 we sell at less prices
 than they can be pur-
 chased anywhere else.
GIVE US A TRIAL.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!!!

*Barbados 1882, 5sh,	\$6.50
Bolivia 1894, 1c to 100c,	.25
*Bolivar 1880, 10c on blue paper,	.50
*Brazil 1890, 700r,	.65
*British East Africa, surcharged on Indian Stamps, ½a, 1a, 1a 6p, 2a, 2½a, 3a, 4a, all for	1.98
*British Honduras, 20c on 6d, small sur- charge,	1.00
Chile, 1 peso,	.25
Ecuador 1881-83, 6 varieties,	.15
“ 1887, 1, 2, 5, 80,	.15
Grenada Unpaid, 3 varieties,	.30
*Guatemala 1897, 1, 2, 6, 10, 12,	.50
*Liberia Unpaid 1892, 3c, 6c,	1.00
*Montserrat, 1d CA, 12,	4.00
*Mozambique Co. 1892, complete,	.80
*Persia 1880, 1s to 5k, complete,	.35
*St. Christopher, 1d CC, 14,	4.00
*Seychelles, 18 on 45,	.20
*Trinidad, 1d on 6d,	.15
*West Australia, ½, 1d, 2d, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1sh,	1.25

* Means unused.

COMPLETE
THIS
COUNTRY!!!

We offer 112 varieties of
 Stamps, all unused from Hon-
 duras, making an almost com-
 plete set of these very beautiful
 Stamps, for \$5.00.

We also make up similar
 Packets for other countries.

Special Prices quoted
on demand.

TO BEGIN.

Buy one of our Packets of
 1,000 varieties of POSTAGE
 STAMPS from all parts of the
 World! For a short time only
 we will present to each pur-
 chaser **FREE!** a handsome
 Album, and a Catalogue of all
 Stamps.

Price, \$6.50.

Bogert & Durbin Co.,

722 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

160 Nassau Street
NEW YORK.

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x
R. F. ALBRECHT & CO.,

90 Nassau St., New York.

STAMPS ON APPROVAL.

In our approval-sheet circulars of last season we offered three premiums to the largest buyers. After scrutinizing nearly 3,000 accounts, we ascertained that there was in some cases only a few cents difference in the amounts bought by the various customers. We have therefore decided to distribute 10 more premiums, thus allotting a prize to the next ten names on the list.

The following is the list of the prize-winners :

1. P. G. TESSIER (30c. Justice, used).
 2. WM. C. H. DUENSING (\$1.00 Columbian, unused).
 3. T. A. HAYWARD (Set of Interior Dept., unused).
- A SET OF CAROT-ISSUE NEWFOUNDLAND STAMPS TO :
4. WM. N. RIDDELL.
 5. G. FRED. RALPH.
 6. DR. R. ROEHRE.
 7. F. M. FORBUSH.
 8. EDW. S. STEBBINS.
- CANADIAN JUBILEE STAMPS, EIGHT DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS TO :
9. DUNCAN KAY.
 10. WM. A. SMITH, JR.
 11. WM. J. MCQUADE.
 12. EUGENE DOEBLIN.
 13. M. H. MIZENER.

To afford a wider opportunity for all collectors next season, we offer the following prizes.

A.—5 PRIZES to the 5 collectors who buy the largest amounts from our books.

B.—5 PRIZES to the 5 collectors UNDER 21 YEARS who buy the largest amounts from our books.

C.—5 PRIZES will be known as "LAW AND ORDER" premiums and which will be given to 5 collectors who return the books always promptly within the time limit of 10 days. Only collectors who received at least 10 consignments and bought over \$5.00 worth during the season will be entitled to participate in this contest.

Prizes for class A and B will consist of 5 per cent. of the amount bought, to be taken in stamps from our sheets.

Prizes for class C will consist of 10 per cent. of the amount bought, to be taken in stamps from our sheets.

Our books, each containing 60 stamps, have been re-arranged and are all ready to be sent to applicants upon short notice.

We do not send anything unsolicited and would therefore be pleased to hear from you.

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO.,

90 NASSAU ST., - - NEW YORK.

September, 1897.

Stamps

AN

AIMING TO INTEREST & INSTRUCT YOUNG PEOPLE

ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY

Young People

IN

Conducted by
Gracford
Capen



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History



Geography



Physical
Geography



Archaeology



Ethnology



Ornithology



Zoology

2 CENTS
A
NUMBER
15 CENTS
A YEAR

VALUABLE
PREMIUMS

AND OTHER SUBJECTS
WORTHY OF STUDY.

STAMPS PUBLISHING CO

87 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO.,

90 Nassau St., New York.

STAMPS ON APPROVAL.

In our approval-sheet circulars of last season we offered three premiums to the largest buyers. After scrutinizing nearly 3,000 accounts, we ascertained that there was in some cases only a few cents difference in the amounts bought by the various customers. We have therefore decided to distribute 10 more premiums, thus allotting a prize to the next ten names on the list.

The following is the list of the prize-winners :

1. P. G. TESSIER (3cc. Justice, used).
 2. WM. C. H. DUENSING (\$1.00 Columbian, unused).
 3. T. A. HAYWARD (Set of Interior Dept., unused).
- A SET OF CABOT-ISSUE NEWFOUNDLAND STAMPS TO :
4. WM. N. RIDDELL.
 5. G. FRED. RALPH.
 6. DR. R. ROEHRE.
 7. F. M. FORBUSH.
 8. EDW. S. STEBBINS.
- CANADIAN JUBILEE STAMPS, EIGHT DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS TO :
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We do not send anything unsolicited and would therefore be pleased to hear from you.

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO.,

90 NASSAU ST., - - NEW YORK.

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ABYSSINIA.			GREECE, OLYMPIAN.			NEW FOUNDLAND.		
1894	½g unused,	4c	1896	1 lepton unused,	1c	1897	1 cent unused,	3c
	ANTIGUA.			2 lepta "	1c		2 cent "	4c
1882	½p unused,	6c		5 lepta "	2c		3 cent "	6c
	1p "	9c		10 lepta "	4c		4 cent "	8c
	BRITISH BECHUANALAND.			20 lepta "	6c		5 cent "	10c
1887	½p unused,	5c		25 lepta "	8c			
1892	1p "	6c		40 lepta "	12c		NORTH BORNEO.	
	2p "	14c		60 lepta "	18c	1893	1 cent unused,	2c
				1 drach "	30c		2 cent "	4c
	BRITISH EAST AFRICA.		1894	HAWAII.			3 cent "	6c
1890	½a unused,	3c		1 cent used,	2c		5 cent "	8c
	1a "	5c		2 cent "	2c		6 cent "	10c
	2a "	8c		5 cent "	4c			
	3a "	10c		LABUAN.			SARAWAK.	
	BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.		1894	1 cent unused,	2c	1889	3 cent unused,	5c
1891	½p unused,	3c		2 cent "	4c		5 cent "	8c
1896	½p "	3c		3 cent "	6c	1892	1 cent "	3c
	1p "	4c		5 cent "	8c		1 cent on 3 cent unused,	6c
	2p "	8c		6 cent "	10c	1894	2 cent unused,	4c
				8 cent "	12c		4 cent "	7c
	CANADA.			LIBERIA.			SIAM.	
1897	1c Jubilee unused,	2c	1894	1 cent unused,	3c	1894	1 att unused,	4c
	2c " "	4c		2 cent "	4c		2 att "	6c
	3c " "	5c		4 cent "	6c		TONGA.	
	5c " "	10c	1897	1 cent "	3c	1897	½d unused,	3c
				2 cent "	4c		1d "	5c
	GERMAN EAST AFRICA.			5 cent "	10c		2d "	8c
1896	2 pesas unused,	5c		10 cent "	18c		2½d "	10c
	3 " "	6c						

These stamps will be sent on receipt of cash, money order or unused 2c stamps. Postage extra on orders under 50 cents.

HAYTI, 1897 1c unused sent free as a premium on orders of 25c or over from above list.

J. C. MORGENTHAU & CO.

87 NASSAU STREET,

NEW YORK CITY.



NASSAU STAMP CO., L'td., 75 Nassau Street, NEW YORK CITY.

Do you know good and cheap stamps? Well!! We will see.

UNITED STATES.

	Catalogued	Price.		Catalogued	Price.		Catalogued	Price.			
1c	55	.15	.06	Navy	20	.08	12c	71 or 73	75	.30	
	68	1.25	.50	6c	70	4.00	1.80	Navy	2.00	.90	
	70	.50	.20		71	.20	.08	15c	66	.50	.22
	Treasury	15	.06		73	10	.04	Treasury	30	.12	
2c	68	30	.12	Navy	50	.20		24c	71	2.00	.80
	70	15	.06	Treasury	10	.04		Treasury	5.00	2.00	
	Navy	65	.25	7c	71 or 73	75	.30	30c	61	60	.25
	Treasury	12	.05	10c	Treasury	1.50	.60		69	3.50	1.60
3c	55 outer line	35	.10		61	15	.06		71	75	.30
	61 Pink	8.00	3.50								

GREAT BRITAIN.

	Catalogued	Price.		Catalogued	Price.		Catalogued	Price.			
3d	65	35	.15	65	18	.08	1/-	62	20	.08	
	67	10	.04	67	15	.06		65	18	.07	
	72	12	.05	69	08	.03		67	12	.05	
4d	65	68	.03	72 Brown	50	.20		72	25	.09	
	76	1.00	.40	72 Gray	35	.15		2/-	67	50	.20
	77	35	.15	8d	77	60	.20				
6d	62	06	.02	10d	67	60	.20				

Queensland 1d and 2d 1866, wmk script capitals catalogued \$4.60 pair \$2.00.

Not more than 3 specimens of the above stamps will be sold to a customer. Postage Extra.

GOOD BRITISH COLONIAL SETS UNUSED.

St. Helena, 1896, complete set	Cat.	.88	.55	New Brunswick, 1860, complete set,	Cat.	1.45	1.00
Johore, 1879 " " "	"	1.80	1.25	Shanghai, Env., 1893 " " "	"	27	.15
Gambia, 1887 " " "	"	1.39	.80	Gibraltar, 1893, 22 to 26	"	55	.40
British Honduras, 1885 " " "	"	33	.25				

PACKETS.

100 Varieties Foreign,	-	-	\$ 10c
65 " U. S., fine,	-	-	1.00
30 " U. S., Revenues,	-	-	.25
500 " Foreign, will retail at \$18.00,	-	-	2.80

SPECIALTIES.

A reference and price-list of Revenues which prices shades, with plate No Catalogue, - - - - - 10c
 1000 mixed stamps, - - - - - 25
 100 Approval Sheets, - - - - - 35
 37th Edition Catalogue, - - - - - 58

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

10 CENT SNAPS!

Each packet contains 10 stamps from the Countries named AND NO OTHERS. THEY ARE ALL DIFFERENT.

Packet No. 1.

Angola
Argentine
Austria
Bahamas
Barbadoes

Packet No. 5.

British Guiana
Bulgaria
Canada
Cape of Good Hope
Cape Verde

Packet No. 9.

Denmark
Dominican Republic
Dutch Indies
Ecuador
Egypt

Packet No. 2.

Argentine
Austria
Bavaria
Bermuda
Bolivia

Packet No. 6.

Ceylon
Chili
Columbia
Costa Rica
Cuba

Packet No. 10.

Egypt
Falkland
Finland
Gibraltar
Gold Coast

Packet No. 3.

Belgium
Bolivia
Bosnia
Brazil

Packet No. 7.

Chili
Columbia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Curacao

Packet No. 11.

Greece (Olympic)
Guatemala
Hawaii
Hayti
Hong Kong

Packet No. 4.

British Guiana
British Honduras
Bulgaria
Canada
Cape of Good Hope

Packet No. 8.

Curacao
Danish West Indies
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Dutch Indies

Packet No. 12.

Honduras
Hungary
India
Jamaica
Leeward Islands

POSTAGE EXTRA.
12 PACKETS FOR \$1.00.

W. F. GREGORY, 71 Nassau St., Room 4, New York.

A Perfect Binder

This is just what you should have for your copies of STAMPS. Each number is held firmly in position and the twelve numbers put into it will make a fine book. **Price 50 Cents, post free.**

The price of back numbers of STAMPS is five cents each, but we will sell the eight numbers in the binder for 70 cents, post free.

STAMPS PUBLISHING CO.,

87 Nassau Street, New York City.

OH BOYS!

Have you got a Liberia stamp with a picture of a Hippopotamus on it. If not send 5c for one at once. My new lists mailed to you at the same time.

**Chas. A. Townsend, 196 W. Market St.,
Akron, Ohio.**

ONE-HALF—OUR CRY!

One-half for you, one-half for us.

We do not claim to be independent of the Catalogues, but shall make our own prices in future, and EVERYTHING will be sold at 50 PER CENT DISCOUNT. This is to simplify the prices. Remember OUR NET PRICE is always ONE-HALF OUR LONG PRICE.

APPROVAL SHEETS 50 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
NATIONAL STAMP COMPANY,



CRAWFORD CAPEN, Manager,

P. O. Box 2874,

NEW YORK CITY.

Notice the advertisement below. I firmly believe that the idea upon which this company is founded will prove to be the best thing for collectors of anything which has been done for them during the past decade.

CRAWFORD CAPEN.

The American Collectors Company,

Now forming invites

CO-OPERATION,

CORRESPONDENCE

and SUBSCRIPTIONS

From all Stamp Collectors. Send for full details. It will be for your interest.

ADDRESS: AMERICAN PROMOTION COMPANY,

18 Wall Street,

NEW YORK.

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Special Bargains at Marvelously Low Prices!

All Different:

	Catalogue value.	for only			
9	Cuba, unused, 52c	10c	10	Honduras, unused, -	12c
11	Ecuador " 65c	20c	9	Egypt, -	15c
18	Venezuela unused, 82c	30c	8	Greece, -	10c
12	Philippine Isd. " 27c	10c	17	Japan, -	15c
7	Roumania, 1894, 17c	10c	11	Uruguay, -	20c
8	North Borneo, -	25c	16	Wurtemberg, -	16c

offer to the readers of STAMPS my celebrated **1000 Variety Packet** for only **\$7.25.**

Every stamp is **guaranteed genuine** and in **good condition.**

The stamps are mounted on sheets in alphabetical order, the packet contains no Reprints, no Revenues, no cut postal cards or envelopes, no local stamps or common U. S. stamps. These collections have been made under my directions, no other dealer could sell this high class packet for less than \$10.00.

If not satisfactory money cheerfully returned.

A fine Album for United States Stamps only **25 cent.** With every U. S. Album, I give **25 stamps FREE.** Correct Perforation Gauge steel engraved **FREE.**

Send 15 cents and I will mail you a Catalogue, a Perforation Gauge. 50 different Stamps and 1000 Hinges, Value of the lot 55 cents.

POSTAGE EXTRA ON ALL ORDERS BELOW \$1.00.

My specialty is filling **Want Lists** at **25 per cent discount** from Scott's latest Standard Catalogue.

Over 12,000 varieties always in stock. In United States Stamps I have a fine selection of adhesives, an unsurpassed stock of cut square envelopes, revenues, perf. and imperf., match and medicine stamps. In Foreign you can get about everything you want in adhesive stamps. I also have a fine lot of Postal Cards and Foreign Revenues. Albums, blank and illustrated, Hinges Catalogues, Approval Sheets and other philatelic supplies. I sell bargains every day in the week. Have the reputation of having the most complete stock.

A. KRASSA, DEALER IN POSTAGE STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS, 81 Nassau St., N. Y.

THE NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY,

265 Washington Street,

A. W. BATCHELDER, Manager,

BOSTON, MASS.

E. M. CARPENTER, Sec'y and Treas.

COLLECTIONS OF STAMPS BOUGHT FOR CASH.

6 LIBERAL OFFERS TO INDUCE BOYS & GIRLS TO COLLECT POSTAGE STAMPS.

Until October 1st we will send postpaid to any address in the United States or Canada on receipt of price:

- 1st An Imperial Album containing 100 varieties Foreign Postage Stamps for 25c
The regular price of the Album is 25c.
- 2nd An Imperial Album containing 200 varieties Foreign Postage Stamps for .50c
- 3rd An Imperial Album containing 100 varieties Foreign and 50 varieties U. S. Stamps for .50c
- 4th An Imperial Album containing 200 varieties Foreign Postage Stamps and 75 varieties U. S. Postage and Revenue Stamps for \$1.00
A good start for any one.
- 5th A Favorite Album (The Favorite contains spaces only for U. S. stamps) containing 60 varieties U. S. Postage and Revenue Stamps for .50c
The regular price of the album alone is 30c.
- 6th A Favorite Album containing 100 varieties of U. S. Postage and Revenue Stamps for \$1.00

These stamps are all guaranteed genuine and are correctly placed in the album.

New England Stamp Co.,

265 Washington St.,

BOSTON, MASS

PACKETS & SET LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

©CLEANING UP.

I have a small quantity of ready made APPROVAL SHEETS, which we have used during the last two seasons, each sheet contains TWENTY-FIVE DIFFERENT STAMPS.

7—One cent,

5—Two cent,

5—Three cent,

3—Five cent.

One each, 10, 15, 20 and 25 cents.

Each sheet valued at \$1.25.

I allowed 50 per cent. on these sheets provided \$1.00 worth were bought, but to clean them out I will send a sheet for

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

10 Different sheets for \$2.25.

25 Different sheets for \$5.00.

If you are not satisfied with your bargain return the sheets and get your money back.

**Henry Gremmel. 85 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.**

Please mention Stamps when answering advertisements.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd.

INTERNATIONAL...

Postage Stamp Catalogue.

400 PAGES AND 4000 ILLUSTRATIONS.

PRICE: 10 CENTS POST FREE.

The Cheapest Stamp Catalogue in the World.

It contains a complete list of all Postage Stamps ever issued, without regard to varieties of watermark or perforation.

The prices are exactly in accord with those contained in the 57th Edition of our STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE.

18 East 23rd Street,

NEW YORK.

Please mention **STAMPS** when answering advertisements.

CHEAP SETS OF STAMPS.

366	Jamaica, including officials	15
367	" including officials	9
368	Japan, 1876-92	15
369	" 1876-94, including 1 yen	23
370	Labuan, 1894, lithographed, 2, 6, 8, 10c	4
371	" 1894, lithographed, 2c to 40c	7
372	+ " 1894, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6c	5
373	+ " 1894, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12c	7
374	+ " 1894, 1c to 24c, complete	9
374 ^a	" 1894, 1c to 24c, complete	9
375	+ " 1895, 4, 10, 20, 30, 40c on 1 dollar	5
376	+ Lagos, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4p	6
377	+ " ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7½, 10p	10
378	+ Leeward Islands, ½, 1, 2½, 4p	4
379	+ " ½, 1, 2½, 4, 6, 7p, 1s	7
380	+ Liberia, 1880, 1, 2, 3, 6, 12, 24c	6
381	+ " 1885, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6c	5
382	+ " 1885, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 8, 16, 32c	9
383	+ " 1892-94, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8c	6
384	+ " 1892, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, 32c	10
385	+ " Unpaid, 1893, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10c	5
386	+ " 1893, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 20, 40c	7
387	+ " Registration Stamps	4
388	+ " Official, 1894, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8c	5
389	+ " 1894, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 12, 16, 24, 32c	9
390	+ " Envelopes & Wrappers	6
391	+ Lorenzo Marquez, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50r	7
392	+ " 2½r to 300r, complete	13
393	+ Luxemburg	9
394	+ Macao, 1886-93, 2½, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40r	6
395	+ " 1886-93, 2½r to 300r, complete	11
396	+ " 1894, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50r	6
397	+ " 1894, 5r to 300r, complete	12
398	+ " 1894, ½, 1, 3, 4, 6, 8 avos	6
399	+ " 1894, ½ avo to 47 avos, complete	10
400	+ Malta, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 4p	5
401	+ Martinique, provisional issues,	11
402	+ " 1892, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5
403	+ " 1892, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	8
404	+ " 1892, 1c to 1 fr, complete	13
405	+ Mauritius	6
406	+ Mayotte, 1892, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5
407	+ " 1892, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	8
408	+ " 1892, 1c to 1 fr, complete	13
409	+ Mexico, 1856-64	7
410	+ " 1864, 1, 2, 4r, 1 peso	4
411	+ " 1864, ½, 1, 2, 4r, 1 peso	5
412	+ " 1866, Maximilian, lithographed, 7, 13, 25, 50c	4

Please mention Stamps when answering advertisements.

18 East 23rd Street,
NEW YORK.

CHEAP SETS OF STAMPS.

30	413	Mexico, 1868-72	10	75
10	414	" 1874-78, 5, 10, 10, 25, 50, 100c	6	25
12	415	" 1874-78, 4, 5, 10, 10, 25, 50, 100c	7	35
30	416	" 1883, thin paper, 4, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100c	6	75
25	417	" 1886-91, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 20, 25c	9	20
85	418	" 1895, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 12c	7	45
25	419	" Porte de Mar, yellow, complete	8	1.00
50	420	" " black, 2, 5, 10, 12, 20, 25, 35, 50, 100c	9	75
1.00	421	" " 1880, colored	6	20
85	422	" Envelopes, 1874-82, 4, 5, 10, 25c	4	50
1.25	423	" " 1895, 4, 5, 10c	3	30
45	424	Monaco, 1885-91	12	30
1.30	425	" 1891, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 25c	6	20
30	426	" 1891, 1c to 1fr, complete	10	1.00
1.00	427	Montenegro, Unpaid Letter, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10c	5	15
40	428	" " 1c to 50c, complete	8	80
1.75	429	Montserrat, ½, 1, 2½, 4p	4	2.50
45	430	Morocco, Mazagan-Maroc	2	20
1.65	431	" Mazagan-Marakech, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50c, 1p	6	75
50	432	Mozambique, 1886-93, 2½, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40c	6	25
1.40	433	" 1886-93, 2½r to 300r, complete	10	1.75
60	434	" 1894, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50r	6	25
35	435	" 1894, 5r to 300r, complete	12	1.75
1.60	436	Mozambique Co., 1892, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40r	5	25
45	437	" 1892, 5r to 300r, complete	9	1.25
25	438	" 1894, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50r	7	25
1.75	439	" 1894, 2½r to 1000r	14	3.50
12	440	Natal	5	12
25	441	Netherlands, 1852-76	15	20
1.75	442	Nevis, ½, 1, 2½, 4p	4	2.50
25	443	New Brunswick, 1, 2, 5, 17c	4	30
1.75	444	" 1, 2, 5, 10, 12½, 17c	6	1.15
30	445	New Caledonia, 1892, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5	10
1.50	446	" 1892, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	8	30
35	447	" 1892, 1c to 1fr, complete	13	1.25
75	448	Newfoundland	7	20
10	419	" Envelopes and Wrappers	5	30
30	450	New South Wales, 1882, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6p	6	25
1.25	451	" " 1888-92	7	10
15	452	" " 1888-92, including 8p	9	30
10	453	" " Unpaid Letter	5	50
30	454	" " Official Stamps	10	40
1.25	455	New Zealand, 1873-82	7	12
50	456	Nicaragua, 1869-71, 1, 2, 10, 25c	4	25
15	457	" 1882, 1c to 20c	6	25
30	458	" 1882, 1c to 50c	7	50
3.00	459	" 1882, 1c to 50c	7	50

VIII
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THE market value of the 1c blue grilled, 1868, United States, is \$1.25, but in order to largely increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 40 cents and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The market value of the 2c proprietary blue, part perforated, is \$2.00, but in order to largely increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 50 cents and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The market value of the 6c State Department, new is \$1, but in order to largely increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 60 cents and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The catalogue value of the 24c purple, '70-71, U. S., is \$2.00, but in order to increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending \$1.25 and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The market value of the 30c Interior Department, new, is \$1, but in order to increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 60 cents and the names and addresses of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The market value of the 8c State Department, new, United States, is 75c but in order to largely increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 50 cents and the names and address of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The catalogue value of the 25c Conveyance blue, part perforated, is 50 cents, but in order to largely increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 15 cents and the names and address of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The catalogue value of the 2c blue, 5th issue, revenue rouletted, is 75 cents, but in order to increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps, I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 30 cents and the names and address of five or more stamp collectors.

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penn.

The market value of the 1c green, Proprietary revenue 1878 issue, is \$1.25 but in order to increase the circulation of my priced-list of stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of my list to anyone sending 40 cents and the names and address of five or more stamp collectors.

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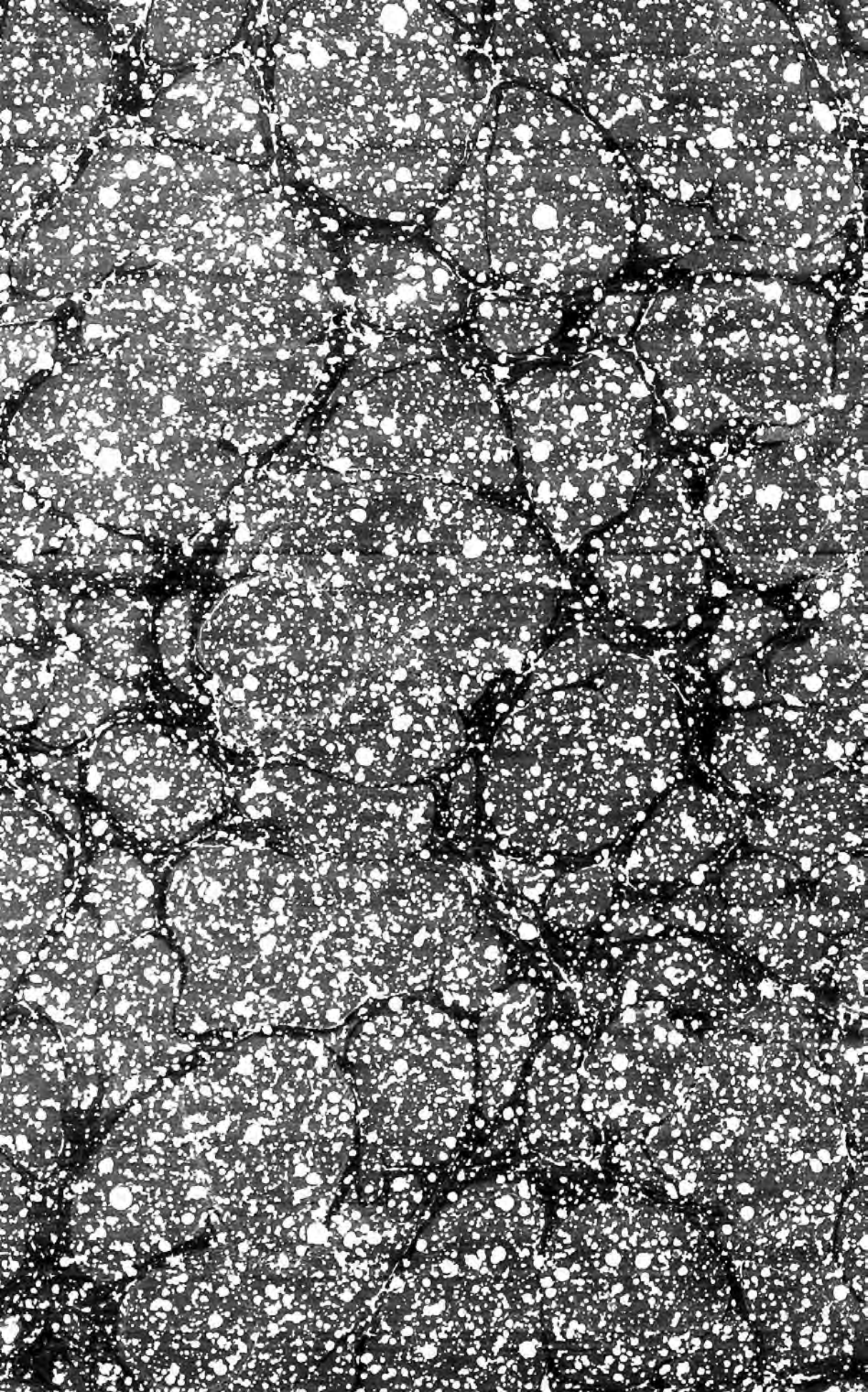
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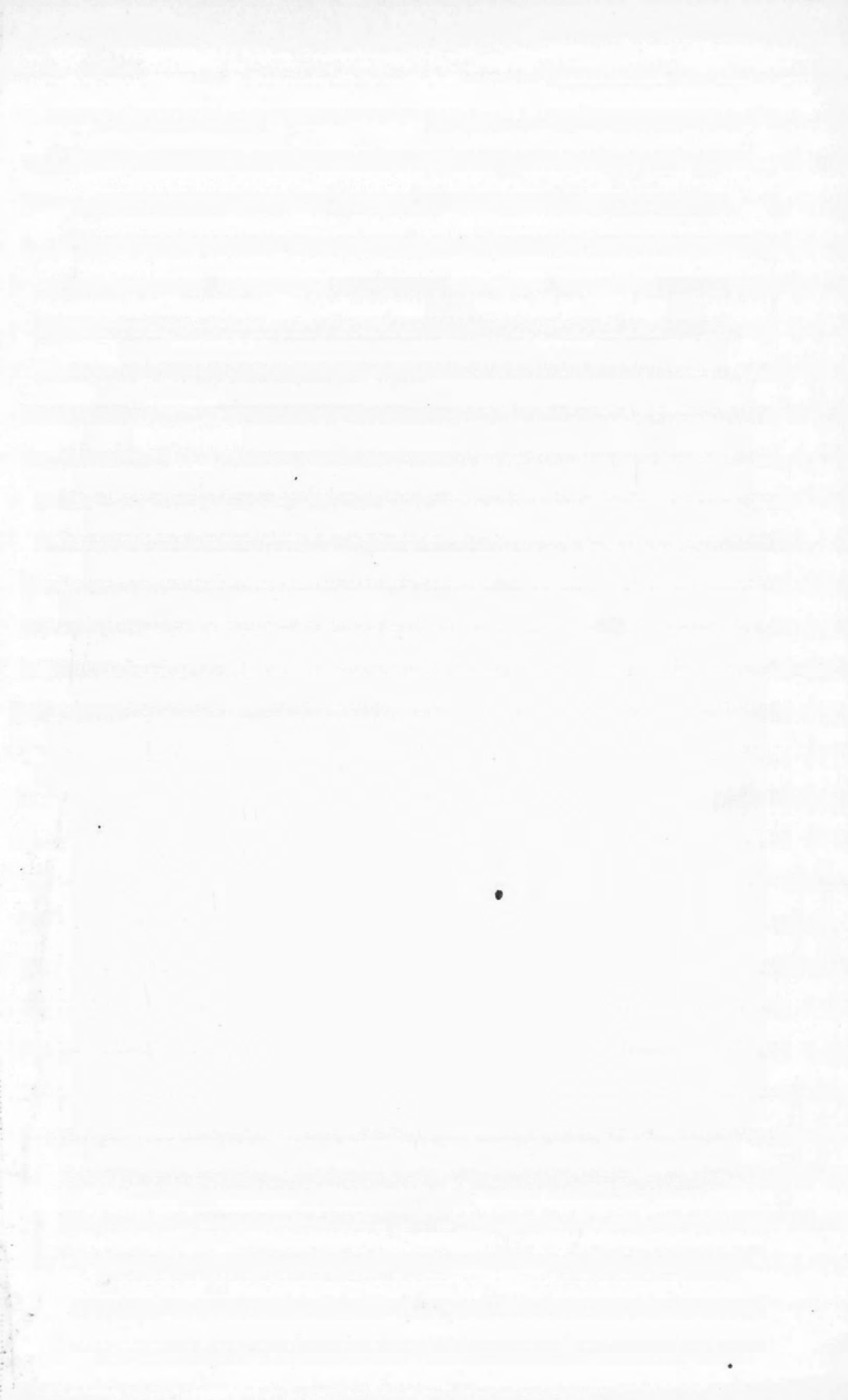
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VOLUME II.

OCTOBER, 1897.

NUMBER I.



REMEMBER to write on one side of the paper only when you write articles for publication in STAMPS. We have received some very

good essays which we have been unable to make use of because they were written on both sides of the paper. Puzzles also should be on a separate sheet of paper from their answers or else so arranged that the answers can be readily separated by tearing off the lower part of the sheet. Some have asked whether more than one composition could be sent in and secure a prize upon publication. We are very glad to receive all that any one wishes to send and will give any of our offers for any we publish.

Letters are lost in the mails occasionally and if any of our young contributors should fail to receive the prize for publication of an article we hope he will let us know as we send out these prizes by the tenth of the month of publication.

We have received some complaints from subscribers who get paper late that they have not the same chance as others in competing for our prizes. The case

is not so bad as it appears. We do not own our printing office nor can we control the actions of others who aid us in getting up our paper. There are also reasons why we are ourselves delayed in getting it out; but our instructions to the binder are to mail every paper the same day so that if one's paper is received later this month than is usual, one knows that it is the case with all. A subscriber who sent in a complaint with his attempt at a prize last month won the prize he complained that he had no chance of getting.

Do not therefore hesitate to compete for any prize because your paper is late in reaching you.

We send a title page and list of contents for our first volume with this number. Contributors who do not have the whole volume can learn from it what articles we have published during the year. We receive some good ones which are on the same or nearly the same subjects which we have treated in the past. These we cannot use.

Stamps Publishing Company does not deal in stamps. Those who desire to buy or sell should correspond directly

with our advertisers any of whom are reliable and will give prompt attention to correspondence.

Our competition for the one thousand variety packet and thirteen other premiums has not brought in so many subscriptions as we hoped. Now, however, that the collecting season for the young has commenced we hope to receive a great many subscriptions in this competition. Remember that in order to be included in it you must be a subscriber and also mention the fact when you send subscriptions that you desire to enter the competition. Those in this competition who have sent more than five each are :

Herbert M. Harwood,	19.
Manfred Hoster,	10.
Ernest S. Jaros,	8.
Alfred G. La Riviere,	8.

We have decided to give in these notes each month some facts of interest to collectors in relation to United States Stamps.

There are a great many collectors who take special interest in the stamps of our own country and they desire to become fully acquainted with them. It is not true as some have claimed that the young care nothing for varieties. An album purchased from a young collector recently contained no printed spaces for minor varieties, but the pages had been ruled by him with many spaces in which he had placed varieties of grill, paper and shade which pleased him. This shows how much interest there is among the the young in small differences in United Stamps particularly.

The advance sheets of the 58th catalogue mention four varieties of the 5c of 1847. These differ in shade and are called brown, red brown, dark brown and orange. The first and last are scarce. The first is on white paper and

the other three on bluish. There has been a good deal of discussion as to whether this stamp was ever printed on anything except bluish paper and some claim that the bluish tinge was in and has gone from the stamps now found on white paper. However this may be it is worth while to notice the shade of the paper as the ones listed as on white and of orange shade are priced about three dollars each while the two ordinary specimens on bluish paper are priced eighty-five cents each.

There will be found listed under the 1851 issue of imperforate stamps and the perforate stamps of 1855-'60 four shades of the three cent stamp. Years ago there was a great deal of interest in the very dark, sometimes almost black, shades of these stamps. It was learned, however, within a short time that the dark appearance was the result of oxidization a chemical change to which inks containing certain ingredients are liable. This may be produced by the ordinary atmospheric changes which occur in stamps preserved for many years. Therefore collectors soon ceased to care for these dark stamps. The discarding of these changelings led many to think that there were no actual varieties of shade that were worth noticing. The catalogue now, however, lists those which are most noticeable and important. It will probably be a much discussed question for some time which of these shades is which. There are many stamps which cannot be included under any one of the four shades listed if one proposes to classify all one's three cent stamps of these issues. The catalogued shades are red, orange red, rose red, lake red. The red is the common rather dark shade. The orange red is much less common, and has a distinct yellowish cast. The rose red is the light and ordinary shade of a somewhat pinkish tinge. The lake is a hand-

some stamp of a delicate tint which is more difficult to describe than any other. The shades of it which are least common and handsomest have a slight purplish tinge.

There has been a great deal of interest taken in the varieties of paper found in the various issues of the United States since the first listing of stamps in the catalogue according to their print was made. The principal means of detecting the difference in the print of the stamps which came from the presses of the American Bank Note Company after 1879 consisted in comparing the paper with that used for stamps printed earlier. The young collector who wishes to get a clear understanding of the most important differences in paper may do so by picking out a few stamps which are usually on certain kinds of paper. The three cent blue, Locomotive, 1869 is a good example of a stamp on early hard papers in use before 1879. A collector who examines a good many of these stamps will find that there are some slight differences of quality, but that most of them are on a brittle paper of a hard kind, which when held tightly between the thumb and finger of one hand and struck with a finger of the other hand emits a sharp, snapping sound. Stamps on similar paper will be found in all years from 1847 to 1879. There are some thicker papers to be found during this period, but they are not common, except that there were many thick, stiff paper stamps between 1850 and 1860. Another peculiarity of the paper of which we are speaking is that it is usually of even texture, so that when held to the light it does not show much difference between one part and another as to thickness.

The paper in use from 1879 onward was peculiar, in the first place in being softer and usually thicker than of the earlier period. The variation from that

of the three cent of 1869 is very much like the difference between writing paper and blotting paper. Some of the later paper is very thick indeed. A good stamp to compare with the three cent of 1869 is the four cent green of 1883. Some stamps a little earlier than this are on thicker paper, but this, when held to the light, shows more plainly the little thin spots regularly placed, which are peculiar to wire wove paper. Collectors who compare some specimens of this stamp with the three cent of 1869, will soon learn the principal points of difference between the early papers and that used by the American Bank Note Company during the period in which it printed United States Stamps. One should learn at the start the truth that while there are certain broad distinctions between papers, which are quite evident to one who studies them carefully, there are also many papers which lie between the early and late varieties which cannot be very easily distinguished one from another. The young collector who desires to study the stamps of his native country, and make a collection of these varieties, should not try to learn too much, but simply to know how to distinguish those papers which are readily selected.

The three cent stamps of 1869 were printed by the National Bank Note Company. The paper used, while distinguishable in many cases by an expert from that used by the Continental Company, which printed stamps later and before the American Company, was not very different in quality and appearance from Continental paper. Therefore the young collector will do well to trouble himself very little concerning the difference.

The stamps of 1870-'73 printed by the National Company may be distinguished from the same values of stamps printed by the Continental Company from 1873-'79 by the secret marks of which we

shall have something to say in another number of this paper.

There is another kind of paper which was in use for United States stamps at one time which young collectors will do well to study and try to discover. This is ribbed paper in use from 1873-75. It has been listed for several years for the regular issue of stamps of these years, and now it is beginning to enter the catalogue under the heading of Department Stamps.

Very many scarce varieties may be discovered by understanding how to detect this kind of paper. Hold a sheet of what is called linen writing paper to the light, and you will see parallel lines

in the texture which give it the name of laid paper.

Continental stamps printed on ribbed paper when wetted make an appearance like laid paper during the process of drying. This is the best test to apply to a stamp, suspected of being on ribbed paper as it will enable one who has experimented to some extent to be perfectly certain that a stamp is or is not on ribbed paper.

The new catalogue lists nothing in Department stamps on ribbed paper except a few of the Post Office Department, but the editor of STAMPS has found ribbed paper stamps in all Departments except the Interior. War Department stamps on ribbed paper are quite common.

THE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

BY HAROLD DINGMAN.



The Portuguese government in 1892 issued a stamp of red and black for the Red Cross Society. This stamp has a red cross on a white shield.

It is nearly 16 centuries since the Banner of the Red Cross appeared in a dream to Constantine the Great. It was this cross that ended the persecution of Christians and inspired deeds of humanity to relieve the miserable and oppressed.

This Confederation of the Red Cross owes its origin to Henri Dunant, a Swiss who was traveling in Italy at the time of the great battle of Solferino in 1859.

From benevolence he visited the battle-fields, and the impression of the suffering of the soldiers for want of care induced him to start a society.

The president of the Genevese Society of Public Utility, Gustave Moynier, gratefully seconded Dunant's suggestion.

So the Society of the Red Cross was organized at Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 22, 1864.



The sign and badge agreed upon was a red cross (Switzerland's flag) upon a white ground, which was to be worn upon the arm by all members of the association and to be stamped upon all sanitary appliances.

Twenty-two governments were shortly after enrolled under this treaty.

It has been tested by many different wars and always shown itself to be up to the requirements of such an association.

All the countries of Europe have been forward in collecting money and all necessaries, providing depots for the storing of supplies and sending such articles as needed to the seat of war.

The society gives its aid in times of

THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

wide spread calamity; such as yellow fever, floods, fires, and railway disaster, as well as during the ravages of war.

To Clara Barton is due the honor and credit of introducing the great organization into the United States. Miss Barton devoted her care to the wounded soldiers on the battle-fields during the Civil War. Afterwards she went to Switzerland for her health, but the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian War gave her an opportunity to care again for the wounded.

While in Europe she held many honorable offices, and came back to America decorated with the golden cross of Baden and the iron cross of Germany.

After many attempts she at last got her proposals to start an association in America looked upon favorably. President Arthur put his seal to the treaty in

1881, and Clara Barton became president of the American Association.

In 1884 Miss Barton had charge of the expedition for the relief of the suffering caused by the overflow of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and in the same year acted as the representative of the government at the Red Cross Conference in Geneva, Switzerland.

The American association is modeled after its European namesake, and its object as stated by the constitution is, "To organize a system of national relief, and apply the same in alleviating suffering caused by war, pestilence, famine and other calamities."

There are now thirty-one nations comprising countries from the Golden Gate of the West to the Urals of Europe and the Himalayas of Asia included under the banner of the Red Cross.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

BY TRAVANCORE.



The revolt of the tribesmen which is just now causing Great Britain some trouble in India, has caused a renewal of interest in the history of the struggles for su-

premacy which have taken place in that far away land. The stamps which we illustrate, with the exception of the one showing the Empress, are the issues of the native states, many of which have been concerned in the wars, and the revolts against British authority which have taken place in the past.



The original charter of the East India Company was granted December 31st, 1600. It gave the exclusive right to



trade in all countries from the Cape of Good Hope to Cape Horn.

This broad domain was reduced from time to time, and the powers of the Company limited more and more, until the final law was passed after the great Indian mutiny of 1857, which made India an Imperial colony.



Vast sums of money were made by the East India Company through its trade with India, China and the East. The history of its authority was one of oppression and bloodshed, especially during the first two centuries of its

administration. The Indian government was purified by Lord Clive, and since the regulating act of 1773 the administration of affairs has been as upright and just as can be maintained under the circumstances of colonial government. The caste prejudices of India have had a great deal to do with the different disturbances which have broken out from time to time. The jealousy of people of other nations who had secured the right from their own government to trade in the countries covered by the East India Company's charter, caused them to provoke enmity between natives and their rulers and to use caste differences as means to this end. The immediate cause of the great mutiny of 1857, in which the Sepoys or native soldiers arose and massacred large numbers of the British, was a caste quarrel. It is said that a low caste soldier near Calcutta asked a comrade of higher caste for a drink of water from his canteen. It was refused on the ground of caste, when the low caste Sepoy tauntingly replied that caste would soon be at an end, as the cartridges about to be supplied to the army would be greased with hog's lard and beef fat, which is an abomination to high caste Hindus. The story spread quickly, and although permission was given to break off the cartridges with the fingers instead of with the teeth, the native soldiers mutinied in large numbers. The mutiny broke out near Delhi. A number of the mutineers were tried and sentenced to imprisonment, but their comrades rose the next day and liberated them, killing all their English officers.

Nana Sahib, a native chieftain whose claims had not been recognized by the English, was the great leader of the insurrection. The rebels marched upon Delhi, seized it and massacred all, even women and children. None of the promises of immunity which Nana Sahib

made to those who would surrender to him were kept. It is related that in one case where a city had held out for some time against his attacks that he offered the besieged soldiers safe conduct for themselves and their families if they would leave the city. These poor people left the shelter of the town and took boats to sail down the river to another garrisoned town. They had hardly embarked when the order was given to fire upon the boats, and all were sunk and, with the exception of a few soldiers who managed to escape, all the English were killed.

The contest, however, did not last very long. Energetic measures were taken by the British, and within a year Nana Sahib was defeated and most of the cities of the country reconquered. Terrible reprisals were taken, the rebel leader, Tantia Topce, was tried by court martial and hanged, while many others were executed by the horrible method of blowing them from a cannon's mouth. Some of the native chiefs had remained

faithful to the British throughout the mutiny, and these received substantial recognition and reward. Among them was the Maharajah of Gwalior and Holkar, Maharajah of Indore.

There is considerable difference in the government of the native states of India, some of which are quite independent of the British government. Nepal is among these. Others are more or less dependent. The stamps of these states are quite

interesting from their odd designs, but inasmuch as many of them were produced mainly with the idea of increasing the revenues of the rulers by the sale of them to collectors, they are not regarded with much favor.



BY H. E. GILLASPY.



Venezuela, the land where it is always summer, is situated in the north-western part of South America. Columbus, on his third trip to America, discovered the Paria coast on July 31, 1498. One year afterward, May 20, 1499, a fleet of four vessels left the harbor of Cadiz bound for the Indies. It was under the command of a Castilian knight named Alonzo de Ojeda, who had been with Columbus on his second voyage. Americus Vespucci was a member of the party. They reached South America and cruised along the coast from the Orinoco River to the Isthmus of Panama. They passed Lake Maracaibo, which they entered. Here they found the natives living in huts built over the water. These buildings reminded the Spaniards of Venice, and they called the country Venezuela, or "Little Venice."

This exploring party planted the Spanish arms and declared the country subject to their king. From that time until 1806 the country remained loyal to Spanish tyranny and oppression. In that year Francisco Miranda, who had served under Washington and in the French Revolution, raised the standard of rebellion. This attempt failed, but on July 5, 1811, a republic was declared and a constitution, similar to ours, was adopted. A bloody ten years' war followed, which ended in the expulsion of the Spanish army, but it was not until 1847, 26 years later, that a treaty of peace was signed and Venezuela acknowledged as a republic by Spain.



Instrumental in securing independence was a Venezuelan nobleman named Simon Bolivar. For his services he was made their perpetual president. Soon after com-

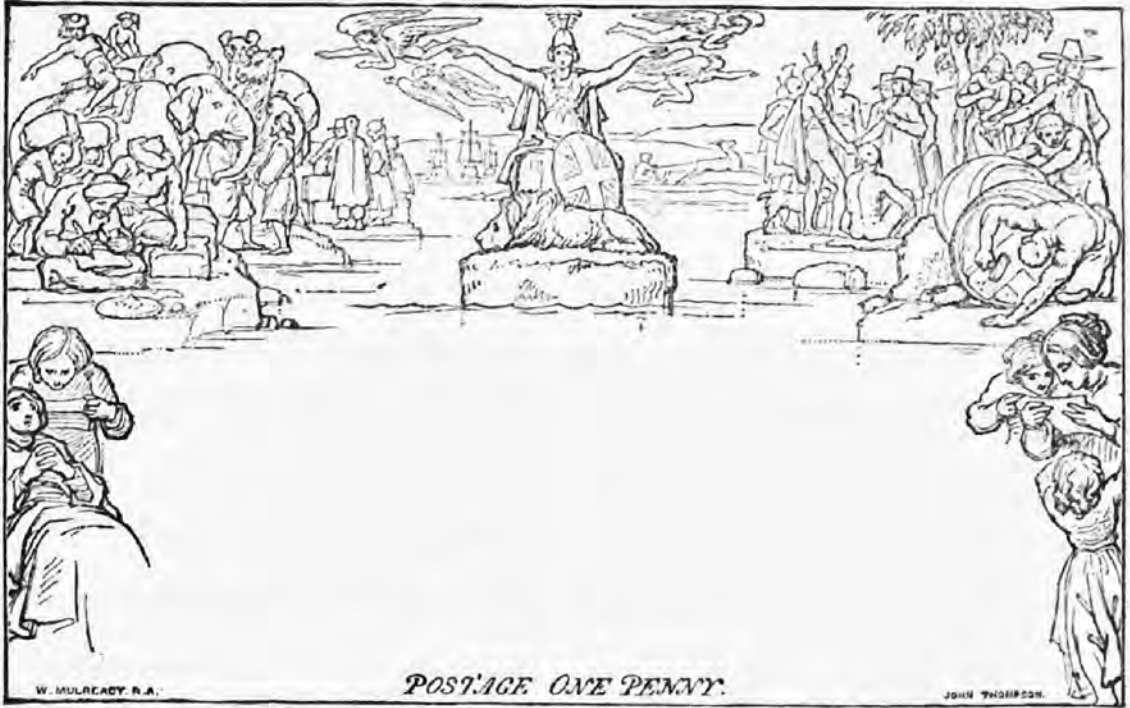
ing into office he took an army and freed Ecuador, Peru, and a province which was afterwards named Bolivia in honor of Bolivar. The people were so grateful that they made him dictator of the three countries, but he resigned to attend to the affairs of Venezuela. He remained president until his death, December 17, 1830, being only 57 years old. From 1830 to 1847 there was a constant turmoil in the country. In 1854 Jose Gregorio Monagas, the president, emancipated the slaves, for which he was assassinated. From 1870 to 1889 Antonio Guzman Blanco ruled with a rod of iron and blood. From 1888 to 1890 Dr. Rojas-Paul was president. From 1890 to 1892 Andueza Palacio served a peaceful term. A revolution lasted from 1892 to 1894, when General Joaquin Crespo was elected president. He will hold his office until 1898.



Venezuela consists, by official reports, of about 594,165 square miles, but by

the recent settlement of the boundary question it is only a little over 417,000 square miles. The population consists of about 2,500,000 inhabitants, exclusive of Indians. In 1812 the population was decreased several thousand by a terrible earthquake. The country is divided into nine states, one federal district and five territories. Six states are named after their heroes: Bolivar, Falcon, Miranda, Lara, Bermudez and Zamora. The llanos of the Orinoco form abundant pasturage for cattle, and hide is a principal export, together with sugar. Maracaibo is noted for its coffee. Nearly every president from 1858 has issued stamps. Bolivar was not forgotten, as his picture can be seen on the stamps of Venezuela and Colombian Republic. One of the coins of Venezuela is the bolivar.

BY FRANK K. HILLS.



POSTAGE ONE PENNY.



New South Wales was the first country to issue postage stamps. In 1838 there was an official envelope issued bearing the coat of arms of Sydney in a circle, and around the edges of the circle are the words General Post Office New South Wales, and directly under the coat of arms is the word Sydney. These envelopes were printed on both white and blue paper.

Great Britain followed the example of Sydney in 1840 by issuing a one-penny black and a two-penny blue envelope and letter sheet, they were designed by W. Mulready, of the Royal Academy, and represented Britannia sending letters to all parts of the earth.

Later, in 1840, a one-penny black and a two-penny blue adhesive stamp bearing the profile of Queen Victoria was issued



In 1843 Brazil, that very progressive South American country, decided to have an issue. At this time the country was an empire under Dom Pedro II. There were three denominations, thirty, sixty and ninety reis. The stamps were printed on thick yellowish and thin grayish paper, and their design was a large black oval with white scroll work and large white figures in the center. Another issue was made in 1844-'46 of smaller type from 10r to 600r in value.



Geneva and Zurich, Switzerland, issued locals in 1813, which are quite



scarce and valuable now. The Geneva stamp was double, that is, two five-cent stamps were printed together, and if the postage on a letter was ten cents the entire stamp was used, and if only five cents the stamp was cut in two.



The Zurich stamp

came in two denominations, four and six rappen. They were both black, and the design was a large white figure in a network of horizontal or vertical lines. Basle followed with an issue in 1845.



The Government or Federal issue of Switzerland did not appear until 1849.



In 1845-46 St. Petersburg and Moscow, Russia, issued local envelopes. The denomination was five kopecs. The St. Petersburg stamp was blue and the Moscow one red. The design was the Russian coat of arms, with the post-horns underneath inside a circle.

1848 found the United States with a five-cent and a ten-cent stamp, though numerous locals and carriers' stamps were issued as early as 1842. The five-cent stamp was brown and bore the head of Franklin; the ten-cent stamp was black and was



graced by the head of the Immortal Washington. At the time these stamps were issued Jas. K. Polk was President of our country; the war with Mexico was at its climax, and the United States was in a state of great excitement.

In 1847 Mauritius issued a one-penny orange and a two penny blue adhesive stamp. They bore the profile of Queen Victoria, and are very scarce now, as much as one thousand dollars having been paid for the one penny stamp.



The Lady McLeod Steam Navigation Co. in 1847 issued a two-penny blue stamp. It bears the picture of a steamship and the initials L. McL. It is worth a hundred dollars.

These are all the stamps that were issued from 1838 to 1848, and the person that had them all could realize a small fortune from their sale if they wished to do so.

FERNANDO PO.

BY C. R. S.



This island is situated in the bight of Biafra, Gulf of Guinea, west coast of Africa. It is about forty miles long and twenty broad. It is said to be one of the most beautiful islands of the earth, rising to a height of more than 10,000 feet above the level of the sea at its highest point. The island is heavily wooded and the great cliffs are exceedingly picturesque. It is, however, said on the other hand to be one of the most horrible spots on

earth. It is always very hot, and the climate is rendered unbearable by the existence of a pestilential wind which blows from the African continent during the rainy season.



This island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1471. It was held by them for three hundred years and then turned over to Spain in 1778.

The English were the first people to found a settlement. This occurred in 1827, when the island was made a coal-

ing station for the steamers engaged in suppressing the African slave trade. Rescued slaves were landed here, and also other blacks were brought from Sierra Leone until a settlement, numbering about one thousand, was established.

Finally, in 1859, Spain reasserted her right to the island and established soldiery in it. The design in doing this was to found a penal colony. Civilized nations have protested against the barbarity of sending convicts to such a spot as this, where malaria and fever are sure death to white men. Spain, however, cares nothing for humanity.

The death-dealing climate provides an easy means of destroying those whose crimes have not been sufficient to warrant the passing of the death sentence upon them, but whose decease is nevertheless ardently desired by political enemies. The climate is so bad that it is said that no white woman has ever been able to live on the island, and the

governors sent from Spain save themselves for the few months they remain only by a constant use of quinine and whiskey. These are luxuries, and since the convicts cannot possibly procure them they die by scores, so fast indeed that it has been found impossible at times to provide coffins for them or to dig the necessary number of graves.

The negro inhabitants of the island procure a living by raising bananas and tropical fruits. These they sell to the crews of vessels which touch at the island, securing thereby enough money to procure the few manufactured articles which they require.

The different issues of stamps which have been used in this island have followed the issues of Spain made during the same years. The number of issues required has been small, however, as the postal needs of an island whose inhabitants are for the most part uneducated blacks cannot be extensive.

PUZZLES.

The set of answers to our puzzles which was nearest correct was mailed us September 15, from Sherborn, Mass., by Belle S. Cragin, who thus wins our prize of twenty different stamps from Asia. The prize for the first complete set, or best set of answers mailed after October 10th, will be twenty stamps from Africa.

ANSWERS TO SEPTEMBER PUZZLES.

PRIZE PUZZLE.—HALF SQUARES.—Pyramid. Yeoman, Rover, Amen, Mar, In, D, And, No, D, Sphinx, Plato, Hats, Its, No, X. Pyramid and Sphinx. AN INSCRIPTION.—Cart, Ill, A, Postal, Dee, Span, A, on the first stamp. HIDDEN OBJECTS.—Sail (sale), Cents (scents). Breast (Brest), Hair (hare), Race, Spokesman, 100=c (Sea), Trunk, Tail (tale), Crescent. GEOGRAPHICAL ACROSTIC.—Macclesfield, Uri, Navarino, Indre, Calais, Hainan: Munich. SQUARE WORDS.—Top, Ono, Pot.

PRIZE REBUS.



sent
her



to



in her employ
in the



REBUS.

By PHILO.



Here, simple declaration of words three,
But few can say it truthfully.

CHARADE.

CLAY S. LANDIS.

My first is of gender masculine;
My second equals fifty-one.
My third is a command, not mine;
My fourth and soil are one.
My whole, a country European,
Though small, has pretty stamps, I've
seen.

PUZZLE.

By M. .

My first is five, my third is fifty,
My second is a vowel, never in thrifty.
My fourth is a pronoun, often used.
My fifth is a letter found in refused.
I am found on the stamps of east and
west.
This puzzle is easy if you do your best.

HIDDEN WORD ENIGMA.

By EARL AKERS.

My first is a glossy liquid.
My second is a kind of plant.
My third is part of a flower.
My fourth is used all over the world.
My fifth is a kind of bird.
My sixth is a kind of animal.
My seventh is part of the foot.
My eighth somewhat resembles man.
My ninth is a precious metal.
My tenth is a disease.
My eleventh is a tool.
My twelfth is an exclamation.
My thirteenth is what a great many people like.
My fourteenth is a race of people.

Use the first letter of each word and you will find my whole on two of the stamps above.

HIDDEN MEN, THEIR PORTRAITS APPEAR ON STAMPS.

- I. The enemy's bivouac lay across the lake.
- II. His cottage was burned last night.
- III. Did he rob rook's nests of their eggs.
- IV. Ralph on so speedy a horse soon arrived.
- V. Did the watch know Bert
- VI. Its constant onward motion was irresistible.



Twenty unused stamps, different from any in our premium packets, will be given for the best puzzle, using any or all of the above cuts sent in before October 20th.

NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS. PREMIUM LIST.

Premiums for subscriptions to STAMPS sent by subscribers.

Self-addressed and stamped envelop for return of premiums should be sent us.

For **One Subscriber** :

No. 1—10 unused stamps from 10 countries : Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Salvador, Venezuela.

No. 2—10 unused stamps different from the above, but not all from different countries.

No. 3—15 different stamps from Scandinavian countries : Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

No. 4— 10 different stamps from Greece, Roumania, Turkey and Egypt.

No. 5—10 unused stamps different from those in No. 1 and No. 2.

No. 6—10 unused stamps from countries of the western hemisphere, different from those in Nos. 1, 2 and 5.

No. 7—10 unused stamps from countries of the eastern hemisphere, Greece, Turkey, Obock, Somali Coast, Eritrea, etc.

No. 8—4 Philippine Islands 1894.

Set of Newspaper stamps unused.

No. 9— 2 Honduras, 1865, imperforate, unused.

For **Two Subscribers** :

No. 51—15 South American stamps from Argentine, Brazil, Chili, Ecuador, Uruguay, etc.

No. 52—4 Philippine Islands, 1886.

Set of Newspaper stamps unused.

No. 53—3 Paraguay, 1884, unused.

No. 54—6 Honduras, 1878, unused.

No. 55—6 Italy 2c surcharged on Postal Packet stamps.

For **Three Subscribers** :

No. 76—1c, 2c, 5c, Liberia, 1897, unused.

For **Five Subscribers** :

No. 90—4 Holkar, 1889-92, unused.

No. 91—5 Guatemala, 1882, unused.

For **Ten Subscribers** :

No. 100—200 different foreign stamps.

No. 101—6 Baden, 1863-68, unused.

No. 102—25 Crown type, Portuguese colonies, unused.

For **Fifteen Subscribers** :

No. 125—20 different Thurn and Taxis, unused.

No. 126—First issue French Colonies, 6 stamps complete, unused.

Any one of the premiums which we offer for one subscriber we will also give for ten names of collectors who are not members of any society. These lists must be accompanied by *stamped self-addressed envelop*.

We cannot send this premium unless we find at least five names not previously received. We cannot give any premiums, except those offered for one subscriber, for names ; nor may names be added to subscriptions sent in order to secure premiums for a higher number of subscribers than those actually sent us.

The subscriber sending us the largest number of subscriptions before January 1, will receive a packet of 1000 different stamps free.

The one sending the next largest number will receive 500 *different stamps*. The third largest 400 different stamps. The 4th, 100 different unused stamps. The next ten will each receive a package of 200 different stamps. The only condition is that you inform us when you enter this competition that we may make record of the number of subscriptions you send us.

Renewals of old subscribers will be counted in this competition in favor of any one who gets them and sends them to us. There will however be no premium for them except the renewal premium given to the subscriber himself when he sends us a return self-addressed and stamped envelop, which he can of course send through the one who sends us his subscription.

STAMPS

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS
OF THE
BEGINNER AND YOUNG COLLECTOR,

Conducted by CRAWFORD CAPEN.

Subscription FIFTEEN CENTS a Year in the United States, Canada and Mexico. Other Countries,
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Subscriptions Commence with Current Number. Back Numbers Five cents each.

Advertising Rates: \$1.50 an inch; \$5.50 a half column; \$10.50 a column; \$20.00 a page each insertion. Yearly
Contracts \$200 a page, \$100 half page, \$60 quarter page.

For insertion in any month's issue copy should be in hand by the first of the month.

PAYABLE Cash with Copy, or in the case of a Year's Contract, Quarterly in Advance.

STAMPS PUBLISHING CO., 87 Nassau St., N. Y.

The Publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisements whose insertion they regard as detrimental to the interests of this magazine without giving any reason for their action.

VOLUME II.

NOVEMBER, 1897.

NUMBER 2.

THE date of issue of STAMPS will be in future the tenth day of each month, instead of the first. It is exceedingly difficult for many reasons to publish this magazine on the first day of the month, hence in order that we may not be late it has been decided to make the tenth our day of issue. The dates for the sending of articles, answers to puzzles and advertisements will consequently be ten days later. Answers to puzzles will not be received which are mailed before the twentieth of each month, and advertisements should be sent in by the first day of the month of publication.

Interest in our competition is increasing, as our list of those who have sent five or more subscriptions shows. Many have entered the list this month with two or three subscribers, and we expect to increase it considerably next month.

It should be remembered that there are fourteen premiums offered, so that it is worth while to try to get within the number, but no one who has secured five or more should rest content with that, as he is liable to be passed by some one else during the month. Those

subscribers who have sent five or more subscriptions are:

Florence E. Atkinson	5
Belle S. Cragin	12
A. W. Donigan	7
Jas. D. Ferris	12
Herbert M. Harwood	22
Manfred Hoster	10
Ernest S. Jaros	15
Alfred G. La Riviere	8
Don Williams	5

Remember, that renewals are counted although no premium is sent for them, other than the one given to the subscriber himself for renewing his subscription before the issue for the month succeeding the month of expiration.

One of the most discouraging things to the young collector in looking over the pages in his album allowed for United States stamps, is the high prices asked for many of them. It seems to many impossible to get much of a collection when one's means are limited and prices are so great. We should like to see these prices come down, and we believe that many of them might well be reduced since the supply of some of these interesting issues is still considerable. It is not difficult, however, to get

a considerable number of United States stamps which do not cost a great deal. It will be found worth one's while in selecting specimens to be particular not to get torn or damaged ones, since these have comparatively little value at any time, and whenever it is desirable to sell them they bring next to nothing.

An issue which young collectors are familiar with is the Columbus series issued in 1893. Recently the catalogues have been listing different shades of these stamps and collectors will find among them some interesting varieties. The gum of these stamps is sometimes light and sometimes dark. This produces varieties often in cases where the ink of the stamp does not differ.

There are also little changes of shade made but these are not very great.

There were a great many of these Columbus stamps issued, and it is not likely that there will be any great advance in their value for many years. Therefore young collectors will have the opportunity to fill their sets and plenty of chance to make any studies which they may desire.

The stamps of the 1869 issue re-issued in 1875 have been found interesting to collectors for a number of years. When they were first issued in 1875 they were generally regarded as of small value.

They were then called reprints and collectors in general refused to recognize them in any way. It was however possible to use them to prepay postage on letters.

The result of this was that after a few years they were received into the catalogues and collectors in general being influenced very largely by the catalogues began immediately to seek them.

The fact that they were disliked at first, and in consequence very few had

bought them, made it hard for many collectors to complete their sets.

Thus the prices were forced upward until at the present time none of these stamps are listed at less than five dollars.

The Government in 1875 sold to collectors reprints of all stamps which were issued by the United States. The reason why this was done at that particular date was because the government had just been printing for itself stamps of all issues for exhibition at the Centennial Exposition.

The original dies of the issue of 1847 had been destroyed, therefore it was necessary to prepare new ones which were engraved by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington.

It has been said by some that the dies of 1847 were rusted and being in this condition were re-engraved. This seems to have been a mistake. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing unquestionably made new dies. We believe that the old dies were recut as stated, but there were never new plates nor printings made from them.

These stamps and those issued from 1851 to 1861 were reprinted in 1875, but could not be used for postage; the reason of this was that the government of the United States condemned the issues previous to 1861 on account of the Rebellion. Large numbers of these stamps in the southern states were declared to be of no value, while in the northern states they were able for some months to exchange stamps of this period for those that were used from 1861 to 1868.

Just at this time, 1861, it was decided to change the perforation of the United States stamps. The old gauge had been fifteen, the new was twelve; thus all stamps condemned by the Government were either imperforate or perforated

fifteen. All issues since 1861 have been perforated twelve. Perforated twelve or fifteen means this number of holes in the space of twenty millimeters. The reprints of the issue of 1851 to 1861 which were made in 1875 were perforated with the new guage twelve, so that it is a very simple matter to distinguish the reprints of this issue from the originals.

It is not so easy to distinguish reprints of the issue of 1861 to 1868 made in 1875. The reprint possesses a much greater whiteness of the paper than that of the stamp which was used originally. The reprints of 1869 made in 1875 differed in the same respect from the original stamps of 1869.

The three cent stamp, which is now the rarest simply because it was the most common stamp and was consequently bought but little in 1875, is frequently found without a grill. The reprinted stamps were never grilled, therefore Collectors confuse the three cent stamp of 1869 without a grill with the reprints and grilled stamps of the issue of 1879. The grill on the three cent stamp was very fine and a little pressing or wetting would remove the grill from the stamp.

The colors of reprinted stamps of the issue from 1861 to 1869 are also very much fresher than those of the original printings.

It is not to be supposed that young collectors will have many of these reprinted stamps but it is frequently the case that they come across specimens which they believe to be reprints concerning which they can readily decide if they know the facts.

It is our purpose in STAMPS to give the facts concerning many things which will help them in all their collecting. We shall not necessarily confine ourselves to the consideration of those issues which are in the collections of young people.

STAMPS will be very glad indeed to receive from its young contributors questions in relation to United States stamps which they desire to have answered. Indeed we shall be glad to receive questions on all varieties of stamps, and will give our answers in this paper. The time is now coming when young collectors are taking up their albums again and we hope there will be a great deal of study done by them on stamps in connection with their school work. We want to receive many articles written by our young contributors for which we will give one of the four premiums which we have mentioned in STAMPS heretofore.

We repeat our offers for articles sent us by subscribers :

- A. 25 Crown type Portuguese Colonies.
- B. 9 Costa Rica 1889, 1c—2p.
- C. 4 Guatemala 1871, 1c—1p.
- D. 4 " 1878, ½r—1p.

Any one of the above will be sent for any article which we print. Any composition submitted should not exceed five hundred words in length.

We give renewal premiums to those sending in renewal of subscription before the issue succeeding the date of expiration of their subscriptions.

We number these :

- 200.—Set of three Corea unused.
- 201.—Ten different used stamps from Japan including a silver wedding stamp.

Self addressed stamped envelop must accompany the request for this premium else it will not be sent, nor can we give it unless renewal of subscription is made before the next issue after the date of expiration of subscription.

The date of expiration will be found stamped on the wrapper when the month of expiration comes.

STAMP COLLECTING AS AN INSTRUCTOR.

BY SYDNEY TREVELYAN.

Many of you have doubtlessly been asked by those who have never been stamp collectors, "What knowledge can be derived from stamp collecting?" To this question I will now give an answer. There are many different branches of science covered by illustrations on the face of the stamps of various countries, but probably no branch save history and biography is as fully covered as Natural History. In the northern part of the globe Canada and Newfoundland are examples and in the southern part Australia and Africa appear.



As you run through your album you will first notice under the head Canada Issue 1851-1858, the 5c stamp, upon the face of which appears the Beaver. This animal is found only in Canada and northern Asia. Its habits have already been treated in STAMPS, but I may add that in Canada the beaver is relentlessly hunted by trappers and Indians for its fur.

Leaving this continent we will now turn our attention to Liberia, an African colony governed entirely by black men. In the issue 1880-90 we find two interesting pictures. The first on the four cent stamp is the picture of the friend and docile servant of mankind, the elephant. Although it is the largest land animal in the world, it is one of the most easily tamed. The African elephant is much larger than his Asiatic brother, and is easily recognized by his enormous ears. As we look at this picture we can recall with pleasure all the good words we have heard of him. See cuts on page 21.

The second picture, taken from the dollar stamp, is of the hippopotamus,



an animal which is found only in Africa. It is very thick-skinned, the skin being two inches thick in some places. The baby hippopotamus has been found to be able to remain under water twenty minutes at a time. This animal is very valuable to the natives, who eat the flesh, and make shields, whips and canes from its hide.



Continuing our onward course, we find on reaching Newfoundland that we must stop, for here we see on the half-cent stamp of 1879-80 the head of man's greatest animal friend, the Newfoundland dog. This intelligent animal claims as his home the dreary regions of Labrador and Newfoundland. Many a man owes his life to the strength and intelligence of this animal, and many are the stories of his bravery and kindness.

Our next picture is of the cod-fish. His principal haunt is the Grand Bank of Newfoundland where fishermen from England and America visit him yearly only to carry away with them some of his friends and brethren. The fish has a very fine flavor and is easily cooked. He is caught for the oil which is easily sold. The livers of the cod furnish oil for medical purposes. Our last picture is of the seal. This animal is called Harbor Seal for the reason that it keeps close to shore. It is common in Newfoundland during the summer. Its skin is not as valuable as the skin of the fur seal but it is, nevertheless, a very salable article.

We next come to New South Wales where on the two pence stamp we find

the Emu, a bird which is found almost exclusively in New South Wales. Although quite plentiful at first it has been hunted so relentlessly that it is never seen near the settled districts. It readily takes to the water and has been known to swim wide rivers when hotly pursued.

On the eight pence stamp we find the Lyre Bird, one of the most remarkable species of the feathered tribe. It is the tail of the bird which is most remarkable and it does not attain perfection till the month of June. Our last



picture from New South Wales is an illustration of the Kangaroo. This animal is found almost exclusively in Australia but it has been hunted so much that it is now gradually becoming extinct. When pursued they escape by jumping. The speed they attain surpassing that of the swiftest horses. They can jump fifteen feet or more at one spring.



exclusively in New South Wales. Although quite plentiful at first it has been hunted so relentlessly that it is never seen near the settled districts. It



animal is found almost exclusively in Australia but it has been hunted so much that it is now gradually becoming extinct. When pursued they escape by

Turning to Straits Settlement and stopping at Perak we find this picture. You need not be told what this is for who could not, by one glance at the ferocity here portrayed, at once say the man-eating tiger. His only home is Asia and every one is thankful for that fact. It is needless for me to say more about the tiger for I could not without repeating what has already been told in the books of adventure.

Once more we turn to Australia but this time to the western part of the continent and there on nearly every stamp we see the picture of the swan. This bird is one of the largest and most beautiful of water birds. It is never looked at but that it is admired for its graceful movements and cleanliness. The above account will help you, my readers, to search for yourself and see what new specimens you can find, there are many others and it will repay you to search for them. In this way you can make stamp collecting a pleasing occupation and an instructive one.



TOBAGO AND ITS STAMPS.

BY ROBERT KENDALL, JR.

Tobago, a small but beautiful island about thirty-two miles long and eight miles wide, is, with the exception of its neighbor Trinidad, the most southern of the West Indian chain of islands.

The climate of the island is warm and moist, no snow ever occurring. In April the short wet season commences, lasting from two to six weeks; then follows the short dry season, in which the thermometer stands at about eighty, the heat being tempered by the regular land and sea breezes. In July begins the

long wet season, preceded by the failure of the breezes; and by a period of nearly suffocating atmosphere. From October to April, the long dry season, the air is delightful.

The island is of volcanic origin, having a range of rocky hills, that rise to a height of about 1800 feet above the sea level, running nearly its whole length.

The population of Tobago is about 18,400. The white inhabitants are of three races, Spaniards, French and English. The negroes are a very quiet

and peaceful set, though they are not given to continuous working in the fields. The wages of a negro are three bits a day, there being ten bits to a dollar. As the blacks far outnumber the Europeans, they could give a great deal of trouble, if they chose.

Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1496. It has been owned by the Spaniards, Dutch and French, and has only been an undisputed British colony since 1814. Its government is linked with Trinidad, there being a Governor and an Executive Council, and a legislative body nominated by the British Parliament.



Its first stamps were issued in 1879, having Queen Victoria's head in an oval, with the value below. In 1880 this issue was slightly

changed, "Tobago Postage" instead of "Tobago" being printed in the ring around the oval. In 1883 the six pence of 1880 issue was surcharged two and a half penny. In 1886, the six pence of the 1879 issue was surcharged one half penny, and the two and a half and four



pence, of the 1883 issue, were surcharged one and two pence respectively. There is one registration stamp,—a two penny blue, with Queen Victoria's head, in white, in the oval.



Among the animals to be found on the island are deer, raccoons, squirrels and a curious kind of rat with two pouches, one on each side of its head, in which it carries its food,—known as the marsupial. The birds of Tobago are of various kinds, many of them having beautiful plumage.

Sugar, molasses and rum, all of which are obtained from the sugar cane growing on the island, are the chief exports. A large number of cocoanuts are also exported, but they do not pay very well. They would pay better if they were shipped in the form of dried kernel, as in this form they go direct to the soap and candle factories, whereas the whole nuts only find their way into the small fruit stores. As many fortunes have been made in Fiji by exporting them in this way, the dried kernel of the cocconut may, in the future, become a source of wealth to Tobago.

THE FRIENDLY ISLANDS.

BY TOGA.

Many of the islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans, are of volcanic origin, but that little animal, the coral, has done a great deal to make these islands inhabitable. A good picture of the coral is seen on the 6 pence, 1897 issue of Tonga.

The Friendly Islands are of both coral and volcanic origin; and there is at present an active volcano on the island of Tofooa, a picture of which is

seen on the 2 shilling stamp of the 1897 issue.

The coral grows around the tops of mountains which are twenty or thirty feet below the surface of the water, then mud and sand is deposited over the coral by the action of the waves, till the top of the mountain is fifty or sixty feet above the level of the sea. The coral keeps growing around this mountain top, until the island is in some

instances as much as a mile in circumference at the water's edge.

The coral insects also surround an island with reefs, called coral reefs, which are dangerous to ships entering the harbors, unless the sea is calm; and even then it is no easy matter to enter a shallow harbor.

These islands were discovered by Abel Tasman, the great Dutch explorer, in 1643, and they were visited by Captain Cook, in 1773. He named them the Friendly Islands from the friendly manner in which the inhabitants received him. There are about thirty large islands and over one hundred smaller ones, only forty of which are inhabited with a population of twenty-five thousand.

The natives cultivate yams, sweet potatoes, bananas, cocoa-nut and bread fruit. A picture of the cocoa-nut tree is on the 2 pence stamp of the 1897 issue. The bread fruit tree is shown on the 1 penny, and the fruit is seen pictured on the 4 pence and 2 shillings 6 pence stamps of the same issue.

The bread fruit tree grows to the height of twenty or thirty feet, with beautiful spreading branches and leaves, in the midst of which is the fruit, of which there are seldom more than two on each branch. The fruit is cooked by digging a hole in the ground, laying hot stones in the bottom, then a layer of leaves, then fruit and leaves alternately till the hole is full. It is left in this hole till it is thoroughly cooked. It will keep

good for several weeks after being cooked.

The natural quadrupeds are the dog, hog and rat. The parrot, a picture of which is seen on the 2 shillings 6 pence stamp of the 1897 issue, on the cover of STAMPS, is one of the many beautiful birds found on the islands.

The people of Tonga were an idolatrous people till they were almost all converted to Christianity. A picture of one of their religious arches, belonging to an ancient temple, is shown on the 1897 3 pence stamp, also on the cover of STAMPS. The islands were once governed by a separate chief for each one; but now they are governed by one ruler, named King George, whose picture is on the 2 pence, 1897 issue, and who is said to be a preacher in one of the churches of the islands.

The first stamps were issued in 1886, with a former king's head, in oval. In 1893 the stamps of this set were surcharged, and in 1894 some of the first issue were surcharged, and a few new values were added, with King George's head, in oval.

The 1897 issue has been described above, except the ½ penny, which has the coat of arms of the government in dark blue. Also the 2 and 5 shillings stamps give views of the islands and harbors.

Altogether this is an excellent set of stamps, and would make a beautiful page in any stamp collector's album.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

BY HELEN HOWARD ASHTON.

The United States has used about six hundred stamps, and about fifty of them have the portrait of Washington.

They have issued about three hundred revenues, nearly all of the stamped envelopes display the features of "The Father of his Country."



There are several different views, the most common being that used on the 2c claret of 1883. That on the revenues is an almost front face. There is another on the

two dollar revenue, facing to the right.

George Washington was the first President of the United States. He was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, February 22nd, 1732.

At the outbreak of the French and Indian War in 1753, he was sent by Governor Dinwiddie to warn the French away from their new forts in Eastern Pennsylvania. He served in Braddock's campaign, and in the final defeat showed for the first time that fiery energy, which always lay hidden beneath his calm and unruffled exterior.

In 1775, after the battles of Lexington and Concord, Congress resolved to put

the colonies in a state of defense; and Washington was unanimously chosen Commander-in-chief of the army.

He never would accept a salary as General or President.

He was elected President in 1789; and re-elected in 1793; but refused positively to serve a third time.

He was a very handsome man, as all his portraits show, and was over six feet in height.

He died, after but one day's illness, at Mount Vernon, on the 14th of December, 1799.

He never had any children, and was the Father only of his Country.

MAPS.

BY CLAY S. LANDIS.

A map is a representation of the whole or a part of the surface of the earth. This is the usual definition of a map. But there are many kinds, the commoner of which are—excepting those which merely mark the position of and distance between objects—weather, star and relief maps.

Though the ordinary map is the only kind found on stamps, two countries have furnished us very good specimens of this class. Panama, one of the states of Colombia, has shown on every regular issue but the first a map of the Isthmus of Panama. And a good map of Australia is on the five-shilling stamp of the centennial issue of New South Wales.

Weather maps are printed daily by the U. S. Weather Bureau which has Headquarters in Washington and branches in seventy-three other cities

throughout the United States. These maps by means of symbols show the condition of the atmosphere, and may represent a large or small area. Thus, the maps issued at Washington represent a much larger area than those published at the other offices, which are for use only in the State or portion of the state nearest them.

Star maps are used by astronomers and students of astronomy; they mark the position of constellations, parts of constellations, and single stars in the heavens.

A relief map is a combination of the ordinary map and a picture. Mountains and elevations of land appear in relief, while rivers and lakes occupy corresponding depressions. Relief maps of the several continents are found in some physical geographies.

There are many maps besides those above mentioned—maps showing the direction of ocean currents, depth of the ocean, region of cyclone, amount of rainfall, in fact, a map may be made to illustrate very many things.



ST. LUCIA AND ITS STAMPS.

BY JAMES W. HART.



If you look on the map in your album you will see that the island of St. Lucia belongs to the Windward group of islands, and lies about one

hundred miles north of the coast of South America.



The Windward Islands are all of volcanic origin; but the volcano called Sulphur Mountain in St. Lucia is often in operation.

The island is celebrated for its beautiful and romantic scenery. Hills, rising to a height of two thousand feet, are covered with woods, cut here and there by grass covered ravines where the most beautiful flowers are found at all times of the year.

The area of St. Lucia is 243 square miles, supporting a population of 45,000 which is made up of negroes and a few whites. The whites own most of the cultivated land, and employ the negroes to work it in large plantations.

The principal products of the soil are oranges, bananas, pine-apples, grapes and

lemons. But the principal export is sugar.

On the coast of St. Lucia are deep harbors, well defended and secure, which admit large sized war-ships. As good harbors are very scarce in the Caribbean sea, this is an important possession of Great Britain, which has governed it since 1803.

The first stamps were issued for St. Lucia in 1860, with the Queen's head to left in oval; but without printed values. In 1881 these were surcharged with values.



In 1883 a new set was issued with Queen's head in octagon frame, St. Lucia above, and values below. But in 1887 these were printed in two colors, with different values.

The last issue was that of 1892, made by surcharging some of the stamps of the previous issue, with new values.



Most of the stamps of the first two issues are scarce; but the later issues are more common.

THE ELEPHANT.

BY R. MORRILL SHIPLEY.



The Elephant appears on the Liberia 4c stamp, issue of 1892, on the Sirmoor 3 pies, issue of 1894, and the one franc 1894 issue of Congo shows an Elephant trumpeting.



The Elephant is the largest and strongest of beasts, weighing about three tons.

There are two species of Elephants, the African and the Asiatic.

Elephants are seldom alone, but are

almost always found in herds, and always follow one leader.

If one leaves the herd to which it belongs, it is not permitted to join another herd, but roams alone and is called a "rogue."

Rogue elephants are very ferocious, and will attack whatever crosses their path.

The elephant often sleeps standing, his huge body leaning against a tree or rock.

The skin of the elephant is thick and soft and of a dark brown; it lives more than 100 years sometimes. Some of their tusks weigh 50 pounds.

Some natives eat the flesh, use the skins for shields, and send the tusks to other countries, where they are made into ivory ornaments and so forth.

England alone imports 1,200,000 pounds of ivory each year.

The Elephant is captured by using other elephants which have been tamed, the wild ones being overcome by a herd of these tamed beasts, who chase them

for days finally overpowering them, after which each wild one is chained between tamed, and taught the various duties which they are required to perform, such as road building and bridge making.

An Elephant is able to carry on its tusks a log of wood weighing half a ton.

Elephants use their trunks for eating, bathing and throwing other animals, also using their tusks in fighting.

They are employed in hunting the tiger; after the tiger springs upon the back of the Elephant and before he has had time to fasten his claws into the back of the elephant, the larger animal rolls over, crushing the tiger with its great weight.

The tame elephant displays great intelligence—a story is told of a native, who placed his infant in care of a tame one, who, breaking a leaf from a nearby palm, waved it gently over the sleeping child resisting the attempt of a spectator to cause it to desert its post of duty by offering bread, oranges and so forth to it.

PUZZLES.

The set of answers to our puzzles which was nearest correct was mailed us October 22, from Cortland, N. Y., by George Higgins, who thus wins our prize of twenty different stamps from Asia. The prize for the first complete set, or best set of answers mailed after November 20th, will be twenty stamps from various islands.

ANSWERS TO OCTOBER PUZZLES.

PRIZE REBUS.—Queen Victoria sent her Coat of Arms to one military officer in her employ in the Oil Rivers Protectorate. REBUS.—I owe naught. CHARADE.—He-li go land. PUZZLE.—V-A-L-U-E. HIDDEN WORD ENIGMA.—Varnish, Ivy, Calyx, Tobacco, Oriole, Raccoon, Instep, Ape, Silver, Colic, Rake, Oh, Wine, Negro, Victoria's Crown. HIDDEN MEN.—Clay, Scott, Brook, Alphonso, Humbert, Stanton.

PRIZE REBUS.

By M. D. SLOANE.

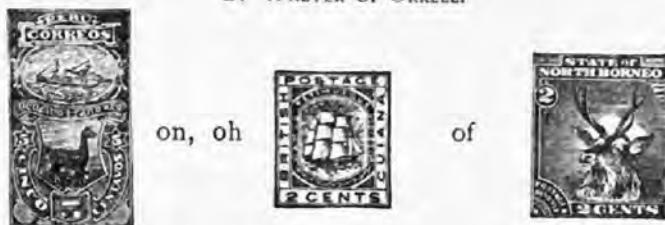


with

to the

QUOTATION.

By WALTER S. ORRELL.



on, oh

of

TITLE OF A BOOK.



or



PUZZLE.

By A. B. DAVIES.

My first is found on three of the stamps above.
 My second is made from letters on the sixth stamp.
 My third is found on the third stamp.
 My whole we are all interested in.

HIDDEN COUNTRIES.

By A. J. MCKELVEY.

A. PUZZLE.

By A. J. MCKELVEY

1. The church in a woods was built.
2. Ha! it is in the book.
3. To exhort a person to subscribe is right.
4. They hung A. R. Yarnell
5. The Pope rules the church.
6. Can a damp place be habitable?

1. To be angry.
 2. An article.
 3. Something used for fuel.
 4. A conveyance.
- The whole an island.



Twenty unused stamps, different from any in our premium packets, will be given for the best puzzle, using any or all of the above cuts sent in before November 30th.

NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS.

PREMIUM LIST.

Premiums for subscriptions to STAMPS sent by subscribers.

Self-addressed and stamped envelop for return of premiums should be sent us.

For One Subscriber :

No. 1—10 unused stamps from 10 countries : Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Salvador, Venezuela.

No. 2—10 unused stamps different from the above, but not all from different countries.

No. 3—15 different stamps from Scandinavian countries : Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

No. 4— 10 different stamps from Greece, Roumania, Turkey and Egypt.

No. 5—10 unused stamps different from those in No. 1 and No. 2.

No. 6—10 unused stamps from countries of the western hemisphere, different from those in Nos. 1, 2 and 5.

No. 7—10 unused stamps from countries of the eastern hemisphere, Greece, Turkey, Obock, Somali Coast, Eritrea, etc.

No. 8—4 Philippine Islands 1894.

Set of Newspaper stamps unused.

No. 9— 2 Honduras, 1865, imperforate, unused.

For Two Subscribers :

No. 51—15 South American stamps from Argentine, Brazil, Chili, Ecuador, Uruguay, etc.

No. 52—4 Philippine Islands, 1886.

Set of Newspaper stamps unused.

No. 53—3 Paraguay, 1884, unused.

No. 54—6 Honduras, 1878, unused.

No. 55—6 Italy 2c surcharged on Postal Packet stamps.

For Three Subscribers :

No. 76—1c, 2c, 5c, Liberia, 1897, unused.

For Five Subscribers :

No. 90—4 Holkar, 1889-92, unused.

No. 91—5 Guatemala, 1882, unused.

For Ten Subscribers :

No. 100—200 different foreign stamps.

No. 101—6 Baden, 1863-68, unused.

No. 102—25 Crown type, Portuguese colonies, unused.

For Fifteen Subscribers :

No. 125—20 different Thurn and Taxis, unused.

No. 126—First issue French Colonies, 6 stamps complete, unused.

Any one of the premiums which we offer for one subscriber we will also give for ten names of collectors who are not members of any society. These lists must be accompanied by *stamped self-addressed envelop*.

We cannot send this premium unless we find at least five names not previously received. We cannot give any premiums, except those offered for one subscriber, for names ; nor may names be added to subscriptions sent in order to secure premiums for a higher number of subscribers than those actually sent us.

The subscriber sending us the largest number of subscriptions before January 1, will receive a packet of 1000 different stamps free.

The one sending the next largest number will receive 500 *different stamps*. The third largest 400 different stamps. The 4th, 100 different unused stamps. The next ten will each receive a package of 200 different stamps. The only condition is that you inform us when you enter this competition that we may make record of the number of subscriptions you send us.

Renewals of old subscribers will be counted in this competition in favor of any one who gets them and sends them to us. There will however be no premium for them except the renewal premium given to the subscriber himself when he sends us a return self-addressed and stamped envelop, which he can of course send through the one who sends us his subscription.

STAMPS

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS
OF THE
BEGINNER AND YOUNG COLLECTOR,

Conducted by CRAWFORD CAPEN.

Subscription FIFTEEN CENTS a Year in the United States, Canada and Mexico. Other Countries
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Subscriptions Commence with Current Number. Back Numbers Five cents each.

Advertising Rates: \$1.50 an inch; \$5.50 a half column; \$10.50 a column; \$20.00 a page each insertion. Yearly
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For insertion in any month's issue copy should be in hand by the first of the month.

PAYABLE Cash with Copy, or in the case of a Year's Contract, Quarterly in Advance.

STAMPS PUBLISHING CO., 87 Nassau St., N. Y.

The Publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisements whose insertion they regard as detrimental to the interests of this magazine without giving any reason for their action.

VOLUME II.

DECEMBER, 1897.

NUMBER 3.



NUMBER of very excellent essays have been received in our competition announced some time since on the subject of the

different races of men. The first prize of fifty stamps has been awarded to Geo. W. Outerbridge. The second of thirty stamps to Jas. W. Hart, and the third of twenty stamps to Sigourney Fay Nininger.

These young collectors names have been familiar to the readers of STAMPS since they have received prizes of one sort or another before this. There were a number of other excellent essays received, among them some which showed work of such a nature that we have no doubt the authors will be winners in future competitions.

The fact however that the prizes have been secured by those who have won them in the past shows that it is a good thing to practice and as the old saying is "practice makes perfect."

A great many of our young people have worked long and earnestly in the past year in their efforts to produce contributions which we could use, and the

editor wishes to express his grateful appreciation of those efforts, and to encourage so far as he is able all who aspire to do work worthy of publication.

There are no doubt very many among our readers who can do better work than they themselves think, if they will only take hold of some interesting subject and write upon it. There is no line of work which produces more and better topics than may be found by stamp collectors in their albums. The whole world is before them as a place from which to choose what they will write about, and the most insignificant topic found develops into a very fine essay when it is thoughtfully and earnestly studied.

The 58th edition of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co's catalogue has been published. This is a book which more than any other serves as a standard for all collectors in deciding on the values of stamps.

It is true that the prices as given are not those at which stamps are sold. There are always discounts to be had from these prices, but in a general way they represent to all collectors the

values of stamps. The present edition shows a great many changes when compared with former editions. The usual variation in prices in years past has been in an upward direction.

The present edition of the catalogue makes many changes in the way of a reduction of prices. Collectors may think at first that this reduces the value of their collections but as a matter of fact it has very little influence upon them, for it has been recognized on all hands that the prices of many stamps were altogether too high in the catalogue. Very large discounts from the list have been given when stamps of certain kinds have been sold.

It will not be found that rare stamps have decreased in value but only those which have been over-priced.

There are many reasons why a young collector should be glad when he sees the catalogue prices fall. He seldom has a very large collection, it should be to his interest therefore, to have stamps remain at low prices. It is our opinion that a very great advantage would accrue to collectors in general if there could be a still further reduction in the prices of stamps. We cannot, however, see that this is possible for it is a fact that the demand for good stamps exceeds the supply.

There are few countries of which this is not true, and those are nations which have allowed their desire to gather in money to overcome their sense of right and of the proper business of government, so that they have manufactured stamps merely for the money that may be got from them by selling them to collectors.

There are collectors who are turning their attention to the gathering of the stamps of those countries which are complete,—those countries which have ceased to issue stamps. It is a perfectly sure thing that all such issues

will advance in value and those to whom this is a matter of consequence will naturally feel a strong interest in stamps certain to advance. There are also many ways in which completeness in collecting appeals to one's interest, and it is quite possible to secure quite complete collections of stamps of many of the countries which no longer issue stamps. Again the stamps of such countries are usually of the olden types. Their odd and peculiar designs have very nearly all passed away in modern work. They give variety and interest to the collection and it is well worth any one's effort for this alone to gather as many as possible of the stamps of completed countries for one's collection.

It is noticeable in considering the catalogue prices of United States stamps that Revenue stamps have been reduced considerably in price. This is as it should be on account of the large numbers which have been discovered and the continual "finds" that are being made in different parts of the country. No one knows how many Revenue stamps may be discovered, and so long as this is so the values of most of them must be largely a matter of conjecture. It is of course true that scarce varieties (by these we mean stamps priced one dollar and upward) can never fall in price very much, since it is known in relation to most of them that the numbers issued and used were comparatively small.

The question of the value of United States Department stamps seems to be pretty well settled. There are no changes in the prices of fine specimens except in an upward direction. This must always be true since there is little probability of any great discovery of such stamps being made in the future.

The demand for the stamps of the British Colonies has not lessened at all. It is certain that in these there will be constant gains in value, and an increase

of interest with all the changes that are made from time to time in the issues for different portions of the world.

A beautiful black half-penny stamp bearing the Queen's head as she is at the present time has been issued for Canada.

Such issues as this and the Canada and New Foundland Jubilee stamps will steadily increase the interest in stamps of the British Colonies, especially among young collectors, as they care more than anyone else for the bright and attractive designs of such stamps.

Older collectors will be interested in the more sober and quiet specimens of earlier issues, and should understand that it cannot be many years before the good Queen passes away, so that the stamps bearing her portrait will be very much desired.

We offer prizes for the best essays of about one thousand words on Australia and its stamps. This topic may be easily illustrated by the use of stamps.

The conditions of this competition are the same as before, the writer must be a subscriber to STAMPS, and less than twenty-one years old.

We make no other conditions than the above, but wish the following directions observed :

Write on one side of the paper only. The name and age of the writer should be written on a slip of paper, and sealed in a small envelop, on the outside of which should be placed a number consisting of five figures differing one from another. This number should appear *without any name* on the article sent us, which should not exceed one thousand words. Postage for return should be enclosed if return is desired.

All compositions should be mailed to us by the first day of February.

The first prize will consist of forty

stamps of Australia. The second prize will be thirty and the third twenty-five stamps of the same country. We hope to have many competitors for these prizes.

This is the last list that will be published before announcing the winners of the prizes, in our competition for the one thousand variety package and thirteen other premiums. Those who have sent in five or more subscriptions are:

Florence E. Atkinson,	5
Mrs. W. J. Canton,	5
Belle S. Cragin,	12
A. W. Donigan,	7
Jas. D. Ferris,	22
Herbert M. Harwood,	22
Manfred Hoster,	10
Ernest S. Jaros.	15
Alfred G. La Riviere,	8
Robert L. Proudfit,	5
Don Williams,	5

Masters Ferris and Harwood are making a close run for first place. The winner of first prize will make a great thing securing not only the full number of premiums allowed for single subscribers but also the one thousand variety package in which he will be sure to get many good stamps for his collection. Any place in the first fourteen is worth having. Who will get into the number this month? Any one may with very little effort.

We will give during December and January a newly issued provisional stamp with every premium sent out. We have had a large number sent us by a friend of STAMPS to encourage the sending of subscriptions. So send us all you can now friends and get this extra premium,

NEW BRUNSWICK AND ITS STAMPS.

BY J. W. H.



The colony of New Brunswick has only issued ten different varieties of stamps; but an ordinary collector should be able to

get at least two thirds of these without a great outlay of money.

New Brunswick issued its first stamps in 1851 consisting of three values, all of the same type. These are square stamps having the crown of Great Britain surrounded by a wreath of the rose, shamrock and thistle, the national emblem of Great Britain. These stamps are very rare.

New Brunswick has several railroads crossing it, and a picture of a locomotive is seen on the 1 cent stamp of the issue of 1860.



Many manufactories and commercial interests are carried on in New Brunswick with all parts of the world. There are many good bays and harbors into which



large ships may pass, and a picture of the steamship is seen on the 12½ cent of the issue of 1860.

A picture of the Queen of England is seen on both the 5 and 10 cent stamps of the 1860 issue, also on the 2 cent stamp of the issue of 1861.



A postmaster-general, by name Connell, once undertook to place his picture on a New Brunswick stamp, but the Government soon put a stop to

his enterprise and very few of the stamps were issued.

The Prince of Wales visited New Brunswick and Canada in 1860, and his picture, at the time he was about sixteen years of age, is seen on the 17 cent stamp of the issue of 1860.



The province of New Brunswick forms the northeastern boundary of the state of Maine, and is cut off from the Dominion of Canada by the St. Lawrence River, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Its area is about thirty thousand square miles, and it has a very small population when compared with that of other colonies of its size. Any person of eighteen years of age may buy not more than one hundred acres of good land, by paying the Government twenty dollars, and by building a house of dimensions not less than fourteen by sixteen feet, on the land.

The country is flat except in the northern part, where there is a chain of hills, which afford a hiding place for all kinds of wild animals such as foxes, moose, caribou and lynx. These are killed by hunters for their hides and fur.

There are several rivers in which are fish, also beavers and ermine; and many people come here to camp and fish during the summer.

Along the coasts cod, haddock, salmon and other fish are taken in great numbers; and on the cliffs which bound the coast are caught a great many birds which come to nest. Many stories are told by people, who come here during the egg seasons, of their perilous adventures while trying to secure eggs on the cliffs.

There are many mines in the northern part of New Brunswick, which yield copper and iron.

New Brunswick joined the Dominion of Canada in 1867.

NOVA SCOTIA.

BY DANIEL C. FITZ.



Nova Scotia is one of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada. The name means New Scotland. It consists of the

peninsular of Nova Scotia proper the island of Cape Briton and many small islands clustered around the mainland. It is naturally fertile in the valleys but rocky in the hills containing many mineral deposits. Some of the mineral products are coal-oil, shale, iron, gold and sandstone which is used for building purposes and for grindstones. The gold bearing quartz has been proved to be richer than that of Australia. The country is heavily wooded, has fine fisheries and considerable manufacturies.

The population consists of Indians, Irish, Germans and Swiss. At the time of the American Revolution many Tories emigrated to Nova Scotia from the United States. At the close of that war the British troops carried many negroes from Savannah and Charleston, to Nova Scotia, the descendants of whom live there yet. The people are in fact descendants of the old arcadians or French colonists. There are many railroads and schools. Nova Scotia with New Brunswick, and part of Maine once formed the French colony of Acadia. Attempts were made to colonize it in 1518 and 1598. In 1604 a settlement was formed by a Huguenot gentleman whose name was Siemde Monts, but religious differences among the colonists and the attack on the colony in 1613 by the Virginians under

Sir Samuel Argall broke it up for a time. It was re-settled afterward however. During the many wars between the French and English the

Arcadians were more than once nearly expatriated by the English colonists. The last and most famous time happened in 1755.

Nova Scotia was finally ceded to England in 1713 and the third and most nearly complete expatriation was an act of military necessity. In 1763 Cape Briton, three times taken from the French was annexed to Nova Scotia. It was detached in 1784 and re-annexed in 1819. Prince Edward Island was detached from Nova Scotia in 1770.

New Brunswick was set apart as a separate province in 1784. Nova Scotia joined the Dominion in 1867 although a strong party opposed it. The debt of Nova Scotia was assumed by the Dominion. Nova Scotia has for many years been advancing in wealth, population and intelligence, but on account of the low price of labor many thousand people have emigrated to the United States where they have generally been respected as quiet and sober citizens.

The stamps of Nova Scotia were superseded in 1867 by those of the Dominion of Canada. The first stamps were issued in 1851 and consisted of four square stamps, three of which stood on one corner. The first contained the portrait of Queen Victoria the others contained a picture of a crown. The second and last set of stamps was issued in 1860 and 1864. The first three containing the profile, the other three the portrait of Queen Victoria.

The values are 1, 2, 4, 8½, 10, 12½ cents. Most of the stamps sell at a pretty high price.



THOMAS JEFFERSON.

BY HANS TRIER.

Just as there are two men, George Washington and Benjamin Franklin, who hold the most important positions on our stamps, so there is a man who takes precedence on our postal cards. Indeed, for almost twenty years, Thomas Jefferson's portrait has been printed on these greatly used cards. This famous man is well worth studying, for he was a statesman, politician and president; and besides all this, he was the founder of the present Democratic party, and has thus influenced even our present politics.

Thomas Jefferson was born in Virginia, April 13, 1743. His ancestors had settled in Virginia before the Mayflower had reached New England. They were supposed to have come from Wales. His father died when he was fourteen years old, and three years later he entered college, and at twenty-four years of age began to practise as a lawyer. He was successful in this profession, and in 1772 he was married. He had become a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1769, and in 1775 became a member of the colonial congress. In 1776 he wrote the Declaration of Independence and in 1779 was elected governor of Virginia. In 1782 his wife died. The next year he was elected to Congress. In 1784 he was made minister to France and in 1790 became Secretary of State under Washington. In 1797 he became vice-president, and

finally four years later was elected President. He was the first Republican, (as the present Democratic party was then named), to become President, and his election marks the beginning of the long supremacy of this party, continuing with the one exception of John Quincy Adams, until the election of Harrison in 1840. During his presidency Louisiana was bought, Jefferson using his utmost power to effect this project. In 1809 he retired partially from active life, but for some time he continued to advise Madison, the newly elected President. In 1821 he finally retired from politics, and went to live at Monticello, near his birth-place. From this residence he has been nicknamed "The Sage of Monticello." In the winter of 1826 he became ill, and July 4, 1826 he died. His death occurred on the same day as that of John Adams, who died a few hours later at Quincy.

Besides his prominent position on our postal cards, his portrait also appears on several of our stamps. The 5 cents brown of 1851, 1856 and 1861 bear his picture, as does the 5c chocolate of 1862. On the 10c brown 1870-1882, a profile of Jefferson is shown. On the 30c black of 1890 this portrait also appears, but reduced in size. The present issue of stamps has the same portrait and design on the 50c orange, and it is to be hoped that in future issues our third president will not be forgotten.

JAMAICA AND ITS POSTAGE STAMPS.

BY AUBREY RAILEY.

Cuba is described as the Pearl of the Antilles. Of right the name belongs as much to Jamaica which is every bit as lovely in natural scenery and vegetation and possesses in addition the beautiful

Blue Mountains. Originally a Spanish colony, the Island was conquered by and ceded to the British, becoming a British possession about 1600. It has been held as a military post, a crown colony, a self

governing colony and a mixture of the two last and all three. At present the inhabitants are indulged in a farcical kind of self government which really is as absolute as any crown colony has. There is a Legislative Council or parliament, composed of elected and appointed members, of which the Governor is President. He has a majority of appointed members and an absolute veto power on all proceedings so that no measures can pass without his sanction.

There have been a number of insurrections in the island and its history is very interesting. It is about 90 miles South of Cuba, 150 miles long by 80 to 40 wide, contains about 4200 square miles and has now about 800,000 inhabitants. Of these about 100,000 are white, 300,000 of mixed blood, or "Browns" as they call themselves, and the balance full blooded negroes. Of the ancients or Caribs, as found by Columbus, only a handful are left and they are fast disappearing. Some few East Indies coolies are there as "indentured workmen" brought from India under contract labor which is little, if any, better than slavery. The principal productions of the island are bananas, coffee and oranges. In the busy season it is said that 300,000 bunches of bananas are sent each week to this country. Since the great frost in Florida which destroyed the orange groves Jamaica has improved their orange trees and now send a large quantity of fine oranges in season. The

coffee of the island is grown on slopes and high lands of the Blue Mountains and is esteemed by many as the finest in the world. The peak of the Blue Mountains, 7650 feet above sea level is the highest land East of the Rockies and viewed from the sea is a beautiful sight.



The philatelic history of the island dates from 1860 when stamps were issued in value from 1 penny to one shilling, in different colors, with head of Queen Victoria in centre, Jamaica postage at top and value below. The next



issue in 1871 was the same as the first with the exception of watermarks.



In 1875 there was issued a 2 shilling brown and a 5 shilling mauve and next a 1 penny carmine. No new issues were made till 1883-4, 1885-6, when new 1, 2 and 4 penny stamps were sent out. In 1889-91 the present issue was made, 1 penny lilac and mauve, 2 penny green, 2½ pence lilac and blue. It would be well for a collector to get all the Jamaica stamps as they are effective and satisfactory and I think will increase in value at a time not now far distant.



THE DIFFERENT RACES OF MEN.

BY GEO. W. OUTERBRIDGE.

As postage stamps are used by nearly every nation in the world, comprising all kinds of people, it is quite natural that we should find types of all races illustrated by various stamps. Such is in-

deed the case, as we shall very soon see.

To begin with, let us consider the Caucasian, or what is generally known as the "white race." This is not, strictly speaking, perfectly correct, how-

ever, as the Persians, Arabs and dark-skinned Hindoos of India all belong to it.

This great race is the most important of the five branches into which the human family may be divided, and some people believe that the others sprang from it. Of the one and a half billion people, the estimated population of the world, about 700,000,000, or nearly one-half are of Caucasian origin. As we all know, it is the most highly civilized and farthest advanced of all the races, nearly all important nations being composed of people belonging to it, or governed by them.



two together comprising about six-sevenths of the population of the world. The whole of Asia, with the exception of the South-western and extreme South-eastern parts, is peopled by Mongolians, they are, as a rule, far less civilized than the Caucasians, the present state of China being a good example of the small amount of progress made by them in the last five or six hundred years. In fact the Japanese are the only Mongolians who are keeping pace with the rest of the world in science and civilization, and within but a comparatively short time they were in very much the same condition that China is to-day.

Good pictures of Caucasians may be seen on the stamps of almost any European country, and also on those of our own.



The best illustrations of the Mongolian type to be found in our stamp albums are on the Japanese Jubilee Stamps, and on the stamps of Siam. The inhabitants



of the latter country are chiefly Mongolians, although on account of its proximity to the Malay peninsula there is naturally a considerable sprinkling of Malays among its population. The Esquimaux, inhabiting the desolate country in the Arctic Regions are also of Mongolian origin.

Among the less civilized Caucasians may be mentioned the Persians, Afghans, Arabs and Hindoos. The original of the race was in Hindoostan, but it has now spread all over the habitable



globe, which is well illustrated by the large number of stamps we have, bearing the heads of European monarchs, coming from their colonies in all parts of the world.



The Malay, or "brown race," inhabits the Malay Peninsula, and the large islands South-east of Asia;—the Philippines, Sumatra, Borneo, Java, and the



Celebes, besides the countless smaller islands that stretch away for thousands of miles into the Pacific. Nearly all of these islands used to be infested with pirates, who, in their long,

The next in size and importance is the Mongolian, or "yellow race," numbering about 600,000,000 people, so that it is second only to the Caucasian, the

low boats, manned by swarthy rowers, would dash out on a passing vessel, capture it, and then retreat to their stronghold, probably on some unin-

habited island or part of the coast. These pirates have now almost disappeared, although there are still a few of them left.

A good picture of a Malay is on one of the late stamps of Borneo, and that of a native Prince is to be seen on the 1892 issue of Johore, one of the Straits Settlements, owing allegiance to Great Britain, though nearly independent.



of the late stamps of Borneo, and that of a native Prince is to be seen on the 1892 issue of Johore, one of the Straits Settlements, owing

allegiance to Great Britain, though nearly independent. The number of Malays is estimated at 35,000,000; about four times as numerous as these are the Negroes, or black people, inhabiting the central and southern part of Africa. While some of them are intelligent and well educated, many are entirely uncivilized, and the natives of Papua and Australia, also belonging to the Negro Race, are the most degraded kind of savages, living almost like wild beasts. The better educated Negroes are mostly descendants of slaves; there are even a few countries governed by them. Examples of these are Hayti, in the West Indies, and Liberia, on



the west coast of Africa, founded by some Americans during the Administration of President Monroe (hence the name of its capital, Monrovia),

as a place to send freed slaves from the United States. Its government is very much like our own, though no white man may be admitted to citizenship. Both Hayti and Liberia are Republics, and have their Presidents



pictured on their stamps. Other countries on the stamps of which types of the



black race may be found are Obock and Diego Suarez, both French Colonies, and the Congo Free State.

The smallest of all the races, but one very interesting to us, is the North American Indian. When Columbus first landed on our shores, and for many years after, the "Red Men" inhabited nearly the whole of the continent, and even at the beginning of the present century, the Indian had nearly all the land west of the Alleghanies for his home, but now all that is past, and the few, poor remnants of a once noble and powerful race are scattered over the country, living on small reservations given to them by the Government. A good picture of an Indian warrior is on the 1c stamp of our Columbian issue, and a group of natives being presented to Queen Isabella by Columbus is represented on the 10c stamp of the same.



Of course all these different races are each divided into many branches or tribes, but these cannot be discussed in a short paper like this, the chief object of which is to show how widely, and by what different kinds of people postage stamps are now used.

OUR CIVIL WAR.

BY CLAY S. LANDIS.

When the news that Fort Sumter had been besieged and taken by the Con-

federates flashed over the country, few people thought it was the beginning of

a war that would destroy hundreds of thousands of lives, and millions of dollars worth of property before it was ended. And though every reader knows the result of this war, and the story has long since grown old, it is interesting to trace on the stamps of the United States and those of the Confederate States, not so much the war itself as the men who were fighting that war.

When Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States, the South saw, or thought it saw, in the election of a Northern President, the overthrow of slavery and the ruin of itself. It did not wait until the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, but a short time after the election—in December, 1860—South Carolina declared her independence, and was soon followed by six other states. These states sent delegates to hold a Convention at Montgomery, Alabama, which formed a Government, and elected Jefferson Davis, President, and Alexander H. Stevens, Vice-President.

It can be seen readily that the Secretary of War at this time should be a man of ability.

Edwin M. Stanton, whose portrait may be found on the seven cent stamp, 1870-71 issue, succeeded Simon Cameron, January 15th, 1862. Mr. Stanton was one of the defeated candidates for the Republican Presidential Nomination in 1860. Throughout the war he was probably the most valuable assistant President Lincoln had.

On the five cent and eight cent stamps of the present issue are represented the two greatest Union Generals. It is unnecessary to say anything of the former, for as commander at Fort Donelson, at Shiloh, at Vicksburg, in the "Wilderness," and afterwards as President, General Grant is famous.

The latter, General Sherman, is chiefly known by his "March to the Sea," although he was in many other battles of this war.

The Confederate Government issued four sets of stamps, the first in 1861, the second in 1862, the third in 1863, and the last—one stamp which was never used—in 1864. Fairly good portraits of Jefferson Davis are on the five cent stamps of 1861 and 1862.

Because of the condition of the country at this time many of the post-master's of the Southern cities issued local stamps. The greater part of these stamps have but crude designs, and are far from being handsome, but the Livingston stamp and a few others are very pretty. All of these are very valuable and some are almost priceless.

There remains little that need be said although there is much that could be said. All of you know how the Union triumphed, how President Lincoln was shot by the half mad actor, John Wilkes Booth, how the North and South have been united, and how the country has prospered in the pursuits of peace since that time.

PUZZLES.

The first complete correct set of answers to our November puzzles was mailed us November 24th from Grand Rapids, Michigan by H. B. Davies, who thus wins our prize of twenty stamps from various islands. The prize for the first complete set, or best set of answers mailed us after December 20th, will be twenty stamps of British Colonies.

ANSWERS TO NOVEMBER PUZZLES.

PRIZE REBUS.—The King of Portugal sent a letter with a three pfennige post stamp to the island. QUOTATION.—Sail on oh, ship of state. TITLE OF A BOOK.—"The Lady or the Tiger." PUZZLE.—Post-age-stamp. HIDDEN COUNTRIES.—1. China, 2. Haiti, 3. Horta, 4. Hungary, 5. Peru, 6. Canada. PUZZLE.—Mad-a-gas-car.

PRIZE PUZZLE.

By H. B. DAVIES.

HALF-SQUARE.

- Found in the alphabet.
- Found in many business firms.
- Found in the nursery.
- Found in the kitchen.
- Found in a palace.
- Found among rocks.
- Found in Spain.
- Found in Turkey.

All these are found on the six stamps below and each contain something the Editor of STAMPS makes great use of.

HIDDEN BIRDS.

1. Can a goose or duck be musical?
 2. Your gardens want good paths.
 3. The lion's eye gleaming.
- Their pictures appear on stamps.



ENIGMA.

By L. L. T.

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. | 22, 2, 12, 16, 9, 16. | A peninsular kingdom. |
| 2. | 8, 20, 18, 3. | A devastated island. |
| 3. | 12, 8, 7, 3, 11, 19, 2. | A South American republic. |
| 4. | 9, 3, 17, 18, 7, 2, 22. | A German commercial port. |
| 5. | 8, 16, 10, 13, 19, 4. | Island noted for spices. |
| 6. | 13, 3, 18, 7, 3, 4. | British Colony since 1847. |
| 7. | 21, 19, 17, 3, 1, 4, 3. | A papal state. |
| 8. | 17, 19, 4, 3, 8, 19. | Smallest European principality. |
| 9. | 22, 2, 12, 4, 3, 6, 3. | Once Pride of the Moors. |
| 10. | 1, 12, 21, 17, 3, 4, 10. | Country celebrated for learning. |
| 11. | 8, 3, 4, 3, 5, 3. | A Possession of a great power. |

The whole is found on one of the above stamps.

HIDDEN WORD ENIGMA.

By WM. ADAMS DAYTON.

My first is a liquid. My second is a bird famous for its song. My third is a large animal. My fourth is a kind of fish. My fifth is an animal which changes its fur both in summer and winter. My sixth is a kind of reptile. My seventh is another kind of reptile.

Using the initial letters of each word, will form my whole, which is found on one of the stamps above.



Twenty unused stamps, different from any in our premium packets, will be given for the best puzzle, using any or all of the above cuts, sent in before December 31st.

NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS.

PREMIUM LIST.

Premiums for subscriptions to STAMPS sent by subscribers.

Self-addressed and stamped envelop for return of premiums should be sent us.

For **One Subscriber** :

No. 1—10 unused stamps from 10 countries : Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Salvador, Venezuela.

No. 2—10 unused stamps different from the above, but not all from different countries.

No. 3—15 different stamps from Scandinavian countries : Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

No. 4— 10 different stamps from Greece, Roumania, Turkey and Egypt.

No. 5—10 unused stamps different from those in No. 1 and No. 2.

No. 6—10 unused stamps from countries of the western hemisphere, different from those in Nos. 1, 2 and 5.

No. 7—10 unused stamps from countries of the eastern hemisphere, Greece, Turkey, Obock, Somali Coast, Eritrea, etc.

No. 8—4 Philippine Islands 1894.

Set of Newspaper stamps unused.

No. 9— 2 Honduras, 1865, imperforate, unused.

For **Two Subscribers** :

No. 51—15 South American stamps from Argentine, Brazil, Chili, Ecuador, Uruguay, etc.

No. 52—4 Philippine Islands, 1886.

Set of Newspaper stamps unused.

No. 53—3 Paraguay, 1884, unused.

No. 54—6 Honduras, 1878, unused.

No. 55—6 Italy 2c surcharged on Postal Packet stamps.

For **Three Subscribers** :

No. 76—1c, 2c, 5c, Liberia, 1897, unused.

For **Five Subscribers** :

No. 90—4 Holkar, 1889-92, unused.

No. 91—5 Guatemala, 1882, unused.

For **Ten Subscribers** :

No. 100—200 different foreign stamps.

No. 101—6 Baden, 1863-68, unused.

No. 102—25 Crown type, Portuguese colonies, unused.

For **Fifteen Subscribers** :

No. 125—20 different Thurn and Taxis, unused.

No. 126—First issue French Colonies, 6 stamps complete, unused.

Any one of the premiums which we offer for one subscriber we will also give for ten names of collectors who are not members of any society. These lists must be accompanied by *stamped self-addressed envelop*.

We cannot send this premium unless we find at least five names not previously received. We cannot give any premiums, except those offered for one subscriber, for names ; nor may names be added to subscriptions sent in order to secure premiums for a higher number of subscribers than those actually sent us.

The subscriber sending us the largest number of subscriptions before January 1, will receive a packet of 1000 different stamps free.

The one sending the next largest number will receive 500 *different stamps*. The third largest 400 different stamps. The 4th, 100 different unused stamps. The next ten will each receive a package of 200 different stamps. The only condition is that you inform us when you enter this competition that we may make record of the number of subscriptions you send us.

Renewals of old subscribers will be counted in this competition in favor of any one who gets them and sends them to us. There will however be no premium for them except the renewal premium given to the subscriber himself when he sends us a return self-addressed and stamped envelop, which he can of course send through the one who sends us his subscription.

STAMPS

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS
OF THE
BEGINNER AND YOUNG COLLECTOR,

Conducted by CRAWFORD CAPEN.

Subscription FIFTEEN CENTS a Year in the United States, Canada and Mexico. Other Countries
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

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STAMPS PUBLISHING CO., 87 Nassau St., N. Y.

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VOLUME II.

JANUARY, 1898.

NUMBER 4.



IN the last page of this number, may be found a statement of the new competition which we have begun for the benefit of those subscribers who secure subscriptions to this paper. We have received a great many subscriptions during the past month from those who had not entered the competition, and we hope that a very great number of our new subscribers will enter this new competition, since many of those who have sent us subscriptions might have received premiums, had they entered the previous competition.

The competition which has just closed January 1st, has been very close indeed for the most part, but finally one or two forged ahead with a very considerable increase in the number of subscribers sent to us. The winner of the competition is James D. Ferris 45. The second prize is awarded to Herbert M. Harwood 33. The third prize Ernest S. Jaros 18, and the fourth Manfred Hoster 15. The next in order of num-

ber who each receive one of our two hundred variety packets are:

Belle S. Cragin 12.
Alfred G. La Riviere 8.
A. J. McKelvey 8.
Mrs. W. J. Canton 8.
Edgar W. Burrill 8.
A. W. Donigan 7.
Fred. Royce 7.
Mrs. J. J. Fitzgerald 6.
L. L. Fletcher 6.
Florence F. Atkinson 5.
Henry B. Moyle 5.
M. Mund 5.
Robert L. Proudfit 5.
Don Williams 5.

One of those sending five subscriptions must be included in order to give the fourteen premiums which we offer, therefore we have decided to include all who sent five subscriptions, making eighteen premiums in all given in this way. We are very glad indeed of the interest there has been in this competition among our readers, and we hope that it will continue so that we may receive a much larger number of subscribers during the next six months.

A great many compositions have been received by us for publication which are altogether too short for our purposes. They would make less than half a page in type and consequently are not long enough to use. There have been also a number sent us upon topics which we have treated very fully within the year, and we cannot use them for this reason. Many of our young writers have secured an understanding of the way in which to treat subjects, but as others have not, a few suggestions are not out of place as to the proper treatment to be observed.

We received not long since an essay upon the Congo Free State. It told about the country and then concluded with a few observations on the stamps which had been issued. Anyone reading such an essay as this sees at a glance that the stamps are brought in merely because the author thinks they ought to be mentioned. They have no intimate relationship to the topic such as it is very possible indeed for one to make who writes such a composition in the proper manner.

For example one might say: The Congo River as illustrated on the 5 and 10c stamps, flows through a country which is in the main level, but is occasionally hilly and therefore there are some beautiful water-falls such as we see upon the 25c stamp.

These rivers are navigated by the natives in boats of a peculiar style, a fleet of which is seen on the 10c stamp crossing one of them, and one of which is shown very clearly on the 40c. The natives are of a large, strong type well illustrated on the 5f stamps. One of their principal industries is the securing of nuts from the cocoa palm. This is plainly illustrated on the 15c stamp where a number of natives are engaged in the work. The largest animal is the elephant a beautiful picture of which appears on the 1f stamp.

The above is a foundation for a fine essay of the most interesting character, resulting from the study of the stamps themselves which we should illustrate fully with the necessary stamps. Work of a similar nature can be done with the stamps of many countries, and those who adopt any such method will find that they will not only learn a great deal, but will also write easily and fully on any topic which they undertake to handle.

A few questions have been sent us which are worth answering. What is meant by placing stamps under a ban? This means that some individuals or society who are recognized as authority, make a statement that certain stamps are not worthy of collectors attention. Stamps so "black-listed" are said to be under a ban. This may be done because the stamps are regarded as made merely to sell to collectors, or because of some other reason they are thought to have no collecting value.

What is the most valuable stamp? This is very hard to say.

The Post Office Mauritius, that is the first issue of two stamps which have the word Post Office at the side, are usually considered to be the most valuable stamps in existence, but some of the St. Louis stamps of the early issue of the United States, with a face value of 20c, have been sold at a similar price. These stamps have brought several thousand dollars apiece, and it is difficult to say which is the more valuable.

Did Richmond, Va., issue postage stamps under the rule of the Confederate States? There is no recognized stamp of Richmond. There were a number of the Southern cities, which during the war, issued stamps which have never been found, and others which have never been sufficiently authenticated so that they are included in the catalogues.

We repeat our offer of any one of four premiums for any article of about five hundred words which we print in STAMPS.

A. 25 Crown Type, Portuguese Colonies.

B. 9 Costa Rica, 1889, 1c—2p.

C. 4 Guatemala 1871, 1c—1p.

D. 4 Guatemala 1878, ½r—1p.

Many different kinds of stamps are pleasing to collectors. It is the common thing to find that the younger collectors are attracted by the stamps of bright coloring and striking designs. The stamps of Liberia, North Borneo, Central America and such other countries as issue stamps of this class are taken by the young with eagerness. There is a class of attractive stamps not wholly beyond the reach of young collectors that is well worthy of attention by them.

The editor of STAMPS remembers that when he was a young collector himself he had many opportunities to secure by purchase or exchange early issues of stamps of British colonies. These opportunities were not neglected and the result was a pleasing and valuable collection as the years went by. The old "Britanna seated" stamps such as those of Trinidad and Barbados and the full face of the young Queen on the stamps of Natal, Queensland, New Brunswick, the Bahamas, are very attractive as well as valuable when gathered in a collection. These stamps are growing scarcer every year and the collector who interests himself in them now will have cause to congratulate himself if he secures a fair number of them for his collection.

There has been very much less of eagerness on the part of collectors during the past year than before to secure United States stamps. This has been

due not to any decrease in the attraction which they have for American collectors but resulted mainly from the high prices to which many of these stamps have been raised by the large demand for them. The call for them was for several years excessive, and collectors not only placed them in their collections, but dealers and speculators absorbed them in large quantities laying them away for a rise in price. The demand finally reached the limit, and those who had bought largely found themselves with a considerable stock which was unsaleable. The efforts which have been made during the past year to market these stamps have caused the demand to slacken even more. The truth is that all ordinary United States stamps exist in quantities far in excess of the requirements of collectors, but scarcer and very desirable stamps, such for instance as Department issues, grow less and less in number to be had for selling purposes as each year passes. It is a very good time just now to fill up as one feels able the vacant spaces in one's collections of United States stamps. The prices are as low as they ever can be and the time is not far away when the exhaustion of the supply of all good values, and varieties will cause a new and greater advance than ever in the prices of all the scarcer kinds.

The stamps of Italy are worth attention on the part of young collectors who like to make a good show of the stamps of a country and who feel that they cannot go to large expense. There are a great many different stamps of this country to be had and very few of them are expensive. The early issues should be collected in used condition, simply because they are genuine originals, while the unused stamps of early issues with embossed heads are reprints. It may be well enough to fill the spaces in one's

album with cheap reprints in cases where it is impossible to get originals, but in countries like Italy where original

stamps in used condition are low-priced and not difficult to get it is certainly much better to have the originals.

THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR.

BY LUCY HARPER.



Gibraltar is a rock off the southern coast of Spain. It is regarded as the key to the Mediterranean Sea. It has been in the hands of the British for one hundred and fifty years. In 1704 the British besieged and conquered it from Spaniards. In the following year the Spaniards tried to retake it, but without success.

This fortified rock, is 1,300 feet in height and stands at the extremity of an isthmus which projects into the sea several miles from the mainland. It is about seven miles in circumference.

The ancients had a fable that Europe and Africa were joined at this point and that the two continents were riven asunder by Hercules, and a passage thus obtained between the Mediterranean sea and the Atlantic.

The most extraordinary things are the galleries excavated from the solid rock. The most striking part of the galleries is St. George church, scooped out of solid rock, about four hundred feet from the level of the sea.

The extreme singularity of the place has given rise to many superstitious stories.

A wild story is current that a cave communicates with Africa, by submarine passage.



There are monkeys there which are seen in no other part of Europe. If they are disturbed they scamper off with great rapidity, the young

ones jumping on the backs and putting their arms around the necks of the old.

The promontory of Gibraltar is joined to the Spanish mainland by a neck of land so narrow, that it has the appearance of an island.

Gibraltar is about three miles in length, from north to south, varying from one-half mile in width to three-quarters of a mile in width. The rock is steepest toward the Mediterranean and gradually declines toward the bay. But here, nature, as if to render Gibraltar inaccessible on all sides has placed between the foot of the fortress on the west, and the bay of Algeciras, a deep swamp, which extends toward the land-gate, leaving between them space sufficient for a narrow causeway commanded by nearly one hundred pieces of cannon.

Between this swamp and the bay a dyke runs along by the seaside to confine the water; and within the enclosure of the fortress the marsh is bordered by a palisade, which begins at the mountain and terminates at the sea.

The stamps of Gibraltar are interesting. The stamps of 1889 are ½p green, 1p rose, 2p brown-violet, 2½p blue, 4p blue, 5p violet and 1sh bistre. This set is quite valuable. All have Queen Victoria's head on and are surcharged Gibraltar and are perforated.



There is another set which is perforated, the stamps are of the same value and of the same color, but are different in design.

The issue of 1889 is the set of 1886 surcharged centimos.

The issue of 1895 is of the same design and color, but of different value.

ANTIGUA AND ITS STAMPS.

BY SIGOURNEY FAY NININGER



Antigua, a small island of the West Indies, lies about 50 miles east of St. Christopher and Nevis, and about the same distance northeast of Montserrat.

It was discovered in 1493 by Columbus who named it Santa Maria la Antigua, after a church in Seville, but it was not settled until 1632, when a party of English took possession of it in the name of England. Another colony was founded in 1663, under the direction of Lord Willoughby, to whom the entire island was granted by Charles II. In 1666 it was taken and ravaged by the French, but was soon after reconquered by the English and was formally restored to them by the treaty of Breda. It has been a British colony ever since.

There is often a great scarcity of water on the island, and it has been subject to many severe hurricanes. It is very healthy, and many people go there for their health. The island is also very fertile, and produces large quantities of sugar, which is its chief article of exportation. Enough grain, cotton and tobacco is usually raised to supply the island.

It has many excellent harbors, formed by the indentations of the sea into its high and rocky coast. The largest of them is English Harbor, which is capable of receiving vessels of the very largest size. Its capital, St. John, also has a very safe one.

The island has an area of about 108

square miles and circumference of 50 miles, with a population of about 37,000 people.

Antigua has given collectors 18 varieties of postage stamps, counting all the differences in watermarks, but has only afforded them three different types. The first was a six penny green, unwatermarked, with the head of Victoria, "Antigua" above, and denomination below. In the same year, 1862, another value was added, a one penny, in two colors, red and vermilion, all three then being watermarked with a star. In 1873 the same three stamps were watermarked "Crown and C.C." In 1879 another design was issued for other denominations, it having head of Victoria in an octagon, with "Antigua" above and value beneath. The first two values were 2½ and 4 pennies, being brown and blue respectively and watermark-



ed same as last. In 1882 a half penny green, latter type, was issued, and it together with the other two values of same type were watermarked crown and "C. A." In 1884 the one penny red and six penny were watermarked in the same way, and in 1886 the colors of the 2½ and 4 pennies were reversed and a one shilling mauve latter type, added, all having same as last watermark.

It has also had one



revenue used for postage, being a one penny blue, with Victoria's head in circle in the middle, "one penny" in a rectangle above and below, "Antigua" at top, and "stamp duty" at bottom. It was a large stamp about 52x22 mm.

These are all the stamps Antigua has ever had and all that it will ever have, for it was formed with St. Christopher, Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands into a group known as the Leeward Islands and all now use stamps of that name.

THE DEFENCE OF ZEITHUN.

BY L. L. F.



The stamps of Turkey, while not showing much variety in design, are bright in color, and picture the interesting symbols which to the Ottoman mean as much.

To our minds the star and crescent stand for terrible cruelty and bloodshed, and they are associated with the tasseled turban and the gleaming scimitar.

The recent years have proven that the fanatical zeal of the Turks in demanding a choice between the faith of Islam and the sword is just as merciless as ever.

The history of the persecution of the Armenians, and of the recent affair in Crete is full of thrilling incidents.

Mr. Seklemian, a native of Armenia, took dinner with us some time ago. After a long imprisonment in Constantinople he had been condemned to death because he was an Armenian and a Christian. Had he been an ordinary man he would never have seen America, but because he was an eminent writer he had many influential friends, who secured the commutation of his sentence from death to exile. He told us this

story of the defence of Zeithun, which was attacked about two years ago.

Zeithun is a town of about 20,000 inhabitants in the highlands of Cilicia in Asia Minor. During the massacre of Armenians in surrounding towns Zeithun heard that the Turks intended attacking that place next. Immediately they prepared to defend themselves. The town is situated among the rocky crags of the mountains so that it is capable of a stubborn defense.

There is a Turkish fort only a short distance from the city, which at that time was garrisoned by 600 soldiers. The citizens of Zeithun gathered all their old flint-lock muskets—for they had no others—and made a sudden and successful attack on the fort. The Turkish soldiers were all taken prisoners and conveyed to Zeithun where they were shut up in a church. Taking all the arms and ammunition from the fort, they returned and completed their arrangements for defending the town.

Soon the Turks and Kurds, fresh from their slaughter in other towns appeared before Zeithun to continue their work. They had a new condition, how-

ever, to meet. So hot was the fire from the city that many of the mauraunders were killed, and the others fled from such an inhospitable reception.

The government of Turkey was much enraged that their little game of murder had been thus checked, and forthwith an army of 100,000 men was despatched to take the city. From behind their natural fortifications the men of Zeithun poured the same destructive fire into the besieging army. Baffled and enraged the Turkish general tried to storm the city but was hurled back with severe loss, scores of his men being blown to pieces by the explosion of trains of powder laid in the path of approach.

Finally the supply of ammunition in the city gave out. What was to be

done? Massacre stared them in the face. But their quick ingenuity came to their rescue. The Turks were throwing shells into the city. The women of Zeithun soaked blankets in water, and as the shells fell in the streets, they ran and quickly covered them with these wet blankets, thereby extinguishing the fuse. The shells were opened, the gunpowder removed and carried to the men, who then continued a brisk fire. In this way the Turks continued to supply their enemies with means of defense. This defense was stubbornly continued until help came through the intervention of two foreign powers. Let us thank God that we live in a land of religious freedom.

TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

BY DONALD E. LAUDERBURN.



Tierra del Fuego, or the "Land of Fire," is an archipelago situated at the extreme south of South America, from the mainland of which it is separated

by Magellan's Strait. It consists of eleven large islands, of which the chief is King Charles' South Land. The area of King Charles' South Land is twenty-one thousand two hundred and sixty square miles.

The only stamp is a ten centavos local, issued in 1891.

The coast of the mainland is much broken up by gulfs and inlets. The eastern coasts are level, while the western are mountainous. The general aspect of the group is wild, though some localities, however are different. The coast scenery of Picton Island is much like that of south-western England. The southern part is covered with

downs, while toward the north are large forests. The scenery is fine.

Many of the mountains are volcanic, and volcanic productions are found everywhere. The highest mountains are seven thousand feet high and are covered with snow. The climate is cold, violent storms occurring in every season of the year.

Wild celery and spoonwort are the only edible plants. The most important articles of food are shell-fish. The antarctic beech is the prevailing tree of the archipelago.

There are about twenty hundred inhabitants. They are usually described as a short, ugly, beardless race with long black hair.

Capt. Snow, who visited Tierra del Fuego in 1855, says they are robust-looking and powerful. The only quadruped among them is the dog. When driven to extremities they first eat the dogs, and then the old women. Several attempts have been made to convert

these savages to Christianity. In 1850 an expedition was sent out under Gardiner, but owing to mismanagement at home, provisions were not sent and the

whole party died of starvation. Another attempt was made in 1854 but it also failed.

THE AZORES ISLANDS.

BY J. W. H.



Early in the fifteenth century the Azores Island were discovered by a Flemish navigator, Joshua Vanderberg, but they were almost immediately taken possession of by the Portuguese government, in whose possession they have remained until now.

The islands were not inhabited when they were discovered, but they had been visited by Phoenician merchant ships on trading expeditions, as coins have been found on the islands which proves that the islands were inhabited at that time.

Those inhabitants left the islands or perhaps they were destroyed by an earthquake, to which the islands are subject.

The islands are of volcanic origin; but the volcanoes are all extinct now, there are many hot-springs noted for their medicinal and healing qualities. The Azores Islands have very few good harbors, and it is because of this that ships seldom stop at the islands except to trade.

At the island of Terceira, the seat of government, whose port of Angra affords the best anchorage for vessels, the famous King Gungunyana, of Gazaland, or Portuguese East Africa, is confined in prison as an exile, and he would be killed by the people if he should go outside of the walled fort or prison.

The tall trees which now grow on the Azores Islands are not native

trees but were imported from Europe, these are African palms, oaks, elms, chestnuts and the like.

There are many beautiful wild canary birds in the Azores, and a few years ago a reward was paid by the government, for every bird killed. This was because they became so destructive to the crops; and the number of birds killed annually amounted to over four hundred thousand. Ship loads of live birds also were sent over to the continent and sold.

The people of the Azores use sheep and goats as beasts of burden, just as we use horses in the United States; and it is an every day sight, to see cart loads of wheat or other heavy articles hauled by goats.

The streams and brooks are full of gold and silver colored fish, and the eels are many times the size of their American brothers.

The philatelic history of the Azores Islands dates from 1868, when stamps were issued with the profile of the King of Portugal, they were surcharged "Azores," horizontally.

The Azores Islands have ever since used the same issue for the same years as their mother country, Portugal, has used, except that they have been surcharged.

These stamps are not so rare but what one can get a good collection of them.



Even the unused ones can be gotten at a slight advance above the used. Also the unused ones make up in beauty for the extra price paid for them.

BARBADOS AND ITS STAMPS.

BY FERDINAND BERTKAU.

Barbados is eighty miles east of St. Vincent, and is the most important of the Leeward Islands. It is twenty-one miles long by fourteen wide, and contains 166 square miles. This island is one of the most thickly populated parts of the earth, having an average of over a thousand persons to the square mile. Massachusetts, the most crowded state in the union has only 220 persons to the same space.

As the majority of the people are negroes a rebellion would prove disastrous. For this reason a sufficient number of British troops are always kept on the island. Besides these there is a regiment of colored zouaves, officered by whites.

Barbados was not discovered until a century after Columbus discovered San Salvador. It was settled by the Portuguese, and came under British rule in 1625, and has remained in their hands ever since. Slavery was abolished in 1833, thirty years before President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation.

Sugar-cane planting is the great industry, more than 30,000 acres of cane being cut annually. This was the first British possession where sugar cane was raised. Iron coal and petroleum are found. During the early part of the last century, ants were brought from Africa by the slave ships. These increased so rapidly, and caused such destruction, that it was once proposed to abandon the island. But, happily they were all destroyed in the great hurricane of 1780.

As the island is surrounded by a coral

reef, and hurricanes are frequent, navigation is very dangerous.

Bridgetown, the capital, is situated on the west end of the island and has about 25,000 inhabitants.

Barbados is the educational center of the West Indies. It is the seat of Codrington College, the largest and best educational institution in the West Indies. It was founded in 1816.



Barbados issued its first stamps in 1852. These stamps bore the figure of Britannia. The values were given only on the 6 pence and one shilling stamps, the others being distinguished by their colors.



Twenty-one years later, a stamp somewhat larger was added, the value being 5 shillings. A stamp similar to this one was cut in half and surcharged one penny in 1878.



In 1882, a new set of stamps was issued bearing the head of Queen Victoria. The values of these ranged from ½ penny to 5 shillings.



Ten years later, in 1892 the beautiful stamps that were in use until November 1897 was issued. They bore the figure of a queen standing in a shell upheld by two sea-horses. This issue was superseded by the Jubilee stamps, the central

design of these is the same as that of the last issue.



In the corners are the coats of arms of Great Britain and Ireland.

PUZZLES.

ANSWERS TO DECEMBER PUZZLES.

PRIZE PUZZLE.—Half square c, co, coo, cook, crown, condor, correos, crescent. Letter "C" found in each. HIDDEN WORD ENIGMA.—Clam, outdo, also, ton, opera, fashion, arid, radius, menu, sun, coat-of-arms, Moon and Sun. HIDDEN BIRDS.—Emu, swan, eagle. ENIGMA.—Greece, Cuba, Ecuador, Hamburg, Ceylon, Labuan, Romagna, Monaco, Grenada, Germany, Canada, Grand Duchy de Luxembourg. HIDDEN WORD ENIGMA.—Oil, Nightingale, Elephant, Cod, Ermine, Newt, Toad, One Cent.

The prize for the first complete set or best set of answers to these puzzles mailed us after January 20th, will be twenty good stamps from Great Britain.

PUZZLE.

By A. J. McKELVEY.

1. A kind of rug.
2. A word that you should never say.
3. An Australian animal.
4. That which is surrounded by water.
5. A French military general.
6. A Frenchman prominent in the Revolution.
7. A boy's name.
8. The name of a large river.

The first letter taken from each of the above words forms the name of a well known statesman.

HIDDEN MONEY.

By S. N. S.

1. Erie entered the room.
2. The serf ran cautiously.
3. Helen's tot in skirts was found.
4. America shall rule the world.
5. Mamma cease your talking.
6. At Akron, a manufacturing firm is situated.
7. May England's queen have a long life.
8. The Shah issued an order.

SQUARE WORD.

1. Found on second stamp.
2. To be fond of.
3. A man's name.
4. A man's name.

WORD MAKING.

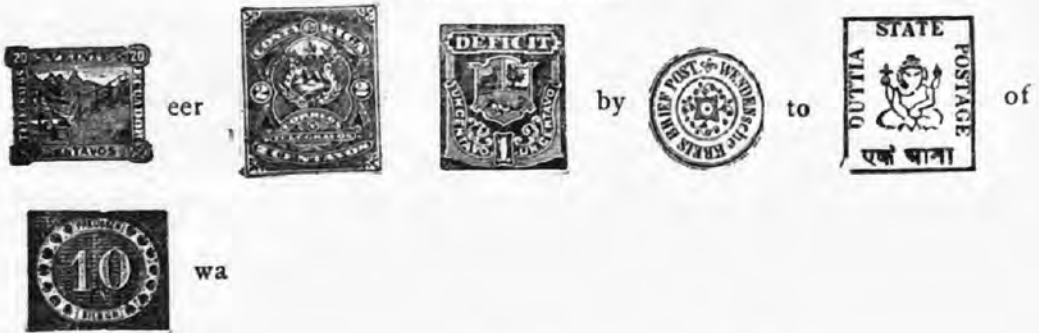
BY KARL S. GRIFFIN.

The letters below contain the names of ten classes of stamps.

1. lpcaise vdlyreie.
2. cllao.
3. foaicilf.
4. pswreaepn.
5. tgpreahel.
6. vneeeur.
7. tsplao kecpa.
8. svlnoiipar.
9. ttargsrieoni.
10. oto tlea.

REBUS.

BY M. D. SLOANE.



REBUS.

BY CLAY S. LANDIS.



One of Rudyard Kipling's books will be found here by him who looks.

A DIAMOND.

BY PHILIP B. DRIVER.

Found on sixth stamp.
 Found on second stamp.
 Found on second stamp.
 One half of word on fifth stamp.
 A letter on fourth stamp.



Twenty unused stamps, different from any in our premium packets, will be given for the best puzzle, using any or all of the above cuts, sent in before January 31st.

NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS.

PREMIUM LIST.

Premiums for subscriptions to STAMPS sent by subscribers.

Self-addressed and stamped envelop for return of premiums should be sent us.

For One Subscriber :

No. 1—10 unused stamps from 10 countries : Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Salvador, Venezuela.

No. 2—10 unused stamps different from the above, but not all from different countries.

No. 3—15 different stamps from Scandinavian countries : Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

No. 4— 10 different stamps from Greece, Roumania, Turkey and Egypt.

No. 5—10 unused stamps different from those in No. 1 and No. 2.

No. 6—10 unused stamps from countries of the western hemisphere, different from those in Nos. 1, 2 and 5.

No. 7—10 unused stamps from countries of the eastern hemisphere, Greece, Turkey, Obock, Somali Coast, Eritrea, etc.

No. 8—4 Philippine Islands 1894.

Set of Newspaper stamps unused.

No. 9— 2 Honduras, 1865, imperforate, unused.

For Two Subscribers :

No. 51—15 South American stamps from Argentine, Brazil, Chili, Ecuador, Uruguay, etc.

No. 52—4 Philippine Islands, 1886.

Set of Newspaper stamps unused.

No. 53—3 Paraguay, 1884, unused.

No. 54—6 Honduras, 1878, unused.

No. 55—6 Italy 2c surcharged on Postal Packet stamps.

For Three Subscribers :

No. 76—1c, 2c, 5c, Liberia, 1897, unused.

For Five Subscribers :

No. 90—4 Holkar, 1889-92, unused.

No. 91—5 Guatemala, 1882, unused.

For Ten Subscribers :

No. 100—200 different foreign stamps.

No. 101—6 Baden, 1863-68, unused.

No. 102—25 Crown type, Portuguese colonies, unused.

For Fifteen Subscribers :

No. 125—20 different Thurn and Taxis, unused.

No. 126—First issue French Colonies, 6 stamps complete, unused.

Any one of the premiums which we offer for one subscriber we will also give for ten names of collectors who are not members of any society. These lists must be accompanied by *stamped self-addressed envelop*.

We cannot send this premium unless we find at least five names not previously received. We cannot give any premiums, except those offered for one subscriber, for names ; nor may names be added to subscriptions sent in order to secure premiums for a higher number of subscribers than those actually sent us.

The subscriber sending us the largest number of subscriptions before July 1, will receive a set of unused Newfoundland Jubilee stamps free.

The one sending the next largest number will receive an unused set of Barbados Jubilee stamps. The third largest a set of British North Borneo 1897 unused. The 4th, a set of 6 unused stamps of New Brunswick 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 12½c, 17c. The next ten will each receive a set of unused stamps of Salvador. The only condition is that you inform us when you enter this competition that we may make record of the number of subscriptions you send us.

Renewals of old subscribers will be counted in this competition in favor of any one who gets them and sends them to us. There will however be no premium for them except the renewal premium given to the subscriber himself when he sends us a return self-addressed and stamped envelop, which he can of course send through the one who sends us his subscription.

STAMPS

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS

OF THE

BEGINNER AND YOUNG COLLECTOR,

Conducted by CRAWFORD CAPEN.

Subscription FIFTEEN CENTS a Year in the United States, Canada and Mexico. Other Countries
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Subscriptions Commence with Current Number. Back Numbers Five cents each.

Advertising Rates: \$1.50 an inch; \$5.50 a half column; \$10.50 a column; \$20.00 a page each insertion. Yearly
Contracts \$300 a page, \$100 half page, \$60 quarter page.

For insertion in any month's issue copy should be in hand by the first of the month.

PAYABLE Cash with Copy, or in the case of a Year's Contract, Quarterly in Advance.

STAMPS PUBLISHING CO., 87 Nassau St., N. Y.

The Publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisements whose insertion they regard as detrimental to the interests of this magazine without giving any reason for their action.

VOLUME II.

FEBRUARY, 1898.

NUMBER 5.



AMONG the many good essays which have been sent to us on Australia and its stamps, it has been difficult to select the best, but after considerable thought, and reading of the essays it has been decided to award our first premium to Hans Trier, whose article is published in this number of STAMPS. The second premium is given to Howard E. Gillaspy, and the third to Valentine Stortz, Jr. All of these are young writers whose work has been seen in this paper, and the success which they have met in the presentation of this interesting subject, shows that their practice in writing has been of advantage to them. There are many other young writers who can do good work, and we hope that they will take the opportunity which is presented in our next competition, to send us articles on the subject.

The one absorbing topic on all hands now, is the question of war with Spain. The outcome of such a conflict is of the very greatest interest to us, not only as

citizens of this great country, but also as stamp collectors. It is a perfectly safe prediction that there will be many new issues of stamps made as the result of the present conditions, whether they result in war with Spain or not. It is exceedingly interesting to look into the causes which are connected with such events as those through which we are passing, and our young readers will find in a study of Spanish history not only that which will be of the utmost interest to them, but which will also give them full information, showing how such events as that of the blowing up of the Maine can occur.

Our next subject for prize composition, will be "Spain and its Stamps." There are many points illustrative of Spanish history which may be brought out from the examination of the stamps of the country, and there are also in them many indications of the character and quality of the people which may be shown fully and clearly by proceeding from the knowledge which is immediately under one's eye's to that which is more remote.

The conditions of this competition are the same as before, the writer must be a subscriber to STAMPS, and less than twenty-one years old.

We make no other conditions than the above, but wish the following directions observed :

Write on one side of the paper only. The name and age of the writer should be written on a slip of paper, and sealed in a small envelope, on the outside of which should be placed a number consisting of five figures differing one from another. This number should appear *without any name* on the article sent us, which should not exceed one thousand words. Postage for return should be enclosed if return is desired.

All compositions should be mailed to us by the first day of May.

The first prize will consist of sixty good stamps of Spain. The second prize will be fifty, and the third forty stamps of the same country.

All of the young readers who send us articles for STAMPS should observe carefully the directions which we have given from time to time. It will not do to write upon two sides of the paper, for no matter how good the article is it must be rejected on that account. The same is true of puzzles. We have no time to copy anything that is sent us, and paper that is written on both sides cannot be sent to the printer. We have many good puzzles sent us which are similar in nature to those which we publish. We cannot use more than a few of each kind. It is a good thing for those who desire to secure premiums for puzzles, to aim at making something which is new in this respect. We cannot use a great many hidden word puzzles, nor enigmas. We are obliged to lay one side many that are sent which are in themselves good, merely because they are two much like others which we are using in the same number of our paper. Our young

competitors in sending in answers to puzzles, should not hesitate to do this because they receive their paper late in the month. All papers are mailed at the same time, so that there is a chance of winning our premiums for the best set of answers to puzzles at any time after the issue of the paper up to within a few days of the time when the next number comes out.

We have received a number of inquiries concerning stamps not found in the catalogue, having upon them German inscriptions, pictures of bears, houses and other things. These are locals or revenue stamps of which there have been very large numbers issued in European countries, and which cannot be classified without possessing a catalogue of such stamps, for which there is no demand, and which consequently are of no value in this country. United States Postage Stamps with an X in the upper corner were issued in 1851-56 as unperforated, and 1855-60 as perforated.

The editor of STAMPS on account of pressure of work in other directions has not been able to get out the monthly numbers lately at the time set for publication, that is the tenth of the month, but it is expected that he will be able to do so and the next number of STAMPS will follow this one very quickly and the number following will probably be out by the tenth of the month as arranged.

We repeat our offer of any one of four premiums for any article of about five hundred words which we print in STAMPS.

- A. 25 Crown Type, Portuguese Colonies,
- B. 9 Costa Rica, 1889, 1c—2p.
- C. 4 Guatemala 1871, 1c—1p.
- D. 4 Guatemala 1878, ½r—1p.

AUSTRALIA AND ITS STAMPS.

BY HANS TRIER.

The subject of Australia is such a large and varied one, that to give even a brief description of this wonderful continent would require a large volume. It is therefore the purpose of this essay to sketch an outline of this great subject.

Australia was discovered in 1555 by a French pilot named William le Testu. In 1688 it was visited by Dampier, who was the first Englishman to do so. The explorations of the coast did not, however, begin until 1770, when Captain



Cook explored the entire eastern coast. A picture of this traveler is shown on the 4p red, New South Wales. These discoveries continued till 1843,

when the whole coast line was known. In 1813, some colonists of Port Jackson (the first English settlement) were driven by drought to find new pastures inland. This was the beginning of inland explorations, which have not been completed yet. An excellent map of Australia is shown on the 5sh violet,



New South Wales. The original natives of Australia were composed of five or six distinct races, among which are Malays, Papuans, Australians, and the now extinct Tasmanians. To describe these interesting races would require a separate essay: it is enough for the purpose of this brief outline to say that they are generally considered as the lowest class of man. They practice polygamy and cannibalism; their weapon, the boomerang is so well known that it needs no description here. In summer they have no shelter whatever, and in winter they use a hut made of large pieces of

bark. Their dress, when they wear any, consists of skins.

The animals of Australia are mostly marsupials—animals whose young are born in an imperfect condition, and are kept in a pouch until fully developed.

Of these the largest is the Kangaroo, pictures of which are shown on the 1sh brown, New South Wales, and on the recent 2½p of South Australia.



The red Kangaroo is about 5 feet in height, and weighs 200 pounds. In spite of its size, it will only fight when at bay, when it fights with the sharp claws of its hind legs. The next largest animal is the wombat, also a marsupial. It is about 3 feet long, and feeds on roots and grass. The largest representatives of the cat tribe are the tiger-wolf and native-devil, which though not large enough to be dangerous are destructive to sheep.



Another curious animal is the duck-bill, which has webbed feet and a bill like a duck's. It is shown

on the revenue stamps and wrappers of Tasmania.

The largest bird of Australia is the emu, which resembles the ostrich in form and habits. A picture of it is shown on the 2p blue, New South



Wales. The lyre-bird is so-called from the shape of its tail, which resembles a lyre. It is shown on the 8p, New South Wales. There is also a black swan, which is shown on all the stamps of West Australia. Australia is also





very rich in plants, there being about 1000 species of these.

The area of Australia is about 3,000,000 square miles, or as large as the United States without Alaska. It is divided into six colonies, Tasmania being generally included. The southwestern part is Victoria; the central-east part, New South Wales; the north-easterly country, Queensland. The entire central part is occupied by South Australia, while everything west of this is called West Australia. Tasmania is south of Victoria.

The population of Australia in 1788 was 1,000; in 1835 it had increased to 80,000; and now there are about three million. The chief product of Australia is wool; large quantities of hide, tallow and preserved meats are also exported.

There are very rich gold mines; there are also large supplies of copper, tin and iron, and smaller supplies of several other metals. Agriculture is also carried on to a very great extent.

A curious feature of Australia is that most of the roads are very poor, the railroads being used instead.

New South Wales, the oldest of the colonies, was settled in 1788, and until 1829 contained all the English settlements. It is about 320,000 sq. miles in area, and has about 1,100,000 inhabitants. It has 35,000 miles of railroads, and good telegraph connections. Its chief products are wool and coal, in which it excels all the other colonies, and gold. Its government, like that of the other colonies, consists of a Governor, nominated by the town, and a Congress of two houses. Its capital, Sydney, is shown on the first issue and on the 1p purple of 1888. It has 280,000 inhabitants. It commenced issuing



stamps in 1850, and has issued them since then at intervals of about 3 years. Some of these have been described above, the others bearing the head of Queen Victoria.

Victoria was separated from New South Wales in 1851. Its area is about 85,000 square miles and it has 1,250,000 inhabitants. It excels in the mining of gold, and also exports much animal products. There are 2500 miles of railroads, and 8000 of telegraphs. The capital is Melbourne, with 460,000 inhabitants. Its stamps were first issued in 1850, all bear the por-



trait of Victoria. The issues are about as frequent as New South



Wales.

South Australia was established 1834. Its area is 900,000 square miles, and the population 320,000. It excels in the production of wheat and copper. It has 1600 miles of railroads, and more telegraphs than any other colony. Its first issue was in 1855. All its stamps bear the picture of Victoria. There are less issues than in Victoria.



West Australia was founded 1829. Its area is 1,000,000 square miles, the population being only

50,000.

Its chief products are wool and wheat. There are very few railroads, and 3000 miles of telegraphs. The capital is Perth, with 9000 inhabitants. Its stamps began 1854. There are but few issues, all of which bear the black swan.

Queensland was established 1859. Its area is 650,000 square miles, and it has 400,000 inhabitants. It excels in cattle and tropical fruits. There are 1200 miles of railroads, and good



telegraphic connections. Its capital is Brisbane, with 75,000 inhabitants. Stamps have been issued since 1860, all bearing the Queen's head.

Tasmania was established 1825. The area is 250,000 square miles, and the population is 150,000. The chief product is fruits. There are about 200 miles of railroads and telegraphs. The capital is Hobart, with 36,000 residents. Its philatelic history dates from 1853. all the stamps (except revenue) bear the Queen's head.

On account of its great size, Australia together with the surrounding islands is generally classified as the sixth continent.

SIMON BOLIVAR.

BY H. T.

For the last twenty years all the stamps of Venezuela have borne the portrait of a fine looking middle aged man, in the uniform of a general. This man well deserved such a prominent place, for it was by his efforts that South America was freed from Spanish rule.



Simon Bolivar, the Washington of South America, was born at Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, July 24, 1783. This year thus marks the end of one American revolution, and the beginning of another. At the age of twenty-seven he began his revolutionary career by engaging in a revolt at Caracas. Two years later he served under Miranda, a South American leader, and on August 4, 1813 he captured Caracas.

Here he was made general and dictator, but in May, 1815, he was forced to retire to Jamaica. After an unsuccessful attempt to return in May, 1816, he came back in December, 1816, and again took command. He took Angostura the following July, where he was confirmed as dictator. In 1819, having entered New Granada, he joined Santander, another leader, and in August

fought a battle at Boyacá. This victory made him master of Bogota and New Granada. In December a congress at Angostura united Venezuela and New Granada under the name of Colombia, Bolivar being made president. He completely defeated the Spanish at Carabobo, in June, 1821, thus adding Ecuador to Colombia. In September, 1823, he was made dictator of Peru at Lima. He then again defeated the Spanish at Junin in August, 1824. Finally, December 9, 1824 Sucre, his lieutenant, completely broke the Spanish power at the great battle of Ayacucho. This victory practically ended the South American revolution.

In the following June the northern part of Peru was incorporated as the country of Bolivia. It invited Bolivar to frame its constitution, and made him 'perpetual protector.' When, however, Peru declared against him in 1826, Bolivia quickly followed; the 'perpetual' office thus scarcely endured a year. Until his death however, he remained president of Colombia. He died at San Pedro, Dec. 17, 1830 at the age of forty-seven. After his death the great re-



Republic.

public of Colombia fell to pieces. Of these Venezuela and Ecuador are now known by their original names, while New Granada became the present Colombian

Besides the stamps of Venezuela, the 1887 issue of the Colombian Republic, and all the issues of Bolivar since 1879 bear the picture of this general. All large South American cities have statues of him, and his memory is as well preserved there as that of Washington is here.

SAN MARINO AND ITS STAMPS.

BY R. MORRILL SHIPLEY.

San Marino is the smallest independent Republic in Europe; it has an area of only 16 square miles and its population is under 8000.

It was founded in the 4th century by a Dalmation stone mason, for whom it was named.

They have no President as is usual with Republics, but have a Council of sixty; composed of twenty nobles, twenty citizens and twenty country people or land owners.

The people have nothing to say in the election of the Council, who are appointed for a life time.

When the council wants money, they send around a drummer to get funds.

Farming and stock raising are the chief occupations of the people, their oxen and wines both being highly prized.

The town of San Marino is situated about 12 miles inland from Port Rimini on the Adriatic sea with which town it is connected by a stage road.

The principal part of the Citta is built on a volcanic rock, rising about 1100 feet high, known as Monte Titano, the base of which is used as a quarry.



There are but two post-offices, one in the Citta and one in the suburb situated at the foot of the rock, these contain the only letter-boxes in the Republic.

Before 1877, Italian stamps were used in this Republic.

The Rock of Monte Titano is shown in three sharp peaks, each with a tower on which are weather cocks, resembling



plumes, these towers were adopted for the Arms of San Marino, and form the central design on all San Marino stamps except the two cent of the first issue, and the celebration issue.

The "celebration" issue was issued

for the new palace, a picture of the exterior of which appears on the 25 and 50 centesimi and the interior is shown on the one lire.

These stamps are very pretty and make a good showing in an album.

URUGUAY AND ITS STAMPS.

BY WILLIAM ADAMS DAYTON, JR.

Uruguay is a Republic, lying about three quarters of the way down the coast of South America. It has an area of 72,110 square miles, and a population of about 800,000. The climate is mild, rain falls copiously in winter, but is rarely seen in summer. Uruguay was originally settled by the Spaniards from the other side of the La Plata River, but it secured its independence in 1828, and called itself: "Republica del Uruguay Oriental" (Republic of the Eastern Uruguay). Montevideo, the third city in South America in point of population, is the capital. Uruguay is a very productive country, although, as yet, its resources are comparatively undeveloped. A great deal of wheat and Indian corn are grown, and small amounts of gold, silver, copper and lead are mined.

Uruguay has done well for the Stamp Collector, having issued almost 200 different stamps, including revenues. Large flocks of cattle are raised, and a good picture of a bull's head is



also of the 1895 issue; and a picture of a coast town will be found on the 2 pesos stamp. As I have said before, large quantities of wheat and corn are grown, and a good representation of a planter



and one of a harvester appear on the 1 and 10 centimos stamps of 1895, respectively. Uruguay has also considerable domestic commerce; on the 5



centimos issue of 1895 there is a picture of a locomotive. A temple is found on the 3 pesos stamp, and State building on the 2 centimo stamp, both of them the issue of 1895.



The inhabitants are for the most part of Spanish descent, although there are many "creoles;" good types are found



on the 7 centimos stamp of 1881, the 5 and 10 centimos issues of 1883, and the

7 and 10 centimos stamp, issue of 1884. Uruguay has issued many more stamps than these, and the Collector who is so

fortunate as to have a complete set has indeed a very beautiful one.

FAMOUS CITIZENS OF LATIN AMERICA.

BY J. O'D. R.

STAMPS has already made its readers familiar with the portraits upon our own stamps, but Latin America has been somewhat neglected in this respect.



Mexican stamps furnish the portraits of two interesting men, Hidalgo and Juarez. Miguel Hidalgo was a priest who raised a revolt against Spain in 1810 but was captured and shot. He is regarded as the protomartyr of Mexican liberty. Juarez was a statesman and soldier who was born in 1807. He rose rapidly in politics, being deputy in 1846, Governor of Oajaca in 1848, Minister of Justice under Alvarez in 1855 and President of Mexico in 1858. He was compelled by the French intervention to abandon the capital, but after the assertion of the Monroe doctrine against the French and their subsequent withdrawal, he regained his authority. He died in 1872.

Central America next claims our attention. Among a number of lesser celebrities, Morazan, Barrios and Soto deserve notice. General Morazan was born in

1799. In 1824 he became Secretary-General of Honduras, distinguishing himself in the field, and in 1833 was elected President of Central America, then one republic. On its disruption, he fled and attempted by revolutionary

methods to reorganize it, but was captured and shot in 1842. His profile appears on the Honduras stamps of 1878. General Barrios, whose features grace the Guatemalan series of 1886, was born in 1835. He engaged in the revolution of 1871 and in 1873 became President of Guatemala. In 1876 he successfully led the war against Salvador and in 1880

was re-elected. In 1885 he attempted a federation of all Central America but was killed in the resultant war. Marco Aurelio Soto, whose portrait is seen on the Costa Rica issues of 1887 and 1889, was born in 1846, became Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Honduras under President Barrios and President in



1870. On attempting a revolution there in 1886 he had to fly the country.

South America affords many interesting characters. Bolivar, whose profile on the Venezuelan stamps is so familiar, was born in 1783. He entered the insurgent army, liberated Venezuela, and in 1820 was elected President of the Colombian Republic. He died in 1830.



On the Ecuador stamps of 1872, we find the likeness of Sucre, a great general and statesman, liberator of Peru and Bolivia. He was born in 1793 and early joined



the rebels. He defeated the Spaniards in 1822 at Pinchincha and in 1824 at Ayacucho, where he captured their whole army. This battle destroyed, once and for all, the Spanish power. In 1825 he assembled the Constitutional Congress of Bolivia and was soon afterwards elected

President. He was assassinated in 1830.



The profile of General Artigas appears upon the 10 centesimos, 1883, of Uruguay. He fought for the independence of Buenos Ayres in 1811 and in 1814 liberated Uruguay. We find on the 1864 issue of Argentina, the portrait of President Rivadavia. He was born in 1780, became in 1811 Secretary of War of Buenos Ayres, in 1821 Secretary of the Interior, and in 1826, President of the Argentina. He assisted Uruguay, when Brazil made attempts upon its independence. He was afterwards exiled and died abroad.

I have chosen the foregoing few out of a number for all of whom I have not space here. There are many more, whose lives will prove interesting to the collector.

THE BERMUDA ISLANDS.

BY CHAS. S. SALIN.



The Bermuda or Somers Islands are a group of small islands in the Atlantic Ocean belonging to Great Britain. They are about 300 in number and are about 600 miles southeast of Cape Hatteras. The group is formed upon a coral reef. They are about 18 miles long and 6 miles in the greatest breadth, and about 23 square miles in area.

They are very low, the greatest elevation being only about 200 feet. Most of the islands are mere rocks, and only about 12 to 15 are inhabited. Their general appearance is similar to the West Indies, being everywhere surrounded by coral reefs; mostly under water, the channels being very narrow.

The islands having very good harbors and being in the track of the West Indian vessels, are a great maritime rendezvous. St. George Harbor was formed at a great cost by blasting away the coral reefs and building a breakwater. St. George is now an

important British Naval station and is strongly fortified.

The climate is damp but mild, vegetation being green throughout the year. The island yields abundance of garden vegetables, fruit and arrow root. The soil is a thin layer of mould upon a rocky foundation. It is still fertile though much overworked. A good quality of cedar grows upon the islands, which is used for making small boats. There are no fresh water streams nor goods wells, so rain-water is collected in tanks.

The only towns are Hamilton, the capital upon Bermuda Island and St. George, on St. George Island, the latter being the larger. A penal colony has been established there, the convicts being employed upon the public works. The Islands were discovered by Bermudez, a Spaniard, who was wrecked on them in 1522, while on a voyage from Spain to Cuba. Sir George Somers was wrecked on them in 1609, on his way to Virginia. They were settled by the English in 1614 and in 1644 a regular government was established.

During the Civil War the islands prospered. Many persons of wealth in the South took refuge upon them then.

The philatelic history of Bermuda begins in 1865. In that year a set of four stamps were issued 1p rose, 2p blue, 6p violet and 1sh green. They are all somewhat different but all have Queen Victoria's head in the center. In 1873 a 3p buff was issued. In 1874 the 1sh was surcharged "three pence" and in the same year the 1p, 2p and 1sh of the 1865 issue were also surcharged "three pence" but in fancy letters. The 2p, 3p, and 1sh were surcharged "one penny" in 1865. In 1880 the ½p and the 4p were added, and in 1884-86 the 2½p blue and a 3p gray were issued. In 1892 three stamps of the same designs and values were issued. In 1892 a registration envelope appeared.



PUZZLES.

The best set of answers to puzzles received this month was mailed us by H. P. Davies, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who is therefore entitled to our premium of twenty good stamps from Great Britain. The prize for the most complete set of answer to our puzzles, mailed us after March 1st, will be twenty good stamps from France.

ANSWERS TO JANUARY PUZZLES.

PUZZLE.—Mat, Can't, Kangaroo, Island, Napoleon, Lafayette, Ernest, Yukon, McKinley. HIDDEN MONEY.—Cent, France, Stotinski, Cash, Mace, Krona, Yen, Shahi. SQUARE WORD.—Idol, Dote, Otto, Leon. WORD MAKING.—Special Delivery, Local, Official, Newspaper, Telegraph, Revenue, Postal Packet, Provisional, Registration, Too late. REBUS—A Mountaineer sent a bunch of flowers by post to the State of Iowa. REBUS 700.—Seven Seas, Diamond S, ate, State, etc.

PRIZE REBUS.

By V. A. RIDDIOUGH.

Read the stamps in the order of the numbers.



REBUS.

Name of a poem by Robert Burns.



was



PUZZLE.

By SIGOURNEY FAY NININGER.

Take the stamps above in rotation as they are shown.

- My first is in (3), you will readily see ;
 My second is in (4), and there always will be ;
 My fifth is in (2), which is most plainly shown ;
 My sixth is in (1), and there stands alone ;
 My third is in (6), or one of its kind ;
 My fourth in (5) you can easily find.
 And one of the stamps, which above here is shown,
 Came from my whole, which lies in Torrid Zone.

BEHEADINGS.

By ELISABETH S. SOUTHWORTH.

1. Behead an attendant and leave a century.
2. Behead a fruit and leave to exist.
3. Behead a pronoun and leave a fairy.
4. Behead an article of furniture and leave strong.
5. Behead to be plentiful and leave to be tied.
6. Behead a storm and leave a drink.
7. Behead to puff up and leave tardy.

My whole is found on one of the stamps above.

PUZZLE.

By M. D. SLOANE.

1. A country.
2. A body of water.
3. A kind of stamp.
4. A food product.
5. An animal.
6. A kind of tree.
7. A thing we are all interested in.

Take the first letter of each of the above words and my whole appears on one of the stamps above.

SYLLABLE PUZZLE.

L—m—n—a—r—c—n—.
 The n—s—o—the p—a—.
 M—c—a—o—of c—n—to m—
 f—d—.

T—m—if a—a—i—i—.
 T—p—c—i—the b—o—c—d—.

Each syllable, of which the initial letter only is given, is represented on the six stamps above.



Twenty unused stamps, different from any in our premium packets, will be given for the best puzzle, using any or all of above cuts, sent in before March 10.

NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS. PREMIUM LIST.

Premiums for subscriptions to STAMPS sent by subscribers.

Self-addressed and stamped envelop for return of premiums should be sent us.

For One Subscriber :

No. 1—10 unused stamps from 10 countries : Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Salvador, Venezuela.

No. 2—10 unused stamps different from the above, but not all from different countries.

No. 3—15 different stamps from Scandinavian countries : Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

No. 4— 10 different stamps from Greece, Roumania, Turkey and Egypt.

No. 5—10 unused stamps different from those in No. 1 and No. 2.

No. 6—10 unused stamps from countries of the western hemisphere, different from those in Nos. 1, 2 and 5.

No. 7—10 unused stamps from countries of the eastern hemisphere, Greece, Turkey, Obock, Somali Coast, Eritrea, etc.

No. 8—4 Philippine Islands 1894.

Set of Newspaper stamps unused.

No. 9— 2 Honduras, 1865, imperforate, unused.

For Two Subscribers :

No. 51—15 South American stamps from Argentine, Brazil, Chili, Ecuador, Uruguay, etc.

No. 52—4 Philippine Islands, 1886.

Set of Newspaper stamps unused.

No. 53—3 Paraguay, 1884, unused.

No. 54—6 Honduras, 1878, unused.

No. 55—6 Italy 2c surcharged on Postal Packet stamps.

For Three Subscribers :

No. 76—1c, 2c, 5c, Liberia, 1897, unused.

For Five Subscribers :

No. 90—4 Holkar, 1889-92, unused.

No. 91—5 Guatemala, 1882, unused.

For Ten Subscribers :

No. 100—200 different foreign stamps.

No. 101—6 Baden, 1863-68, unused.

No. 102—25 Crown type, Portuguese colonies, unused.

For Fifteen Subscribers :

No. 125—20, different Thurn and Taxis, unused.

No. 126—First issue French Colonies, 6 stamps complete, unused.

Any one of the premiums which we offer for one subscriber we will also give for ten names of collectors who are not members of any society. These lists must be accompanied by *stamped self-addressed envelop*.

We cannot send this premium unless we find at least five names not previously received. We cannot give any premiums, except those offered for one subscriber, for names ; nor may names be added to subscriptions sent in order to secure premiums for a higher number of subscribers than those actually sent us.

The subscriber sending us the largest number of subscriptions before July 1, will receive a set of unused Newfoundland and Jubilee stamps free.

The one sending the next largest number will receive an unused set of Barbados Jubilee stamps. The third largest a set of British North Borneo 1897 unused. The 4th, a set of 6 unused stamps of New Brunswick 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 12½c, 17c. The next ten will each receive a set of unused stamps of Salvador. The only condition is that you inform us when you enter this competition that we may make record of the number of subscriptions you send us.

Renewals of old subscribers will be counted in this competition in favor of any one who gets them and sends them to us. There will however be no premium for them except the renewal premium given to the subscriber himself when he sends us a return self-addressed and stamped envelop, which he can of course send through the one who sends us his subscription.

STAMPS

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS

OF THE

BEGINNER AND YOUNG COLLECTOR,

Conducted by CRAWFORD CAPEN.

Subscription FIFTEEN CENTS a Year in the United States, Canada and Mexico. Other Countries
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Subscriptions Commence with Current Number. Back Numbers Five cents each.

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STAMPS PUBLISHING CO., 87 Nassau St., N. Y.

The Publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisements whose insertion they regard as detrimental to the interests of this magazine without giving any reason for their action.

VOLUME II.

MARCH, 1898.

NUMBER 6.



OUR little paper STAMPS is meeting with a great deal of commendation from those who have become interested in the method which has been pursued in developing the interest of young people in those things which are valuable in connection with stamp collecting. It is a constant and very pleasant surprise to us to find that not only the young, but also that men of mature years are interested in the character of the work and the results which we have secured. It can never fail to be pleasant to any editor to have those well along in life say to him "I like to read what your young people write." This has occurred over and over again in our experience. Friends who have been interested in stamps for a great many years express their approval of our work and their liking for the material which is furnished in STAMPS.

The editor feels so much pleased with the commendation which the paper has secured that he proposes to do a little something on his own account to inter-

est collectors who have a desire to learn how to write essays that are worth reading and publishing. Central America is a very interesting portion of the world. It is one which has undergone a great deal of change politically. Its stamps have been particularly interesting to young people on account of their variety, the excellence of the mechanical work in preparing them, and the cheapness with which they can be secured. There are a number of countries which may all be included under the title of Central America; in fact when we make a statement of the countries to include we should take everything from the United States to South America, that is Mexico, British Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala, Salvador and Panama. The editor makes a personal offer of forty stamps from these countries for any essay which may be sent before May 1st, which shall be considered worthy of publication in STAMPS. The topic is to be any one of these Central American countries, or all of them if the writer so desires. The premium will be given in addition to the regular premium given by the magazine for accepted

articles. It is not probable that all accepted articles will be published within this time, but the editor will send his premium for all the articles which he believes that STAMPS can use.

Central American stamps are of two classes. Those which have been prepared under the direct orders of the governments interested, and those which have been secured by a special contract with the Hamilton Bank Note Company, and which are known as Seebecks. There will be found in the former class all stamps of Mexico, British Honduras, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Panama, also the issues of Nicaragua before 1890, Honduras before 1890 and since 1895, and Salvador before 1889. All later issues of Nicaragua and Salvador, and the issues of Honduras between 1890 and 1895 were printed according to the latter method, that is by a contract with the Hamilton Bank Note Company under which the issues were changed frequently and all the remainders of those issues became the property of the Bank Note Company. Mr. Seebeck being the President of this Company and the negotiator of the contract, these stamps have come to be called by his name.

It is supposed that all these contracts will end very soon, and it is not believed that they will be renewed. The Government of Honduras itself decided to give up the printing of its stamps in such a manner. When Nicaragua and Salvador also cease, these stamps are certain to appreciate very greatly in the favor of collectors generally. There have never been any more attractive issues and in spite of all the things that have been said of Seebeck stamps, there are none which sell more readily and which are more highly appreciated by young collectors than Central American issues. The editor of STAMPS has never been personally interested to any extent in the

sale of these stamps, and consequently he can speak from an independent standpoint when he says he regards them as not only interesting in some degree but valuable acquisitions for young collectors to make. The prices for them are so very low indeed at the present time, that no one can feel that he is wasting his money in filling up the pages of his album which becomes very pretty and attractive when filled with these finely engraved issues.

It may at the same time be pointed out that the older issues of all these countries which were printed by other Bank Note Companies are not only very good looking, but are also likely to become of increasing value as the years advance.

The numbers of collectors are not diminishing. It is true that there are not quite so large amounts of money spent for stamps at the present time as there have been in years past, but it will be found that the reason for this is that young collectors have not so much money to spend for the low priced stamps, and that older collectors have not thought it advisable, even when they did have money, to purchase specimens which are worth many dollars each. The interest in stamps has not grown less during the past year or two but has steadily increased, and will certainly spread very rapidly with considerable additions to the amount of money spent for them, as soon as the general business of the country becomes better.

One of the signs that a change is coming which may be of advantage to all owners of stamps, is that the prices secured at auction sales for stamps of good quality are much better than they have been. A collector who had attended a sale recently remarked to us that there were no "bargains to be had."

This meant of course, that there were enough collectors offering to purchase the stamps so that the prices were good for all that were sold. It may be said in general that in the buying of stamps as in the buying of everything else, those purchases which look like the greatest bargains are frequently least valuable. Those who are selling stamps and making a business of it cannot offer at very low prices stamps of which they have very few. They must have succeeded in some way in getting hold of a large lot of any kind of stamp which has had the reputation of being one of good quality in order to be able to sell it at a small proportion of its price as listed in the catalogues.

It is true that there have been a great many sales of good stamps at low prices during the hard times which the business has been through in the past two years. In doing this, however, dealers who have large stocks of stamps have reduced them to a considerable extent and one who makes inquiries concerning the number of certain stamps which are now on hand finds that there are many lines in which it is impossible to buy as many stamps as one could get a few years ago without great difficulty.

One wishing to be a successful purchaser of stamps cannot do better than to select the older and less commonly used values of the issues of various countries. For instance, among the stamps of the United States, it is certain that there can be little increase in the rarity of stamps which were used by the hundreds of millions of which large quantities have been preserved. There are, however, a great many United States stamps of which the numbers issued and preserved are comparatively small. There were so few collectors of stamps before 1870 that even the one cent stamps of those early issues have not been pre-

served in sufficient numbers to much more than meet the demand of the present time. It is safe to say that in no dealers stocks can there be found large quantities of these stamps. The stamps which have paid the ordinary letter rate of postage in the United States during years past are sure to be common. This was the three cent before 1883, and the two cent since that date. The two cent before 1883 was also used very extensively on newspaper and packet postage so that it has little chance of becoming scarce, but the three cent stamps issued since 1883 have had comparatively little use and as the three cent of 1887 was in use only three years to a very limited extent it has attained some value.

The general rule for estimating the probable scarcity of stamps is to make a comparison of the number issued and the numbers preserved, with the numbers preserved of stamps of former issues which have attained some degree of scarcity.

The issue of stamps made in 1869 known as the square issue on account of its shape had only a year's use at a time when the people of the United States did not use more than a quarter of the stamps that they do to-day, there being also very few collectors, many of these stamps were destroyed and the consequence is that even the fifteen cent which in 1870 was very common, and listed at that time at one cent in all the catalogues, is now worth two dollars.

The announcement that the government made of the Columbian issue of 1893 that it would be used only one year caused collectors to think that the stamps would be of a value corresponding with that of the stamps of 1869. They forgot that there are one thousand collectors now to one in 1869, and that all these collectors are saving

stamps of all kinds at the present time while the collectors of 1869 had no idea that there was any great value to be attached to stamps. They played with them and amused themselves by placing

them in in their albums, but duplicates were given away or exchanged stamp for stamp with very little thought of catalogue prices. Hence the failure of the Columbian stamp speculation.

BORNEO AND ITS STAMPS.

BY HANS TRIER.



One of the most interesting parts of the globe, interesting on account of size, inhabitants, animals and products, is the great island of Borneo. This island,

if we except Australia, is the largest in the world; for it is about 280,000 square miles in area, or larger than Texas.

Borneo was discovered in 1518 by a Portuguese explorer, Lorenzo de Gomez. In 1604 the Dutch settled there, and in 1609 the English. Since that time, these two nations have gradually become the only foreign powers in the island; the English possessing the northern part, and the Dutch the south and west. A large part of the island is, however, under native rule, the government being an absolute monarchy.

The population of Borneo is about 1,500,000; it consists chiefly of Dyaks, Malays, and Chinese. The Dyaks are believed to have been formerly a part of the Malay race, which had separated from it long ago. They are an intelligent and active race, being generally in small tribes. They store up the skulls of their slain enemies; and a man of high social position must have a large number of these. Their weapons are a curved sword, a spear, and a blow-gun; and like most Malay tribes, they habitual-

ly chew betel nuts. An excellent picture of a Dyak is shown on the 1 cent, 1893 of North Borneo; the national costume is also shown.



The animals of Borneo are very abundant and varied; for there are no large ones of the cat-tribe. The orang-outang is found in no other country except Sumatra. It is generally believed to be the most powerful of all apes, exceeding even the gorilla in strength. The most common animal is the wild pig, which forms one of the chief foods of the Dyaks. There are several beautiful species of deer, of which one is shown on the 2c, 1893 of North Borneo. The rivers are full of fish, and crocodiles are also abundant. One of these is shown on the 1893, 12 cents of North Borneo. There are not many birds, but a handsome peacock appears on the 5 cent stamp.

Of the trees, the tapan is the largest. It grows without branches up to the top, where there is a crown of rich foliage. Besides there are iron-wood trees, useful on account of the hardness of their wood and palm trees of several useful kinds. One of them is shown on the 3 cent stamp of North Borneo, and another on the 18 cent.

The island is very rich in all kinds of



minerals, including gold, diamonds and coal. Many kinds of vegetables, both tropical and temperate, are also grown.



18 cent stamps.

Fine views of the coast of Borneo are shown on the 8 and

The only stamps of Borneo proper are those of North Borneo. The first stamps were issued in 1883, and bore the coat of arms of North Borneo. Several issues of the same design were made 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1890. In 1893 a set in two colors was issued; this issue has been described in the course of this sketch.

THE PALM TREE.

BY HARVARD.



The palm tree is found on several stamps of recent date, among them the 6 cent Liberia of 1862, the 3 cent North Borneo and Labuan of 1893, the 2½ pence South Australia, of the same date, and the 2 and 20 cent Salvador, of 1896.

It has a right to this prominence, however. In many of the countries where it grows, especially the less civilized ones, it is to the natives what the reindeer is to the Esquimaux. Houses are built of its wood and thatched with its leaves. The fruit and the so-called "cabbage"—the great buds on the end of the stalks—are eaten, and the latter are considered a great delicacy. The sap is made into palm wine and palm oil is extracted from the nuts of one kind. The leaf fibre is made into a kind of cloth, and the wood is used for fuel. Thus it furnishes all the necessities of life, food, drink, shelter, clothing and fuel, to the savages of the tropics.

Here also the products of the palm are much used. Palm oil, dates, sage (the pith of the sage palm), and palmetto-wood are what the palm furnishes to

us. This latter is the wood of the palmetto, the only palm growing in the United States. It is used for building piers and ships, because it cannot be injured by the teredo, or shipworm, which destroys most other woods, except teakwood. The palmetto is the emblem of the state of South Carolina, where it is commonly found.

Palms have many interesting peculiarities. Some palms grow to be 250 feet high. Others have vine-like stems, which cling to trees, and often attain a length of 300 feet. A kind of palm found in Australia is known as the bottle palm. It has a thick stalk so shaped as to form an immense bottle, though not hollow. A similar kind is found in Chili where a sort of syrup, not unlike our maple syrup, is obtained from it. Each trunk yields about 90 gallons of sap. Palms are very beautiful and are often used for decorative purposes. Look at the North Borneo 3 cent, 1893, and see what a good appearance they make on a stamp.

BY CLYDE E. LOVE.

British North Borneo is, as its name implies, a dependency of Great Britain. It comprises the northern part of the island of Borneo, and is governed by a company of British capitalists known as the British North Borneo Company. It contains about 30,000 square miles, and has a population of 150,000. The capital, Sandakan, has 8,000 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the Dutch possessions, and on the southwest by Sarawak.

The natives of whom a type is shown on the 1 cent of 1893, are known as Dyaks, and before the advent of the British and other civilized nations, they were very cruel and blood-thirsty. It was their custom, when they had killed an enemy, to cut off his head as a trophy. On account of their incessant wars they are greatly reduced in numbers.

This part of the coast was formerly infested by Malay pirates, who often did great harm to the Dyak villages. These pirates roamed about in fleets of small boats, called prahns, one of which is illustrated on the 8 cent stamp of 1893, and only a very strong vessel had any chance of escape if once attacked by them. They have now almost entirely disappeared.

The coast is very picturesque in some places, as shown on the 3 cent 1893, and the soil is very fertile. The chief productions of the coast strip are camphor and spices.



The interior is very mountainous, and tin and other minerals are found.



The first issue of stamps came in

1883, with "Postage North Borneo" at top and the value below. In 1850 50 cent and 1 dollar stamps were issued, and the next year three new values were added and the 4 cent and 8 cent were surcharged 3 cents and 5 cents respectively. Later in the same year a new set of similar design made its appearance, the values being 2½ cent to 2 dollars; in 1887, 5 and 10 dollar stamps were added. In the issue from



1887 to 1891 the design was changed to "British North Borneo" above and "Postage and Revenue," with the values below. In 1890 the 25 cent of

1886 was surcharged "Two Cents" and "Eight Cents," and in 1890-93 several different stamps were surcharged 1 cent and 6 cents. In 1892 a 6 cent was issued

But the most interesting as well as the most beautiful set of stamps ever issued by this country, was that of 1893. The stamps ranged in value



from 1 cent to 10 dollars, and for various designs illustrative of the character of the coast, the animal denizens, etc.

In 1895 the 1 dollar was surcharged 4, 10, 20, 30, and 40 cents, and the values from 2 to 24 cents were surcharged "Postage Due." In 1897 an entire new set was issued.

THE BAHAMAS AND THEIR STAMPS.

BY MILEY WESSON.

The Bahamas are a long chain of islands Southeast of Florida and Northeast of Cuba. The islands are separated from Florida by the channel through which the Gulf Stream flows, and from Cuba by the old Bahama channel.

There are over 3000 islands in the chain which is over 50 miles long, but there are only about 30 islands of any size.

These islands were Columbus' earliest discovery.

Cat Island is supposed to have been his first landing place, but several others have claimed that honor.

By right of that discovery Spain claimed the islands, but they were never colonized by her. England occupied them as early as 1629 and by a treaty with Spain in 1783 she ultimately secured them.

The islands were used as a port for vessels, about to run the blockade, during the U. S. Civil War.

The Bahamas were very prosperous receiving a commercial impulse from the business they did with the blockade runners. They are one of England's most prosperous colonies financially.

Their population in 1871 was 39,000.

These islands have very little soil on them, but are very fertile owing to the tendency of the rocks to hold moisture.

The Bahamas islands afford fine pasturage besides growing corn, maize, cotton, oranges, lemons, pine apples, pimento, and a species of cinnamon.

In the summer the temperature ranges from 74° to 92°. but in the winter the weather is delightful and doctors recommend it as a health resort.

The rainfall for a season is generally about 45 inches. The rain comes mostly the last three months of the year.

There are not many violent storms but in 1866 there was a cyclone that did great damage.

Bahamas first stamp was issued in 1859, a one penny stamp. The same stamp was re-issued in 1861 with an additional four and six penny stamp.



Stamps of the same design as the 1861 issue with an additional one shilling were issued 1862-67 on paper watermarked with a Crown and CC.

In 1882 the same stamp was issued but instead of watermark being Crown and CC. it was a Crown and CA.

In 1883 the six pence of 1862-67 was surcharged **FOUR PENCE**.

In 1884-90 stamps of an entirely new design was issued which were watermarked Crown and CA.

The values of this issue were 1, 2½, 4 and 6 pence —5sh and 1£.

Many of the Bahama stamps are cancelled with a pen. These stamps are worth very little compared with those cancelled with a post mark.

There are only two forgeries of this country in existence. One is a false surcharge on the six pence 1862-67, and the other is a forgery of the first issue of the Bahamas. The latter is very roughly lithographed and can be readily told from the genuine.

The stamps of this country especially the early issues are rapidly increasing in value.

These stamps are very popular among collectors.



BY E. L.



The handsomest page in my album is the Congo page. It seems strange that one of the darkest portions of the dark continent should send forth such artistic stamps.

I have a friend who is a missionary at Maduda, Congo, 300 miles back from the river's mouth. He visited us last year and the accounts of the strange people and customs of Congo are of thrilling interest. When first he and a companion went to Maduda the natives hid in their huts and would not show their faces for several days, and when they did make overtures to the newcomers it was to salute them as "foreign devils" and to beg them to depart.

One of the saddest and most savage customs of Congo land is the curse of witch-doctors. If a person becomes ill some one is believed to have bewitched the sick one, and the witch-doctor is summoned. The blame is attributed to a certain person, often some young married woman of the town. A very poisonous drink is prepared from the bark of the Cassia tree which is native to that country, and before the assembled town the young woman is obliged to drink it. If she shows signs of illness from the poison it is certain that she is guilty and she is then most cruelly tortured by the crowd until death comes to her relief. Her young husband must view the suffering and if he gives evidence of the slightest pity or sympathy he is put to similar torture. My friend has abolished the barbarous custom in Maduda and the town so honor and

love him that when he was forced to return to America for his health a little more than a year ago the natives bore him and his baggage all of the 300 miles to the coast and told him in parting that they should return after "eleven moons" to convey himself and wife back to their town again.

At one time when meat was scarce he accompanied a company of native young men on a buffalo hunt. Having his gun fastened to his belt, when climbing a tree to take aim he accidentally slipped causing the gun to fire. The bullet went up his back coming out near the neck producing an ugly flesh wound. The company bore him very gently toward their town in a hammock. Runners hastened to Maduda informing the Chief of the accident. The Chief in rage was about to order every native of the company killed, remarking "the white man cannot shoot himself in the back." He was finally convinced that it was accidental and not a treacherous shot. He then sent relays of bearers to carry the wounded man short distances only, lest becoming weary their support would not be steady and thus jar the sufferer.

This treatment was a marvellous contrast to that tendered him when first he entered Maduda. Noble example and sacrifice develop the latent manhood in even the poor savage of Congo land.

A letter received not long since had a very picturesque envelope. Across the top were four of the 10c Congo stamps, with a fleet of their native boats on the river, water-falls and hills being seen in

the distance. Two 5c stamps embellished the sides, giving a view of the river with distant hills and some houses along the river border. A 50c stamp was placed diagonally under the four 10c's. This is the handsomest having a bridge and a railway train sweeping around a bend in the river. The Congo stamps are all attractive. The 40c has a single boat

of the same kind as that of which a fleet is shown in the 10c. The 1fr. has an elephant. A native is finely pictured on the 5fr. If handsome stamps are desired as well as those which are instructive through their pictorial designs of the country represented, these will prove a fortunate purchase as they can be obtained for but little money.



SOME BIRDS ON STAMPS.

BY LUCY HARPER.



The raven may be seen on the 45 Sen 1875 issue of Japan.

The raven is a bird found in every region of the world. It is strong and hardy and is uninfluenced by changes of the weather.

A raven may be reclaimed to almost any purpose to which birds can be converted.

The raven is not only a glutton by nature but also a thief by habit. A piece of money, a tea-spoon or a ring are always tempting bait to his avarice. These he will slyly seize and if not watched, will carry to his favorite hole.

This bird usually builds its nest in trees and lays five or six eggs of a pale green color, marked with brownish spots.

Some ravens have been known to live near a hundred years.

The raven is about two feet in length, and four in breadth of wings. Its bill is strong and very thick at the base and is covered with strong bristles to the nostrils.

The raven is an inhabitant of nearly all parts of the United States, but is more common in the interior. It is a remarkable fact, where they abound the common crow seldom makes its appearance.

The peacock may be seen on the 5 cent North Borneo 1893.

This bird is noted for its vanity.

The peacock came originally from the East Indies.

They may be seen in vast flocks, in a wild state in the islands of Java and Ceylon.

The pea hen seldom lays above five or six eggs before she sits.

This bird lives about twenty years.

The eagle may be seen on the first issue of stamps for the French colonies.

Of all birds the eagle flies highest. On this account he was called by the ancients the Bird of Jove. Of all birds it has also the quickest eye: but his sense



of smell is far inferior to that of the vulture.

The parrot may be seen on the Tonga stamp illustrated on the cover of this paper.

This bird is said to have been first introduced into Europe by Alexander the Great. It is remarkable for its beauty and docility. But its chief attraction is to be found in its ability to utter articulate sounds.

The parrot though common in Europe will not breed there.



The swan may be seen on the Western Australian stamps.

No bird can possibly exceed it for beauty and majestic appearance.

Its favorite resort is on the water.

It can swim faster than a man can walk.

The emu may be seen on the two pence of 1888-89 of New South Wales.



It belongs to the ostrich family. The emu has three toes. It is covered with short plumage.

This bird has the head and upper part of the neck thinly covered with slender black feathers. The space around the ears being alone left bare, exhibiting the neck and throat, which are but partially concealed by the scattered plumage with which they are provided.

They were formerly common in the neighborhood of Botany Bay subsisting, like the rest of their tribe upon vegetable substances, chiefly roots.

CEYLON AND HER STAMPS.

BY A. J. MCKELVEY.



Ceylon, a pear shaped island, having an area of 25,365 square miles, lies south of India in the Indian Ocean.

Four-fifths of its surface is an undulating plain; the remainder which is covered mostly with forests is mountainous. The highest mountain is 8,280 feet in height, and the celebrated Adam's peak is 7,420 feet high.

The minerals are iron, tin, anthracite, plumbago, and nickel, cobalt and tellurium are rare.

Many precious gems are found—some of which are the sapphire, ruby, garnet, amethyst and oriental topaz. In 1853 a sapphire was found worth \$20,000.

There are a few pearl fisheries. The climate of Ceylon is changeable and varied. Its rivers are few and not very

important. It has but one good, commodious harbor.

The Singhalese, who are descendants of colonists from the Ganges Valley, India; and who first settled on the island in 543 B. C., are the most numerous inhabitants

Some of the other tribes are the Kandyans or Highlanders, the Malabars, the Moormen, who are the most intelligent and energetic, and the Veddahs who are outcasts, scarcely higher in civilization than animals.

Buddhism is the prevailing religion. The government of the island is vested in a governor assisted by an executive council of five members and a legislative council of fifteen members.

It has been a British Colony since 1796. Since that time the island has prospered exceedingly and government





schools have been established.

Its philatelic history dates from 1857. Many stamps have been issued for the island since that time, and, strictly

speaking they are all somewhat similar, as each one bears the Queen's head.

Some of the stamps are very rare while others can be purchased at a small outlay.



TRINIDAD.

BY E. T.

There died by his own hand in a little Texas town, last month a man who has had a strange connection with the collecting of postage stamps. He called himself "James I., Prince of Trinidad."

This was not the great Trinidad, the British West Indian possession but a small island off the Brazilian coast upon which this self-styled Prince landed from a vessel which had been driven by a storm to a point within a few miles from the rocky island, and occupied as his own possession. This was in September 1893. The Prince had been called "Baron Harden-Hickey." He is supposed to have been born in France, and was certainly a notable adventurer at the very least having married a daughter of one of the Standard Oil magnates from whom he had separated at the time of his death. He was quite a writer also, producing several works in French, and making numerous translations from the French for English magazines. He was driven out of France being a Royalist, and it was after leaving his country that he took possession of Trinidad in his own name.

The idea of this man was to make his possession of Trinidad a good speculation. He established an office in New York City, and placed in it a gentleman who represented himself as the Grand Chancellor of the Island of Trinidad and who always spoke of "My Sovereign

James I., of Trinidad." His Royal Highness having learned of the large amounts of money which had been taken from the pockets of collectors of postage stamps, by the issues which were made by impecunious governments with this end in view, decided upon making an issue for himself. He produced the stamps illustrated in this article and succeeded by his representations in obtaining a few orders for them. The stamps were roughly printed and were not attractive, so that they were under suspicion from the first and a little investigation convinced the dealers who had undertaken to handle them that they were valueless, therefore they refunded their customers the money which had been paid for them and the stamps were placed in the list of worthless speculative issues.

Moreover by this time Great Britain decided that it did not care to have any competition in its general plan of land-grabbing, therefore it decided to shoulder Prince James I., of Trinidad, off from his little island, and sent one of its warships which planted the English flag on the Island of Trinidad. Nothing that the Prince could say availed. Brazil which had formerly claimed the island and Great Britain which has now taken it, made their own settlement in relation to its possession, and James I. took his place among the ranks of the earth's deposed princes.



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Premiums for subscriptions to STAMPS sent by subscribers.

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No. 2—10 unused stamps different from the above, but not all from different countries.

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Set of Newspaper stamps unused.

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No. 54—6 Honduras, 1878, unused.

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Any one of the premiums which we offer for one subscriber we will also give for ten names of collectors who are not members of any society. These lists must be accompanied by *stamped self-addressed envelop*.

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The subscriber sending us the largest number of subscriptions before July 1, will receive a set of unused Newfoundland and Jubilee stamps free.

The one sending the next largest number will receive an unused set of Barbados Jubilee stamps. The third largest a set of British North Borneo 1897 unused. The 4th, a set of 6 unused stamps of New Brunswick 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 12½c, 17c. The next ten will each receive a set of unused stamps of Salvador. The only condition is that you inform us when you enter this competition that we may make record of the number of subscriptions you send us.

Renewals of old subscribers will be counted in this competition in favor of any one who gets them and sends them to us. There will however be no premium for them except the renewal premium given to the subscriber himself when he sends us a return self-addressed and stamped envelop, which he can of course send through the one who sends us his subscription.

STAMPS

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS

OF THE
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Conducted by CRAWFORD CAPEN.

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NUMBER 7.



OUR young writers are asking for some addition to the premiums offered to articles in STAMPS. Several of them have had enough articles accepted so that they have secured the different premiums. We will therefore add to those which we have offered one composed of stamps of Cuba, and the other of those of Porto Rico. The list of our offers for premiums is therefore,

- A. 25 Crown Type, Portuguese Colonies.
- B. 9 Costa Rica, 1889, 1c—2p.
- C. 4 Guatemala, 1871, 1c—1p.
- D. 4 Guatemala, 1878, ½c—1p.
- E. 25 stamps of Cuba.
- F. 25 stamps of Porto Rico.

There has been no time since the beginning of the trouble in Cuba when a greater interest attached to the issues of stamps for that island than is felt at the present time. It is certain that Cuba will be free, hence all the old issues of stamps will immediately obtain a new value in the eyes of collectors. These stamps are still very cheap for the most part and a representative collection may be easily secured at small expense. Porto

Rico also has a connection with Cuba and is so likely soon to be lost to the Spaniards that a portion of the interest that is felt in Cuban stamps is also aroused for those of this island, and even the stamps of the far distant Phillipines so liable to be attacked by United States naval forces arouse a strong feeling on the part of collectors. Stamps of Cuba and Porto Rico have not been treated in such a way as to disturb the liking of collectors for them. The cheapness of most of them and the fact that large quantities of the remainders of Cuban stamps have not been put upon the market within the past few years is in their favor. Stamps of the Phillipines, however, although good, have been treated to many surcharges and variations in surcharge which make them expensive and difficult to secure in large enough quantities to fill the wants of collectors. This has discouraged the collecting of the stamps of these islands. We do not advise collectors to be in haste to purchase the lately issued stamps for Cuba and Porto Rico. The face value of the sets, which as yet can be secured in unused condition only, is considerable and the chances are that with the overthrow of

the Spanish power the issues will come upon the market as remainders so that it will be possible to obtain them at a comparatively small price.

We hope that our young writers will send us a great many articles in the competition for our prize upon the subject of Spain and its stamps. There is

likely to be in the immediate future much more interest attaching to this subject than we anticipated when we decided upon it.

We print in this number our second prize essay on Australia and its Stamps it being very good and in many respects different from the first prize essay previously published.

AUSTRALIA AND ITS STAMPS.

BY HOWARD E. GILLASPY.



Australia, the largest and richest island on the face of the globe, and a picture of which can be seen on the 5 shilling of the commemorative issue of 1888 of New South Wales, is situated about 2100 miles southeast of Asia. Although first visited by the French navigators, and later by the Dutch and Spaniards, and lastly by the English, the latter nation was the first to establish itself in Australia.

It is supposed to have been discovered by a Provençal pilot named Testu, in 1830. The Spaniards visited it in 1606, under Torres, who sailed through the straits which have received his name. It was visited in 1616 and 1627 by the Dutch ship *Gulden Zeëpard* under Dirk Hartog. In 1642 Tasman discovered the country which he named Van Dieman's Land. Dampier, in 1688, was the first Englishman to visit Australia, but it was not until 1770 that it was wholly explored. This exploration was made by Captain Cook, whose portrait may be seen on the 4 pence of the commemorative issue of 1888 for New South Wales. This was on his first trip around the globe. He stopped at Botany Bay, where he formally took possession of the land for England. A



fine statue of Captain Cook may be seen in Hyde Park, Sydney.

The island of Australia is divided into five divisions, namely: Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, West and South Australia. The island of Tasmania is just off the coast of Australia and may be considered as a part of the island.



Victoria is the smallest, richest, and most populous division of Australia. It was separated from New South Wales on July 1, 1851 and was named in honor of Queen Victoria. The country is generally mountainous and these mountains are covered with forests which contain trees that surpass, in height, the famed giants of California. The population of the colony in 1891 was 1,140,346. Gold and tin are the largest exports of the metal character. Wheat is largely exported. The railroads form a complete network around Melbourne, the capital city, and the mining districts. The education of Victoria has been free, secular, and compulsory since January 1873. Besides the free schools established by the government, there are several universities of the highest type.

Nothing of the condition of the country can be learned from the stamps except the picture of the namesake of

the colony, Queen Victoria. Her picture has occurred on 186 stamps between the issues of 1853 and 1895.

New South Wales is the oldest of all the Australian divisions. This was the country where Captain Cook stopped. The coast district is very fertile and here the inhabitants have congregated. There are a few mountains distributed through the eastern part of the division. The population in 1893 was 1,132,234, while the area was 310,700 sq miles. The capital, Sydney, on Botany Bay has 383,386 inhabitants. The principal animals of the country are the kangaroo, and lyre bird. Of these, the kangaroo, emu and lyre bird are shown on their stamps. All of these have been considered separately in different numbers of "STAMPS" and for this reason a short account will be given for the benefit of new subscribers.

The kangaroo is seen on the 1 shilling of the 1888 issue. It is one of the largest and most interesting animals in Australia. It often weighs 200 pounds and is sought for its skin, which is used in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and its meat, which is relished by the natives. Its peculiar build is both astonishing and singular. The fore legs are short and the hind legs are long, thus causing the animal to leap instead of run.



The emu is seen on the 2 pence of the same issue. It is closely related to the ostrich; the body is a little smaller while the legs are shorter. The foot of an emu has only three toes. The emu is seldom seen alone, always with its mate. The eggs are laid in the sand and are a dark green in color.



The lyre-bird, is illustrated on the 8 pence of the above issue, is very beautiful and is found in this colony only. It derives its name from the

shape of the feathers in the tail. It is not an aerial bird for its strong, thick limbs are more suited to run and leap. The note of the bird is very shrill and can be heard quite a distance.

Queensland is the north-eastern province of Australia. It is also the youngest colony, being formed in 1859. Mountain chains are everywhere parallel with the coast. Its being situated near the tropic makes the climate very warm, especially in January, February and March. Everything in the colony except the animals, are tropical. The animals remain about the same, they include a tree kangaroo and a species of sea-cow. Snakes and alligators make their appearance here. The exports of the country include gold, coal and granite. Opals are the only precious stones to be found. The religion is free. The education is free and secular. Religious instruction is given by ministers and others after school hours. Criminals in this colony are made to grow sugar and tobacco on St. Helena Island, in Moreton Bay, this resulting in that their maintenance is reduced to \$15 or \$20 per head for a year. The population which is about 393,718, is divided into four distinct races, the white or nine-tenths; the yellow, or one-fifteenth; the brown or one thirtieth; this excludes the aborigines or black race.

Queensland produced its first set of stamps in 1859 and on the 100 stamps since issued, the portrait of Queen Victoria has graced them all.



Western Australia was founded in 1829. It has a larger extent than any of the other divisions. The area is 1,060,000 square miles and its population is 49,782. The climate of the country is one of the best in the world. The animals are scarce, the banded ant-eater and the black swan are the only important ones. This latter one has appeared on eleven stamps or all the stamps of

Western Australia. The swan in England is considered the property of the crown and a permit must be had to keep them. The black swan is not as graceful as the tame swan but its coat of glossy black, set off by the bright red bill and wing-feathers tipped with white is a very pretty object to behold.



South Australia was established as a separate colony in 1824. This division contains no mountains but is one series of plateaus and valleys. The climate is very hot. The present area is about 903,690 sq. miles with a population of 320,421 excluding about 6,000 aborigines. Wheat seems to be the only thing that will thrive here. Railroads and telegraph lines are conspicuous by their absence. All the stamps issued from 1855 except the 2½p and 5p have contained the portrait of Queen Victoria. The latter two contained first, a kangaroo and second, a British coat of arms.

Tasmania, or Van Diemens Land, derived its name from its discoverer, Tasman. It was granted a constitution in 1855. It has an area of 26,215 sq. miles and a population of 146,667 exclusive of 7,900 aborigines. Tasmania is called the Switzerland of the South and is perhaps the most thoroughly mountainous country on the globe. The climate has many advantages over the colonies. The mountains moderate the heat. Gold and coal are found in small quantities.

Stamps were first issued in 1853 and all have contained the portrait of Queen Victoria, except the 1893 wrapper. This contained a picture of the ornithorynchus or duck bill. It is a half otter with a duck's bill and is found nowhere in the country except Tasmania.



The above short treatise of "Australia and its Stamps" is rather brief but it is about all that can be said in a one-thousand word essay.

DE CORONA.

BY J. O'D. R.

On nearly all stamps of monarchies, you will see the crown prominent. These crowns however differ widely. The crown is said to have come down to us in its present form from the tight band tied around the heads of the celebrants in the feasts of Bacchus to prevent the headache arising from intoxication. This band became the Grecian fillet and, being adorned with gems and gold, the modern crown.



A good representation of the British crown, perhaps the most important just now, is given on the British Columbia issue of 1866. This crown is a

circle of gold adorned alternately with *fleurs-de-lis* and Maltese crosses from which last rise two arches crossing at the center and surmounted by a mound and cross. A similar crown is shown on the jubilee stamps of Canada and also on the new issue of that



country, apparently sliding off the royal head. The tiara so frequently seen on British stamps should not be confounded with the imperial crown.

The stamps of the Portuguese colonies, Italy, Spain, and Brazil show a crown like the British



in construction but having four arches instead of two, and the form of the arches somewhat different.

The Russian and Austrian crowns are very different from these. They are circlets of gold, surmounted by two jeweled hemispheres with a central arch and the customary mound and cross.



The crown upon the German stamps is of yet another type. It seems to

be of eight flat plates fastened together in a octagonal form, surmounted by two arches crossing beneath a central ornament.



Another kind of crown is the Papal tiara, seen upon the stamps of the States of the Church. It is a cap of cloth-of-gold, surrounded by three coronets, typifying the three-fold power of the Popes—civil, judicial and ecclesiastical.



The crown has too often retained its ancient associations of sottishness and excess and has often become synonymous with tyranny. We have but the British, Spanish, Brazilian and Mexican crowns represented upon the stamps of this continent. May there never be more!

THE EMU.

BY WM. HOWARD.

Open your album to New South Wales and you will see on one of the stamps of the 1888 issue a picture of the largest game bird in Australia, the Emu.



The emu is a very large strong bird. It has a long neck and two long legs which are covered with strong scales. Its back is arched and covered with thick plumage of a brownish color. The neck and cheeks are naked and violet in color.

The feathers on the head are few, simple and hair like.

The bird is so powerful that a stroke of its foot is said to be sufficient to break a man's leg.

It is not pursued by sportsmen, the chase being cruel. It is only indulged in by stockmen and Bohemians of the plains, who traffic for the skins, for

which there is a good commercial demand. The skin from a single emu produces six or seven quarts of oil.

Before a horse can be of any service as an emu-hunter, he must be sound of wind and limb to keep up to the emu. These virtues are found in some of the stock-horses, which by long practice have become accustomed to tread closely upon the heels of the bird. The hunted animal swerves from left to right yet the old stock-horse never leaves the line. The rider has a long whip in his hand with which he hits the emu every time he gets a chance so as to check its speed.

In this way the emu is run down, only horse and whip being used.

At first he runs with a long swinging stride, but as he becomes tired his legs bend forward and gets farther apart until he begins to waddle like a fat goose. He struggles bravely along until every

particle of strength is gone. He then falls never to rise again.

The female lays six or seven dark green eggs in a slight hollow which is scratched in the earth by the male. He also hatches them, and takes care of the

brood, until they can provide for themselves.

The young are grayish with four bands of bright red around their bodies.

The flesh is eaten by the natives and is said to have the taste of beef.

STAMP COLLECTING AS AN INSTRUCTOR.

BY SYDNEY TREVELYAN.

In this my second paper on "Stamp Collecting as an Instructor," I will try to give some idea of stamp collecting as an instructor in history. There is probably no country whose stamps do not have at least one historical reference. Starting with the United States we find the Columbian issues with which you are all familiar. All have doubtless studied the picture of "Columbus in sight of land," "Landing of Columbus," "Flag ship of Columbus," "Fleet of Columbus," "Columbus soliciting aid of Queen Isabella," "Columbus welcomed at Barcelona" and the other interesting and instructive miniatures which form, as it were, a connected story of the travels of Columbus.

The United States of America was not the only country which commemorated the discovery of its lands. The state of San Salvador on the one cent green newspaper stamp of the 1892 issue displayed the picture of the landing of Columbus.



It was the shores of San Salvador in the Bahama Islands which first met the eye of Columbus and his mutinous soldiers on the eleventh day of October 1492, while on the next day, the twelfth he set his foot on the shore of San Salvador and taking possession of the

country in the name of Spain he called it San Salvador the name which the republic of San Salvador now so proudly bears. San Salvador is now a flourishing republic whose area is seven thousand two hundred and thirty square miles and is not to be confounded with the island of Guanahani which Columbus called San Salvador.

The government is vested in the hands of a president and vice president assisted by two ministers and the legislature comprises a Senate of twelve and a House of Representatives of twenty-four members. Like the other countries in America, it celebrated the discovery of America by issuing a Columbian set of stamps.

Another stamp which calls to our mind the discovery of America is the 1 cent yellow stamp of the 1892 issue of Nicaragua. Here is shown a picture of Columbus as his ship is in sight of land. To his left stands a sailor who is pointing out to him the shores of the country which will bear not his name as they should have done, but the name of the drawer of charts, Amerigo Vespucci. Like San Salvador, Nicaragua, is one of the states of Central America, and is very mountainous. Its area is 57,000 square miles and its population 400,000. The country was discovered by the Spaniards in 1521, and remained in their possession for three centuries when in 1821, it gained its independ-



ence. Eighteen years later it became an independent republic and has remained such till the present day.

Turning from Columbus and his discoveries we come to the story of Cabots discoveries and hence to the 1897 issue of the Newfoundland stamps. When the news of the discoveries of Columbus spread broadcast through Spain many Spanish sailors were stirred to action. Among others was John Cabot who with his three sons obtained from Henry VII a commission "to sail with a fleet of five ships, at their own expense, in search of islands, provinces, and regions hitherto unseen." In 1497 John Cabot set sail in the ship Matthew, a picture of which adorns the 10 cent Newfoundland stamp on the cover of STAMPS. After sailing

across the ocean and on the 24th of June 1497, at 5 o'clock in the morning, fourteen months before Columbus came in sight of land on his third voyage, and two years before Vespucci sailed west of the Canary islands, he set foot on the shores of Newfoundland. Upon his return to Spain he disappeared and nothing more was heard about him. After its discovery the country remained uncolonized until the early part of the 17th century when Sir George Calvert settled there and named it the Province of Avalon. Since that time the history is a repetition of the feuds between the French and English fishermen, till the province was ceded to England in 1763 by the Treaty of Paris which ratified the treaty of Utrecht 1713.

SALVADOR AND ITS STAMPS.

BY HANS TRIER.

It is a fact well known to all stamp collectors that most of the handsome stamps now issued are from the Central American republics; and as Salvador is by no means an exception to this rule, the country is well worth describing.

Bearing the name of the first land discovered in America, it is but natural that Columbus should be given a prominent place on these stamps. On the 100c 1896 is shown his portrait; the 2 peso 1894 pictures him before the council; the 10 peso 1893, his departure from Palos; the 5 peso 1894 shows the meeting on the ship; the 2 peso 1893, as well as the 1892 issue, shows his landing; and finally the 10 peso 1894 shows his reception at court. The 5 peso 1893 is



a picture of the Columbus statue at Genoa.



Although Salvador is the smallest Central American republic in area, being only

about 7200 square miles; it is nevertheless second in population with 780,000 inhabitants, and is consequently most densely populated. The coast is low,



and affords fertile lands for farming. The interior is a plateau 2000 feet high, and contains several large volcanoes; one of these is shown on the coat of arms, and on all early issues.



The chief product is coffee, large quantities of indigo being also exported. Tobacco, sarsaparilla, India rubber, sugar, silver and iron are also produced. The population consists of Indians and mixed races, with about 10,000 negroes and whites.

Salvador was conquered in 1525 to 1526 by Pedro Alvaredo, a Spaniard. It remained under Spanish rule until 1842, when it became independent. The government consists of a president and vice-president, and a legislature. The upper house contains 12 senators, and the lower 24 representatives. There are also two ministers, of whom one controls foreign affairs and finance, the other internal affairs and war. The capital is San Salvador, with 20,000 inhabitants, the largest city being Santa Ana, with a population of 35,000.

Some styles of the houses are shown on the 2c and 15c 1896. There are a few railroads, shown on the 3c 1896;

while exports are represented by the steamers on the 10 and 12c 1896.

There is an excellent educational system, every village of 50 inhabitants being compelled to keep a school; there are also several colleges. There is a standing army of 1000 men.



The first issue of Salvador was made in 1867, being the coat of arms in an oval, and having four

values, from ½ to 4r. In 1874 this set was surcharged. In 1879 a set



was issued bearing the coat of arms in various positions; in 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890 the stamps bore pictures of Liberty.

The 1891 issue bore the coat of arms, 1893 a portrait, and in 1894, a seated figure of Liberty.



ORANGE FREE STATE.

BY RICHARD BURCH.



Orange Free State is the name assumed by the republic of Dutch Boers, who after retiring from Natal when it was declared a British colony, established themselves in the country lying between the two great branches of the Orange River, the Vaal and the Na Gariep rivers, and separated from the coast by

a great chain of mountains. The surface consists of vast undulating plains which slope gradually from the Maluti Mountains to the Vaal River. Immense herds of antelope formerly grazed on these plains but they are now fast disappearing. The country is very rich in minerals; precious stones occur; coal is found everywhere and iron, tin, copper and lead are plentiful; besides plumbago, alum, saltpetre, ochre and useful earths,

Travelers crossing this state from Cape Colony to Natal arrive at the top of the passes leading to the latter colony without a mountain being in sight, and then they find themselves suddenly, on the edge of an immense mountain chain. The diamond fields discovered recently lie in this state and partly in Griqualand West, now British territory. The land of the Free State is very fertile. The difference of temperature in various parts, makes it possible to raise tropical and semi-tropical products, coffee, sugar, rice and cotton in some parts, while hemp, flax and vegetables of northern latitudes grow freely elsewhere. Tobacco and maize are largely cultivated, and fruits can be had all the year round.

The climate of the state is very healthy and that of the uplands, considering the latitude is quite cool. The houses of most of the inhabitants are little more than strongly built mud huts. The government is now in the hands of a president, while the peoples' council makes the laws. This state labors under the very serious disadvantage of being, like the Kingdom of Bohemia, entirely inland, and has no port at which custom dues can be collected, thus

throwing the whole of the expense of the government on local taxation. The Dutch boers profess the Dutch Reformed faith and speak a dialect of Dutch corrupted with Hottentot and English words. They marry young and keep up to some extent their nomadic habits.

The roads and internal communication are good. Lime and timber are rather scarce, but building stone and thatch are abundant. Sheep have increased greatly within the last few years.

The state, in 1868, issued three stamps a one penny, six pence and one shilling. In 1877 the 6p stamp was surcharged 4p. In 1878 a 4p and 5s were issued and in 1881 the 5s was surcharged both $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1p, and the 4p was surcharged 3p. In 1883 three new stamps came out, a $\frac{1}{2}$ a 2 and a 3p. In 1888 the 3p was surcharged 2p. In 1890 the 4p of 1878 and the 3p were both surcharged 1p, and the 3p was again surcharged $2\frac{1}{2}$ p in 1892. In 1894 a 1p stamp was issued in 1896 the old 3p and a new 3p were both surcharged $\frac{1}{2}$ p.



THE GREAT SAMOAN STORM.

BY NAVIGATOR.

The recent loss of the United States battleship, the Maine, in the neutral harbor of Havana, brings to my mind recollections of the great storm in the harbor of Apia the capital of the Navigator's Islands.

These islands lie nearly twenty degrees south of the equator, and between the Tongan group and the Cooks Islands. These islands are all very valuable because of their location, harbors, and wealth.

In 1878 the United States concluded a treaty recognizing their independence,

and in 1886 Germany and England did the same.



It is at this time that their philatelic history begins, as a set of eight values was issued known as the Samoa Express stamps.

In 1887 a new set was issued with the picture of a cocoanut palm, which grows very abundantly on the islands.





A five pence stamp was issued in 1894 having a large white cross with a star in one corner of the cross. This completes the general issues, except for a few surcharges on the 1887 issue.

In 1887 Germany became dissatisfied with her treaty, and disliking the king Malietoa, whose picture is seen on the 2½ pence stamp, issue of 1891,



encouraged a revolution under a native prince, Tamasese. Malietoa was compelled to abdicate the throne, Germany declared Tamasese king, and carried the former monarch into exile.

The followers of Malietoa then gathered under a chief, Mataafa, and until 1889 the islands were in an uproar. But the followers of Mataafa were victorious, and Malietoa was restored as king.

In March, 1889, the navies of Ger-

many, England and the United States were sent to the harbor of Apia, to look after the interests of those nations, and to settle the disturbances on the islands.

But on the 16th of March a great storm overtook the ships in the harbor. The ships tried to run out into the open sea where there was less danger of collision with each other, or running on the rocks.

Because of the low pressure engines in the U. S. ships Trenton and Vandalia, they were totally wrecked, but the Nip-sic was run on shore to save her.

The British ship Calliope was saved by running her out of the harbor.

Fifteen Merchantmen were either wrecked or run shore, and the German ships, Elber, Adler and Olga were wrecked with great loss of men.

The natives were very active in saving the sailors who were washed from the decks, and they were rewarded by pensions from their governments.

WEST AUSTRALIA.

BY F. PATTEN.

This British Crown Colony should be called "interesting" because leaving out of account the Arctic regions, it is the largest extent of territory with so small a population, on the globe. The Australian island or continent is nearly as large as the United States. Western Australia which forms the western one-third of this vast area, is accordingly about the size of all our territory lying east of the Mississippi.

And yet on this vast expanse there were in 1892 just 58,674 inhabitants, its capital city and metropolis, Perth, had a population of only 9,617 so that the colony, so far as importance is concerned, may be compared only to a flourishing American agricultural county.

Philatelically, however, Western Australia assumes some importance. It has issued 93 stamps, or including its

seven postal cards, just an even hundred. As these are most of them comparatively scarce, and much sought for, the country can be recommended to the collector as a fit subject of specialism. All emissions up to the present time, with the exception of a couple of telegraph



stamps that have been used postally, bear the one device of the Australian swan. This bird is specially associated with Western Australia, and it is sometimes called "the Swan River Colony." All of the regular stamps are further distinguished as being the only British Colonials that have their design impressed in oblong form. They are generally beautiful in design, and comprise a number of very rich colors. These stamps are amongst those for

which a rapid increase in value may with confidence be predicted. Although the population is yet small, there has been an increase in the last few years. There were over seven thousand immigrants in 1892 which was a proportionately very large number. This fact of itself is enough to make certain the upward tendency in stamp prices.

Western Australia has 188 post-offices and about five million pieces of mail matter are handled yearly. There are in the colony 175 miles of railway and 2,288 miles of telegraph lines in operation.

West Australia, has, properly speaking, no history. This particular part of the great southern island is supposed to have been first seen by Spanish and Portuguese discoverers about 1520. The Dutch visited it about a century later, and made extensive explorations. Among them were Van Diemen, Tasman, Vancouver and Dampier, all of whose names have been preserved in the form of geographical terms. The Dutch claimed the whole of Australia under the name of New Holland. The French visited and explored the country about the beginning of the present century. After them came the English, who, as has usually been the case, finally settled and held the land.

Their earliest settlement was made in 1825. In 1827 Captain Fremantle took official possession of the whole country which England has held ever since without any serious questioning of her rights. Convicts were at the request of the settlers sent out in 1850 to help them cultivate the land, but their importation ceased in 1868.

Nearly all the inhabitants of the colony are at present found in a very limited district in the south-western part. All hold large amounts of land, and are principally engaged in raising sheep. The prices at which land is leased and sold seems ridiculously small. For instance a thousand acres of grazing land can be leased for twenty-one years for the sum of one pound. Most of the land in the entire colony is absolutely barren, and not likely ever to be available for pastoral use, much less for the cultivation of crops.

The greatest hope of the colony is in its mines; gold was discovered many years ago, and attempts made to mine it, but the proceeds are very small. Recently, however, new discoveries have been made and a considerable development is expected.

Large tracts of the interior are as yet entirely unexplored. This is on account of the extreme difficulty and danger experienced in passing over large desert areas where not a particle of water is to be found, and rain never falls.

The climate is the driest in the world and very healthful. It is never cold, but in summer the temperature becomes sometimes unbearable.

Australia is generally supposed to represent the oldest geological formation and the most primitive forms of animal and vegetable life at present existing anywhere are found there, but as this special part of that great island is even more ancient than the rest, it may properly be called the oldest part of the world, although one of the newest as far as civilization is concerned.

THE MALAY PENINSULA AND ITS STAMPS.

BY SIGOURNEY FAY NININGER.

The Malay Peninsula is a strip of land 600 miles long, with a width varying from 45 to 210 miles. It is the southernmost region of Asia, commencing at

the head of the Gulf of Siam, about parallel with the city of Bangkok, and extending to the Cape of Romania, 95 miles from the equator. It has an area of more than 70,000 square miles, and a population of about 650,000 people.

Although this peninsula has been known to Europeans since the 16th Century, its interior is one of the least explored lands of Asia. It has one of the largest deposits of tin in the world, and has much gold and silver; hence the land was known to the Ancients as "Aurea Chersonesus." Iron ore and coal are also to be found. The climate is hot and oppressive, and there is much malaria along the coast streams. Sugar cane, rice, cotton, tobacco, and a few other plants are cultivated. The land abounds in animals, among which are to be found the one-horned rhinoceros, the tapir, elephant, hog, bison, and tiger, as well as many kinds of monkeys. There are also many kinds of birds.

The peninsula is divided into Lower Siam, which occupies the northern portion, and which is owned by Siam proper; and into the states of Selangor, Johore, Perak, Pahang, Sungei Ujong, Negri Sembilan, Moar, and Malacca, the first six of which are under the protection of Great Britain. Malacca together with Penang, a part of Perak, and Singapore, an island at the southern extremity of the peninsula, belong to Great Britain, and are known as the Straits Settlements.



In 1867 the stamp history of the peninsula begins, stamps of India being then surcharged for the Straits Settlements.

The stamps of this country have had no other head than that of Victoria. In 1868 its first set was made, consisting of two designs. In 1872 another cut was made for a 30c



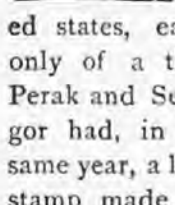
value. In 1883 we find two new designs for two new values. In 1892 a set was made with one design only. A registration envelope was issued in 1891. Stamps of this country have been made interesting to some collectors and very uninteresting to others by its quantities of surcharged stamps, which were made to fill the demand for values they did not have.



The stamp history of seven states of the peninsula, Johore, Perak, Pahang, Bangkok, Negri Sembilan, Selangor, and Sungei Ujong, have been very much the same, all having had stamps of Straits Settlements surcharged to designate them in their early postal career.

In 1892 a set was issued for Johore with the head of its rajah, and another in 1896 with design only changed. Five sets, just alike, were issued in 1892 for Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor, and Sungei Ujong, having a tiger represented in a jungle. Another issue was made in 1896, for each of the last five named states, each set having the head only of a tiger.

Perak and Selangor had, in the same year, a large stamp made for high denominations, representing a group of four elephants.



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STAMPS

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OF THE

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MAY, 1898.

NUMBER 8.



AIN and its stamps has proved itself a very good subject for our young readers, we having received a large number of essays of good quality in our

prize competition. These having been carefully read and compared. The first prize has been awarded to Elizabeth S. Southworth, the second to William Weisenzee, the third to Sigourney Fay Nininger. The first of these essays is published in another part of this paper. We are very much pleased with the readiness with which our young readers take up these essays and with the quality of work which they are producing. The suggestion that we make is that there be more effort made in writing the articles to weave a portion of them connected with stamps into the subject in such a way that the connection will seem to be natural rather than artificial and intentional. We have called attention before to this fact that essays which drag in the stamps at the end, as something which must be done in order to render the essay acceptable to our paper, are not articles of the best kind

for our purposes. Our object is to make the interest in stamps produce the essays as a natural result of this interest and from the knowledge which is derived from this study of the stamps.

The war with Spain is pushing all matters connected with Spanish stamps to the front as far as collectors are concerned. There is a call for the stamps of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Phillippines. We advise collectors to get hold of these stamps as fast as they can for while there are large numbers of certain values of the stamps of all these countries to be obtained easily there are many other specimens which cannot be found without great difficulty. The want lists of advanced collectors show this whenever they send them to dealers to be filled. It matters not what disposition is made of the Islands conquered by the United States, there is little doubt that there will be very great changes in the stamps used on these islands. We shall give as our next prize competition a subject immediately connected with that which we have just used, but yet one in which there is great chance for study and the discovery

of facts which are very different from those immediately connected with Spain herself. The subject is the Phillipine Islands. These being situated in the far east there is the very best opportunity for the studying up, and bringing out of facts which are exceedingly interesting to those who live in a western land like ours, and we trust that our readers will make a special effort in the way of looking up the necessary material for their essays. The conditions of the competition will be the same as heretofore, the writer must be a subscriber to STAMPS, and less than twenty-one years old.

We make no other conditions than the above, but wish the following directions observed :

Write on one side of the paper only. The name and age of the writer should be written on a slip of paper, and sealed in a small envelop, on the outside of which should be placed a number consisting of five figures differing one from another. This number should appear *without any name* on the article sent us, which should not exceed one thousand words. Postage for return should be enclosed if return is desired.

All compositions should be mailed to us by the first day of July.

The first prize will consist of thirty stamps from the Phillipine Islands, the second of twenty-five and the third of twenty.

The Spanish war is likely to have a great effect upon the issuing of stamps. There are many ways in which the issues of other nations as well as Spain are likely to be affected by the results of the conflict. It is not known to whom these countries which are captured by the United States will belong, whether they will be separate and independent colonies of our own or other nations or whether they will combine with colonies belonging to other countries which are not in existence. Whatever disposition

is made of them, issues of stamps are sure to be affected and the interest in the collecting of stamps to be increased. There is also an added interest arising at the present time from the handsome sets which are being put forth by different countries. The last issues for Portugal and New Zealand are examples of the special issues to which we refer. These with the commemorative issues which are coming from time to time are certain to add largely to the number of collectors everywhere, and the increase in the number of collectors is certain eventually to produce considerable increase in value.

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There are no old issues of postage stamps of any country which are without value, hence if one can get early issues at a lower figure, because collectors generally are not interested in stamps of a particular country, one is certain to be the gainer in the building up of a collection. The fancies in stamp collecting as in everything else, change from one thing to another, so that it is perfectly certain that the country which is cared for little to-day will be the popular one tomorrow. The advice to collect stamps which are not in demand applies just now to stamps of British Colonies with the exception of those few which are in special request.

—

Our young friends have not been sending us many subscribers in our competition for the largest number sent us before July 1. We hope that they will take hold of this now and during the time that remains send in a large number. Those who have sent four or more up to the present time are :

Hans Trier, 10.

Wellington Jones, 5,

George L. Emmons, 4,

William Kennard, Jr., 4.

The very fine premiums that we offer are noted in the premium list at the end of this number.

TASMANIA AND ITS STAMPS.

BY F. L. GOODALE.

Just south of Australia, and separated from that great island by Bass's Strait, lies the island of Tasmania.

Tasmania, which is over three times as large as the state of Massachusetts, was discovered by the Dutch explorer Tasman, in 1642, and was named by him Van Diemen's Land, after the Governor of Java. The island was not settled however, until 1803, and in 1804, an English convict settlement was made at Hobart Town, which is now the capital. Up to 1825, Tasmania, or as it was then called Van Diemen's Land, was a part of the British Colony of New South Wales, but in that year, it was made a self-governing British colony.

For seventy years after its settlement, Tasmania was infested with the savage aborigines, and with "bushrangers," escaped or released convicts, who kept the peaceful settlers in a state of constant anxiety, but the aborigines are extinct, and the "bushrangers" have either died or have become law abiding citizens.

In 1830, arose the celebrated black war, which led to the removal from the island, and final extinction of the aborigines. At one time during this war, the entire force of natives had been driven into a narrow peninsula, and the British soldiers, about six feet apart, were posted at the mouth of the peninsula to prevent any from escaping. In the morning following it was found that all but one of the natives had crawled between the soldiers, and escaped. This is only one of the many interesting events connected with the history of Tasmania.

The first issue of stamps was made in 1853, and consisted of two stamps, 1d



and 4d, both bearing the picture of Queen Victoria. In 1855, these stamps were superseded by stamps similar to those of New Zealand, the only difference being that the name New Zealand was changed to Van Diemen's Land.

The change in the name of the colony from Van Diemen's Land to Tasmania, is shown by comparing the issue of 1858 with those previous. In 1870, an issue of much



smaller stamps appeared, the following values being issued, 1d, 2d, 4d and 10d, and other values were issued from time to time, as seemed necessary, the 3d, 9d and 5sh in 1871, the 8d in 1878 and the 1/2d in 1889.

The first 1/2d were made by surcharging the 1d rose. In 1891, the 9d blue was surcharged 2 1/2d.

The result of having



to use these other values, was the issue in 1892 of a new set of the following denominations, 1/2d, 2 1/2d, 5d, 6d, 1sh, 2sh 6d, and 1csh. This issue is in use now.

There were also two issues of envelopes, from 1883 to '97, and two issues of wrappers, the last of which bears a picture of the duck-billed platypus, or duck-mole, an animal peculiar to Australia. This animal is amphibious, and differs from other quadrupeds, in that it lays eggs.

Tasmania is now a prosperous British colony with railway and telegraph service, and has about 150,000 inhabitants.

THE ORNITHORYNCHUS OR DUCK-BILL.

BY PAIGE MILLER.



You will find, on the 1893 wrapper of Tasmania, an animal with a mouth resembling the bill of a duck. This is the Ornithorynchus or Platypus.

It would be quite large if its size was in proportion to the size of the elephant as the word ornithorynchus is to the word elephant, but such is far from being the case, as it measures only about 18 inches from the tip of its bill to the tip of its tail.

The Platypus lives in the water and is found through-out the island of Tasmania, and in the southern and eastern portions of Australia. The fur, which is of a deep brown color, is very close next the skin with longer and coarser hairs projecting outward. The tail is short and broad, and is covered with coarse hairs. The eyes are small and brown. The ears are close to the head without any protruding ear-conch. The mouth is like the bill of a duck. It is covered with a naked skin while the nostrils are situated at the end of the upper surface. There are no true teeth, their purpose being served by horny prominences. They can carry food by means of two pouches, one in each cheek.

As the platypus is a water animal it has webbed feet, but the web is not the same in both the fore and the hind feet. In the fore feet the web extends quite a bit beyond the end of the long nails, so as to give great power to the feet when swimming. The web of the hind feet extends only to the base of the nails. On the heel of the male is sharp movable spur which resembles the tooth of a poisonous snake.

For the purpose of sleeping and breeding it forms burrows in the sides of the bank of lake or stream. These houses have two openings, one above and one below the watermark. The burrow extends into the bank a distance of fifty feet where it broadens into a spacious little cave, or room, the floor of which is covered with dried grass and leaves. Here the eggs are laid and the young reared.

Their food is mostly aquatic insects, small craw-fish and worms, the stones and sand at the bottom being turned over by the bill to find the food.

They are very timid and it is hard to approach them in their native haunts, but in confinement they soon become quite tame.

GUATEMALA AND THE QUEZAL.

BY ANNA P. COOKE.

Guatemala formerly was a much larger country than it is now. It occupied all the space where Central America now is and part of Mexico. It is now a small country in Central America, about the size of the state of Ohio. The area is from 40,000 to 50,000 sq. miles. Like Mexico it has a capital of the same name, Guatemala in the southern part.

With the exception of along the Pacific Coast, the climate of Guatemala is considered a healthy one. There are scarcely any dangerous animals found in this country.

There are several species of monkeys found in the hot coast regions. The domestic animals are the horse, ox, goat, sheep, pig, dog, rabbit, common fowl, peacock and pigeon.

A great many snakes are found, but only about one-fourth are poisonous. The bats are very numerous, and the birds are of great variety.



The quetzal is one of the most beautiful birds of Guatemala. Its picture is seen on the 1879 and several other issues of the Guatemalan stamps. It is hardly as large as a turtle dove. The cock has a fine yellow bill and a rounded top-knot of fine yellow feathers. The long flowing plumes of the bird used to be so highly prized, that if any one caught the bird, they were not allowed to kill it. They could only take the feathers, which were to be worn by their chief alone. The eyes of the quetzal are a yellowish brown color. The mid-

dle and longest plumes of the tail measure from three to three and a half feet. The middle feathers are black and white. The upper part of the bird and the throat and chest are golden green, the lower parts are scarlet.

Guatemala is a republic. Justo Rufino Barrios was President of Guatemala, from June 4, 1873 until his death. Jose Maria Riena Barrios was the nephew of Justo Ru-



fino Barrios. After his uncle's death President Barillas made J. W. Riena Barrios Minister of War, and he was elected Vice-President of the Guatemalan Congress. He became President of Guatemala about six years ago. He was very popular among the people. But as he was walking near the palace one day, last February, accompanied by his guards, he was shot. He died in a few minutes. The man who shot him, tried to run away, but was shot to death. Manuel Estrada Cabrera who was Vice President took upon himself the duties of President, but another man tried to be President and they had a fight in which several men were killed. The people and soldiers wanted General Mendizabal to be President. President Barrios' Cabinet resigned and a new Cabinet was appointed, including Antonio Barrios, son of the late President and a graduate of West Point. The death of President Barrios put a stop to the plan of uniting Central America under one government.

THE FAMILY OF CROCODILES.

BY CLYDE E. LOVE.

The family known as Crocodilia includes three genera, one of which is illustrated on the 12 cent North Borneo of 1893. In general appearance they resemble the lizards, but their internal structure is very different. They inhabit all tropical countries, and extend a considerable distance into the temperate regions. They can stand quite a degree of cold, as is demonstrated by the fact that captured ones which afterward escaped have lived an entire winter in northern rivers.

Only one species, the alligator, is found to any extent in the Western Hemisphere. Alligators are found chiefly in Florida, the West Indies, and the northern part of South America. Their skins make fine leather, and the Florida species have consequently been hunted so much that they are fast becoming extinct. They occasionally reach a length of twenty feet. Alligators are seldom harmful to man, although they will occasionally snap off an arm or leg. They are usually very sluggish animals, and it is not unsafe to bathe near them as long as they show no signs of moving.

The most widely distributed variety is the crocodile. The crocodile differs from the alligator in having a longer snout and more completely webbed feet. Its habits are also more aquatic. The African species sometimes attains a length of thirty feet, and is the most dangerous inhabitant of the rivers of the dark continent. When on land the crocodile cannot turn around with ease, but in the water its powerful tail enables it to move with facility in any direction. Its principal food is fish, but animals of moderate size are equally

welcome, and men are often carried off while crossing rivers. In Ceylon crocodiles literally swarm in the sluggish waters, but are seldom seen in rapid streams. There are two species in Ceylon, the marsh and Indian crocodiles. The former, which seldom grows to be more than twelve feet long lives entirely in fresh water, and never molests any but small animals. The Indian species, however, reaches a length of eighteen feet, and will attack man if hard pressed by hunger. During the driest part of the year, they bury themselves in the mud, and remain until released by rains. It is related that an officer who had pitched his tent



in the dried up bed of a water course was disturbed during the night by a movement of the earth underneath his bed. A crocodile emerged the next day. Crocodiles never exhibit any of the sagacity and boldness shown by other beasts of prey, and their actions on land are not only clumsy but timid. One species is found in small numbers in southern Florida; it sometimes measures as high as fourteen feet.

The female crocodile lays from twenty to thirty eggs at one time. Choosing a slightly elevated position, she scoops a hole with her nose and feet, and in this deposits her eggs, covering them with earth.

The third and last genus is the gavia. It is found only in India, and is distinguished by its very long narrow snout. The front teeth are quite long. The gavia is useful as a scavenger, consuming the bodies of dead animals, etc., and is more dangerous in appearance than in reality. The largest are about eighteen feet long.

NAVIGATION.

BY F. M. S.

The old Greek sailors, before setting out on a voyage, entrusted themselves to Neptune, the god of the sea. A very good representation of this deity may be seen on several Barbados' stamps, in which the place of Neptune is usurped by Britannia.

Trusting themselves to this god with his conch chariot, drawn by his sea horses, governing his kingdom with his trident, the ancients started in an open boat,—a rowboat as it is called—such as is seen on the 3c Puerto Rico "Quadrennial."

Soon sailors took longer voyages; the vessels became decked and masts came into existence. We then had the galleys one of which may be seen on the 8c State of North Borneo.

But it was early discovered that oars were really a hindrance in a rough sea. More masts were added and better steering gear invented. High forecastles and poops were built with a very low waist or midships. The two high ends were connected with a bridge. In such ships Columbus sailed as we see on the 4c U. S. A. and 5c Argentine "Columbian" stamps. These vessels were called "caravels."



Gradually the decks became of more equal height the whole length of the ship. The vessels generally carried three masts and each mast had three or four parts, each part having a large square sail. These are pictured on most of the stamps of British Guiana. In such ships the trade of the last century was carried, till the invention of steam brought a great revolution in maritime matters.

The first steamers were composite, paddle wheels and sails both being used. The paddles were displaced for ocean service by the screw, the paddles being restricted to lake and river navigation. Now sails

are little used on steamers of either class. Cuts of the former style of modern ships may be seen on the 5c Peru unpaid. The screw propeller is seen on the 12c 1894 of Hawaii.

Considering the great importance commerce is to all nations, Great Britain and the United States especially, I think that navigation has not had its proper place on the stamps of the world. In fact the nation that shows most ships on its stamps is the little British colony of British Guiana.

PANAMA AND ITS STAMPS.

BY HARVARD.

Panama is one of the several stamp issuing states of the Columbian Republic. This is illustrated in its first issue of stamps, which bear the peculiar coat-of-arms of Columbia. As its name implies, it occupies the region where North and South America are, hung together by a thread—the isthmus of Panama. An excellent map of the state is given on the recent stamps.

Its capital and metropolis is the city of Panama, which has 30,000 inhabitants. Aspinwall, or Colon, is the only other town of commercial importance. It has about 4000 inhabitants. Both towns are marked on the more recent stamps. The export trade, which consists chiefly of cocoanuts, bananas, caoutchouc and tortoiseshell, is principally conducted through these two ports.

Of course, the great interest in Panama centers round the possibility of inter-oceanic communication. For a long time it has been the dream of navigators and commercial men to find or construct a channel between the Atlantic and Pacific which should not require so much time as the attainment and passage of the Straits of Magellan, or so much danger as the rounding of Cape Horn. The isthmus of Panama being the narrowest, was naturally selected as the most practical place for a canal, when hopes of finding a channel had been abandoned. Ever since 1828 different routes have been surveyed in the hope of finding one practical for a canal. Extensive surveys were made in the early '70's by the United States. In 1877 the Colombian government sold

the right to pierce the isthmus to a Frenchman named Wyse. Wyse interested Ferdinand de Lesseps in his scheme, and the latter called together an "International Scientific Congress" to consider the matter. The result of this was that in 1879 a Panama Canal Company was formed, with De Lesseps as chief engineer, the Wyse concession was bought and work began in 1881. It has been said of the French, "they are very enthusiastic—at the start." This was the case here. In 1889, after resorting to numerous schemes to raise money, the company liquidated, having completed only 12 miles out of the proposed 54. In 1892 De Lesseps and other directors of the company were arrested and a startling expose made of the wholesale fraud and bribery practised by the company. That was the last, for a long time, of the Panama Canal. A ship railway was also started. This railway was a curious idea. The ships were to be floated onto cars, carried across the isthmus, and floated off again. This railway fell through, owing to the death of the designer, who was the life of the work.

Thus the only connection between the two oceans at present is the railway, between Aspinwall and Panama owned by an American syndicate. This line is shown on the recent stamps of Panama.

Panama was first thoroughly explored by Balboa, in his journey to the Pacific, in 1513. It was settled by Spaniards, and overrun by the buccaneers under Morgau, Dampier, and others from 1560 to 1600. It was independent from 1859 to 1861.

Its philatelic history dates from 1878, when it issued a set of 4 stamps bearing the Colombian coat-of-arms and an eagle. The values were 5, 10, 20, and





25 centavos. In 1887 it issued a set of 6 stamps with a map of itself, the values being 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 centavos. In 1891 it re-issued the 50c, on bluish paper, and in 1892 issued of the same values and

similar to the last. In 1894 it surcharged four of the later stamps. It issued a registration stamp in 1888.



JOAQUIN CRESPO.

BY HANS TRIER.

A few days ago, there died on a South American battlefield, the most popular president who has ruled over the Venezuelan people since the days of Bolivar. General Crespo was killed while fighting in defence of the laws he had always upheld.

Joaquin Crespo was born at Barcelona, Venezuela, about fifty-three years ago. He entered political life shortly after becoming of age. He became a supporter of Blanco, the president and dictator of Venezuela, and remained faithful to him throughout his career. When Blanco retired in 1882, Crespo was elected president, and was inaugurated February 20, 1882. This office he filled with great success, choosing his cabinet from the best citizens of Venezuela, and materially aided its prosperity by excellent government. In 1886, at the end of his term, he retired from public life with the presumable intention of not returning to it. But in 1892, President Palacio, whose term expired then, endeavored, in defiance of the law to be re-elected, and declared himself president. General Crespo, with a few followers, revolted against his authority. His first act was to declare the western provinces of Venezuela free, and to begin to wage war on this plan. He marched against Caracas, gaining followers continually, so that when he arrived he had a large army. After a spirited resistance he occupied the



capital in October, 1892. The issue of 1892 has this date surcharged on it. The 1893 issue is also surcharged with the coat of arms.

In March, 1894 Crespo again became president, and held the office until last year. It was during this term that the boundary dispute with England occurred. He steadfastly opposed its demands, and was soon upheld by President Cleveland, of the United States. The dispute was finally settled by arbitration. In 1897, Senor Andrade was supported by Crespo as a candidate for the presidency. After an exciting contest, Crespo, in September, 1897, issued a proclamation declaring him elected. Hernandez, one of the leaders opposing Andrade, began a revolution against the Government. Crespo was killed in a battle fought against him.

General Crespo was always a supporter of the people as opposed to the aristocracy. He was perhaps even a better general than a statesman, and was the idol of his soldiers. His personal bravery was extreme, and secured for him the reputation of being a fatalist, on account of his recklessness when in battle. It was said that this was due to his belief that "what is to be, will be," regardless of personal efforts. He was probably the richest man in Venezuela; he owned several business blocks in

Caracas, a large ranch in the west, and several other estates. All his money was spent at home; a large part being used for constructing his house in Caracas. It took ten years of work by many laborers and artists to finish, and is probably the most handsome in the

city.

There are many interesting anecdotes of Crespo, which cannot be told here for lack of space, but are well worth looking up; this account has been designed only to give a short sketch of this interesting man.

SPAIN AND ITS STAMPS.

BY ELIZABETH S. SOUTHWORTH.

Spain is a country in which we are all much interested at the present time; still it is not as well known as other parts of Europe, although it affords much of interest.

The greatness of Spain was during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, beginning with the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella in 1469, by whose marriage Castile and Aragon were united. They governed all of Spain with the exception of Granada, which was held by the Moors, until it was conquered in 1492. The reign of Ferdinand and Isabella should be of particular interest to all Americans, for it was during their reign and with their aid, that Columbus discovered America.

During the reign of Philip II, Madrid was made capital of Spain. At the time it was an unimportant city, therefore it has no old architecture, though it has, in value and in number, as fine a collection of paintings as any city in the world. It is situated near the center of Spain, on an extensive plateau. In 1853 Madrid issued two stamps, with its coat of arms in the center of each.



On the 2c green of 1855, there is the head of Isabella II, daughter of Ferdinand VII; she came to the throne under a good many disadvantages, there being a dispute as to the succession. Her father died before she was two years



old and her mother Maria Christina was regent, until Isabella herself was declared to have attained her majority in 1843, at the age of thirteen years. She allowed her private passions to influence her so much in public matters, that at last she exhausted the patience of her subjects and had to flee to France in 1868. On the 50m de e. violet of this year, her head appears for the last time.



There were now two claimants to the vacant throne; after a few months the difficulty was solved by offering it to a prince from an entirely different

family, Armadeo Ferdinand Marie, Duke of Hosta, of whom there is a good full face view on the 40c de p. brown and a side view on the 1p lilac



of 1872. He brought to his position a certain popularity, but found the problem too hard to solve, so in 1873 he took the strange

course of abdicating; after this, the government for a short time was a republic. On the 2c de p. yellow of 1874 is the figure of Justice.



Don Carlos at this time again asserted his claim to the throne, which claim was based on his descent through a collateral male line. If the Salic law had been in

force at the time of Isabella II, the kingdom would have descended to him. On the stamps of the Carlist rising are



different pictures of Don Carlos; on the 1r lilac of 1873 is perhaps the best, but on the 50c green of 1875 there is a good one. In Spain there is still a

Carlist party, but not in active opposition to the present government.



Spain did not succeed in being ruled by a republic, so Alphonso XII, son of Isabella II, was chosen as King. His head appeared first on

the 2c de p. lilac of 1878, and the last time on the 15c salmon of 1882. He died of cholera in 1885, leaving a five year old daughter queen, and his



wife as regent; five months afterwards a son was born, who naturally succeeded to the throne in place of his sister, their mother remaining as regent. On the 2c green of 1889 is a picture of the young king Alphonso XIII.



Agriculture is by far the most important Spanish industry, nearly 73 per cent. of those, whose occupations were classified in the census of 1877, came under that head. Wines are made in great quantities; the average amount varies from four to five hundred million gallons annually, making Spain rank third among the wine producing countries of Europe. Olives and figs are plentiful, and since the fifteenth century, the sugar cane, brought by the Arabs, has produced about seventy-five million pounds yearly.

No European country produces so great a variety of minerals, in large amount, as Spain; in the production of copper ore, lead ore, and quicksilver, Spain heads the list, in silver and salt it is only surpassed by Austria-Hungary.

In Spain there is some of the finest architecture in all Europe. All the fine cathedrals were built while the Catholic church was at the height of its power. The cathedral at Burgos is one of the most beautiful; each part is finished in the smallest detail, and is of pure Gothic architecture. The cathedral at Seville also ranks among the finest; both Moorish and Gothic styles of architecture appear in it; here can be seen the finest collection of paintings by Murillo, for here he lived and died. The interior of the cathedral at Cordova, looks like a roofed in forest, for there are nearly a thousand pillars of different kinds of marble. Granada, the last hold of the Moors, with its wonderful Alhambra, was thought worthy by Irving of two separate volumes. At its final conquest a large number of Christian captives were freed; as a thank offering for this success Isabella I, built near Toledo, the church of St. John of the Kings, hanging on the outside, the chains taken from these captives; many of the chains are still to be seen.

The contempt of labor and the ascendancy of the Roman church have checked the progress of the people. Although they have had Murillo and Velasquez, two of the finest painters of the world, they now have no men prominent either in art or literature. The average Spaniard is easy going and shiftless. One Guide Book after giving various directions to travellers, ends by saying "keep your temper, for Spaniards, will not be hurried."

NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS. PREMIUM LIST.

Premiums for subscriptions to STAMPS sent by subscribers.

Self-addressed and stamped envelop for return of premiums should be sent us.

For One Subscriber :

No. 1—10 unused stamps from 10 countries : Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Salvador, Venezuela.

No. 2—10 unused stamps different from the above, but not all from different countries.

No. 3—15 different stamps from Scandinavian countries : Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

No. 4—10 different stamps from Greece, Roumania, Turkey and Egypt.

No. 5—10 unused stamps different from those in No. 1 and No. 2.

No. 6—10 unused stamps from countries of the western hemisphere, different from those in Nos. 1, 2 and 5.

No. 7—10 unused stamps from countries of the eastern hemisphere, Greece, Turkey, Obock, Somali Coast, Eritrea, etc.

No. 8—4 Philippine Islands, 1884.

Set of Newspaper stamps unused.

No. 9—2 Honduras, 1865, imperforate, unused.

For Two Subscribers :

No. 51—15 South American stamps from Argentine, Brazil, Chili, Ecuador, Uruguay, etc.

No. 52—4 Philippine Islands, 1886.

Set of Newspaper stamps unused.

No. 53—3 Paraguay, 1884, unused.

No. 54—6 Honduras, 1878, unused.

No. 55—6 Italy 2c surcharged on Postal Packet stamps.

For Three Subscribers :

No. 76—1c, 2c, 5c, Liberia, 1897, unused.

For Five Subscribers :

No. 90—4 Holkar, 1889-92, unused.

No. 91—5 Guatemala, 1882, unused.

For Ten Subscribers :

No. 100—200 different foreign stamps.

No. 101—6 Baden, 1863-68, unused.

No. 102—25 Crown type, Portuguese colonies, unused.

For Fifteen Subscribers :

No. 125—20 different Thurn and Taxis, unused.

No. 126—First issue French Colonies, 6 stamps complete, unused.

Any one of the premiums which we offer for one subscriber we will also give for ten names of collectors who are not members of any society. These lists must be accompanied by *stamped self-addressed envelop*.

We cannot send this premium unless we find at least five names not previously received. We cannot give any premiums, except those offered for one subscriber, for names ; nor may names be added to subscriptions sent in order to secure premiums for a higher number of subscribers than those actually sent us.

The subscriber sending us the largest number of subscriptions before July 1, will receive a set of unused Newfoundland Jubilee stamps free.

The one sending the next largest number will receive an unused set of Barbados Jubilee stamps. The third largest a set of British North Borneo, 1897, unused. The 4th, a set of 6 unused stamps of New Brunswick 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 12½c, 17c. The next ten will each receive a set of unused stamps of Salvador. The only condition is that you inform us when you enter this competition that we may make record of the number of subscriptions you send us.

Renewals of old subscribers will be counted in this competition in favor of any one who gets them and sends them to us. There will however be no premium for them except the renewal premium given to the subscriber himself when he sends us a return self-addressed and stamped envelop, which he can of course send through the one who sends us his subscription.

STAMPS

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS
OF THE
BEGINNER AND YOUNG COLLECTOR,

Conducted by CRAWFORD CAPEN.

Subscription FIFTEEN CENTS a Year in the United States, Canada and Mexico. Other Countries
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Subscriptions Commence with Current Number. Back Numbers Five cents each.

Advertising Rates: \$1.50 an inch; \$5.50 a half column; \$10.50 a column; \$20.00 a page each insertion. Yearly
Contracts \$200 a page, \$100 half page, \$50 quarter page.

For insertion in any month's issue copy should be in hand by the first of the month.

PAYABLE Cash with Copy, or in the case of a Year's Contract, Quarterly in Advance.

STAMPS PUBLISHING CO., 87 Nassau St., N. Y.

The Publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisements whose insertion they regard as detrimental to the interests of this magazine without giving any reason for their action.

VOLUME II.

JUNE, 1898.

NUMBER 9.



It has been decided to make a change in the premiums which we are offering for subscribers to STAMPS. We

repeat this month our premium list, as it has been published previously, because we have some of the stamps on hand and those who send us names of subscribers, may still if they wish call for them, and we will send them so long as they last. It is our intention however, to offer in future a greater variety but not so many stamps, using up what we may have on hand, and then changing to something else. Those collectors who send us subscribers and wish to receive a pack-



et of one hundred stamps may have them, or they may choose during this month a set of three of the beautiful Vasco da Gama stamps which we illustrate on this page. These are some of the best that have ever been printed and they are now out of use,

the issue being for a limited time. We will also send this set to anyone who sends us the name of a new

subscriber, but this is not in addition to the premiums which are offered for one subscriber in our premium list.



The new issues which are being put forth at the present time are exceedingly interesting on account of their connection with facts of historical importance. Certainly nothing is more worthy of commemoration than the discovery of a short route to India which has been noticed in all the histories for the last four hundred years and which every school child has been taught to consider of the greatest importance. The new United States issue connected with the Trans-Mississippi Exposition does not rank with this Portuguese issue in any way, at the same time being stamps of our country it is probable that they will attract many to collecting, and interest them in this most fascinating pursuit. It is

not necessary to describe them as every American collector will soon have an opportunity to see them, and they will undoubtedly be sent abroad in very large quantities.

The number of subscribers that have been sent us in our competition is somewhat small, but we think it more than likely that many of our young friends are holding back with the idea of getting in what they have at the close. A list of those who have sent us four or more is now as follows:

Hans Trier,	12
S. M. Edwards,	9
Jos. Frank,	5
Edward G. Hart,	5
Jones Wellington,	5
Dan. J. Sassman,	5
P. B. Warren,	4
Geo. L. Emmons,	4

We hope to receive a great many more in addition and in order that all may get them in before the time is up, we shall extend it to July 10, as our paper is late this month.

It is officially announced that the use of United States Newspaper stamps will be discontinued on the first of July. These stamps have never been distributed to any very great extent and they are certainly very valuable specimens for any collector's album. There is not a great deal of variety in the designs of the lower values so if one does not feel able to buy many of them, one can nevertheless have a good representation of the different types in one's album at a small cost. These are in our opinion some of the most valuable stamps that have ever been issued, as they were intended to perform a specific work. They filled their purpose for a time but through changes in the postal regulations, have ceased for many years to be of any practical value. They have not been issued to the public, ex-

cept in very small quantities many years ago, therefore there are no values of them that are not likely to be scarce, and they are certainly better worth purchasing than most stamps. United States Department stamps like these have passed by, but they were sent broadcast over the country, issued in very large quantities, and the remainders were also distributed among collectors. Many of them are therefore too high priced in our catalogues and while the scarce ones cannot be had easily, the more common ones will not advance much in price for many years.

The interest in the stamps of Spain and her colonies continues. The demand for the stamps of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Phillippines is the heaviest, but there are many also who are turning their attention to the very interesting issues of the Spanish peninsula. There will certainly come some sort of a change in the Government. The "baby head" stamps will pass away and be superseded by no one knows what at the present time. It is thought very likely by many that a republic will follow the present government of Spain, but by others it is asserted that Don Carlos holds a very strong position and is likely to be named as king. In this case the old stamps of the Carlist insurrection will certainly be in very great demand. There are enough remainders of them to be had so that their price is not very high except for used stamps. It is stated that the middle and lower classes of Spain have never felt any interest in the Carlist movement and that they will oppose any attempt to make him king, so that it will be impossible to accomplish that end. However this may be, the future disturbances which are likely to take place in that land will attract the attention of collectors in general to it, so that the interest in it will not grow less as time passes. There

are few places in the world whose stamps are harder to get hold of than Fernando Po. It is a small island with little communication with the outside world except such as it has with Spain herself. The consequence is that the stamps are very scarce indeed and no one is able to secure them in large quantities in the used condition, while demand for them uncanceled has not been so great in the past that many of them are to be found in this country.

A very great interest is certain to be aroused in the revenue stamps of the United States by the new issues about

to be put forth by the Government. It is said that the printers are finding difficulty in filling the first order of the Government which is for a large amount, and it is also stated that in order to make up the deficiency, ordinary postage stamps will be surcharged with the letters I. R. These stamps are certain to be in great request and in the cases of those values of which there are not many used, will certainly become very valuable. We have not at this present time heard that other than the one cent stamps are to be surcharged in this way, but it is impossible to tell what values may be thus treated.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

BY GEORGE A. FAIRBAIRN.



Among famous men on stamps is Columbus. His likeness is to be seen on the stamps of of Chili, Nicaragua, United States, Honduras, San Salvador, etc. Columbus is supposed to have been born at or near Genoa in the year 1436. Others say 1446. His father was a wool comber. He attended school at Pavia, where he received a taste for astronomy and cosmography. While quite young he went to sea and made several voyages in the Mediterranean Sea. In 1470 he settled at Lisbon, which was at this time the headquarters of all adventurous geographical discoverers. In Lisbon he earned his living by making Maps and Charts. Columbus appears to have imbibed the idea of a land to the West. With the view



of qualifying himself for the discovery of this land, he made several voyages to the Azores, Canaries and Guinea this being the limit of ocean traffic. In 1482 he laid his scheme before John II of Portugal, but it was rejected. He left Lisbon and returned to Genoa. Here he unfolded his scheme to the Republic but it was treated as a silly product of a visionary brain. It is said he likewise met with like treatment from the Venetians but it is doubtful whether he did. Disappointed but not disheartened he turned to Spain. Weary and hungry he stopped one day at the gate of a convent to beg some bread and water for his child. This day was the turning point of his career. The Superior of the convent Juan Perez de Marchena passing entered into conversation with him. So struck was the Superior with his view that he persuaded the Queen, Isabella of Spain, to help. Isabella could not get enough help, so it was seven years before she could help him. At last she pledged her jewels (this is shown is on the \$1.00 Columbian

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stamp). He was given three small ships. (A picture is seen of them on the 4 cent Columbian stamp).

On August 3rd he set sail. Stopping for a month at the Canaries to refit, he started September 6th, 1492. After sailing for a time his crew rose in mutiny because of the way the compass was moving. He persuaded them to sail on for three days and if nothing appeared he would return. On the third day one of his crew saw a branch of a tree floating by, during the night they saw lights in the distance. (The one cent Columbian shows Columbus in sight of land. His landing is shown on the two cent Columbian).

This time he landed on one of the Bahama Isles. After discovering many other Isles he returned to Spain March 15th, 1493. (His welcome at Barcelona is well shown on the six cent Columbian stamps).

In September 1493 he set sail again, with 17 ships and 1500 men. In this voyage he discovered the Caribbean Is-

lands, Jamaica, etc. By calumnies at home he was recalled.

In 1498 he set forth on his third voyage steering now southward. He discovered Trinidad and the mouths of the Orinoco. *Meanwhile another officer named Bobadilla was appointed to supersede Columbus. By this officer Columbus was sent in chains to Spain as shown on the \$2.00 Columbian. He was restored to favor again. His restoration is shown on the 8 cent Columbian. A picture of him describing his third voyage is on the \$3.00 Columbian.

In 1502 he sailed on another voyage but discovered nothing. He returned home in 1504. The Queen Isabella was dead. Ferdinand proved ungrateful, so the noblest navigator the world has ever known died in poverty in Valladolid, May 20, 1506.

To make up for his injustice Ferdinand gave Columbus a pompous funeral and erected a magnificent monument to his memory at Genoa. The monument is shown on the 5 peso San Salvador 1893. issue.

PORTO RICO.

BY CHAS. D. MYERS.

At the closing of the sixteenth century Spain held all of the West Indies, Mexico and Florida and claimed a large portion of what is now the United States. Now her only possessions in America are Cuba and Porto Rico.

Porto Rico was discovered by Columbus in 1493. The landing of



Columbus occurred on November 19; as may be seen on the three centavos stamp issued in 1883.

Ponce De Leon invaded the island in 1509. Within a few years the Spainards

began to import slaves to take the place of the peaceful Indians who had been killed by Spanish cruelty.

Porto Rico is about 3,530 sq. miles in area. The inhabitants number about 700,000 people, 34,000 of which are white. The climate is warm and healthy. The principal productions are dye and cabinet woods, sugar cane, tobacco, cotton, rice and maize.

The first stamps used in Porto Rico were issued in 1873. They were the Cuban stamps of that date and were surcharged for use in Porto Rico. Amadeus of Savoy, the



portrait of whom appears on the stamps of this issue, was the reigning monarch in Spain. Amadeus was unpopular with his people and he abdicated the throne in 1873.



A Republic was now formed in Spain. The Cuban stamps of 1874 were surcharged and used in Porto Rico.

In 1875 a new set of stamps were issued for Cuba. These stamps bore the Spanish Arms and was surcharged for use in Porto Rico.



After the second Carlist War, Alphonso XII. became King. The Cuban stamps of that date bear



his profile and are surcharged for use in Porto Rico. All of the stamps used in Porto Rico from 1877 to 1886 bear his profile.

In 1886 he died and his son Alphonso XIII ascended the throne.

The portrait of Alphonso who is but fifteen years old has, with but one exception, appeared on every stamp issued for use in Porto Rico since 1880.



A liberal government has recently been granted Porto Rico. This is expected to better the condition of the people there to a great extent.

MEXICO.

BY VICTOR A. BEEDE.



South of the United States is quite a large country called Mexico.

Long ago when the people in the old World found this great Western Hemisphere a number of Spaniards sailed from the islands on which they had first landed through the Gulf of Mexico to the land on the other side of the gulf. This was a warm beautiful country covered with rich forests and bright flowers. They troubled themselves very little about the people already there because they believed that having found this new country, it was theirs by right; at any rate they intended to take it for the King of Spain.



These men landed on the coast where they saw a dark skinned people, somewhat like islanders, half naked and very ignorant. But, as they went farther into the country they came to villages where the people were better clothed, had houses to live in, and often spoke of a great city and a powerful king for whom they seemed to have much fear and respect. When the Spaniards learned these things from their interpreters they were in a great hurry to reach this wonderful city; and as they were a bold, brave hardy lot with a fierce captain to lead them they did not mind difficulties.



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I cannot tell you all the troubles the Spanish had, nor all the cruel things they did. At last they reached the top of a high ridge, and all at once, on the other side of the mountain the most splendid view they had ever imagined was spread before them.



The Spaniards were filled with wonder. On the islands and other known parts of the continent only painted savages with skins for clothes and huts of bark had dwelt, but here the people had a king and temples ornamented with gold and silver for their gods, and even had a kind of picture writing.

Long and bloody fights took place between the Spaniards and Mexicans but the Spaniards won for they had powder and sword and the Mexicans had never heard of



either of these.

After that time the Spanish settled in different parts of the country, and sometimes mingled with the natives so that now though the people are called Mexicans they speak the Spanish language instead of the old Mexican.

The capital is Mexico with 329,535 inhabitants. As for stamps Mexico has issued nearly as many as the United States. A part of these are envelopes.

The coat of arms of Mexico is an eagle with a rattlesnake in its mouth.

In 1864 Mexico issued a stamp surcharged $\frac{1}{2}$ and another like it unsurcharged going from 1 to 4 reals, these are quite valuable.

In 1882 Mexico issued a set of stamps going from 2 to 6 centavos not unlike a set of U. S. Postage Due stamps issued in 1891.



PANAMA AND ITS STAMPS.

BY SIGOURNEY FAY NININGER.

Panama, (an Indian word meaning "abounding in fish") is the name given, first, to the isthmus which joins the two great continents of North and South America, second, to a state of the Republic of Columbia; third, to the oldest European city in America, which is still in existence; and fourth, to a large gulf on the western side of the isthmus.

The Isthmus of Panama, is a neck of land, with an average breadth of 50 miles, extending from Costa Rica to the southern continent, a distance of some 500 miles. It has an area of 29,756 square miles. The climate is very unhealthy, and the rain falls are

abundant. The vegetation is tropical; india-rubber, tobacco, vanilla, and the sarsaparilla plant being the chief articles of cultivation. An attempt was begun in 1881, to cut a canal through this isthmus from Colon to the city of Panama, but it failed.

The State of Panama is the third largest of the nine states which comprise the Republic of Columbia. It includes the isthmus and part of the continent, extending on the east to the state of Cauca. Its area is 31,571 square miles, and it has a population of 285,000 people. Its history as part of Colombia dates from 1855. There have been several local revolutions, the

most important of which occurred in 1865. The government is carried on by a governor and an Assembly. Its capital is the city of Panama, which has a population of 30,000 people. This city situated at the head of the Gulf of Panama, was founded in 1518 by Don Pedro Arias Davila, who was sent by Ferdinand, King of Spain, as governor of the colony of Darien. It was, in the 16th and 17th centuries, the second strongest fortress in South America; but its massive granite ramparts, built in 1673, are now mostly demolished. The place is the seat of a Bishop, and it has a large cathedral, the towers of which are the loftiest in Central America. This edifice was partly destroyed by a sever earthquake in 1882. Through the port of this city and that of Colon pass most of the exports of the state.

The Gulf of Panama measures about 150 miles across at its mouth. It forms many excellent harbors; but is chiefly noted for its pearl fisheries.

The postage stamps of Panama are few in number, but they are all of unique designs. The first issue was



made in 1878, consisting of four values. The cut represents an isthmus separating two bodies of water, with a ship to be seen in each. This is in a circle with

"Correos" and "E. S. de Panama," around it. Above the whole is a large eagle, and below is the value, while on the left is "Estadoz Unidos" and on the right "De Colombia." The type of the last value of the set of six stamps, representing a perfect map of the Isthmus of Panama, with "Colombia" above value beneath. The highest value, the 50c of this set was, in 1891, printed on bluish paper. In 1892 a set of 5 stamps similar to that of 1887 (except in background, figure of value and colors) was



issued. In 1894 two stamps of the set of 1887, together with the stamp of 1891, and one from the set of

1892, were surcharged "Habilitado 1894" and different values; while in 1896 50c and 2 peso stamps were issued similar in design to the issue of 1892. One registration stamp was issued in 1888, being a 10c gray, with a large "R" at one end and at the other "Panama," number of registration stamp, and "Colombia" one under the other, while under the whole was "Diez Centavos."

These stamps are all very pretty, and for the most part comparatively cheap. They will add much to your collection.

GUATEMALA AND ITS STAMPS.

BY CLEMENT L. DESPARD, JR.

Guatemala is a Republic situated between Mexico and Honduras.

The country is quite mountainous there being a main range from which smaller ones extend forming many valleys but few plains, there are some volcanoes but none of any importance. Guatemala consists mainly of one

large plateau broken here and there by valleys and mountain ranges.

The climate on this plateau is delightful the temperture hardly changing the year around, but in the valleys the heat is extreme and fever is very frequent.

The soil is fertile consequently it affords very good agricultural industries,

the chief products being coffee, cochineal and indigo.

Guatemala has an area of 63,400 square miles and a population of 1,800,000 inhabitants, composed of Indians, Europeans and negroes.

There are a few railroads connecting the chief cities.

Guatemala was conquered from the Indians by Pedro Alvarado who took possession of the land for Spain, which was then a prosperous and flourishing country.

It was given the name Guatemala which comes from the Mexician word "gnauthemale" meaning "a decayed wooden log" it was called this because the Mexician-Indians who accompanied Alvarado found near the palace of the Rengs Kachequet an old worm-eaten tree and gave this name to the capital and also the surrounding country.

It remained under the Spanish government until September 21st, 1821, when it became an independent state and united with the Republic of Mexico. It remained a part of Mexico for two years when on July 1st, 1823 it separated and a confederation was formed, composed of the five states Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. In 1846 the union was dissolved and the five states went under a separate government and have remained in that condition since.

At the head of the Republic is the President who is elected by a general assembly composed of the legislative chamber, the Archbishop, the members of the Supreme Court and the Council of State.



The first issue of stamps was in 1871, the design was a shield with mountain in the centre encircled by two branches crossed at the bottom and a sun above all. The values

were from 1 to 20 centavos.

In 1872 two more stamps were added to the set, the values were 4 reales and 2 pesos, the designs being somewhat smaller.



In 1886 a set was issued bearing the picture of Barrios who took an active part in some of this country's history. He attempted a confederation of the

Central American countries, which caused war with Salvador, he was killed in an assault after being President from 1883 to 1886. New sets of stamps after this were issued in 1886 and in 1894



this 1886 set was surcharged. In 1875 a set of three envelopes were issued and also 1890. They

were surcharged in 1895.

The stamps of this country make a fine show in your album and most

of them can be purchased with a comparatively small sum of money.



CONGO FREE STATE.

BY DONALD E. LAUDERBURN.



Belgium.

The great central African River, the Congo is nearly ten miles wide and over

160 fathoms deep. Three views of this



river are seen on the 5c, 10c and 25c stamps of the 1894 issue. The upper

source of the Congo was unknown till Mr. Stanley identified it with the Lualaba.

Stanley and his followers, striking the Lualaba, known farther up as the Chambezi and Luapula, at Nyangwe in Nov. 1876, followed its course persistently in the face of enormous difficulties, fighting no less than thirty two battles, till in August, 1877, he found it to reach the Atlantic as the Congo.

The natives of the country speak one harmonious negro language, they are good natured and hospitable but very indolent. Their Christianity, early derived from Portuguese missionaries, is of the most superficial kind.

Stanley established stations along the Congo River. To these the natives bring their rubber and ivory. Formerly they did not save the tusks but only killed for food.

Salt is found in great quantities in

the interior. Servants are paid with it near the coast where it is not so abundant; and it is used to buy food. The jungle is filled with strange birds, the peacock with a beautiful note; the brown white-breasted fish-eagle perched on a bough overhanging the water ready to pounce upon his finny morsel; and small birds of gorgeous plumage.

The native villages are attacked if they will not work in some way for the good of the land. Some are required to cut wood for station purposes; others to search for rubber; others for ivory; some to serve as soldiers for six or seven years. This is good, for when once broken in, the natives continue to work. By the system of forced labor they gain cloth, etc., and by a little hard work can soon become rich. The state also makes a profit out of the land, increasing its finances so as to enable it to continue the occupation of the country which means the saving of the nation from the slavers. The measures adopted are severe, but the native cannot be satisfactorily handled by coaxing; he must be governed by force. Hangings are now quite frequent in the Zone Arabe; at Kabambarre there is a tree upon which many people have been hanged, natives and soldiers.

There is a picture of two natives on the five Fr. stamp of 1894.

Some tribes are bold water people. They place their fishing nets in the falls and rapids, build great scaffoldings in the roughest waters-



The state conducts its pacification of the country after the fashion of the Arabs, so the natives are not gainers at all. The Arabs in the employ of the state are compelled to bring in ivory and rubber, and are per-

mitted to employ any measures considered necessary to obtain this result.

Accordingly, they attack villages capture slaves and exchange them for ivory.

CANADA'S EMBLEMS.

F. M. S.

Looking at the coat of arms of the Dominion of Canada, one notices that it is surmounted by a branch of maple supporting a beaver. These represent Canada as the eagle does the United States.



The beaver has not appeared on the stamps of the "Dominion of Canada" since Confederation in 1867.

However on the stamps of "Canada," that is Lower Canada (Quebec) and Upper Canada (Ontario), in the issue of 1851 we find a very good cut of the Dominion's national animal.

The beaver is an amphibious animal that makes its home in the water but his living on the land. When a colony decides on a location for their homes they proceed to gnaw down a number of trees on the banks of the creek where they in future will reside. This they do very neatly by means of their sharp teeth, and the result would do credit to a professional wood-chopper, so exact is the work. The trees being floated, the beavers select a narrow spot in which to place their dam. The large trees being fixed, smaller ones are used to block up the large crevices. Then moss is shoved into the small cracks and the whole is deftly plastered with mud by means of the very broad, flat tail the beaver carries. The dam will raise the water from six to ten feet and will make a large pond. In this the beavers build their houses. These, likewise, are made of trees, moss and mud. The opening at the bottom leads into the dwelling part of the house while the supply of food for winter,—moss and young bark,—is placed in an upper room which is considerably above the water line. These

animals are very industrious and soon accomplish a great deal of work.

The beavers are among the most social of the lower animals and always live in colonies or villages. They are very fond of their young and make every effort to protect them if their home or dam be destroyed.

As their fur is very valuable the beavers had been sadly slaughtered until a few years ago when the Government ordered a close season until 1900. This will probably be extended till the beaver again becomes numerous when a very short season will be allowed, each sportsman being permitted only a very few animals as in the case with deer.



Turning from the beaver we will look at the maple, leaves of which are seen on the "Jubilee" and

new issues of stamps. There are two kinds of maple, hard and soft. The hard is valuable for the sap, which, each spring, is obtained by tapping the trees. This is boiled down to make maple syrup and still more to make maple sugar. It is also very useful in carpentering being very pretty and is used largely in ornamental ceilings and floors. The soft maple is of little value except for shade and fire wood. Every city in Canada abounds with these pretty shade trees and some may be found in the northern States of the Union. One of the most popular of the Canadian patriotic songs is called "The Maple Leaf," the chorus concluding :

"God save the Queen,
And heaven bless
The Maple Leaf forever."

NICARAGUA AND ITS STAMPS.

Nicaragua is a small republic in Central America. It is mountainous near



the coast, as is shown on the stamps of the issues of 1862 and 1893 on which appear pictures of mountains.

There are some volcanos near the coast, though they are not connected with the general range. The central part is a great plain, in which is the lake of Nicaragua. On the stamps of 1896 a very good map of the country is seen. The rivers, excepting the San Juan, are not navigable. Silver and copper are found in veins in many parts of the country, and gold also exists.



The productions are indigo, sugar, coffee, cocoa, and cotton. The cotton is of a superior quality, but little is now raised. Maize, rice, beans and plantains are the chief food of the people, and are raised in abundance. Fruits are plentiful, especially lemons and oranges. Cattle form one of the principal means of wealth to the republic and they are raised in large numbers, particularly in the region of the lake, where excellent pasturage is to be had.

The principal exports are hides, indigo, sugar, coffee, cotton and gum.

The population, the greater part of which consists of Indians and half-castes, is about 350,000.

In 1821 Nicaragua joined Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras and Salvador in revolting against Spain. It gained its independence, and joined the Mexican Empire, but in 1824 united with the other provinces in forming the Republic of Central America. This union was dissolved in 1839, but was renewed

in 1842, without Cost Rica, and lasted until 1845.

Nicaragua then became an independent government. In 1847 a dispute arose with Great Britain in regard to the country between Nicaragua and the Mosquito State. This was settled in 1860 by a treaty.

In 1855, the government became divided, and a civil war was the result. An American filibuster named Walker was called to aid the Liberal party, which had its capital at Leon. Walker was elected president, but was defeated and expelled in 1857. A new constitution was adopted in 1858, but was violated by the re-election of Martinez to the presidency, and another civil war ensued. The constitution otherwise remains in force.

The Legislative power is given to a Congress of two houses, both elected by universal vote for four years. The Senate consists of ten members, and the House of Representative of eleven. The president is also elected for four years, and has a cabinet of four ministers.

The philatelic history of Nicaragua dates back to 1862, when an issue of perforated stamps, five values, was made. This was followed in 1878 by an issue of the same design, rouletted. All stamps since then are perforated. In 1882 seven values were issued, and



since then an issue has been made annually, varying from nine to eleven values. The stamps are very picturesque, and form one of the prettiest pages in our albums.

NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS. PREMIUM LIST.

Premiums for subscriptions to STAMPS sent by subscribers.

Self-addressed and stamped envelop for return of premiums should be sent us.

For One Subscriber :

No. 1—10 unused stamps from 10 countries : Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Salvador, Venezuela.

No. 2—10 unused stamps different from the above, but not all from different countries.

No. 3—15 different stamps from Scandinavian countries : Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

No. 4—10 different stamps from Greece, Roumania, Turkey and Egypt.

No. 5—10 unused stamps different from those in No. 1 and No. 2.

No. 6—10 unused stamps from countries of the western hemisphere, different from those in Nos. 1, 2 and 5.

No. 7—10 unused stamps from countries of the eastern hemisphere, Greece, Turkey, Obock, Somali Coast, Eritrea, etc.

No. 8—4 Philippine Islands, 1884.

Set of Newspaper stamps unused.

No. 9—2 Honduras, 1865, imperforate, unused.

For Two Subscribers :

No. 51—15 South American stamps from Argentine, Brazil, Chili, Ecuador, Uruguay, etc.

No. 52—4 Philippine Islands, 1886.

Set of Newspaper stamps unused.

No. 53—3 Paraguay, 1884, unused.

No. 54—6 Honduras, 1878, unused.

No. 55—6 Italy 2c surcharged on Postal Packet stamps.

For Three Subscribers :

No. 76—1c, 2c, 5c, Liberia, 1897, unused.

For Five Subscribers :

No. 90—4 Holkar, 1889-92, unused.

No. 91—5 Guatemala, 1882, unused.

For Ten Subscribers :

No. 100—200 different foreign stamps.

No. 101—6 Baden, 1863-68, unused.

No. 102—25 Crown type, Portuguese colonies, unused

For Fifteen Subscribers :

No. 125—20 different Thurn and Taxis, unused.

No. 126—First issue French Colonies, 6 stamps complete, unused.

Any one of the premiums which we offer for one subscriber we will also give for ten names of collectors who are not members of any society. These lists must be accompanied by *stamped self-addressed envelop*.

We cannot send this premium unless we find at least five names not previously received. We cannot give any premiums, except those offered for one subscriber, for names ; nor may names be added to subscriptions sent in order to secure premiums for a higher number of subscribers than those actually sent us.

The subscriber sending us the largest number of subscriptions before July 10, will receive a set of unused Newfoundland Jubilee stamps free.

The one sending the next largest number will receive an unused set of Barbados Jubilee stamps. The third largest a set of British North Borneo, 1897, unused. The 4th, a set of 6 unused stamps of New Brunswick 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 12½c. 17c. The next ten will each receive a set of unused stamps of Salvador. The only condition is that you inform us when you enter this competition that we may make record of the number of subscriptions you send us.

Renewals of old subscribers will be counted in this competition in favor of any one who gets them and sends them to us. There will however be no premium for them except the renewal premium given to the subscriber himself when he sends us a return self-addressed and stamped envelop, which he can of course send through the one who sends us his subscription.

STAMPS

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS
OF THE
BEGINNER AND YOUNG COLLECTOR,

Conducted by CRAWFORD CAPEN.

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VOLUME II.

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NUMBER 10.

Subscribers who send in new subscriptions during the coming month may have for themselves or for the one whose name they send, a set either of the Portugal Vasco da Gama stamps 2½ to 10 reis, or a set of the same three stamps for the colony of the Azores.

We can still send to the one whose subscription is sent in, a packet of 100 different stamps if this is desired instead of the Vasco da Gama stamps.

Our competition in relation to the securing of subscribers has not produced us a large enough number of new subscribers to make it satisfactory. We shall, however, give the first four premiums as stated and also to each one of those who has sent us in three or more subscribers a set of Salvador stamps as offered.

The first premium a set of unused Newfoundland Jubilee stamps, was won by Hans Trier, who has sent us fifteen subscribers. The second a set of unused Barbados Jubilee stamps, by S. N. Edwards, who has sent us fourteen. The third a set of British North Borneo, 1897, by Wellington Jones. The fourth a set of six unused stamps of New

Brunswick by Geo. L. Emmons. Sets of unused Salvador stamps are awarded to Jos Frank, Ed. G. Hart, Dan. J. Sassman, P. B. Warren, Wm. Kennard, Jr., Thomas Rolph, Robt. Sherman, Malcolm D. Sloane.

We would like it if our friends more generally appreciated the necessity of keeping up the number of young collectors in order to make the whole matter of stamp collecting, not only interesting, but valuable from every standpoint.

There are not only rare stamps which are desired by collectors but there are also large numbers of stamps of very ordinary kinds which are not wanted unless there are young collectors to take them. It has been the case in the past that the young collectors have absorbed everything except the very commonest kinds. If the number of young collectors is allowed to decrease it is certain that these common varieties will lose their value. This will affect the worth of the collections of older people as well as those of the young. If our collecting friends who are interested in the work which we are doing with STAMPS will each undertake to send us

one subscriber only, this interest among young people will be very much increased for wherever STAMPS goes, there the young people become interested in their effort to secure more stamps for their collections. Older collectors should do all they can to start new collectors, through the giving away of their duplicates and the showing of the many interesting things that there are in connection with stamp collecting.

The articles which we have been receiving in our competition for the best article concerning the Philippine Islands are very satisfactory and show a great deal of study as well as interest in the topic. After reading the articles carefully we awarded the first premium to the number which was found to belong to Howard E. Gillaspay, the second prize to Wilfred A. Miller, and the third prize to Sigourney Fay Nininger. Two out of the three have won prizes before, and it is very evident that the practice which is secured in this way enables our young people to make a great deal of progress in their composition work. STAMPS has done a great deal in this way during the time that it has been at work. We are constantly receiving many articles which are worthy of publication. Those who do not secure a place in the paper for their articles should not be discouraged thereby, as it is in many instances no indication of lack of merit. It is not possible for us to use many articles on one topic. It is our experience that when a specially interesting subject is noticed by one collector and an essay written by him upon it, we receive within a short time a large number upon the same topic. Sometimes we have had in a single month ten essays on one subject. Our advice therefore to our young collectors is that they seek

new subjects. There are very many interesting ones which have never been treated in STAMPS and many of them are so valuable and so easily illustrated from stamps which have been issued from time to time that it is strange indeed that we have not had something upon them which was worthy of printing. We will mention in a general way a few subjects merely as indications of what might be selected which have not been treated, at least to any extent, in our pages. Any of the native States of India, the Soudan, various tribes of Africa, countries along the northern coast of Africa (except Egypt) almost any South American country, Islands in many parts of the world, various states of Italy now absorbed in the Italian Empire. The different topics indicated by the above descriptions may be studied and written upon with very great profit by any of our young subscribers who wish to receive our premiums for so doing.

We repeat our offer of premiums for any article of about five hundred words which we print in STAMPS adding a new one of stamps from Newfoundland.

- A. 25 Crown Type, Portuguese Colonies.
- B. 9 Costa Rica, 1889, 1c—2p.
- C. 4 Guatemala 1871, 1c—1p.
- D. 5 Guatemala 1878, ½r—1p.
- E. 25 stamps from Cuba.
- F. 25 stamps from Porto Rico.
- G. 10 stamps from Newfoundland.

We receive from time to time requests that we tell collectors where to purchase stamp albums and other articles wanted by them. Stamps Publishing Company does not deal in stamps. All we can do is to refer all inquirers to any of our advertisers all of whom are reliable.

THE LION AND THE UNICORN.

BY DAVID GOLDWASSER.

"The Lion and the Unicorn were fighting for the crown :

The Lion beat the Unicorn all around the town. Some gave them white bread, some gave brown; Some gave them plum-cake and drummed them out of town."

The above is an old English ditty which tells about a fight between the lion and the unicorn. The latter is a fabulous animal resembling a horse with horns.

These two animals appear in many coats of arms and stamps. In these they can be found in all positions of heraldry, rampant, couchant etc.

The lion appears more than the other. It is found in the flag of Lombardy Venice, an Austrian possession, holding up a cross, and in the coat of arms leaning on a book, presumably, a bible, also in the coats of arms of Belgium, Bremen, Canada, Danish West Indies, Finland, and many others. It is on Indian stamps in company with the unicorn holding up the crown ; while the unicorn is

found in the coats of arms of Chile,

Hanover and Ionian Islands.

In the 1866 67 issue of Belgium newspapers stamps, we have the lion rampant that is standing upon its hind legs British South Africa has two unicorns holding up a crown In

all the Bulgarian except the unpaid letter stamps the lion figures alone.

In the Nowanaggur stamps there are two queer animals which have the same characteristics as the unicorn.

The Luxemburg issues from 1859 to 1863 have the lion rampant. In North Borneo the lion is found couchant and in the 1855 and 1863-68 the lion appears holding an ax.



NORTH BORNEO.

BY ED. T. SEIFERT.

North Borneo is in the northern part of the island Borneo which is situated in the Indian Archipelago.

The coast is low and marshy which makes navigation dangerous ; not much is known of the interior ; what is known shows that the same is very mountainous ; the highest mountain, on the island is Mount Kinabalu.

No volcanic action can be discovered in the island, which same action is found in many of the other islands of the Archipelago.

The rivers and streams, scenes of which are found on the 8c and 18c



stamps are large; yet on account of the rapids and sandbars, they are not navigable for sea going vessels

The climate is moderate. In the rainy season, from Nov. to May, heavy storms of wind and thunder sweep the coast.

Vegetables are plenty ; the forest produce the iron-wood, ebony, gutta percha, etc. The camphor of Brunei is the finest of Asia. The Mohor and

Kaladang trees are also found in the forests; the former which reaches the height of eighty (80) feet, is used by the natives for making canoes; the latter for masts for ships. This grows to the height of two hundred feet.



Nut-megs, cinnamon, ginger and cocoanuts are cultivated. The 3c stamp shows a coconut tree.

The mountains and forests contains many monkeys, Tapirs, a kind of tiger, wild oxen and various kinds of wild deer. The 2c stamp shows the head of a deer. Some elephants are also found. The domesticated animals are sheep, goats, cats and dogs. There are very few horses.



The birds that are seen in North Borneo comprise eagles, vultures, argus pheasants, peacocks, illustration of which is found on the 5c stamp, and swifts. The latter construct the edible nests, which are so highly prized by the Chinese for making soup.



The rivers and lakes are infested with snakes, frogs, leeches and the crocodiles, seen on the 12c stamp.

The Dyaks constitute the bulk of the inhabitants; they are divided into numerous tribes differing widely in language and customs. They are intelligent and unsuspecting. They live chiefly in the interior. They weave cloth, make steel weapons, till the ground and collect wax, resin and gums. Their chief weapon is the blow-pipe and not the bow. See the \$5 stamp



for illustration of Dyak.

The Dyaks call the blow-pipe a "sum-pitan;" the pipe consists of a straight tube, in which a small poisoned arrow is put and expelled by the breath. They have also an iron spear head tied to the end of it so that it can be used as a spear. It is used in hunting and war. The small arrows which are used, have a piece of pith attached just to fit the bore of the tube; these are pointed with sharp fish teeth and are poisoned with upas. They are blown with great accuracy; if the poison is fresh, a wound from an arrow, fired at a distance of thirty or forty yards, proves fatal to a man. The Malays, (see illustration on 1c stamp), who dwell on the coast, are bold sailors and traders; they are more civilized than the Dyaks. The Malays cultivate the soil, lay out gardens and live partly by fishing. They can hardly be distinguished from the Chinese.



Some Chinese are also found in North Borneo. These are mostly miners or traders; who, when they have earned sufficient money, return to their native land.

The British North Borneo Company is the recognized governing body. This company was chartered in 1881, which act transferred to them the rights obtained by an American adventurer in 1865.

Spain protested against England's occupying the Sulu territory which act considerably increased the possessions of the Sultan, but England has developed its territory to the present time to an area of 30,709 square miles containing a population of 200,000 people.

SOMETHING ABOUT BRITISH HONDURAS.

BY R. KENDALL JR.



Balize or British Honduras is a crown colony of Great Britain, having an area of about 1,560 square miles, situated at the southern extremity of the Yucatan Peninsula. It is bounded on the north by Mexico, on the west and south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Bay of Honduras.

It was discovered by Columbus in 1502. Previous to 1783 the possession of it was disputed by Spain and England. In that year a number of Spaniards from the surrounding country attacked and broke up the British settlement at Balize. Hostilities continued until the year 1789, when the expedition sent out by England to re-establish the colony and punish the Spaniards, succeeded in its object. Since then the land has been in undisputed possession of Great Britain.

The government of British Honduras was at first linked with Jamaica, but in 1880 it was made a separate crown colony, having a Legislative Council presided over by a Lieutenant Governor, and an Executive Council to assist the Legislative Council.

About ten miles out, extending the whole length of the coast, is a line of coral reefs forming a natural break-water and studded with numerous islets and lagoons. Inside of this, from one to two miles from the shore, the vessels anchor and discharge their cargo by means of lighters.

The coast frontier is low and swampy, but towards the west the country is mountainous and covered with extensive forests of valuable timber. In the southwest there are indications of minerals

some valuable gold bearing quartz having been found.

The climate though hot and moist is considered not unhealthy for Europeans. Visitations of malignant fever or cholera rarely occur, while earthquakes and hurricanes are almost unknown.

There are about 31,500 inhabitants mostly blacks there being less than 300 whites. About 60,000 acres is all the land that is cultivated. So that agriculture is only in its infancy. The dressing of the chief woods,—mahogany, logwood, pine and cedar,—and the gathering and shipping cocoanuts and bananas are the principal industries of the people.

Among the animals found in British Honduras are valuable fur bearing beavers, the ounce, tapir, antelope, deer, panther, opossum and raccoon. Turtle and plenty of fish, of various kinds, are found off the coast. There is a certain season of the year, when turtles are killed in great numbers by a part of the blacks, who make turtle-turning their occupation.

The rattle-snake, a harmless kind of black-snake, and several species of lizard inhabit the coast-lands and the banks of the rivers. The Guana, next in size to the alligator, is found here, and is very much sought after by the inhabitants, on account of the delicacy of his flesh, when properly prepared.

During the season of rain the snipe abounds in the marshes, while the rivers are plentifully stocked with wild-ducks, teal and other birds.

Doves, spoonbills, partridges and

humming-birds also inhabit British Honduras.

Stamps were first issued in 1865. The first design,—Victoria's head in an oval, with "British Honduras" and value in the ring around the oval,—remained in use until 1895. A new design was then issued, having value below, with Queen Victoria's head in the small oval above,

and "British Honduras" across the top. In 1888 the coinage of the country was changed from pence to cents, so that from 1888 to 1895 all the stamps are surcharged.

The stamps of British Honduras are neither as cheap nor as attractive looking as the stamps of other countries in Central America.

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

BY HANS TRIER.



Ever since the formation of the Hawaiian republic, plans have been made for annexing this country, and the present war makes it seem valuable to us as a coaling station for our warships. It is therefore the purpose of this essay to give a short description of these islands, as they are now.

Hawaii was discovered in 1778 by Captain Cook. It was there that he met a violent death in the following year. He was worshipped as a god by the Hawaiians until the abolition of idolatry.

In 1820, the islands were visited by missionaries, and rapidly civilized. In 1846, protests by the king against colonization by England and France, resulted in a conference with these two countries and the United States. The independence of the islands was guaranteed. A succession of native kings reigned over the islands until 1894, when the republic was formed.

The Hawaiian Islands consist of 13 islands, 8 of which are inhabited. Of

these Hawaii, after which the islands are named, is considerably larger than all the others put together. The others, in order of size, are named Maui, Kahului, Sanai, Molokai, Oahu, Hauai, and Niihau. Their combined area is about 6600 square miles. Perhaps the best known of these islands is Molokai, famous for its leper colony. Here all the lepers of the islands are sent, so as not to infect the other inhabitants. There are about 1100 lepers on the island; they are supported by the government by an appropriation of 120,000 dollars a year.

Honolulu, the capital, is situated on the island of Oahu, it is a city of about 26,000 inhabitants, with many beautiful streets and buildings. The finest public building is the Iolani Palace, formerly the king's residence, but now occupied by the council of state. There are also court-buildings, a post-office, a jail, and several charitable institutions. The avenues are frequently lined with tropical trees, giving them a beautiful appearance. There is a large telephone ser-

vice between adjacent places, but none between the islands. There are three daily newspapers, and several weeklies and monthlies.

Hawaii is famous for its two volcanoes, Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa, whose altitude of 13,000 feet is the greatest in the islands. The former volcano is extinct, but Mauna Loa is still active, its latest eruption being in 1881. On its slope is the crater of Kilanea, the largest active volcano in the world. There has been no outbreak from this volcano recently.

On the island of Maui is the extinct volcano Haleakala, with a crater twenty miles in circumference. It also contains several large sugar plantations. The island of Kauai is noted for its sugar plantations and its beautiful scenery. The remaining islands are not

inhabited to any extent. Of the products, sugar makes about ninety per cent of the total exports. Bananas, pine-apples, coffee, hides and wool are also exported. Most of the trade is with the United States. Many other fruits and vegetables are produced, including the taro root, used for making the national dish of poi.

When the Hawaiian Islands were discovered there were about 400,000 natives, now there are only 40,000 left. The total population is about 90,000.

The first issue of stamps was made in 1851, and bore the numerals of the value. Since then sets have frequently been issued, bearing portraits of various rulers. In 1894 the republic issued a set showing different national and patriotic pictures, with values ranging from one to twenty-five cents.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

BY SIDNEY J. BEAN.

Central America is the name given to that part of the American isthmus lying between Mexico and Panama.

It is comprised of five republican States—Honduras, San Salvador, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Guatemala, and British Honduras, the latter being a crown colony of Great Britain.

Each has a government of its own.

The population of Central America is 3,000,000.

The physical features and climate are similar to those of Southern Mexico, except that the rivers are larger and the climate of the lowlands even more unhealthy.

Volcanoes are very numerous—a very good illustration of one is shown on the diez centavos stamp of San Salvador.

Earthquakes are frequent and cause much destruction to the people.

The natural resources of Central America are of the richest sort, but they have not been developed to any extent. The mines yield gold, silver, copper, platinum, zinc, iron and mercury.

The different woods, which can be obtained from the forests are, logwood, mahogany, ebony, rosewood, cedar, copal caoutchou, fustic, Brazil wood and Peruvian balsam.

The products are coffee, maize, cotton, tobacco, sugar, rice, vanilla, indigo, sarsaparilla, plantains, lemons, oranges and cocoanuts.

The products named, and hides and skins are the chief exports.

Among the wild animals are the piccary, tapir, deer, monkey, puma, ant-eater, tiger-cat and opossum.

The most common birds are the

parrots, humming-birds, macaws and pelicans.

The principal reptiles are the alligator and the iguana.

Lake Nicaragua and the river San Juan are navigable and the cutting of a canal was commenced, to join Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific, but this was never completed.

In all the republics of Central America the people are Indians, Mestizoes and descendants of the Spanish Conquerors.

Spanish is the language that is most used and the Roman Catholic religion everywhere prevalent.

The inhabitants of British Honduras are principally English settlers and negroes.

The area of Guatemala is 47,000 square miles and has a population of 1,400,000.

The population of Costa Rica is about 214,000.

Nicaragua has an area of 52,000 square miles.

Stamps were first issued for British Honduras in 1865.

The stamps of Central America make some very brilliant pages in one's album, especially the stamps of Nicaragua, San Salvador and Guatemala.

THE PYRAMIDS.

BY F. M. S.



Of what do you think when Egypt is mentioned? The pyramids, no doubt. It has been said that when you see the Nile, the Sphinx, the Pyramids and the Obelisks, you have seen Egypt. However true this may be, it is a fact that the pyramids are the most wonderful and interesting sight in the country of the Nile.

Look at your Egyptian stamps and you will see the Great Pyramid or Pyramid of Cheops. This was the first and original pyramid and was built about 2000 B.C. Herodotus in his second book gives an account of the time and men employed but other historians differ materially from him. The method of carrying the stones from quarries and placing them in position is still a mystery as they were carried many miles and are of vast size. The Great Pyramid has not been actually measured as the base is covered with rubbish. The Turks on the conquest

of Egypt tore off the outer layer of stones which formed a smooth surface, and the removal of these stones left the Pyramids in their present step like condition. It was thought that the Great pyramid was a treasure house and as the Turks could not find the opening (being blocked with rubbish) they proceeded to cut an entrance. By accident they met the correct passage. This begins in the fifth layer of stones and descends. Then it ascends five stones till a fallen stone is reached; again you ascend till you reach a raised stone, which is in the tenth layer. By a narrow opening you then climb into a chamber on the fifteenth layer and it is believed that there is another room on the twentieth layer as the top stone is the twenty-fifth layer. The chamber on the fifth layer is called the "Royal Chamber" and contains an empty stone jar. It was always empty. When the Turkish general reached this room he was much vexed at finding no treasure, but as the expense had to be paid he

took money from his private resources and placed it in the jar. When the workmen entered it is said that they found that the jar contained exactly enough money to pay the cost of the undertaking. Along the passage are numerous small openings or air-shafts which lead to the outside of the building. It is evident from the Great Pyramids that the Egyptians knew a great deal of mathematics and mechanics as well as astronomy.

Other pyramids were built in imitation of this one but they are not constructed with the same mathematical exactness. It is evident that the builders of these never entered that of Cheops for the interiors are vast underground rooms used as sepulchres. There is still much to be learned about the pyramids and their meaning although Turkish, French and English antiquarians have spent a great deal of time and money in the undertaking.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

BY HOWARD E. GILLASPY.



At the present time the Philippine Islands are on the mind of all the American people, brought about principally by the magnificent victory of Admiral Dewey, at Manila on May 1.

The Philippines, the most valuable and extensive colonial possessions of Spain, constitutes one of the most important and greatest archipelagos of the world. Exact information concerning this archipelago, its geology, resources, and population has never been officially collected. The group consists of about 1400 islands. They are of coral and volcanic formation, the latter often having tremendous eruptions. The islands vary in size from Luzon, on the north of nearly 41,000 square miles area, and Mindanao, on the southeast, having an area of 37,456 square miles to a mere coral islet. The entire area is estimated at 114,000 square miles.

The chief seaport of the group is Manila, overlooking a capacious bay on

the southwest shore of Luzon. The other chief ports are Iloilo and Cebu, on islands of the same name, in the central part of the archipelago. There are half a dozen other islands in the central and western part of the group, the areas of which range from that of Rhode Island to that of Connecticut. They are inhabited in round numbers by about 8,000,000 people of whom a dwarfed race of Negritos, now driven into the mountains and interior lands, seems to be the descendants of the aborigines. The bulk of the population is Malayan, of whom there are numerous tribes. The dirtiest and most pagan is known as the Igorrotes, and yet they display very exemplary qualities. They are one of the most important mountain tribes in Luzon, and are among the population who virtually escape Spanish taxation. They are good farmers, laying out terraced fields on the mountains, constructing irrigation canals and hav-

ing a considerable reputation as metallurgists. Another element of the population is the Chinese who have the petty trade and banking entirely in their hands.

The Philippines will remain forever famous as the scene of the death of the great Portuguese navigator, Magellan. The Spanish squadron of which he was in command, reduced by desertion and wreck to three ships, sighted the southern point of Samar Islands on the 16th of March, 1521, but, finding the coast beset with shoals, bore away to the southward, and the admiral landed on the neighboring island of Malhon the same night. The first place of any note visited by the squadron was Cebu, in the island of that name, and it was in fighting with a hostile tribe who occupied the islet of Mactan in front of the port that, on April 27, Magellan lost his life.

The islands were not settled until 1565 when Don Miguel Lopez de Legazpi founded a Spanish settlement at Cebu. The subjugation of the island was effected, not, of course, without bloodshed and fighting, but without those appalling massacres and depopulation which characterized the conquest of South America.

In 1602 five Dutch ships appeared in Philippine islands to blockade the forts, but were driven off by the Spaniards. Incursions were also made by Chinese pirates at different points. The most celebrated of these was the invasion made by Li Ma Hon, who, with 2,000 men, landed in Manila in 1572, but was defeated and driven off by the Spaniards and natives under the leadership of Juan de Talcedo. In 1762 the capital was taken by the British, but was restored to Spain two years afterward for a ransom of \$5,000,000, which was never collected.

The chief articles of produce are sugar, hemp, tobacco, coffee and copra. The

foreign trade is confined to the ports of Manila, Iloilo, Cebu and Zamboanga.

The climate varies little from that of the other mountainous and tropical countries. The range of the thermometer during the year is from a little over 60° to about 90°. The year may be divided into three seasons. The first, cold and dry, commences in November; the second, warm but still dry, commences in March, the greatest heat being experienced from April to the end of May; and the third, which is excessively wet, continues from June to the middle of November.

Generally speaking, the natives are mild and amiable, predisposed to religious observances, extremely superstitious and very hospitable. Those of Batangas, Cagayan, and Southern Ilocos are better and more industrious laborers than those of the other provinces. During their youth they work with energy, and a certain mental vigor, but on reaching a more advanced age lapse into indolence which is one of their greatest defects. The women are averse to idleness, having a spirit of enterprise, and often engage in various trades with success. They are economical, and sacrifice themselves cheerfully for those to whom they are attached.

The Philippine Islands, as a colony of Spain, have always issued stamps, similar to those of the mother country. Nothing that would show the condition of the country or characteristics of the people can be discerned from her stamps. Only the plain head of Spain's monarch is shown.

The first stamps of the Philippine Islands were issued in 1854. From 1854 until 1870 the stamps contained the portrait of Queen Isabella II, the reigning sovereign in Spain from 1843 to 1868. In the latter year she was compelled to fly to France where she now lives. The stamps of 1868-'70 with the above portrait were surcharged "Habilitado por

la Nacion" meaning "Qualified or Ordered by the existing Government." In 1872-74 while Armadeo Ferdinand de Marie, the Duke of Hosta, was governing Spain, the Philippines received stamps graced by his portrait. During the period of one year, while Spain was a republic, the stamps of the Philippines contained the figure of "Justice." From 1875-'89, while Alphonso XII, was King of Spain, his portrait was shown on every stamp of the island. From 1889 '98 the stamps of the island has contained the portrait of the boy-King, Alphonso XIII, son of Alphonso XII. Beside the regular issues, the is-

lands have issued and surcharged various revenues and telegraphs; also some provincial revenues to be used for postage. Since 1886 for every succeeding two years except 1888, the Philippine Islands have issued four newspaper stamps. The entire number of stamps issued from 1854 has been about 230.

Since the capture of the Philippine Islands seems an assured fact, the question of the next issue of stamps from the Islands has puzzled collectors. If retained by the United States we will surely not issue a special series for them; the only thing left is to surcharge. But,—this is anticipating.



SOME NEW ZEALAND SCENERY.

BY JAMES W. HART.

It is not often that a whole issue of stamps is given to the representation of the beautiful scenery of a country, but since the islands composing the colony of New Zealand have such a varied and interesting scenery, it is well that at least one issue of stamps should be given over to it, after having so many issues of stamps bearing the Queen's head.

The 1898 issue of stamps for New Zealand, to which the above refers, was printed with the view of giving the best collection, of views of the colony's resources, mountains and lakes for the least money.

The people who inhabited New Zealand at the time that it was discovered were called Maoris, and a few of them still remain.

They practised cannibalism to a great extent, and often went in their long war



canoes, a picture of which is shown on the 8 pence stamp, and would fight with the neighboring islanders, and then return and eat the captives taken.

This vile practice has died out completely, and only a few natives remember it. The language of these people is like that of all others Malay natives, and the alphabet consists of only fourteen letters and many guttural sounds.

There are many mountains and volcanoes in New Zealand. Of these the most conspicuous is Mount Cook, or Aorangi, a picture of which is on the one half penny stamp, but a larger and more beautiful representation





of it is shown on the 5 shilling stamp. This mountain is on the south island.

Another large mountain on the same island is Mountain Earnslaw which is shown

on the 2½ penny stamp.

Of the active volcanoes in New Zealand, Fongariro and



Ngaruhoe are shown on the one penny stamp. These are on the north island.



The principal pass across the Southern Alps of south

island, is called Otira George, and is seen on the 5 pence stamp.

Lake Tanpo is the largest lake in the north island, the north end of it is represented on the one penny stamp, while on the 2½ pence stamp is shown Lake Wakatipu, the largest one in the south island.



New Zealand is indented by numerous fiords or sounds, and a picture of one of

these is shown on the 2 pence and 2 shillings stamps. The one on the 2 shilling, is called Milford Haven.



In 1885 there was a great

eruption, of one of the smaller volcanoes, which destroyed the beautiful pink and white terraces of New Zealand. Good pictures



of these are seen on the 4 and 9 pence stamps.



The sacred huia birds, a pair of which are represented on the 3 pence stamp, are becoming quite rare now. The female has a short beak, while that of the male is quite long. The tail feathers of these birds, which are very pretty, were only worn by the great Maori chiefs.

On the one shilling stamp is a pair of kakas an owl-like parrot, concealing itself in the day time in holes, except in cloudy weather. It possesses large wings, but never flies. It is pursued by dogs into its hole and is easily caught.



A bird somewhat like the ostrich and emu only much smaller, is shown on the 6 pence stamp, and is called the apteryx. It has a very long and slender bill, which it uses as a cane to support itself when resting. It has three toes, with moderately long legs, but only rudimentary wings. It is a nocturnal bird like the kaka, and lives on insects, toads, snails and fish. It is much prized for its feathers.

There is a great amount of instruction to be gotten from such an issue of stamps as the one I have considered, and it would be well for the reader to learn all he can about them, as this short essay does not exhaust the subject.

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OF THE

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VOLUME II.

AUGUST, 1898.

NUMBER II.

 COLLECTORS can make their albums more attractive by devoting some attention to the matter of improving the looks of the pages. Torn or dirty stamps are sometimes left on pages, not because the collector cannot get better specimens, but because he is careless. It also makes a great difference in the appearance of a collection whether care is taken in arranging it or not. Stamps should be attached to hinges firmly, and be placed squarely in position and in cases where the album has stamps on both sides of its leaves care should be taken that stamps do not catch on one another and so become injured.

Interest has increased much during the past year in stamps of France and all its colonies. There was a time when the stamps of the colonies were regarded with much disfavor on account of the large number of useless surcharges that were made, but it is now generally recognized that few surcharges are likely to be made in future, as all large governments discountenance speculation on the part of their colonial postmasters.

The one thing that it is necessary to guard against is false surcharges, of which there are some in existence, but reliable dealers will not send these out to customers at any price.

General interest in stamp collecting is increasing very rapidly. Many who have laid aside their albums for a long time on account of the hard times have lately taken up collecting again as general business has begun to improve. There are also those who have not collected for many years who have been attracted once more to this beautiful pastime by noticing the new issues which have been issued lately and the interest which active collectors take in them.

One thing which has done a great deal to arouse the interest of collectors during the summer season has been the issue of Trans-Mississippi stamps commonly called Omahas.

We print at the request of a number of our subscribers the official description of them sent out by the Third Assistant Postmaster General's Office:

ONE CENT.—“Marquette on the

Mississippi," from a painting by Lamprecht, now in possession of the Marquette College of Milwaukee, Wis., representing Father Marquette in a boat on the Upper Mississippi preaching to the Indians. Color, dark green.

TWO CENT.—"Farming in the West," from a photograph representing a western grainfield with a long row of ploughs at work. Color, copper-red.

FOUR CENT.—"Indians Hunting Buffalo," reproduction of an engraving in Schoolcraft's *History of the Indian Tribes*. Color, orange.

FIVE CENT.—"Fremont on Rocky Mountains," modified from a wood engraving, representing the Pathfinder planting the U. S. flag on the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains. Color, dark blue.

EIGHT CENT.—"Troops Guarding Train," representing a detachment of U. S. soldiers conveying an emigrant train across the prairies, from a drawing by Frederic Remington, permission to use which was kindly given by the publisher, R. H. Russell, of New York. Color, dark lilac.

TEN CENT.—"Hardships of Emigration," from a painting kindly loaned by the artist, A. G. Heaton, representing an emigrant and his family on the plains in a "prairie schooner," one of the horses having fallen from exhaustion. Color, slate.

FIFTY CENT.—"Western Mining Prospector," from a drawing by Frederic Remington (permission to use which has been kindly given by the publisher, R. H. Russell, of New York), representing a prospector with his pack-mules in the mountains searching for gold. Color, olive.

ONE DOLLAR.—"Western Cattle in Storm," representing a herd of cattle, preceded by the leader, seeking safety from a gathering storm: reproduced from a large steel engraving after a picture by J. Mac-Whirter—the engraving

having been kindly loaned by Mrs. C.B. Johnson. Color, light brown.

TWO DOLLAR.—"Mississippi River Bridge," from an engraving—a representation of the great bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis. Color, sapphire-blue.

A few years ago all collectors were much interested in getting stamps of various British Colonies. Australian stamps were liked especially, and interest passed to the stamps of colony after colony centering now on British West Indies, and again on the stamps of Africa.

Some have affected to regard the stamps of certain of these countries as of small value after the interest had passed from them to the stamps of other colonies, but it has been impossible to make genuine collectors other than enthusiastic over their many beautiful characteristics.

No collection of stamps can be gathered which possesses so many interesting variations as those of the British Colonies. There is a sameness it is true about certain stamps such as the types of the later issues of Antigua which are found in many countries, and the late styles adopted for the Leeward Islands and other colonies. The great variety, however, in old Australian stamps, in issues of New Zealand Fiji, St. Vincent and British Commemorative stamps in general when compared makes a collection of these issues exceedingly attractive to any collector. The interest of a true collector can never pass away so long as he keeps his British Colonial stamps.

United States revenue stamps are securing a great deal of attention just now on account of the war issue recently made.

It is frequently asked what of these stamps are likely to be very rare. We

do not think that any of them will be. The United States is so large that a great quantity of any value is printed and even though it may be changed in color the issue has been very large. The surcharged stamps were also put forth in considerable quantities. There was a smaller surcharge printed on some of the one cent postage stamps and some sheets of surcharged stamps have been found with inverted letters. These are more valuable than others, but there are certainly enough of them in existence so that although they may be scarce, they cannot become very rare.

The interest in United States stamps both postal issues and revenues, however, does not rest upon the comparative scarcity of specimens. The patriotic desire to have a good representation of the stamps of our own country in our albums, and the immense variety in American issues, will hold the

love of collectors indefinitely for stamps of the United States.

We repeat our offer of premiums for any article of about five hundred words which we print in STAMPS adding a new one of unused stamps from different countries.

A. 25 Crown Type, Portuguese Colonies.

B. 9 Costa Rica, 1889, 1c—1p.

C. 4 Guatemala 1871, 1c—1p.

D. 5 Guatemala 1878, ½r—1p.

E. 25 stamps from Cuba.

F. 25 stamps from Porto Rico.

G. 10 stamps from Newfoundland.

H. 25 unused from many countries.

We receive from time to time requests that we tell collectors where to purchase stamp albums and other articles wanted by them. Stamps Publishing Company does not deal in stamps. All we can do is to refer all inquirers to any of our advertisers all of whom are reliable.

URUGUAY.

BY DANIEL WELLS HARDIN.



Uruguay is a small South American country of some 71,752 square miles and nearly square in shape, the greatest breadth being

something over 300 miles.

In the south along the Rio de la Plata it has a bold treeless coast with many fine harbors, while the Atlantic shores are low and sandy.

In the far east of the country is a wooded plateau, but most of the country is composed of high, grassy plains with occasionally a range of low hills.

The soil of the hills is very fertile and the grass which flourishes here is of the richest kind, finely adapted to the pasturage of the immense droves of cattle, horses and sheep, the raising of

which forms the chief occupation of the inhabitants as agriculture is in a backward state, although the soil is very rich.



The wool of the Uruguayan sheep is of a very superior quality.

What products of the soil are raised are similar to those of our southern states, comprising rice, peas, flax, hemp, cotton, wheat, etc., although their sugar has to be imported.

Uruguay has hardly any manufactures and little commerce as yet, although they are progressing.

The chief exports are jerked and salted beef, tallow, hides, horn and hair.

Wild animals are numerous, embracing the tapir, deer, ounce, monkey,

paca, rabbit and fox. Large packs of wild dogs roam the plains, menacing the safety of the sheep and young stock.

Uruguay was originally colonized by the Spanish settlers from Buenos Ayres, but the territory which forms the natural limit of Brazil on the south was claimed by Portugal and war between these two nations followed in which Spain was, as usual, victorious. Uruguay however secured its independence by treaty in 1828 when it took the title of Republica del Uruguay Oriental.



It is said that the natives were sun worshippers, this is probably the reason for the queer designs on some of the earlier issues of stamps.

Montevideo the capital is a thriving city of some 135,000 inhabitants, and has some fine public buildings.

The coat of arms of Uruguay is a shield divided into four sections, with four flags and two cannons crossed behind it, and the sun peeping over the top. In the two lower sections of the shield is a horse and an ox representing the chief industry of the country, in the upper sections are the scales of Justice and a mountain with a flag staff and pennant on top.

The Republic of Uruguay is governed by a President.

Taken as whole Uruguay is a very interesting country to study.



CURACAO.

BY CHAS. D. MYERS.



The Dutch colony of Curacao is one of the most curious little islands in the world. It lies about 70 miles north of Venezuela and extends in a northeast and southwest direction.

Its length is 36 miles and its greatest width eight miles. It contains about 164 square miles and has a population of nearly 40,000 people most of whom are negroes. The island is composed mostly of phosphates. The capital is the city of Curacao. Here the governor of Curacao lives, guarded by a few soldiers and some old fashioned cannon.

The climate is warm and dry and the island is visited by the yellow fever once in seven or eight years. There is very little rain fall. As there are no wells nor springs the inhabitants have to depend on the rain for fresh water, but

when, as it often happens, rain does not fall for a year or two, water has to be imported from the coast of Venezuela.



The island was taken by the Spanish during the sixteenth century. In 1630 during a war between Holland and Spain it was seized by the Dutch. In 1798 it was seized by the British and remained in their possession until peace was restored when it was returned to the Dutch. It was again seized by the British in 1807 and was restored to the Dutch who now own it, in 1814.

Curacao's philatelic history begins with the issuing in 1873 of a set of six values of stamps, William III whose portrait appeared on this issue was at that time the King of Holland. His portrait appears on all the stamps issued



previous to 1892. Upon his death Wilhelmina whose portrait appears on all the stamps issued in 1892 became queen. Until she becomes of age

her mother rules in her name. It is probable that, on the occasion of her ascending the throne a new issue of stamps may be issued for Curacao.



MEXICO.

BY SURREY SLATER.



Southwest of the United States is a large country called Mexico. At the time when America was discovered by Christopher Columbus, Mexico was inhabited by a race of indians called Aztecs. They were far above the savage indians of North America, or the peaceful ones of the West Indies in their customs. They had large cities in which were many grand palaces and temples ornamented with gold and silver. They cultivated the soil with skill, made cotton cloth, earthen-ware, and vessels of gold and silver.

In 1519 Cortez a bold and cruel Spanish captain set sail from the West Indies with a company of his countrymen to take Mexico. The Spaniards were few in number but they had cannon, guns, and swords, while the Aztecs only had bows and arrows. When they landed, and their guides told them of the large cities, and the powerful king they were more determined than ever to capture the country. After much fighting the Spaniards reached the capital where the king Montezuma lived. Several battles followed in which the Aztecs were defeated, so that in a few years the Spaniards became masters of the country. Mexico now belonged to the King of Spain and large numbers of Spaniards emigrated there, for the land was rich in gold and silver. Many mingled with the natives, who, as time passed, adopted the lan-

guage and religion of the Spaniards, and though many years have passed since the Mexicans declared their independence of Spain, yet they have kept the Spanish language, dress, manners, and customs to this day. Along the coast it is very hot and unhealthy, but on the table lands the climate is very mild and healthy.—The plants and flowers are very numerous and beautiful. The well-known dahlia and several species of the fuchsia are native to Mexico. Near the city of Mexico are Popocatepetl, meaning "smoking mountain," and eztaccihautl meaning "the woman in white," which are among the highest volcanoes in north America.

Mexico, the capital and chief city, in the southern part of Mexico, is beautifully situated in a fertile plain 7,500 feet above the sea level, and surrounded by lofty mountains. Its population is 329,535.

The Coat of Arms of Mexico is an eagle with a serpent in its beak as seen on the ½ real, issue of 1864. Mexico has issued almost as many stamps as the United States. The first issue was in 1856.

In 1864, a beautiful set of four stamps from 1 real to 1 peso was issued, which will now bring a high price if cancelled. The stamps issued in 1867 for the states of Guadalajara, Campeche, Chiapas, Cuernavaca, Monterey, and Patzcuaro are very odd and valuable. A number of stamped envelopes also have been issued.

THE COD AND SEAL.

If you will open your album and look for how many varieties of fish, can be found on the stamps of different countries, you will find the number to be very small; and if you will go still further and count the number of countries having such illustrations you will find the number still smaller.

But if you will open your album to Newfoundland you will find two very good illustrations of two of the most valuable fish that are found, these are cod and seal or sea-calf found on the two and five cent stamps of the 1866 issue.

I will now try to give you some idea as to where they are found, their shape and what makes them so valuable.

The cod is found off the coast of Massachusetts, Canada, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, the seal is found in and around Canada and the frigid zones.

The abdomen of cod is very prominent, and head and eyes are very large.

It attains the length of about thirty inches, but sometimes it is even larger. It is so greedy that a fisherman with lines and hooks has been known to catch over five hundred fish in ten hours. Every year thousands of men and boys are engaged in fishing for



cod, so that about two thousand vessels are used for this purpose alone.

The codfish is valuable as a food and also as a medicine, great quantities are salted every year or made into cod-liver oil which has a very great repute as a remedy for several diseases.

The seal is the most valuable of the two fish, but it is not found in such large quantities as the cod.

Seals resemble the quadrupeds in some respects in others they resemble fish but they differ from quadrupeds in regard to their feet which are very peculiar and resemble fins more than anything else.

The seals live in herds up on the shores of the frigid sea, or uninhabited coasts where they bring forth their young and suckle them with the tenderest care.

When caught they are tamed very easily, and quickly become attached to their keeper, whom they soon recognize.

Their food consists of fish, crabs and sea-birds, which they catch while swimming. The skin and oil is very valuable from a mercantile point of view. Out of the skin caps and coats are made, or it is tanned and used as leather.

The oil is colorless and almost odorless; and is much superior to whale oil.

INTERESTING STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY KARL S. GRIFFIN

The stamps issued by the United States are among the most interesting in one's album, probably because we know why the men, whose portraits are on some of the stamps, are noted and why the pictures on others are placed there.

The majority of our stamps have portraits of our heroes, so that now we have a large portrait gallery containing

pictures of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Hamilton, Lincoln, Stanton and many others as every collector is aware.

The first issue that did not consist entirely of these portraits was that of 1869, which is of special interest because, on the fifteen cent brown and blue and the twenty-four cent green and purple,

are portrayed two of the most important events in our country's history, the landing of Columbus and signing of the Declaration of Independence.

On the two cent brown we see the horseman riding at full speed. This was the old way of carrying mail from one place to another.

On the three cent blue is a locomotive, one of the greatest of American inventions. It also shows the new way of handling mail.

The twelve cent green shows a picture of a steamship, first made to work successfully by an American and the first one to cross the ocean started from this country.

The ten cent yellow shows a picture of our Coat of Arms and the one cent brown, six cent blue and ninety cent black and carmine give portraits of Franklin, Washington and Lincoln.

The two envelope stamps issued for the Centennial Exposition in 1876 also contrast the old and new ways of hand-

ling mail and show another great American invention, the telegraph.

The next postal issue of special interest was the Columbian, portraying events in the life of Columbus and also giving pictures of his fleet and flagship and portraits of himself and Queen Isabella.

The Omaha stamps portray events in the history of the west, as "Marquette on the Mississippi" (1c) and "Fremont on the Rocky Mountains" (5c) and scenes of western life, past and present as "Indian Hunting Buffalo" (4c), "Hardships of Immigration" (10c) and "Farming in the West" (2c) and many other interesting pictures.

The revenue stamps of the Civil War are interesting because in one sense they helped to put down the rebellion and free the slaves, but the present revenue stamps are doubly interesting, because they helped to whip Spain and re-echo our war cry "Remember the Maine."

ZANZIBAR.

BY H. T.



In most books of African travelers we hear something about Zanzibar. Besides this there has been of late a great competition between England, Germany, and the native rulers, for the possession of this country.

Zanzibar consists of four islands and part of the adjoining coastlands, on the east coast of Africa. The largest of these islands gives its name to the entire country, the other being known as Pemba, Mafia and Samu. The coastlands are rather larger than the islands, the total area of Zanzibar being about 7400 square miles. The land is very

fertile, crops of corn and mainoc, the national food, being raised two to four times a year. This is also made possible by the climate, since Zanzibar is only

a few degrees south of the equator. Cocoanuts, cloves, and all kinds of tropical fruits are also raised, these being the chief exports.

Nothing is known with any certainty of the history of Zanzibar previous to the 16th century. It is generally thought, however, that it was always inhabited by a race of Mohammedan negroes. It is certain that such a race



did inhabit these islands when they were first conquered. In 1505, the Portuguese, then the rising power in Africa, gained possession of Zanzibar. This century also marks the foundation of most of present Portuguese colonies in Africa.

About the close of the 16th century, the Portuguese power began to decline, and in the 17th century Zanzibar was made a part of the territory of the sultans of Muscat. These continued to reign until 1856. In that year the reigning sultan died, and the kingdom was divided between his two sons, one of whom, named Majid, became sultan of Zanzibar. He was succeeded in 1870 by his brother Bargash, who was succeeded by his brother Chalifa in 1888.

This sultan again, was succeeded by his brother Ali in 1890. Under this sultan, Zanzibar became a protectorate of England. On his death in 1893, the English deposed his rightful heir, Chalid, and made his nephew, Hamed, sultan. The picture of this ruler is shown on the 1897 issue of Zanzibar, and also on the cover of STAMPS. On his death in 1896, Said bin Hamed the present sultan, ascended the throne.

The first issue of Zanzibar was made in 1896. It consisted of the current Indian stamp surcharged "Zanzibar."

In 1897 another issue was made, which has been described above. These stamps have not been used much yet, and are therefore rather scarce.

THE NEW VASCO DA GAMA ISSUE.

BY HOWARD E. GILLASPY.



Portugal has just issued a set of stamps in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of Vasco da Gama's discovery of the sea route to India. The set includes from 2½ to 150 reis. The celebration takes place in Portugal from May 17th to 20th. As the celebration is such a late event it is proper we should know a little about it.

Vasco da Gama, the greatest of Portuguese navigators, was born about 1469, of a good family, at Sines, a small seaport in the province of Alemtejo. He early distinguished himself as an intrepid mariner. The return of Bartolemeu Diaz in 1487 from his

venturesome voyage past the "Cape of Storms" (Good Hope) determined King João to make explorations farther. At this time King João died but Da Gama was appointed by his successor, Manuel the Fortunate, to command an expedition of four vessels, manned with 160 men. At the same time he was furnished with letters to all the potentates he was likely to visit, among them the mythical "Prester John," then supposed to be reigning in splendor somewhere in the east of Africa. The little fleet left Lisbon, July 8, 1497, but on account of storms did not reach St. Helena Bay until the middle of November. After

rounding the Cape, in spite of dreadful storms and mutinies among his crews, he made Melinda early in 1498. Here he found a skillful Indian pilot and steered to India. He reached Calicut May 20, 1498. The zamorin or ruler of Calicut was at first friendly but he was influenced by Arabian merchants and Da Gama was compelled to fight his way out of the harbor. In September, 1499, Da Gama cast anchor at Lisbon, and was received with great distinction, and created a noble.

Later a settlement was made in Calicut by Pedro Alvarez Cabral, but they were afterwards murdered by the natives. To avenge this insult and secure the Indian Ocean commerce the king fitted out a new expedition of twenty ships which left Lisbon in 1502 under Da Gama and founded Mozambique and Sofala, bombarded Calicut, destroyed a fleet of twenty-nine vessels and reached the Tague with thirteen richly laden ships before the close of 1503. Da Gama had

effected his purpose with marvelous despatch, but not without cruelties that have left an indelible stain upon his name. For the next twenty years he lived inactive at Evora, while the Portuguese conquests of India increased, presided over by five successive viceroys. The fifth of these was so unfortunate that King Joao III, the successor of Manuel, was compelled in 1524 to summon Da Gama from his seclusion and despatch him, with the title of viceroy and a fleet of 13 or 14 vessels, to the scene of his former triumphs. His firmness and courage succeeded in making Portugal once more respected in India, but while engaged in his successful schemes he was surprised by death at Cochin in December, 1525. His body was conveyed to Portugal and buried in great pomp at Villigueira. His story gave an impulse to the enthusiasm of Camoens, whose "Lusiads" would alone have given the subject immortality.



ARCHITECTURE.

BY ED. T. SEIFERT.

Architecture is defined as the art of building or constructing.

Every nation, which has risen above the condition of the savage, has adopted some particular style of building which is in accord with the customs and climate of that country. They have also a style of decoration which shows the genius and surroundings of the people who constructed them. These customs are handed from one generation to another.

Ancient architecture, monuments and

buildings, show the condition and genius of the people of that time.

The history of architecture begins about 3000 B. C., in Egypt. The pyramids were constructed about this time. Some of the buildings of a later period were copied by the Greeks.



Assyria comes next to Egypt for beauty and age of its constructions. The remains, which are found, show

that the buildings were of great splendor.

In India almost all styles of architecture are found both in wood and stone buildings although none of them can be called ancient.

Temples and theatres constitute nearly all of Grecian architecture. The

10 dr. of Greece (Olympian issue) shows one of these temples.



Not only are ruins of these buildings found in Greece, but in Italy and some of the northern countries of North Africa.

The Greeks were acquainted with the arch; see the 20 stamp of Greece (Olympian issue) but they had a tendency to use the pillar and beam construction both for wood and stone buildings.

On the 25l. 1dr. 2dr 5dr stamps are illustrations of beam and pillar construction; the pillars also show the decorations with which



they were adorned. The temple of Diana was one of the Greek's masterpieces.

The Romans got their early style of building from Greece and Etruria. These countries confined their tastes chiefly to the construction of theatres and temples but the Romans applied it

also to other means such as domestic buildings, bridges, etc. Amongst the most noted ruins of Rome are the Coliseum and the Pantheon. Roman architecture may be said never to have died out. In the 15th or 16th century when classic literature was revived, the ancient style of building was also revived, this is called the "Italian Renaissance." Renaissance in connection with architecture means a revival of classical features which distinguish them from any other style. St. Peter's at Rome and the Pitti Palace at Florence are samples of this style.

In the 18th century the Greek style of architecture was revived and at the beginning of the 19th century it was applied to the building of churches and renaissance for domestic buildings; this style was encouraged by America, Great Britain and other countries.

In France, which is the birth place of the Gothic, little is built but they have a modified form which is called "French Style." Germany leans to the styles of the 16th and 17th centuries which was the style of England and America. For the different styles of architecture see the 2c and 15c



stamps of Salvador; the 25c stamp of San Marino; the 2c and 3p stamps of Uruguay; and the 20c and 30c stamps



of Hankow, China.

For interesting reading on this topic see Fergusson's History of Architecture.

MODERN GREECE.

BY HANS TRIER.



There probably is every year some country which particularly attracts the attention of the whole civilized world; this position, which Spain now enjoys was held last year by Greece. To the world in general this was due to the Greco-Turkish war, but for stamp collectors it was also caused by the beautiful Olympian issue. It is therefore the aim of this essay to tell something about Modern Greece and its people, rather than to give a review of its ancient history.

Modern Greece consists of the mainland of Greece, south of Turkey; of the Ionian Islands, to the west; and of many small islands, Sporades and Cyclades, to the south and east. The combined area is about 25,000 square miles, or one half as large as New York State. The entire country is deeply indented by bays, thus making an excellent coast for commerce. There are also many mountain ranges, and some high peaks. It is consequently often said that no point in Greece is more than ten miles from the mountains or forty miles from the ocean. The highest mountain is Olympus, supposed to have been the residence of the gods. It is about 9750 feet high. There are no navigable rivers. The chief products of Greece are wine, currants and olives. Mulberry trees for raising silk worms are also largely grown.

As this essay is to deal with Modern Greece, it is unnecessary to relate the ancient history. In 146 B.C. Greece was conquered by Rome, and became the Eastern Roman Empire. After the

fall of Rome, however, it gradually became a Greek monarchy. It remained thus until 1453, when, after repeated efforts, it was conquered by the Turks. Constantinople, which was then the capital, has ever since been held by the Turks. In 1689, the Turks were expelled by the Venetians, who began to govern Greece. It was during this war that the Parthenon, used as a powder magazine, was destroyed. In 1719, the Turks again gained control, and for a hundred years remained there. In 1821, however, the Greeks revolted, and after a long and terrible war, succeeded. In 1827 the Turks were defeated at Navaimo by the English, Russian and French, and in 1828 Greece became free. Otho of Bavaria was made king in 1832, and reigned for thirty years. A revolt in 1862 forced him to flee, and in the following year, Prince William of Schleswig Holstein became king as George I. In 1877, the Cretans revolted against their Turkish rulers. An attempt by Greece to aid them, resulted in war with Turkey, and the defeat of the Greeks. The government is an hereditary constitutional monarchy. The king can sanction or reject laws, appoint all officials, and call congress. This consists of about 200 members, elected by the people for four years. There is a standing army of 25,000 men, and a small navy. The population of Greece is about 2,100,000, all except 30,000 being Greeks.

The philatelic history of Greece began in 1861, a set bearing the head of Mercury being issued. This design,

with slight changes was kept until 1897, when an issue was made to commemorate the Olympian games, held in that year. These stamps bear beautiful designs

showing discus-throwing, wrestling, chariot-racing, and other features of the games. They are a fine set, and would beautify any album.

ONE COUNTRY WITH ONE STAMP.

BY HENRY H. LANE.



There is one country for which the philatelist needs but one adhesive stamp to complete his collection namely, Poland. The stamp is decidedly Russian in appearance, indicating the domination of the stronger nation over the weaker.

Many centuries Poland existed as an important independent nation. Its situation is fine, its natural resources great, but its government was generally wretched. While its inhabitants had every physical means for securing happiness, no nation has ever been involved in greater miseries. Its executive power was generally too weak for the administration of justice or the maintenance of peace. Combined with the injustice, treachery and oppression of foreigners were the weakness, anarchy and crime within, which constitute the greater portion of its history. Yet its people had their noble qualities, being brave and martial, cherishing, even in their degradation, the love of liberty.

The native name of the country was Poloka, signifying a level plain, a characteristic of its topography. One of its kings, Sigismund I, whose reign began in 1506, was truly styled the "conqueror of the Russians, Wallachians and Prussians." But the best known and most eminent ruler was John Sabieski, who was crowned in 1674. He was a native Polander, chosen king

because of his eminent virtues and military talents. He was victorious over the Turks, and once relieved Vienna when it was besieged by an army of 200,000 men. He died in 1696, leaving his country peaceful and prosperous.

In 1791, a new constitution was adopted and apparently a new lease of life secured; but in 1793, Russia and Austria agreed upon a new partition. The Poles led by the brave and patriotic Kosciusko, resisted for a time the united forces of their enemies. But the patriots, lacking in numbers were unable long to withstand the armies brought against them. Warsaw the capital, fell after a brave resistance in which 9,000 gallant Poles perished. Then followed a scene of carnage in which the houses were pillaged, women violated, children murdered and thirty thousand victims fell before the swords of the conquerors.

The third and final dismemberment of Poland occurred in 1795, completing the crime twice before attempted by the three nations. Stanislaus and Kosciusko were captured, the Polish spirit crushed, and the territory divided. That portion of the territory for which the stamp was issued, was by a congress held at Vienna in 1815, united to Russia, with a constitution of its own and Alexander, emperor of Russia, assumed the title of king of Poland.

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It is two years since Stamps Publishing Company began to publish this paper for young collectors and during that time our effort has been to interest young

people in stamps in such a way as to show them the value of collecting in matters relating to the general affairs of life. We have clearly demonstrated the possibility of the use of the subjects which stamps illustrate in the writing of articles for publication. We have received many letters from young people who assert that this little magazine has been of great advantage to them from a literary point of view. We are therefore extremely sorry to state that at the close of this second year we have decided to suspend publication. The paper costs too much to make it pay to issue it at the present subscription price, and it is not considered possible to increase this price and hold a large enough number of subscribers to make the paper pay.

We are very sorry to be obliged to bid good-bye to our wide circle of readers and young contributors who have done so much toward the work of the paper and we trust that conditions

will in the future become such that it will be possible to resume publication at no far distant date. Stamps Publishing Company does not go out of existence but simply drops for the time being, the publication of this paper.

We have at the close of our second year a considerable number of subscriptions which have not expired. We have made arrangements with the publishers of *The Youth's Realm*, Messrs. A. Bullard & Co., of 97 Pembroke St., Boston, Mass., to send their paper to these subscribers until the date of expiration. We have no doubt that most of our subscribers would consider the premiums that they have received and the numbers which they have already had as sufficient to balance the subscription price, but we wish to have all satisfied and therefore have made arrangements with Messrs. A. Bullard & Co., who will send them their paper which contains a stamp page and much that is interesting to young people, and which is published monthly at a subscription price of 35c a year. We are glad to recommend *The Youth's Realm* as a paper which contains items

of value to young collectors, and in which many other subjects of worth to the young are treated.

Subscriptions which have been received lately will be returned to those who have sent them, with this item marked.

We have on hand a number of files of STAMPS and we will send them to those who may desire them at 35c a file (12 numbers) post free or the two files (24 numbers) in binders for \$1.00 post free.

Special back numbers will be sold at 5c each.

There is no other collection of writings of this nature in existence. Geographical, historical and biographical subjects have been treated by young writers for this paper in an original and instructive manner.

All young people who are interested in that which is most valuable in connection with collecting, that is the knowledge of the countries issuing stamps, should possess complete files of this paper. The reading of these articles will be found an excellent means of training the young in the art of composition.

LIBERIA AND ITS PEOPLE.

BY "LIBERTY."



About the year 1815 a man, who lived in one of the New England States, and whose name was Caldwell, conceived of a plan to found a colony in Africa which was to be composed wholly of emancipated slaves.

Caldwell's plan failed but in 1821 a society called the American Colonization Society, was formed, of which Henry Clay was President.

A large tract of land in Western Africa was procured by treaties with the native kings. This tract composed about seventy thousand square miles, and was in a very fertile part of Africa; but it is so near the equator that no white person can live there for more than three or four years.

Cities were founded and named after the founders of the colony. Edina was named after the city of Edinburgh which sent many thousands of dollars to

aid in the colonization of the territory.

The colony was under the protection of the United States until 1847 when it was proclaimed a republic, with a President, Senate, and House of Representatives.

Stamps were first issued in 1860 with a representation of Liberty in a circle, and the value and "Cents" below.

The territory of Liberia is not very mountainous; but there are a few mountains in the interior. Along the coast it is very level, and a picture of the landscape is seen on the 3 cent stamp of the issue of 1881.

Commerce is carried on with the countries of Europe and North America, and a picture of a ship is seen on the 32 cent stamp of the issue of 1885.

Manufacturing and agriculture are carried on extensively and a plow is represented on the 32 cent stamp also.

Along the coast there are mines of coal, gold and silver.

Many wild animals inhabit the woods and rivers, and the largest animals known are found there, such as the Elephant, which is shown on the 4 cent stamp of the issue of 1892 and on the 5 cent of the 1897 issue. The Rhinoceros and Hippopotamus are found in herds along the coast and in the interior, a picture of the latter is seen on the one dollar stamp of the issue of 1892, also on the two cent stamp of the 1897 issue.

The principal exports are medicinal plants rice, maize, gum and palm-oil.

A picture of a palm tree is seen on the six cent stamp of the issue of 1892 and on the one cent stamp of the 1897 issue.

There are many thousands of uncivilized natives in the interior of the country,

and a representation of one of the native princes is seen on the twelve cent stamp of the issue of 1892.

The civilized natives of Liberia are very industrious and well educated. The eight cent and five dollar stamps of the issue of 1892 bear the portrait of the President of the Republic, named Joseph Cheeseman, who speaks five languages besides many dialects of the native tongue.

The triangular five cent stamp of the issue of 1894 has a representation of the natives, and of the globe with a map of Africa, and a label with the words, "The love of Liberty brought us here."

Although Liberia has not progressed very fast during the last few years, because of wars and internal disturbances, it is hoped that the next century will begin with a return of prosperity to the little Black Republic.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA,

BY FRANKLIN EDGERTON.



Western Australia, as its name implies, is the most western colony of Australia. It is bounded on three sides by the Indian Ocean and on the fourth by North and South Australia. The coast was sighted by a Dutch ship in the sixteenth century, but no settlement was made until convicts began to be sent there.

The custom of transporting criminals from England began in the seventeenth century, when they were sent to America and "apprenticed" to the colonists. When the American Revolution stopped this, there was great alarm in England lest the country should be overrun with

crime; and great relief was felt when Australia was opened by the government as a penal colony.

The first convicts were sent there in 1787, to Botany Bay, now Sydney, New South Wales. None were sent to Western Australia until 1825, when a convict colony came to King George's Sound on the northern coast. A free settlement called the Swan River Settlement was made in 1829 on the Swan River in the south-eastern part of the colony. In 1868 the transportation of criminals was stopped at the request of the colonists.

The name of the Swan River is a memorial of the multitudes of swans seen on it by the first colonists, who chose the swan the national bird of the colony. It is seen on both the coat of arms and the stamps. The swan has a bill about as long as its head, and of equal width throughout; the neck is long and arched, and the front toes are webbed, though the hind one is without membrane. This bird is very graceful on the water, but on land it is exceedingly awkward, because of the backward position of its legs, which hinders its walking. The popular notion that the swan sings very sweetly before it dies is entirely unfounded; but it is certainly true that the swan has a remarkably sweet, low and plaintive voice at any time of its life. On account of this fact the ancients called it the bird of Apollo, or of Orpheus. The young of the swan are called cygnets, from the genus *Cygnus*, to which the bird belongs.

The old Greeks and Romans spoke of a black swan proverbially, as something which did not exist; but the Australian swan is all black except the white bases of the wings and the carmine and white bill.

The interior of Western Australia is a desert, and largely unexplored; but many small rivers, of which the Swan is the chief, flow into the Indian Ocean. These rivers, however, are of little use for navigation. Western Australia is a crown colony, its government being

vested in a governor appointed by the monarch of Great Britain, and a legislative council, which till 1893 was partly named by the crown and partly chosen by the people. Since then the office has been wholly elective.

The imports of this colony amount annually to £400,000. They consist chiefly of groceries, beer, iron-manufactures and clothing. The exports are worth £550,000 each year and are principally wood, iron, ore, copper, lead, zinc, horses and sandal wood. This last named product is made from the very fragrant heart-wood and roots of the sandal wood tree. The Australian species is dark-reddish brown, and is scented with a kind of oil, which is especially plentiful in the roots of the tree. It is much used for cabinet work. In some heathen countries, notably China, sandal-wood is burned as incense in both temples and houses.

Western Australia is now a very prosperous colony. Its population in 1892 was 58,674. Its area is 975,920 square miles; it is the largest division of the great island continent. Perth, the capital, is situated at 31°57' South Latitude and 115°52' East Longitude, and had in 1891 a population of 9617. The first issue of stamps was in 1856. All the stamps of this colony bear the picture of the swan, with the name of the colony and the value of the stamp. They make a very pretty set in an album.

A CANAL THROUGH CENTRAL AMERICA.

BY A. B.

The great advantages of a canal through Central America were apparent to the Spanish as early as the 16th Century. In 1520 a survey of the Darien Isthmus was made with the view of making a canal, but the idea was dropped on account of troubles in Spain.

The matter was kept before the public until 1849, when the discovery of gold in California, and the amount of traffic which it caused, prompted some enterprising Americans to build the railway connecting Panama and Colon.

In 1871 two surveying parties were sent out by the United States to survey the Darien and Nicaraguan passages, and report on their feasibility for a canal. In the Darien passage it was found that the Atrato River could be utilized for a distance of one hundred miles, but the rest of the distance would have to be cut. A cut 80 feet high above the water, 70 feet wide and three miles long would have to be constructed to connect with the Pacific.

The other surveying party laid out a course from San Juan, on the Caribbean Sea, to Puerto Realejo on the Pacific. The two lakes Nicaragua and Managua will allow of fifty-six miles of lake navigation. In all about 62 miles of excavating will be necessary, making the total length of the canal about 118 miles. It will be necessary to have locks on the canal on account of the difference in height of the two oceans to be connected.

After going this far the United States let the matter lag, when France took it up. A French Company obtained permission from Columbia to dig the Panama Canal. M. de Lesseps, the great French engineer, who engineered the Suez Canal, was put in charge. By 1883 there were 11,000 men employed and things were in a prosperous condition generally, when it was discovered that de Lesseps and several others were swindling the Company. After several

futile attempts to start operations again the project was given up.



The U. S. of Columbia has issued stamps for use in Panama. They have a map on them showing the route of the proposed canal from Colon (on the Atlantic) to Panama (on the Pacific), a distance of about 40 miles.

But all hope of having a Canal through Central America was not destroyed by the Panama scandal. Since then interest in the Nicaraguan Canal has been revived in the United States.

Nicaragua has granted us permission to construct the canal, and as the matter is before Congress at the present time, we may hope to soon hear something definite about it.

On the 1896 issue of Nicaraguan stamps (an illustration of which may be seen on the cover of STAMPS) there is a map of the country, showing the proposed route of the canal.

Now that the United States is about to extend her domains in the Gulf and the Pacific, it is more necessary than ever that we control the projected canal. For the proper defense of these newly gained islands against a possible foe the canal is indispensable.

It is to be hoped that this time we will have the Canal, as we should have had it years ago.

THE CABLE CUTTING AT CIENFUEGOS.

BY WILLIAM SCHAFER.

We sent our steam launch and sailing launch with about 22 men in charge of Lt. Anderson, U. S. N., and two launches from the "Nashville" in charge of Lt. Winslow, U. S. N., to cut the Cienfuegos cables. The "Marble-

head" and "Nashville" first bombarded the shore, to drive the Spaniards out, our launches then commenced to grapple for the cables. They succeeded in cutting two, and while working on the third they were fired on by the enemy, who

was concealed among trees, bushes, rifle pits and in the light house. The launches retreated, having cut part of the third cable, while we again fired at the places where we thought the Spaniards were. Our steam launch opened again with her one pounder to show us where the shots were coming from. We then found out that the Spaniards had made a regular fort out of the light house seeing that we had spared it. We then opened fire on the light house and soon laid it low. We were engaged about four hours and the "Marblehead" alone fired about 400-5 in., 200-6 in.-150-1 pdrs., besides all the rifle fire. One of our men was shot through the brain and

soon died and six more were wounded. One of them died in Key West Hospital. The "Windom" was sent to Key West with the wounded men, and our empty cartridge cases. At 7 P. M. all hands were called to bring the dead, with colors at half mast and poor Regan was buried at sea with the usual honors. The next day some Cuban officers came on board and told us that we had killed 300 and wounded a good many more. The Spaniards had during the engagement fired from the Torpedo Gunboat "Galetia" and from the Fort at the entrance, but could do no better than kill one, and wounded about 10, on board the "Marblehead" and "Nashville."

FORMOSA.

BY ED. T. SEIFERT.

Formosa, which is called Taiwan by the Chinese, is an island lying off the coast of China. The island is about eighty miles wide and two hundred and thirty-five miles long. The back bone of the island is formed by the Chu Shan Mountains. These mountains are thickly covered with trees. The highest peak is Mount Morrison. The land east of the mountain range forms very high cliffs on the Pacific Ocean. In some places the cliffs are from five thousand to seven thousand feet high. On the west side a broad plain is formed. This part of Formosa is seamed with a great many rivers which terminate at the coast line in sand banks. At this end of the island a peculiar action is taking place: The land encroaches upon the sea. This is caused by the rivers carrying a large amount of sediment from the mountains to the coast.

Formosa is famous for its rich vegetation. Many of our hot-house plants grow wild on the mountain slopes and valleys. Amongst them are found

lilies, orchids and azaleas. Ferns, teak and camphor trees are also abundant. A peculiar tree grows on the island the pith of which is used in the manufacture of rice paper. A great variety of birds is found in the forests. Wild animals are very scarce. The water along the coast is plentifully stocked with fish.

The principal products of commercial importance are tobacco, sesamun seed, sugar, coal, etc. Sulphur, petroleum and iron are also found but they are not worked to any extent. Indigo and camphor used to be exported to quite an extent, but they are now almost extinct.

The harbors are studded with a great many sand bars which make navigation dangerous. The shipping is mostly done by the natives in native junks. The island lacks means of communication.

Telegraph lines are scarce. A railroad connects Kelung with Twatutia the center of the tea district.

The island has about two million inhabitants composed of aborigines and Chinese settlers. The Chinese divide

the former class of inhabitants into three classes: the Sekhwan, the settled tribes who acknowledge Chinese rule; the Pepohwan, a civilized tribe and agriculturists; and the Chinhwan, who are savages of the mountains that wage a fierce and continual war on the Chinese.



The stamps of Formosa, which are all alike, show under what government the island is. The dragon, which is found on the stamps, is similar to those found on some of the stamps of China. The head of the government used to be at Taiwan but it has been transferred to Bangka or Taipei. The Chinese knew of the island before the Christian era but it did not attract their attention

until about 606 A. D. In the 14th century they founded several colonies in Formosa but withdrew them in the 17th. The first European people who settled on the island were the Dutch who, in 1624, built Fort Zeelandia, near Taiwan. In 1661 Koscinga, a Chinese adventurer, expelled the Dutch; he held possession of the island for about twenty-two years. A few years later Chinese colonists settled in the western part of the island; these people soon became notorious pirates, who tortured the navigators that happened to be shipwrecked on the coast.

In 1874 Formosa was invaded by the Japanese but the Chinese undertook to check the evils. This caused the Japanese to withdraw. When China and France were at war the latter seized Kehing as this was the key to the coal mines but it was vacated when peace was declared.

MERCURY.

BY HAROLD DINGMAN.

No doubt many a young collector has noticed the winged cap, the snaky and winged staff, and the winged sandals on the figures of the stamps of different countries.



The full figure with winged cap and staff, and winged sandals may be found on the stamps of Uruguay, 1889-90, 50c, and all the Salvador Postal Packet stamps of 1895; the stamps of France and its colonies.

A head bearing on it a winged cap may be found on all the stamps of

Greece before the issue of 1886, and the one envelope of 1894; also on the 50c stamp of 1895, Uruguay.

In Grecian Mythology, Mercury

(Hermes) the messenger of the gods, wore a winged cap and sandals, and carried the staff spoken of above, called the caduceus. The wings were to assist him in his aerial flights from the home of the gods in the clouds, to the earth, on the many journeys he was bidden to make. The caduceus was used by him

as a symbol of power. In modern times it represents peace, prosperity and commerce. The rod represents power, the serpents, wisdom; and the two wings diligence and activity.

Besides being messenger he performed the grave duty of guiding the shades of the dead to their final abiding place. He presided over commerce all gymnastic exercises, in fact everything which required skill and activity.

He was the inventor of letters and the lyre. Having found a tortoise shell he made holes in the opposite edges of it, drew nine cords through them, in honor of the nine Muses, the goddesses of Liberal Arts; and the instrument was complete. This he exchanged with Apollo, the god of music, for the caduceus, which he afterwards carried with him wherever he went.

With Mercury's shoes Perseus was able to fly all over the earth in search of the three cruel Gorgon sisters. He at last found them, and cut off the head of one of them, Medusa by name, the most cruel one of them all.

In Roman Mythology we read of Mercury, called by them Mercurius. To them he was the god of diplomacy and commerce.

The Greeks came to settle in Rome, and became merchants. From them the Romans came to worship Mercury. They held a festival in honor of him on the 25th of May, and it was considered a high day by the Roman merchants.

The Romans pictured their Mercury as a boy with a purse in his hand. They built a temple to him, and gave his name to a spring which bubbled up close by.

After the relations of the Greeks and the Romans became intimate, the Mercury of the former, and the Mercurius of the latter were considered by all identical; though the resemblance, it is said, was not great.

The Mercury we see on stamps is strictly the Greek deity.

Taken in all the figure of Mercury has a just right to a place on postage stamps, as it has all the symbols representative of a good postal company.

PARAGUAY.

BY ALBERT W. SNEDEKER.



In 1526, the country now known as Paraguay was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, and a few years later, a settlement was formed at Asuncion, now the chief city and capital, by a Spanish band under Mendoza.

The Spanish adventurers were cruel to the natives, whom they got under their control, but most of them successfully resisted the supremacy of the

Spaniards and refused to accept their government or religion.

A number of Jesuit missionaries came to Paraguay in the sixteenth century, and by their teachings soon had most of the natives converted to Christianity. In 1810 Paraguay, with the other South American states, gained its independence from Spain.

The chief ruler was now called a dictator, and the first one to fill this position held it for twenty-six years. When he died, a state of anarchy existed, but a new constitution was declared with Don Carlos Lopez as pre-ident of the Republic, and the machinery of the new government went smoothly on.

An unfortunate war against the combined forces of the Argentine Confederation, Brazil and Uruguay, in 1870 resulted in Paraguay being put under the protection of Brazil.

The country is divided into two parts by a mountain chain, called the Sierra Amambay, and is bounded by the rivers Paraguay and Parana, these rivers often overflow their banks in the rainy season causing great destruction and suffering.

The southern portion is very fertile, rice, coffee, maize and tobacco, are the chief products. The low grassy plains

form fine pastures for cattle, and are well shaded by trees.

The large tracts of timber land lying near rivers which are navigable, form a means of domestic trade between the different sections of the country.

The people being educated, as a general rule, are well able to govern themselves. A congress, consisting of two houses, is the executive branch of the government. The president is elected for a term of six years.

Paraguay first began issuing stamps in 1870, and nearly all the stamps of the early issues have a picture of a lion in a standing position, learning on a kind of staff.

Pictures of the various presidents adorn some of the stamps. A complete set of these stamps can be obtained by the young collector, at a moderate price, and they form a very interesting and attractive page in an album.

PERSIA AND ITS STAMPS.

BY HANS TRIER.



To every student of ancient history, Persia has always been an interesting subject, as its story begins even earlier than that of Greece, and is fully as long. But unlike Greece, Persia is still a strong and vigorous country, and is worth a large amount of attention at present.

Persia is situated between Arabia and Afghanistan, and has a total area of about 630,000 square miles. The greater part of the interior consists of a table land from 4,000 to 8,000 feet high.

Above these altitudes again there are many high mountains, of these Mount Demavend, with an altitude of 18,500 feet is the highest. The legendary history of Persia relates, that a wicked king was bound and chained alive on one of the precipices of this mountain, and still lives and suffers there. The interior of the country is yet, to some extent, unpopulated. In these regions, wolves, lions and tigers are still found, some of the latter having been found to be more than 10 feet long.

With its long coast on the Persian and Arabian seas, it is natural that Persia should have a prosperous foreign trade, to which its proximity to India also contributes. Persian shawls and carpets are famous the world over. They are so well known that the names are often applied to the variety, even if not made in Persia. Another important manufacture is Persian silk, which is known everywhere by this name. Rice, wine and fruits are also largely raised.

The population of Persia is about 9,000,000. They are in general a vigorous, active race and worthy of their ancestors who defeated the Romans. A large part consists of wandering tribes, ruled by chiefs who are subordinate to the government.

The government is located at Teheran, the largest city with 210,000 inhabitants. The Shah is the supreme ruler, but is assisted by ministers whom he appoints himself. The country is divided into ten provinces, each of which has a governor appointed by the Shah. A standing army of one hundred thousand men is maintained.

The ancient dynasty of Persia was overthrown in the seventh century by the Mohammedans. These have since remained in possession, with the exception of a few years from 1722 to 1727 when the Afghans seized the throne. Nasr-Edin, the late and well known shah of Persia ascended the throne in 1848. Just twenty years later we find the first Persian stamps, showing the coat of arms of Persia. In 1870, 1875 and 1876 different values of the same design were issued. In 1876 also stamps showing the shah appeared, this design being kept until 1880. In 1881 the coat of arms appears, and in 1882, Nasr-Edin once more is shown. In 1885 the present custom was adopted, that of showing the coat of arms on the lower values, and the shah on the higher denominations. Such issues were made in 1889, 1892, 1894. In 1896, Nasr-Edin was assassinated by a religious fanatic. He was succeeded by his son Musesfer Edin, who now reigns. A new issue of stamps may therefore be expected within a short time.



THE IONIAN ISLANDS AND THEIR STAMPS.

BY SIGOURNEY FAY NININGER.



Corfu Paxo, Santa Maura, Ithaka, Cephalonia, Jante and Cerigo, seven islands off the Western and Southern coasts of Greece, com-

prise, with their minor dependencies, the group known as the Ionian Islands. Between Corfu and Cerigo, the Alpha and Omega of the group, there is a distance of over 250 miles.

Cephalonia, the largest of the seven

islands, is situated on the Western coast of the mainland, almost directly opposite the Gulf of Corinth, and has an area of 302 square miles. It is very mountainous, and Mount Elato, or Black Mountain, has a height of 5,300 feet. This mountain, the highest in the Ionian group, is thickly covered with pine trees and on its summit is still to be seen an ancient altar, with bones of animals, formerly sacrificed there, scattered around. At the village of Matakata, within a few miles of Mount Elato, Byron once lived, and near by are many old castles built by the Venetians ages ago, besides several large catacombs. On this island there are also many ruins of cities, built by the Romans, and Lixuri, with 6,000 inhabitants, is built over the buried ruins of Pale, a city mentioned in ancient Grecian history. Argostoli is the chief town, having 7,871 inhabitants.

Zante is next in size to Cephalonia, having 277 square miles, with a population of 50,000. The city of Zante is its principal town, with 16,603 inhabitants.

Corfu, the third island of the group, is the most densely populated district of the kingdom of Greece; while the city of Corfu, with 28,328 inhabitants, ranks after Athens and Patras in regard to population. Corfu after Crete is considered the most beautiful of all the Grecian Isles. The olive grows to a great extent, many of the trees being not less than 325 years old.

Cerigo, the only one of the islands on the Southern Coast of Greece, has an area of 116 square miles and a population of 14,000. Its surface is very rocky and hilly, and it is noted for having two remarkably large caves possessing most beautiful stalactites of all dimensions. Its principal town is Capsali of about 1,500 population.

Santa Maura comes next in size, having an area of 110 square miles and

a population of about 25,000. Its chief village is Leukas.

Ithaka, of 37 square miles, is composed entirely of two high mountains connected by a narrow isthmus of hills. Goats are about the only thing the inhabitants can raise. The island's population is 10,650 and its capital is Vathi.

Paxo, the smallest island of the group, possesses but ten square miles of territory. This island is the seat of the Bishop of Paxo, who resides in a castle on a high eminence towards the center of the island. The chief town of this bit of land is Gayo.

Each island has a history of its own, dating back centuries before Our Lord, the most interesting of which are those of Corfu and Ithaka.

That of Corfu is especially so, for off its coast occurred the first sea-fight on record, 695 B. C., between its inhabitants and those of its mother country, Corinth; and from a dispute occurring between this island and Corinth arose the great Peloponnesian War. Ithaka is chiefly interesting as having been the home of Ulysses, of Trojan fame, his wife Penelope and of his son Telemachus.

The history of the seven islands as a group begins about the 15th century, when we find them in the hands of the Venetians, who struggled to maintain them against the Turks, Genoese and Neapolitans until their downfall in 1797, when by the treaty of Campo Formio, they were annexed to France. They remained in that country's possession until 1809, when they were wrested from her by England, who held them for over 50 years.

Under English rule, in 1859, the only set of Ionian stamps was issued. It consisted of values.— $\frac{1}{2}$ p orange, 1s blue and 2s carmine. The last two were watermarked numerals "2" and "1" respectively. The cut bore

Victoria's head in an oval representing the "garber," "IONIKON KPATOE" being printed on it, above the head. The three stamps can be obtained, unused, for \$4 00.

In 1864, on George I ascending the

throne of Greece, England gave the Ionian Islands to his small but valiant little kingdom, to which country they still belong.

On that date Ionian stamps were superseded by those of Greece.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

BY CLYDE E. LOVE.



On the 1c orange Confederate States of 1864 appears the portrait of John Caldwell Calhoun. The political career of this great although misguided man is absolutely without a parallel in American history. His entire life was devoted to the advancement and perpetuation of slavery, it being his belief that this institution was beneficial to all classes alike, and that with its overthrow the Union would fall. Calhoun's sincerity in this belief is undoubted, as he was thoroughly honest, and incapable of hypocrisy. He was implicitly trusted by the people of his own state. An acquaintance speaks of his sway at home as follows: "During my stay at Charleston Mr. Calhoun and his family arrived from Congress, and there was something very striking in the welcome he received, like that of a chief returned to the bosom of his clan. He stalked about like a monarch of the little domain, and there was certainly an air of mysterious understanding between him and his followers."

This remarkable man was born at Abbeville, S. C., in 1782, the same year as his most formidable opponent, Daniel Webster. His father, Patrick Calhoun, immigrated from the north of Ireland, and died when John was but thirteen. Graduating with distinction from Yale, the young man immediately plunged into politics. He entered the legislature of

his native state in 1809, and in 1817 was appointed Secretary of War by President Monroe. He was elected Vice-President in 1824, and re-elected in 1828. In 1832, however, he resigned this office to become Senator from South Carolina, remaining a member of the Senate almost all the time until his death.

From 1828 to 1832 there was a fierce dispute over the Tariff of 1828, which culminated in a declaration by Calhoun and other South Carolinians that this law was null and void, and would not be enforced in their State. This was the origin of the celebrated "Nullification Doctrine." In 1832-33 Calhoun made the most powerful efforts of his life in support of this revolutionary doctrine, and finally obtained several important concessions which averted a crisis.

The slavery agitation from 1835 to 1850 is directly attributable to this one man. By the annexation of Texas and the extension of slavery to the territories he hoped to become so popular at the South that with what Northern support he might retain he would be chosen to occupy the President's chair. But this plan was thwarted by his death, which occurred March 24th, 1850. Two years later he was followed to the grave by his great antagonist, Webster. Notwithstanding the fact that he hastened to a great degree the disastrous war which so nearly ruined them, Calhoun's death was the occasion of great sorrow in all the Southern States.

October, 1897.

Stamps

AN

AIMING TO INTEREST AND INSTRUCT ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY

Young People

IN Conducted by Crawford Capen.



Biography



History



Geography



Physical Geography



Archaeology



Ornithology



Ethnology



Zoology

2 CENTS A NUMBER
15 CENTS A YEAR

VALUABLE PREMIUMS
STAMPS PUBLISHING CO.

87 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK

Victoria's head in an oval representing the "garter," "IONIKON KPATOE" being printed on it, above the head. The three stamps can be obtained, unused, for \$4 00.

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Zoology

2 CENTS
A
NUMBER
15 CENTS
A YEAR

VALUABLE
PREMIUMS
STAMPS PUBLISHING CO.

AND OTHER SUBJECTS
WORTHY OF STUDY.

87 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK

J. C. MORGENTHAU & CO.,

87 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES.		
1851.	3c, used,	.02
1861.	10c, "	.10
1862.	2c, "	.05
1868.	3c, grill, used,	.02
1870.	3c, "	.03
1875.	5c, used,	.04
1879.	5c, "	.15
1883.	4c, "	.02
1887.	3c, "	.09
1888.	4c, "	.04
1893.	3c, "	.05
	4c, "	.02
	6c, "	.08
	8c, "	.06
1895.	15c, "	.01
	3c, due, used,	.04
	10c, "	.04
Interior,	3c, used,	.08
	6c, "	.04
Navy,	3c, "	.15
P. O.	6c, "	.12
Treasury,	1c, "	.12
	2c, "	.09
	6c, "	.08
	10c, "	.20
War,	1c, "	.04
	2c, "	.06
	3c, "	.02
	6c, "	.04
ABYSSINIA.		
1894.	½g, used	.03
	½g, "	.05
ANGOLA.		
1886.	20r, used,	.05
	25r, "	.03
	50r, "	.03
1894.	5r, "	.02
	10r, "	.03
	25r, "	.04
	50r, "	.03
ANGRA.		
1892.	5r, unused,	.02
	10r, "	.03
	15r, "	.04
1896.	2½r, "	.02
	5r, "	.02
	10r, "	.03
	15r, "	.04
	25r, "	.05
ANTIGUA.		
1882.	½p, unused,	.06
	1p, "	.09
BADEN.		
1851.	9k, used,	.05
1853.	3k, "	.03
	6k, "	.05
1861.	3k, "	.08
1864.	1k, "	.05

ARGENTINE.		
1884-87.	12c, used,	.04
1888.	½c, "	.02
	3c, "	.05
	5c, "	.03
	10c, "	.03
	15c, "	.05
1888-89.	3c, "	.05
	5c, "	.02
	12c, "	.05
1889.	¼c, unused,	.02
	2c, used,	.02
	5c, "	.02
	10c, "	.02
	40c, "	.05
1890.	¼c on 12c, unused,	.04

AUSTRIA.		
1890.	12k, used,	.03
	15k, "	.02
	20k, "	.04
	24k, "	.06
	30k, "	.04
	1 gulden, used,	.05
1891.	20k, used,	.02
	24k, "	.03
	30k, "	.02
	50k, "	.05
Unpaid,	1k, "	.02
	2k, "	.02
	3k, "	.02
	5k, "	.02
	10k, "	.02

AZORES.		
1852.	25r, used,	.01
	80r, "	.12
1885.	5r, "	.05
	25r, "	.03
1876-87	2½r, "	.03
	2r, unused,	.03

BAHAMAS.		
1884-90.	1p, used,	.02
	2½p, "	.02

BARBADOS.		
1874-78.	½p, used,	.06
	1p, "	.09
1882-85.	½p, "	.03
	1p, "	.02
	2½p, "	.06
	4p, "	.06
1892-96.	1½, unused,	.02
	½p, used,	.02
	1p, "	.02
	2½p, "	.02

BERMUDA.		
1884-93.	½p, unused,	.03
	1p, used,	.02
	2p, "	.06
	2½p, "	.03

BAVARIA.		
1849.	3k, used,	.02
	6k, "	.02
1850-58.	9k, "	.04
1862.	1k, "	.05
	6k, "	.02
	9k, "	.03
1876.	25p, "	.05
	50p, "	.06
1881.	1 mark, used,	.03
	2 mark, "	.05
Unpaid,	3pf, unused,	.03
	5pf, "	.04
	10pf, used,	.02

BELGIUM.		
1893.	10c, used, Sunday label,	.02
	20c, "	.03
	35c, "	.08
	50c, "	.08
	1 franc, "	.08
1894.	5c, "	.05
	10c, "	.08
	25c, "	.10
1896.	5c, unused,	.03
	10c, "	.05
1895.	Unpaid, 5c, used,	.02
	10c, "	.03
	20c, "	.06

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.		
1857.	½p, unused,	.05
	1p, "	.10
1892.	1p, "	.06

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.		
1890.	½g, unused,	.03
	1g, "	.05
1896.	½g, "	.10
	1g, "	.10

BRITISH GUIANA.		
1882.	1c, used,	.03
	2c, "	.05
	4c, "	.03
	12c, "	.09
1889-91.	2c, "	.02
	1c, "	.02
	5c, "	.03
1890.	1c on \$1.00, used,	.08

BRITISH HONDURAS.		
1888.	2c on 1p, unused,	.06
	3c on 3p, "	.09
1891.	5c on 3c, "	.09
	2c, unused,	.04
	3c, "	.08
1895.	1c, "	.02
	5c, "	.08

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.		
1891.	½p, unused,	.03
1896.	½p, "	.03
	1p, "	.04

These Stamps will be sent on receipt of cash, money order, or unused 2c. stamps

Postage Extra on Orders under 50c.

The above offers hold good till December 1st, 1897.

[Premiums on orders over 25c. Tonga, 1897, ½p. " " " 50c. " " " ½p and 1p.

Transparent perforation gauge and millimetre measure, - 5c.
1,000 Hinges, die cut, - - - - - 10c.

We have a fine lot of Approval Sheets to send out at a commission of 40 per cent.

References should accompany requests for same.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements-

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO.,¹¹¹

90 Nassau St., New York.

STAMPS ON APPROVAL.

In our approval-sheet circulars of last season we offered three premiums to the largest buyers. After scrutinizing nearly 3,000 accounts, we ascertained that there was in some cases only a few cents difference in the amounts bought by the various customers. We have therefore decided to distribute 10 more premiums, thus allotting a prize to the next ten names on the list.

The following is the list of the prize-winners :

1. P. G. TESSIER (30c. Justice, used)
 2. WM. C. H. DUKESING (\$1.00 Columbian, unused).
 3. T. A. HAYWARD (Set of Interior Dept., unused).
- A SET OF CABOT-ISSUE NEWFOUNDLAND STAMPS TO :
4. WM. N. RIDDELL
 5. G. FRED. RALPH
 6. DR. R. ROEHRE
 7. F. M. FORDUSH.
 8. EDW. S. STEBBINS.
- CANADIAN JUBILEE STAMPS, EIGHT DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS TO :
9. DUNCAN KAY.
 10. WM. A. SMITH, JR.
 11. WM. J. MCQUADE
 12. EUGENE DOEBLIN.
 13. M. H. MIZENER.

To afford a wider opportunity for all collectors next season, we offer the following prizes.

A.—5 PRIZES to the 5 collectors who buy the largest amounts from our books.

B.—5 PRIZES to the 5 collectors UNDER 21 YEARS who buy the largest amounts from our books.

C.—5 PRIZES will be known as "LAW AND ORDER" premiums and which will be given to 5 collectors who return the books always promptly within the time limit of 10 days. Only collectors who received at least 10 consignments and bought over \$5.00 worth during the season will be entitled to participate in this contest.

Prizes for class A and B will consist of 5 per cent. of the amount bought, to be taken in stamps from our sheets.

Prizes for class C will consist of 10 per cent. of the amount bought, to be taken in stamps from our sheets.

Our books, each containing 60 stamps, have been re-arranged and are all ready to be sent to applicants upon short notice.

We do not send anything unsolicited and would therefore be pleased to hear from you.

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO.,

90 NASSAU ST., - - NEW YORK.

J. C. MORGENTHAU & CO.,

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	3c, "	.05
	5c, "	.03
	10c, "	.08
	15c, "	.05
1888-89.	3c, "	.05
	5c, "	.02
	12c, "	.07
1889.	¼c, unused,	.02
	2c, used,	.02
	5c, "	.02
	10c, "	.02
	40c, "	.05
1890.	¼c on 12c, unused,	.04
AUSTRIA.		
1890.	12k, used,	.03
	15k, "	.02
	20k, "	.04
	24k, "	.06
	30k, "	.04
	1 gulden, used,	.05
	2 " " "	.15
1891.	20k, used,	.02
	24k, "	.03
	30k, "	.02
	50k, "	.05
Unpaid,	1k, "	.02
	2k, "	.02
	3k, "	.02
	5k, "	.02
	10k, "	.02
AZORES.		
1882.	25r, used,	.04
	80r, "	.12
1885.	5r, "	.05
	25r, "	.03
1876-87	2½r, "	.03
	2r, unused,	.03
BAHAMAS.		
1881-90.	1p, used,	.02
	2½p, "	.02
BARBADOS.		
1874-78.	½p, used,	.06
	1p, "	.06
1882-85.	½p, "	.03
	1p, "	.02
	2½p, "	.06
	4p, "	.06
1892-96.	1½, unused,	.02
	½p, used,	.02
	1p, "	.02
	2½p, "	.02
BERMUDA.		
1884-93.	½p, unused, "	.03
	1p, used,	.02
	2p, "	.06
	2½p, "	.03

BAVARIA.		
1849.	3k, used,	.02
	6k, "	.02
1850-58.	9k, "	.04
1862.	1k, "	.05
	6k, "	.02
	9k, "	.03
1876.	25p, "	.05
	50p, "	.06
1881.	1 mark, used,	.03
	2 mark, "	.05
Unpaid,	3pfg, unused,	.03
	5pfg, "	.04
	10pfg, used,	.02

BELGIUM.		
1893.	10c, used, Sunday label,	.02
	20c, " " "	.03
	35c, " " "	.03
	50c, " " "	.08
	1 franc, " " "	.08
1894.	5c, " " "	.05
	10c, " " "	.08
	25c, " " "	.10
1896.	5c, unused,	.03
	10c, " " "	.05
1895.	Unpaid, 5c, used,	.02
	" 10c, " "	.03
	" 20c, " "	.06

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.		
1857.	½p, unused,	.05
	1p, " "	.10
1892.	1p, " "	.06

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.		
1890.	½a, unused,	.03
	1a, " "	.05
1896.	½a, " "	.10
	1a, " "	.10

BRITISH GUIANA.		
1882.	1c, used,	.03
	2c, " "	.05
	4c, " "	.03
	12c, " "	.09
1889-91.	2c, " "	.02
	1c, " "	.02
	5c, " "	.03
1890.	1c on \$1.00, used,	.08

BRITISH HONDURAS.		
1888.	2c on 1p, unused,	.06
	3c on 3p, " "	.09
1891.	5c on 3c, " "	.09
	2c, unused,	.04
	3c, " "	.08
1895.	1c, " "	.02
	5c, " "	.08

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.		
1891.	½p, unused,	.03
1896.	½p, " "	.03
	1p, " "	.04

These Stamps will be sent on receipt of cash, money order, or unused 2c. stamps

Postage Extra on Orders under 50c.

The above offers hold good till December 1st, 1897.

⌚ **Premiums** on orders over 25c. Tonga, 1897, ½p. " " " 50c. " " " ½p and 1p.

Transparent perforation gauge and millimetre measure, - 5c.
1,000 Hinges, die cut, - - - - - 10c.

⚡ We have a fine lot of Approval Sheets to send out at a commission of 40 per cent.

References should accompany requests for same.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements-

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO.,¹¹¹

90 Nassau St., New York.

STAMPS ON APPROVAL.

In our approval-sheet circulars of last season we offered three premiums to the largest buyers. After scrutinizing nearly 3,000 accounts, we ascertained that there was in some cases only a few cents difference in the amounts bought by the various customers. We have therefore decided to distribute 10 more premiums, thus allotting a prize to the next ten names on the list.

The following is the list of the prize-winners :

1. P. G. TESSIER (30c. Justice, used).
 2. WM. C. H. DUENSING (\$1.00 Columbian, unused).
 3. T. A. HAYWARD (Set of Interior Dept., unused).
- A SET OF CABOT-ISSUE NEWFOUNDLAND STAMPS TO :
4. WM. N. RIDDELL
 5. G. FRED. RALPH.
 6. DR. R. ROEHRE
 7. F. M. FORBUSH.
 8. EDW. S. STEBBINS.
- CANADIAN JUBILEE STAMPS, EIGHT DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS TO :
9. DUNCAN KAY.
 10. WM. A. SMITH, JR.
 11. WM. J. MCQUADE
 12. EUGENE DOEBLIN.
 13. M. H. MIZENER.

To afford a wider opportunity for all collectors next season, we offer the following prizes.

A.—5 PRIZES to the 5 collectors who buy the largest amounts from our books.

B.—5 PRIZES to the 5 collectors UNDER 21 YEARS who buy the largest amounts from our books.

C.—5 PRIZES will be known as "LAW AND ORDER" premiums and which will be given to 5 collectors who return the books always promptly within the time limit of 10 days. Only collectors who received at least 10 consignments and bought over \$5.00 worth during the season will be entitled to participate in this contest.

Prizes for class A and B will consist of 5 per cent. of the amount bought, to be taken in stamps from our sheets.

Prizes for class C will consist of 10 per cent. of the amount bought, to be taken in stamps from our sheets.

Our books, each containing 60 stamps, have been re-arranged and are all ready to be sent to applicants upon short notice.

We do not send anything unsolicited and would therefore be pleased to hear from you.

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO.,

90 NASSAU ST., - - NEW YORK.

12 MORE 10 CENT SNAPS!

Packet No. 13.

Hungary.
India
Italy
Jamaica
Luxemburg
Packet No. 17.
Netherlands
New Brunswick
New South Wales
New Zealand
Nicaragua

Packet No. 21.

Queensland
Roumania
Russia
Salvador
St. Thomas & Prince Isl.

Packet No. 14.

Italy
Japan
Lagos
Leeward I-lands
Luxemburg

Packet No. 18.

Nicaragua
North Borneo
Norway
Peru
Porto Rico

Packet No. 22.

Servia
South African Republic
South Australia
Straits Settlements
Sweden

Each packet contains 10 stamps from the Countries named AND NO OTHERS. **THEY ARE ALL DIFFERENT.**

Packet No. 15.

Labuan
Malta
Mauritius
Mexico
Monaco

Packet No. 19.

Orange Free State
Panama
Peru
Porto Rico
Portugal

Packet No. 23.

Straits Settlements
Switzerland
Tasmania
Trinidad
Turkey

Packet No. 16.

Mexico
Natal
Netherlands
Newfoundland
New South Wales

Packet No. 20.

Porto Rico
Portugal
Portuguese India
Reunion
Roumania

Packet No. 24.

Venezuela
Victoria
West Australia
Wurtemberg
Zauesia

POSTAGE EXTRA.
12 PACKETS FOR \$1.00.

W. F. GREGORY, 71 Nassau St., Room 4, New York.

A Perfect Binder

This is just what you should have for your copies of STAMPS. Each number is held firmly in position and the twelve numbers put into it will make a fine book. **Price 50 Cents, post free.**

The price of back numbers of STAMPS is five cents each, but we will sell the eight numbers in the binder for 70 cents, post free.

STAMPS PUBLISHING CO.,

87 Nassau Street, New York City.

105 varieties of Postage Stamps, used and unused, from Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. 10c Post-paid.

CHAS. A. TOWNSEND,
AKRON, OHIO.

Box 664.

October Bargains in Newfoundland.

Cabot Issue, Complete set (14) New \$2.50
" " 3, 4, 6, 8, 10-(6) — 50
1880-87, 1/4 (Red), 1 (Bro.), 1, 2, 3, 3, 5 (7) Used, 25
1895, Reprints 1/2 pink, 1 brown, 2 green, 3 l. blue, 3 l. brown—the set of 5, 55

Registration 5c extra. Remit by Money Order.
N. B. Postage to Newfoundland is 5c per 1/2oz.

ARCH. C. GIBB,
297 Water St., St. Johns, N. F.

The American Collectors Company,

Now forming,

Has CO-OPERATION,

Has CORRESPONDENCE

and Has many SUBSCRIPTIONS

From Stamp Collectors. It will be for your interest. A few General Agents wanted.

ADDRESS: **AMERICAN PROMOTION COMPANY,**
18 Wall Street, NEW YORK.

Notice the advertisement above. I firmly believe that the idea upon which this company is founded will prove to be the best thing for collectors of anything which has been done for them during the past decade.

Young collectors will find it to their interest to participate in this Company. Many of them are doing so. Shares may be taken by them, being issued by the Company in the name of parent or guardian as trustee.

CRAWFORD CAPEN.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

Special Bargains at Marvelously Low Prices!

All Different:

		Catalogue value.			
9	Cuba, unused,	52c	for only	10c	10 Honduras, unused, - - - - 12c
1	Ecuador "	65c	"	20c	9 Egypt, - - - - 15c
8	Venezuela unused,	82c	"	30c	8 Greece, - - - - 10c
12	Philippine Isd. "	27c	"	10c	17 Japan, - - - - 15c
7	Roumania, 1894,	17c	"	10c	11 Uruguay, - - - - 20c
8	North Borneo,	-	-	25c	16 Wurtemberg, - - - - 16c

offer to the readers of STAMPS my celebrated **1000 Variety Packet** for only **\$7.25**.
Every stamp is **guaranteed genuine** and in **good condition**.

The stamps are mounted on sheets in alphabetical order, the packet contains no Reprints, no Revenues, no cut postal cards or envelopes, no local stamps or common U. S. stamps. These collections have been made under my directions, no other dealer could sell this high class packet for less than \$10.00.

If not satisfactory money cheerfully returned.

A fine Album for United States Stamps only **25 cents**. With every U. S. Album, I give **25 stamps FREE**. Correct Perforation Gauge steel engraved **FREE**.

Send **15 cents** and I will mail you a Catalogue, a Perforation Gauge, 50 different Stamps and 1000 Hinges, Value of the lot **55 cents**.

POSTAGE EXTRA ON ALL ORDERS BELOW \$1.00.

My specialty is filling **Want Lists at 25 per cent discount** from Scott's latest Standard Catalogue

Over 12,000 varieties always in stock. In United States Stamps I have a fine selection of adhesives, an unsurpassed stock of cut square envelopes, revenues, perf. and imperf., match and medicine stamps. In Foreign you can get about everything you want in adhesive stamps. I also have a fine lot of Postal Cards and Foreign Revenues. Albums, blank and illustrated, Hinges Catalogues, Approval Sheets and other philatelic supplies. I sell bargains every day in the week. Have the reputation of having the most complete stock.

A. KRASSA, DEALER IN POSTAGE STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS, 81 Nassau St., N. Y.

THE NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY, 265 Washington Street,

A. W. BATCHELDER, Manager. BOSTON, MASS.
E. M. CARPENTER, Sec'y and Treas.

COLLECTIONS OF STAMPS BOUGHT FOR CASH.

6 LIBERAL OFFERS TO INDUCE BOYS & GIRLS TO COLLECT POSTAGE STAMPS.

Until Novmber 1st we will send postpaid to any address in the United States or Canada on receipt of price:

- 1st An Imperial Album containing 100 varieties Foreign Postage Stamps for .25c
The regular price of the Album is 25c.
- 2nd An Imperial Album containing 200 varieties Foreign Postage Stamps for .50c
- 3rd An Imperial Album containing 100 varieties Foreign and 50 varieties U. S. Stamps for .50c
- 4th An Imperial Album containing 200 varieties Foreign Postage Stamps and 75 varieties U. S. Postage and Revenue Stamps for \$1.00
A good start for any one.
- 5th A Favorite Album (The Favorite contains spaces only for U. S. stamps) containing 60 varieties U. S. Postage and Revenue Stamps for .50c
The regular price of the album alone is 50c.
- 6th A Favorite Album containing 100 varieties of U. S. Postage and Revenue Stamps for \$1.00

These stamps are all guaranteed genuine and are correctly placed in the album.

New England Stamp Co.,
265 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.
PACKETS & SET LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd.

INTERNATIONAL...

Postage Stamp Catalogue.

400 PAGES AND 4000 ILLUSTRATIONS.

PRICE: 10 CENTS POST FREE.

The Cheapest Stamp Catalogue in the World.

It contains a complete list of all Postage Stamps ever issued, without regard to varieties of watermark or perforation.

The prices are exactly in accord with those contained in the 57th Edition of our STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE.

18 East 23rd Street,

NEW YORK.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd.,

CHEAP SETS OF STAMPS.

460	↑ Nicaragua	1890, 1c to 10 pesos	10	50	508
461	"	1890, 1c to 10 pesos	10	50	509
462	"	1891, 1c to 10 pesos	10	50	510
463	"	1891, 1c to 10 pesos	10	50	511
464	"	1892, 1c to 10 pesos	10	50	512
465	"	1892, 1c to 10 pesos	10	50	513
466	"	1893, 1c to 10 pesos	10	50	514
467	"	1894, 1c to 10 pesos	10	50	515
468	"	1895, 1c to 10 pesos	10	50	516
469	"	Official, 1890, 1c to 10 pesos	10	50	517
470	"	1891, 1c to 10 pesos	10	50	518
471	"	1892, 1c to 10 pesos	10	50	519
473	"	1893, 1c to 10 pesos	10	50	520
474	"	1894, 1c to 10 pesos	10	50	521
475	"	1895, 1c to 10 pesos	10	50	522
476	"	1882-95, 1 and 2c	26	40	523
477	"	Envelopes, 1890	5	25	524
478	"	"	6	25	525
479	"	"	5	25	526
480	"	"	5	25	527
481	"	"	5	25	528
482	"	"	5	25	529
483	"	Wrappers, 1890	3	10	530
484	"	"	3	10	531
485	"	"	3	10	532
486	"	"	3	10	533
487	"	"	3	10	534
488	"	"	3	10	535
489	"	"	3	10	536
490	"	"	3	10	537
491	↑ North Borneo, 1887-90, 1/2c to 10c	6	80	538	
492	"	1893, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6c	5	25	539
493	"	1893, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12c	7	50	540
494	"	1893, 1c to 24c, complete	9	1.00	541
495	"	1893, 1c to 24c, complete	9	85	542
496	"	1895, 4, 10, 20, 30, 40c on dollar	5	1.25	543
497	↑ Norway		11	12	544
498	↑ Nossi Be, 1894, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5	10	545	
499	"	1894, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	8	30	546
500	"	1894, 1c to 1fr, complete	8	1.25	547
501	↑ Nova Scotia, 1860-64, 1, 2, 8 1/2c	13	3.00	548	
502	"	1860-64, 1, 2, 8 1/2, 10, 12c	5	6.00	549
503	"	1892, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	8	35	550
504	↑ Obock, 1892, 1c to 1fr, complete	13	1.30	551	
505	"	1894, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5	10	552
506	"	1894, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	8	30	553
507	"	1894, 1c to 1fr, complete	13	1.25	554

CHEAP SETS OF STAMPS.

508	↑ Paraguay, 1831-84, 1, 2, 2, 4, 5c	5	35
509	"	4	10
510	"	8	60
511	"		
512	"	12	2.00
513	"	4	30
514	"	6	30
515	"	7	30
516	"	13	40
517	"	4	20
518	"	9	90
519	"	0	45
520	"	5	25
521	"	5	20
522	"	5	40
523	"	5	50
524	"	5	65
525	"	6	40
526	"	17	35
527	"	6	25
528	"	6	25
529	"	12	1.75
530	"	5	35
531	"	8	2.25
532	"	6	70
533	"	14	20
534	"	9	30
535	"	6	10
536	"	23	25
537	"	15	25
538	"	7	40
539	"	9	1.15
540	"	6	40
541	"	10	2.00
542	"	7	25
543	"	7	25
544	"	13	1.75
545	"	5	15
546	"	5	15
547	"	7	25
548	"	7	25
549	"	8	30
550	"	8	85
551	"	8	85
552	"	8	85
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581	"	8	85
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593	"	8	85
594	"	8	85
595	"	8	85
596	"	8	85
597	"	8	85
598	"	8	85
599	"	8	85
600	"	8	85

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CHEAP SETS OF STAMPS.

460	Nicaragua	1890, 1c to 10 pesos	10	50	508
461	"	1890, 1c to 10 pesos	10	50	509
462	"	1891, 1c to 10 pesos	10	50	510
463	"	1891, 1c to 10 pesos	10	50	511
464	"	1892, 1c to 10 pesos	10	50	512
465	"	1892, 1c to 10 pesos	10	50	513
466	"	1893, 1c to 10 pesos	10	50	514
467	"	1894, 1c to 10 pesos	10	50	515
468	"	1895, 1c to 10 pesos	10	50	516
469	"	Official, 1890, 1c to 10 pesos	10	50	517
470	"	1891, 1c to 10 pesos	10	50	518
471	"	1892, 1c to 10 pesos	10	50	519
473	"	1893, 1c to 10 pesos	11	50	520
474	"	1894, 1c to 10 pesos	10	50	521
475	"	1895, 1c to 10 pesos	10	50	522
476	"	1882-95, 1 and 2c	26	40	523
477	"	Envelopes, 1890	5	25	524
478	"	1891	6	25	525
479	"	1892	5	25	526
480	"	1893	5	25	527
481	"	1894	5	25	528
482	"	1895	5	25	529
483	"	Wrappers, 1890	3	10	530
484	"	1891	3	10	531
485	"	1892	3	10	532
486	"	1893	3	10	533
487	"	1894	3	10	534
488	"	1895	3	10	535
489	"	Niger Coast Protectorate, 1894, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2 p	4	25	536
490	"	1894, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2 p	6	80	537
		5p, 1s	9	30	538
	North Borneo, 1887-90, 1/2c to 10c		9	30	539
491	"	1893, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6c	5	25	540
492	"	1893, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12c	7	50	541
493	"	1893, 1c to 24c, complete	9	1.00	542
494	"	1893, 1c to 24c, complete	9	85	543
495	"	1893, 1c to 24c, complete	9	85	544
496	"	1895, 4, 10, 20, 30, 40c on dollar	5	1.25	545
497	"		11	12	546
498	"		5	10	547
499	"		8	30	548
500	"		13	1.25	549
501	"		3	3.00	550
502	"		3	3.00	551
503	"		5	6.00	552
504	"		8	35	553
505	"		13	1.30	554
506	"		5	1.30	555
507	"		8	30	556
	"		13	1.25	557

CHEAP SETS OF STAMPS.

508	PARAGUAY, 1881-84, 1, 2, 2, 4, 5c	5	35
509	"	4	10
510	"	8	60
511	"	12	2.00
512	"	4	30
513	"	6	30
514	"	7	30
515	"	13	40
516	"	4	20
517	"	9	90
518	"	5	45
519	"	5	10
520	"	5	25
521	"	5	40
522	"	5	50
523	"	5	65
524	"	6	40
525	"	17	35
526	"	6	25
527	"	12	1.75
528	"	6	35
529	"	5	20
530	"	6	2.25
531	"	8	70
532	"	14	20
533	"	9	30
534	"	6	10
535	"	23	25
536	"	15	25
537	"	7	40
538	"	9	1.15
539	"	6	40
540	"	10	2.00
541	"	7	25
542	"	7	25
543	"	13	1.75
544	"	5	15
545	"	5	25
546	"	7	80
547	"	6	30
548	"	8	85
549	"	8	1.25
550	"	11	25
551	"	5	20
552	"	5	10
553	"	8	30
554	"	13	1.25

18 East 23rd Street,
NEW YORK.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

WM.P.BROWN, ESTABLISHED IN 1860.

Oldest Stamp & Coin Dealer
in America.

109 Nassau Street, New York City.

A large assortment of Stamp Collections. Costing from \$5 to \$600 each, constantly on hand to select from at moderate prices. U. S. and Foreign Postage and Revenue Stamps.

Over 20 Collections for boys to pick from at 1 cent. Prices below Catalogue.
APPROVAL SHEETS.

We make a speciality of these allowing 50 per cent commission. Prices much below Scott's Catalogue.

We Carry a Heavy Stock of GOLD, SILVER and COPPER COINS.

U. S. Dollars and Halves in nearly complete sets. U. S. Cents all dates. A large assortment of Foreign Silver Coins. Foreign Copper Coins in large boxes at 3, 5 and 10 cents each.

**CONFEDERATE AND BROKEN BANK BILLS AND BONDS AND FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
A SPECIALTY.**

Price Lists of Stamps and Coins Sent Free on receipt of Stamp. Good Collections Bought for Cash. Stamp Catalogue 10 cents.

In Order to Increase the Circulation of his Price List

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penna.,

will furnish any of the following stamps at the prices given PROVIDED the names and addresses of at least five collectors be furnished for each stamp ordered.

	Cat. price.	Special offer.		Cat. price.	Special offer.
U. S., '68, 1c blue, grilled	1 25	40	U. S. 1884, envelope 2c brown, die B on fawn ent. unused	5 00	1 00
" '69, 1c buff	75	35	" 1895 env, 5c dark blue, die B, amber, entire unused	50	15
" '70, 90c car. unused, Nat. print	12 50	7 00	" 1886, envelop 2c brown, die A, amber manila,	25	15
" '72, 12c purple	75	35	" 1887, env. 4c carmine on blue	25	10
" '72, 12c purple	75	30	" " 5c blue on blue	25	10
" '70-1, 24c purple	2 00	1 25	" Commercial Union Teleg'h. stamps, 25c green, 25c yellow and rose	1 00	35
" 1895, 50c orange, used	25	15	" 1879, Mutual Union, carmine	3 00	1 00
" " 30c Interior, unused	1 00	60	" 1894, Western Union	50	20
" " 6c Post Office "	30	15	2c Certificate, blue, imp.	50	20
" " 3c State "	75	50	2c Certificate, orange	75	40
" " 6c " "	1 00	60			
" " 3c Treasury "	10	05			
" " 24c War "	75	40			
" 1894, 10c Postage Due no wmk. unused	50	15			

**COMPLETE
THIS
COUNTRY!!!**

We offer 112 varieties of Stamps, all unused from Honduras, making an almost complete set of these very beautiful Stamps, for \$5.00.

We also make up similar Packets for other countries.

Special Prices quoted
on demand.

A MENAGERIE FOR 50c.

25 Stamps containing Lions, Tigers, Elephants, Hippopotamus, Llamas, Kangaroo, Beavers, Stags and other animals, Birds and Fishes.



All post free for **50c**

Bogert & Durbin Co.,

722 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

154 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

November, 1897.

Stamps

AN

AIMING TO INTEREST AND INSTRUCT ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY

Young People

IN

Conducted by
Crawford Capen



Biography



History



Geography



Physical
Geography



Archaeology



Ornithology



Ethnology



Zoology

2 CENTS
A
NUMBER
15 CENTS
A YEAR

VALUABLE
PREMIUMS
STAMPS PUBLISHING CO.

AND OTHER SUBJECTS
WORTHY OF STUDY.

87 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK

WM.P.BROWN,

ESTABLISHED IN 1860.
Oldest Stamp & Coin Dealer
in America.

109 Nassau Street, New York City.

A large assortment of Stamp Collections. Costing from \$5 to \$600 each, constantly on hand to select from at moderate prices. U. S. and Foreign Postage and Revenue Stamps.

Over 20 Collections for boys to pick from at 1 cent. Prices below Catalogue.
APPROVAL SHEETS.

We make a speciality of these allowing 50 per cent commission. Prices much below Scotts' Catalogue.

We Carry a Heavy Stock of GOLD, SILVER and COPPER COINS.

U. S. Dollars and Halves in nearly complete sets U. S. Cents all dates. A large assortment of Foreign Silver Coins. Foreign Copper Coins in large boxes at 3, 5 and 10 cents each.

CONFEDERATE AND BROKEN BANK BILLS AND BONDS AND FRACTIONAL CURRENCY A SPECIALTY.

Price Lists of Stamps and Coins Sent Free on receipt of Stamp. Good Collections Bought for Cash. Stamp Catalogue 10 cents.

In Order to Increase the Circulation of his Price List

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penna,

will furnish any of the following stamps at the prices given PROVIDED the names and addresses of at least five collectors be furnished for each stamp ordered.

	Cat. price.	Special offer.		Cat. price.	Special offer.
U. S., '68, 1c blue, grilled	1 25	40	U. S. 1884, envelope 2c brown, die B on fawn cnt. unused	5 00	1 00
" '69, 1c buff	75	35	" 1895 env, 5c dark blue, die B, amber, entire unused	50	15
" '70, 90c car. unused, Nat. print	12 50	7 00	" 1896, envelop 2c brown, die A, amber manila.	25	15
" '72, 12c purple	75	35	" 1887, env. 4c carmine on blue	25	10
" '72, 12c purple	75	30	" " 5c blue on blue	25	10
" '70-1, 24c purple	2 00	1 25	" Commercial Union Teleg'h. stamps, 25c green, 25c yellow and rose	1 00	35
" 1895, 50c orange, used	25	15	" 1879, Mutual Union, carmine	3 00	1 00
" " 30c Interior, unused	1 00	60	" 1894, Western Union	50	20
" " 6c Post Office "	30	15	2c Certificate, blue, imp.	50	20
" " 3c State "	75	50	2c Certificate, orange	75	40
" " 6c "	1 00	60			
" " 3c Treasury "	10	05			
" " 24c War "	75	40			
" 1894, 10c Postage Due no wmk. unused	50	15			

**COMPLETE
THIS
COUNTRY!!!**

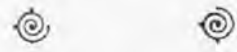
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PHILADELPHIA.

154 Nassau Street.
NEW YORK.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements

J. C. MORGENTHAU & CO.,

87 Nassau Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES.		1861.	3k, used,	.08	CAPE GOOD HOPE.			
1851.	3c, used,	.02	1864.	1k, "	.05	1885.	6p, used,	.03
1861.	10c, "	.10	BAVARIA.			1s, "	.03	
1862.	2c, "	.05	1849.	3k, used,	.02	1801-04.	24p, "	.05
1868.	3c, grill, used,	.02		6k, "	.02	11, "	.03	
1870.	3c, " "	.05	1850-58.	9k, "	.04	1064-90.	3gp, unused,	.01
1875.	5c, used,	.04	1862.	1k, "	.02	1p on 2p, used,	.05	
1879.	5c, "	.15		6k, "	.02	CAPE VERDE.		
1883.	4c, "	.02	1876.	9k, "	.03	3r, unused,	.03	
1887.	3c, "	.09		27p, "	.05	50r, used,	.04	
1888.	4c, "	.04	1881.	50p, "	.09	5r, "	.02	
1893.	3c, "	.05		1 mark, used,	.03	10r, "	.03	
	4c, "	.02		2 mark, "	.05	25r, "	.05	
	6c, "	.08	Unpaid,	3pfg, unused,	.05	50r, "	.05	
	8c, "	.06		5pfg, "	.04	1893.	21ar, unused,	.02
1895.	15c, "	.04		10pfg, used,	.05	CHILI.		
	3c, due, used,	.04	BELGIUM.			7c, used,	.02	
	10c, " "	.04	1893.	10c, used, Sunday label,	.05	10c, "	.03	
Interior,	3c, used,	.08		20c, "	.07	3c, "	.02	
	6c, "	.04		35c, "	.08	10c, "	.02	
Navy,	3c, "	.15		50c, "	.08	1877.	3c, "	.02
P. O.	6c, "	.12		1 franc, "	.08	10c, "	.02	
Treasury,	1c, "	.12	1894.	5c, "	.05	1883-02.	20c, "	.04
	2c, "	.09		10c, "	.08	15c, "	.04	
	6c, "	.08		25c, "	.11	1880.	1c, Rey, used,	.04
	10c, "	.20	1896.	5c, unused,	.05	2c, " "	.05	
War,	1c, "	.04		10c, "	.05	COLUMBIAN REPUBLIC.		
	2c, "	.06	1895.	Unpaid, 5c, used,	.02	1c, used,	.02	
	3c, "	.02		10c, "	.03	2c, "	.03	
	6c, "	.04		20c, "	.06	5c, "	.02	
						10c, "	.02	
						1890.	1c, "	.02
						5c, "	.02	
						10c, "	.03	
						1890-01.	1c, "	.04
						2c, "	.04	
						5c, "	.02	
						10c, "	.03	
						1892.	2c, "	.03
						5c, "	.02	
						10c, "	.03	
						1889.	Bozota, unused,	.03
						ANTIOQUIA		
						1c, used,	.04	
						1c, "	.03	
						1c, "	.04	
						1892.	1c, "	.04
						2c, gray, unused,	.04	
						2c, rose, "	.04	
						24c, brown, "	.05	
						24c, blue, "	.05	
						Reg, "	.05	
						Reg, rose, "	.05	
						BOLIVAR.		
						1c, unused,	.03	
						5c, used,	.04	
						PANAMA.		
						1c, unused,	.04	
						5c, unused,	.04	
						1c, unused,	.02	
						5c, unused,	.04	
						1c, "	.05	
						SANTANDER.		
						1c, unused,	.05	
						1c, "	.03	
						TOLIMA.		
						1c, unused,	.04	
						2c, "	.04	

These Stamps will be sent on receipt of money order, or unused 2c. stamps. **Postage Extra on Orders under 50c.**

The above offers hold good till January 1st, 1898.
Premiums on orders over 25c. 4 var. U. S. Revenues.
 " " " " " 50c. 8 " " " "

We have a fine lot of Approval Sheets to send out at a commission of 40 per cent. References should accompany requests for same.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements-

WM.P.BROWN,

ESTABLISHED IN 1860.

Oldest Stamp & Coin Dealer
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" '69, 1c buff	75	35	" 1895 env, 5c dark blue, die B, amber, entire unused	50	15
" '70, 90c car. unused, Nat. print	12 50	7 00	" 1886, envelop 2c brown, die A, amber manila,	25	15
" '72, 12c purple	75	35	" 1887, env. 4c carmine on blue	25	10
" '72, 12c purple	75	30	" " 5c blue on blue	25	10
" '70-1, 24c purple	2 00	1 25	" Commercial Union Teleg'h. stamps, 25c green, 25c yellow and rose	1 00	35
" 1895, 50c orange, used	25	15	" 1879, Mutual Union, carmine	3 00	1 00
" " 30c Interior, unused	1 00	60	" 1894, Western Union	50	20
" " 6c Post Office	30	15	2c Certificate, blue, imp.	50	20
" " 3c State	75	50	2c Certificate, orange	75	40
" " 6c "	1 00	60			
" " 3c Treasury	10	05			
" " 24c War	75	40			
" 1894, 10c Postage Due no wmk. unused	50	15			

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All post free for **50c**

Bogert & Durbin Co.,

722 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

154 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO.,

90 Nassau St., New York.

STAMPS ON APPROVAL.

In our approval-sheet circulars of last season we offered three premiums to the largest buyers. After scrutinizing nearly 3,000 accounts, we ascertained that there was in some cases only a few cents difference in the amounts bought by the various customers. We have therefore decided to distribute 10 more premiums, thus allotting a prize to the next ten names on the list.

The following is the list of the prize-winners :

1. P. G. TESSIER (30c. Justice, used).
 2. WM. C. H. DUENSING (\$1.00 Columbian, unused).
 3. T. A. HAYWARD (Set of Interior Dept., unused).
- A SET OF CABOT-ISSUE NEWFOUNDLAND STAMPS TO :
4. WM. N. RIDDELL.
 5. G. FRED. RALPH.
 6. DR. R. ROEHRE
 7. F. M. FORBUSH.
 8. EDW. S. STEBBINS.
- CANADIAN JUBILEE STAMPS, EIGHT DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS TO :
9. DUNCAN KAY.
 10. WM. A. SMITH, JR.
 11. WM. J. MCQUADE
 12. EUGENE DOEBLIN.
 13. M. H. MIZENER.

To afford a wider opportunity for all collectors next season, we offer the following prizes .

A.—5 PRIZES to the 5 collectors who buy the largest amounts from our books.

B.—5 PRIZES to the 5 collectors UNDER 21 YEARS who buy the largest amounts from our books.

C.—5 PRIZES will be known as "LAW AND ORDER" premiums and which will be given to 5 collectors who return the books always promptly within the time limit of 10 days. Only collectors who received at least 10 consignments and bought over \$5.00 worth during the season will be entitled to participate in this contest.

Prizes for class A and B will consist of 5 per cent. of the amount bought, to be taken in stamps from our sheets.

Prizes for class C will consist of 10 per cent. of the amount bought, to be taken in stamps from our sheets.

Our books, each containing 60 stamps, have been re-arranged and are all ready to be sent to applicants upon short notice.

We do not send anything unsolicited and would therefore be pleased to hear from you.

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO.,

90 NASSAU ST., - - NEW YORK.

12 MORE 10 CENT SNAPS!

Each packet contains 10 stamps from the Countries named AND NO OTHERS. THEY ARE ALL DIFFERENT.

Packet No. 13.

Hungary.
India
Italy
Jamaica
Luxemburg

Packet No. 17.

Netherland
New Brunswick
New South Wales
New Zealand
Nicaragua

Packet No. 21.

Queensland
Roumania
Russia
Salvador
St. Thomas & Prince Isl.

Packet No. 14.

Italy
Japan
Lages
Leeward Islands
Luxemburg

Packet No. 18.

Nicaragua
North Borneo
Norway
Peru
Porto Rico

Packet No. 22.

Servia
South African Republic
South Australia
Straits Settlements
Sweden

Packet No. 15.

Labuan
Malta
Mauritius
Mexico
Monaco

Packet No. 19.

Orange Free State
Panama
Peru
Porto Rico
Portugal

Packet No. 23.

Straits Settlements
Switzerland
Tasmania
Trinidad
Turkey

Packet No. 16.

Mexico
Natal
Netherland
Newfoundland
New South Wales

Packet No. 20.

Porto Rico
Portugal
Portuguese India
Reunion
Roumania

Packet No. 24.

Venezuela
Victoria
West Australia
Wurtenburg
Zambesia

**POSTAGE EXTRA.
12 PACKETS FOR \$1.00.**

W. F. GREGORY, 71 Nassau St., Room 4, New York.

A Perfect Binder

This is just what you should have for your copies of STAMPS. Each number is held firmly in position and the twelve numbers put into it will make a fine book. **Price 50 Cents, post free.**

The price of back numbers of STAMPS is five cents each, but we will sell the eight numbers in the binder for 70 cents, post free.

STAMPS PUBLISHING CO.,

87 Nassau Street, New York City.

STAMPS!

50 dif. U. S. stamps 50 cents; 100 foreign stamps, 10 cents; 1000 perforated gummed hinges, 10 cents. **Fine Approval Sheets at 50 per cent and 33 1/2 per cent commission.**

**LAKE CITY STAMP CO.,
Warsaw, Ind.**

AN ENVELOPE COLLECTION

of envelopes, used in the mails, in different countries; makes an interesting and instructive addition to any stamp collection. I will sell envelopes, postmarked, stamped, etc., used in different countries, at 2 cents each; six, from six different countries, for 10 cents. I will sell others, with more valuable stamps on them, at 3c, 5c and 10c each; six at the price of five.

E. C. ALLEN, HIGH ST., BROOKLINE, MASS.

The American Collectors Company,

Now forming,

Has CO-OPERATION,

Has CORRESPONDENCE

and Has many SUBSCRIPTIONS

From Stamp Collectors. It will be for your interest. A few General Agents wanted.

ADDRESS: **AMERICAN PROMOTION COMPANY,**

18 Wall Street, NEW YORK.

Notice the advertisement above. I firmly believe that the idea upon which this company is founded will prove to be the best thing for collectors of anything which has been done for them during the past decade.

Young collectors will find it to their interest to participate in this Company. Many of them are doing so. Shares may be taken by them, being issued by the Company in the name of parent or guardian as trustee.

CRAWFORD CAPEN.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

Special Bargains at Marvelously Low Prices!

All Different:

	Catalogue value.	for only			
9	Cuba, unused, 52c	10c	10	Honduras, unused, -	12c
11	Ecuador " 65c	20c	9	Egypt, -	15c
18	Venezuela unused, 82c	30c	8	Greece, -	10c
12	Philippine Isd. " 27c	10c	17	Japan, -	15c
7	Roumania, 1894, 17c	10c	11	Uruguay, -	20c
8	North Borneo, -	25c	16	Wurtemberg, -	16c

offer to the readers of STAMPS my celebrated **1000 Variety Packet** for only **\$7.25**.

Every stamp is **guaranteed genuine** and in **good condition**.

The stamps are mounted on sheets in alphabetical order, the packet contains no Reprints, no Revenues, no cut postal cards or envelopes, no local stamps or common U. S. stamps. These collections have been made under my directions, no other dealer could sell this high class packet for less than \$10.00.

If not satisfactory money cheerfully returned.

A fine Album for United States Stamps only **25 cent**. With every U. S. Album, I give **25 stamps FREE**. Correct Perforation Gauge steel engraved **FREE**.

Send 15 cents and I will mail you a Catalogue, a Perforation Gauge, 50 different Stamps and 1000 Hinges, Value of the lot 55 cents.

POSTAGE EXTRA ON ALL ORDERS BELOW \$1.00.

My specialty is filling **Want Lists at 25 per cent discount** from Scott's latest Standard Catalogue.

Over 12,000 varieties always in stock. In United States Stamps I have a fine selection of adhesives, an unsurpassed stock of cut square envelopes, revenues, perf. and imperf., match and medicine stamps. In Foreign you can get about everything you want in adhesive stamps. I also have a fine lot of Postal Cards and Foreign Revenues. Albums, blank and illustrated, Hinges Catalogues, Approval Sheets and other philatelic supplies. I sell bargains every day in the week. Have the reputation of having the most complete stock.

A. KRASSA, DEALER IN POSTAGE STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS, 81 Nassau St., N. Y.

THE NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY,

265 Washington Street,

A. W. BATCHELDER, Manager,

BOSTON, MASS.

E. M. CARPENTER, Sec'y and Treas.

COLLECTIONS OF STAMPS BOUGHT FOR CASH.

6 LIBERAL OFFERS TO INDUCE BOYS & GIRLS TO COLLECT POSTAGE STAMPS.

Until Novmber 1st we will send postpaid to any address in the United States or Canada on receipt of price:

- 1st An Imperial Album containing **100 varieties Foreign Postage Stamps** for **25c**
The regular price of the Album is 25c.
- 2nd An Imperial Album containing **200 varieties Foreign Postage Stamps** for **.50c**
- 3rd An Imperial Album containing **100 varieties Foreign and 50 varieties U. S. Stamps** for **.50c**
- 4th An Imperial Album containing **200 varieties Foreign Postage Stamps and 75 varieties U. S. Postage and Revenue Stamps** for **\$1.00**
A good start for any one.
- 5th A Favorite Album (The Favorite contains spaces only for U. S. stamps) containing **60 varieties U. S. Postage and Revenue Stamps** for **.50c**
The regular price of the album alone is 50c.
- 6th A Favorite Album containing **100 varieties of U. S. Postage and Revenue Stamps** for **\$1.00**

These stamps are all guaranteed genuine and are correctly placed in the album.

New England Stamp Co.,

265 Washington St.,

BOSTON, MASS.

PACKETS & SET LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

Please mention **STAMPS** when answering advertisements.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd.

INTERNATIONAL...

Postage Stamp Catalogue.

400 PAGES AND 4000 ILLUSTRATIONS.

PRICE: 10 CENTS POST FREE.

The Cheapest Stamp Catalogue in the World.

It contains a complete list of all Postage Stamps ever issued, without regard to varieties of watermark or perforation.

The prices are exactly in accord with those contained in the 57th Edition of our STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE.

18 East 23rd Street,

NEW YORK.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

Special Bargains at Marvelously Low Prices!

All Different:

Catalogue value.			
9	Cuba, unused, 52c	for only	10c
11	Ecuador " 65c	"	20c
18	Venezuela unused, 82c	"	30c
12	Philippine Isd. " 27c	"	10c
7	Roumania, 1894, 17c	"	10c
8	North Borneo, - - - -	- - - -	25c
10	Honduras, unused, - - - -	- - - -	12c
9	Egypt, - - - - -	- - - -	15c
8	Greece, - - - - -	- - - -	10c
17	Japan, - - - - -	- - - -	15c
11	Uruguay, - - - - -	- - - -	20c
16	Wurtemberg, - - - - -	- - - -	16c

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- 3rd An Imperial Album containing **100 varieties Foreign and 50 varieties U. S. Stamps** for **.50c**
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A good start for any one.
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18 East 23rd Street,

NEW YORK.

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CHEAP SETS OF STAMPS.

555	Roman States, 1852, 1, 2, 3, 5b	4	15
556	† " 1862, complete, originals,	7	2.00
557	† " 1868, 2, 5, 10, 20, 40, 80c, originals	6	1.50
558	† Roumania, 1866, 2, 5, 20pa	3	50
559	" 1872, 1½, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 50b	7	30
560	" 1876-89	14	20
561	" 1891-96	12	10
562	" Unpaid Letter	7	25
563	Russia, 1868-92	17	15
564	† St. Christopher, ½, 1, 2½, 4p	4	1.00
565	† St. Helena, 1, 2, 2½p	3	20
566	" 1, 2, 2½, 5, 10p	5	65
567	† St. Lucia, ½, 1, 2½, 3, 4, 6p	6	60
568	† St. Marie de Madagascar, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5	10
569	† " " 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	8	30
570	† " " 1c to 1fr, complete	13	1.25
571	† St. Pierre & Miquelon, 1891, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5	30
572	† " " 1891-92, provisional	14	50
573	† " " 1892, provisional, 10, 20, 30, 40, 60c	5	75
574	† " " 1892, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5	10
575	† " " 1892, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	8	30
576	† " " 1892, 1c to 1fr, complete	13	1.25
577	† " " Unpaid Letter, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 60c	6	1.00
578	† St. Thomas & Prince, 1869-81	5	20
579	† " " 1887-93, 2½, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50r	7	40
580	† " " 1887-93, 2½r to 300r	10	1.65
581	† " " 1895, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50r	6	25
582	† " " 1895, 5r to 300r, complete	12	1.75
583	† St. Vincent, ½, 1, 2½, 4, 6p	5	50
584	† Salvador, 1867	4	35
585	† " 1887-89	6	25
586	† " 1890, 1c to 1 peso, complete	9	50
587	† " 1891, 1c to 1 peso, complete	10	50
588	† " 1892, 1c to 1 peso, complete	10	50
589	† " 1893, 1c to 1 peso	10	50
590	† " 1893, 2, 5, 10 pesos	3	50
591	† " 1894, 1c to 1 peso	10	50
592	† " 1894, 2, 5, 10 pesos	3	50
593	† " 1895, surcharged issue, 1c to 1 peso	12	50
594	† " 1895, 1c on 12, 24 & 30c, 2c on 20c, 3c on 30c	5	40
595	† " Envelope, 1890, 5, 10, 11, 20, 22c	5	25
596	† " " 1891, complete	7	40
597	† " " 1892, complete	6	50

Please mention Stamps when answering advertisements.

18 East 23rd Street,
NEW YORK.

CHEAP SETS OF STAMPS.

598	†	Salvador, Envelopes, 1893, complete	7	50
599	†	" " 1894, complete	7	50
600	†	" Wrappers, 1890	4	25
601	†	" " 1891	4	25
602	†	" " 1892	4	25
603	†	" " 1893	4	25
604	†	" " 1894	4	25
605	†	Samoa, 1887-92, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 4, 5, 6p	7	70
606	†	San Marino, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30c	6	35
607	†	" " 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 45, 65c	9	80
608	†	" " 1894, Jubilee Issue, 25, 50c, 1l	3	55
609	†	Sarawak, 1871-75, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12c	5	65
610	†	" " 1889-92, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10c	8	50
611	†	" " 1894, 2, 4, 6, 8c	4	30
612	†	Saxony, 1863, 3p, ½, 1, 2, 3n.g	5	10
613	†	Senegal, 1892, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5	10
614	†	" " 1892, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	8	30
615	†	" " 1892, 1c to 1fr, complete	13	1.25
616	†	Servia, 1881	6	12
617	†	" " 1894-96, 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25p	6	30
618	†	" " 1869-94	12	20
619	†	" Unpaid Letter, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50p	5	40
620	†	Seychelles, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16c	9	90
621	†	Shanghai, 1893, ½, 1, 2, 5, 10c	5	25
622	†	" " 1893-96, ½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 20c	9	80
623	†	" " 1893, Jubilee Issue, ½, 1, 2, 5, 10c	5	40
624	†	" " 1893 ½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20c	7	1.00
625	†	" " Unpaid, 1893, ½, 1, 2, 5, 10c	5	25
626	†	" " 1893, ½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20c	7	70
627	†	Siam, 1887-91, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8a	5	25
628	†	" " 1887-91, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 12, 24a	7	40
629	†	" " 1889-96, provisional issues	6	50
630	†	Sierra Leone, 1883-92, ½, 1, 1½, 2½, 3, 4p	6	70
631	†	" " 1896, 1, 2, 2½, 3p	4	30
632	†	Somali Coast, 1894, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5	10
633	†	" " 1894, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 25, 30c	8	35
634	†	" " 1894, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 25, 30, 50, 75c, 1fr	11	1.00
635	†	South African Republic	7	12
636	†	" " 1893-95, provisional issue	6	70
637	†	South Australia	8	12
638	†	Spain, 1850-57	7	20
639	†	" " 1856, 2, 4c, 1, 2r	4	60
640	†	" " 1860, 2, 4, 12c, 1, 2r	5	35
641	†	" " 1862, 2, 4, 12c, 1, 2r	5	60
642	†	" " 1864, 4, 12c, 1, 2r	4	50
643	†	" " 1860-69	7	10
644	†	" " 1876, 5c to 10 pesetas, complete	9	1.25

Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd,

December, 1897.

Stamps

AN

AIMING TO INTEREST AND INSTRUCT ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY

Young People

IN

Conducted by
Gracford Capen



Biography



History



Geography



Physical
Geography



Archaeology



Ornithology



Ethnology



Zoology

2 CENTS
A
NUMBER
15 CENTS
A YEAR

VALUABLE
PREMIUMS
AND OTHER SUBJECTS
WORTHY OF STUDY.
STAMPS PUBLISHING CO.

87 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK

WM.P.BROWN,

ESTABLISHED IN 1860.
Oldest Stamp & Coin Dealer
in America.

109 Nassau Street, New York City.

A large assortment of Stamp Collections. Costing from \$5 to \$600 each, constantly on hand to select from at moderate prices. U. S. and Foreign Postage and Revenue Stamps.

Over 20 Collections for boys to pick from at 1 cent. Prices below Catalogue.

APPROVAL SHEETS.

We make a specialty of these allowing 50 per cent commission. Prices much below Scott's Catalogue.

We Carry a Heavy Stock of GOLD, SILVER and COPPER COINS.

U. S. Dollars and Halves in nearly complete sets U. S. Cents all dates. A large assortment of Foreign Silver Coins. Foreign Copper Coins in large boxes at 3, 5 and 10 cents each.

CONFEDERATE AND BROKEN BANK BILLS AND BONDS AND FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
A SPECIALTY.

Price Lists of Stamps and Coins Sent Free on receipt of Stamp. Good Collections Bought for Cash. Stamp Catalogue 10 cents.

In Order to Increase the Circulation of his Price List

E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Penna,

will furnish any of the following stamps at the prices given PROVIDED the names and addresses of at least five collectors be furnished for each stamp ordered.

	Cat. price.	Special offer.		Cat. price	Special offer.
U. S., '68, 1c blue, grilled	1 25	40	U. S. 1884, envelope 2c brown, die B on fawn ent. unused	5 00	1 00
" '69, 1c buff	75	35	" 1895 env. 5c dark blue, die B, amber, entire unused	50	15
" '70, 90c car. unused, Nat. print	12 50	7 00	" 1886, envelop 2c brown, die A, amber manila,	25	15
" '72, 12c purple	75	35	" 1887, env. 4c carmine on blue	25	10
" '72, 12c purple	75	30	" " 5c blue on blue	25	10
" '70-1, 24c purple	2 00	1 25	" Commercial Union Teleg'h. stamps, 25c green. 25c yellow and rose	1 00	35
" 1895, 50c orange, used	25	15	" 1879, Mutual Union, carmine	3 00	1 00
" " 30c Interior, unused	1 00	60	" 1894, Western Union	50	20
" " 6c Post Office "	30	15	2c Certificate, blue, imp.	50	20
" " 3c State "	75	50	2c Certificate, orange	75	40
" " 6c "	1 00	60			
" " 3c Treasury "	10	05			
" " 24c War "	75	40			
" 1894, 10c Postage Due no wmk. unused	50	15			

**COMPLETE
THIS
COUNTRY!!!**

We offer 112 varieties of Stamps, all unused from Honduras, making an almost complete set of these very beautiful Stamps, for \$5.00.

We also make up similar Packets for other countries.

Special Prices quoted on demand.

A MENAGERIE FOR 50c.

25 Stamps containing Lions, Tigers, Elephants, Hippopotamus, Llamas, Kangaroo, Beavers, Stags and other animals, Birds and Fishes.



All post free for **50c**

Bogert & Durbin Co.,

722 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

154 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO.,

90 Nassau St., New York.

STAMPS ON APPROVAL.

In our approval-sheet circulars of last season we offered three premiums to the largest buyers. After scrutinizing nearly 3,000 accounts, we ascertained that there was in some cases only a few cents difference in the amounts bought by the various customers. We have therefore decided to distribute 10 more premiums, thus allotting a prize to the next ten names on the list.

The following is the list of the prize-winners :

1. P. G. TESSIER (30c. Justice, used).
 2. WM. C. H. DUENSING (\$1.00 Columbian, unused).
 3. T. A. HAYWARD (Set of Interior Dept., unused).
- A SET OF CABOT-ISSUE NEWFOUNDLAND STAMPS TO :
4. WM. N. RIDDELL.
 5. G. FRED. RALPH.
 6. DR. R. ROEHRE
 7. F. M. FORBUSH.
 8. EDW. S. STEBBINS.
- CANADIAN JUBILEE STAMPS, EIGHT DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS TO :
9. DUNCAN KAY.
 10. WM. A. SMITH, JR.
 11. WM. J. MCQUADE
 12. EUGENE DOEBLIN.
 13. M. H. MIZENER.

To afford a wider opportunity for all collectors next season, we offer the following prizes .

A.—5 PRIZES to the 5 collectors who buy the largest amounts from our books.

B.—5 PRIZES to the 5 collectors UNDER 21 YEARS who buy the largest amounts from our books.

C.—5 PRIZES will be known as "LAW AND ORDER" premiums and which will be given to 5 collectors who return the books always promptly within the time limit of 10 days. Only collectors who received at least 10 consignments and bought over \$5.00 worth during the season will be entitled to participate in this contest.

Prizes for class A and B will consist of 5 per cent. of the amount bought, to be taken in stamps from our sheets.

Prizes for class C will consist of 10 per cent. of the amount bought, to be taken in stamps from our sheets.

Our books, each containing 60 stamps, have been re-arranged and are all ready to be sent to applicants upon short notice.

We do not send anything unsolicited and would therefore be pleased to hear from you

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO.,

90 NASSAU ST., . . . NEW YORK.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

One of the 'BEST' of HOLIDAY GIFTS== POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM & A PACKET OF STAMPS

The Imperial Albums contain spaces for 3500 stamps, 1000 illustrations and full statistics about each country
Bound in Boards, 25c.
Bound in Cloth, 40c.

THE INTERNATIONAL ALBUM. THE BEST—THE STANDARD.

COMPLETE.
500 pages, 6000 illustrations
Bound in Boards & Cloth, \$1.00
Bound in full seal Cloth, 2.50
Bound in full seal Cloth, with extra pages, stubs
to prevent bulging when filled, 3.50

... PACKAGES. ...

100 varieties all different,	15c.
200 " " "	50c.
200 " " " much better,	75c.
500 " " "	\$2.50
1000 " " "	7.50

100 varieties of U. S. including Departments
cut Square envelopes, \$1.00
100 varieties from Central and South America, 1.00
100 varieties of British Colonies, 1.00
A complete Catalogue given with each album for 4c
to pay postage.

**ALL OF THE ABOVE
POST PAID.**

W. F. GREGORY, 71 NASSAU ST., Room 4 NEW YORK.

A Perfect Binder.

This is just what you should have for your copies of STAMPS. Each number is held firmly in position and the twelve numbers put into it will make a fine book. **Price 50 Cents, post free.**

The price of back numbers of STAMPS is five cents each, but we will sell the twelve numbers of Volume I, for 75 cents.

STAMPS PUBLISHING CO.,

87 Nassau Street, New York City.

My Approval Sheets at 50 per cent.

are the neatest yet. I also have better class stamps at 33 1/3 per cent. discount. Send reference.

H. C. CROWELL,
502 Mohawk Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

STAMPS.

100 all different, Victoria, India, etc., only 5c.
U. S. Postage and Departments, 33 1/3
per cent. U. S. Revenue and Foreign,
50 per cent. Send for Approval Sheets,

UNION STAMP CO.,
NATICK, R. I.

BOYS, * GIRLS, EVERYBODY.

Read this.

Don't you want some of the following, at the very low prices quoted? 8 varieties of square cut U. S. stamped envelopes, catalogue price 20 cents, my price 6 cents. 11 varieties of Austrian stamps 1 to 50 kr. catalogue price 20 cents, my price 9 cents. 9 varieties of unused Cuba stamps, price 5 cents. 6 old entire stamped checks including one for over \$100,000, price 12 cents. A strip of 5 unused stamped checks, price 15 cents. 2 Indian Arrows from N. C., price 8 cents. 6 varieties of genuine old paper money used in war times, 25 cents to \$10, price only 15 cents. An old \$10. bill and a catalogue of 150 varieties of old paper money sent for 8 cents. Don't fail to write.

J. E. HANDSHAW,
Smithtown Branch, N. Y.

The American Collectors Company,

Incorporated Nov. 15, 1897.

Capital \$100,000.

Shares \$1.00 Each.

Our Company has shares of low value in order that all may participate in the benefits of the association. You can subscribe for one share or one hundred.

We shall be glad to have all subscribers to STAMPS interested in this Company and are certain that they will find it very beneficial.

ADDRESS: **CRAWFORD CAPEN, PRESIDENT,**

18 Wall Street, NEW YORK.

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Special Bargains at Marvelously Low Prices!

All Different:

	Catalogue value.	for only			
9	Cuba, unused, 52c	10c	10	Honduras, unused, -	12c
11	Ecuador " 65c	20c	9	Egypt, -	15c
18	Venezuela unused, 82c	30c	8	Greece, -	10c
12	Philippine Isd. " 27c	10c	17	Japan, -	15c
7	Roumania, 1894, 17c	10c	11	Uruguay, -	20c
8	North Borneo, -	25c	16	Wurtemberg, -	16c

offer to the readers of STAMPS my celebrated **1000 Variety Packet** for only **\$7.25.**

Every stamp is **guaranteed genuine** and in **good condition.**

The stamps are mounted on sheets in alphabetical order, the packet contains no Reprints, no Revenues, no cut postal cards or envelopes, no local stamps or common U. S. stamps. These collections have been made under my directions, no other dealer could sell this high class packet for less than \$10.00.

If not satisfactory money cheerfully returned.

A fine Album for United States Stamps only **25 cents** With every U. S. Album, I give **25 stamps FREE.** Correct Perforation Gauge steel engraved **FREE.**

Send 15 cents and I will mail you a Catalogue, a Perforation Gauge, 50 different Stamps and 1000 Hinges, Value of the lot 55 cents.

POSTAGE EXTRA ON ALL ORDERS BELOW \$1.00.

My speciality is filling **Want Lists at 25 per cent discount** from Scott's latest Standard Catalogue.

Over 12,000 varieties always in stock. In United States Stamps I have a fine selection of adhesives, an unsurpassed stock of cut square envelopes, revenues, perf. and imperf., match and medicine stamps. In Foreign you can get about everything you want in adhesive stamps. I also have a fine lot of Postal Cards and Foreign Revenues. Albums, blank and illustrated, Hinges Catalogues, Approval Sheets and other philatelic supplies. I sell bargains every day in the week. Have the reputation of having the most complete stock.

A. KRASSA, DEALER IN POSTAGE STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS, 81 Nassau St., N. Y.

THE NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY, 265 Washington Street,

A. W. BATCHELDER, Manager. BOSTON, MASS.
E. M. CARPENTER, Sec'y and Treas.

COLLECTIONS OF STAMPS BOUGHT FOR CASH.

6 LIBERAL OFFERS TO INDUCE BOYS & GIRLS TO COLLECT POSTAGE STAMPS.

Until Novmber 1st we will send postpaid to any address in the United States or Canada on receipt of price:

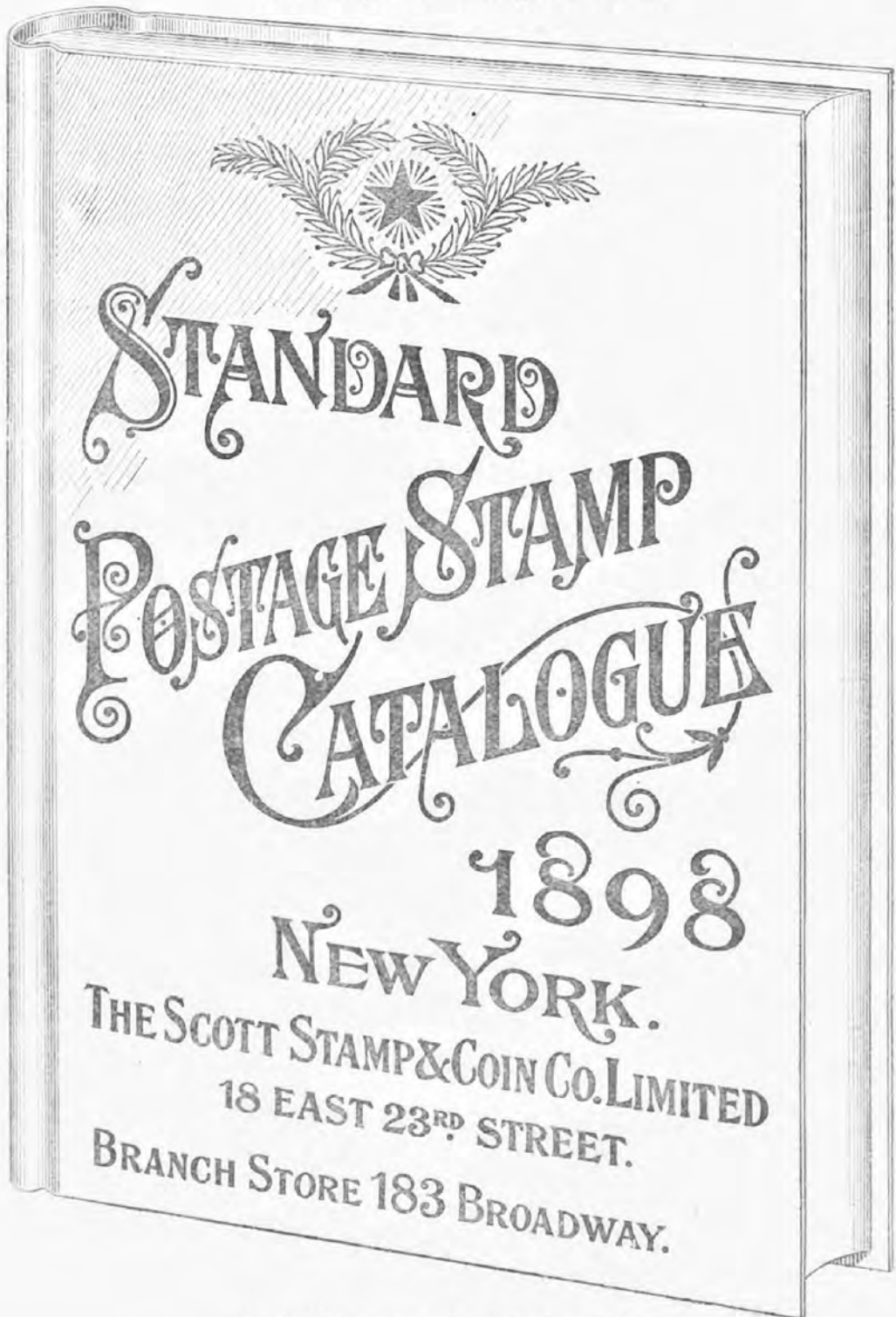
- 1st An Imperial Album containing 100 varieties Foreign Postage Stamps for .25c
The regular price of the Album is 25c.
- 2nd An Imperial Album containing 200 varieties Foreign Postage Stamps for .50c
- 3rd An Imperial Album containing 100 varieties Foreign and 50 varieties U. S. Stamps for .50c
- 4th An Imperial Album containing 200 varieties Foreign Postage Stamps and 75 varieties U. S. Postage and Revenue Stamps for \$1.00
A good start for any one.
- 5th A Favorite Album (The Favorite contains spaces only for U. S. stamps) containing 60 varieties U. S. Postage and Revenue Stamps for .50c
The regular price of the album alone is 30c.
- 6th A Favorite Album containing 100 varieties of U. S. Postage and Revenue Stamps for \$1.00

These stamps are all guaranteed genuine and are correctly placed in the album.

New England Stamp Co.,
265 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.
PACKETS & SET LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

58th EDITION
STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE,
NOW READY.
Price: 58 cents, post free.



No Collector can afford to be without it.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

January, 1898.

Stamps

AN

AIMING TO INTEREST AND INSTRUCT ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY

Young People

IN Conducted by
Gracford Capen



Biography



History



Geography



Physical
Geography



Archaeology



Ornithology



Ethnology



Zoology

2 CENTS
A
NUMBER

15 CENTS
A YEAR

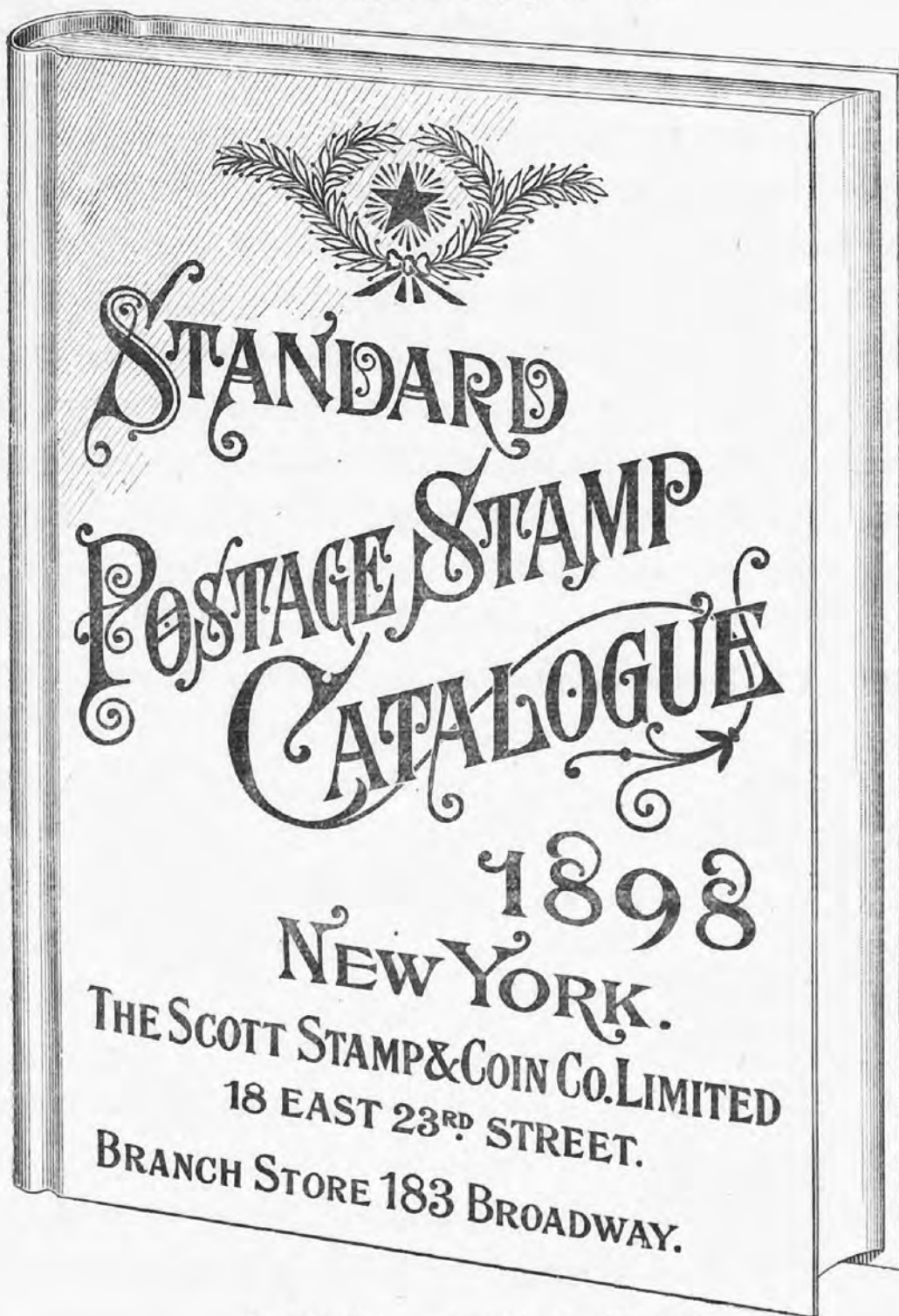
VALUABLE
PREMIUMS

AND OTHER SUBJECTS
WORTHY OF STUDY.

STAMPS PUBLISHING CO.

87 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK

58th EDITION
STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE,
NOW READY.
Price: 58 cents, post free.



No Collector can afford to be without it.

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CHEAP SETS OF STAMPS.

80	Bosnia, ½, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25n	10
81	Brazil, 1850-82	11
82	" 1883-94	20
83	" Newspaper Stamps	7
84	" Unpaid Letter Stamps	7
85	† " Wrappers, 1889 Portuguese Inscription	3
86	† " " 1894 20 40 60r	3
87	† British Bechuanaland, ½ 1 2, 4 6p	5
88	† Br. E Africa, 1890-91 ½ 1 2 2½ 3, 4 4½ 7	7
89	† " " 1830-91 ½, 1, 2, 3 4, 4½ 5 7½, 8a, 1 rupee	10
90	† " " 1890 91 ½ 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 4½ 5 7½, 8a 1 2 3, 4, 5 rupees	15
91	† " " 1896, ½, 1 2, 2½, 3, 4a	6
92	British Guiana	9
93	" 1889-90, Provisional Issues	9
94	† British Honduras, 1888-92 Provisional Issues	9
95	† " " 1891-95, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10c	6
96	† " " 1891-95, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 12, 24c	8
97	† Brunswick, 1865, ½, 1, 2, 38r	4
98	Bulgaria,	20
99	" Unpaid Letter Stamps	6
100	Canada, 1852-59, 3p 1, 5, 10, 12½ 17c	6
101	" 1859-97, including Registration Stamps	13
102	Cape of Good Hope	9
103	† Cape Verde, 1886-93, 2½, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40r	6
104	† " 1886-93, 2½ to 300r, complete	10
105	† " 1894, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50r	6
106	† " 1894, 5r to 300r, complete	12
107	† Central American Steamship Co., complete	5
108	Chile, 1852-77	9
109	" 1878-94, including 50c	9
110	" Unpaid Letter, 1c to 1p, complete	12
111	† " Envelopes	8
112	† China, 1885, 1, 3, 5c	3
113	† " 1894, 1 2, 3 4, 5c	5
114	† " 1897 Provisional	9
115	† Chefoo, ½, 1, 2, 5, 10c, wrapper, ½c	6
116	† Chingkiang, 1894-95, ½, 1, 2, 4 5, 6 10c	7
117	† " Unpaid, 1, 2 4 5 6, 10c	6
118	† Chungking, 1895, 2 4, 8, 16, 24c	5
119	† " 1894-95, complete	6
120	† Hankow, 1893 2 5, 10, 20, 30c	5
121	† Ichang ½, 1, 2, 3 5c	5
122	† " ½c to 3m, complete	8
123	† Kewkiang, ½, ½, 1 1, 2, 5c	6
124	† " ½c to 40c	11
125	† Shanghai, 1893, ½, 1, 2, 5, 10c	5

1898 LIST.

CHEAP SETS OF STAMPS.

25	126	† Shanghai, 1893-96, ½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 20c	9	75
30	127	† " 1893 Jubilee Issue ½, 1, 2, 5, 10c	5	35
30	128	† " 1893 Jubilee Issue ½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20c	7	80
15	129	† " Unpaid, 1893, ½, 1, 2, 5, 10c	5	25
20	130	† " 1893, ½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20c	7	60
15	131	† Wuhu ½, ½, 1, 2, 5, 6c	6	20
12	132	† " ½c to 40c complete	10	1.15
1.00	133	† Colombian Republic, 1866-81	15	75
1.00	134	† " 1883-96	19	35
	135	† Antioquia, 1885-97	19	70
1.00	136	† Bolivar 1879, white paper, 5, 10, 20, 40c	4	50
	137	† " 1879, blue paper, 5, 10, 20, 40c	4	1.50
5.50	138	† " 1882, 5c to 1 peso	6	2.00
55	139	† " 1883, 5c to 1 peso complete	6	2.00
25	140	† " 1883, 5c to 1 peso complete	6	1.25
1.00	141	† " 1884, 5c to 1 peso complete	6	2.00
1.25	142	† " 1885, 5c to 1 peso, complete	6	2.00
45	143	† " 1885, 5c to 1 peso, complete	6	1.25
1.15	144	† " 1891, 1, 5, 10, 20c	4	45
30	145	† " 1891, 1, 5, 10, 20, 50c, 1p	6	2.00
40	146	† Panama, 1878, 5, 20, 50c	3	4.00
30	147	† " 1887-94	7	25
2.25	148	† " 1892-94, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20c	5	40
18	149	† " 1894, Provisional, 1, 5, 10c	3	50
18	150	† Santander,	10	75
25	151	† Tolima,	11	75
1.50	152	† Congo, 1886, 5, 10, 25, 50c	4	65
25	153	† " 1887-88, 5, 10, 25, 50c	4	85
1.50	154	† " 1894, 5, 10c	2	75
50	155	† " 1894-95, 5, 10, 25, 50c, 1fr	5	60
25	156	† " 1891-95, 5, 10, 25, 50c, 1fr, 5fr	6	1.50
12	157	† Cook Islands, 1892, 1, 1½, 2½p	3	40
3.50	158	† " 1892, 1, 1½, 2½p	3	40
1.50	159	† " 1892, 1, 1½, 2½, 10p	4	3.00
20	160	† " 1893-94, 1, 1½, 2½p	3	18
25	161	† " 1893-94, 1, 1½, 2½, 5, 10p	5	70
50	162	† Korea, 1885-86, 10, 25, 50, 100m	4	18
25	163	† " 1885-86, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100m	5	60
35	164	† " 1895, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100m	4	30
35	165	† Costa Rica, 1863, ½, 2, 4r, 1p	4	1.50
90	166	† " 1889, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c	6	12
1.25	167	† " 1889, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c, 1p	7	25
90	168	† " 1889, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c, 1p	7	25
15	169	† " 1889, 1c to 2 pesos	8	45
90	170	† " 1889, 1c to 2 pesos	8	45
20	171	† " 1889, 1c to 10 pesos, complete	10	3.00
1.15	172	† " 1863-92	16	30
25	173	† " Official, 1889, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20c	5	15

18 East 23rd Street, NEW YORK.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

WM.P. BROWN, ESTABLISHED IN 1860

Oldest Stamp & Coin Dealer
in America.

109 Nassau Street, New York City.

A large assortment of Stamp Collections. *Costing from \$5 to \$600 each, constantly on hand to select from at moderate prices. U. S. and Foreign Postage and Revenue Stamps.

Over 20 Collections for boys to pick from at 1 cent. Prices below Catalogue.
APPROVAL SHEETS.

We make a speciality of these allowing 50 per cent commission. Prices much below Scotts' Catalogue.

We Carry a Heavy Stock of GOLD, SILVER and COPPER COINS.

U. S. Dollars and Halves in nearly complete sets. U. S. Cents all dates. A large assortment of Foreign Silver Coins. Foreign Copper Coins in large boxes at 3, 5 and 10 cents each.

CONFEDERATE AND BROKEN BANK BILLS AND BONDS AND FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
A SPECIALTY.

Price Lists of Stamps and Coins Sent Free on receipt of Stamp. Good Collections Bought for Cash.
Stamp Catalogue 10 cents.

FOR 8 CENTS



There will be sent to any address

13 varieties of Japanese stamps that catalogue at 27 cents.

E. T. PARKER,

Bethlehem, Pa.

COMPLETE THIS COUNTRY!!!

We offer 112 varieties of Stamps, all unused from Honduras, making an almost complete set of these very beautiful Stamps, for \$5.00.

We also make up similar Packets for other countries.

Special Prices quoted
on demand.

A MENAGERIE FOR 50c.

25 Stamps containing Lions, Tigers, Elephants, Hippopotamus, Llamas, Kangaroo, Beavers, Stags and other animals, Birds and Fishes.



All post free for **50c**

Bogert & Durbin Co.,

722 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

154 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

American Souvenir Cards.

"Never need an American look beyond his own country for the sublime and beautiful of natural scenery."—W. IRVING.

We beg to announce that under the title of

"American Souvenir Cards"

there have been published sets of pictorial postal cards for different localities in the United States, each set comprising twelve cards and each card giving one or more pictures of the notable sights in each place. Samples of these cards, which may be obtained free on application, will convince you of the artistic workmanship employed in producing the cards and which will be worth preserving.

Sets for

New York, Washington, Baltimore, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Albany, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Rochester, New Orleans, Niagara Falls in Summer, Niagara Falls in Winter and Alaska Views

have already been issued, and similar sets are in preparation for Atlantic City, Brooklyn, Staten Island, Salem, St. Louis, Thousand Islands, Yellowstone Park, Catskills, Adirondacks, Hudson River and the Florida Winter Resorts, and will soon be ready for distribution.

The trade mark, "Patriographic," which we have adopted as a designation for the cards of our manufacture, sets forth our intention to give to the "PATRIOTIC" citizens of our country a "GRAPHIC" description of its memorable features at such a small cost that even the pocket money of the school children need not be depleted to secure a collection of views which will prove a constant source of pleasure.

If you subscribe for four sets of twelve each of these cards it will cost you \$1.00. You will always await with the greatest interest the arrival of each new set as it appears. When your subscription is exhausted we will notify you and request its renewal for the next four sets.

If you do not care to subscribe for four sets at one time, kindly order the sets as they appear at 25 cents each and we will take pains to keep you informed as to those issued and in preparation.

Within a short time we shall have ready, as suitable receptacles for our cards, Albums ranging in price from 25 cents to \$3.00, and with a capacity from 100 to 1,000 cards. Such albums displayed in your parlor will be admired by your friends; they will appreciate your patriotic sentiments, and when travelling, remember you by sending, as a souvenir, a set of these Patriographic Cards from each place where they may be obtained.

We respectfully request your support for this new enterprise by inviting you to send your subscription for four different sets (\$1.00), or to order sample set for 25 cents.

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO.,
127 DUANE ST., - - NEW YORK.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements

One of the BEST of HOLIDAY GIFTS== POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM & A PACKET OF STAMPS.

The Imperial Albums contain spaces for 3500 stamps, 1000 illustrations and full statistics about each country

Bound in Boards, 25c.
Bound in Cloth, 40c.

**THE INTERNATIONAL ALBUM.
THE BEST—THE STANDARD.**

COMPLETE.

500 pages, 6000 illustrations
Bound in Boards $\frac{1}{2}$ Cloth, \$1.00
Bound in full seal Cloth, 2.50
Bound in full seal Cloth, with extra pages, stubs
to prevent bulging when filled, 3.50

**ALL OF THE ABOVE
POST PAID.**

W. F. GREGORY, 71 NASSAU ST., Room 4 NEW YORK.

... PACKAGES. ...

100 varieties	all different,	15c.
200 " "	" "	50c.
500 " "	much better,	75c.
1000 " "	" "	\$2.50
		7.50

100 varieties of U. S. including Departments
cut Square envelopes, \$1.00
100 varieties from Central and South America, 1.00
100 varieties of British Colonies, 1.00
A complete Catalogue given with each album for 4c
to pay postage.

A Perfect Binder.

This is just what you should have for your copies of STAMPS. Each number is held firmly in position and the twelve numbers put into it will make a fine book. **Price 50 Cents, post free.**

The price of back numbers of STAMPS is five cents each, but we will sell the twelve numbers of Volume I, for 75 cents.

STAMPS PUBLISHING CO.,

87 Nassau Street, New York City.

ADVERTISE IN

"Stamps"

It has a large circulation among all classes of Collectors.

Rates on first page.

STAMPS.

100 all different, Victoria, India, etc., only 5c.
U. S. Postage and Departments, 33 $\frac{1}{3}$
per cent. U. S. Revenue and Foreign,
50 per cent. Send for Approval Sheets.

**UNION STAMP CO.,
NATICK, R. I.**

BOYS, * GIRLS, EVERYBODY.

Read this.

Don't you want some of the following, at the very low prices quoted? 8 varieties of square cut U. S. stamped envelopes, catalogue price 20 cents, my price 8 cents. 11 varieties of Austrian stamps 1 to 20 kr. catalogue price 26 cents, my price 9 cents. 6 varieties of unused Cuba stamps, price 5 cents. 6 old entire stamped checks including one for over \$100,000, price 12 cents. A strip of 5 unused stamped checks, price 15 cents. 2 Indian Arrows from N. C., price 8 cents. 6 varieties of genuine old paper money used in war times, 25 cents to \$10, price only 15 cents. An old \$10. bill and a catalogue of 150 varieties of old paper money sent for 8 cents. Don't fail to write.

**J. E. HANDSHAW,
Smithtown Branch, N. Y.**

The American Collectors Company,

Incorporated Nov. 15, 1897.

Capital \$100,000.

Shares \$1.00 Each.

Our Company has shares of low value in order that all may participate in the benefits of the association. You can subscribe for one share or one hundred.

We shall be glad to have all subscribers to STAMPS interested in this Company and are certain that they will find it very beneficial.

ADDRESS: **CRAWFORD CAPEN, PRESIDENT,**

18 Wall Street, NEW YORK.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

Special Bargains at Marvelously Low Prices!

All Different:

	Catalogue value.	for only			
9	Cuba, unused, 52c	10c	10	Honduras, unused,	12c
11	Ecuador " 65c	20c	9	Egypt,	15c
18	Venezuela unused, 82c	30c	8	Greece, - - - -	10c
12	Philippine Isd. " 27c	10c	17	Japan, - - - -	15c
7	Roumania, 1894, 17c	10c	11	Uruguay, - - - -	20c
8	North Borneo, - - - -	25c	16	Wurtemberg, - - - -	16c

offer to the readers of STAMPS my celebrated **1000 Variety Packet** for only **\$7.25.**

Every stamp is **guaranteed genuine** and in **good condition.**

The stamps are mounted on sheets in alphabetical order, the packet contains no Reprints, no Revenues, no cut postal cards or envelopes, no local stamps or common U. S. stamps. These collections have been made under my directions, no other dealer could sell this high class packet for less than \$10.00.

If not satisfactory money cheerfully returned.

A fine Album for United States Stamps only 25 cent: With every U. S. Album, I give 25 stamps FREE. Correct Perforation Gauge steel engraved FREE.

Send 15 cents and I will mail you a Catalogue, a Perforation Gauge, 50 different Stamps and 1000 Hinges, Value of the lot 55 cents.

POSTAGE EXTRA ON ALL ORDERS BELOW \$1.00.

My specialty is filling **Want Lists at 25 per cent discount** from Scott's latest Standard Catalogue.

Over 12,000 varieties always in stock. In United States Stamps I have a fine selection of adhesives, an unsurpassed stock of cut square envelopes, revenues, perf. and imperf., match and medicine stamps. In Foreign you can get about everything you want in adhesive stamps. I also have a fine lot of Postal Cards and Foreign Revenues. Albums, blank and illustrated, Hinges Catalogues, Approval Sheets and other philatelic supplies. I sell bargains every day in the week. Have the reputation of having the most complete stock.

A. KRASSA, DEALER IN POSTAGE STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS, 81 Nassau St., N. Y.

THE NEW • ENGLAND • PACKETS.

The Entire Series Contain no Duplicates.



- I. Contains 50 varieties U. S. postage stamps including some of all issues from 1851 to 1893, but none of the current issues. We will guarantee that the catalogue value of this packet is over \$1.00: Price 25c
- II. Contains 50 varieties of used foreign postage stamps, including Argentine Republic, Cape of Good Hope, Barbadoes, Bosnia, Japan, Newfoundland and many others: Price 25c
- III. Contains 50 varieties of used foreign postage stamps including Mauritius, Mexico, Jamaica, Peru, Canada registered, Uruguay, etc., all entirely different from those in No. 2: Price 25c
- IV. Contains 50 varieties of used foreign postage stamps including South Australia, Natal, Ceylon surcharge, Colombian Republic, Straits Settlement, New Zealand, Victoria, etc., all entirely different from those in Nos. 2 and 3: Price 25c
- V. Contains 50 varieties of used foreign postage stamps including Azores, Japan, Luxemburg, Portugal, Turkey, Roumania, Peru, etc., all entirely different from preceding packets.

We also have others—Send for a List.

New England Stamp Co.,

265 Washington St.,

BOSTON, MASS.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

February, 1898.

Stamps

AN

AIMING TO INTEREST AND INSTRUCT ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY

Young People

IN Conducted by
Crawford Capen



Biography



History



Geography



Physical
Geography



Archaeology



Ornithology



Ethnology



Zoology

2 CENTS
A
NUMBER
15 CENTS
A YEAR

VALUABLE
PREMIUMS
STAMPS PUBLISHING CO.

AND OTHER SUBJECTS
WORTHY OF STUDY.

87 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK

58th EDITION
STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE,
NOW READY.
Price: 58 cents, post free.



No Collector can afford to be without it.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

NEW

CHEAP SETS OF STAMPS.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd.,

174	†	Guanacaste, 1889, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20c	5
175	"	" 1889, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20c	5
176	†	Cuba, 1855-64	7
177	"	" 1855-64	8
178	†	" 1866, ¼r, 5, 10, 20, 40c, complete	5
179	†	" 1867, 5, 10, 20, 40c, complete	4
180	†	" 1868, 5, 10, 20, 40c, complete	4
181	†	" 1871, 12, 25, 50c, 1p, complete	4
182	†	" 1873, 12½, 25, 50c	3
183	†	" 1874, 12½, 25, 50c, 1p, complete	4
184	†	" 1875, 12½, 25, 50c, 1p, complete	4
185	"	" 1866-75	13
186	†	" 1876, 12½, 25, 50c, 1p, complete	4
187	†	" 1877, 12½, 25, 50c, 1p	4
188	†	" 1878, 5, 12½, 25, 50c, 1p	5
189	†	" 1879, 5, 12½, 25, 50c, 1p	5
190	†	" 1880, 5, 10, 12½, 25, 50c, 1p, complete	6
191	†	" 1881, 1, 2½, 5, 10, 20c	5
192	†	" 1881, 1, 2, 2½, 5, 10, 20c, complete	6
193	"	" 1876-81	17
194	†	" 1882, 1, 2, 2½, 5, 10c	5
195	†	" 1883, surcharged, 5, 10, 20c	5
196	†	" 1884, 2½, 2½, 10, 20; 1888, 10, 20c	6
197	"	" 1882-96	46
198	†	" 1888, ½ to 8m	6
199	†	" 1890, ½ to 8m	6
200	†	" 1892, ½ to 8m	6
201	†	" 1894, ½ to 8m	6
202	†	" 1896, ½ to 8m	6
203	†	Curacao, 1889, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 5c	5
204	†	" 1892-93, 10, 12½, 15, 25c	4
205	†	" Unpaid Letter, 2½, 5, 10, 12½c	4
206	†	Cyprus, 1882-84, ½pia, 30pa, 1, 2, 4, 6, 12pia	7
207	†	" 1896, 30pa, ½, 1, 2, 4pia	5
208	†	" 1896, 30pa, ½, 1, 2, 4, 6, 12pia	7
209		Danish West Indies,	5
210		Denmark, 1853-85, including Officials	20
211	†	Diego Suarez, 1894, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	8
212	†	" 1894, 1c to 11r, complete	13
213	†	Dominica, ½, 1, 2½, 4p	4
214	†	Dominican Republic, 1879, complete	4
215	"	" 1879, complete	4
216	"	" 1880, 1c to 25c	6
217	"	" 1880, 1c to 1 peso	9
218	"	" 1880, with network, 1c to 25c	6
219	"	" 1880, with network, 1c to 1 peso	9

1898 LIST.

CHEAP SETS OF STAMPS.

25	220	† Dominican Republic, 1885, 1, 2, 5, 10c	4	35
20	221	" " 1885, 1, 2, 5, 10c	4	12
40	222	† " " 1895, 1, 2, 5, 10c	4	30
25	223	Dutch Indies	17	35
1.50	224	† Ecuador, 1881, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c	6	12
75	225	† " " 1887, 1, 2, 5, 80c	4	25
50	226	† " " 1892, 1c to 5 sur res	8	50
65	227	† " " 1892, Official, 1c to 1 sucre	7	50
30	228	† " " 1872-92, including 1 peso and 80c	12	50
2.00	229	" " 1881-94	14	20
30	230	† " " Envelopes and Wrappers, 1892, 1, 2, 5, 10c	4	25
30	231	Egypt	10	10
40	232	" " including Unpaid Letter	14	20
1.00	233	† Eritrea, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25c	6	25
50	234	† Falkland Islands, ½, 1, 2, 2½p	4	25
1.10	235	† Fiji Islands, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 4, 5p	6	50
20	236	Finland, 1866-92	12	12
1.00	237	France, 1849-63	13	25
40	238	" " 1871-92	22	20
25	239	† " " Unpaid Letter, 1, 2, 3, 4c	4	15
50	240	† Cavalle, 5, 10, 15c, 1 pa	4	20
50	241	† " " 5, 10, 15c, 1, 2, 4 pia	6	65
60	242	† Dedeagh, 5, 10, 15c, 1 pia	4	20
12	243	† " " 5, 10, 15c, 1, 2, 4 pia	6	65
25	244	† Port Lagos, 5, 10, 15c, 1 pa	4	20
10	245	" " 5, 10, 15c, 1, 2, 4 pia	6	65
8	246	† Vathy, 5, 10, 15c, 1 pia	4	20
8	247	† " " 5, 10, 15c, 1, 2, 4 pia	6	65
12	248	† French Offices in China, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	5	30
40	249	† French Offices in Morocco, 5, 10, 20, 25c	4	20
25	250	† " " " 5, 10, 20, 25, 50c, 1p	6	65
6.00	251	† " " " Unpaid Letter, 5, 10, 30, 50c	4	35
40	252	† French Offices in Zanzibar, 1892-96, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 2½a	5	40
15	253	† " " " 1897, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 2½a	5	35
30	254	French Colonies	8	12
1.15	255	† " " Unpaid Letter, 1884-85, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5c	5	30
70	256	† " " 1894, 5, 10, 15, 30c	4	25
45	257	† French Congo, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5	10
1.75	258	† " " 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	8	30
259	259	† " " 1c to 1fr, complete	13	1.15
45	260	† French Guiana, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5	10
261	261	† " " 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	8	30
1.50	262	† " " 1c to 1fr, complete	13	1.15

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A SPECIALTY.

Price Lists of Stamps and Coins Sent Free on receipt of Stamp. Good Collections Bought for Cash.
Stamp Catalogue 10 cents.

CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

A full set of these stamps sent to any address upon receipt of 20 cents.

Catalogue price 70 cents.

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Bethlehem, Pa.

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200 " " "	50c.
200 " " " much better,	75c.
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	Catalogue value.	for only			
9	Cuba, unused, 52c	10c	10	Honduras, unused, - - - -	12c
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18	Venezuela unused, 82c	30c	8	Greece, - - - - -	10c
12	Philippine Isd. " 27c	10c	17	Japan, - - - - -	15c
7	Roumania, 1894, 17c	10c	11	Uruguay, - - - - -	20c
8	North Borneo, - - - -	25c	16	Wurtemberg, - - - -	16c

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Every stamp is **guaranteed genuine** and in **good condition**.

The stamps are mounted on sheets in alphabetical order, the packet contains no Reprints, no Revenues, no cut postal cards or envelopes, no local stamps or common U. S. stamps. These collections have been made under my directions, no other dealer could sell this high class packet for less than \$10.00.

If not satisfactory money cheerfully returned.

A fine Album for United States Stamps only 25 cents. With every U. S. Album, I give 25 stamps FREE. Correct Perforation Gauge steel engraved FREE.

Send 15 cents and I will mail you a Catalogue, a Perforation Gauge, 50 different Stamps and 1000 Hinges, Value of the lot 55 cents.

POSTAGE EXTRA ON ALL ORDERS BELOW \$1.00.

Myspecialty is filling **Want Lists** at 25 per cent discount from Scott's latest Standard Catalogue.

Over 12,000 varieties always in stock. In United States Stamps I have a fine selection of adhesives, an unsurpassed stock of cut square envelopes, revenues, perf. and imperf., match and medicine stamps. In Foreign you can get about everything you want in adhesive stamps. I also have a fine lot of Postal Cards and Foreign Revenues. Albums, blank and illustrated, Hinges Catalogues, Approval Sheets and other philatelic supplies. I sell bargains every day in the week. Have the reputation of having the most complete stock.

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The American Collectors Company,

Incorporated Nov. 15, 1897.

Capital \$100,000.

Shares \$1.00 Each.

We have the finest Approval Books and Sheets that have ever been sent out by any dealers. We allow 50 per cent. discount from Catalogue prices on stamps of all grades.

Try our hinge this shape and size, the best, 1000 9 cents, 3000 20 cents.

ADDRESS: **CRAWFORD CAPEN, PRESIDENT,**
18 Wall Street, NEW YORK.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

THE NEW • ENGLAND • PACKETS.

The Entire Series Contain no Duplicates.

- I. Contains 50 varieties U. S. postage stamps including some of the issues from 1851 to 1893, but none of the current issues. We will guarantee that the catalogue value of this packet is over \$1.00.
Price 25c.
- II. Contains 50 varieties of used foreign postage stamps, including Argentine Republic, Cape of Good Hope, Barbadoes, Bosnia, Japan, Newfoundland and many others,
Price 25c.
- III. Contains 50 varieties of used foreign postage stamps including Mauritius, Mexico, Jamaica, Peru, Canada registered, Uruguay, etc., all entirely different from those in No. 2,
Price 25c.
- IV. Contains 50 varieties of used foreign postage stamps including South Australia, Natal, Ceylon surcharge, Columbian Republic, Straits Settlement, New Zealand, Victoria, etc., all entirely different from those in Nos. 2 and 3,
Price 25c.
- V. Contains 50 varieties of used foreign postage stamps including Azores, Japan, Luxemburg, Portugal, Turkey, Roumania, Peru, etc., all entirely different from preceding packets,
Price 25c.
- VI. Contains 50 varieties of unused foreign postage stamps including Bulgaria, Brazil, Costa Rica, Bolivar, Belgium Sunday stamps, Venezuela surcharges, Paraguay, Heligoland reprints, etc.,
Price 25c.
- VII. Contains 50 varieties of unused foreign postage stamps including Porto Rico, Phillipine Islands, Timor, Cape Verde, Macau, Mozambique, Somali, Bosnia, Bergedorf reprints, etc., entirely different from those in No. 6,
Price 25c.
- VIII. Contains 50 varieties of used and unused foreign postage stamps, entirely different from those in the preceding, and includes unused Shanghai and used South African Republic, Spain, Trinidad, Norway, Malta, Western Australia, Turkey, etc.,
Price 25c.
- IX. Contains 50 varieties of unused Cuba, and includes some of nearly every issue from 1857 to 1896. These are priced by Scott's 56th edition at over \$2.00
Price 50c.
- X. Contains 25 varieties of U. S. revenue stamps including 2c. Express, 5c. Agreement and Certificate, 50c. Entry of goods and others,
Price 25c.

The 10 packets above containing 475 stamps sent post paid for \$2.50. As these are all different, it makes a splendid lot for a beginner or one who has a small collection.

We also sell

50 varieties of foreign stamps for	5c
100 varieties " "	10c
200 " " "	25c

Scott Stamp & Coin Co.'s packets always in stock at their prices.

New England Stamp Co.,

265 Washington St.,

BOSTON, MASS.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

March, 1898.

Stamps

AN

AIMING TO INTEREST AND INSTRUCT ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY

Young People

IN Conducted by
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Biography



History



Geography



Physical Geography



Archaeology



Ornithology



Ethnology



Zoology

2 CENTS
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87 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK

American Souvenir Cards.

"Never need an American look beyond his own country for the sublime and beautiful of natural scenery."—W. IRVING.

We beg to announce that under the title of

"American Souvenir Cards"

there have been published sets of pictorial postal cards for different localities in the United States, each set comprising twelve cards and each card giving one or more pictures of the notable sights in each place. Samples of these cards, which may be obtained free on application, will convince you of the artistic workmanship employed in producing the cards and which will be worth preserving.

Sets for

New York, Washington, Baltimore, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Albany, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Rochester, New Orleans, Niagara Falls in Summer, Niagara Falls in Winter and Alaska Views

have already been issued, and similar sets are in preparation for Atlantic City, Brooklyn, Staten Island, Salem, St. Louis, Thousand Islands, Yellowstone Park, Catskills, Adirondacks, Hudson River and the Florida Winter Resorts, and will soon be ready for distribution.

The trade mark, "Patriographic," which we have adopted as a designation for the cards of our manufacture, sets forth our intention to give to the "PATRIOTIC" citizens of our country a "GRAPHIC" description of its memorable features at such a small cost that even the pocket money of the school children need not be depleted to secure a collection of views which will prove a constant source of pleasure.

If you subscribe for four sets of twelve each of these cards it will cost you \$1.00. You will always await with the greatest interest the arrival of each new set as it appears. When your subscription is exhausted we will notify you and request its renewal for the next four sets.

If you do not care to subscribe for four sets at one time, kindly order the sets as they appear at 25 cents each and we will take pains to keep you informed as to those issued and in preparation.

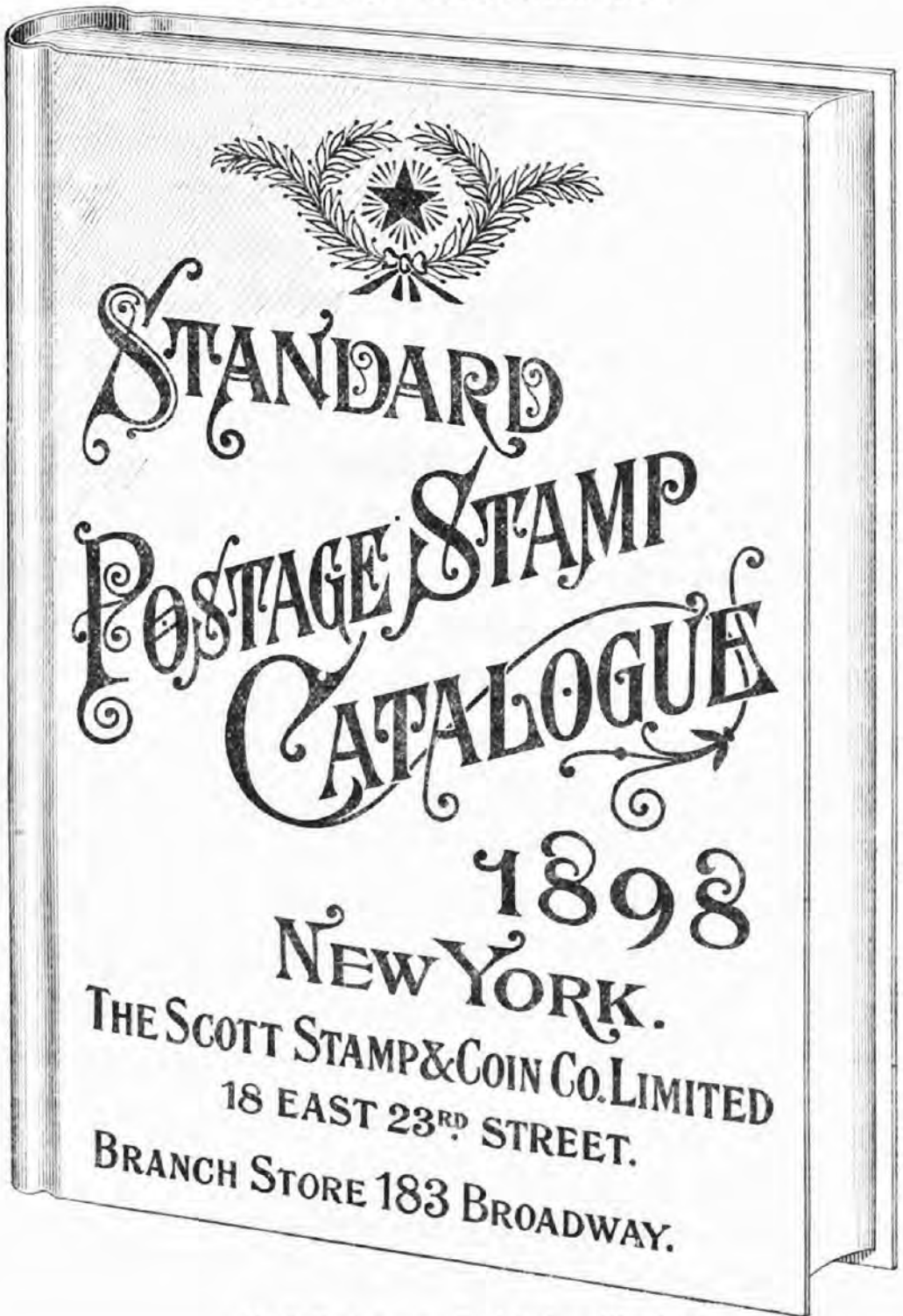
Within a short time we shall have ready, as suitable receptacles for our cards, Albums ranging in price from 25 cents to \$3.00, and with a capacity from 100 to 1,000 cards. Such albums displayed in your parlor will be admired by your friends; they will appreciate your patriotic sentiments, and when travelling, remember you by sending, as a souvenir, a set of these Patriographic Cards from each place where they may be obtained.

We respectfully request your support for this new enterprise by inviting you to send your subscription for four different sets (\$1.00), or to order sample set for 25 cents.

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO.,
127 DUANE ST., - - NEW YORK.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

58th EDITION
STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE,
NOW READY.
Price: 58 cents, post free.



No Collector can afford to be without it.

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NEW

CHEAP SETS OF STAMPS.

263	† French Guinea, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5
264	† " " 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	8
265	† " " 1c to 1fr, complete	13
266	† French India, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5
267	† " " 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	8
268	† " " 1c to 1fr, complete	13
269	† French Oceanica, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5
270	† " " 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	8
271	† " " 1c to 1fr, complete	13
272	† French Soudan, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5
273	† " " 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	8
274	† " " 1c to 1fr, complete	13
275	† Funchal, 1892, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25r	5
276	† " 1896, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50r	7
277	† " 1896, 2½ to 300r	13
278	† Gambia, ½, 1, 2, 2½p	4
279	† " ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6p, 1s	8
280	† Thurn & Taxis, North and South, including 5 & 10sgr and 15 & 30kr	20
281	† " North, including 5 & 10sgr	12
282	† " South, including 15 & 30kr	8
283	† " North & South, including 5sgr & 15 & 30kr	10
284	† German Empire, 1871-74	10
285	† " 1875-89	18
286	† German Levant, 1889, complete	5
287	† German East Africa, 1896, complete	5
288	† Gibraltar 1889-95, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50c	6
289	† " 1886-89	6
290	† Gold Coast, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3p	5
291	† " ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6p, 1s	8
292	† " "	5
293	† Great Britain, 1840-84, including 2s 6p & 5s	20
294	† " 1887-92, including 9 & 10p	11
295	† Greece, 1862-92, including two 1dr	21
296	† " 1882-96	11
297	† " Olympian Games, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20l	5
298	† " 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 60l, 1dr	9
299	† " 1l to 10dr, complete	12
300	† " Unpaid Letter, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20l	5
301	† Grenada, 1883-87, ½, 1, 2½, 4p	4
302	† " 1883-87, ½, 1, 2½, 4, 6, 8p	6
303	† " 1895, 1, 2½, 3, 6, 8p, 1s	6
304	† Guadeloupe, 1892, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5
305	† " 1892, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	8
306	† " 1892, 1c to 1fr, complete	13
307	† Guatemala, 1871, 1, 5, 10, 20c	4

Please mention Stamps when answering advertisements.

18 East 23rd Street,
NEW YORK.

1898 LIST.

CHEAP SETS OF STAMPS.

10	308	† Guatemala, 1875, ¼, ½, 1, 2r	4	25
30	309	† " 1878, ½, 2, 4r, 1p	4	65
1.15	310	† " 1881, provisional, 1, 5, 10, 20c	4	1.75
10	311	† " 1882, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20c	5	25
30	312	† " 1882, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20c	5	25
1.15	313	† " 1886, provisional, 25, 50, 75, 100, 150c	5	50
10	314	† " 1886, 1c to 200c complete	11	2.00
30	315	† " 1887-95, 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 20, 25c	7	20
1.15	316	† " 1886-95, provisional	6	45
10	317	† " Envelopes and wrappers	7	50
30	318	† Guinea, 1879-85	6	35
1.15	319	† " 1886-93, 2½, 5, 10, 25, 40, 50r	6	25
20	320	† " 1889-93, 2½r to 300r, complete	11	1.75
25	321	† " 1894, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50r	6	25
1.50	322	† " 1894, 5r to 300r, complete	12	1.50
25	323	† Hawaiian Islands, 1864-91	9	1.10
1.00	324	† " 1894, 1, 2, 5, 10c	4	30
	325	† " 1894, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12, 25c	6	85
90	326	† " 1875-94	12	50
70	327	† " 1882-94	6	12
30	328	† " Envelopes, 1883, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5	1.25
	329	† " " 1893, provisional, 1, 2, 5, 10c	4	85
25	330	† Hayti, 1887-90, 1, 2, 3, 5c, 2 on 3c	5	40
15	331	† " 1891, 1, 2, 3, 5c	4	25
45	332	† " 1893, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7c	5	25
60	333	† " 1896, 1, 2, 3, 5c	4	20
50	334	† Honduras, 1865	2	8
25	335	† " 1890, 1c to 1 peso, complete	11	50
30	336	† " 1891, 1c to 1 peso	11	50
1.00	337	† " 1891, 2, 5, 10 pesos	3	50
15	338	† " 1892, 1c to 1 peso, complete	11	50
60	339	† " 1893, 1c to 1 peso, complete	11	50
12	340	† " 1895, 1c to 1 peso, complete	8	50
25	341	† " 1896, 1c to 1 peso, complete	8	25
10	342	† " official, 1890, 1c to 1 peso, complete	11	50
15	343	† " " 1891, 1c to 1 peso, complete	11	50
	344	† " Envelopes, 1890	8	50
75	345	† " " 1891	4	25
4.50	346	† " " 1892	4	25
15	347	† " " 1893	4	25
65	348	† " Wrappers, 1890	4	10
3.00	349	† " " 1891	4	10
1.00	350	† " " 1892	4	15
10	351	† " " 1893	4	15
30	352	† Hong Kong	5	12
1.15	353	† Horta, 1892, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50r	6	25
75	354	† " 1896, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50r	7	25

Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd.,

WM.P.BROWN,

ESTABLISHED IN 1860

Oldest Stamp & Coin Dealer
in America.

109 Nassau Street, New York City.

A large assortment of Stamp Collections. Costing from \$5 to \$600 each, constantly on hand to select from at moderate prices. U. S. and Foreign Postage and Revenue Stamps.

Over 20 Collections for boys to pick from at 1 cent. Prices below Catalogue.

APPROVAL SHEETS.

We make a speciality of these allowing 50 per cent commission. Prices much below Scotts' Catalogue.

We Carry a Heavy Stock of GOLD, SILVER and COPPER COINS.

U. S. Dollars and Halves in nearly complete sets. U. S. Cents all dates. A large assortment of Foreign Silver Coins. Foreign Copper Coins in large boxes at 3, 5 and 10 cents each.

CONFEDERATE AND BROKEN BANK BILLS AND BONDS AND FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
A SPECIALTY.

Price Lists of Stamps and Coins Sent Free on receipt of Stamp. Good Collections Bought for Cash.
Stamp Catalogue 10 cents.

CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

A full set of these stamps sent to any address upon receipt of 20 cents.

Catalogue price 70 cents.

E. T. PARKER,

Bethlehem, Pa.

**COMPLETE
THIS
COUNTRY!!!**

We offer 112 varieties of Stamps, all unused from Honduras, making an almost complete set of these very beautiful Stamps, for \$5.00.

We also make up similar Packets for other countries.

Special Prices quoted
on demand.

**A MENAGERIE FOR
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25 Stamps containing Lions, Tigers, Elephants, Hippopotamus, Llamas, Kangaroo, Beavers, Stags and other animals, Birds and Fishes.



All post free for **50c**

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293	†	Great Britain, 1840-84, including 2s 6p & 5s	20
294	†	" " 1887-92, including 9 & 10p	11
295	†	Greece, 1862-92, including two 1dr	21
296	†	" " 1882-96	11
297	†	" " Olympian Games, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20l	5
298	†	" " " " 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 60l, 1dr	9
299	†	" " " " 1l to 10dr, complete	12
300	†	" " Unpaid Letter, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20l	5
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305	†	" " 1892, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	8
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PACKETS.

Among the stock purchased from the late **Henry Gremmel** we found a quantity of packets. We now offer a series at **20c** former price **25c** and also a series at **40c** former price **50c**.

20c Series.

- No. 1.** Contains 50 varieties of United States Postage Stamps and Revenues, including 1856, '61, '72 and Columbian Issues.
- No. 2.** Contains 25 varieties of North America, including Canada, New Brunswick, New Foundland and Mexico.
- No. 3.** Contains 25 varieties of Cuba and Porto Rico; many rare ones.
- No. 4.** Contains 25 varieties of West India Islands, including Bahamas, Curacao, Grenada, Hayti, St. Vincent, etc.
- No. 5.** Contains 25 varieties of Central America, including Costa Rica, Ecuador, Nicaragua, etc.
- No. 6.** Contains 25 varieties of South America including Argentine, Colombia, Paraguay, Surinam, etc.
- No. 7.** Contains 25 varieties of Africa, including Niger Coast, St. Helena, Mozambique, Mauritius, Gambia, etc.
- No. 8.** Contains 25 different stamps from Asia, including China, Ceylon, Hankow, Japan, Portuguese India, Siam, etc.
- No. 9.** Contains 25 different stamps from Australia and Oceanica, including Hawaii, West Australia, Queensland, New Zealand Life Insurance, etc.
- No. 10.** Contains 44 varieties of Sweden, Norway, Russia and Finland.
- No. 11.** Contains 45 varieties from Turkey, Greece, Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, and Bosnia.
- No. 12.** Contains 65 varieties from Europe, including Belgium Postal Packet stamp, Bavaria 1 mark, Austria, Hungary, etc.
- No. 13.** Contains 52 varieties from Europe, all different from Packet 12, including Portugal Spain, Gibraltar, etc.

40c Series.

- No. 14.** Contains 45 varieties of United States Postage Stamps (no Revenues, Locals or Envelopes), including some of almost all issues. Catalogue price \$1.20.
- No. 15.** Contains 34 varieties of United States Revenues. Catalogue price \$1.10.
- No. 16.** Contains 40 varieties of North America, including New Brunswick, New Foundland, Mexico, etc.
- No. 17.** Contains 50 varieties of Cuba and Porto Rico, including many unused and very desirable stamps.
- No. 18.** Contains 40 varieties of West India Islands, including Bahamas, Hayti, Leeward Islands, St. Lucia, Tobago, Turks Islands, etc.
- No. 19.** Contains 45 varieties of Central America, including Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala provisionals, etc.
- No. 20.** Contains 50 varieties of South America, including Panama provisionals, Uruguay, Brazil unpaids, Paraguay, etc.
- No. 21.** Contains 45 varieties of Africa, including Gambia, Liberia, Niger Coast, Zululand, Orange Free State, South African Republic, etc.
- No. 22.** Contains 48 varieties of Asia, including Kewkiang, Philippine Islands, Straits Settlements, Portuguese India, etc.
- No. 23.** Contains 20 varieties of Native India, including Puttialla, Jhind, Wadhwan, Holkar, etc.
- No. 24.** Contains 44 varieties of Australia and Oceania, including Hawaii, West Australia, South Australia, Tasmania, etc.
- No. 25.** Contains 89 varieties of Europe, including Sweden, Norway, Russia, Finland, Bulgaria, Greece, Servia, etc.
- No. 26.** Contains 117 varieties of Europe, all different from packet No. 25, including Portugal, Gibraltar, Spain, Great Britain, etc.

These Packets will be sent on receipt of Cash, Money Order or unused 2c stamps.

PREMIUM

To anyone sending us an **ORDER** from above list amounting to \$2.00 we will send a fine Album for U. S. stamps **FREE**.

J. C. MORGENTHAU & CO.,
87 Nassau Street, New York City.

Please mention **STAMPS** when answering advertisements.

One of the 'BEST' of HOLIDAY GIFTS-- POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM & A PACKET OF STAMPS.

The Imperial Albums contain spaces for 3500 stamps,
1000 illustrations and full statistics about each country

Bound in Boards, 25c.
Bound in Cloth, 40c.

**THE INTERNATIONAL ALBUM.
THE BEST--THE STANDARD.
COMPLETE.**

500 pages, 6000 illustrations
Bound in Boards ^{1/2} Cloth, \$1.00
Bound in full seal Cloth, 2.50
Bound in full seal Cloth, with extra pages, stubs
to prevent bulging when filled, 3.50

... PACKAGES. ...

100 varieties	all different,	15c.
200 "	" "	50c.
200 "	" " much better,	75c.
500 "	" "	\$2.50
1000 "	" "	7.50

100 varieties of U. S. including Departments
cut Square envelopes, \$1.00
100 varieties from Central and South America, 1.00
100 varieties of British Colonies, 1.00
A complete Catalogue given with each album for 4c
to pay postage.

**ALL OF THE ABOVE
POST PAID.**

W. F. GREGORY, 71 NASSAU ST., Room 4, NEW YORK.

The American Collectors Company,

Incorporated Nov. 15, 1897.

Capital \$100,000.

Shares \$1.00 Each.



We have just secured the fine stock of stamps and the good will of the business of R. F. Albrecht & Co., of New York. This stock has always been noted as one of the finest and cleanest in this country.

We have now purchased the stocks of the

National Stamp Co.,

Wm. P. Brown,

R. F. Albrecht & Co.,

and offer to our patrons an opportunity to select from a stock which equals any that can be found in the United States.

There is still opportunity to subscribe for shares in our Company and all Collectors should be members of it.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

We have the finest Approval Books and Sheets that have ever been sent out by any dealers. We allow 50 per cent. discount from Catalogue prices on stamps of all grades.

Try our hinge this shape and size, the best, 1000 9 cents, 3000 20 cents.



ADDRESS: **CRAWFORD CAPEN, PRESIDENT,**

18 Wall Street, NEW YORK.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

Special Bargains at Marvelously Low Prices!

All Different :

	Catalogue value.	for only			
9	Cuba, unused, 52c	10c	10	Honduras, unused, - - - -	12c
11	Ecuador " 65c	20c	9	Egypt, - - - - -	15c
18	Venezuela unused, 82c	30c	8	Greece, - - - - -	10c
12	Philippine Isd. " 27c	10c	17	Japan, - - - - -	15c
7	Roumania, 1894, 17c	10c	11	Uruguay, - - - - -	20c
8	North Borneo, - - - - -	25c	16	Wurtemberg, - - - - -	16c

offer to the readers of STAMPS my celebrated **1000 Variety Packet** for only **\$7.25.**

Every stamp is **guaranteed genuine** and in **good condition.**

The stamps are mounted on sheets in alphabetical order, the packet contains no Reprints, no Revenues, no cut postal cards or envelopes, no local stamps or common U. S. stamps. These collections have been made under my directions, no other dealer could sell this high class packet for less than \$10.00.

If not satisfactory money cheerfully returned.

A fine Album for United States Stamps only 25 cents. With every U. S. Album, I give 25 stamps FREE. Correct Perforation Gauge steel engraved FREE.

Send 15 cents and I will mail you a Catalogue, a Perforation Gauge, 50 different Stamps and 1000 Hinges, Value of the lot 55 cents.

POSTAGE EXTRA ON ALL ORDERS BELOW \$1.00.

My specialty is filling **Want Lists** at 25 per cent discount from Scott's latest Standard Catalogue.

Over 12,000 varieties always in stock. In United States Stamps I have a fine selection of adhesives, an unsurpassed stock of cut square envelopes, revenues, perf. and imperf., match and medicine stamps. In Foreign you can get about everything you want in adhesive stamps. I also have a fine lot of Postal Cards and Foreign Revenues. Albums, blank and illustrated, Hinges Catalogues, Approval Sheets and other philatelic supplies. I sell bargains every day in the week. Have the reputation of having the most complete stock.

A. KRASSA, DEALER IN POSTAGE STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS, 81 Nassau St., N. Y.

The New England Stamp Company,

265 Washington Street,

BOSTON, MASS.

Cheap Sets of Stamps for Young Collectors.

Set No.		Pr.	Set No.		Pr.
712	Brazil, 20 var.,	25	*676	China, 1897, 5 var.,	20
*706	Porto Rico, 6 var.,	10	672	Luxemburg, Off., 5 var.,	10
710	Sweden, 11 "	08	*670	Iceland, 5 var.,	12
709	" 10 "	20	662	Hungary, 16 var.,	25
695	Spain, 13 "	25	661	Denmark, 13 "	10
693	Argentine, 10 "	25	654	Italy, (Postal Packet), 6 var.,	12
*687	Johor, 1892-94, 6 var.,	50	650	Norway, 25 var.,	25
*613	" 1866, 6 var.,	30	644	Switzerland, (unpaid), 7 var.,	15
685	Sweden, 50 var.,	50	633	Greece, Olympic Games, 6 "	15
692	Bolivia, 1894, 7 var.,	25	*701	Cuba, (Newspaper, '90), 6 "	20
681	Finland, 1888-90, 6 var.,	10	*704	Guatemala, 1882, 5 var.,	20

Order by numbers and enclose 2 cents extra for postage on all orders under 25 cents.

SEND FOR OUR 1898 SET LIST.

New England Stamp Company,

265 Washington St.,

BOSTON, MASS.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

April, 1898.

Stamps

AN

AIMING TO INTEREST AND INSTRUCT ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY

Young People

IN

Conducted by
Crawford Capen



Biography



History



Geography



Physical
Geography



Archaeology



Ornithology



Ethnology



Zoology

AND OTHER SUBJECTS
WORTHY OF STUDY.

2 CENTS
A
NUMBER
15 CENTS
A YEAR

VALUABLE
PREMIUMS
STAMPS PUBLISHING CO.

87 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK

Special Bargains at Marvelously Low Prices!

All Different:

	Catalogue value.	for only			
9	Cuba, unused, 52c	10c	10	Honduras, unused, -	12c
11	Ecuador " 65c	20c	9	Egypt, -	15c
18	Venezuela unused, 82c	30c	8	Greece, -	10c
12	Philippine Isd, " 27c	10c	17	Japan, -	15c
7	Roumania, 1894, 17c	10c	11	Uruguay, -	20c
8	North Borneo, -	25c	16	Wurtemberg, -	16c

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If not satisfactory money cheerfully returned.

A fine Album for United States Stamps only 25 cents. With every U. S. Album, I give 25 stamps FREE. Correct Perforation Gauge steel engraved FREE.

Send 15 cents and I will mail you a Catalogue, a Perforation Gauge, 50 different Stamps and 1000 Hinges, Value of the lot 55 cents.

POSTAGE EXTRA ON ALL ORDERS BELOW \$1.00.

Myspecialty is filling **Want Lists** at 25 per cent discount from Scott's latest Standard Catalogue.

Over 12,000 varieties always in stock. In United States Stamps I have a fine selection of adhesives, an unsurpassed stock of cut square envelopes, revenues, perf. and imperf., match and medicine stamps. In Foreign you can get about everything you want in adhesive stamps. I also have a fine lot of Postal Cards and Foreign Revenues. Albums, blank and illustrated, Hinges Catalogues, Approval Sheets and other philatelic supplies. I sell bargains every day in the week. Have the reputation of having the most complete stock.

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693	Argentine, 10 " . . .	25	654	Italy, (Postal Packet), 6 var., . . .	12
*687	Johor, 1892-94, 6 var., . . .	50	650	Norway, 25 var., . . .	25
*613	" 1866, 6 var., . . .	30	644	Switzerland, (unpaid), 7 var., . . .	15
685	Sweden, 50 var., . . .	50	633	Greece, Olympic Games, 6 " . . .	15
692	Bolivia, 1894, 7 var., . . .	25	*701	Cuba, (Newspaper, '90), 6 " . . .	20
681	Finland, 1888-90, 6 var., . . .	10	*704	Guatemala, 1882, 5 var., . . .	20

Order by numbers and enclose 2 cents extra for postage on all orders under 25 cents.

SEND FOR OUR 1898 SET LIST.

New England Stamp Company,

265 Washington St.,

BOSTON, MASS.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

American Souvenir Cards.

"Never need an American look beyond his own country for the sublime and beautiful of natural scenery."—W. IRVING.

We beg to announce that under the title of

"American Souvenir Cards"

there have been published sets of pictorial postal cards for different localities in the United States, each set comprising twelve cards and each card giving one or more pictures of the notable sights in each place. Samples of these cards, which may be obtained free on application, will convince you of the artistic workmanship employed in producing the cards and which will be worth preserving.

Sets for

New York, Washington, Baltimore, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Albany, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Rochester, New Orleans, Niagara Falls in Summer, Niagara Falls in Winter and Alaska Views

have already been issued, and similar sets are in preparation for Atlantic City, Brooklyn, Staten Island, Salem, St. Louis, Thousand Islands, Yellowstone Park, Catskills, Adirondacks, Hudson River and the Florida Winter Resorts, and will soon be ready for distribution.

The trade mark, "Patriographic," which we have adopted as a designation for the cards of our manufacture, sets forth our intention to give to the "PATRIOTIC" citizens of our country a "GRAPHIC" description of its memorable features at such a small cost that even the pocket money of the school children need not be depleted to secure a collection of views which will prove a constant source of pleasure.

If you subscribe for four sets of twelve each of these cards it will cost you \$1.00. You will always await with the greatest interest the arrival of each new set as it appears. When your subscription is exhausted we will notify you and request its renewal for the next four sets.

If you do not care to subscribe for four sets at one time, kindly order the sets as they appear at 25 cents each and we will take pains to keep you informed as to those issued and in preparation.

Within a short time we shall have ready, as suitable receptacles for our cards, Albums ranging in price from 25 cents to \$3.00, and with a capacity from 100 to 1,000 cards. Such albums displayed in your parlor will be admired by your friends; they will appreciate your patriotic sentiments, and when travelling, remember you by sending, as a souvenir, a set of these Patriographic Cards from each place where they may be obtained.

We respectfully request your support for this new enterprise by inviting you to send your subscription for four different sets (\$1.00), or to order sample set for 25 cents.

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO.,
127 DUANE ST., - - NEW YORK.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

58th EDITION
STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE,
NOW READY.
Price: 58 cents, post free.



No Collector can afford to be without it.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

NEW 1898

CHEAP SETS OF STAMPS.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd.,

355	†	Horta, 1896, 2½ to 300r	13	1.50	403
356		Hungary, including 1fl	12	12	404
357		Iceland	7	20	405
358		India, 1854-91, including official	27	60	406
359		" including officials	12	12	407
360	†	Alwur	2	10	408
361	†	Cochin, ½, 1, 2p	3	15	409
362	†	Holkar, ¼, ½, 1, 2a	4	20	410
363	†	Nowanuggur	7	30	411
364	†	Rajpcepla	3	75	412
365	†	Sirmoor, 1885-88, 3, 6p, 1, 2a	4	30	413
366	†	Indo China, 1892, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5	10	414
367	†	" 1892, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	8	30	415
368	†	" 1892, 1c to 1fr, complete	13	1.15	416
369		Italy, 1863-91	25	20	417
370		" 1863-91	15	10	418
371		" Newspaper, 1878, complete	8	20	419
372	†	" 1890	6	12	420
373		" Unpaid, 1c to 10 lire	12	30	421
374		" 50 & 100 lire	2	20	422
375		" Official, 2, 5, 20, 30c, 1l	5	15	423
376		" Postal Packet	4	35	424
377	†	Ivory Coast, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5	10	425
378	†	" 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c.	8	30	426
379	†	" 1c to 1fr, complete	13	1.15	427
380		Jamaica, including officials	15	30	428
381		" including officials	9	10	429
382		Japan, 1876-92	15	12	
383		" 1876-94, including 1 yen	23	30	430
384	†	" 1896, Memorial Issue	4	25	431
385		Labuan, 1894, lithographed, 2, 6, 8, 10c	4	25	432
386		" 1894, lithographed, 2c to 40c	7	85	433
387	†	" 1894, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6c	5	25	434
388	†	" 1894, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12c	7	50	435
389	†	" 1894, 1c to 24c, complete	9	90	436
390	†	" 1894, 1c to 24c, complete	9	85	437
391	†	" 1895, 4, 10, 20, 30, 40c on 1 dollar	5	1.25	
392	†	" 1897, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8c	6	30	438
393	†	" 1897, 1c to 24c, complete	9	1.20	439
394	†	Lagos, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4p	6	45	440
395	†	" ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7½, 10p	10	1.30	441
396	†	Leeward Islands, ½, 1, 2½, 4p	4	30	442
397	†	" ½, 1, 2½, 4, 6, 7p, 1s	7	1.00	443
398	†	Liberia, 1880, 1, 2, 3, 6, 12, 24c	6	1.00	444
399	†	" 1892-94, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8c	6	45	445
400	†	" 1892, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, 32c	10	1.65	446
401	†	" 1896, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10c	5	35	447
402	†	" Unpaid, 1893, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10c	5	50	448

LIST.

CHEAP SETS OF STAMPS.

Liberia, Unpaid, 1893, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 20, 40c	7	1.40
" Registration Stamps	4	60
" Official, 1894, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8c	5	35
" " 1894, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 12, 16, 24, 32c	9	1.60
" Envelopes and Wrappers	6	45
Lourenzo Marquez, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50r	7	25
" " 2½r to 300r, complete	13	1.50
Luxemburg	9	12
Macao, 1886-93, 2½, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40r	6	25
" 1886-93, 2½r to 300r, complete	11	1.75
" 1894, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50r	6	25
" 1894, 5r to 300r, complete	12	1.50
" 1894, ½, 1, 3, 4, 6, 8 avos	6	30
" 1894, ½ avo to 47 avos, complete	10	1.50
Malta, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 4p	5	35
Martinique, provisional issues	11	75
" 1892, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5	10
" 1892, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	8	30
" 1892, 1c to 1 fr, complete	13	1.15
Mauritius	6	15
Mayotte, 1892, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5	10
" 1892, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	8	30
" 1892, 1c to 1 fr, complete	13	1.15
Mexico, 1856-64	7	50
" 1864, 1, 2, 4r, 1 peso	4	15
" 1864, ½, 1, 2, 4r, 1 peso	5	30
" 1866, Maximilian, lithographed, 7, 13, 25, 50c	4	3.00
" 1868-72	10	75
" 1874-78, 5, 10, 10, 25, 50, 100c	6	25
" 1874-78, 4, 5, 10, 10, 25, 50, 100c	7	35
" 1883, thin paper, 4, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100c	6	75
" 1886-91, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 20, 25c	9	20
" 1895, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 12c	7	45
" Porte de Mar, yellow, complete	8	1.00
" " black, 2, 5, 10, 12, 20, 25, 35, 50, 100c	9	75
" " 1880, colored	6	20
" Envelopes, 1874-82, 4, 5, 10, 25c	4	50
" " 1895, 4, 5, 10c	3	30
Monaco, 1885-91	12	30
" 1891, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 25c	6	20
Montenegro, Unpaid Letter, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 n	5	15
" 1 n to 50 n, complete	8	80
Montserrat, ½, 1, 2½, 4p	4	2.00
Mozambique, 1886-93, 2½, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40r	6	25
" 1886-93, 2½r to 300r, complete	10	1.75
" 1894, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50r	6	25

18 East 23rd Street, NEW YORK.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

WM.P. BROWN, ESTABLISHED IN 1860

Oldest Stamp & Coin Dealer
in America.

109 Nassau Street, New York City.

A large assortment of Stamp Collections. Costing from \$5 to \$600 each, constantly on hand to select from at moderate prices. U. S. and Foreign Postage and Revenue Stamps.

Over 20 Collections for boys to pick from at 1 cent. Prices below Catalogue.
APPROVAL SHEETS.

We make a specialty of these allowing 50 per cent commission. Prices much below Scotts' Catalogue.

We Carry a Heavy Stock of GOLD, SILVER and COPPER COINS.

U. S. Dollars and Halves in nearly complete sets U. S. Cents all dates. A large assortment of Foreign Silver Coins.
Foreign Copper Coins in large boxes at 3, 5 and 10 cents each.

CONFEDERATE AND BROKEN BANK BILLS AND BONDS AND FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
A SPECIALTY.

Price Lists of Stamps and Coins Sent Free on receipt of Stamp. Good Collections Bought for Cash.
Stamp Catalogue 10 cents.

CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

A full set of these stamps sent to any address upon receipt of 20 cents.

Catalogue price 70 cents.

E. T. PARKER,

Bethlehem, Pa.

COMPLETE THIS COUNTRY!!!

We offer 112 varieties of Stamps, all unused from Honduras, making an almost complete set of these very beautiful Stamps, for \$5.00.

We also make up similar Packets for other countries.

Special Prices quoted
on demand.

A MENAGERIE FOR 50c.

25 Stamps containing Lions, Tigers, Elephants, Hippopotamus, Llamas, Kangaroo, Beavers, Stags and other animals, Birds and Fishes.



All post free for 50c

Bogert & Durbin Co.,

722 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

154 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.

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PACKETS.

Among the stock purchased from the late **Henry Gremmel** we found a quantity of packets. We now offer a series at **20c** former price **25c** and also a series at **40c** former price **50c**.

20c Series.

- No. 1.** Contains 50 varieties of United States Postage Stamps and Revenues, including 1850, '61, '72 and Columbian Issues.
- No. 2.** Contains 25 varieties of North America, including Canada, New Brunswick, New Foundland and Mexico.
- No. 3.** Contains 25 varieties of Cuba and Porto Rico; many rare ones.
- No. 4.** Contains 25 varieties of West India Islands, including Bahamas, Curacao, Grenada, Hayti, St. Vincent, etc.
- No. 5.** Contains 25 varieties of Central America, including Costa Rica, Ecuador, Nicaragua, etc.
- No. 6.** Contains 25 varieties of South America including Argentine, Colombia, Paraguay, Surinam, etc.
- No. 7.** Contains 25 varieties of Africa, including Niger Coast, St. Helena, Mozambique, Mauritius, Gambia, etc.
- No. 8.** Contains 25 different stamps from Asia, including China, Ceylon, Hankow, Japan, Portuguese India, Siam, etc.
- No. 9.** Contains 25 different stamps from Australia and Oceania, including Hawaii, West Australia, Queensland, New Zealand Life Insurance, etc.
- No. 10.** Contains 44 varieties of Sweden, Norway, Russia and Finland.
- No. 11.** Contains 45 varieties from Turkey, Greece, Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, and Bosnia.
- No. 12.** Contains 65 varieties from Europe, including Belgium Postal Packet stamp, Bavaria 1 mark, Austria, Hungary, etc.
- No. 13.** Contains 52 varieties from Europe, all different from Packet 12, including Portugal Spain, Gibraltar, etc.

40c Series.

- No. 14.** Contains 45 varieties of United States Postage Stamps (no Revenues, Locals or Envelopes), including some of almost all issues. Catalogue price \$1.20.
- No. 15.** Contains 34 varieties of United States Revenues. Catalogue price \$1.10.
- No. 16.** Contains 40 varieties of North America, including New Brunswick, New Foundland, Mexico, etc.
- No. 17.** Contains 50 varieties of Cuba and Porto Rico, including many unused and very desirable stamps.
- No. 18.** Contains 40 varieties of West India Islands, including Bahamas, Hayti, Leeward Islands, St. Lucia, Tobago, Turks Islands, etc.
- No. 19.** Contains 45 varieties of Central America, including Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala provisionals, etc.
- No. 20.** Contains 50 varieties of South America, including Panama provisionals, Uruguay, Brazil unpaids, Paraguay, etc.
- No. 21.** Contains 45 varieties of Africa, including Gambia, Liberia, Niger Coast, Zululand, Orange Free State, South African Republic, etc.
- No. 22.** Contains 48 varieties of Asia, including Kewkiang, Philippine Islands, Straits Settlements, Portuguese India, etc.
- No. 23.** Contains 20 varieties of Native India, including Puttialla, Jhind, Wadhwan, Holkar, etc.
- No. 24.** Contains 44 varieties of Australia and Oceania, including Hawaii, West Australia, South Australia, Tasmania, etc.
- No. 25.** Contains 89 varieties of Europe, including Sweden, Norway, Russia, Finland, Bulgaria, Greece, Servia, etc.
- No. 26.** Contains 117 varieties of Europe, all different from packet No. 25, including Portugal, Gibraltar, Spain, Great Britain, etc.

These Packets will be sent on receipt of Cash, Money Order or unused 2c stamps.

PREMIUM

To anyone sending us an **ORDER** from above list amounting to \$2.00 we will send a fine Album for U. S. stamps **FREE**.

J. C. MORGENTHAU & CO.,
87 Nassau Street, New York City.

Please mention **STAMPS** when answering advertisements.

One of the BEST of HOLIDAY GIFTS-- POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM & A PACKET OF STAMPS.

The Imperial Albums contain spaces for 3500 stamps, 1000 illustrations and full statistics about each country

Bound in Boards, 25c.
Bound in Cloth, 40c.

THE INTERNATIONAL ALBUM.
THE BEST—THE STANDARD.
COMPLETE.

500 pages, 6000 illustrations
Bound in Boards & Cloth, \$1.00
Bound in full seal Cloth, 2.50
Bound in full seal Cloth, with extra pages, stubs to prevent bulging when filled, 3.50

**ALL OF THE ABOVE
POST PAID.**

... PACKAGES. ...

100 varieties all different,	15c.
200 " " "	50c.
200 " " much better,	75c.
500 " " "	\$2.50
1000 " " "	7.50

100 varieties of U. S. including Departments cut Square envelopes, \$1.00
100 varieties from Central and South America, 1.00
100 varieties of British Colonies, 1.00
A complete Catalogue given with each album for 4c to pay postage.

W. F. GREGORY, 71 NASSAU ST., Room 4, NEW YORK.

ADVERTISE IN

"STAMPS"

It has the largest circulation among all classes of Collectors.

RATES ON FIRST PAGE.

The American Collectors Company,

Incorporated Nov. 15, 1897.

Capital \$100,000.

Shares \$1.00 Each.



We have just secured the fine stock of stamps and the good will of the business of R. F. Albrecht & Co., of New York. This stock has always been noted as one of the finest and cleanest in this country.

We have now purchased the stocks of the

National Stamp Co., Wm. P. Brown, R. F. Albrecht & Co.,

and offer to our patrons an opportunity to select from a stock which equals any that can be found in the United States.

There is still opportunity to subscribe for shares in our Company and all Collectors should be members of it.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

We will send a sheet of 60 unused stamps mostly Central Americans, catalogued at \$1.65 for only 50 cents.

We have the finest Approval Books and Sheets that have ever been sent out by any dealers. We allow 50 per cent. discount from Catalogue prices on stamps of all grades.



Try our hinge this shape and size, the best, 1000 9 cents, 3000 20 cents.

Albrecht's "surpassing hingers" 15 cents per 1000.

ADDRESS: CRAWFORD CAPEN, PRESIDENT,
18 Wall Street, NEW YORK.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

May, 1898.

Stamps

AN

AIMING TO INTEREST AND INSTRUCT ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY

Young People

IN Conducted by
Grawford Capen



Biography



History



Geography



Physical
Geography



Archaeology



Ornithology



Ethnology



Zoology

2 CENTS
A
NUMBER
15 CENTS
A YEAR

VALUABLE
PREMIUMS
STAMPS PUBLISHING CO.

AND OTHER SUBJECTS
WORTHY OF STUDY.

87 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK

Almost GIVEN away. Any of the Following Sets of Stamps for 10 cents and 2 cents postage.

12 Sets for \$1.00, - 25 Sets for \$2.00.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 12 U. S. Revenues | 15 Denmark | 18 Netherlands | 6 Servia |
| 12 Argentine | 6 Dutch Indies | 5 Newfoundland | 3 Seychelles |
| 15 Austria | 20 France | 9 New South Wales | 4 Siam |
| 15 Belgium | 6 Guatemala | 6 Nicaragua | 5 South African Republic |
| 10 Brazil | 4 Hawaii | 8 Norway | 15 Spain |
| 6 British Guiana | 5 Hayti | 4 Orange Free State | 5 Straits Settlements |
| 8 Bulgaria | 5 Honduras | 6 Peru | 15 Sweden |
| 8 Canada | 5 Hong Kong | 10 Porto Rico | 15 Switzerland |
| 7 Cape of Good Hope | 8 India | 12 Portugal | 6 Turkey |
| 8 Chili | 20 Italy | 12 Roumania | 7 Venezuela |
| 6 Costa Rica | 7 Jamaica | 14 Russia | 8 Victoria |
| 12 Cuba | 10 Japan | 5 Salvador | 10 Wurtemberg |

W. F. GREGORY,

**71 NASSAU STREET, ROOM 4,
NEW YORK.**

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Special Bargains at Marvelously Low Prices!

All Different:

	Catalogue value.	for only			
9	Cuba, unused, 52c	10c	10	Honduras, unused, -	12c
11	Ecuador " 65c	20c	9	Egypt, -	15c
18	Venezuela unused, 82c	30c	8	Greece, -	10c
12	Philippine Isd. " 27c	10c	17	Japan, -	15c
7	Roumania, 1894, 17c	10c	11	Uruguay, -	20c
8	North Borneo, -	25c	16	Wurtemberg, -	16c

offer to the readers of STAMPS my celebrated **1000 Variety Packet** for only **\$7.25**.

Every stamp is **guaranteed genuine** and in **good condition**.

The stamps are mounted on sheets in alphabetical order, the packet contains no Reprints, no Revenues, no cut postal cards or envelopes, no local stamps or common U. S. stamps. These collections have been made under my directions, no other dealer could sell this high class packet for less than \$10.00.

If not satisfactory money cheerfully returned.

A fine Album for United States Stamps only **25 cents** With every U. S. Album, I give **25 stamps FREE**. Correct Perforation Gauge steel engraved **FREE**.

Send 15 cents and I will mail you a Catalogue, a Perforation Gauge, 50 different Stamps and 1000 Hinges, Value of the lot 55 cents.

POSTAGE EXTRA ON ALL ORDERS BELOW \$1.00.

Myspecialty is filling **Want Lists** at **25 per cent discount** from **Scott's latest Standard Catalogue**.

Over 12,000 varieties always in stock. In United States Stamps I have a fine selection of adhesives, an unsurpassed stock of cut square envelopes, revenues, perf. and imperf., match and medicine stamps. In Foreign you can get about everything you want in adhesive stamps. I also have a fine lot of Postal Cards and Foreign Revenues. Albums, blank and illustrated, Hinges Catalogues, Approval Sheets and other philatelic supplies. I sell bargains every day in the week. Have the reputation of having the most complete stock.

A. KRASSA, DEALER IN POSTAGE STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS, 81 Nassau St., N Y

The New England Stamp Company,

265 Washington Street,

BOSTON, MASS.

Cheap Sets of Stamps for Young Collectors.

Set No.		Price.	Set No.		Price
*701	Cuba, Newspapers, 1890, 6 var.,	20	712	Brazil, 25 var.,	25
*704	Guatemala, 1893, 5 var.,	20	695	Spain, 1889, 13 var.,	25
*705	Porto Rico, 1882-83, 6 var.,	10	699	Cape of Good Hope, 6 var.,	10
*707	" (News), 1894-96, 8 var.,	08	694	Spain, 1879, 13 var.,	25
713	Montenegro, unpaid, 1894, 8 var.,	05	693	Argentina, 1892-96, 10 var.,	25
714	Servia, 1881, 6 var.,	15	* 98	Tonga, 1897, 10 var.,	1.25
715	Azores, 1894, 5 var.,	25	691	Egypt, 10 var.,	10
716	Portugal, 1892, 8 var.,	15	*698	Zanzibar, 1896, 6 var.,	50
717	" 1895, 9 var.,	15	*688	Liberia, 1881-92, 11 var.,	2.00
*719	Peru, 25 var.,	00	685	Sweden, 50 var.,	50
705a	Ceylon, (surcharges), 7 var.,	25	683	" Off., 10 var.,	25
*720	Portugal, (New), 6 var.,	25	692	Bolivia, 1894, 7 var.,	25

Order by numbers and enclose 2 cents extra for postage on all orders under 25 cents.

SEND FOR OUR 1898 SET LIST.

New England Stamp Company,

292 Washington St.,

BOSTON, MASS.

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American Souvenir Cards.

"Never need an American look beyond his own country for the sublime and beautiful of natural scenery."—W. IRVING.

We beg to announce that under the title of

"American Souvenir Cards"

there have been published sets of pictorial postal cards for different localities in the United States, each set comprising twelve cards and each card giving one or more pictures of the notable sights in each place. Samples of these cards, which may be obtained free on application, will convince you of the artistic workmanship employed in producing the cards and which will be worth preserving.

Sets for

New York, Washington, Baltimore, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Albany, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Rochester, New Orleans, Niagara Falls in Summer, Niagara Falls in Winter and Alaska Views

have already been issued, and similar sets are in preparation for Atlantic City, Brooklyn, Staten Island, Salem, St. Louis, Thousand Islands, Yellowstone Park, Catskills, Adirondacks, Hudson River and the Florida Winter Resorts, and will soon be ready for distribution.

The trade mark, "Patriographic," which we have adopted as a designation for the cards of our manufacture, sets forth our intention to give to the "PATRIOTIC" citizens of our country a "GRAPHIC" description of its memorable features at such a small cost that even the pocket money of the school children need not be depleted to secure a collection of views which will prove a constant source of pleasure.

If you subscribe for four sets of twelve each of these cards it will cost you \$1.00. You will always await with the greatest interest the arrival of each new set as it appears. When your subscription is exhausted we will notify you and request its renewal for the next four sets.

If you do not care to subscribe for four sets at one time, kindly order the sets as they appear at 25 cents each and we will take pains to keep you informed as to those issued and in preparation.

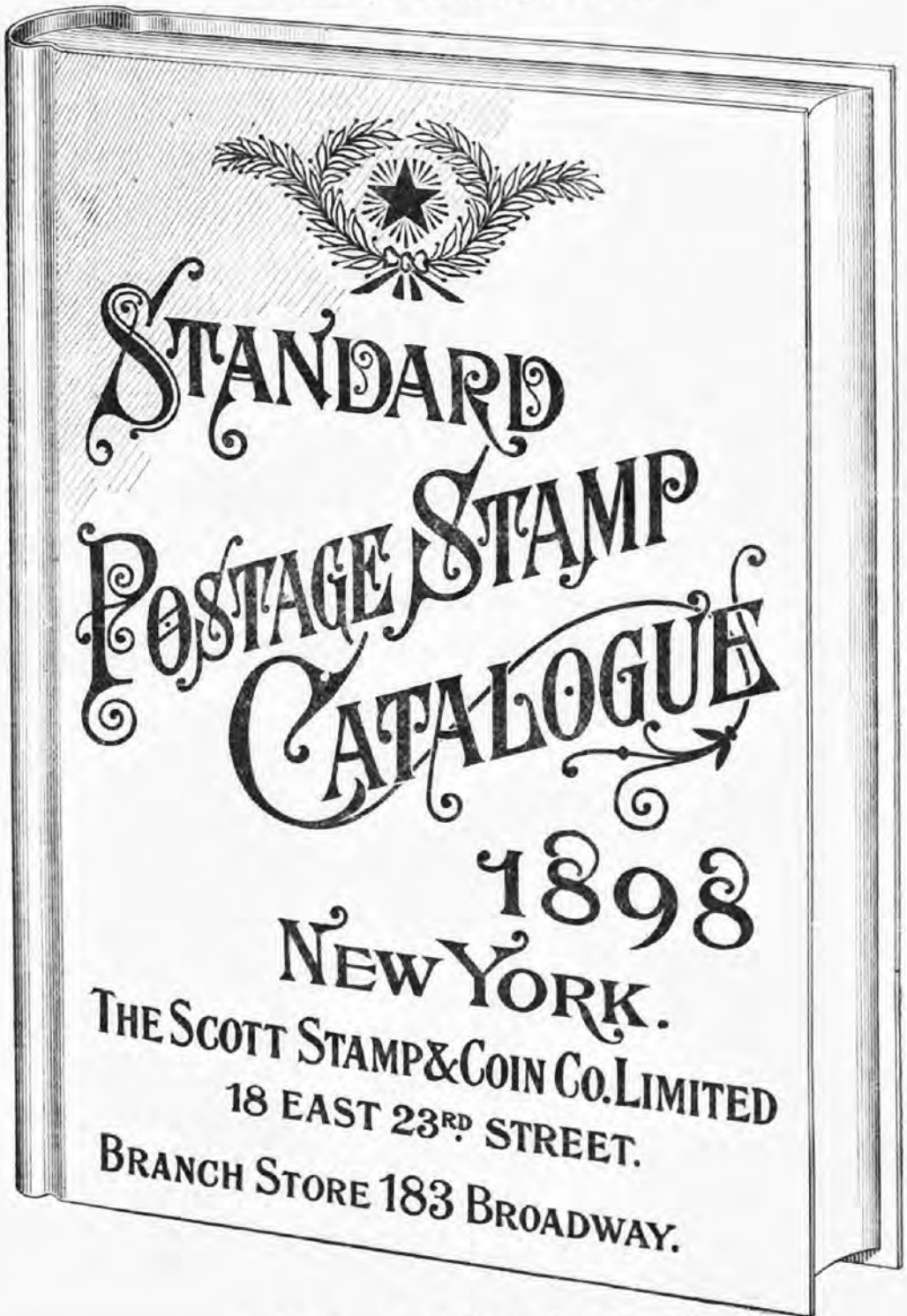
Within a short time we shall have ready, as suitable receptacles for our cards, Albums ranging in price from 25 cents to \$3.00, and with a capacity from 100 to 1,000 cards. Such albums displayed in your parlor will be admired by your friends; they will appreciate your patriotic sentiments, and when travelling, remember you by sending, as a souvenir, a set of these Patriographic Cards from each place where they may be obtained.

We respectfully request your support for this new enterprise by inviting you to send your subscription for four different sets (\$1.00), or to order sample set for 25 cents.

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO.,
127 DUANE ST., - - NEW YORK.

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58th EDITION
STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE,
NOW READY.
Price: 58 cents, post free.



No Collector can afford to be without it.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

NEW

CHEAP SETS OF STAMPS.

449	†	Mozambique, 1894, 5r to 300r, complete
450	†	Mozambique Co., 1892, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40r
451	†	" " 1892, 5r to 300r, complete
452	†	" " 1894, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50
453	†	" " 1894, 2½r to 1000r
454		Natal
455		Netherlands, 1852-76
456		" " 1891-94, 3, 5, 7½, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 22½, 25, 50c
457	†	Nevis, ½, 1, 2½, 4p
458	†	New Brunswick, 1, 2, 5, 17c
459	†	" " 1, 2, 5, 10, 12½, 17c
460	†	New Caledonia, 1892, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c
461	†	" " 1892, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c
462	†	" " 1892, 1c to 1fr, complete
463		Newfoundland
464	†	" " 1897, Cabot Issue, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,
465	†	" " 1897, Cabot Issue, 1c to 60c, complete
466	†	" " Envelopes and Wrappers
467	†	New Hebrides, 1897
468		New South Wales, 1882, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6p
469		" " 1888-92
470		" " 1888-92, including 8p
471	†	" " 1897, 1, 2, 2½p
472		New Zealand, 1873-82
473	†	Nicaragua, 1882, 1c to 20c
474	†	" " 1882, 1c to 50c
475		" " 1882, 1c to 50c
476	†	" " 1890, 1c to 10 pesos
477		" " 1890, 1c to 10 pesos
478	†	" " 1891, 1c to 10 pesos
479		" " 1891, 1c to 10 pesos
480	†	" " 1892, 1c to 10 pesos
481		" " 1892, 1c to 10 pesos
482	†	" " 1893, 1c to 10 pesos
483	†	" " 1894, 1c to 10 pesos
484	†	" " 1895, 1c to 10 pesos
485	†	Official, 1890, 1c to 10 pesos
486	†	" " 1891, 1c to 10 pesos
487	†	" " 1892, 1c to 10 pesos
488	†	" " 1893, 1c to 10 pesos
489	†	" " 1894, 1c to 10 pesos
490	†	" " 1895, 1c to 10 pesos
491	†	" " 1882-95, 1 and 2c
492	†	Envelopes, 1890
493	†	" " 1891
494	†	" " 1892

Please mention Stamps when answering advertisements.

18 East 23rd Street,
NEW YORK.

1898 LIST.

CHEAP SETS OF STAMPS.

12	1.50	495	† Nicaragua, Envelopes, 1893	5	25
5	.25	496	“ “ “ 1894	5	25
9	1.25	497	“ “ “ 1895	5	25
or 7	.25	498	“ “ Wrappers, 1890	3	10
14	3.50	499	“ “ “ 1891	3	10
5	.12	500	“ “ “ 1892	3	10
15	.20	501	“ “ “ 1893	3	10
		502	“ “ “ 1894	3	10
		503	“ “ “ 1895	3	10
4	2.25	504	† North Borneo, 1887-90, ½c to 10c	9	30
4	.30	505	“ “ 1893, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6c	5	25
6	1.15	506	“ “ 1893, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12c	7	45
5	.10	507	“ “ 1893, 1c to 24c, complete	9	90
8	.30	508	“ “ 1893, 1c to 24c, complete	9	85
13	1.15	509	“ “ 1895, 4, 10, 20, 30, 40c on 1 dollar	5	1.25
7	.20	510	“ “ 1897, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8c	6	.30
8c 7	.60	511	“ “ 1897, 1c to 24c	9	1.20
		512	† Norway	11	.12
14	3.50	513	† Nossi Be, 1894, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5	10
5	.30	514	“ “ 1894, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	8	.30
2	.15	515	“ “ 1894, 1c to 1fr, complete	13	1.15
6	.25	516	† Nova Scotia, 1860-64, 1, 2, 8½c	3	3.00
7	.10	517	“ “ 1860-64, 1, 2, 8½, 10, 12c	5	6.00
9	.30	518	† Paraguay, 1881-84, 1, 2, 2, 4, 5c	5	.35
3	.20	519	“ “ 1892-96, 1, 2, 4, 5c	4	.10
7	.12	520	“ “ 1892-96, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 14, 20, 30c	8	.60
6	.25	521	“ “ 1892-96, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 14, 20, 30, 40, 60, 80c, 1 peso	12	2.00
7	.50	522	† Persia, 1885, 5, 10s, 1, 5k	4	.30
10	.50	523	“ “ 1889, 1, 5, 10s, 1, 2, 5k	6	.30
10	.50	524	“ “ 1891, 1, 2, 5, 10s, 1, 2, 5k	7	.30
10	.50	525	“ “ 1882-95	13	.40
10	.50	526	† “ Official, 1881	4	.20
10	.50	527	† Peru, 1860-71	9	.90
10	.50	528	“ “ 1874-79, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c	6	.45
10	.50	529	“ “ 1886, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20c	5	.10
10	.50	530	† “ 1894, surcharged, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2c	5	.25
10	.50	531	† “ 1895, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20c	5	.40
10	.50	532	“ “ 1895, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20c	5	.10
10	.50	533	“ “ 1874-96	11	.15
10	.50	534	“ “ Unpaid Letter, sur. triangle, 1, 5, 10, 20, 50c	5	.50
11	.50	535	† “ Envelopes, 1875, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c	5	.65
10	.50	536	† Philippine Islands, 1878-82	6	.40
10	.50	537	“ “ 1886-96	17	.35
26	.40	538	† Ponta Delgada, 1896, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50r	7	.25
5	.25	539	“ “ 2½r to 300r, complete	13	1.50
6	.25	540	† Porto Rico, 1873-76	6	.35
5	.25	541	“ “ 1877-80	5	.20

Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd.

WM.P.BROWN,

ESTABLISHED IN 1860
Oldest Stamp & Coin Dealer
in America.

109 Nassau Street, New York City.

A large assortment of Stamp Collections. Costing from \$5 to \$600 each, constantly on hand to select from at moderate prices. U. S. and Foreign Postage and Revenue Stamps.

Over 20 Collections for boys to pick from at 1 cent. Prices below Catalogue.

APPROVAL SHEETS.

We make a speciality of these allowing 50 per cent commission. Prices much below Scotts' Catalogue.

We Carry a Heavy Stock of GOLD, SILVER and COPPER COINS.

U. S. Dollars and Halves in nearly complete sets. U. S. Cents all dates. A large assortment of Foreign Silver Coins. Foreign Copper Coins in large boxes at 3, 5 and 10 cents each.

CONFEDERATE AND BROKEN BANK BILLS AND BONDS AND FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
A SPECIALTY.

Price Lists of Stamps and Coins Sent Free on receipt of Stamp. Good Collections Bought for Cash. Stamp Catalogue 10 cents.

CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP Co.

A full set of these stamps sent to any address upon receipt of 20 cents.

Catalogue price 70 cents.

E. T. PARKER,

Bethlehem, Pa.

**COMPLETE
THIS
COUNTRY!!!**

We offer 112 varieties of Stamps, all unused from Honduras, making an almost complete set of these very beautiful Stamps, for \$5.00.

We also make up similar Packets for other countries.

Special Prices quoted on demand.

A MENAGERIE FOR 50c.

25 Stamps containing Lions, Tigers, Elephants, Hippopotamus, Llamas, Kangaroo, Beavers, Stags and other animals, Birds and Fishes.



All post free for **50c**

Bogert & Durbin Co.,

722 Chestnut Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

154 Nassau Street.
NEW YORK.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

PACKETS.

Among the stock purchased from the late **Henry Gremmel** we found a quantity of packets. We now offer a series at 20c former price 25c and also a series at 40c former price 50c.

20c Series.

- No. 1.** Contains 50 varieties of United States Postage Stamps and Revenues, including 1856, '61, '72 and Columbian Issues.
- No. 2.** Contains 25 varieties of North America, including Canada, New Brunswick, New Foundland and Mexico.
- No. 3.** Contains 25 varieties of Cuba and Porto Rico; many rare ones.
- No. 4.** Contains 25 varieties of West India Islands, including Bahamas, Curacao, Grenada, Hayti, St. Vincent, etc.
- No. 5.** Contains 25 varieties of Central America, including Costa Rica, Ecuador, Nicaragua, etc.
- No. 6.** Contains 25 varieties of South America including Argentine, Colombia Paraguay, Surinam, etc.
- No. 7.** Contains 25 varieties of Africa, including Niger Coast, St. Helena, Mozambique, Mauritius, Gambia, etc.
- No. 8.** Contains 25 different stamps from Asia, including China, Ceylon, Hankow, Japan, Portuguese India, Siam, etc.
- No. 9.** Contains 25 different stamps from Australia and Oceanica, including Hawaii, West Australia, Queensland, New Zealand Life Insurance, etc.
- No. 10.** Contains 44 varieties of Sweden, Norway, Russia and Finland.
- No. 11.** Contains 45 varieties from Turkey, Greece, Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, and Bosnia.
- No. 12.** Contains 65 varieties from Europe, including Belgium Postal Packet stamp, Bavaria 1 mark, Austria, Hungary, etc.
- No. 13.** Contains 52 varieties from Europe, all different from Packet 12, including Portugal Spain, Gibraltar, etc.

40c Series.

- No. 14.** Contains 45 varieties of United States Postage Stamps (no Revenues, Locals or Envelopes), including some of almost all issues. Catalogue price \$1.20.
- No. 15.** Contains 34 varieties of United States Revenues. Catalogue price \$1.10.
- No. 16.** Contains 40 varieties of North America, including New Brunswick, New Foundland, Mexico, etc.
- No. 17.** Contains 50 varieties of Cuba and Porto Rico, including many unused and very desirable stamps.
- No. 18.** Contains 40 varieties of West India Islands, including Bahamas, Hayti, Leeward Islands, St. Lucia, Tobago, Turks Islands, etc.
- No. 19.** Contains 45 varieties of Central America, including Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala provisionals, etc.
- No. 20.** Contains 50 varieties of South America, including Panama provisionals, Uruguay, Brazil unpaids, Paraguay, etc.
- No. 21.** Contains 45 varieties of Africa, including Gambia, Liberia, Niger Coast, Zululand, Orange Free State, South African Republic, etc.
- No. 22.** Contains 48 varieties of Asia, including Kewkiang, Philippine Islands, Straits Settlements, Portuguese India, etc.
- No. 23.** Contains 20 varieties of Native India, including Puttialla, Jhind, Wadhwan, Holkar, etc.
- No. 24.** Contains 44 varieties of Australia and Oceania, including Hawaii, West Australia, South Australia, Tasmania, etc.
- No. 25.** Contains 89 varieties of Europe, including Sweden, Norway, Russia, Finland, Bulgaria, Greece, Servia, etc.
- No. 26.** Contains 117 varieties of Europe, all different from packet No. 25, including Portugal, Gibraltar, Spain, Great Britain, etc.

These Packets will be sent on receipt of Cash, Money Order or unused 2c stamps.

PREMIUM

To anyone sending us an ORDER from above list amounting to \$2.00 we will send a fine Album for U. S. stamps FREE.

J. C. MORGENTHAU & CO.,
87 Nassau Street, New York City.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

June, 1898.

Stamps

AN

AIMING TO INTEREST AND INSTRUCT ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY

Young People

IN Conducted by
Crawford Capen



Biography



History



Geography



Physical
Geography



Archaeology



Ornithology



Ethnology



Zoology

AND OTHER SUBJECTS
WORTHY OF STUDY.

2 CENTS
A
NUMBER
15 CENTS
A YEAR

VALUABLE
PREMIUMS
STAMPS PUBLISHING CO.

87 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK

SEAT OF WAR PACKET.



OWING to the great interest in the present WAR and the demand for stamps from the countries and colonies mentioned daily in the newspapers, we have prepared a special packet of stamps from these countries.

The packet contains 75 varieties, nearly all unused; the catalogue value is over \$2.00. We will sell 100 of these packets at

\$1.00 each.

The packet contains stamps from **Cuba, Curacao, Danish West Indies (St. Thomas), Dominican Republic (St. Domingo), Hayti, Jamaica, Martinique, Phillipine Islands and Porto Rico.**

75 stamps for \$1.00.

AGENTS WANTED

for our Approval Sheets.

50 per cent. commission.

Requests must be accompanied by reference.

J. C. MORGENTHAU & CO.,

87 Nassau Street, New York City.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

Almost GIVEN away. Any of the Following Sets of Stamps for 10 cents and 2 cents postage.

12 Sets for \$1.00. - 25 Sets for \$2.00.

12 U. S. Revenues	15 Denmark	18 Netherlands	6 Servia
12 Argentine	6 Dutch Indies	5 Newfoundland	3 Seychelles
15 Austria	20 France	9 New South Wales	4 Siam
15 Belgium	6 Guatemala	6 Nicaragua	5 South African Republic
10 Brazil	4 Hawaii	8 Norway	15 Spain
6 British Guiana	5 Hayti	4 Orange Free State	5 Straits Settlements
8 Bulgaria	5 Honduras	6 Peru	15 Sweden
8 Canada	5 Hong Kong	10 Porto Rico	15 Switzerland
7 Cape of Good Hope	8 India	12 Portugal	6 Turkey
8 Chili	20 Italy	12 Roumania	7 Venezuela
6 Costa Rica	7 Jamaica	14 Russia	8 Victoria
12 Cuba	10 Japan	5 Salvador	10 Wurtemberg

W. F. GREGORY,

**71 NASSAU STREET, ROOM 4,
NEW YORK.**

ADVERTISE IN

“STAMPS”

It has the largest circulation among all classes of Collectors.

RATES ON FIRST PAGE.

The American Collectors Company,

Incorporated Nov. 15 1897.

Capital \$100,000.

Shares \$1.00 Each.

We have now purchased the stocks of the

National Stamp Co., Wm. P. Brown, R. F. Albrecht & Co.,

and offer to our patrons an opportunity to select from a stock which equals any that can be found in the United States.

There is still opportunity to subscribe for shares in our Company and all Collectors should be members of it.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

* Means unused.

*60 mostly Central America Cat., \$1.65,	\$.50
200 different, from all countries,	.25
*24 different Vasco da Gama Commemorative stamps	.50
*New Zealand, 1888, ½ to 3p, 6 stamps including "error,"	.50
100 different United States stamps in a Favorite Album,	1.00

Send for our monthly Bargain List containing much information for Collectors.

We have the finest Approval Books and Sheets and allow 50 per cent. discount from Catalogue prices.

Try our hinge this shape and size, the best, 1000 9 cents, 3000 20 cents.

Albrecht's "surpassing hinges" 15 cents per 1000.

ADDRESS: CRAWFORD CAPEN, PRESIDENT,

87 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

Special Bargains at Marvelously Low Prices!

All Different:

	Catalogue value.				
9	Cuba, unused, 52c	for only	10c	10	Honduras, unused, - - - - 12c
11	Ecuador " 65c	"	20c	9	Egypt, - - - - 15c
18	Venezuela unused, 82c	"	30c	8	Greece, - - - - 10c
12	Philippine Isd. " 27c	"	10c	17	Japan, - - - - 15c
7	Roumania, 1894, 17c	"	10c	11	Uruguay, - - - - 20c
8	North Borneo, - - - -	- - - -	25c	16	Wurtemberg, - - - - 16c

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Every stamp is **guaranteed genuine** and in **good condition**.

The stamps are mounted on sheets in alphabetical order, the packet contains no Reprints, no Revenues, no cut postal cards or envelopes, no local stamps or common U. S. stamps. These collections have been made under my directions, no other dealer could sell this high class packet for less than \$10.00.

If not satisfactory money cheerfully returned.

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Send 15 cents and I will mail you a Catalogue, a Perforation Gauge, 50 different Stamps and 1000 Hinges, Value of the lot 55 cents.

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We beg to announce that under the title of

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Sets for

New York, Washington, Baltimore, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Albany, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Rochester, New Orleans, Niagara Falls in Summer, Niagara Falls in Winter and Alaska Views

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The trade mark, "Patriographic," which we have adopted as a designation for the cards of our manufacture, sets forth our intention to give to the "PATRIOTIC" citizens of our country a "GRAPHIC" description of its memorable features at such a small cost that even the pocket money of the school children need not be depleted to secure a collection of views which will prove a constant source of pleasure.

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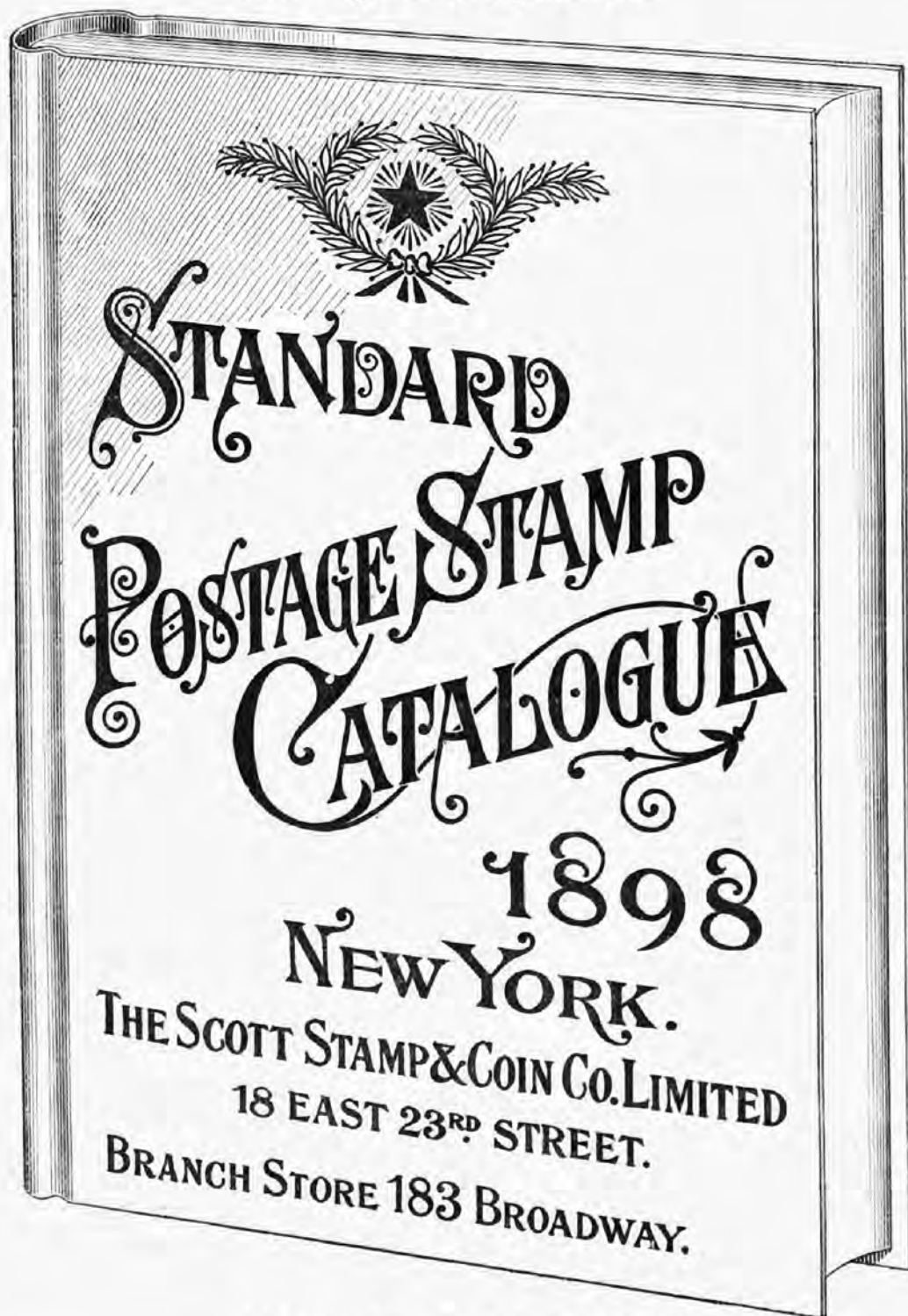
Within a short time we shall have ready, as suitable receptacles for our cards, Albums ranging in price from 25 cents to \$3.00, and with a capacity from 100 to 1,000 cards. Such albums displayed in your parlor will be admired by your friends; they will appreciate your patriotic sentiments, and when travelling, remember you by sending, as a souvenir, a set of these Patriographic Cards from each place where they may be obtained.

We respectfully request your support for this new enterprise by inviting you to send your subscription for four different sets (\$1.00), or to order sample set for 25 cents.

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NEW 1898

CHEAP SETS OF STAMPS.

542	†	Porto Rico, 1880, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5c	6	2.25	587
543	"	1881, including 20c	8	70	
544	"	1882-84	14	20	588
545	"	1890	9	30	589
546	†	" 1892, ½ to 8m	6	10	
547	"	1891-96	23	25	590
548		Portugal, 1857-87	15	25	591
549	†	" 1892, surcharged	7	40	
550	†	" 1893, surcharged, 5, 10, 20, 20, 25, 50, 50, 75, 80r	9	1.00	592
551	†	" 1893, Jubilee Issue, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50r	6	40	594
552	†	" 1893, " 5r to 150r	10	2.00	595
553	"	1895, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50r	7	25	596
554	†	Portuguese Congo, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50r	7	25	597
555	†	" 2½r to 300r, complete	13	1.75	598
556	†	Portuguese India, 1882, 1½, 4½, 6r, 1, 2t	5	15	599
557	†	" 1886, 1½, 4½, 6r, 1, 2t	5	25	600
558	†	" 1886, 1½r to 8t, complete	7	80	601
559	†	" 1895-96, 1½, 4½, 6, 9r, 1, 2t	6	30	602
560	†	" 1895-96, 1½r to 8t, complete	8	85	603
561	†	Prince Edward Island	8	1.25	604
562		Queensland	11	25	605
563	†	Reunion, 1891, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5	20	606
564	†	" 1892, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5	10	607
565	†	" 1892, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	8	30	608
566	†	" 1892, 1c to 1fr, complete.	13	1.15	609
567		Roman States, 1852, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8b	5	25	610
568	†	" 1862, complete, originals,	7	2.00	611
569	†	" 1868, 2, 5, 10, 20, 40, 80c, originals	6	1.50	612
570	†	Roumania, 1866, 2, 5, 20pa	3	65	613
571	"	" 1872, 1½, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 50b	7	30	614
572	"	" 1876-89	14	20	615
573	"	" 1891-96	12	10	616
574	"	Unpaid Letter	7	20	617
575		Russia, 1868-92	17	15	618
576	†	St. Christopher, ½, 1, 2½, 4p	4	65	619
577	†	St. Helena, ½, 1, 2, 2½p	4	20	620
578	†	" ½, 1, 2, 2½, 5, 10p	6	65	621
579	†	St. Lucia, ½, 1, 2½, 3, 4, 6p	6	60	622
580	†	St. Marie de Madagascar, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5	10	623
581	†	" " 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	8	30	624
582	†	" " 1c to 1fr, complete	13	1.15	625
583	†	St. Pierre & Miquelon, 1891, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5	30	626
584	†	" " 1891-92, provisional	14	50	627
585	†	" " 1892, provisional, 10, 20, 30, 40, 60c	5	75	628
586	†	" " 1892, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5	10	629

LIST.

CHEAP SETS OF STAMPS.

† St. Pierre & Miquelon, 1892, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c	8	30
† " " 1892, 1c to 1fr, complete	13	1.15
† " " Unpaid Letter, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 60c	6	1.00
† St. Thomas & Prince, 1869-81	5	20
† " " 1887-93, 2½, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50r	7	40
† " " 1887-93, 2½r to 300r	10	1.65
† " " 1895, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50r	6	25
† " " 1895, 5r to 300r, complete	12	1.50
† St. Vincent, ½, 1, 2½, 4, 6p	5	50
† Salvador, 1867	4	35
† " 1887-89	6	25
† " 1890, 1c to 1 peso, complete	9	50
† " 1891, 1c to 1 peso, complete	10	50
† " 1892, 1c to 1 peso, complete	10	50
† " 1893, 1c to 1 peso	10	50
† " 1893, 2, 5, 10 pesos	3	50
† " 1894, 1c to 1 peso	10	50
† " 1894, 2, 5, 10 pesos	3	50
† " 1895, surcharged issue, 1c to 1 peso	12	50
† " 1895, 1c on 12, 24 & 30c, 2c on 20c, 3c on 30c	5	40
† " 1895, unsurcharged, 1c to 1 peso	12	50
† " 1896, 1st issue, 1c to 1 peso	12	50
† " Unpaid Letter, 1895, 1c to 50c	8	50
† " " 1896, 1c to 50c	8	50
† " Envelopes, 1890, 5, 10, 11, 20, 22c	5	25
† " " 1891, complete	7	40
† " " 1892, complete	6	50
† " " 1893, complete	7	50
† " " 1894, complete	7	50
† " " 1895, 1, 3, 5, 12, 15c	5	25
† " Wrappers, 1890	4	25
† " " 1891	4	25
† " " 1892	4	25
† " " 1893	4	25
† " " 1894	4	25
† " " 1895	4	25
† Samoa, 1887-92, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 4, 5, 6p	7	70
† San Marino, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30c	6	35
† " 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 45, 65c	9	80
† " 1894, Jubilee Issue, 25, 50c, 1l	3	55
† Sarawak, 1871-75, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12c	5	85
† " 1894, 2, 4, 6, 8c	4	25
† Saxony, 1863, 3p, ½, 1, 2, 3n.g	5	10
† Senegal, 1892, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c	5	10

18 East 23rd Street, NEW YORK.

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WM.P.BROWN, ESTABLISHED IN 1860

Oldest Stamp & Coin Dealer
in America.

109 Nassau Street, New York City.

A large assortment of Stamp Collections. Costing from \$5 to \$600 each, constantly on hand to select from at moderate prices. U. S. and Foreign Postage and Revenue Stamps.

Over 20 Collections for boys to pick from at 1 cent. Prices below Catalogue.

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We also make up similar Packets for other countries.

Special Prices quoted
on demand.

A MENAGERIE FOR 50c.

25 Stamps containing Lions, Tigers, Elephants, Hippopotamus, Llamas, Kangaroo, Beavers, Stags and other animals, Birds and Fishes.



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Conducted by
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OWING to the great interest in the present WAR and the demand for stamps from the countries and colonies mentioned daily in the newspapers, we have prepared a special packet of stamps from these countries.

The packet contains 75 varieties, nearly all unused; the catalogue value is over \$2.00. We will sell 100 of these packets at

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The packet contains stamps from **Cuba, Curacao, Danish West Indies (St. Thomas), Dominican Republic (St. Domingo), Hayti, Jamaica, Martinique, Phillipine Islands and Porto Rico.**

75 stamps for \$1.00.

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50 per cent. commission.

Requests must be accompanied by reference.

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| 12 U. S. Revenues | 15 Denmark | 18 Netherlands | 6 Serbia |
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| 8 Chili | 20 Italy | 12 Roumania | 7 Venezuela |
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It has the largest circulation among all classes of Collectors.

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Capital \$100,000.

Shares \$1.00 Each.

We have now purchased the stocks of the

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and offer to our patrons an opportunity to select from a stock which equals any that can be found in the United States.

There is still opportunity to subscribe for shares in our Company and all Collectors should be members of it.

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| *60 mostly Central America Cat., \$1.65, | | \$.50 |
| *4 Soudan 1898, | | .12 |
| *24 different Vasco da Gama Commemorative stamps | | .50 |
| *New Zealand, 1888, ½ to 3p. 6 stamps including "error," | | .50 |
| 1000 mixed stamps (duplicates) containing many unused, and over 200 different | | 1.00 |

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All Different:

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9	Cuba, unused, 52c	10c	10	Honduras, unused, -	12c
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12	Venezuela unused, 82c	30c	8	Greece, -	10c
12	Philippine Isd. " 27c	10c	17	Japan, -	15c
7	Roumania, 1894, 17c	10c	11	Uruguay, -	20c
8	North Borneo, -	25c	16	Wurtemberg, -	16c

offer to the readers of STAMPS my celebrated **1000 Variety Packet** for only **\$7.25**.

Every stamp is **guaranteed genuine** and in **good condition**.

The stamps are mounted on sheets in alphabetical order, the packet contains no Reprints, no Revenues, no cut postal cards or envelopes, no local stamps or common U. S. stamps. These collections have been made under my directions, no other dealer could sell this high class packet for less than \$10.00.

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The New England Stamp Company,

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*701	Cuba, Newspapers, 1890, 6 var., 20	712	Brazil, 25 var., 25
*704	Guatemala, 1893, 5 var., 20	695	Spain, 1889, 13 var., 25
*705	Porto Rico, 1882-83, 6 var., 10	699	Cape of Good Hope, 6 var., 10
*707	" (News), 1894-96, 8 var., 08	694	Spain, 1879, 13 var., 25
713	Montenegro, unpaid, 1894, 8 var., 65	693	Argentina, 1892-96, 10 var., 25
714	Servia, 1881, 6 var., 15	*698	Tonga, 1897, 10 var., 1.25
715	Azores, 1894, 5 var., 25	691	Egypt, 10 var., 10
716	Portugal, 1892, 8 var., 15	*698	Zanzibar, 1896, 6 var., 50
717	" 1895, 9 var., 15	*688	Liberia, 1881-92, 11 var., 2.00
*719	Peru, 25 var., 60	685	Sweden, 50 var., 50
705a	Ceylon, (surcharges), 7 var., 25	683	" Off., 10 var., 25
*720	Portugal, (New), 6 var., 25	692	Bolivia, 1894, 7 var., 25

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New England Stamp Company,

292 Washington St.,

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R. F. ALBRECHT & CO.,

has been dissolved and that its entire stock of stamps has been sold to CRAWFORD CAPEN, President of the American Collectors Company, which concern will fill all orders for single stamps or Approval Sheets entered for R. F. Albrecht & Co.

R. F. ALBRECHT,

127 Duane Street, New York,

will continue his Auction Sales and the sales of stamps through the medium of his "Special Catalogues."

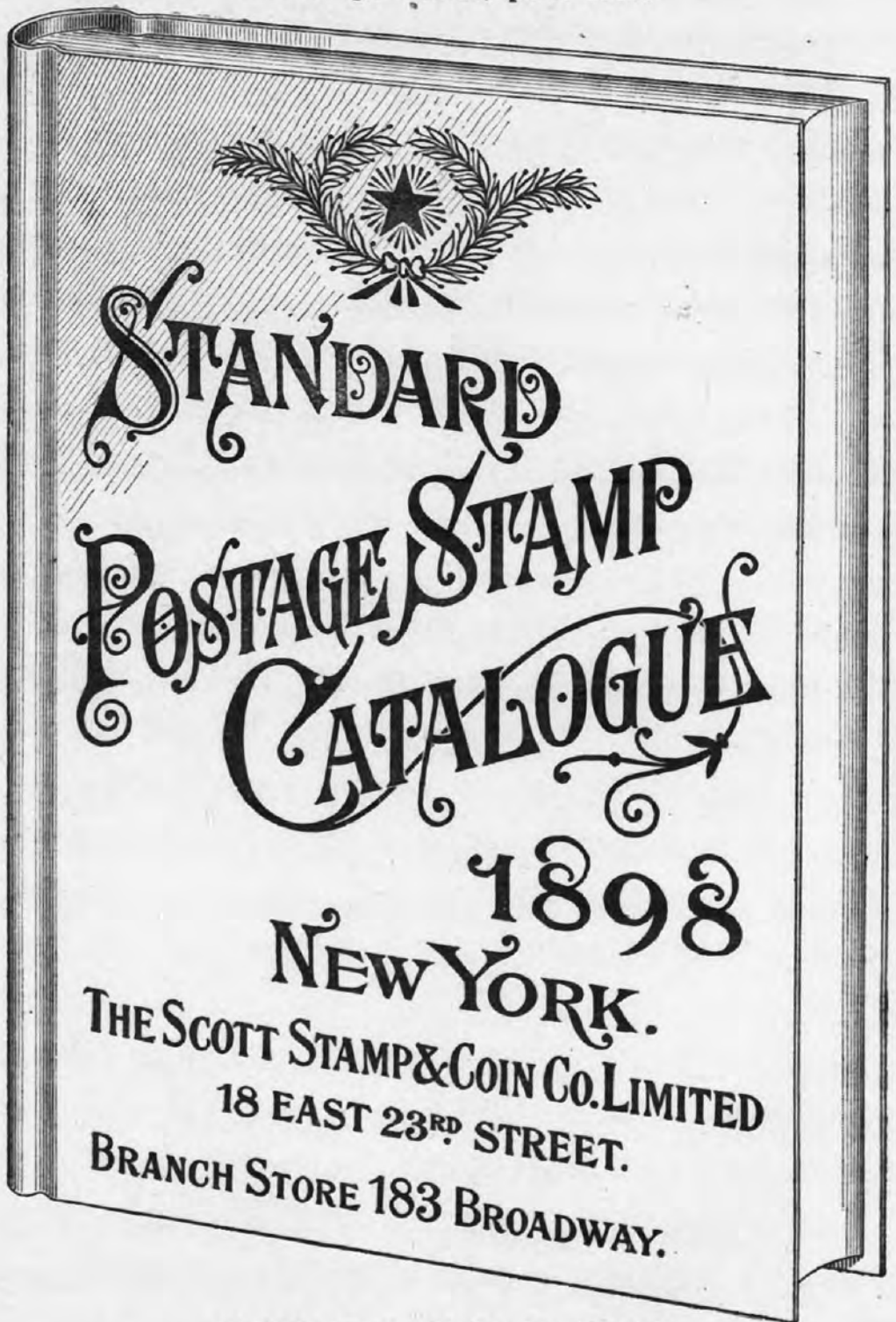
Parties desirous to sell by either method are respectfully requested to communicate with me to secure special dates to suit the convenience of sellers.

Liberal advances made on collections pending realization.

R. F. ALBRECHT,

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Azores, Vasco da Gama, 2 1/2, 5, 10, 25r,	.10
" " " 2 1/2 to 15or, complete,	.65
Barbados, Jubilee, 1/4, 1/2, 1, 2 1/2p,	.18
Bolivia, 1897, 1, 2, 5, 10c,	.25
Cameroons, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50pf,	.60
Cape Verde, 1898, 2 1/2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50r,	.20
Cuba, 1898, 1, 2, 3, 5m,	.08
Great Comoro Islands, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c,	.10
Guinea, 1898, 2 1/2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50r,	.20
Macao, Vasco da Gama, 1/2, 1, 2, 4 avos,	.10
" " " 1/2 to 24 avos, complete,	.65
" 1898, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 8 avos,	.20
Madeira, Vasco da Gama, 2 1/2, 5, 10, 25r,	.10
" " " 2 1/2 to 15or, complete,	.65
New Hebrides, 1, 2p,	.15
New Zealand, 1898, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2 3p,	.35
Nicaragua, 1896, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c, 1, 2, 5 pesos,	.50
" 1896, Official, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c, 1, 2, 5 pesos,	.50
" 1896, Unpaid, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50c,	.50
Niger Coast, 1898, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2p,	.25
Persia, 1898, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5s,	.25
Peru, 1898, 1, 2, 5c,	.12
Philippine Islands, 1898, 1, 2, 3, 5m,	.08
Portugal, Vasco da Gama, 2 1/2, 5, 10, 25r	.10
" " " 2 1/2 to 15or, complete	.65
" " " Unpaid, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200r	.65
Portuguese Africa, Vasco da Gama, 2 1/2, 5, 10, 25r	.10
" " " 2 1/2r to 150 r, complete	.65
Portuguese India, Vasco da Gama, 1 1/2, 4, 6, 9r	.12
" " " 1 1/2r to 8 tangas	.65
Rhodesia, 1898, 1/2, 1, 2, 3 p,	.25
Salvador, 1896, 12 different designs, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24, 30, 50c, 1p	.50
" 1896, 12 different designs, official, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24, 30, 50c, 1p	.50
Soudan, Camel, 1898, 1, 2, 3, 5 m	.12
Timor, Vasco da Gama, 1/2, 1, 2, 4 avos,	.10
" " " 1/2 to 24 avos, complete	.65
" 1898, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 8 avos,	.20
Tonga, 1897, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3p	.35
Zanzibar, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3a	.35

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Barbados, Jubilee, 1/4, 1/2, 1, 2 1/2p,	.18
Bolivia, 1897, 1, 2, 5, 10c,	.25
Cameroons, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50pf,	.60
Cape Verde, 1898, 2 1/2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50r,	.20
Cuba, 1898, 1, 2, 3, 5m,	.08
Great Comoro Islands, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c,	.10
Guinea, 1898, 2 1/2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50r,	.20
Macao, Vasco da Gama, 1/2, 1, 2, 4 avos,	.10
" " " 1/2 to 24 avos, complete,	.65
" 1898, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 8 avos,	.20
Madeira, Vasco da Gama, 2 1/2, 5, 10, 25r,	.10
" " " 2 1/2 to 15or, complete,	.65
New Hebrides, 1, 2p,	.15
New Zealand, 1898, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2 3p,	.35
Nicaragua, 1896, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c, 1, 2, 5 pesos,	.50
" 1896, Official, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c, 1, 2, 5 pesos,	.50
" 1896, Unpaid, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50c,	.50
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Portugal, Vasco da Gama, 2 1/2, 5, 10, 25r	.10
" " " 2 1/2 to 15or, complete	.65
" " " Unpaid, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200r	.65
Portuguese Africa, Vasco da Gama, 2 1/2, 5, 10, 25r	.10
" " " 2 1/2r to 150 r, complete	.65
Portuguese India, Vasco da Gama, 1 1/2, 4, 6, 9r	.12
" " " 1 1/2r to 8 tangas	.65
Rhodesia, 1898, 1/2, 1, 2, 3 p,	.25
Salvador, 1896, 12 different designs, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24, 30, 50c, 1p	.50
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Timor, Vasco da Gama, 1/2, 1, 2, 4 avos,	.10
" " " 1/2 to 24 avos, complete	.65
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A full set of these stamps sent to any address upon receipt of 20 cents.

Catalogue price 70 cents.

E. T. PARKER,

Bethlehem, Pa.

COMPLETE THIS COUNTRY!!!

We offer 112 varieties of Stamps, all unused from Honduras, making an almost complete set of these very beautiful Stamps, for \$5.00.

We also make up similar Packets for other countries.

Special Prices quoted on demand.

A MENAGERIE FOR 50c.

25 Stamps containing Lions, Tigers, Elephants, Hippopotamus, Llamas, Kangaroo, Beavers, Stags and other animals, Birds and Fishes.



All post free for 50c

Bogert & Durbin Co.,

722 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

154 Nassau Street
NEW YORK.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

10c. SPECIALS IF YOU DON'T KNOW

100 varieties, packet,	10c
30 varieties U. S. stamps,	10c
6 varieties U. S. Postage Dues,	10c
10 varieties U. S. Revenues,	10c
12 varieties U. S. Envelopes,	10c
*4 varieties Azores, 1898 issue,	10c
10 varieties Canada,	10c
8 varieties Chili,	10c
*3 varieties China,	10c
*3 varieties Corea,	10c
*6 varieties Costa Rica,	10c
*8 varieties Cuba,	10c
*5 varieties Curacao,	10c
*6 varieties Ecuador,	10c
10 varieties Egypt,	10c
*4 varieties Gambia,	10c
*3 varieties Hawaii,	10c
5 varieties Hayti,	10c
12 varieties Japan,	10c
*4 varieties Liberia,	10c
*4 varieties Macao, 1898,	10c
*4 varieties Maderia, 1898,	10c
*4 varieties Mexico Officials,	10c
4 varieties Newfoundland,	10c
*10 varieties Nicaragua,	10c
*5 varieties Philippine Islands,	10c
*3 varieties Ponta Delgada,	10c
*8 varieties Porto Rico,	10c
*4 varieties Portugal, 18 8,	10c
*3 varieties Portugal, unpaid, 1898,	10c
*4 varieties Portuguese Africa, 1898,	10c
*4 varieties Portuguese India, 1898,	10c
3 varieties St. Vincent,	10c
*6 varieties Salvador,	10c
8 varieties Spain,	10c
*2 varieties Pahang,	10c
*3 varieties Perak,	10c
*3 varieties Selangor,	10c
*2 varieties Sungei Ujong,	10c
*5 varieties Surinam,	10c
*6 varieties Venezuela,	10c

* Means unused.

3 months' subscription <i>Post Office</i> ,	10c
Brass stamp tongs,	10c
Transparent perforation gauge,	10c
1000 die cut stamp hinges,	10c
5 blank approval books,	10c

Postage extra on orders under \$1.00.

The Difference Between

- U. S. 1851. 1c and 1c variety.
- " 1856. 3c and 3c outer line.
- " 1871. 1c and 1c re-engraved.

... OR ...

Reay and Plimpton Envelopes,

Bavaria, 1849. 6 kr. and 6 kr. variety,

... OR ...

Any similar Stamps and Envelopes catalogued as varieties, then you should have a copy of

MINOR VARIETIES.

(Copyrighted by H. Gremmel.)

Bound in Paper, 15 Cents

Bound in Cloth, 25 Cents.

WAR REVENUE STAMPS.

Proprietary, set of 10 varieties unused—30c

Documentary, 1/2 orange, 1/2 slate, 1c, 2, 3, 4, 5c set of 7, (one of the 1/2c will be rare)— 25c.

Documentary, \$1.00, used— 10c.

Postage Extra.

J. C. MORGENTHAU & CO.,

87 Nassau Street, New York City.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

Almost GIVEN away. Any of the Following Sets of Stamps for 10 cents and 2 cents postage.

12 Sets for \$1.00. - 25 Sets for \$2.00.

12 U. S. Revenues	15 Denmark	18 Netherlands	6 Servia
12 Argentine	6 Dutch Indies	5 Newfoundland	3 Seychelles
15 Austria	20 France	9 New South Wales	4 Siam
15 Belgium	6 Guatemala	6 Nicaragua	5 South African Republic
10 Brazil	4 Hawaii	8 Norway	15 Spain
6 British Guiana	5 Hayti	4 Orange Free State	5 Straits Settlements
8 Bulgaria	5 Honduras	6 Peru	15 Sweden
8 Canada	5 Hong Kong	10 Porto Rico	15 Switzerland
7 Cape of Good Hope	8 India	12 Portugal	6 Turkey
8 Chili	20 Italy	12 Roumania	7 Venezuela
6 Costa Rica	7 Jamaica	14 Russia	8 Victoria
12 Cuba	10 Japan	5 Salvador	10 Wurtemberg

W. F. GREGORY,

**71 NASSAU STREET, ROOM 4,
NEW YORK.**

ADVERTISE IN

“STAMPS”

It has the largest circulation among all classes of Collectors.

RATES ON FIRST PAGE.

The American Collectors Company,
Incorporated Nov. 15 1897.

Capital \$100,000.

Shares \$1.00 Each.

We have now purchased the stocks of the National Stamp Co., Wm. P. Brown, R. F. Albrecht & Co., and offer to our patrons an opportunity to select from a stock which equals any that can be found in the United States.

There is still opportunity to subscribe for shares in our Company and all Collectors should be members of it.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

* Means unused.

*United States Revenue 1c I. R. small surcharge	* .10
*3 British Guiana Jubilee (1898)	.15
*60 mostly Central America Cat., \$1.65.	.50
*4 Soudan 1898.	.12
*24 different Vasco da Gama Commemorative stamps	.50
*New Zealand, 1888, 1/2 to 3p. 6 stamps including "error,"	.50
1000 mixed stamps (duplicates) containing many unused, and over 200 different	1.00

Send for our monthly Bargain List containing much information for Collectors.

We have the finest Approval Books and Sheets and allow 50 per cent. discount from Catalogue prices.

Try our hinge this shape and size, the best, 1000 9 cents, 3000 20 cents.

Albrecht's "surpassing hinges" 15 cents per 1000.

**ADDRESS: CRAWFORD CAPEN, PRESIDENT,
87 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.**

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.



Special Bargains at Marvelously Low Prices!

All Different:

	Catalogue value.	for only			
9	Cuba, unused, 52c	10c	10	Honduras, unused, -	12c
11	Ecuador " 65c	20c	9	Egypt, -	15c
18	Venezuela unused, 82c	30c	8	Greece, -	10c
12	Philippine Isd. " 27c	10c	17	Japan, -	15c
7	Roumania, 1894, 17c	10c	11	Uruguay, -	20c
8	North Borneo, -	25c	16	Wurtemberg, -	16c

offer to the readers of STAMPS my celebrated **1000 Variety Packet** for only **\$7.25**.

Every stamp is **guaranteed genuine** and in **good condition**.

The stamps are mounted on sheets in alphabetical order, the packet contains no Reprints, no Revenues, no cut postal cards or envelopes, no local stamps or common U. S. stamps. These collections have been made under my directions, no other dealer could sell this high class packet for less than \$10.00.

If not satisfactory money cheerfully returned.

A fine Album for United States Stamps only **25 cents** With every U. S. Album, I give **25 stamps FREE**. Correct Perforation Gauge steel engraved **FREE**.

Send 15 cents and I will mail you a Catalogue, a Perforation Gauge, 50 different Stamps and 1000 Hinges, Value of the lot 55 cents.

POSTAGE EXTRA ON ALL ORDERS BELOW \$1.00.

Myspecialty is filling **Want Lists at 25 per cent discount** from Scott's latest Standard Catalogue.

Over 12,000 varieties always in stock. In United States Stamps I have a fine selection of adhesives, an unsurpassed stock of cut square envelopes, revenues, perf. and imperf., match and medicine stamps. In Foreign you can get about everything you want in adhesive stamps. I also have a fine lot of Postal Cards and Foreign Revenues. Albums, blank and illustrated, Hinges Catalogues, Approval Sheets and other philatelic supplies. I sell bargains every day in the week. Have the reputation of having the most complete stock.

A. KRASSA, DEALER IN POSTAGE STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS, 81 Nassau St., N. Y.

The New England Stamp Company,

265 Washington Street,

BOSTON, MASS.

Cheap Sets of Stamps for Young Collectors.

Set No.		Price.	Set No.		Price
*701	Cuba, Newspapers, 1890, 6 var.,	20	712	Brazil, 25 var.,	25
*704	Guatemala, 1893, 5 var.,	20	695	Spain, 1889, 13 var.,	25
*705	Porto Rico, 1882-83, 6 var.,	10	699	Cape of Good Hope, 6 var.,	10
*707	" (News), 1894-96, 8 var.,	08	694	Spain, 1870, 13 var.,	25
713	Montenegro, unpaid, 1894, 8 var.,	65	693	Argentina, 1892-96, 10 var.,	25
714	Servia, 1881, 6 var.,	15	* 98	Tonga, 1897, 10 var.,	1.25
715	Azores, 1891, 5 var.,	25	691	Egypt, 10 var.,	10
716	Portugal, 1892, 8 var.,	15	*698	Zanzibar, 1896, 6 var.,	50
717	" 1895, 9 var.,	13	*688	Liberia, 1881-92, 11 var.,	2.00
*719	Peru, 25 var.,	60	685	Sweden, 50 var.,	50
705a	Ceylon, (surcharges), 7 var.,	25	683	" Off., 10 var.,	25
*720	Portugal, (New), 6 var.,	25	692	Bolivia, 1894, 7 var.,	25

Order by numbers and enclose 2 cents extra for postage on all orders under 25 cents.

SEND FOR OUR 1898 SET LIST.

New England Stamp Company,

292 Washington St.,

BOSTON, MASS.

Please mention **STAMPS** when answering advertisements.

I beg to announce that the firm of

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO.,

has been dissolved and that its entire stock of stamp has been sold to CRAWFORD CAPEN, President of the American Collectors Company, which concern will fill all orders for single stamps or Approval Sheets entered for R. F. Albrecht & Co.

R. F. ALBRECHT,

127 Duane Street, New York,

will continue his Auction Sales and the sales of stamps through the medium of his "Special Catalogues."

Parties desirous to sell by either method are respectfully requested to communicate with me to secure special dates to suit the convenience of sellers.

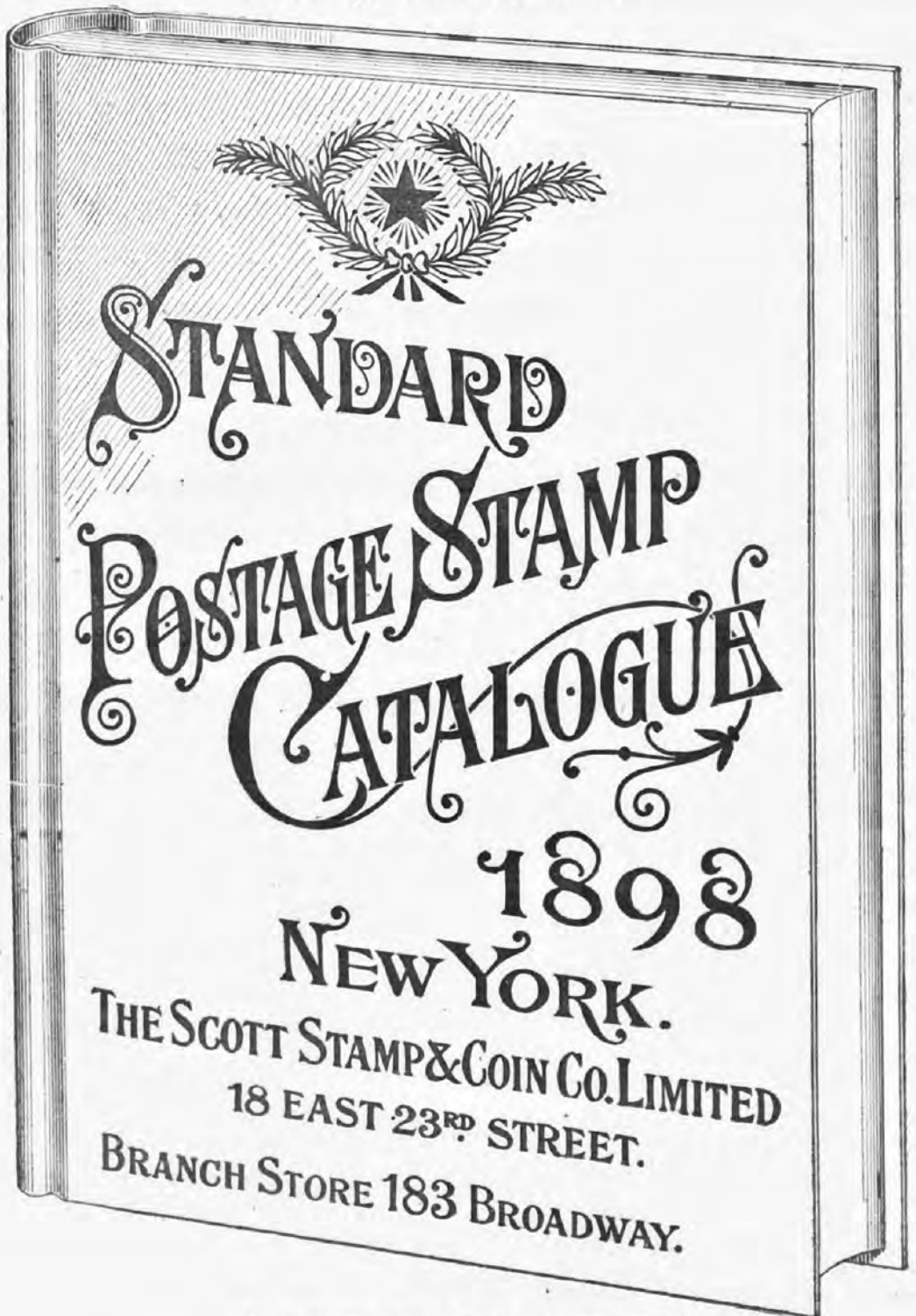
Liberal advances made on collections pending realization.

R. F. ALBRECHT,

127 DUANE ST., - - NEW YORK.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

58th EDITION
STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE,
NOW READY.
Price: 58 cents, post free.



No Collector can afford to be without it.

PLEASE MENTION STAMPS WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS.

September, 1898.

Stamps

AN

AIMING TO INTEREST AND INSTRUCT ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY

Young People

IN

Conducted by
Gracoford Capen



Biography



History



Geography



Physical
Geography



Archaeology



Ornithology



Ethnology



Zoology

2 CENTS
A
NUMBER

15 CENTS
A YEAR

VALUABLE AND OTHER SUBJECTS WORTHY OF STUDY.
PREMIUMS
STAMPS PUBLISHING CO.

87 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK

58th EDITION
STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE,
NOW READY.
Price: 58 cents, post free.



No Collector can afford to be without it.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

CHEAP SETS OF NOVELTIES.

Specially arranged for "STAMPS."

ALL UNUSED.

Azores, Vasco da Gama, 2½, 5, 10, 25r.	.10
" " " 2½ to 15or, complete,	.65
Barbados, Jubilee, ¼, ½, 1, 2½p,	.18
Bolivia, 1897, 1, 2, 5, 10c,	.25
Cameroons, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50pf,	.60
Cape Verde, 1898, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50r,	.20
Cuba, 1898, 1, 2, 3, 5m,	.08
Great Comoro Islands, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c,	.10
Guinea, 1898, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50r,	.20
Macao, Vasco da Gama, ½, 1, 2, 4 avos,	.10
" " " ½ to 24 avos complete,	.65
" " " 1898, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 8 avos,	.20
Madeira, Vasco da Gama, 2½, 5, 10, 25r,	.10
" " " 2½ to 15or, complete,	.65
New Hebrides, 1, 2p,	.15
New Zealand, 1898, ½, 1, 2, 2½ 3p,	.35
Nicaragua, 1896, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c 1, 2, 5 pesos,	.50
" " " 1896, Official, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c, 1, 2, 5 pesos,	.50
" " " 1896, Unpaid, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50c,	.50
Niger Coast, 1898, ½, 1, 2, 2½p,	.25
Persia, 1898, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5s,	.25
Peru, 1898, 1, 2, 5c,	.12
Philippine Islands, 1898, 1, 2, 3, 5m,	.08
Portugal, Vasco da Gama, 2½, 5, 10, 25r	.10
" " " 2½ to 15or, complete	.65
" " " Unpaid, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200r	.65
Portuguese Africa, Vasco da Gama, 2½, 5, 10, 25r	.10
" " " " 2½r to 150 r, complete	.65
Portuguese India, Vasco da Gama, 1½, 4, 6, 9r	.12
" " " " 1½r to 8 tangas	.65
Rhodesia, 1898, ½, 1, 2, 3 p.	.25
Salvador, 1896, 12 different designs, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24, 30, 50c, 1p	.50
" " " 1896, 12 different designs, official, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24,	
30, 50c, 1p	.50
Soudan, Camel, 1898, 1, 2, 3, 5 m	.12
Timor, Vasco da Gama, ½, 1, 2, 4 avos,	.10
" " " " ½ to 24 avos, complete	.65
" " " " 1898, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 8 avos,	.20
Tonga, 1897, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3p	.35
Zanzibar, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3a	.35

Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd.,

18 East 23rd Street,

NEW YORK.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

WM.P.BROWN, ESTABLISHED IN 1860

Oldest Stamp & Coin Dealer
in America.

109 Nassau Street, New York City.

A large assortment of Stamp Collections. Costing from \$5 to \$600 each, constantly on hand to select from at moderate prices. U. S. and Foreign Postage and Revenue Stamps.

Over 20 Collections for boys to pick from at 1 cent. Prices below Catalogue.

STAMPS ON APPROVAL.

We make a specialty of these allowing 50 per cent commission. Prices much below Scotts' Catalogue.

We Carry a Heavy Stock of GOLD, SILVER and COPPER COINS.

U. S. Dollars and Halves in nearly complete sets U. S. Cents all dates. A large assortment of Foreign Silver Coins. Foreign Copper Coins in large boxes at 3, 5 and 10 cents each.

CONFEDERATE AND BROKEN BANK BILLS AND BONDS AND FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
A SPECIALTY.

JAPAN



Thirteen Varieties for 8c.

They catalog at 27c.

PRICED-LIST FREE.

E. T. PARKER, BETHLEHEM, PA.

COMPLETE THIS COUNTRY!!!

We offer 112 varieties of Stamps, all unused from Honduras, making an almost complete set of these very beautiful Stamps, for \$5.00.

We also make up similar Packets for other countries.

Special Prices quoted
on demand.

A MENAGERIE FOR 50c.

25 Stamps containing Lions, Tigers, Elephants, Hippopotamus, Llamas, Kangaroo, Beavers, Stags and other animals, Birds and Fishes.



All post free for **50c**

Bogert & Durbin Co.,

722 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

154 Nassau Street.
NEW YORK.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

10c. SPECIALS

100 varieties, packet,	10c	12 varieties Netherlands,	10c
50 varieties U. S. postage stamps,	10c	5 varieties Newfoundland,	10c
6 varieties U. S. Postage Dues,	10c	10 varieties Norway,	10c
10 varieties U. S. Revenues,	10c	5 varieties Orange Free States,	10c
12 varieties U. S. Envelopes,	10c	8 varieties Peru,	10c
15 varieties Argentine Republic,	10c	5 varieties Philippine Islands,	10c
25 varieties Austria,	10c	12 varieties Porto Rico,	10c
15 varieties Belgium,	10c	15 varieties Portugal,	10c
6 varieties Bosnia,	10c	4 varieties Portuguese Indies,	10c
10 varieties Brazil,	10c	10 varieties Roumania,	10c
6 varieties British Guiana,	10c	7 varieties Servia,	10c
10 varieties Bulgaria,	10c	3 varieties Shanghai,	10c
10 varieties Canada,	10c	3 varieties Siam,	10c
5 varieties China,	10c	5 varieties South African Republic,	10c
10 varieties Chili,	10c	6 varieties South Australia,	10c
12 varieties Colombian Republic,	10c	10 varieties Spain,	10c
5 varieties " Panama,	10c	5 varieties Straits Settlements,	10c
10 varieties Costa Rica,	10c	20 varieties Sweden,	10c
10 varieties Cuba,	10c	12 varieties Switzerland,	10c
10 varieties Ecuador,	10c	7 varieties Turkey,	10c
10 varieties Egypt,	10c	7 varieties Venezuela,	10c
10 varieties Finland,	10c	10 varieties Victoria,	10c
25 varieties France,	10c	4 varieties Western Australia,	10c
15 varieties Germany,	10c	12 varieties Wurtemberg,	10c
5 varieties Gold Cost,	10c		
14 varieties Great Britain,	10c		
8 varieties Greece,	10c		
5 varieties Guatemala,	10c		
4 varieties Hawaii,	10c		
5 varieties Hayti,	10c		
8 varieties Indian Native States,	10c		
20 varieties Italy,	10c		
6 varieties Jamaica,	10c		
12 varieties Japan,	10c		
4 varieties Kewkiang,	10c		
3 varieties Leeward Islands,	10c		
7 varieties Luxemburg,	10c		
5 varieties Macao,	10c		
4 varieties Mauritius,	10c		
15 varieties Mexico,	10c		
4 varieties Monaco,	10c		
4 varieties Natal,	10c		

POSTAGE EXTRA.

3 months' subscription <i>Post Office</i> ,	10c
Brass stamp tongs,	10c
Transparent perforation guage,	10c
1000 die cut stamp hinges,	10c
5 blank approval books,	10c

POSTAGE EXTRA.

1898 WAR REVENUES.

4 varieties Documentary, unused,	10c
7 varieties Proprietary, unused,	10c
½c orange Documentary, unused,	10c
1¼c plum Proprietary, unused,	10c
Small I. R. on 1c green, unused,	10c
50c Documentary, used	10c
\$1.00 Documentary, used,	10c

POSTAGE EXTRA.

J. C. MORGENTHAU & CO.,

87 Nassau Street, New York City.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

Almost GIVEN away. Any of the Following Sets of Stamps for 10 cents and 2 cents postage.

12 Sets for \$1.00.

25 Sets for \$2.00.

- 12 U. S. Revenues
- 12 Argentine
- 15 Austria
- 15 Belgium
- 10 Brazil
- 6 British Guiana
- 8 Bulgaria
- 8 Canada
- 7 Cape of Good Hope
- 8 Chili
- 6 Costa Rica
- 12 Cuba

- 11 Denmark
- 6 Dutch Indies
- 20 France
- 6 Guatemala
- 4 Hawaii
- 5 Hayti
- 5 Honduras
- 5 Hong Kong
- 8 India
- 20 Italy
- 7 Jamaica
- 10 Japan

- 18 Netherlands
- 5 Newfoundland
- 9 New South Wales
- 6 Nicaragua
- 8 Norway
- 4 Orange Free State
- 6 Peru
- 10 Porto Rico
- 12 Portugal
- 12 Roumania
- 14 Russia
- 5 Salvador

- 6 Servia
- 3 Seychelles
- 4 Siam
- 5 South African Republic
- 15 Spain
- 5 Straits Settlements
- 15 Sweden
- 15 Switzerland
- 6 Turkey
- 7 Venezuela
- 8 Victoria
- 10 Wurtemberg

W. F. GREGORY,

**71 NASSAU STREET, Room 4,
NEW YORK.**

100 VARIETIES GENUINE STAMPS 4c....

Including stamps from Venezuela (unused), Egypt, Argentine, India, etc. This is a good packet and worth 25c. Only one to a customer.—Postage, 2c.

25 Varieties U.S.A., 8c.—100 Blank Approval Sheets, 19c.

We Buy Canadian and Omaha Stamps.

... ..TOLEDO STAMP CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

Buy all the back numbers of "STAMPS"

The articles form the most interesting and valuable treatise on stamp issuing countries that can be bought.

	POST FREE.
Single Numbers,	\$0.05
File for 1896-97 (12 numbers),	.35
" " 1897-98 (12 numbers),	.35
24 Numbers,	.05
24 " in binders,	1.00

The American Collectors Company,

Incorporated Nov. 15 1897.

Capital \$100,000.

Shares \$1.00 Each.

We have now purchased the stocks of the National Stamp Co., Wm. P. Brown, R. F. Albrecht & Co., and offer to our patrons an opportunity to select from a stock which equals any that can be found in the United States.

There is still opportunity to subscribe for shares in our Company and all Collectors should be members of it.

... SPECIAL BARGAINS ...

	All unused.	POST FREE.
Newfoundland, 1898, 1-2-½-1-3 set 5,		.20
British Guiana Jubilee, 1-15c, set 5 complete,		.50
60 mostly Central America Cat., \$1.65,		.50
Canada, ½-10c, "Maple Leaf" set 8 complete,		.50
Hayti, 1898, 2c on 20c, brown or orange,		.12
" 1898, 2c and 5c, set 2,		.15
Uruguay, 1898, set 2, provisional ½c,		.10

Send for our monthly Bargain List containing much information for Collectors.

We have the finest Approval Books and Sheets and allow 50 per cent. discount from Catalogue prices.

Try our hinge this shape and size, the best, 1000 9 cents, 3000 20 cents.

Albrecht's "surpassing hinges" 15 cents per 1000.

**ADDRESS: CRAWFORD CAPEN, PRESIDENT,
87 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.**

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Special Bargains at Marvelously Low Prices!

All Different:

	Catalogue value.				
9	Cuba, unused, 52c	for only	10c	10	Honduras, unused, - - - - 12c
11	Ecuador " 65c	"	20c	9	Egypt, - - - - - 15c
18	Venezuela unused, 82c	"	30c	8	Greece, - - - - - 10c
12	Philippine Isd. " 27c	"	10c	17	Japan, - - - - - 15c
7	Roumania, 1894, 17c	"	10c	11	Uruguay, - - - - - 20c
8	North Borneo, - - - - - 25c			16	Wurtemberg, - - - - - 16c

offer to the readers of STAMPS my celebrated **1000 Variety Packet** for only **\$7.25**.
Every stamp is **guaranteed genuine** and in **good condition**.

The stamps are mounted on sheets in alphabetical order, the packet contains no Reprints, no Revenues, no cut postal cards or envelopes, no local stamps or common U. S. stamps. These collections have been made under my directions, no other dealer could sell this high class packet for less than \$10.00.

If not satisfactory money cheerfully returned.

A fine Album for United States Stamps only 25 cent. With every U. S. Album, I give 25 stamps FREE. Correct Perforation Gauge steel engraved FREE.

Send 15 cents and I will mail you a Catalogue, a Perforation Gauge, 50 different Stamps and 1000 Hinges, Value of the lot 55 cents.

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The New England Stamp Company,

265 Washington Street,

BOSTON, MASS.

Cheap Sets of Stamps for Young Collectors.

Set No.		Price.	Set No.	Price
*701	Cuba, Newspapers, 1890, 6 var.,	20	712	Brazil, 25 var., 25
*704	Guatemala, 1893, 5 var.,	20	695	Spain, 1889, 13 var., 25
*705	Porto Rico, 1882-83, 6 var.,	10	699	Cape of Good Hope, 6 var., 10
*707	" (News), 1894-96, 8 var.,	08	694	Spain, 1879, 13 var., 25
713	Montenegro, unpaid, 1894, 8 var.,	65	693	Argentina, 1892-96, 10 var., 25
714	Servia, 1881, 6 var.,	15	*698	Tonga, 1897, 10 var., 1.25
715	Azores, 1894, 5 var.,	25	691	Egypt, 10 var., 10
716	Portugal, 1892, 8 var.,	15	*608	Zanzibar, 1896, 6 var., 50
717	" 1895, 9 var.,	15	*688	Liberia, 1881-92, 11 var., 2.00
*719	Peru, 25 var.,	60	685	Sweden, 50 var., 50
705a	Ceylon, (surcharges), 7 var.,	25	683	" Off., 10 var., 25
*720	Portugal, (New), 6 var.,	25	692	Bolivia, 1894, 7 var., 25

Order by numbers and enclose 2 cents extra for postage on all orders under 25 cents.

SEND FOR OUR 1898 SET LIST.

New England Stamp Company,

292 Washington St.,

BOSTON, MASS.

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I beg to announce that the firm of

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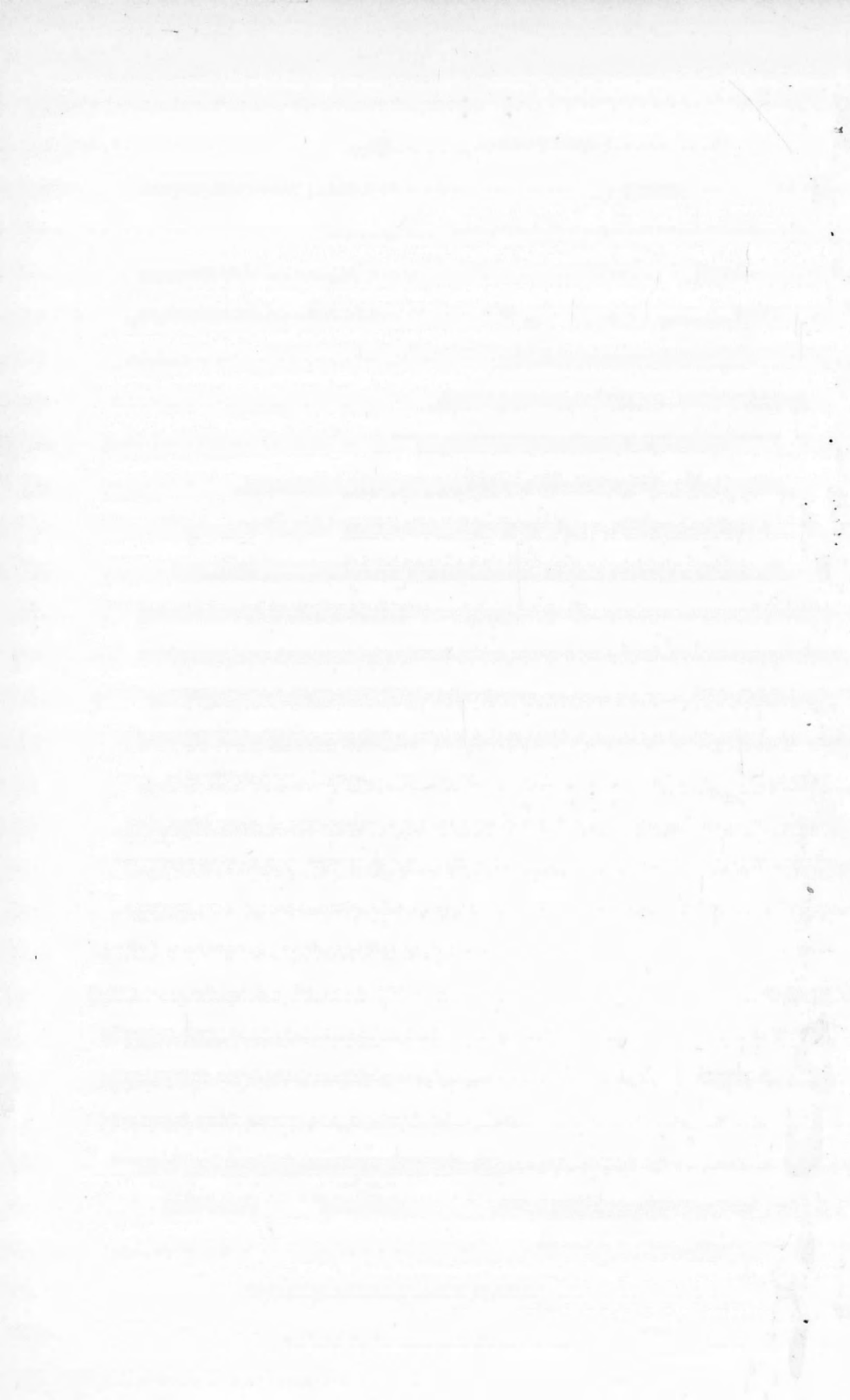
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127 DUANE ST., - - NEW YORK.

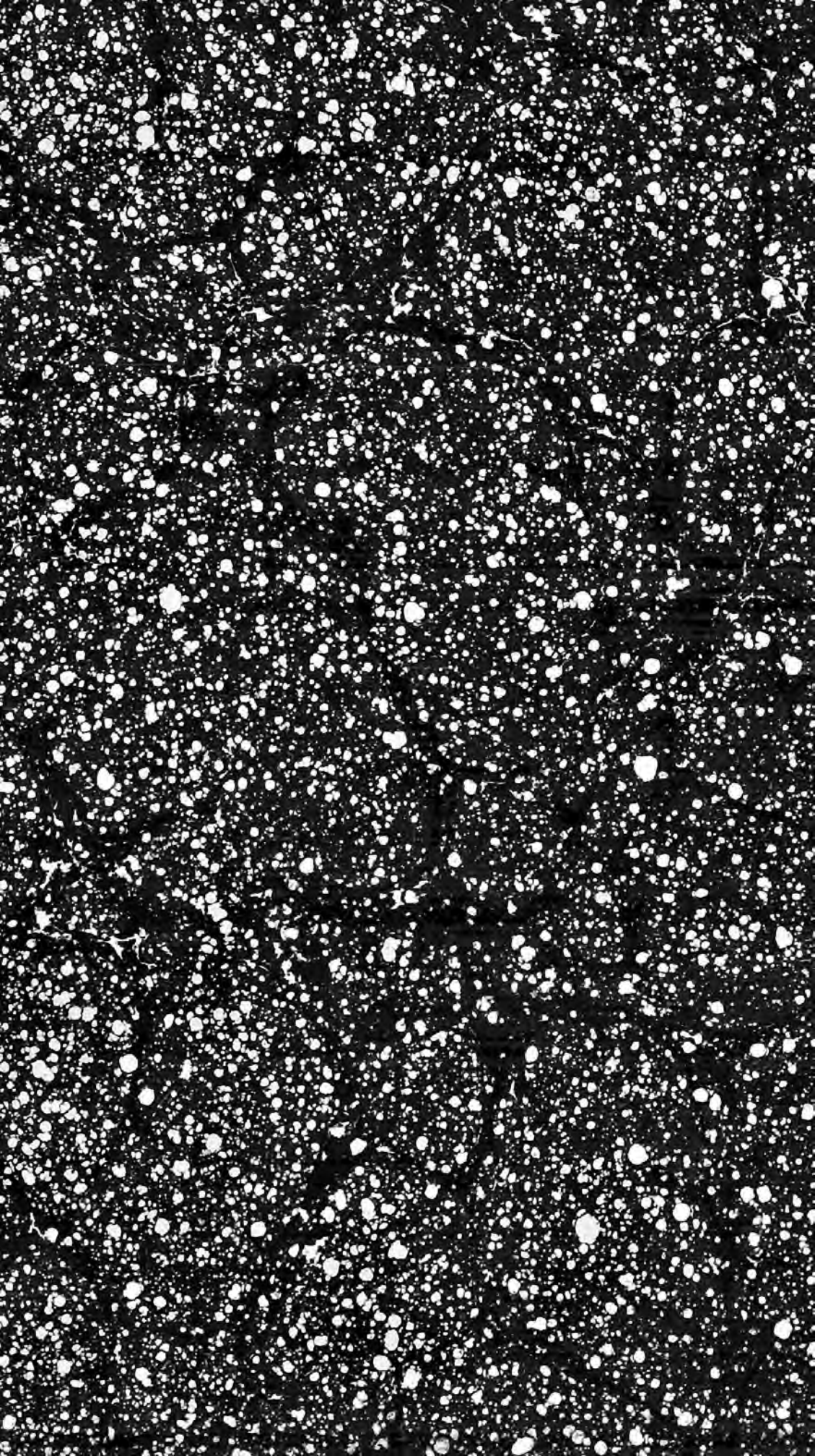
Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.



PHILATELIC SECTION

Bibliotheca Lindesiana





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Crawford 2172

STAMPS

A MONTHLY
FOR
COLLECTORS

Edited by CRAWFORD CAPEN

Volume III.

1899

STAMPS PUBLISHING COMPANY
87 Nassau Street
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❁ STAMPS ❁

An Illustrated Monthly for Collectors

VOLUME III.

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No. 1.

OUR FRONTISPIECE.

THE stamps which we present as our frontispiece have been gathered together in this plate that we might learn what we could do in this way. It is intended in the first place to show to collectors certain facts in relation to stamps of which many of them are ignorant. We do not expect in these plates to present many things of interest to advanced collectors, but a collector whose knowledge of stamps is limited may find in the plate and its explanation, facts which may be of value to him.

The first plate was an experiment and we did not know in preparing it that it would be possible to bring out the varieties upon it by the process which was employed clearly enough so that the differences would be plain. We have had greater success than we expected. We shall in describing the stamps, treat the one in the left hand corner of the plate as number 1 and write of the others, by numbers taking them in order across the plate from left to right. Numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are the four varieties issued from 1859-63 of the 5c. stamps of our new possession, the Philippine Islands. These stamps are of great interest to all collectors, and it is well to have the means of distinguishing them at hand. The difference be-

tween numbers 1 and 2 is seen in the sizes of the letters at the top and the size and shape of the small ornaments in the lower corners of the stamps. It will be noticed also that numbers 1 and 2 both have two of the U shaped ornaments on each side of the stamp below the central circle, whereas there are four of these in numbers 3 and 4. 1 and 2 may be distinguished from 3 and 4 by the shape of the ribbon where it lies on the neck of the Queen, it being wavy and having a pointed end in these stamps, while in numbers 3 and 4 it is straight and has a square end. Number 3 differs from number 4 principally in the small size of the circle in the lower corners, and also the larger size of the ground work below the circle, as compared with that in number 4. It will also be noticed in the specimen we show of number 3 the central circle containing the Queen's head looks as if it were out of position on the plate, there being an outer line of the circle on the left side of the stamp which does not appear on the right side. The differences in these four varieties are not clearly shown in the published catalogues. Collectors who are now specially interested in studying the stamps of the Philippine Islands notice the statement in the catalogues that certain of the early stamps are "With Frame around each

Block of Four Stamps." This, of course, makes four varieties in each plate. Number 5 shows a block of the 10c. of 1859 with outer line around the stamps. A careful examination will also show that there are some other differences in the stamps. These may have been caused by imperfect use of the transfer die. For instance, it will be seen that dots are missing within the circle in the first stamp of this block, also that there are two of the U shaped ornaments below the circle at the right in this stamp, and that in the second stamp of the block there are three at the right below the circle. Number 6 of our plate shows a stamp of Philippine Islands as surcharged between 1868 and 1874. It will be noted how heavy and black these surcharges were, the words "Habilitado por la Nacion" appearing in a black-faced type across the stamp. In our specimen the surcharge of the next stamp at the left crossed over to the stamp which we show. Number 7 is one of the scarce Cuban surcharges of the year 1868. These stamps are difficult to obtain at the present time, and collectors should be careful in picking them up that they secure stamps with genuine surcharges. The style of the type is not difficult to counterfeit, and we have seen from time to time a great many false surcharges on this issue of stamps. Purchase of such varieties as this should be made only from reliable dealers. Numbers 8 and 9 are two stamps of the early numeral issue of the Hawaiian Islands. These are not of the kind that it is impossible for collectors of the present time to obtain, but they are of a class which it is very difficult indeed to distinguish from the many counterfeits of them

which have been made. These were type set stamps, and for the early 2c. printed in black there were two separate plates or settings of the type made. Our cancelled specimen is from the plate known as number 1, and in uncanceled form, the plate known as number 5. These stamps are set with plain type and rule, and it will be noted that in the locking of the forms small differences were made such as appear in the separation of the rule at the corner, and the elevation of the letter IN in INTER in number 9. These we regard as some of the most difficult stamps upon the genuineness of which one is called to pass. If it were not for the fact that the paper and print are manifestly wrong in many counterfeits, it would be extremely hard to come to a decision in any case, for although one may have a plate of the stamps as printed, these plates are found in different states. When our cancelled stamp number 8 was printed, the line of rule at the right of the words Hawaiian Postage was nearly worn out. In considering the genuineness of such a stamp as this, one is obliged to have regard to these variations which may occur from time to time in the condition of the plate and to make allowance for them. Numbers 10 and 11 are two stamps of Alsace-Lorraine in which collectors are interested. They are both with the inverted ground-work. Number 10 at the left is a genuine stamp, while number 11 is a counterfeit commonly known as a reprint. These were type set stamps as were the Hawaiians, and the counterfeit is supposed to be a re-setting of the type used for the genuine stamps. The principal point of difference between these stamps lies in the distance of the letter P of

Postes from the frame at the left. In the genuine stamp the distance is 3 millimeters, in the counterfeit only $2\frac{1}{2}$ millimeters. Number 12 is a pair of stamps of the recent surcharge 2 on 20 brown Hayti, with the surcharge at the right inverted. The impression is made with the hand stamp which has been used for all the surcharges of Hayti. If those who were making surcharges desired to produce quantities of these inverted varieties it would be a very simple thing to do so, but we have found in examining a number of the surcharges of Hayti, that there was a strong desire on the part of the workman to prevent the occurrence of inverted surcharges. We found only six of these in 750 stamps, and two of them were spoiled as inverted surcharges by being struck a second time right side up. We did not find a single inverted surcharge in 1,500 of the 2 on 20c. orange which we examined, although we understand that others found them. If care is taken to prevent the inverted surcharges there is a likelihood that they will be scarcer with the use of a hand stamp than when the type is set and the surcharge is printed, for if a mistake is made in the case of printing, not only a few stamps but a whole sheet will be upside down, except in the case in which one electrotype of a plate is inverted. In that case however, unless a correction is soon made, there will be one stamp in every sheet inverted. The surcharge on these two stamps shows as clearly as in any specimen we have seen. The wear to which the hand stamp has been subjected appears quite clearly when a comparison is made with its use in the 3c. of 1890 for the surcharging of which it was prepared. We show

one of these stamps in number 13. Numbers 14, 15 and 16 are three 20c. lithographed stamps of the French issue of 1870 which collectors find difficult to distinguish. The principal point to be observed in the first of these stamps, which is the scarce type, is the nearness of the wreath on the top of the head to the beads around the circle. This in our specimen is slightly obscured by the figures 7 and 1 of the cancellation mark. The absence of shading under the eye is also noticeable. The first and second stamps are nearly alike in the size of the letters at the top, while in the third stamp the letters REPUB FRANC are appreciably larger. The head also is considerably farther away from the beads of the circle.

We trust that our readers have been interested in the showing which we have made with this plate. We expect in successive numbers to bring out other and more interesting stamps. We have at the present time the promise of valuable stamps and varieties from the collections of well known New York gentlemen which we shall show in these plates for the benefit of those who do not have the opportunity of seeing stamps of these kinds.

United States stamps surcharged for use in Cuba are sold their at their face value in United States money. The cost of the stamp surcharged 2c. de peso and that bearing $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. de peso is two cents, as both are on the United States 2c. stamp. An error has been found in the five cents stamp, one of those near the upper right hand corner of the plate being surcharged CUPA. The P is a damaged B, but since the lower part of the letter is nearly all gone it is quite evident that the "error" was "made on purpose" by some one.

STAMPS

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 } ALEX. HOLLAND.

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COLLECTORS will please notice that Stamps Publishing Company as a corporation does not deal in stamps, and therefore all communications relating to their purchase or sale should be addressed to our advertisers.

IT is the intention of Stamps Publishing Company in beginning a new publication STAMPS to make it a paper which will meet the wants of the largest number of collectors. We shall retain as a department of the paper pages which will be devoted to the work of young collectors, giving them the opportunity, which they have had in the past, to furnish articles and to receive for them premiums which will encourage them in their writing. The class of material

which will be used all through this paper, we shall seek to make interesting to young as well as to older collectors giving to all something which is worth reading, and suggesting lines of study in connection with stamps which will be found to be valuable from all points of view.

We shall begin the publication of articles by young collectors next month, under the heading "Our Young Collectors' Work."

WE have secured the co-operation in this work of prominent collectors who will aid us in every possible way to make this journal a success. We were particularly pleased to have the offer made to us by Mr. James Watson to act as associate editor of this paper. Mr. Watson was for a number of years on the editorial staff of the *Mail and Express*, one of New York's foremost papers. The beautiful illustrated Saturday night supplement which this paper has presented to its readers has long been regarded as one of the finest things in this line. Mr. Watson is now editing the *Kennel Club Gazette*, which is one of the foremost papers among fanciers. He is an enthusiastic philatelist, and his professional knowledge will doubtless be of great advantage to us in the make-up and general management of this paper.

MR. ALEX. HOLLAND is a well known member of the New York Collectors Club and the London and Boston Societies. He has done some fine work on the book on United States revenues, which the latter society has undertaken. He is an enthusiastic specialist in the

stamps of Great Britain, and has promised our readers a plate of the interesting varieties to be found among these stamps.

WE want every collector who is interested in the good of philately to endeavor to secure the widest possible circulation for this journal. The larger the subscription list which we receive, the more we can do for our subscribers. We have been exceedingly pleased with the earnest response which has been made to the prospectus which was put forth, calling attention to the necessity of such a paper for American collectors. The shares of the Company have been sold in all parts of the country, and we find that there is a general desire among collectors to have an interest in, and build up such a paper. There is no reason why philately should not have as good a journal as there is published, abounding in illustration, and setting forth the countless facts which are of interest and of value to collectors. A paper of this nature can be printed at a subscription rate of 50c., and made a profitable thing indeed for all connected with it. There are shares in this Company still to be had and we hope that collectors in all parts of the country will avail themselves of this opportunity to engage in a great enterprise of value to collectors and to the fraternity in general.

THERE are signs of a great awakening of interest in philately. The kind and the quality of this interest is exceedingly promising. It is not mere wild impulse such as has formerly seized school boys in various sections of our land—an impulse which has passed away almost

as soon as born. It is on the contrary renewed interest in philately on the part of people of mature years. There has never been a time when so many grown people have commenced stamp collecting. Our attention is particularly directed to this by reason of the event which has recently taken place here in New York, which more than anything else shows the tendency and direction which the stamp collecting of the future will take. We refer to the establishing on the part of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences of a department known as the Section on Philately. The Brooklyn Institute is one of the foremost educational institutions in the world. Its approval of philately as something worthy to rank among the Arts and Sciences goes farther than anything that has ever been done to give our pastime its proper standing among men.

IT was the first thought of many who were connected with this movement that the lectures that were given in connection with it would be attended by collectors only, but as a matter of fact, the people that have filled the hall in which these lectures were given have had little or no knowledge of what stamp collecting means. The many ways in which this beautiful pastime meets the wants of the human mind, brings together large numbers of people of different temperaments and tastes who desire to see the way in which philately is of use to them. The Institute is about to hold an exhibition which will unquestionably be successful in arousing and increasing the public interest in collecting. All who have any interest whatever in stamps should make a point of attend-

ing this exhibition and doing what they can to further in this way the interests of philately.

THE fact that there has been no catalogue published in this country this year with the exception of the small supplement of the 58th containing new issues and corrections only, has caused a great deal of disturbance. It is absolutely necessary that collectors who wish to purchase stamps at the lowest possible prices should have an understanding of what a priced catalogue is. A priced catalogue should be, in order to be of value to collectors, a reflection of the market prices of stamps. A priced catalogue does not make the values of stamps. It merely records those values. The prices of stamps are constantly changing. They not only rise, but they also fall. It is therefore a manifest truth that no catalogue can be a correct standard of value for any very long period after its date of publication.

THERE is a tendency when one has not been a collector long, and has not exercised much thought in the matter, to regard a catalogue when issued as in some sense a standard of prices until a new edition is published. This view is not altogether without reason, but if one depends on this, one must use a great deal of discrimination; for example, one must remember that the prices of current issues when a catalogue is put forth, are always the prices of the current issues of the country, rather than the prices of the particular stamps mentioned. A case in point is that of the 1887-9 issue of Gambia in the 58th catalogue. The supplement of the 58th contains the same

prices for the new current sets. What then are the present values of 1887-9 issues of Gambia. Surely in the case of a small country like this the stamps must have advanced in value as a result of the change of the series. We find on examining a lately published English catalogue that this has been the case with regard to those stamps whose issue was limited. No. 17, for instance, the 2½p. pale ultramarine, priced 10c. unused, has no pricing whatever in the catalogue of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. The 6p. olive-green is worth \$1, and other values have advanced from 25 to 50 per cent. The little supplement of the 58th which has been issued contains merely the prices of new issues at the time it was published, and makes a few corrections of extraordinary errors in the 58th edition, but to bring that 58th edition into the position of the standard catalogue by any system of correction in a supplement was altogether too great a task to be undertaken, therefore the publishers did not attempt it, and this catalogue cannot be a standard of value for collectors during the ensuing year.

THE *American Journal of Philately* comes out this month very much improved in its interior typographical appearance. It contains many interesting articles of special value to the advanced collector who wishes to study deeply the facts concerning the issue and use of postage stamps. We are particularly interested in the notes under the heading of *The Outlook*, in which it is declared editorially that a great change has come in the stamp business. The editor expresses his opinion by saying, "We are fortunate in being able to begin the new year with the positive

declaration that the hard times in the stamp business are over."

The understanding of the stamp business which comes to us from connection with collectors in all parts of the country, inclines us to believe in the fact expressed above, although we do not fully agree with the statement that the offering of stamps at high discounts from current catalogue quotations has ceased. The prices have been so managed in the catalogues that it is perfectly possible to give large discounts on certain stamps and still make a fair profit on the sale, and so long as this state of affairs continues just so long will stamps be offered at fifty per cent. discount.

We really cannot see what difference it makes what the discount is that is given upon stamps which are offered for sale. If the discount is fifty per cent., it simply means that the catalogue price is double the net prices. If it is intended to do away with large discounts it will be necessary to bring the catalogues down to actual net prices. The claim is frequently made that catalogue prices are net, but this has been nothing more than a claim, there always having been some discount allowed from them.

THERE have been some offers made in the stamp papers lately of United States stamps on "laid paper." We have had quite a number of 2c. stamps on this paper come to us from different parts of the country. The first thought, in holding these stamps to the light, is that the paper must be laid, as the lines which are known as laid lines appear very plainly indeed. A more careful examination, however, shows that the stamps are simply the result of what may be

seen in United States stamps in all periods since 1870. That is a peculiarity in the printing of the stamps which caused the ink to be laid on more thickly along some vertical lines of the stamp than it is along others. This is a peculiarity that is common, although not quite so marked, in the stamps of the Treasury Department, and while it may be caused by something in the paper, we think it more likely the result of the kind of ink that is used, or the material that is employed in wiping the plates. Close examination shows that the lines are not perfectly straight, but little irregularities in their direction occur. It will also be noticed when these stamps are secured with a wide margin that the edge is a rather peculiar wove paper, and is not laid, in the ordinary acceptance of the term.

IMPERIAL Penny Postage which has been started by Great Britain and now exists between that country and many of its Colonies has been making rapid progress since it was first introduced. Canada has secured for herself a reduction of the internal rate, and consequently the 2c. stamp which has appeared in purple will be changed to red to correspond with the Postal Union recommendations. The stamp which commemorated the introduction of Imperial Penny Postage will be found illustrated on another page of this paper. The back ground, or color of the sea of the early prints, was a very light purple. This has been changed in the later ones to a pale green. When we saw these stamps at first in full sheets we did not see that they had any plate number. We found however later that the plate number is 1, and that it lies exactly in the

middle of the center of the top of the sheet, and in the sheets that we saw the perforation went directly through the number cutting it nearly all out. The stamp although not a very interesting thing from the artistic point of view is somewhat attractive and will always be desirable as an addition to the small collection of map stamps which have been issued.

WE learn from Messrs. B. L. Drew of Boston, that they have purchased the *Boston Stamp Book* which will now be consolidated with the *Eastern Philatelist*. This should add greatly to the interest of the *Eastern Philatelist* if some of the good points for which the *Boston Stamp Book* has been noted are incorporated in the future issues of the *Eastern Philatelist*.

ONE of the most popular things that Mr. Henry Gremmel ever did in connection with his life work of helping collectors was the originating of the idea of *Minor Varieties*, a little book which was written a number of years ago by the editor of this paper which explained in a simple manner the means of detecting the differences between all the lesser varieties of stamps listed in the general catalogues. It was his intention to publish anew a series of articles treating the minor varieties, as there have been many discoveries since the first publication of "Minor Varieties." We shall take up this work in this paper and bring out from month to month a description of the minor varieties to be found in all issues of United States and foreign stamps. This we think will prove to be of the greatest interest and value to our readers. The time has

gone by when collectors fear that the knowledge of differences will interfere with collecting. There are no collectors, even the youngest, who do not have an interest in some kinds of minor varieties. The finding of them in one's collection is enough to arouse an interest even though one may not previously have had any desire to study small differences. The knowledge that one possesses a rarity of any sort is productive of interest in all that relates to that rarity. It is our intention also to publish from month to month that for which there seems to be a strong desire, that is, a catalogue of lately issued stamps and of older issues which have changed value. Collectors as well as dealers wish to know the present value of all stamps, and while it is a difficult thing, and, in many cases, a thankless task to give what one believes to be the present value of all stamps, we shall, nevertheless, attempt it for the benefit of our readers. We ask in this the co-operation of all who are interested in collecting. Our idea will be to give a price based on the valuation of a stamp as we should expect it to be listed in an edition of any catalogue if such were published every month. There are English catalogues published this year to guide us to some extent in the doing of this work, and there are wholesale lists which bear a certain relation to the retail prices of stamps, so that it is possible to present a number of changes in the prices of older as well as prices of new issues with a fair approximation of real worth. We trust that our readers will overlook our mistakes and send us their corrections of our errors to which the most careful attention will be given.

Novelties.

Early information of new issues is desired by STAMPS. We shall be very much obliged to our friends in foreign lands if they will send us at once upon the issue of any new stamp a single specimen in order that we may describe or illustrate it accurately. We shall be very glad to give credit when it is desired for all information in relation to novelties.

STAMPS PUBLISHING COMPANY,

87 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Canada.—The main difference in the two Imperial stamps lately issued consists in the color of the sea which was lavender in the early issue, and pale green in the later stamps. There are various misprints of the stamps, one of which we may call the Klondike stamp in which a white line is left between Alaska and British North America, shows the location of this country which is a sort of No Mans-Land.

Cuba.—A provisional issue has been made for this island, United States stamps having been surcharged with the value in cents de peso. Mr. Bartels in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* states that the first lot of stamps sent to Cuba was in the following quantities :

1,000,000 1c. de peso on 1c., green.
1,000,000 2½c. de peso on 2c., rose.
4,000,000 5c. de peso on 5c., blue.
400,000 10c. de peso on 10c. light brown.

A second shipment was as follows :
1,000,000 1c. de peso on 1c., green.
1,000,000 2c. de peso on 2c., rose.
2,000,000 2½c. de peso on 2c., rose.
4,000,000 5c. de peso on 5c., blue.
400,000 10c. de peso on 10c., light brown.

Collectors will see from the above that there is no great danger that these stamps will be rare, and that they need not be in haste to secure them for their collections.

It is said that the 2½c. de peso has been withdrawn, but with an issue of millions it cannot be scarce.

Guatemala.—This country has been doing a large amount of surcharging lately, not only on stamps of the regular issue, but also on revenue stamps, thus converting them into stamps which can be used for postage. It seems probable that its officials will succeed in ruining the interest which collectors have always felt in it as one of the Central American countries which never made a Seebeck contract. It is likely to get into a similar position to that which Peru or Labuan has attained. These countries were once great favorites but their greed ruined them so far as collectors are concerned. We take from the *American Journal of Philately* the following list of values of provisionals issued this year.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

6c. on 1 peso purple, black surcharge.
6c. on 5 pesos gray-violet, blk. surch.
6c. on 10 pesos dark emerald-green, black surcharge.

We are also informed that the following quantities were issued of each of the provisionals of this year :

1c. on	5c. postage,	100,000
1c. "	25c.	30,000
1c. "	5c.	50,000
1c. "	75c.	50,000

6c. on 5c.	100,000
6c. " 10c.	10,000
6c. " 20c.	20,000
6c. " 100c.	20,000
6c. " 150c.	20,000
6c. " 200c.	20,000
10c. " 20c.	20,000
1c. " large revenue stamp,	150,000
2c. " 1c. large rev. stamp,	110,000
1c. " 10c. small " "	150,000
2c. " 1c. " " "	40,000
2c. " 5c. " " "	103,500
2c. " 10c. " " "	22,200
2c. " 25c. " " "	14,300
2c. " 50c. " " "	10,000
6c. " 1 peso " "	20,000
6c. " 5 pesos, " "	10,000
6c. " 10 " " "	10,000

Hayti.—The new issue of stamps engraved by the American Bank Note Company for this island has been increased by the addition of four unpaid stamps of the values of 2, 5, 10 and 50c.

St. Vincent.—It is stated that this country has issued a new series of stamps which were put on sale Jan. 1. The beautiful old series which was certainly the finest of all

British Colonials has thus passed away, probably giving place to the comparatively homely type used in new issues of British Colonies.

United States.—The new two cents envelope stamp in carmine has appeared. It is slightly wider and shorter than the two cents as printed in green thus being more nearly round. The general design is the same as before. Watermark **POD** on **U S '99**.

Uruguay.—This country is not like Guatemala in its issue of provisionals. Those which appear from time to time seem to come forth in a sensible and necessary manner. There are, however, a great many varieties of the late provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ c. which were made by the use of the same surcharge on different values of different issues. A new stamp has been issued prepared by the Oriental Printing and Lithographing Company of Montevideo. It is not equal to the usual quality of Uruguay stamps and it is likely that it will soon be superseded.

UNITED STATES STAMPS.

BY CRAWFORD CAPEN.

THE facts that may be gathered together under the above heading are numerous, and diversified in character. Stamps of Great Britain and her colonies have long been objects of interest to those who have undertaken to investigate all sorts and kinds of varieties. Their diversified character, when one considers it, comparing the stamps of North Borneo, for instance, with late issues of New Zealand, early Cape of Good Hope, St. Vincent, Virgin Islands, St. Lucia, Nova Scotia and

Canada stamps, furnishes a wide field to collectors, not only the specialists, but to all who care for differences of engraving and processes of manufacture, to say nothing of the beauties which may be found in these stamps. The stamps of the United States however, are easily second in their diversified character, and since they are stamps of our own country, they are and always will be of the highest interest to all American collectors. Close study of them has revealed the truth which has not always been obvious,

that it is impossible for any one mind to become expert in the knowledge of all the intricate facts connected with them. Thus it has come to be a recognized fact that certain specialists are authority on matters relating to historical facts concerning United States stamps; others on United States locals; still others on the regular issues of revenues, while the match and medicine stamps form a sufficient field of inquiry for another set of men. The paper and prints, with diversities in the general issues, are sufficient to occupy the time of a collector who devotes himself to their study. It is our hope to present to our readers in this series on United States stamps articles from different writers who have made specialties of these separate departments. It is our intention however to have everything presented in a manner which will be of interest to any collector, and give him information which he seeks and which will be of worth to him even though he is not a specialist.

A few remarks upon the newspaper and periodical stamps of the United States may prove of value in view of the fact that the government will probably determine to sell to collectors sets of the last series. The earliest newspaper stamps of the large size, issued in 1865, were put forth for an entirely different purpose from that which obtained in the case of the issue of 1875. The various express companies were able to deliver newspapers for publishers more expeditiously and at a lower rate than the government. These stamps were devised and came into use in order that the government might put the Express Companies out of this business. These stamps were pasted upon bundles of newspapers which might be de-

livered by the publishers at a railroad station without going through the post office, and the mail agents simply threw them from the train at the places of destination without any further care for them beyond the general knowledge that they went into the hands of the proper parties.

The stamps were canceled with a pencil or a brush dipped in ink. The stamps that are sometimes seen with postmarks upon them are falsely cancelled. We heard not long since a humorous story of a collector who was determined to have all his unused stamps with original gum. Having secured one of these newspaper stamps pasted down in a collection, he very carefully floated it off in water, and delighted showed his stamp to his acquaintances with what he called its original gum. A friendly collector put an end to his exultation by telling him that the stamps never had any original gum. The original 5c. stamp of this issue had a colored border just as the 10c. and 25c. stamp have. This was removed later, improving the appearance of the stamp. The 5c. with the dark border was not in the sets of remainders or reprints which were sold in 1875, and for this reason as well as its limited use is quite scarce. The series of stamps of 1875 and following years were used for an entirely different purpose. Newspapers and periodicals are mailable under the laws at what are known as second class rates, that is such printed material is delivered at the post office, is weighed, and postage at the rate of 1c. a pound is paid on the whole lot. The series of newspaper stamps of 1875 were used to sell to publishers in order that they might use them in prepaying this postage, handing them in at the

post office to be attached not to the periodical sent out, but to the stubs of the books from which they received their receipts for the publications delivered. The selling of these stamps to the public was not continued long, and a rule was made that the stamps should not leave the hands of postmasters. Considerable numbers of the low values had, however, been sold. The government is obliged under the arrangements of the Universal Postal Union to send several hundred sets of all stamps issued to the headquarters at Berne for general distribution to postal authorities throughout the world. These sets are frequently returned to this country by officials who receive them, or by those to whom they give them, and thus complete sets have always been obtainable. They have been sold at less than face value as the demand for them has not been sufficient to raise the price much above \$100 a set, although the face value is \$206.59. The paper which was used for these stamps differed very materially before 1879 from that which was used after that date by the American Bank Note Company. The use of the 9c. of the series was discontinued in 1879, and it has always been quite scarce. The use of the 3c. was discontinued at the same time, but it was reprinted later, so that although the stamp on the earlier paper is scarce, that upon the later paper is quite common. The rate of postage up to 1885 was 2c. per pound, therefore there was no 1c. stamp until that year when the postage was reduced to 1c. per pound. This was the occasion of the re-issue of the 3c. stamp, which was thought to be necessary, but the 9c. was not re-is-

sued, as it would have so small use that it would be of no value.

The series of stamps was changed in size and design in 1894, when the Bureau of Printing and Engraving took up the work. They issued a few stamps from American Bank Note plates with the imprint of the Bureau. These are rather difficult to distinguish, the best means lying in the peculiar quality of the paper, which is of the soft wove variety, and a knowledge of the shades of coloring that were used. The issue of 1895 appearing upon unwatermarked paper, and later upon paper watermarked USPS, is the series which is about to be sold to collectors. The suit instituted by the United States government against certain dealers "for the confiscation of periodical stamps," as mentioned in the 58th catalogue, was decided against the government and in favor of collectors. It is probable that with the sale of these remainders to collectors the series which has always been remarkably handsome will spring into great favor and be generally desired by all collectors of United States stamps.

IT seems to be definitely decided that the United States government will sell the sets of newspaper stamps of the last issue that it has on hand. The sets number about 10,000, and the probability is that a price of \$10 a set will be announced to those collectors who desire to fill the spaces in their albums with this interesting series. It is said that there are some of the older issues which the government may sell at the same time, but they are now on hand in very large numbers.

Catalogue.

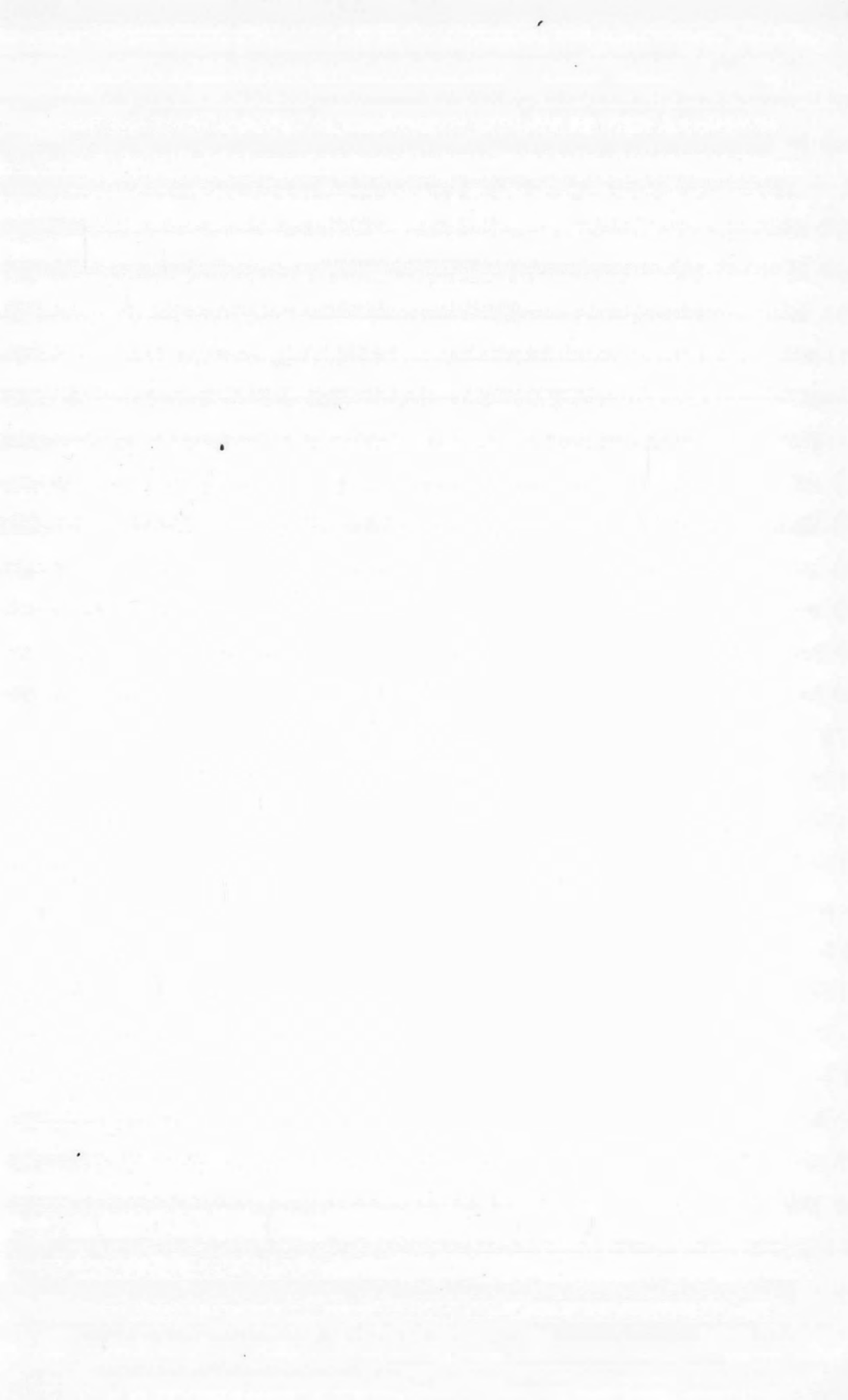
We acknowledge our indebtedness to all philatelic journals that publish chronicles for the material of this catalogue which we present to our readers. Not only have we taken from these papers the list of stamps, but we have also found in many of them statements of the numbers of the different stamps that have been issued, which in connection with their face value serve as a basis for catalogue prices. We shall, in valuing late issues, give prices of unused specimens only as the question of what used stamps will be worth in the future is one that no one can settle. We shall be very glad to receive hints and corrections from our readers in order that we may make this catalogue as perfect as possible.

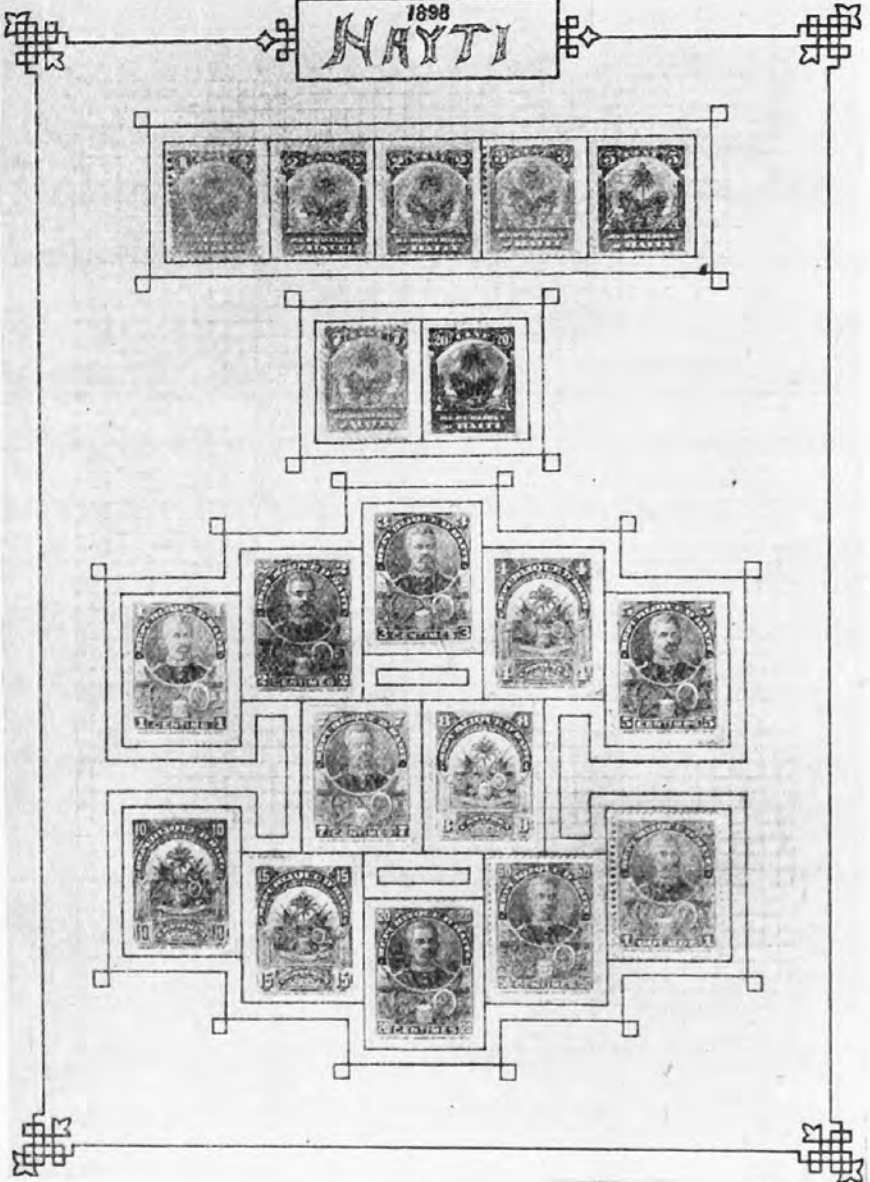
The following is a list of stamps issued since the supplement of the 58th catalogue was published. We shall continue this catalogue next month, and also give next month some changes in valuations of older issues.

Color of surcharge is stated in black faced type. Color or quality of paper in italics. All unsued.

United States.		Ceylon.	
<i>1895 issue. Colors changed.</i>		<i>Watermark Crown C. A. Perf. 14.</i>	
1898.		1898.	
4c. brown	\$0 08	2r. 50c. red	1 50
10c. light brown	20	Canada.	
15c. olive-green	30	<i>Imperial.</i>	
<i>Envelope, size reduced.</i>		1898.	
2c. vermilion	5	2c. black, carmine and lavender	4
<i>Documentary revenue.</i>		2c. black, carmine and pale green	4
\$30 red	31 00	Chili.	
Bahamas		1898.	
<i>Watermark crown C. A.</i>		30c. carmine	25
1898.		China.	
1s. blue-green	50	<i>Provisional on revenue.</i>	
Belgium.		1898.	
1898		\$5 on 3c. red, black	5 00
<i>Current type, color changed. Perf. 14.</i>		Colombian Republic.	
50c. gray	30	<i>Panama.</i>	
50c. black	20	<i>Provisional registration.</i>	
<i>Newspaper.</i>		R on 10c. orange, violet	30
2c. violet-brown	2	Cuba.	
Brazil.		<i>Provisional on Current, U. S.</i>	
<i>Surcharged provisional on 1890</i>		1 on 1c.	2
<i>Newspaper.</i>		2 on 2c.	4
1898.		2½ on 2c.	10
200r. on 100r. violet, black	25	5 on 5c.	10
British East Africa.		10 on 20c.	20
<i>Change in color of surch. on Zanzibar.</i>			
1898.			
1a. black, blue and red, red	25		

		Ecuador.			
1898.				2p. brown	\$0 08
<i>Provisional on Revenue.</i>				2½p. ultramarine	10
20 on 50 lilac, black	\$0			4p. brown, orange, green	15
20 on 50 lilac, red				6p. purple and carmine	25
				1s. bistre and carmine	45
				Guatemala.	
				<i>Provisional surcharge on revenue.</i>	
				1898.	
<i>Provisional official on revenue.</i>				1c. blue	5
5 on 50 lilac, black				1c. on 10c. green, red	5
<i>Wrappers. White batonne paper.</i>				2c. on 1c. blue, red	10
2c. yellow				2c. on 1c. rose, black	30
3c. ultramarine.				2c. on 5c. violet, red	10
				2c. on 10c. blue, green, red	25
		Fernando Po.		2c. on 50c. blue, red	25
<i>Provisional issue, surcharge of 1895-6</i>				2c. on 25c. carmine, black	10
<i>on current issue.</i>				6c. on 5c. blue, black	25
1898.				6c. on 1p. purple, black	25
5c. on 2c. rose, blue				6c. on 5p. gray, violet	40
50c. on 2c. rose, blue	2			6c. on 10p. dk. em.-green, black	40
<i>Surcharge on revenue.</i>				<i>Envelope.</i>	
15c. on 10c. green, black				2c. on 5c. blue, black	10
15c. on 10c. green, blue				Hayti.	
		German South West Africa.		<i>Engraved by the American Bank</i>	
<i>Hyphen of surcharge omitted.</i>				<i>Note Co.</i>	
1898.				1898.	
3pf. brown, black				1c. blue	3
5pf. green, black				2c. orange	4
10pf. carmine, black				3c. yellow-green	6
20pf. blue, black				4c. red	8
25pf. orange, black				5c. red-brown	10
50pf. red-brown, black				7c. gray	12
		Mexico.		8c. carmine	15
<i>No Watermark.</i>				10c. vermilion	20
1898.				15c. olive	25
1c. green				20c. black	35
2c. carmine				50c. brown	90
3c. brown				1g. lilac	1 60
4c. orange				<i>Unpaid letter.</i>	
5c. ultramarine				2c. blue	4
10c. rose-lilac				5c. bistre	10
12c. olive				10c. orange	20
15c. blue-green				50c. black	90
20c. brown-lilac				Honduras.	
50c. violet				<i>Current type.</i>	
1p. brown	1			1898.	
10p. blue	10			50c. orange	65
				1p. blue-green	1 25
<i>Perf. 14.</i>					
1898.					
½p. gray-green					
1p. carmine					





❁ STAMPS ❁

An Illustrated Monthly for Collectors

VOLUME III.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1899.

No. 2.

THE USE OF A BLANK ALBUM.

THERE are many collectors who would like to use a blank album but do not understand how to do so in a way that will make their collections attractive and interesting. Mr. Oliver C. Drew of New York has solved this problem admirably and we are glad to be able to present to our readers a specimen leaf from his collection with an explanation of the method which he adopts. This collection is entirely of unused stamps. Collectors who gather stamps in this condition frequently prefer a blank album, but state that they use the printed one because it is much easier to make a presentable collection in it. The difficulty is that there are very many old issues of stamps which cannot be secured without a large expenditure of money, and collectors feel in arranging their stamps on the ordinary blank leaves that there would be too many spaces unoccupied. The plan which Mr. Drew has adopted keeps the pages of his album nearly full at all times. A page of the blank album is first planned and ruled with red ink to fit the stamps of particular sets such as these which we show in the issues of 1898 for Hayti. Mr. Drew does not rule spaces for all the stamps of a country but rules the page for which he has the most stamps. It was, for instance, some time before he secured the 7c. and

20c. lithographed seen in the second line. Meanwhile these spaces were filled with two scarce shades of an earlier issue which he happened to have on hand. It was not necessary to put in the date 1898 until the page was complete in its final form. Any collector can rule a page in this style. It is a perfectly simple matter to do so with an ordinary rule and ruling pen as the whole page is laid off evenly in squares which makes the working of a design very simple.

One may have some difficulty with the first work, but later, becoming expert, will devise interesting and unique designs which will make his collection, even though it numbers only a few hundred, interesting and attractive to anyone who examines it. The design selected by a collector for any country should be one adapted to issues which he feels reasonably sure he can secure. Then he can keep the spaces filled with such stamps as he has on hand until the time comes that he obtains all the issues for which he has planned.

The design before us is only one of the many different designs which occur in the collection mentioned. This page leaves very little space for any additions, but it happens to be enough so that the set of four lately issued unpaid stamps might be put in very artistically at the right and

left of the 7c. and 20c. of the lithographed series. Such a method in the arrangement of stamps with the use of a blank album, allows very attractive designs whenever one secures strips or blocks of stamps. Pages may be ruled which contain spaces of the proper size for the blocks and they may be added to the collection at the proper point since all the pages of modern blank albums are interchangeable. A collector also may in using a blank album choose his favorite

countries and pay attention to the collection of these until such time as his fancy inclines him to take up others. The interest which attaches to a collection in a blank album is enhanced a thousand fold by work of this nature which is done in the arrangement. The collection represented by this page is not an extensive one, as it numbers about 3,500 unused stamps, but it is already noted as one of the best kept and arranged collections to be seen in New York.

SALE OF NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL STAMPS.

POST OFFICE DEPT., OFFICE OF }
THIRD ASST. P. M. GEN'L, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4, '99. }

ANNOUNCEMENT is hereby made that, in compliance with numerous requests made to the Postmaster General by collectors and others, enough of the newspaper and periodical stamps lately in use by the postmasters to make up 50,000 complete sets have been reserved by the department for sale, and that on and after the 15th inst. they may be had of postmasters at first-class post offices, or upon application to the Third Asst. Postmaster General, at the rate of \$5.00 a set, the set consisting of one each of the following twelve denominations: one, two, five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, and two, five, ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred dollars. When applications are made by mail, the money to pay for the stamps must accompany the order, with ten cents additional to pay for postage and registry fee on the returned packet.

Not less than a full set will in any case be sold; but as many more whole sets as may be wanted can be bought. When two sets or more are desired, any or all of the several denomina-

tions may be had in an unsevered condition, that is to say, in strips not exceeding ten stamps each, or in blocks of four or more. The department, however, cannot require postmasters to segregate, for the accommodation of purchasers, marginal strips of stamps bearing plate numbers; nor can any guarantee be given that the stamps shall be perfectly "centered." It must also be understood that the stamps are not good for postage, and after their purchase they cannot be redeemed or exchanged for others by the Government.

The sale of the stamps will continue up to the 31st of December next, unless the stock is sooner disposed of; but no more than the 50,000 sets will be sold, and no more will hereafter be printed. In fact, the working plates from which the stamps were printed will shortly be destroyed.

The newspaper and periodical stamps of a former issue—of which fragmentary lots have been returned to the department by postmasters, will not be sold, but, together with stock of the last issue returned in excess of the 50,000 reserved sets, will all be destroyed.

JOHN A. MERRITT,
Third Asst. P. M. General.

THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.

ALL the attention and energy of the members of the Section on Philately of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences is at present centered in the forthcoming exhibition which we all trust will be a great success. A copy of the prospectus will be found on other pages of this magazine, and the committee feel sure it speaks for itself. The committee that had the prospectus in charge, and of which our worthy President is chairman, regret exceedingly that a few errors crept in. The one they would call especial attention to is in the special awards. Mr. Krassa's first award should be for group "A" and not group "B."

Some very valuable exhibits have been promised, notably those from the well known collections of Messrs. Bruner, Luff, George, Mosler and Eagle. The members themselves will be out in force with their exhibits to show their loyalty to their fellow members for their work on the various committees. The exhibition will be a success, and we ask everybody who has the interests of Philately at heart to send us some exhibit however small.

All the dealers around New York have promised to exhibit, and it is hoped philately will be the gainer thereby.

On Friday night, January 27, those who attended had the pleasure of hearing Dr. Mitchell give a very interesting lecture on the local posts of the U. S. Dr. Mitchell illustrated his lecture with many lantern slides of great interest and value, and carried each company up from its organization to its failure or consolidation with some other company.

His remarks were pertinent and in-

teresting and brought forth many new and hitherto unknown facts. On Friday, February 24, the members and their friends will have the pleasure of hearing that popular philatelist, Mr. John N. Luff, give an illustrated lecture entitled "What Philately Teaches," to which all philatelists will be welcome, and it is hoped many may profit by a trip to Brooklyn to hear him. Friday, February 17, there is to be the regular social meeting of the Section and the regular programme is to be brightened with a display by the leading collectors of match and medicine stamps, showing their treasures. At the present writing half a dozen collections have been promised. It is hoped a few more will put in an appearance thus giving the members a chance to see practically all the collections of match and medicine stamps in New York.

The gentlemen in charge of the exhibit would like to impress upon all intending exhibitors the necessity of sending in as soon as possible the lists of their exhibits in order that they may be incorporated in the catalogue to the end that it may be as complete a list of exhibits as possible.

A. H.

WE shall send this number of our paper to other philatelic journals and shall be pleased to enter into exchange relations with them, receiving copies of their paper as published in exchange for ours.

We are obliged, from lack of space, to postpone the publishing of Our Young Collectors' Work until our March issue.

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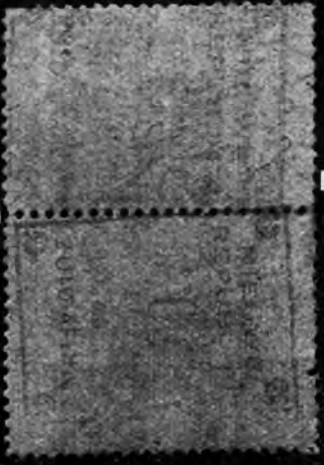
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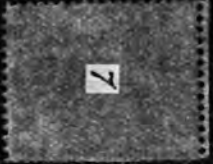
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12

MINOR VARIETIES.

A Study in Perforations.

THE knowledge of differences in perforations is a valuable thing to a collector who wishes to understand the possible facts relating to his stamps. Many reasons for difficulties which are encountered in securing well centered stamps are discovered in examining the methods of perforating which are used. The ability to decide the character of stamps is possessed most completely by one who understands variations in perforation. The earliest issues of stamps were not perforated and it was some time after stamps were invented before a good method of separating them was devised. Even after the improved methods of separation existed, issues like the early Japanese were made without being finished by perforation. It is noticeable that in the early stamps of some countries such as Brazil our (1) a wide space was left between the stamps so that they might be cut apart easily without injuring them. The extremes in this respect are seen in (1) and (2). It is noticeable, however, that the manner of transferring impressions from a die to a plate in early times was very defective. Notice the way in which the two stamps in (1) are related to each other. It will be seen that the right hand stamp is far below the left hand one, so that in clipping apart with the shears one stamp or the other was likely to be injured unless great care was taken. Perforating is done in parallel lines. A sheet of stamps is run through the perforating machine and comes out as in our (4) part perforated. It is then turned half way round and run through another machine in which the needles are set a different distance apart unless the stamp is square in which case the

original gauge can be used over again for the perforating. It is therefore necessary that the plate from which all the stamps are printed should have them set evenly side by side as in (2) in order that the perforations may not run into the stamps. Early issues of Mauritius (Britannia seated), were placed very irregularly on the plate and later, as in the case of the 6p. of 1862, when perforation was employed for stamps from the same plate, all stamps were cut to a greater or less extent by the perforation. An exaggerated case of this wrong placing of stamps is seen in (3) in which the hand stamped stamps of New Republic are printed in such a way that it is absolutely impossible to perforate them without cutting into the stamps. We do not advise collectors who want nothing but well centered stamps to undertake the gathering of stamps of this country. Even when stamps are finely set on the plate they are often as in (2) so close together that the perforation cuts into the stamps. The perforated series of early Japanese seldom come in fine condition. Later work as in (4) was done better, stamps being placed far enough apart and guide lines such as may be seen between the two stamps at the bottom and top were added so that the perforating could be done perfectly.

Such stamps usually come well centered, and are seldom perforated in the printed portion. An interesting form of perforation, which is seldom met with except in scarce stamps, is the pin perforation. This shows quite plainly in our (5), the stamp being an early one of Trinidad shown from the back because the perforation can be

seen better on this side. In the case of pin perforation, points are shoved through the paper but none of the paper is removed. In (6) we have a round pin perforation. The pin appears to have been blunt at the point, and while it goes through the paper it seldom removes anything from it. We have in (7) a specimen of what is known as the clear cut perforation. This work is done so perfectly that it looks as though small punches were used which cut out very clearly parts of the paper. The ordinary perforating needle simply drives through the paper and leaves the edges of the holes more or less rough, according to the force and precision with which the work is done. We have in (8) the saw tooth perforation for which the French term "Perce en scie" is commonly used. This is a roulette. A wheel passes over the paper and cuts it partly through. In this case the projections or saw-teeth on one stamp fit into the depressions on the stamp next to it. This is also true of the serpentine perforation shown in (11) "Perce en serpentin," common on the early stamps of Finland. This being the case it is not to be wondered at that it is very difficult to find specimens from which some of the points have not been torn off. This shows at the right near the bottom of (11). In the square perforation of (9) small square bits of paper are punched out by the machine. This method of perforation never seems to have been used to any great extent, as stamps thus treated must adhere very loosely one to another, and there is no way in which square holes can be superior to those made by round needles which are much more easily manufactured. We have in the stamps of Hanover (12) the "Perce en arc," in which the

rouletting wheel formed small arcs of circles. (10) is a so called pin perforation of stamps of Mexico. This does not seem to be on examination, a pin perforation at all as the paper is removed from the holes. It is simply a very wide gauge of perforation. These stamps are very apt to be torn as the holes are so far apart that one in tearing them is likely to get off the line of the holes as the stamp is pulled apart. It was common, as in the stamp before us, to cut these stamps apart. This shows at the top of our specimen (10), and at the left we see the irregular effect of tearing. Perforations are measured by the use of a gauge, by means of which a collector discovers how many holes have been perforated in the space of 20 millimeters, thus a stamp is spoken of as perforated 10 or 14 in accord with the number of holes that have been punched in the distance of 20 millimeters, or 2 centimeters. Most stamps of British Colonies were perforated by a machine in which the needles were set 20 millimeters apart one way so that one may count the number of perforations in the end of such a stamp as our (14) and finding fourteen, know that it is perforated 14. There are what are known as coarse perforations and also fine perforations. (13) is a specimen of the coarse perforation; (15) of the fine.

It would not be thought at a glance that these stamps were anywhere near the same gauge. Nevertheless they are. (13) is perforate, 12½ the same as the side of (14). (15) is perforated 14 the same as the top of (14). In (13) coarse needles were used leaving very little paper between the holes. Those who have considerable quantities of these Surinam stamps in unused condition, have noticed that they come apart very

easily. The needles in (15) on the contrary were very fine and wide spaces were left between them, thus producing the fine perforation. We have in (14) a specimen of what is known as compound perforation. That is, the sides of the stamp are perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, while the top and bottom are perforated with a different machine whose gauge was 14. (16) is a stamp perforated through the center. The evident intent in this case being to tear the 2c. stamp apart and use one half of it for 1c. Ordinary rouletting is shown very clearly in (17), the cuts being made very sharp and the torn points left when the stamps were torn apart showing very clearly. In (18) we have a stamp rouletted in colored lines, that is the points of the rouletting wheel were inked before passing over paper so that they leave small black dashes pressed into the paper or else the work was done with rule similar to that used by printers which pressed through the paper. These early stamps of Germany were quite close together on the plate. It is for this reason that it is very difficult to find them with fair margins. Collectors also frequently mistake the ordinary rouletted stamps for those rouletted in colored lines, the reason being that if ordinary rouletting is not done with great exactness, the rouletting line falls on the margin line of the stamp. Hence unless great care is exercised in looking at it, one gets the impression that the stamp is rouletted in colored lines. A close examination, however, shows that the colored line which appears is continuous and is, therefore the line of the stamp, while the series of small dashes is nowhere to be found. In (19) we have stamps rouletted one way only, and the rou-

letting done in colored lines. A few stamps such as unpaid stamps of Bulgaria come with diamond shaped holes of perforation instead of round ones. The above explanation covers all the principal variations that are to be found in perforations.

WE have noticed some discussion in various papers in relation to treatment of counterfeit stamps. It has been argued by some that it would be well to have all counterfeits marked as such when it is decided that they are fraudulent stamps. We agree with this idea, but are exceedingly doubtful of the possibility of carrying out such a plan successfully. It is not difficult to see that a great many stamps are counterfeits. They carry their condemnation on their faces. It is scarcely necessary even to put a mark upon them for one who has any discernment at all as to the character and quality of stamps. There are other instances however in which we should not care to have our stamps marked as counterfeit, by anyone except a very few experts. We know of an instance in which a dealer made a counterfeit surcharge on the 3p. fancy type Bermuda. He sent some of these stamps to the world's principal dealers and received orders for them. He however refused to sell any of them, and recounts the tale merely as showing how difficult it is to detect deception when undertaken by one who is really expert. It is a fortunate thing that most of those who make counterfeits are lacking in some little points of knowledge which reveal very quickly to one who is expert the mistakes which they make.

STAMPS

An Illustrated Monthly Devoted to the Interests of Collectors.

EDITED BY CRAWFORD CAPEN.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS } JAMES WATSON.
ALEX. HOLLAND.

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STAMPS PUBLISHING CO.,

87 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisements whose insertion they regard as detrimental to the interests of this magazine, without giving any reason for their action.

COLLECTORS will please notice that Stamps Publishing Company as a corporation does not deal in stamps, and therefore all communications relating to their purchase or sale should be addressed to our advertisers.

THERE are two classes of collectors whose wants must be met by those who sell stamps. There are in the first place the collectors who demand discounts, and in the second place those who want net prices. It has come to be quite the customary thing to want a fifty per cent. discount on everything. The method which is adopted in the pricing of stamps in the catalogues makes it impossible for this to be done by anyone except at a loss. It is a simple enough matter for anyone who has purchased a lot of stamps at a very low price to offer all of them at fifty per cent. discount. In the cases of old

issues where prices have been advanced to a very great extent above the face value this may be done easily. Collectors, however, will notice that in the case of current issues the catalogue price is not far from double face. If a discount of fifty per cent. is allowed on stamps of this nature, they are furnished to collectors at less than cost, for no one can purchase stamps of foreign countries at face value. There are always commissions, postage and exchange to bring this cost up to a certain amount over actual face value.

Collectors who demand large discounts sometimes quarrel with those who send them stamps because they price them above catalogue, as they say. We do not see how those who sell stamps can do otherwise than establish for themselves the lowest net prices at which they are willing to sell stamps, and then, if collectors must have fifty per cent. discount, double those prices in marking them. Certainly collectors cannot expect to buy stamps at less than cost.

WE are informed at the New York post office that it is probable that whatever remainders there may be of the Omaha stamps will be placed on sale at this and several other large offices and closed out within the next few months. There is considerable desire on the part of plate number collectors to secure all the various numbers of plates of the 1 and 2c. Omaha particularly, it will be in these, if any, that scarce numbers will be found. It is not, in our opinion, likely, however, that there will be anything very scarce in these stamps, as collectors all over the country have been saving plate numbers of Omaha stamps.

THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS & SCIENCES.

Section of Philately.

EXHIBITION OF STAMPS.

PROSPECTUS.

THE section on philately of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences has decided to invite philatelists to join with it in commemorating the recognition, by the Institute, of philately as a science, by giving an exhibition of postage and revenue stamps, including adhesive and envelope stamps, post cards, and reprints, and to that end offers for competition various medals and awards.

The exhibition will be formally opened March 18, 1899, at 8 P. M., and will be open free to the public Sundays from 2 P. M. until 6 P. M., and week days from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. from Sunday, March 19, to Friday, March 31 inclusive, at the art rooms of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, 174 Montague street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The art rooms of the institute are specially adapted for the exhibition of art treasures, and have the advantage of good light without danger from exposure to the sun's rays.

Night and day watchmen will be employed, and every possible precaution will be taken to secure exhibits from damage or loss, but neither the members of the committee nor the Brooklyn Institute of Art and Sciences will assume any liability for loss or damage.

The following rules and regulations govern the exhibit and exhibitors, and all exhibitors must conform and be subject to these rules and regulations.

The intent of the exhibit is not so much its completeness as the benefits derived from its educational advantages and the general advancement of

philately in the public eye. Saturday, March 25, will be devoted to the children of the public schools, and packets of stamps contributed by the leading dealers will be distributed.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

All exhibits must be mounted under glass in sealed frames, at the exhibitors own expense, ready for hanging, and a uniform charge of fifty cents (50) per frame will be made for space.

Arrangements can be made by exhibitors for insurance against loss by fire (or burglary) of exhibits with the committee while same are in their custody, at the rate of 25 cents per \$100 insured for each kind. The charge for same, together with charge for space, will be payable on delivery of exhibit to the committee.

Exhibits must be sent, charges prepaid, and will be returned at the expense and sole risk of owner, unless insured (insurance in transit, if any, being paid by owner).

Notice of the nature and extent of exhibits, with value for insurance, should be sent to the Secretary of the committee as soon as possible on the accompanying blank form, but not later than February 10, 1899, in order that they may be properly entered in the catalogue.

Exhibits should be delivered on the 16th or 17th of March, 1899, at 174 Montague street, Brooklyn, N. Y., addressed to the Exhibition Committee, Section on Philately.

No price or other notification of sale may be fixed to an exhibit.

The right of refusing any exhibit is reserved by the committee.

Exhibits for competition must be *bona fide* property of the exhibitor.

No exhibitor may be awarded more than one silver medal.

The following is the table of classes and divisions for competition and awards :

Class I.

For collections of adhesive stamps of any one of the following countries or combination of countries named below :

DIVISION I.

NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

GROUP A.

United States postage (including Departments, Dues and Newspapers).

GROUP B.

United States Revenues.—1, Document and Private Proprietary. 2, Telegraphs.

GROUP C.

United States Colonies.—1, Hawaii. 2, Cuba. 3, Porto Rico. 4, Philippine Isles.

GROUP D.

1, Colombian Republic and States. 2, Brazil. 3, Mexico. 4, Central American States (Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Honduras). 5, Chili. 6, Peru. 7, Ecuador. 8, Argentine. 9, Bolivia. 10, Uruguay and Paraguay. 11, Venezuela. 12, British Colonies in North America (Canada, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and British Columbia). 13, British Colonies in Western Hemisphere, remaining. 14, Danish and Dutch West Indies (Surinam, Curacao). 15, Hayti and Dominican Republic.

Awards in this Division: Group A, one silver medal, Group B, one silver medal, Group C, one silver medal, Group D, one silver medal.

DIVISION II.

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA.

GROUP A.

1, Great Britain. 2, Austria, Austrian

Italy, and Hungary). 3, Russia (Finland and Poland). 4, Germany (any two of the following): Alsace and Lorraine, Baden, Bavaria, Bergedorf, Bremen, Brunswick, Empire and Confederation, Hamburg, Hanover, Lubeck, Mecklenburg-Sch. and Str., Oldenburg, Prussia, Saxony, Sch. Holstein, Thurn and Taxis, Wurtemberg. 5, Italy (any two of the following): Italy, Modena, Naples, Papal States, Parma, Romagna, Sicily, Tuscany. 6, Spain and Portugal. 7, Switzerland. 8, Turkey. 9, France. 10, Holland and Belgium. 11, Greece. 12, Norway and Sweden. 13, Denmark and Iceland. 14, British Colonies in Europe (Cyprus, Gibraltar, Ionian Islands, Malta). 15, Balkan States, Servia, Roumania, Montenegro, Bulgaria, Bosnia).

GROUP B.

1, Japan. 2, Persia. 3, Egypt. 4, Colonies of France and Portugal in Asia, Africa. 5, Orange Free State. 6, Sarawak and Siam. 7, India and Ceylon. 8, British Colonies in Asia and Africa, other than (7). Australia and New Zealand.

Awards in this division:—Group A, one silver medal; Group B, one silver medal.

Class II.

EXHIBIT BY DEALERS.

One silver medal for most meritorious exhibit by a dealer. Arrangement to count 10 per cent. Quantity to count 40 per cent. Quality to count 50 per cent.

Class III.

DIVISION I.

BEST EXHIBIT BY A LADY.

DIVISION II.

BEST EXHIBIT BY A BOY OR GIRL

UNDER EIGHTEEN.

Awards in this class, Division I, one silver medal. Awards in this class, Division II, one silver medal.

Catalogue.

We acknowledge our indebtedness to all philatelic journals that publish chronicles for the material of this catalogue which we present to our readers. Not only have we taken from these papers the list of stamps, but we have also found in many of them statements of the numbers of the different stamps that have been issued, which in connection with their face value serve as a basis for catalogue prices. We shall, in valuing late issues, give prices of unused specimens only as the question of what used stamps will be worth in the future is one that no one can settle. We shall be very glad to receive hints and corrections from our readers in order that we may make this catalogue as perfect as possible.

Our attention has been called to the fact that our pricing of the 1 anna black British East Africa in our last number is incorrect. We supposed at the time that the stamp was a new issue. Instead of that it is a new discovery in an old issue and said to be worth \$5 at least. We notice in looking over the lately issued catalogues, that declines in prices of used stamps are in nearly all cases less than 50 per cent. of the prices of the 58th catalogue, and also since the lately issued catalogues claim to give net prices, we do not see that the reductions in them are really declines of value, therefore we shall not present any such prices to our readers in our lists. Advances have taken place for the most part in unused stamps and we give herewith a list of the more important changes which we have noticed.

The following is a list of stamps issued since the supplement of the 58th catalogue was published. We shall continue this catalogue next month, and also give some changes in valuations of older issues.

Color of surcharge is stated in black faced type. Color or quality of paper in italics. All unused.

Dhar.			India.	
$\frac{1}{2}$ a. carmine	\$0 05	<i>Provisional.</i>		
<i>Envelope. Laid paper.</i>		1898.		
$\frac{1}{2}$ a. ultramarine.		$\frac{1}{4}$ on $\frac{1}{2}$ a. green, black	\$0 02	
Hungary.		Morocco.		
<i>Watermark crown in circle.</i>		<i>Tangier and Alcazar. Perf. 11$\frac{1}{2}$.</i>		
1898.		1898.		
1k. black	2	5c. green.		3
3k. green and black	3	10c. rose		5
5k. rose and black	5	New South Wales.		
10k. blue and black	10	<i>Wmk. Crown N. S. W.</i>		
20k. gray and black	18	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ blue		10
24k. puce black and red	20	Paraguay.		
30k. olive and brown	25	<i>Provisional.</i>		
<i>Newspaper. Imperf.</i>		1898.		
1k. orange	3	10 on 40c. blue, black		15

Negri Sembilan.*Current type.*

1898.

2c. lilac and brown \$0 05

8c. lilac and ultramarine 12

Peru.

1898.

1c. green 2

*Wrapper.*1c. green, *straw* 3**Philippine Islands.**

1898.

1c. carmine 5

Porto Rico.*1896 issue surcharged in carmine.***Habilitado**

PARA

1898 y 1899.

1m. lilac-brown, **carmine** 32m. yellow-green, **carmine** 54m. blue-green, **carmine** 51c. claret, **carmine** 102c. red-brown, **carmine** 103c. clear brown (1897), **carmine** 123c. dark blue (1890), **carmine** 124c. brown, **carmine** 255c. blue, **carmine** 255c. light green (1891), **carmine** 256c. lilac, **carmine** 256c. orange (1891), **carmine** 258c. rose, **carmine** 258c. rose, **carmine and purple** 5020c. olive-gray, **carmine** 5040c., salmon, **carmine** 1 0080c. black (1897), **carmine** 3 00

ALL UNUSED.

Present cat.
58th cat. value.**Bermuda.**

1875 1 on 2p. \$5 00 \$7 50

— 1 on 1sh. 1 50 1 85

British Guiana.

1889 10c. on Rev. 35 60

— 20c. on Rev. 60 1 10

— 40c. on Rev. 1 00 1 60

Ceylon.

1864-7 ½p. lilac, CC 85 1 25

1868 3p. rose 75 1 85

1872 16c. mauve 1 00 1 85

1885 30 on 36c. olive 50 85

Cyprus.

1881 1pi. CC \$1 00 \$1 60

— 2p. CC 85 1 25

Gambia.

1880 CC 2p. rose 60 1 85

— — 3p. ultramarine 75 1 10

— CA 2½ pale ultram. 10

— — 2½ deep ultram. 10 15

— — 3p. slate 12 18

— — 4p. brown 15 25

Gold Coast.

Perf. 14 CC 4p. mauve 2 50 10 50

Great Britain.

1883-4 1sh. 1 00 2 50

Hong Kong.

1863 8c. CC 85 1 25

Labuan.

1893 lithographed 6c. green 12 1 25

— — 8c. mauve 15 1 10

— — 10c. brown 20 60

— — 12c. ultramarine 25 85

— — 16c. gray 30 1 10

— — 40c. orange 60 2 50

Mauritius.

1879 17c. rose 60 75

— 25c. bistre 85 6 25

1891 2 on 17c. rose 1 50 3 00

Niger Coast.

1893 1p. light blue 20 75

— 5p. lilac 45 75

1894 2p. carmine 12 35

— 2½p. blue 10 18

— 1sh. black 1 50 2 50

St. Vincent.

1883-8 6p. dark lilac 1 25 3 75

Straits Settlements.

1868-72 CC 4c. rose 60 1 00

— — 12c. blue 75 1 00

Tasmania.

1880-83 4p. yellow 35 2 50

Victoria.

1881-3 2p. mauve 18 35

Present cat.
58th cat. value.



Habilitado
1896 y 99



STAMPS

An Illustrated Monthly for Collectors

VOLUME III.

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1899.

No. 3.

NOVELTIES.

WE present in our plate, illustrations of issues of stamps which have been made lately. The stamps of Porto Rico have been put forth each year in the past in different colors from years preceding, and the stamps of a particular year have been the only ones good for postage during that year. The Spanish authorities provided an insufficient supply of the regular issues of 1898 for the Colony. It was therefore found necessary to provide additional stamps, and in order to make the old issues that were on hand good for postage, a number of different values were surcharged as seen in our cut.

It has been customary to print Porto Rican stamps in large blocks, which are known as panes, with a space between these panes the width of a stamp left blank. The hand stamp which was provided for surcharging, is supposed to have had upon it numerous repetitions of the word *Habilitado* and date 1898 y 99 in horizontal lines. When these were applied to the sheets of stamps they, as a consequence, surcharged not only the stamps themselves but the blank spaces between them as it appears in our cut.

Stamps of Portugal and Colonies have appeared in new colors. The 15 reis in green and the 25 reis in

rose. The latter value is shown in our cut.

The unpaid stamps of Hayti as illustrated, are very fine work by the American Bank Note Company, the only indication of the country being the letters R. H. in the four corners of the stamp.

Guatemala has given us a very large variety of surcharges of interesting character, there being some twenty-two in all.

The different types are illustrated by one postage and two revenue stamps surcharged.

Uruguay put forth not long since a number of the old issue stamps surcharged with the words *Provisional* $\frac{1}{2}$ centesimo, which was followed later by the 5 milesimos stamp of the cheap character shown in our cut. Uruguay has seldom given us stamps of such rough workmanship, and it is not likely that this stamp will be continued in use long.

The type of British South African stamps which we illustrate includes a 6p. and 1s., which are of the usual fine appearance and workmanship for this country. A new rate in India demanding a $\frac{1}{4}$ anna was made. This will undoubtedly be followed within a short time by a regular issue of the same denomination. This has been a common method of procedure in

India when changes of value have been made.

The Queensland stamp with the values in all four corners is shown.

Canada has given us a new 2c. envelope stamp of the same style as the late 3c., but with a return to the conventional head which it is not surprising that the Canadians should prefer to the extremely homely figure upon the 3c. In order to use up the stock of 3c. stamps on hand they have been surcharged with the figure 2 as shown in our cut.

British Guiana seems to get out of 2c. stamps very often, both in envelopes and adhesives. A specimen of the lately issued 5c. envelope surcharged is shown.

United States.

The United States six cent stamp of the present issue has been changed in shade, because the four-cent stamp was printed in nearly the same color as the six cent formerly was. The six-cent is now a magenta, similar to the shade used for the eight-cent Columbian issue. The envelope stamp of the United States, recently issued under the new contract, comes in two dies, the difference being similar to that between dies A and B of the older issues. In Die A of the present issue, the end of the bust points at the first of the small pointed ornaments in the surrounding oval. In die B it points at the second.

The *New York Press*, of February 16, contained the following notice:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Captain W. H. Elliott of Newcastle, Ind., director of posts for the island of Porto Rico, will sail from New York to-morrow for San Juan on the transport *Mississippi*, together with Messrs. Macias and Nixon, his confidential assistants.

He carries instructions to institute an independent form of postal

government on the entire island on March 15 next. This will be the adoption in its entirety of the postal system of this country, and will be identical with the postal system just begun in Cuba.

It will be seen by the above that the postal system of Porto Rico was established March 15, and it is probable that the sale of United States stamps that have been surcharged for use in Porto Rico with the words Porto Rico, were issued on this date. The numbers issued and values are as follows:

1c. green,	1,000,000
2c. red,	2,000,000
5c. blue,	500,000
10c. brown,	500,000

It is probable that a similar method will be adopted eventually in relation to Hawaii and the Phillipines. We understand that the statement that a 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ Proprietary stamp was to be added to the regular series is a mistake, and that this value has been prepared for a firm using a private proprietary stamp and selling a certain medicine at \$1.75.

Cuba.

An interesting lot of Provincial postage stamps has been put forth in the Province of Puerto Principe. Our Government did not send any stamps to this Province for use and therefore the post office department of the city surcharged with the words *Habilitado*, figure of value and the word cents, a number of different denominations of the Cuban stamps formerly in use.

We take from the *American Journal of Philately*, a list of the values and the numbers of each kind that were issued:

1c. on 1m. orange brown,	3,000
2c. on 2m. orange brown,	3,900
3c. on 3m. orange brown,	3,000

5c. on 1, 2 and 3m. orange brown,	500
5c. on 5m. orange-brown,	1,000
3c. on 1c. black-violet,	3,000
5c. on 1c. black-violet,	3,000
10c. on 1c. black-violet,	3,000
3c. on 1, 2, 3, 4, 8m. blue-green,	500
5c. on $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8m. blue-green,	500

British Guiana.

The following notice appeared in the *Argosy* of Georgetown, Demerara, February 20.:

There was on sale yesterday morning at the General Post Office a new issue of stamps, the ten-cent and 15-cent Jubilees surcharged two cents. The stamps were in much demand, and some stamp dealers were disappointed at not getting an unlimited number of them over the counter, the authorities having decided to sell only a limited number to each buyer. A few stamps on each sheet of stamps bear the words "two gents" instead of "two cents." This misprint of course enhances the value of the stamp in the eyes of the philatelists. The Post Office is being supplied with the stamps by the Treasury Department in limited quantities, to be issued every third day.

Our correspondent writes us that the error which is mentioned in these two-cent provisional stamps occurs only in the ten-cent, and but once in each sheet, so that it is likely to be quite scarce.

The provisional itself is interesting as it shows that the Jubilee stamps of the high values are being disposed of by being used up as two-cent stamps and that this issue is to come to an end.

Straits Settlement.

An epidemic of surcharging has again seized this country and the value four cents has been placed upon the five-cent blue, five-cent brown and eight-cent blue stamps. It is

said that there were only thirty-six thousand of the 5c. blue surcharged.

Virgin Islands.

This country has broken off from the Leeward group, so far as its postal interests are concerned, and has now put forth a new series of stamps. The design is similar to that of the early issues, the engraving is fine and the general appearance is so attractive that collectors will desire to have them, although they will not, from many points of view, be equal to former issues. The design is the same for all values, but the colors are different.

WE are believers in a net price for everything, and would prefer, if it were possible, that the whole stamp collecting fraternity should adopt this as their method of dealing in stamps. Indeed, we believe that all the dealers would be pleased if discounts could be done away with altogether. It seems to us that the time has come when this may well be done. The largest number of the buying collectors of this country are now adults. If they secure stamps at fifty per cent. discount they dispose of them to their friends at the same discount. Why should not all prices be net? They would be a great deal lower than current catalogue quotations, but it would certainly be an advantage to collecting to have the prices less variable and subject to change than they are under the discount method. We shall be very glad to hear from our collecting friends, as they write to us, what their ideas are on this matter.



MINOR VARIETIES.

ATTACHED STAMPS.

THERE are special advantages to be derived from the collecting of stamps which are attached one to another, apart from of any increase in the beauty and attractiveness of a collection which may come from the collecting of stamps in pairs or blocks. Small differences come out plainly in attached stamps when they do not appear so definitely in a single stamp.

The 1p. stamp of Cyprus, as shown in the block in our plate, reveals not only the variety of the 1p. stamp of Great Britain with the surcharged word CYPRUS, but it also shows the collector the method and arrangement of the minor varieties which appear in the stamps of Great Britain. Here we have the first vertical row marked by the letter B in the left hand upper corner of each stamp and the horizontal row shown by the letter H in the lower left hand corner of the stamps. The same letters appear also in diagonally opposite corners. The next row is marked vertically by the letter C, and the next horizontal row by the letter I, showing a regular progression through the alphabet for both vertical and horizontal rows. A collector who studies these stamps in the block learns very quickly that no two stamps have the same letters, and it is readily seen that this will be a hindrance to counterfeiting, as so many varieties must be made in order to make up the full plate of 240 stamps that no counterfeiter would care to undertake the work.

The method of placing triangular stamps side by side is shown in the

two stamps of the United States of Colombia.

The odd manner in which the plate is filled out by placing stamps at right angles one with another, is shown in the block of Santander stamps.

The small differences in the 20pa. stamps of Roumania are seen most clearly when they are united in a pair, as in our cut. Slight differences in the size of the figures will be noticed, but the most marked point to be observed is the way in which the Greek border under the 20 at the right top of the stamp begins at the left in the left hand stamp and at the right in the right hand one.

The 10c. stamp of Tolima of the issue presented in our cut comes as an error in a sheet of 5c stamps by which it is surrounded. Shown in a pair one can see the way in which it is attached to those around it. We hear of stamps coming tête bêche, that is, upside down beside other stamps. This variety can exist only when the stamps are shown in pairs or blocks, for when the stamps are separated they do not appear in any way different from other single stamps taken out of a sheet. The Venezuela stamps which we show give the stamps reversed in relation to each other, and the stamp of Roumania is known as semi-tête-bêche, as the stamp is turned half-way in relation to the one next to it. The perforated stamps of Grenada, as shown in our plate, have a tête-bêche arrangement peculiar to themselves, one horizontal row being up-

right and the next inverted in relation to it. This runs through the whole sheet, and can be seen in vertical strips and in blocks only.

Variations in lithographed stamps appear most plainly when they are side by side, as in the case of the 5c. Bolivia shown in our plate. There are seventy-two varieties in each sheet of these stamps. They are caused by the inability of the one who makes the lithographic transfer to make the design precisely the same in two successive stamps. In this which we show, the difference in the shape of the figures is quite noticeable, and the length and direction of the lines upon the eagle in the centre differ materially. Notice also the C of the word Centavos in its size and relation to the other let-

ters of the word. Differences similar to these appear on other sheets of stamps which are made from lithographic transfers.

A block of surcharged stamps, as in the case of the Panama shown, frequently reveals the differences in the type used in surcharging. We have in the block before us four different types. The heavily printed large figure 5 with the straight top in the upper left hand corner, the same large figure but more lightly printed at the right of it, and below, the figure 5 with the curved top both heavily and lightly printed. Similarly one might see in a block differences in the spelling of words of a surcharge, inverted printing, omissions of periods, double surcharges and other variations which occur.

Catalogue.

We acknowledge our indebtedness to all philatelic journals that publish chronicles for the material of this catalogue which we present to our readers. Not only have we taken from these papers the list of stamps, but we have also found in many of them statements of the numbers of the different stamps that have been issued, which in connection with their face value serve as a basis for catalogue prices. We shall, in valuing late issues, give prices of unused specimens only as the question of what used stamps will be worth in the future is one that no one can settle. We shall be very glad to receive hints and corrections from our readers in order that we may make this catalogue as perfect as possible.

We conclude our list of prices on lately issued stamps and shall publish the later issues as soon as the number is sufficient.

Color of surcharge is stated in black faced type. Color or quality of paper in italics. All unused.

Queensland.		6p. violet	\$0 25
<i>Watermark Crown and Q, figure in all corners.</i>		1s. olive	50
1898.		Samoa.	
4p. yellow	\$0 15	<i>Provisional.</i>	
		2½ on 1s. carmine	25
		Selangor.	
		<i>Current type.</i>	
1898.		1898.	
1p. rose	5	50c. green	60

Servia.

<i>Adhesives on white paper, Perf. 13.</i>	
5pa. green	\$0 03
10pa. rose	5
<i>Unpaid letter.</i>	
20pa. brown	10

Sierra Leone.

<i>Envelope.</i>	
1898.	
2½p. ultramarine	12
<i>Wrapper.</i>	
1898.	
½p. green, straw	4

Straits Settlements.

<i>Watermark crown CA. Perf. 14.</i>	
1898.	
\$5 orange and carmine	5 00

Tunis.

1898.	
20c. red, green	10
<i>Unpaid. Punched in form of T.</i>	
20c. red, green	10

Uganda.

<i>Watermark crown CA.</i>	
1898.	
1a. carmine	6
2a. brown-lilac	10
3a. gray	15
4a. dark green	18
8a. olive	35
<i>Watermark crown CC.</i>	
1r. ultramarine	65
5r. brown	3 00

Uruguay.

<i>1897 issue surcharged Oficial.</i>	
2c. violet, black	25
5c. green, black	40
<i>Provisional surcharge ½.</i>	
1898.	
1c. jubilee (1896), black	5
2c. blue (1895), black	5
5c. jubilee (1896), black	5
7c. green (1895), black	5
<i>Perf. 11½.</i>	
1898.	
5m. rose	2

WE are requested to announce that the Independent Philatelic Society whose address is 3,110 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill., has decided to dissolve, and that it ceased to exist January 11, 1899.

THE prices that are made at the auction sales are of little or no worth in the determination of market value. A very few visits to the sales here in New York have convinced us that the prices made are of little consequence in most cases. Those who attend them are looking for bargains and take little else. Prices, however, are quite good when there is any competition in the bidding. There have been so many stamps offered in the last year or two that collectors and dealers have come to a decision to buy at the auction sales only when there is no competition. This is, of course, a general statement, and does not refer to those particular instances in which stamps are desired by many collectors. We believe that in these instances of stamps concerning which there is competition, auction prices are a fair criterion of value.

The publication of a list of prices realized is valueless also, from the fact that so many stamps of poor quality are offered at auction, or because damaged stamps are mixed into lots with those that are not damaged with the idea of enhancing the prices realized for injured specimens, but in reality reducing the prices that are paid for those of fine quality. We do not see how, for the above reasons, auction prices can be regarded as a means of determining the market value of stamps.

STAMPS

An Illustrated Monthly Devoted to the Interests of Collectors.

EDITED BY CRAWFORD CAPEN.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS } JAMES WATSON.
 } ALEX. HOLLAND.

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STAMPS PUBLISHING CO.,
87 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

THE interest in all varieties of United States stamps, and particularly the various series of newspaper stamps, has been increased greatly by the sale to collectors which the Government is making of the Newspaper stamps of 1895, at the price of five dollars a set. The offer made by the Government was of fifty thousand complete sets. These were put on sale the latter part of February, and the first day in New York city there were three thousand sets sold. This comprised the whole supply, and it is understood that no more stamps will be sent to this office. Collectors and dealers in all parts of the world have been buying the stamps in sets, and as many as one thousand sets have been ordered at a time and sent to Europe. These have been purchased from the Third Assistant Postmaster-General. It is understood that the Washington supply is nearly exhausted, but collectors need not feel that there is any danger that it will be impossible for them to secure these sets, for they are distributed throughout the length and breadth of our land, every first-class office having some of them. Thus it will be some time before the supplies

are all disposed of. The desire to get the stamps, however, shows conclusively that Newspaper stamps have reached first place in the desire of collectors, and that all types and varieties of the various issues will be valuable property from the collecting point of view. It was not long after the sets were placed on sale before collectors discovered that the Government had reprinted a portion of the stamps in order to make fifty thousand sets. An examination of the stamps showed variation in shade and in gum, which inclined to the belief that reprints had been made of all the dollar values except the two dollar stamp, all of which were believed to be originals.

The five dollar stamps being all of one shade and having light gum, are supposed to be reprints. This opinion is further reinforced by the fact that the five dollar value was surcharged by the Government for use as a revenue stamp after it had ceased to do duty as a Newspaper stamp, and before sufficient quantities of five dollar revenue stamps could be printed. The probability is that all or nearly all of the five dollar stamps were surcharged for revenue purposes. The cent values are, so far as they have been seen, originals. An investigation of the matter through examination of the report of the Postmaster-General confirms the opinion at which collectors arrived through the examination of the stamps. The following list comprises the total number of Newspaper stamps put forth by the Postmaster-General during the whole year ending June 30, 1898, the date at which the use of Newspaper stamps was discontinued, and also the supplies for the last quarter of the year. The latter fig-

ures are, of course, included in the supplies for the year :

Denomination.	Supply for the year.	Supply for the quarter ending June 30, 1838.
1c.	977,500	176,950
2c.	1,258,150	223,650
5c.	888,250	144,300
10c.	1,010,335	168,935
25c.	403,320	70,420
50c.	434,310	76,940
\$2	123,260	21,980
\$5	47,565	9,635
\$10	28,455	5,325
\$20	18,730	3,925
\$50	4,930	1,525
\$100	12,315	2,610

A glance at the above shows at once that the full supply for the year was not sufficient to furnish fifty thousand sets of stamps from five dollars upward, while from two dollars downward the year's supply contained more than fifty thousand sets. The quarter's supply of five dollar stamps was only 9,635, and the total amount issued during the year was 47,565. The Government surcharged eighteen thousand for revenue use. The natural inference is that all of those which were returned in full sheets were surcharged, and if the five dollar comes out as an original it will probably be from the few broken lots returned from various post offices. It is generally supposed that it will be found in this way.

Thus the Government is offering a prize to collectors purchasing these sets, as a few original five dollar stamps may be found, and the stamp is certainly very valuable. It will be seen in relation to the two dollar, that while the total number of 21,980—a quarter's supply—would not be sufficient to produce fifty thousand sets, there might have been enough remainders from the whole year's supply to have done so. Nevertheless, if it has been the custom, as has

been stated, for the printers to keep on hand not more than a quarter's supply, it may turn out that there are a few reprints of the two dollar stamp. This will be another prize for those who secure it. It is extremely unlikely that any reprints of cent values will be found, for it is not probable that the Government would have undertaken to furnish fifty thousand sets if it had not had on hand as many as this in the lower denominations at least. The first talk about selling Newspaper stamps was of disposing of ten thousand sets. This would indicate that there were on hand as many as this of all the values. It is probable that the five, fifty and one hundred dollar stamps were the only ones in which the number of ten thousand was lacking. Thus the Government could have furnished ten thousand sets to collectors and made them nearly all originals. If we adopt this as a temporary supposition it may serve as a means of determining eventually the relative value of the sets containing originals of the high values, as compared with those in which some of the values are reprints. If forty thousand sets contain reprints of the values from five dollars upward, and ten thousand are originals in the four highest values, the latter set is worth four times as much as the former. If, however, it turns out that the sets were issued in about equal parts, there can be no question that the two will be equally valuable. The general effect of the mixture of originals and reprints in the set is certain to be good, so far as the whole issue is concerned. Collectors will desire to secure both kinds, and to have a set which, as issued by the Government at this time, includes sixteen stamps instead

of twelve. A complete set including both originals and reprints, as now issued, is certainly worth more than the Government is asking for it, that is, ten dollars exclusive of the low values.

Also, when the whole of the fifty thousand sets is distributed it is certain that the value of a set, whether of originals or reprints, will be more than the price asked by the Government. There is no reason for belief in the immediate advance in price.

These sets will not be cornered. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of stamps cannot be disposed of in a day, and the purchase of ten or fifteen thousand dollars' worth of them at the start in a large city does not prove that all of them will be sold at once. Collectors should keep their eyes open for the different varieties in the stamps, that is, the originals and the reprints, and all will also desire to secure fine copies for their collections.

Our Young Collector's Work.

We shall give several pages each month to the work of our young collectors offering, as we have heretofore, premiums for articles which we print. We shall however be more particular as to what we print inasmuch as the space which we can give to young collectors is less than heretofore. We shall offer in this place each month our premiums for accepted articles for the succeeding month and the premium will be good for that month only. We offer for articles accepted for our April number a complete unused set of the new unpaid stamps of Hayti. Our young readers will undoubtedly find much that is of interest and value to them in all parts of this paper and we continue this section as an opportunity for them to learn to do good work for themselves and thus secure the greatest benefits that are to be derived from stamp collecting.

GIBRALTAR.

BY ED. T. SEIFERT.

GIBRALTAR, which is on a rock 1,408 feet above sea level, is situated at the extremity of a low, sandy peninsula, in the southwestern part of Spain. This is about three-quarters of a mile wide and three miles in length. At the foot of the rock is the town of Gibraltar. This is divided into two towns; North Town and South Town. In North Town are the governor's residence and the barracks; the population is a mixture of English, Spanish, Jews and other nationalities. In the northern part of South Town,

on a rock 1255 feet high, is the signal station. The remains of the ancient Moorish castle, which was constructed in the 11th century, are found in South Town. A strip of land lies between the Spanish and British lines which is the neutral ground. This is uninhabited.

The rock of Gibraltar is certainly well fortified. Nearly the entire rock bristles with artillery. Cannons are placed in almost every possible spot, while shot and shell are stored away at convenient places. The approach from the Spanish side is guarded

with a great number of batteries of heavy guns. In itself the fortifications are so strong that, so long as there is a sufficient garrison with provisions for their maintenance, the rock may be regarded as being impregnable. The eastern side of the rock is so steep as to be safe from any assault from that quarter. It costs England about \$900,000 annually for the maintenance of the garrison and fortifications. Since the introduction of steamships and heavy long range guns the importance of the rock has diminished.

Gibraltar contains many caverns, some of which are several hundred feet in length. The Hall of St. Michael is the largest. This cavern is 90 feet wide, 225 feet long and about 70 feet high. The floor is connected with the roof by stalactite pillars and at the top these pillars are linked to each other by arches. Gibraltar is the only place in Europe where monkeys are found wild.

The Greeks called Gibraltar "Calpe." Calpe and Centa formed the pillars of Hercules. This was long believed to be the western boundary of the world.

In 711 A. D. the Saracen leader Tarik, from Africa, fortified Calpe as a base of operations. Some remains of castles, built by this leader, are still found. In 1302 the Moors lost Gibraltar to Ferdinand II. About thirty years later the king of Fez took possession. In 1410 the king of Granada, Yussuf, captured it, but the Spaniards finally took it and fortified and strengthened it in every possible way. About 1704 a combined Dutch and English fleet bombarded the fortress and with the help of a landing force captured the fort. Since this time England has held

possession of Gibraltar, although the French and Spanish forces combined have made several efforts to dislodge the British. When Great Britain was at war with her colonies and France, Spain joined with the latter in an attack on Gibraltar. With the Spanish-French fleet were also transports carrying forty thousand troops, Gen. Elliot who had command of the fort had only seven thousand troops. The bombardment began on eighth of September, 1782, and lasted six days, but the British, by means of red hot shells, destroyed all the transports and floating batteries and the attack was repulsed with an awful loss of life of the attacking force. Since this time Gibraltar has been at peace.



Gibraltar, being under the British crown, has stamps similar to those of England, bearing a cut of the Queen. The first stamps, the use of which began in 1886, were stamps of Bermuda, surcharged Gibraltar. The above stamp illustrates this fact. In the latter part of 1886 issues were made especially for Gibraltar, all being similar to the other English issues. The one penny is a good example of this issue. In 1889, 1895 and 1898, issues were made, but they are similar to the former ones. The 1898 issue in which a return



is made to English currency is like that of 1886 except that the four pence and higher denominations have their values printed in different color from that of the rest of the stamps.



THE TELEGRAPH.

BY HANS TRIER.



On looking at the 1890 issue of Nicaragua, one sees at a glance that the chief part of the design is devoted to the great supporters of the postal system.

Above is a locomotive, for the railroads which make quick transportation of mail possible; and below is the instrument of the system without which railroads are a failure—a telegraph sounder. Apart from its assistance to railroads, the telegraph furnishes the most rapid means of communication yet known. It can therefore be seen easily how important this instrument is to the human race and its civilization.

Although so well known it will perhaps not be amiss to describe briefly the action of the telegraph. It consists of an electric circuit, with a key and a sounder at opposite ends. The sounder consists of a soft iron cylinder, over which an iron bar is held by a spring. The wire encircles the cylinder. When the current is flowing, this cylinder becomes magnetic, and draws down the bar to it. When it is broken, the bar jumps back, producing a click. Different combinations of clicks of several lengths represent the letters of the alphabet. The key is used to make and break the electric circuit, thus producing the clicks in the sounder. The current travels so fast, that if a wire were laid seven times around the earth, the click of the sounder would come one second after the movement of the key.

The telegraph was invented in 1844

by Professor Morse. The first line was between Washington and Baltimore. It was laid underground in pipes. This method proved too costly and dangerous, and the present system of stringing the wires on poles was then adopted. An excellent picture of such a line is shown on the 1890 Jubilee Envelope of Great Britain. The success of this first line proved the usefulness of the telegraph, and there is now not a nation of any importance that is not connected with the world by it. The first ocean cable, however, was not laid until 1858. It was between the United States and Great Britain, and was the final result of many attempts. There are now about two million miles of telegraphs in the world, of which one-third are in the United States.

In the United States, many of the telegraph companies have individual stamps, which are used to frank telegrams. They have various designs, and are generally handsome stamps. In Chili, several telegraph stamps which have been used for postage are shown in the stamp albums. The system in Spain is so peculiar as to deserve special notice. On each stamp is printed; Postage and Telegraph. When these stamps are used for postage, they are cancelled in the ordinary way; but if for telegraph, a round hole is punched in them.



❁ STAMPS ❁

An Illustrated Monthly for Collectors

VOLUME III.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1899.

No. 4.

MINOR VARIETIES.

A STUDY IN SURCHARGES.

THERE are a large number of different surcharges used upon stamps, and an examination of the varieties with the consideration of the purposes for which they are made, is of great advantage to a collector. The first and most common reason for the use of the surcharge was to change the value of a stamp in order that it might be used for a different rate of postage for which the supply of stamps on hand had been exhausted. The Indian stamps surcharged for use in Straits Settlements were among the earliest treated in this way. It will be noticed that no attempt was made to cancel the original value of the stamp, but the placing of the new value over it was considered to be sufficient to give the information that the value had been changed. The same idea is shown in the 5c. Argentine stamp surcharged with the large 1. This early method of surcharging is in use even at the present time, as on such issues of stamps as $\frac{1}{4}$ on $\frac{1}{2}$ anna India illustrated in March STAMPS. Those who did the work of surcharging, however, seemed to think in the case of some stamps that it was necessary to blot out the original value of the stamp in order that there might be no mistake. This is shown on the $\frac{1}{4}$ Argentine, in which small

blocks blot out the value 12 in the lower corners, and the fine line cancellation crossing the British Guiana 48c. stamp, which is converted into a 1c. In the case of some surcharging the placing of the date on the stamp is considered necessary. This is illustrated by the 15c. Argentine, bearing not only the new value $\frac{1}{2}$ but also the date 1884 in which it was surcharged. It will be noticed by comparison that all of the British Guiana stamps of the type which we show surcharged Inland Revenue, are made from one original die. This die was used for postage stamps, and the value was inserted later in the plate from which the particular denomination of stamp was printed. The comparison of stamps of different denominations shows the lower line of value to be put in differently in different stamps, whereas the POSTAGE at the top is always in the same position. This use of one die for all values is not infrequent among British colonies. In the case of some of them, such as the early St. Christopher for instance, a variation in the shade of the stamp and the value at the bottom shows that this value was sometimes printed in at a separate time, so that one plate even was used for more than one value. When Revenue

stamps were made from the plates of these British Guiana stamps, the word INLAND was surcharged over POSTAGE, and may be seen in the stamp illustrated, and the word REVENUE printed at the same time at the bottom with the value just above it. These stamps were used for postal purposes. Double surcharging is shown in the stamp of British Honduras, the original 4p. having received the surcharge 10c., and when the 6c. value was exhausted the surcharged 10c. was resurcharged with the value 6. The 1c. of British Guiana on the \$4 revenue stamps shows the means used to secure a low-value postage stamp by resurcharging and blotting out the original value. Surcharges have frequently been used to indicate the official use of postage stamps as shown in the 1c. Argentine, also the surcharged British Guiana stamp has had the word Official attached to it, and more peculiar still, a stamp having once been surcharged Official for use in this country, has had the word Official blotted out, so that it could be used for ordinary postage. The two stamps of Dominica side by side show the surcharge which indicates no change of value, but the use of half of a stamp for half of its value. The British Honduras surcharged 1c. is one of those unusual cases in which the stamp is printed in a new color for the purpose of being surcharged. No 1p. stamp was regularly issued in green, as this stamp comes, without the 1c. surcharge upon it. The 3 soldi of Austria is the case of a stamp surcharged with an equivalent value, in order that there may be no buying of stamps in one country to sell them in another country at a profit. Stamps may be of nearly the same value in two coun-

tries, but if the currency of one depreciates in relation to the other, stamps might be bought there and sent to the other country for use. The surcharging prevents this. It is probable that almost all collectors think of the 2kr. stamp of Austria 1890, as surcharged in 1892 for the Austrian post offices in the Levant. A comparison of the two stamps shows that the second is not a surcharge upon the first.

This is a case in which all the stamps of an issue are printed from one plate. The equivalent values are shown at the top and the bottom of this stamp, but there are no figure twos in the lower part of the second stamp overprinted by the surcharge. The stamp of Azores is a specimen of a colonial stamp produced by a surcharge of the regular issue of the mother country. The French colonial shows surcharging of stamps all printed from one plate, for the purpose of designating the colony in which the stamp is used. The Fiji surcharge is peculiarly interesting in the fact that it has upon it not only the surcharge changing the value, but also that the C, which was the initial of the king of the islands, followed by the letter R, standing for Rex, is overprinted by the letter VR, standing for Victoria Regina, the British sovereign. The fifty years of British occupation of Hong Kong was fittingly commemorated by the surcharge upon 2c. stamps of the year 1891.

Our catalogue giving supposed values of new issues and those of older issues which have changed in value, will be continued in our next number.

THE MEXICAN SURCHARGES OF 1878 TO 1882.

BY C. L. ANNAN.

THE cream of philatelic pleasure to the average collector is the filling of waiting vacancies to complete a set or issue. Too often this is an almost hopeless task on account of the rarity of some one or more stamps sought for. We have some recourse, in our desire for completeness, from this unfortunate, but common dilemma. Stamps may be arranged in various ways, to this end. In some cases they may be grouped by denominations, instead of by issues, or taking the stamps of Mexico for example, we may collect various series of district numbers with fair prospects of filling the sets. Mexican stamps are plentiful and cheap and not ultra fashionable at present, all of which is favorable for a project of this kind. A little personal experience may be cited to some purpose. As a result of specializing somewhat in Mexico for the past few months, many duplicates have accumulated. At least half of the surcharged stamps of the late seventies and early eighties among them have different district numbers. Seven designs and twenty-five main varieties of stamps (types A 10-A 16 inclusive) prevailed during the years 1878-1882, in which period the number system was unchanged, except that a few gaps occur in the later issues. Over half of these stamps range in price from 5c. to 20c. as catalogued and are easily available at one-fifth of this if taken in bulk. It would seem quite an undertaking to fill a set of fifty-nine varieties, but it must be remembered that any gap in the series may be filled by a stamp cataloguing five cents. As a practical illustration of possibilities I have, in a short time and incidentally, secured

about seventy-five per cent. of the numbers. The district surcharges of Mexican stamps are catalogued in detail for the several systems but complete sets of the whole would require hundreds of stamps and considerable outlay. The above is a sort of compromise which enables one to form a representative set of consecutive numbers under one system and seems within the reach of many moderate collectors.

The following is a list of the District names and corresponding numbers for the period 1878-1882.

1 Zamora	29 Maravatio
2 Zacatecas	30 La Paz
3 Veracruz	31 Lagos
4 Ures	32 Soyaniquilpan
4 Hermosillo	32 Jilotepec
5 Tulancingo	33 Jalapa
6 Tula de T.	34 Parral
7 Tula	35 Nuejutla
8 Tuxpan	36 Guanajuato
8 Tuzpan	37 Guadalajara
9 Toluca	38 Durango
10 Tehuacan	39 Chihuahua
11 Texcoco	40 Chiapas
12 Tepic	41 Chalco
13 Tlaxcala	42 Cordoba
14 Tampico	43 C. Guzman
16 Tabasco	44 Cocuba
17 S. L. Potosi	44 Mascota
18 Saltillo	45 Cuernavaca
19 Queretaro	46 Cuantitlan
20 Puebla	47 C. Victoria
21 Pachuca	48 C. Bravos
22 Orizaba	49 Colima
23 Oaxaca	50 Campeche
24 Morelia	51 Apam
25 Monterey	52 Aguas Calientes
25 Monterrey	53 Acapulco
26 Mérida	54 Mexico
27 Mazatlan	55 Colima
28 Matamoros	

The stamps can be neatly arranged by ruling and lettering blank sheets as follows: 1 Zamora; 2 Zacatecas; 3 Veracruz; etc.



Novelties.

Early information of new issues is desired by STAMPS. We shall be very much obliged to our friends in foreign lands if they will send us at once upon the issue of any new stamp a single specimen in order that we may describe or illustrate it accurately. We shall be very glad to give credit when it is desired for all information in relation to novelties.

STAMPS PUBLISHING COMPANY,

87 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

United States.—Collectors have often noticed the great numbers of different shades in which the 2c. carmine of the present issue comes. The variation was not of a great deal of importance so long as it was confined to shades, for shade variations will occur during a single day in the use of one pot of ink on the presses through its exposure to the atmosphere. They also come from the manner in which the plates are wiped and the amount of ink applied in the printing. Lately, however, there have been different tints of ink used, amounting to variations of color, so that we have at the present time four distinct tints in the present United States 2c. stamp, all of which are worthy of a position in the catalogue. We will list them in the order in which they have been seen by us:

- 2c. carmine.
- 2c. pink.
- 2c. vermilion.
- 2c. crimson.

This last stamp does not seem to be very common, having come to us so far from only one or two sources. We understand that the vermilion stamp, sometimes called the red-orange, was an error, and the crimson differs so much from the carmine that we do not doubt that it also was a mistake.

British Guiana.—We illustrate the two surcharges made upon the

high-value Jubilee stamps of this country, in order to use them up at a lower rate of postage. We show the variations which occur in these surcharges (although we do not consider the errors as of great importance), the error on the 15c. TWOICENTS, caused evidently by the slipping down of the space between the type. The next stamp shows the perfect type, and the last one in which the T of Two rises above the other two letters of the word. The strip of three 2 on 10c. shows in the first the fine-lined C, evidently from another font of type and with no period after "cents". The second specimen is of the correct surcharge, and the third shows the error "Two Gents." These three stamps exist side by side in the sheet. Both the fine-lined C and the G for C were corrected in a second printing that was made. Thus the Two Gents is likely to be very scarce.

Canada.—Collectors of the stamps of Hayti, which is at the present time one of the most popular countries, will be glad to hear of the finding of a small lot of these stamps in part perforate condition. We illustrate the values that have been discovered. We understand that the smallest number were found of the three cent, and this and the 20c. in pairs are, therefore, the most valuable, the 20c. on account of the fact that it is a high-value stamp of which

there are not many remaining unsurcharged at the present time. Hayti is one of the most interesting countries to collect, as well as being a good one from the philatelic standpoint. The government has always been extremely particular, and has allowed no speculating so far as it could be avoided in its stamp issues.

We understand that the man who undertook the speculation in the lithographed series lost his position with the government, and the higher values of the issues were not accepted for postal use.

New South Wales.—We have received the $\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 6p. in green, blue and orange, which are new colors intended to make the stamps correspond with the requirements of the Postal Union.

Peru.—The two centavos of the regular type now comes printed in red instead of blue as formerly.

Porto Rico.—The United States stamps which were surcharged for use in Porto Rico arrived in this country a few weeks since. The values are 1, 2, 5 and 10c., and it is rumored that an 8c. will be surcharged in the same manner. The surcharges show slight errors in the way of broken letters, although most of them do not amount to much.

We will give a list of these varieties as we have observed them, and collectors can take them for what they are worth. We call the stamp in the upper left hand corner of the sheet No. 1, and number across to the right, the first stamp in the second row being No. 11 and the last stamp on the sheet being No. 100.

- 1c. No. 3 printed Porto Rico.
- 2c. " 46 " Porto Rico.
- 2c. " 56, First o in Porto broken slightly.

2c. No. 98, broken t in Porto.

5c. " 71, P broken slightly.

10c. " 42, top of first o in Porto broken slightly.

10c. No. 76, P and first o in Porto broken slightly.

10c. No. 100, bottom of P broken.

A noticeable variation which occurs in the 2c. sheet only is, that the slant of the surcharge in the right and left halves of the sheet is at a different angle. We do not regard any of the above breaks in the letters as of very great importance. The only ones that are likely to be collected are those on the one and two cent stamps.

Virgin Islands.—We illustrate the new type of this country which has broken away from the Leeward group. The specimen which we show is the one containing the error of F for E in the word PENNY.

LETTERS have been received lately by various dealers, as follows, showing that the Post Office Department will not allow the perpetration of frauds upon them:

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

"OFFICE OF POST OFFICE INSPECTOR.

Los Angeles, Cal.,

March 31, 1899.

"Dear Sir:

"Under the date of March 1, 1899, I caused the arrest at Etiwanda, San Bernardino Co., Cal., of William Crockatt, alias James S. Campbell, alias Grant McGregor, alias George R. Richards, alias Talbot M. White, alias Morris M. Parker for using the U. S. Mails to defraud.

"Crockatt's scheme was to send to stamp dealers for approval sheets, using fictitious references.

"His case was presented to the

United States Grand Jury at Los Angeles, Cal., and under date of March 28, 1899, that body returned two indictments against Crockatt.

"He was immediately arraigned, entered a plea of guilty to both indictments and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and to imprisonment for nine months on each indictment, a total imprisonment of one and one-half years.

"If you were defrauded by this man under any of the names above given, please send me full particulars.

"I have recovered from Crockatt quite a quantity of loose stamps and I have been advised by stamp dealers that there are no stamps of any great value among same.

"If these stamps can be disposed of it is probable that each dealer defrauded might secure a small portion of the money due them.

"Practically all of the stamps recovered were loose and there is no way by which any dealer could identify his stamps.

"Very respectfully,
M. H. FLINT,
P. O. Inspector."

THERE has been at different times a great deal of speculation on the part of officials employed by certain Governments in stamps of the countries in which they live. It is the desire of the home Governments where these countries are colonies to do away with this speculation and with this end in view such countries as Great Britain and France have made stringent rules for the guidance of their officials. We had in the old days crops of surcharges made for speculative purposes such as those

of Ceylon, Mauritius and the French Colonies generally. Many of these old surcharges are now desirable, as the practice of making them for sale to collectors has passed away and employees of either of these Governments must have strong reasons for the production of surcharges not to lose their positions in the employ of of the Government if they change the face value of a stamp by this process.

OUR readers will notice the clearness of the print of the stamps on our new issue plate. This is caused very largely by the brightness of the colors which is very much better than those of older issues. A comparison with the other plate will show the difference. Purple stamps particularly of dull color do not come out very clearly. The difference between these two plates shows very distinctly the improvement which has been made in recent years in the engraving and printing of stamps. There were some of the fine old issues such as those of St. Vincent in which the colors were very bright and beautiful, but the majority of the stamps were insignificant in the quality of their tints as compared with stamps of the present time. It is certain that the old stamps will always keep their place in the esteem of collectors, but it will not be so much on account of their brightness and beauty of color as it will because of the fact that they are old issues of legitimate character which have done postal duty.

Many of the shapes and designs of the old stamps were far superior to the awkward size and crowded design of such stamps, for instance, as the jubilees of British Guiana.

STAMPS

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EDITED BY CRAWFORD CAPEN.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS } JAMES WATSON.
 } ALEX. HOLLAND.

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STAMPS PUBLISHING CO.,

87 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisements whose insertion they regard as detrimental to the interests of this magazine, without giving any reason for their action.

IT is, in our opinion, necessary, in order to make plate number collecting general and have it amount to anything as a pastime, that some means should be devised to making it more popular than it is. There are, so far as we know, very few collectors of plate numbers, but there are very large numbers of those who save plate numbers with the design of exchanging them with or selling them to plate number collectors. This state of affairs will never be productive of any good to those who save plate numbers. There is no market for them at the present time. Collectors must begin to collect them if they wish to make this market, and thus have a means of disposing of their accumulations. It

seems to us that at the present time plate number accumulating is a very common thing and plate number collecting a very rare thing. It is certainly under these circumstances a foolish thing to be a plate number accumulator. We think that most dealers will bear witness that there are many who become satisfied that this accumulation is useless, and that they receive from time to time large numbers of stamps with plate numbers attached which are turned in to them at face because their owners have become tired of holding them. The only hope for plate number collecting is, as we stated above, to popularize it in some way. The issue of a good album at a cheap price would, we think, do a great deal towards this, still we do not believe that plate number collecting has been done in a very scientific or thoughtful manner. The desire has seemed to be to accumulate the numbers rather than to secure a specimen or specimens of all the different plates of United States stamps. Had plate number collecting taken the form of a collection of stamps from all the different plates it would have appealed very strongly to thoughtful collectors, and would have won its way as the present manner of collecting has not done.

IT would be an exceedingly interesting thing to have different stamps from all the plates from which printings have been made since the first work of putting forth United States stamps was undertaken. Such a collection would be scientific and much more extensive and complete than most collectors think. It might, for instance, contain all the differ-

ent plates of Department stamps for there are in the whole series only two stamps, 3c. Post Office and 3c. Treasury, of which there was more than one plate, and of the 3c. Treasury there were only two plates, both of which we have seen with numbers or parts of numbers attached. It is possible to discover very many other plates of early stamps and to identify them. The collector who makes a plate number collection on this plan will have something that will always be of scientific worth and interest.



A favorite means at the present time to secure large amounts of money from collectors for certain stamps is the withholding of one or more values of a set from circulation. This causes collectors to think that they are rare and in the case of favorite countries produces a great demand for the stamps. It is well when such a thing is done to look, in the first place, at the number of stamps of a particular value which has been issued. This should be compared with the number probably destroyed. The difference between the two will tell one the actual eventual scarcity of the stamp. When we hear of a particular issue that a million or more were printed and that this million have gone into general use, it is certain that the stamp can never be scarce no matter what demand there may be for it. It is not sufficient at the present time to answer this state-

ment by pointing to the numbers of stamps that were issued by the million years ago which have now become scarce. It is to be remembered that thirty years ago there were comparatively few collectors while at the present time they are numbered by the hundreds of thousands. Stamps both used and unused are saved at the present time in considerable quantities and the more likely they appear to be to become rare the larger will the number be that are saved, and the less the likelihood of real scarcity.



THUS it comes to pass that the test of scarcity at the present time is the number of stamps issued. We have previously, on a number of occasions stated our belief that there was no stamp of which the total number was worth more than fifty thousand dollars. The demand of collectors for stamps at the present time seems to give this value to stamps after they have been distributed among collectors. This is illustrated by the one dollar of the Columbian issue of which about fifty thousand exist and for which the price is about one dollar over the face value. A stamp of which one hundred thousand were issued, as in the case of the 2p. St. Lucia appearing lately cannot be worth over fifty cents even when the stamps are distributed. They are at the present time largely in the hands of dealers and will not command more than twelve or fifteen cents.

THE BROOKLYN EXHIBITION.

THE first annual exhibition held under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences has proved a great success. It is said

that during the time that the exhibition was open there were more than ten thousand who attended to view the fine frames exhibited.

It is certain that the interest aroused in New York among all classes of collectors will bear the best fruit in the increase of interest in stamp collecting which has already begun to be manifested. Nothing can do more toward arousing a desire for the possession of a collection than an exhibition of this nature, and stamp collectors generally are to be congratulated upon the stand taken by one of the foremost educational institutions in the world in presenting as worthy of public notice an exhibition of stamps. We give below the various awards made by the judges.

174 MONTAGUE STREET,

BROOKLYN, N.Y., March 25, 1899.

The Exhibition Committee take pleasure in announcing that the judges have made the following awards at the First Philatelic Exhibition now being held, under the auspices of the section on philately of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences:

CLASS I. DIVISION I.

Group A.

BRONZE MEDAL.

CHARLES R. BRAINE, JR., for stamps of the United States.

A. KRASSA'S "NE PLUS ULTRA ALBUM," SUNK MOUNTS.

JOHN D. CARBERRY, for stamps of the United States.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.'S 1899 NATIONAL ALBUM; FULL MOROCCO.

P. ELBERT NOSTRAND, for stamps of the United States.

FRANK D. MOFFAT, One and Two Cents Justice Department, unused (donated by George R. Tuttle), for second best exhibit.

Group B.

BRONZE MEDAL.

CLARENCE H. EAGLE, for United States Revenue stamps.

HONORABLE MENTION.

ALEXANDER HOLLAND, for Private Proprietary stamps.

JOSEPH S. RICH, for Telegraph stamps.

Group C.

BRONZE MEDAL.

DAVID S. WELLS, for stamps of the United States Colonies.

HONORABLE MENTION.

JOHN N. LUFF, for stamps of Hawaiian Islands.

Group D.

BRONZE MEDAL.

GEORGE W. RING, for stamps of the British Colonies in Western Hemisphere.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.'S INTERNATIONAL ALBUM; TWO VOLUMES, HALF MOROCCO.

CHARLES R. BRAINE, JR., for stamps of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

CLASS I. DIVISION I.

Group A.

BRONZE MEDAL.

DR. THADDEUS P. HYATT, for stamps of Scandinavia.

ONE J. W. SCOTT'S BEST BLANK ALBUMS.

P. ELBERT NOSTRAND, for stamps of Turkey.

HONORABLE MENTION.

DAVID S. WELLS, for stamps of European countries.

P. F. BRUNER, for plated stamps of Switzerland.

Group B.

BRONZE MEDAL.

JOSEPH HOLLAND, for stamps of Sarawak and Siam.

ONE A. KRASSA'S STERLING SILVER
"NE PLUS ULTRA STAMP CLEANSER
AND HINGE REMOVER."

OLIVER C. DREW, for stamps of British Colonies in Asia and Africa.

CLASS II. DEALERS.

BRONZE MEDAL.

EDGAR NELTON, for stamps of British North America.

HONORABLE MENTION.

A. KRASSA, for display of United States proofs.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., LD.

CLASS III. DIVISION I.

BRONZE MEDAL.

MRS. FREDERICK A. HOYT.

MISS ELIZABETH NOSTRAND.

For most meritorious exhibit shown, H. A. Talbot, one subscription to Scott Stamp & Coin Co.'s Catalogue for Advanced Collectors.

For most tastefully arranged exhibit by a boy under fifteen, L. A. Thuning, set of United States revenues, donated by Geo. J. Carter.

For most meritorious exhibit shown by a member of the Section on Philately, Alex. Holland, one bronze medal.

For exhibit showing most scientific arrangement, J. W. George, for Private Proprietary stamps, *One Gold Medal*, donated by Nassau Stamp Co.

In all cases where more than one exhibit received an award in any group, the exhibits were judged of equal merit.

JOHN D. CARBERRY,

Secretary.

Our Young Collector's Work.

We shall give several pages each month to the work of our young collectors offering, as we have heretofore, premiums for articles which we print. We shall however be more particular as to what we print inasmuch as the space which we can give to young collectors is less than heretofore. We shall offer in this place each month our premiums for accepted articles for the succeeding month and the premium will be good for that month only. We offer for articles accepted for our May number an unused set of the 1898 issue of Hayti, 1c. to 20c.

A NEW WAY OF STUDYING GEOGRAPHY.

BY MARGARET LAMBIE.



On the stamps of different countries we find pictures of cataracts, mountains, ships, engines, etc., but the stamps of very few coun-

tries bear maps of the territory in which they are used.

Of course such things as stamps with maps do exist, and a description of them and the countries they represent may be interesting to some of the readers of this magazine.

On the 1c. of the 1896 issue of the

stamps of Nicaragua there is an excellent map of that Republic. It shows the principal lake, called Lake Nicaragua, and its outlet, the San Juan river, also some of the principal cities and smaller rivers. The



San Juan is about 120 miles long and flows into the Atlantic. It is the only navigable river in Nicaragua, and is of chief importance because it is the only possible course for the Atlantic section of the proposed Nicaraguan Interoceanic canal.

About 20 miles from the western coast is a range of mountains which seem to have been the principal line of volcanic action. Some of these volcanos are over 7,000 feet high, and it is the pictures of some of these that are on the stamps of the issues of 1862 and 1893.

More than three hundred gold and some silver mines have been discovered. Most of the gold has been profitably worked, but the silver was not found in large enough quantities to warrant continuing operations.

On the narrow isthmus that connects North and South America is the State of Panama, which belongs to the United States of Colombia. On its first issue of stamps, made in 1867, which has four values, is a picture representing the isthmus separating the two oceans, with a ship



sailing on each. This shows the need of a canal by which ships can go from one ocean to the other without a very long journey. A better map is given in the issue of stamps of 1887, having the capital, Panama, and the city Colon, plainly marked on it. Panama is the largest city, and borders on the Pacific ocean. Colon is on the Atlantic side, and it is between these two ports that the proposed Panama canal was to have been constructed. In the last set spoken of there were six values, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centavos, and the attractive appearance of these stamps will add very much to any one's collection.



For a map of Australia open your book to New South Wales and on the 5sh. 1880 you will find an excellent map of the whole continent. It shows the different divisions, but no mountains, rivers, lakes, etc., because it is so small. The different divisions are Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and West Australia.

There are many peculiar animals on this continent of which the largest is the kangaroo. A smaller species of this creature is called the wallaby. Other animals are the porcupine, ant-eater and opossum. The birds include the largest kinds of eagles, falcons, owls and the emu. Parrots of the most beautiful plumage, birds of paradise, lyre birds and orioles are abundant.

Pictures of many of these birds and animals are found on the stamps of New South Wales, the kangaroo on the 1sh. 1888 and the lyre-bird on the eight penny and emu on penny of the same issue.



STAMPS

An Illustrated Monthly for Collectors

VOLUME III.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1899.

No. 5.

Novelties.

Early information of new issues is desired by STAMPS. We shall be very much obliged to our friends in foreign lands if they will send us at once upon the issue of any new stamp a single specimen in order that we may describe or illustrate it accurately. We shall be very glad to give credit when it is desired for all information in relation to novelties.

STAMPS PUBLISHING COMPANY,

87 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

WE illustrate three varieties which have been noted lately in the 2c. stamp surcharged on the 10c. British Guiana jubilee. These are not of very great importance, but are of interest to specialists for their collections, and those who are not specialists as being more valuable than ordinary varieties. The first stamp shows the "C" of "cents" misplaced, it being raised above the other letters of the surcharge. In the second stamp we have the "E" of "Cents" apparently a letter from the wrong font of type, the lines of it being fine as in letter "C" illustrated in our April number. This is also the case with the third stamp which has the "T" in the word "two" from the wrong font. It is a fine and small letter, and as will be seen, is raised above the others. It is probable that the letters of this font became mixed with the others and the error was not detected. These stamps were all from the second sheet in which the

original error "Two Gents" and the fine lined "C" did not occur.

Our discovery of interesting varieties in the stamps of Hayti has been increased by the finding of a few 7c. stamps of the 1896 issue imperforate horizontally. Many of our readers may not have noticed that the 1c. blue stamps of this issue imperforate both horizontally and vertically are listed in the supplement to the 58th catalogue and priced at twenty-five cents for single copies. We have seen the five cents green discovered by others and a complete list of varieties of this character which have been discovered to date, will be found under the head of Catalogue.

Our information is that the existing number of these part perforate stamps is very small. Hayti is a country which has always been well liked by collectors and the number of those who are specializing in it is increasing from day to day.

Our cut of the four sen Japanese

stamp illustrates the new issue recently made. We have listed in our catalogue all varieties received to date. Provisional issues of Straits Settlements, and Ceylon have been made. It is understood that these values were required for the Imperial Penny Postage, the currency in the two countries differing somewhat. We illustrate the two values of provisional Uruguay, $\frac{1}{2}$ surcharged on 5 and $\frac{1}{2}$ on 7 which we have not printed heretofore. These are the scarcest of the set that came out. With the cheaply lithographed specimens of the 5m. they complete the series issued to the present time. This 5m. has been changed in color from red to purple.

It is reported that a stamp of the regular issue has been prepared and its arrival in this country is expected shortly.

India has issued a very attractive stamp to take permanently the position of the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna surcharged on $\frac{1}{2}$ green. This is the 3 pies in red, the color of the former 9 pies, which stamp has been discontinued.

The joint administration of the Government of the Island of Crete by France, Great Britain, Italy and Russia resulted in stamps of the value of ten and twenty parales as illustrated. These had scarcely appeared, however, before their colors were changed so that they are likely to be desirable stamps.

The Republic of San Marino has begun a new issue of the type illustrated. Malta has added four new values to its set which makes a valuable and pleasing addition. The four pence half-penny and five pence stamps bearing pictures of sailing vessels used in the Mediterranean Sea are peculiarly attractive, while the picture of St. Paul's shipwreck repre-

sented on the ten shillings stamp is the first instance of the use of a scriptural subject upon postage stamps.

United States, Guam.—The one, two, five and ten cents of the present issue of the United States are reported to have been surcharged for use in this island. It is stated by some that the issue is so small that they will not be sold to those who send for them outside of the island and that it will therefore be difficult to obtain them. We cannot, however, believe that this will be the case, for the United States Government has always shown itself to be favorable to collectors and if the authorities in the island should refuse to sell the stamps we believe they would be directed to do so by the government and ordered to send in a requisition for sufficient supply to meet all calls.

United States Envelopes.—Mr. Bartels, in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* for May 6, gives the following interesting information in relation to the dies for envelopes which are now being prepared:

"The new die for the 4 cents envelope is making progress. It was stated that it has been accepted by the department, but this is not the case. The old head, as previously mentioned, a die made some years ago but never used, will be adopted. As it is somewhat larger than the present bust, it may be found necessary to omit the first circle of notches in order to get it into the frame without looking crowded. The department has now on hand two interesting essays of envelopes both of which are size 5 printed on '99 watermark paper. One of them is a modified design of the present 4c. but this has been rejected. The old head, above mentioned, is a much better likeness

of Lincoln. The balance of the design in which the first proof of this head has been printed, is not acceptable. The figures are too crowded. This design is entirely different from anything ever issued, having a somewhat Greek appearance.

"The new 4c. envelope will not be printed in the same color as the present, but will conform in color to the new 4c. stamp."

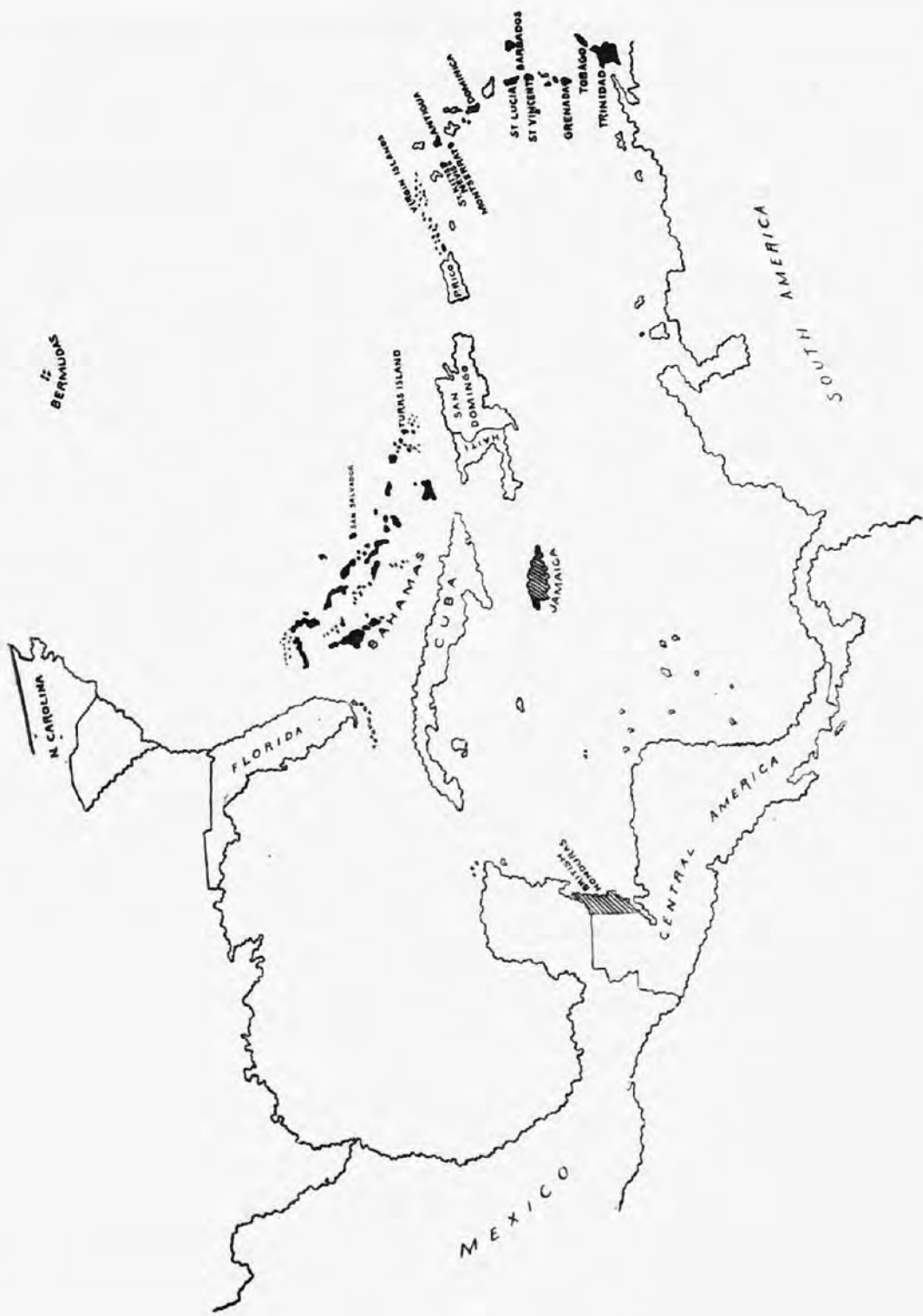
Cuba. — A two cents envelope stamp has been issued for this country which bears the surcharge made locally, "Cuba 2c. de peso," above and below the two cents green stamp of the 1887 issue of the United States. The surcharge is made in the most ordinary print, and if set up carefully there would be little difficulty in making a counterfeit. It has been intimated already that such has been made. The department at Washington states that size 5 white only was furnished to Havana, and some one has shown No. 13 amber.

Philippine Islands. — The same stamps have been surcharged for use in the Philippine Islands and it is probable that it will not be long before they are on sale in the United States. It is certain that the interest in these stamps will be, if anything, greater than those of Cuba and Porto Rico.

Porto Rico. — Collectors should look out for counterfeits of these stamps. They have been very well made upon used specimens of United States stamps. This contradicts the common notion that there is security in the way of genuineness in cancelled specimens of any stamps. If one secures his set of Porto Rico stamps unused he is certain of genuineness because it would not pay to take the risk of surcharging unused stamps

whose face would not be more surcharged than unsurcharged. Used stamps, however, are worthless, and the surcharge on these can be made without cost.

THE speculation in United States newspaper and periodical stamps is working out in about the way in which it was expected that it would. Very large numbers of the sets were sold within a few days after they were put on sale, and at times when they have been brought out here in New York there have been long lines formed at the stamp windows in order to purchase the sets offered. The rush for them resulted in a natural reaction which always comes from over-speculation. It would be possible to make and maintain a price for such stamps if those only who were able to hold on to their purchase bought them, but there are always a great many who join in such a movement with the expectation of realizing a great deal in a short time. These cannot afford to hold and in a few weeks begin to sell out. Then the sales come with a rush. We have heard of some fine sets being sold as low as \$4.25. The post office has still on hand a great many sets and it is probable that there will be quite a number to be destroyed at the end of the year. Originals are very much desired but we imagine that the reprints will in the end stand just as well and be as desirable, since all collectors wish to have everything which has been put forth by the United States Government. The reprinted stamps of the sets are certainly not despised in anything like the degree that the reprints of the issue of 1869 were in 1875.



POINTS FOR YOUNG PHILATELISTS.

Geographical and Historical.

BY C. L. ANNAN.

1. *The British West Indies.*

THE object of this series of papers will be to present graphically the relation of the various members of chosen groups of stamp issuing States, and to mention a few striking features of each, historical and otherwise; just enough to stimulate further research by the young collector, on lines in which special interest may be awakened.

Our atlases and encyclopedias are too full of information for the casual investigator. He looks with dismay at the vastness of the matter in which are hidden a few main items that he would like to know and could easily remember, and the task of hunting the kernel is indefinitely postponed. These few suggestions are accordingly thrown out to enable such a one to grasp general knowledge. The study of details with pleasure and profit may possibly follow in some instances.

The stamps of a country will serve to fix many interesting facts to which others of minor importance will cling.

The accompanying sketch map shows the West Indies and their position with respect to the continent, its object being to bring into relief the British stamp issuing possessions among these islands. All the main and most of the lesser islands were discovered by Columbus in the ten years 1492-1502. They were also named by him, though Cuba and Jamaica retain their Indian names.

The possession of most of these islands has changed repeatedly, Spanish, British, French, Dutch and Danish power prevailing here and there, in-

termittently, through the centuries. Finally our own country has appropriated Puerto Rico.

The population of the islands is mostly of African extraction, decedents of the slaves generally emancipated in 1834.

The Caribees, that portion of the lesser Antilles lying east and south-east of Puerto Rico, are divided into the Leeward and Windward groups. The stamp issuing British islands falling in the Leeward group, are Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher (or St. Kitts), and the Virgin Islands, all of which had separate issues of stamps until 1890 when the Leeward Islands stamps superseded them.

The Virgin Islands, however, appear to be issuing stamps again. The British Windward Islands which emit stamps independently are, Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Tobago.

Further information will be put in tabular form.

Antigua. Seat of Government of Leeward Islands.

Bahamas. Columbus "discovered America" in 1492 by landing on San Salvador, one of the Bahamas.

Barbados. First English colony in which sugar cane was planted.

Bermuda. Immense harbor and floating dock, "Bermuda Onions."

Dominica. The largest of the Leeward group.

Grenada. "The home for centuries of man-eating Caribs."

- Jamaica. Habitat of the formidable Maroons or self emancipated slaves, "Jamaica Rum."
- Montserrat. Spanish name meaning toothed or serrated Mountain.
- Nevis. A single mountain, "One of the most beautiful and fertile of the Antilles."
- St. Christopher. Possession bloodily contested by French and English for more than one hundred years.
- St. Lucia. Once an important military station.
- St. Vincent. Famed for the volcano Soufriere and its tremendous eruptions.
- Tobago. "An entire mass of rocks."
- Trinidad. The unique "Pitch Lake" has furnished asphalt for the world for many years.
- Turks Island. Has notable salt resources.
- Virgin Islands. About one hundred in number, divided among Spain, Denmark and Great Britain.

Our Young Collector's Work.

We shall give several pages each month to the work of our young collectors offering, as we have heretofore, premiums for articles which we print. We shall however be more particular as to what we print inasmuch as the space which we can give to young collectors is less than heretofore. We shall offer in this place each month our premiums for accepted articles for the succeeding month and the premium will be good for that month only. We offer for articles accepted for our May number an unused set of the 1898 issue of Hayti, 1c. to 20c.

THE OMAHA ISSUE.

BY HANS TRIER.

LAST year there was held at the city of Omaha, an exhibition devoted to the interests of 'The West,' and therefore known as the 'Trans-Mississippi Exhibition.' Noteworthy as this event would be alone, it is rendered doubly so to collectors on account of the beautiful set of stamps issued at the same time. It is the purpose of this essay to give a short description of this set.

The 1 cent green, represents Marquette preaching to the Indians on the Mississippi. This great explorer was born at Loan, France, in the year 1637. He became a Jesuit, and together with Joliet, another missionary, was sent to explore the Missis-

sippi. He explored the Mississippi through almost all its course, and also parts of the Wisconsin and Illinois rivers; hence the various towns in that vicinity which bear his name. He died in 1675, near Lake Michigan.

The 2 cents red, shows the high development of farming in the West, the scene being that of a number of farmers harvesting with modern machinery.

The 4 cents orange stamp shows a scene in the early history of the West—the hunting of the buffalo by Indians. These animals, one of the chief sources of food of the Indians, hardly diminished at all under their arrows, but the rifle of the white man has made

them almost extinct. Their place has been taken by the cattle shown on the one dollar stamp, which are now raised in immense numbers.

The 5 cent stamp shows Fremont the Pathfinder, raising our flag on the highest point in the Rocky Mountains. John C. Fremont, whose whole life was devoted to the West, was born at Savannah, January 21, 1813. From 1842 to 1845 he explored the Rocky Mountains; he took part in the conquest of California, 1846-47. At the beginning of the civil war he was put in command of the Department of the West, but was removed in November 1861. He was Governor of Arizona 1878-1882. He died in New York city, July 13, 1890.

The 8 cent, 10 cent, and 50 cent stamps show scenes from the "colonization" of the West. In the 10 cents, a train of emigrant wagons is being escorted by troops, to protect it from Indians. In the 8 cent is shown the hardships of emigration; an emigrant's horse has dropped exhausted, and he is forced to stop until the animal can be strengthened again. In the 50 cent a prospector is shown searching for gold in the form of gold mines, in which the West abounds, but which are hard to find.

The two dollar stamp shows the great Mississippi river bridge at St. Louis, one of the largest in the United States. This bridge was designed in 1869 by James B. Eads, and finished in 1874. It is 1,520 feet long, and 60 feet above the water level. It consists of two stories, the lower for railroads and the upper for carriages and pedestrians. The total cost was about ten million dollars.

I have endeavored in the above to give an idea of what these stamps are like; but to appreciate their beauty, a

study is necessary, and should be made by every collector.

IT is pleasant to note on all hands the report that comes that young collectors are taking up their albums once more with their old interest. All the dealers in this country have been overrun with orders during this season from young people who are either beginners or who have renewed their interest in collecting. We trust that all our older friends will do what they can to encourage the young in this pursuit, for it is certain that the future value of stamps and prosperity of all collectors is dependent upon the increase in their number, which is sure to come with proper encouragement. We have often called attention to the fact that there is no way in which older collectors can do more for the good of philately in general than by giving of their surplus stamps to young collectors whose interest is thus kept alive in their collections. Young collectors grow more and more, as the years go by, into a liking for stamps, so that the collecting fever is sure to break out from time to time through their lives. Unless they are encouraged when they begin, it sometimes happens that they give up too soon and in some instances may never again take up collecting. It is perfectly evident that the whole value in stamps is dependent upon the great demand which comes from all parts of the world for stamps as specimens for collectors. Rarity is nothing in itself without a desire on the part of some one to possess. There are many things in this world that are very scarce, but no one desiring to possess them they attract no attention and have no particular value.

STAMPS

An Illustrated Monthly Devoted to the Interests of Collectors.

EDITED BY CRAWFORD CAPEN.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS } JAMES WATSON.
 } ALEX. HOLLAND.

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1/2 Page	10.00	25.00	45.00	75.00

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STAMPS PUBLISHING CO.,

87 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisements whose insertion they regard as detrimental to the interests of this magazine, without giving any reason for their action.

PART II. of Stanley Gibbons priced catalogue has appeared. This includes the stamps of all foreign countries with the exception of the British Empire which were listed in Part I. The catalogue is very interesting as giving to us a new set of prices at a time when there is no standard catalogue in this country, and it is in many ways an excellent work providing us with a means of determining values of stamps which here in the United States, we have no other means of knowing. We do not understand, however, the reason for some omissions. Very full notes are given in relation to reprints. We see nothing, however, on this head in Nicaragua 1869-1880. These stamps were reprinted by the American Bank Note Company by order of the Nicaragua Government two or three years

ago and a large lot of them found their way in sets into the hands of an English firm by whom they were distributed all over the world. Previous remainders had never come in sets. These stamps are not easily distinguished from originals, being made by the same Company as the originals and being of very fine workmanship indeed. Taken as a whole, however, the two sets can be distinguished. It is not likely that the low prices that are made in this catalogue for the five cent black, which do not come in the remainders, can be for anything but the reprints. In Hayti 1898 lithographed, the catalogue lists the two and five cent values only. This is probably in view of the fact that they alone were used in the post offices of Hayti. Still all values of the set are good for use. The one and three cent were sent to the post office, but bought up by the clerks before any of them were used and the seven and twenty cent stamps have been sold to collectors in this country by the firm of Stanley Gibbons, Limited. This last is certainly not very consistent if the stamps were to be excluded by the firm from their catalogue and thus branded as a fraudulent issue. To the outsider it will look as though the firm had failed to get in on the speculation in the stamps to the extent or in the way which they desired, hence would not list them until it secured the proper supply at its own price. Certainly no more effective means of reducing the price on a stamp can be devised than the omission of them from a recognized catalogue. It had been intimated that the prices of this catalogue would indicate a marked decrease in the value of the stamps of many countries. This was stated to be the case es-

pecially in relation to those of the United States.

We have looked through the prices quite carefully and fail to see any remarkable reduction. The prevailing prices here in the United States for the past two years have been lower than those of this catalogue. A cessation of the speculative desire for United States stamps caused immediately the allowing of large discounts upon them by all who had them for sale, so that the net prices have been for a long time far below those of the catalogues in use. We notice some things which we regard as errors in the catalogue. A 10c. brown stamp listed as printed by the American Bank Note Company "from the original unaltered plate of 1870." It is priced at 6p. We do not think such a stamp exists. The only reason for thinking it is from that plate is that it does not bear the secret mark.

We have seen the stamps on American paper in strips, some of them

bearing the secret mark and some without it. The fact is that the mark was put in very lightly and on account of the wearing of the plate, disappeared from many stamps, or for some reason did not print at all. There are also prices made for Department stamps which are manifestly erroneous. The 24c. of the Interior Department is not priced as printed by the Continental Bank Note Company. This is the common stamp. The price of four shillings is put upon both the 15c. and 24c. as furnished by the American Bank Note Company. These are both scarce stamps and sell from three to five dollars each. The prices that are given for the stamps of Cuba bear no relation whatever to the present supply of them. They may reflect the supply on hand in the publisher's hands, but they look to us like a copy of the prices of the 58th Catalogue which are erroneous in many ways.

UNITED STATES STAMPS.

BY CRAWFORD CAPEN.

THERE has been a great revival of interest in the collecting of stamps of the United States during the past few months. There was so great an advance in the prices of many of the issues during the preceding year or two that a majority of collectors having secured all that they could afford to, gave up collecting United States stamps for the time being. There never seems to have been any real decrease in the interest in American issues. The feeling, however, was that the prices had advanced to such a point that it was either impossible to purchase any of them, or else that there was liable to be a decline

in prices. The latter proved to be the case. United States stamps have sold during the past year at very much larger discounts than at any previous time. The net prices for our stamps are now, however, well established. It may be said confidently that there will not be any further decline in values. Certainly the stamps of no nation in the world are of greater variety and of more interesting character than those of our own country. The number issued has been so very large that the field for research is greater than in that of the stamps of any other nation. The opportunity also for valuable finds is greater as the numbers of all issues

are very large. It is well for collectors of United States stamps in examining their collections to note particularly the kinds and varieties of those which they have in their possession. It frequently happens that in looking over a collection we notice a valuable stamp in it, the collector having no idea that he possessed the rarity. For instance, a collection was given to us not long ago to mount in a new album. One of the first stamps which we discovered was the ten cent of 1847 on white paper in unused condition. We do not remember ever having seen the stamp before. We have been looking for many years for the seven cent War Department on ribbed paper.

It is probable that it exists as the stamp was printed many times and this variety of paper is found in all other values of the stamps of the War Department. The collector who discovers a seven cent on this paper will have a gem in his collection. Many collectors think that all the varieties of stamps that exist are listed in the ordinary catalogues. This is a great mistake in this matter of ribbed paper. There is no consistency whatever in any of the ordinary catalogues. The 1873 issue is listed on ribbed paper, and a few varieties of the Post Office Department. Ribbed paper is found in all stamps which were printed by the Continental Bank Note Company. This means any stamps printed between 1873 and 1879. We are often asked how to detect this ribbed paper. It is seen most easily by dropping a stamp into water. As it dries, the lines of ribbing are very plain indeed. It should not be confused with stamps on soft porous paper printed from 1879 to 1883. These have a line in the paper, but it is not of similar

character to the earlier ribbed paper which was used for the most part between 1873 and 1876.

There are rare United States stamps to be found by those who possess a knowledge of the prints made by the American Bank Note Company. The designation soft porous paper does not cover all the varieties that were used by this company. The best way to find out what papers were used is to get all the varieties of paper in the earlier issue of unpaid letter stamps, 5c. Garfield issues and the 4c. green, all of which were printed by the American Bank Note Company. The varieties of paper will be discovered in these stamps and by comparison with them one may learn what is and what is not American paper. Thus when comparison is made with stamps of the Departments one may learn by this means if one has on hand a great rarity like the 15c. or 30c. State on this paper, the 24c. Interior or the low values of the Department of Agriculture. The knowledge of papers is valuable also if one has in one's collection Newspaper and Periodical stamps printed from 1875-1885.

The Continental stamps are many of them extremely valuable while those printed by the American Bank Note Company are not so rare. Knowledge of the prints and papers of these earlier issues also serves to prevent one's going astray in regard to alleged discoveries at the present time. We have been shown lately a number of United States stamps of the present issue on paper which was apparently laid. This paper corresponds very clearly with some that was in use in the years between 1870 and 1880. It is of a rough nature and the printing of the stamps upon it causes the ink to lie along certain lines, so that the

stamps held to the light appear to be on laid paper. This roughness is so great in some instances that one may even see in the margin of the stamps lines which look like those of laid paper. A closer examination, however, reveals the fact that the paper is really wove paper, and that the apparently laid condition is due to a mere accident of manufacture.

Too great stress cannot be laid by collectors upon the possession of fine specimens of United States stamps. Our stamps have been issued and used in such very large quantities that it is possible always to secure good specimens and these are worth many times as much as poor specimens. In-

deed the number issued is so great that poor specimens of most United States stamps have no value whatever. This is seen by the fact that when damaged stamps are offered at auction sales they bring almost nothing. A damaged stamp has no chance at a sale for there is no competition for anything except fine specimens. These sell well and will sell better as the years go on, and it is worth the while of every collector to pay special attention to the securing of United States stamps of fine quality both in used and unused condition for it is these that in the years to come will command high prices, and will alone be considered worthy of collection.

Catalogue.

We acknowledge our indebtedness to all philatelic journals that publish chronicles for the material of this catalogue which we present to our readers. Not only have we taken from these papers the list of stamps, but we have also found in many of them statements of the numbers of the different stamps that have been issued, which in connection with their face value serve as a basis for catalogue prices. We shall, in valuing late issues, give prices of unused specimens only as the question of what used stamps will be worth in the future is one that no one can settle. We shall be very glad to receive hints and corrections from our readers in order that we may make this catalogue as perfect as possible.

United States.

1895 issue, color changed.

1898.
2c. vermilion \$0 04

1899.
2c. crimson. 4
4c. violet-brown 8
6c. magenta 12

Envelope, size reduced.
1c. green, various paper 3
2c. vermilion die A white 20
amber 25
blue 50

2c. vermilion, die B, various papers 5

Belgium.

Change of color.

35c. brown-violet \$0 15

Brazil.

Provisional issue. Surcharged on newspaper stamps.

20 on 10r. black surcharge. 10
50 on 50r. blue-green, blue surch. 20
100 on 50 yellow-green, red surch. 30
700 on 500 orange. 1 00
1000 on 700 orange 1 50
700 on 500 green. 1 00
1898.

2000 on 1000 yellow, green surch. 2 00
2000 on 1000 brown, green surch. 2 00

1899.				
500 on 300 carmine.	\$0 75		France.	
1000 on 700 ultramarine.	1 50		<i>Change of color.</i>	
			1899.	
			5c. yellow-green	\$0 02
			Guam.	
			1c. green	3
			2c. carmine	4
			5c. blue	10
			Guatemala.	
			<i>Large numerals at ends of surcharge</i>	
			<i>in violet.</i>	
			1898.	
			1c. on 12c. crimson	1 00
			Hayti.	
			<i>Pairs part perforate.</i>	
			1896.	
			1c. blue	
			a. Imperf. vertically	50
			b. " horizontally	50
			3c. violet	
			Imperf. vertically	2 00
			5c. green	
			Imperf. vertically	1 00
			" horizontally	2 00
			7c. slate	
			Imperf. vertically	1 00
			" horizontally	2 00
			India.	
			1899.	
			3 pies rose	2
			<i>Official surcharged on H. M. S.</i>	
			3 pies rose	4
			Japan.	
			1899.	
			5 rin gray	2
			1 sen light brown	2
			2 sen green	4
			3 sen violet-brown	5
			4 sen rose	\$0 06
			10 sen blue	12
			Malta.	
			4½p. brown	18
			5p. vermilion	20
			2sh. 6p. olive	1 10
			10sh gray-black	3 50
			Paraguay.	
			10 on 15c. orange	10

British Guiana.1899 *Provisional, surcharged in black.*

2 on 10c. jubilee 10

2 on 15c. " 10

Envelopes.

2 on 5c. white paper 15

2 on 5c. gray-blue paper 10

2 on 5c. " " " red sur. 30

Canada.*Numeral type. Change of shade.*

1899.

2c. red-violet 4

Envelopes.

2c. purple 50

2c. red 5

Provisional.

2 on 3c. 1877 25

2 on 3c. 1898 10

Ceylon.*Provisional, black surcharge.*

1899.

6 on 15c. olive 6

Cuba.*1899 surcharged in red.*

10c. special delivery 20

Envelope.

2c. green on white, black surch. 5

Colombian Republic.

1899.

1c. red on yellow 2

5c. red-brown on salmon 8

10c. brown on lilac-rose 15

20c. brown on white 1 00

Crete.

1899.

10 paras blue 10

10 " light-brown 5

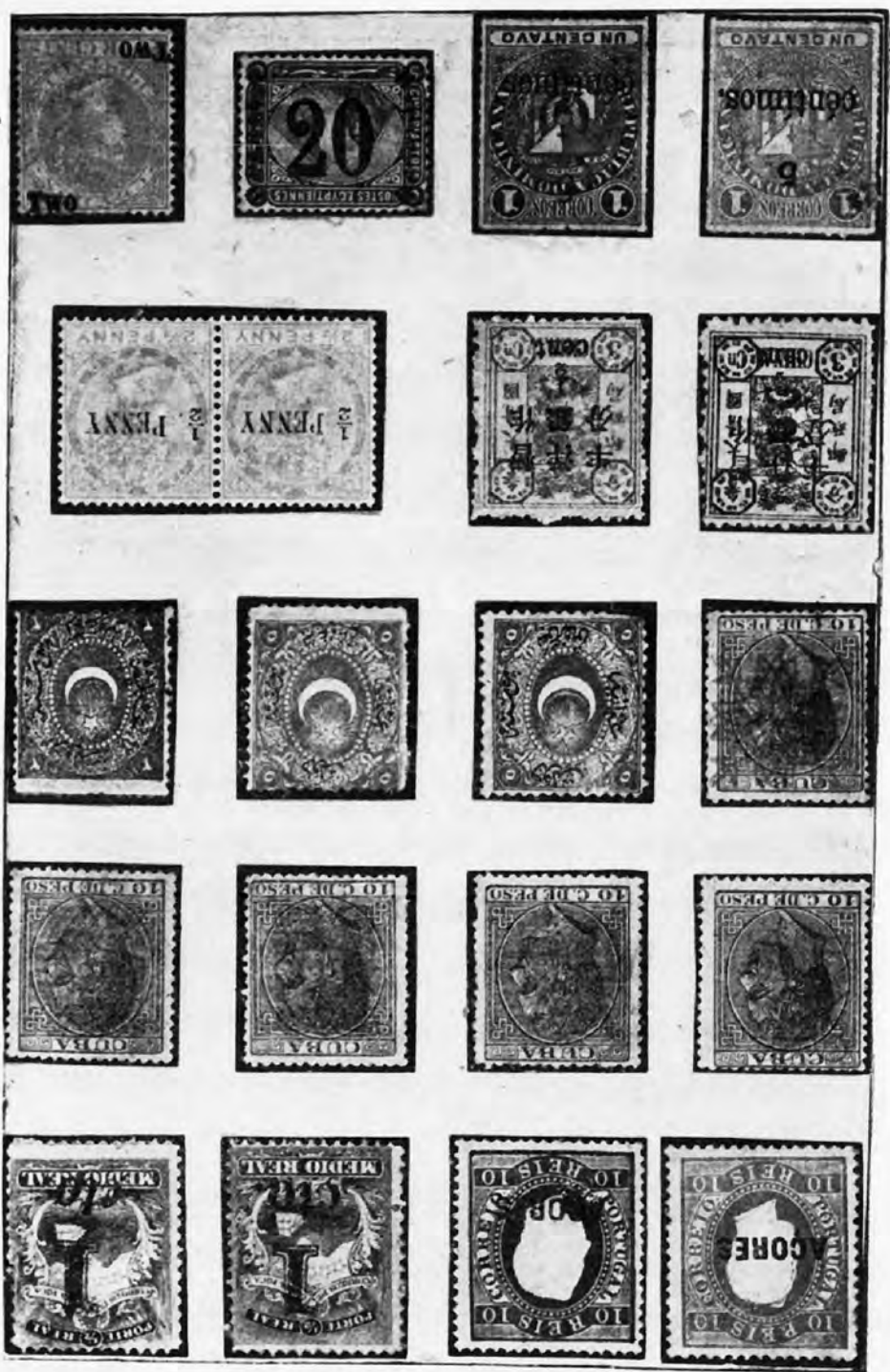
20 " green 20

20 " carmine 10

Fernando Po.*Provisional.*

5 on 20c. red surcharge 50

50 on 12½c. 1 00



STAMPS

An Illustrated Monthly for Collectors

VOLUME III.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1899.

No. 6.

MINOR VARIETIES.

VARIATIONS IN SURCHARGES.

OUR general discussion of the subject of surcharges may be added to in a way which will benefit the general collector by considering the variations in surcharges. We meant in speaking of varieties of surcharge to indicate by the term differences of surcharges which occur in different stamps. We mean by variations in surcharge those differences which may be found in stamps of the same or at least similar kinds. These differences are frequently difficult to discover by means of the cuts or the descriptions which are given in priced catalogues. An examination of certain variations will show to the collector the ways in which slight differences occur. Therefore by the use of a few representative stamps we hope to convey such a knowledge of variations in surcharges as will enable the general collector to detect them in stamps whenever he may have those which contain them. The variations in the surcharge on the stamps of the Azores is very plain when comparison is made. Our attention is called especially in the catalogue to the broad "O" and the open "S" of the surcharge. A comparison, letter by letter, shows differences which are

marked in all of them with the exception of the letter "A," which is the same in both surcharges.

The slight variation which exists in the surcharged one centavo stamps of Costa Rica is seen in the slanting letters of our second stamp whereby the difference is very readily and certainly told.

Counterfeiting, which was quite annoying to the Cuban authorities at the time when the issue of 1882 was in use, caused the surcharge in 1883 of the five, ten and twenty cent stamps of this issue with the control marks used on Havana lottery tickets. All five surcharges were put together and are to be found in the first three plates made for surcharging the stamps. In two plates which were made later the fifth surcharge, which had no number at the center, was probably for this reason omitted. Thus it happens that the stamps bearing this surcharge are scarcer in all denominations than are the others having a figure at the center. Sometimes mistakes were made and twenty cent stamps exist which have the surcharge 10 at the center. Collectors, however, should scrutinize such stamps carefully and submit them to competent authority before accepting

them for their collections, as these stamps are so rare that counterfeits of them have been made.

Many collectors find it very difficult to distinguish the variations in the stamps of Turkey. The stamps of this country bear surcharges in black which differ from one another in ways that are usually distinguishable when the stamps are studied with a little care. The three stamps that we present are of the years 1865-67-69. It will be seen that the shape of the portion of the surcharge at the left horn of the crescent differs in each issue. A comparison of this surcharge with the stamps of various years will enable one very easily to determine the position which any stamp should have in the album.

Slight differences in the sizes of surcharged figures are seen in such stamps as these bearing the fractional Chinese surcharge. The whole surcharge is exceedingly interesting in character and it shows the way in which the Chinese Imperial Post in its inception was related to the postal service of foreign nations. A friend who has spent much time in China recently translated the inscription for us. This is the same on all the surcharged stamps of China. The different characters express separate ideas. They read downwards beginning at the right hand upper character and closing with the left hand lower.

"For a short time

Stands for

Western (literally Ocean)

Money

One

Piece"

of the value which follows in each case.

Variations in the spacing of sur-

charges and also in the position of letters in them are quite common in cases where the surcharge is made by the setting up of type instead of the use of electrotypes made from type. This is plainly seen in the 2½p. stamps of Tobago surcharged for use as ½p. The difference in distance between the ½ and "P" of Penny appears in the stamps which we illustrate, and also the raised position of the "P" in the second surcharge in its relation to the ENNY of the rest of the word. Little differences of this nature are likely to escape one unless comparison is made by the placing of stamps side by side.

The specimens of stamps of Dominica which we illustrate, show not only the difference in the shape of the figures and the distance between the figures and the letters of the surcharge, but also we have in the first surcharge the use of the accent over the "I" of centimos instead of the dot which usually occurs, as seen in our second stamp. These stamps also are frequently found with the surcharge inverted. The variation of this nature is plainly shown in the inverted surcharge of Egypt, which we illustrate.

Finally we present an example not so common even as an inverted surcharge, that is, a stamp which bears two surcharges, one in its proper position and the other inverted, is seen in the two cent stamp of Ceylon.

We have selected the above variations in surcharge as representative of the whole class of such differences, and while there are many other ways in which variations occur, it will be found that most of them are to be looked for along the lines which we have indicated in this study.

Our advice to collectors is to look carefully for variations in surcharge for there are many in existence which are seldom seen and which are exceedingly rare. Those who make a specialty of such varieties frequently pay high prices for what seems to the general collector an insignificant variation. For instance, we have before us a copy of the $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on 3c. China stamp, small surcharge, from which the figure 2 and the dash were lost before the printing. This makes 1c. on 3c., a stamp which has been sold here in New York for \$10, while the ordinary variety is worth only a few cents. It cannot be told what kind of or how many variations may be found in surcharged stamps of this nature, therefore, as we have said, it is well to be continually on the lookout for them.

THE interest in the stamps of Cuba is likely to increase considerably with the new issue which will soon be on sale. The adhesive stamps will consist of 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10c. stamps, and also a 10c. special delivery. There will also be 1, 2 and 5c. envelopes and 1 and 2c. wrappers. A considerable supply has been ordered for Cuba. The change in the special delivery stamp from the boy running, which is so familiar on the United States special delivery, to the stamp bearing a messenger on a bicycle, is particularly pleasing and the stamp will unquestionably have a large sale. Prices of older issues of Cuban stamps will change a great deal in succeeding issues of catalogues. There seems to be a great deal of difference of opinion as to the value of early issues of this country and it will take considerable

time to establish the real worth of different stamps. There are some of the early varieties which are worth no more than the prices of the 58th catalogue less the usual discounts. There are varieties which are certainly worth a great deal more. The four 10c. stamps of the years 1877-78-79 and '80 are all scarce. Our experience is that the 10c. orange of 1879, which is not the highest priced, is, when in fine condition, very much the scarcest. There are some of the stamps of the 1862-4 issue which, although low priced, are almost unobtainable, such for instance as the 2rp. vermilion on rose paper. This stamp is worth as much new as used, being seldom found in collections or in dealers' stocks. The 1c. of 1883, known as the 2nd re-engraving, while listed at three cents, has been sold recently at twenty-five, and judged by its scarcity, is worth fifty cents. It will be very easy to multiply instances of scarce stamps among these of Cuba. There are, on the other hand, very many stamps which will probably decrease. There have been remainders of the old issues known as the "baby head Cubas" brought to this country in considerable quantities recently. The only stamp that is very scarce is the 20c. blue of 1891 in unused condition.

AN interesting field of study may be found in the early stamps of Chili. The variations in watermark may be found by the use of a watermark detector, and rare specimens discovered in many stamps which appear to be ordinary when the face alone is seen. Those who like differences of print and impression can find all the opportunity required for study in the stamps of this country.



SMAL

POINTS FOR YOUNG PHILATELISTS.

Geographical and Historical.

BY C. L. ANNAN.

2. *Italy.*

THE Italian peninsula has been an area of turbulence since the earliest times: in ancient days when Rome was the center of empire; in the middle ages when Venice was supreme; in modern times when adjacent nations tossed the States from one to another, while the people revolted under foreign rule.

The Kingdom of Italy as it stands to-day, dates from 1870. But our standard catalogue tells us that Italy first issued stamps in 1851. In the early days we properly called these the stamps of Sardinia.

In 1849 Victor Emanuel II. (Duke of Savoy), whose profile appears on the earliest stamps, and from that time until his death, became King of Sardinia. The Kingdom of Sardinia then comprised several States. By referring to the accompanying map, we can grasp its extent at a glance. Besides the Island of Sardinia, it embraced Savoy, Piedmont, Nice and Genoa. The first four issues of the stamps of Italy pertain to this Sardinia.

In 1859, with the aid of the French, the Austrians were driven out of Lombardy, and directly there followed much disturbance in the affairs of the Italian States generally. This was the period of the provisional government issues. In 1861 the King of Sardinia became King of Italy, extending his sway over all territory except Venice, part of the Papal States and insignificant Monaco and San Marino. The perfor-

ated, white centered stamps mark this era.

In 1866 Austria was forced to give up Venice, and in 1870 Rome became the Capital of United Italy, shorn, however, of Nice and Savoy, which fell to France in payment of services rendered.

The Principality of Monaco and the Republic of San Marino, mere specks upon the map, have been independent since the middle ages.

The establishment of the Kingdom of Italy rendered obsolete the stamp issues of ten distinct States, the comparative areas and relative positions of which appear on our map. They are as follows:

<i>Stamp issuing States.</i>	<i>Present Geographical Names.</i>
1. The Kingdom of Sardinia.	
Savoy.	A part of France.
Piedmont.	Piedmont.
Nice.	A part of France.
Genoa.	Liguria.
Sardinia.	Sardinia.
2. Austrian Possession.	
{ Lombardy.	Lombardy.
{ Venice.	Venetia.
3. The Duchy of Parma	} Emilia.
4. The Duchy of Modena	
5. That part of the Papal States known as Romagna	
6. The Grand Duchy of Tuscany.	Tuscany.

7. The States of the Church (exclusive of the Romagna) {
 Marches.
 Umbria.
 Latium.
8. The Kingdom of Naples {
 Abruzzi and Mohsi.
 Apulia.
 Campania.
 Basilicata.
 Calabria.
9. The Kingdom of Sicily Sicily.
10. The Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, embracing Naples and Sicily.

In connection with the foregoing, may be mentioned a few places of interest noted on our map, familiar to all by name, but not always definitely placed in the mind's eye.

Rome, for centuries the mistress of the world, is not the largest city in Italy.

Naples, on the celebrated bay, was nearly twice the size of Rome a generation ago.

Vesuvius and *Etna* are the historic volcanos of the world.

Milan's great cathedral was building for half a century.

Turin was the first capital of the Kingdom of Italy.

Florence, the "Athens of Italy," was the second.

Venice, the capital of a republic for a thousand years, stands on a hundred islands.

Genoa was the birthplace of Columbus and a dreaded rival of Venice.

Pisa's popular wonder is the leaning tower.

Monte Carlo makes Monaco famous.

Elba, the isle of Napoleon's first banishment, is not far from his native Corsica.

Leghorn gives its familiar name to fine straw hats and chickens.

Messina does the same for oranges. *Palermo* was the Sicilian capital.

Since the preparation of this article I have seen in No. 439 *Mekeel's Weekly*, a paper just published in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* on "The Stamps of the Italian States," which is very interesting and instructive.

GREAT interest will be expected during the coming fall and winter in the revenue issues of the United States on account of the publication of the work undertaken under the auspices of the Boston Philatelic Society. The title of the book shows its character:

AN
 HISTORICAL REFERENCE LIST
 OF THE
 REVENUE STAMPS OF THE
 UNITED STATES
 INCLUDING THE
 PRIVATE DIE PROPRIETARY STAMPS
 COMPILED BY
 GEO. L. TOPPAN, H. E. DEATS AND
 ALEXANDER HOLLAND,
 A COMMITTEE OF THE
 BOSTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.
 BOSTON, MASS.,
 1899.

The general character of this work is fully set forth in the prospectus from which we extract the following for the benefit of our readers:

"The present work, as its title indicates, is designed to be more than a bare reference list, or catalogue, of the various emissions of the reve-

nue stamps of the United States. It aims not only to be a reliable and complete catalogue, but to give a full and detailed description of each stamp; its history, so far as it has been possible to ascertain it, and such other data as has been deemed to be of general interest.

"The scope of the work, which was conceived in May, 1896, has been gradually increased as the authors discovered new material, until now the book will comprise upwards of 400 pages royal octavo.

"It is compiled almost entirely from official records; the committee having been so fortunate as to have had access to all of the books, accounts, correspondence, etc., of the firms of Butler & Carpenter and Jos. R. Carpenter, who held the government contracts for this class of stamps from Sept. 1, 1862 to Aug. 31, 1875. In addition to this we have obtained copies of the records of the American Bank Note Co., and of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

"These latter records have enabled us to complete the work up to the final repeal of the stamp tax in 1883.

"Commencing again with the current issue of Playing Card stamps, first issued in 1894, we have obtained the records of all the stamps, both Documentary and Proprietary, issued prior to Jan. 1, 1899.

"From the above it may be easily seen that the work is, before all else, *accurate* and that it contains much hitherto unpublished and unknown information which will, undoubtedly, prove to be of value and interest to even a beginner in the collection of those stamps of which it treats.

"The information gleaned from the records has, of course, been supplemented with much individual re-

search and investigation and, although it has been a slow and laborious task, the committee feel that the results obtained have well repaid them for their efforts.

"A good idea of the scope of the work may be obtained by the following synopsis of its chapters, or divisions:

"1. Contracts for the Engraving and Printing of the Stamps.

"2. Paper.

"3. Perforation.

"4. Color.

"5. Rulings of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

"6. General Notes.

"7. Counterfeits.

"8. Each stamp considered under its own title and denomination."

The general treatment of the subject matter of the work is so full and complete that we have no doubt that all who are interested in revenue issues will be glad to secure a copy of the work and to discover by its examination those facts which its authors have so often and so interestingly referred to in their various talks upon the subject. The gentlemen who have had in hand the work of preparing this book are well qualified to make it all they claim it will be in relation to revenue collecting in this country.

EARLY stamps of Canada in fine condition are well worth gathering for one's collection. So many of the specimens of these early stamps either come cut down very close to the margin or are so heavily cancelled that those which are in fine condition are very desirable. Canada did not, in the early days of its postal service, use anything like the number of stamps that it does at present.

STAMPS

An Illustrated Monthly Devoted to the Interests of Collectors.

EDITED BY CRAWFORD CAPEN.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS } JAMES WATSON.
 } ALEX. HOLLAND.

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STAMPS PUBLISHING CO.,

87 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisements whose insertion they regard as detrimental to the interests of this magazine, without giving any reason for their action.

THE new 8c. stamps for Porto Rico and the postage due stamps of the values of 1, 2 and 10c. add their interesting varieties to the stamps of this United States colony. It is probable that such issues as these are permanent and that collectors can secure them at their leisure. Collectors of United States stamps only have had a large addition made to the issues which they include in their albums by the expansion of our country during the past year. There seems to be a general feeling of satisfaction with the opportunity that is given them to branch out without at the same time changing their rule and method of collecting. It is stated that Hawaii will continue to use its own issues, although it is probable that in the end the United States will adopt the method of sur-

charging for use in this as well as in other colonies. It is probable, however, that our government may see fit after all arrangements have been made for the postal service in the different colonies to adopt a uniform issue for colonial use which is not surcharged. This would be more in accord with the tendency to follow the lead of Great Britain in colonial matters, hence we advise our friends not to allow too much time to elapse before they secure all the surcharged issues of the United States colonies.

VERY few collectors know anything about the earliest revenue issues of the United States. These were in the form of stamps impressed upon paper, the value indicating the tax to be paid. Mr. Sidney S. Rider in *Book Notes* gives some interesting information concerning these earliest of our revenue issues. We wish that he could be prevailed upon to prepare an exhaustive article upon this subject. Certainly there is no one in this country better qualified to do this work and to present the whole subject in an interesting and profitable way to collectors.

"The earliest Stamp Tax law made by the United States was 'an act laying duties on Licenses for selling wine.' It was enacted by Congress on June 5, 1794. It provided for a License for one year upon payment of Five Dollars, and it further provided that the 'licenses shall be marked or stamped with a mark or stamp denoting the sum of duty thereupon.' Two days before the enactment of this License Stamp Law, a Carriage License Law was enacted (29th May, 1794) but it was

repealed the following February or March. These carriage licenses did not bear stamps. (Laws of U. S. vol. 3 pp. 77-78, 1796). Two impressions of this stamp have recently fallen into the hands of the writer, one on a license bearing date Sept., 1794; the other Sept., 1795; they are different from each other; both are five dollar stamps embossed by a press, according to the ancient method. They are of the greatest interest to stamp collectors, being the first stamp ever legally adopted by the United States. The law provided but a single denomination, \$5.00; one of these impressions has the initials of the die cutter, F. B. (Francis Bailey), upon it (1794); the other has not the design, in which the initials were interwoven (1795); no stamp collector has yet been found here who has ever heard of this stamp, or knows anything of these details."



IT is not an easy thing to determine the prices which should be attached to stamps. The value does not depend upon the scarcity alone, but also very largely upon the desire which collectors have for the stamps. There are countries such as Peru for instance, whose stamps advance very little in value. The number issued of the earlier types was not very large, nor is the number in existence great, but collectors do not demand them in the way in which they do those of a country like St. Vincent. This is of course a very much smaller stamp issuing country than Peru and yet a great many of its stamps are in existence. Collectors, however, desire those of few countries with the intensity with which they seek

to secure these attractive British Colonials, hence the prices of them advance with the greatest rapidity as soon as an issue goes out of use. A glance at the earlier prices in the catalogue, particularly of unused stamps, will show one how good a thing it is to secure the stamps of this country somewhere near the time when they are issued. There are other things besides the supply and demand which must necessarily be taken into account in making an estimate of the value of stamps. The supply may be small and the demand may be great for a time, but if the stamps are really uninteresting and not likely to hold the attention of collectors, it will not be long before they will come upon the market in quantities, which will produce a decline in any high prices which may be given them at the start. It looks from the reports which we see in the various stamp papers, as though the recent surcharging of newspaper stamps in Brazil was a speculation pure and simple. Placing values upon these stamps in our catalogue we take this fact into account, as well as that of the limited character of the issue. We do not believe that collectors generally will desire to obtain them, at least for any great length of time. We do not think that they would hold a high value if it were placed upon them, and we regard a price of one or two dollars as being fully as high as the rarest of them should be given. If stamps such as these were to be placed in the same class with the regular issues of any country which is now in good repute among stamp collectors, it would certainly cause all who purchased stamps to distrust the prices that were made for them. We have

never felt any inclination to quarrel with the prices that were made in the catalogues, for a dealer has a right, of course, to price the stamps that he has for sale as he pleases, and nearly all priced catalogues that are issued are the work of dealers offering their stamps for sale.



WE have received the 1c. Hawaiian stamp of the regular issue printed in dark green to correspond with the Postal Union recommendation. The general appearance is certainly much better than when the indistinct yellow tint of ink was used. Our correspondent in British Guiana notifies us that it is the intention of the government to surcharge the 5c. stamp of the jubilee issue with "Two Cents," in order to use up the surplus on hand. We may expect another crop of more or less valuable errors according to the genius of the man who decides upon what they shall be. It does not seem to us that what has been produced in the way of errors in this country is of any great interest or value to students of philately.



THERE is no better time for collectors to complete their collections than the summer season. This is the period of great bargains. All collectors and dealers are looking forward to a very profitable season during the fall and winter. Certainly there is every reason to expect this, as the prices of good stamps have been steadily advancing for some time past, and there is a greater desire than ever before on the part of collectors to complete their sets and issues of stamps. The younger

element has taken hold of collecting again with an interest that has never been equalled in the past. We see in this the truth of that which we have often stated, that the only reason why young people did not collect more extensively during the past two or three years was because we were having "hard times," and older people did not have the money to give them with which to pay for stamps for their collections. Now, however, that business is good once more, young collectors buy more steadily and to a much larger extent than they have ever done in the past. Parents are wise in encouraging their children to spend money in such a way as this. It is absolutely certain that stamp collecting is the best form in which the collecting instinct of mankind expresses itself. It is simple, it has artistic elements, it is not necessarily expensive, and that which is collected has a greater value in relation to its cost than any other objects which collectors make a point of gathering.



THERE are a great many stamps which have been injured by careless handling seen in collections. One of the most necessary things to be observed in order to keep stamps in fine condition is the use of a proper hinge. Every collector should use some sort of a peelable hinge. When thoroughly dry such hinges may be removed from stamps without injuring them in the least. The difference of cost in a good hinge over those of ordinary quality is more than offset by the excellence of the condition in which one may keep one's stamps by this means.

Our Young Collector's Work.

We shall give several pages each month to the work of our young collectors offering, as we have heretofore, premiums for articles which we print. We shall however be more particular as to what we print inasmuch as the space which we can give to young collectors is less than heretofore. We shall offer in this place each month our premiums for accepted articles for the succeeding month and the premium will be good for that month only. We offer for articles accepted for our July number, twenty different unused lately issued stamps. We hope to have more contributions. We have received quite a number but many of them are not such as we can use. We have, however, received many excellent articles in the past, and we trust that more of this class will come to us in the future, as we are willing to give the best of premiums for this work.

RECENT HISTORY SHOWN ON STAMPS.

BY HANS TRIER.

In a recent article in STAMPS some stamps illustrating historical subjects were described. But it seems to me that no mention was made of a still more interesting subject, which is also shown on stamps—recent and current history.

Such history, as shown on stamps, may be divided into two classes—one, celebrations of national importance; and the other, political changes in the country.

To the first class belong our own issues of 1893 and 1898. In 1893 the World's Fair, in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America was held; in 1898 an exposition devoted to the interests of the West was held at Omaha.

Turning to Belgium, we find two similar issues in 1894, for the exhibition at Antwerp; in 1897, for the exhibition at Brussels.

Finally, in Greece we find a beautiful set issued in 1896. In this year the famous Olympian Games were held for the first time in more than a thousand years. The stamps show

scenes from the games, and classic Greek antiquities.

Turning now to the second class, we find in Mexico a set of stamps issued 1866, and bearing the portrait of a man not seen before nor afterward on the stamps of this country. It is Maximilian, the unfortunate emperor of Mexico. Born in 1832, he was made emperor of Mexico by the French in 1864. Though popular at first, he was overthrown by a revolution on the withdrawal of the French troops in 1867, and executed. In this year we find that the original type of stamps is again used.

On the stamps of Peru we find, from 1880 to 1883, various surcharges, including the Chilian coat of arms. These surcharges show the Chilian occupation of Peru. In 1879 Chili laid claim to some Bolivian and Peruvian territory. War was declared, and the Chilians entered Peru, capturing Lima in 1881. In 1883 peace was declared, and we find that in this year the surcharges end.

In 1889 we find that the Brazilian stamps bearing the head or the crown of Dom Pedro II. is replaced by a set showing the Southern Cross. In this year Dom Pedro, the second emperor of Brazil, was exiled by a revolution, after a reign of 58 years.

In 1893, the Hawaiian stamps are surcharged "Provisional," and in the following year a set showing national scenes and emblems. Jan. 15, 1893, the queen attempted to force her cabinet to approve a new constitution which should give more power to the crown. They refused, and on January 17 she was deposed, and a republic formed. Sanford B. Dole, whose portrait is on the twenty-five cent, 1894, was made president.

And now let us return to our own country, and to this year. We find our stamps surcharged Cuba, Porto Rico, Guam and Philippines. It is not necessary for me to say anything about them, for their meaning is known and their significance understood by every patriotic American.

NEWFOUNDLAND in its various issues has given us the greatest picture gallery of any stamp issuing country. Emblematic designs, succeeded by animal pictures, heads of the royal family, fishing smacks, the series showing the discovery of and the kind of a country settled by the English, followed finally by the present series, which will probably give us all the portraits of the royal family, inasmuch as the lately issued five cent bears a picture of the Duke of York, the second in line of succession to the throne. The picture is particularly interesting to philatelists on account of the fact that the gentleman is a

stamp collector, and a well-known member and officer of the London Philatelic Society. This stamp should prove to be a very popular one with all collectors. A large sale of it is expected.

COLLECTORS expect that there will be considerable difficulty in securing the stamps of Guam. It is understood that the military governor, who has undertaken to discover whether the islands have any commercial value or not, has taken with himself a comparatively small supply of the different values. We do not believe that it will be more than a question of time when these stamps can be secured, as the governor can call upon the authorities for any number of stamps and they will unquestionably be furnished, for it will be of advantage to the government in its efforts to develop these islands to attract attention to them in every way, and certainly nothing can do more than the general distribution throughout the country of the United States stamps bearing the surcharge "Guam."

THE early stamps of the Philippine Islands may be reckoned among those that are seldom seen in collections. There are other stamps as high priced which one comes across frequently, but these in fine condition are seldom seen. The brittle character of the paper, which is very easily broken, accounts in a large measure for the scarcity of good stamps, especially in used condition. The second and third series are very interesting on account of the number of varieties which may be found in them.





❁ STAMPS ❁

An Illustrated Monthly for Collectors

VOLUME III.

NEW YORK, JULY, 1899.

No. 7.

Novelties.

Early information of new issues is desired by STAMPS. We shall be very much obliged to our friends in foreign lands if they will send us at once upon the issue of any new stamp a single specimen in order that we may describe or illustrate it accurately. We shall be very glad to give credit when it is desired for all information in relation to novelties.

STAMPS PUBLISHING COMPANY,

87 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

THE two lowest values of the Hawaiian stamps which we illustrate have been received in the new colors conforming to the recommendation of the Postal Union. The other values of the set have not been received up to the present time, although it is stated that they have been sent to the islands in the new colors. Our government is adopting a peculiar method in its postal business for this colony in allowing the use of the old issue. However the manner of the acquisition of the colony accounts for this in some measure. It is probable, that before very long these stamps will be superseded by surcharged stamps of the United States or, if the government shall so determine, a permanent set for the colony. We do not believe that the surcharged form will be the one which will be adopted by the United States as a permanent thing. It does

not make handsome stamps and this as a matter of economy is more expensive than printing stamps from specially prepared plates as they need to be passed through the press but once in cases where they are not surcharged.

The additional value of 2p. has been recently added to the Barbados set. The value of 2p. as in the cases of the other stamps of the issue is printed in a different color from that of the body of the stamp.

The demand for the new values of stamps caused by the adoption of the Imperial Penny Postage gives us two new surcharged stamps of Mauritius. The 15c. on the old 36c. jubilee and the 6c. on the regular issue of 18c. Our correspondent informs us that there is also used at the present time a 6c. postal card, a 6c. reply card and a 3c. wrapper, also "Stamps of the denomination of 6,

12 and 15 cents with the actual coat of arms have also been ordered. They will be in the colors adopted by the Postal Convention for these values. It has also been decided to issue a stamp of 15 cents in commemoration of the Bi-Centenary of the birth of Labourdonnais, the first French Governor of this island (1735) and its real founder. The stamps in question will bear the likeness of Labourdonnais in an oval and will be printed in three colors of the English and French flags, *i. e.*, blue, white and red."

We illustrate the recently issued provisional of Paraguay, the 10 on 15 which came after the 10 on 40 recently issued.

San Marino has made a change in the color of its stamps. It is said that this is to make them accord with the requirements of the Postal Union. We have received the 5c. in green, the 10c. in magenta and we are informed that there are likely to be changes in the other values.

Hayti also joins in the procession and four of the current set of the type illustrated are to be changed in color. The 1c. and 5c. will be green and blue respectively. We have not yet received information as to the tints adopted for the 2c. and 3c. which are the other values to be changed.

British Guiana has gone still further in the matter of using up its jubilee stamps by means of surcharge, having put forth a 2 on 5c. of the type illustrated. There seem to be no errors in the sheets with the exception of one stamp having no period after the word CENTS.

The 2p. of Western Australia has been received in the new color, being now yellow. The watermark in the whole issue has been changed to a

small W. A. with a crown between the two letters. We have received only the 1p. and 2p. with this watermark. The whole series however will follow this as soon as the supply of the present stamps is exhausted. If the Federation of Australian States becomes an acknowledged fact within a short time many of these stamps with the W CROWN A. watermark will be likely to be scarce, as Western Australia is a small country using comparatively few stamps.

Canada has completed the set of numerals by the addition of the 5c., for which we have waited so long.

Peru changes the color of its 5c. from a dark blue to a slaty blue. The object of this change is hard to understand unless it means an opportunity to sell more stamps to collectors. The former color was much handsomer but it may have been too near to some other values in use.

One of the most noteworthy stamps that has ever been issued is the new 5c. of Newfoundland bearing upon it the picture of the Duke of York who is noted as a stamp collector and a member and officer of the London Philatelic Society.

Cook Islands.

Mr. Ralph W. Gosset, our New Zealand correspondent, gives us the following information in relation to stamps of Cook Islands.

"The one penny blue was changed to brown on account of forgery, so I hear. The only difference from the first lot of one penny browns (1893) is the perforation, the old one was 11½, the new one is 11."

THE 59th CATALOGUE AND THE FUTURE OF UNITED STATES STAMPS.

THE advance sheets of the 59th catalogue have appeared. The publishers have made numerous changes both in the method of arrangement and in the prices of the stamps. The general plan of arrangement which they have adopted is one which we have advocated for a long time having used substantially the same plan in the Comprehensive Catalogue published in the *Post Office* four or five years ago. The general idea is to list a stamp under a number and then to give minor varieties of shade, paper and perforation under the heads of a, b, c, etc. This is followed out by the Advance Sheets in a way which will be generally satisfactory to collectors. The only objection that can be made to it is that it does not go far enough. There are many varieties of United States stamps that are not listed which are of the same character and equal importance with those which are listed under these minor headings. For instance in the matter of shades, we find minor varieties all through the regular issues, but when we come to the Department stamps we find them under the head of the State Department but nothing of the sort under the heads of Treasury and War, in both of which there are much more distinct varieties of shade to be found than in the stamps of the State Department. A single exception to this statement occurs under the two cent of the American print of the War Department, where the dull vermilion is listed. This however is not a more pronounced variety than the six cent orange of the same print which is not

listed. Under the heading of the issue of 1879 printed by the American Bank Note Company we find again the error of the 58th catalogue, No. 187 is listed as the ten cent from the National plate, No. 188 as the ten cent from the Continental plate. The former is priced at seven cents, the latter at four. These stamps are both from the Continental plate. They occur with and without the secret mark, and we have seen them in strips in which some of the stamps had the mark and some were without it, and in others again the mark was so faint that it could not be seen without a microscope. Further than this we claim there is a slight difference in the general appearance of stamps printed from the National plate which does not appear in these 10c. stamps said to be from the National plate and that they are therefore from the Continental plate. The number which is given to this extra Continental 10c. should be allowed to a stamp which is not listed but which does actually exist, that is the 30c. black from the National plate. The difference between the stamps printed by the American Bank Note Company from the old National plate and those stamps which come in "full black" from the new American plate is very marked. This stamp should have been listed separately as it is a distinct and easily distinguishable specimen.

The prices in the advance sheets show a general reduction in used specimens of 25 to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. It is not possible to take exception to prices when they are viewed from

the standpoint of the publisher's price list. The seller certainly has the right to make whatever price he pleases for the things which he offers. If however we consider these prices from the standpoint of actual net value, it is easily seen that they do not represent the value of United States stamps at the present time. This statement contains more truth in relation to used specimens than it does in relation to those that are unused. The prices of unused stamps are supposed to be for specimens in fine condition. This being the view adopted, we are ready to admit that the prices are not too high in most instances. In regard to used stamps however, we do not see that the prices are as low as those which have prevailed for used specimens during the past two years, both at auction and in the general advertised price lists of publishers.

No better example can be given than No. 28, the very first stamp of the general issue, the 5c. red-brown on bluish paper. Its listed price is 70c., a reduction of fifteen cents from the price of the 58th catalogue. The stamp is generally advertised and sold for less than 50c. in fine condition. There is enough reduction in the prices of some stamps to prevent the continuation of the selling at 50 per cent discount, which seems to be the object which the publishers of the catalogue have set before themselves, but there are still many stamps which are listed high enough so that they will be sold, in the future as in the past, at this high rate of discount. There are on the other hand a few stamps which we believe to be priced too low, at least relatively to others. The 30c. of the National print for instance is listed

at 25c., while the 30c. of the Continental print is listed at 50c. The National stamp was used during two or three years only, whereas the Continental was in use for double that length of time. The same is true in relation to the 15c. of the National print priced at 40c. as against the price of 75c. for the Continental. Before either of these stamps were listed separately we had examined many large lots of them with the idea of determining the relative scarcity and we found that the 15 and 30c. National stamps did not exist in more than one half the quantity that the same values of the Continental stamps did. In the 59th catalogue however the prices would seem to reverse this view. We do not believe they are correct.

The question naturally arises as one considers a new price list, which has been issued in this way—What is the future of United States stamps? Will they continue to advance in price as they have in the past, or will they decline? We can determine this only by the consideration of the demand which exists for them and of the supply which there is to meet this demand. There can be no question that the demand is still good for United States stamps. There has been in and around New York a feeling that the stamps of our own country were not wanted by collectors. We believe that this is true here only for the reason that most of the prominent varieties have been secured by collectors and that those who are not asking for them are not able to pay high prices. The demand, however throughout the country is just as good for United States stamps as it ever has been. There is at the same time a demand for

reduced prices and a decision not to buy United States stamps at inflated prices. The prices of the present catalogues are regarded as inflated. Stamps are not something that is necessary to collectors; that is, they do not have to buy a particular stamp, and if the price of a stamp that is wanted seems to them high they will leave it alone until such time as they can get it at a price which suits them. This we think will prevent the sale of United States stamps at as high prices as they have been sold in the past. The number of stamps in existence is more than enough to meet the wants of the collectors so far as all the cheaper varieties are concerned. We do not see much reason therefore for expectation of an increase in price in any United States stamps in the immediate future. Our country is too large and its issues are therefore too great to admit of any absorption of its stamps by those who would corner any particular specimen.

The interest that there is in American issues proceeding from the patriotic desire on the part of collectors to possess the stamps of their own country will cause them to be collected continuously and more and more carefully as the years pass. Fine unused specimens of all the older issues will advance in price as the number of collectors who can purchase them and who wish them increase. Our remarks in relation to stationary prices or very small advance apply in the main to used stamps and to the unused ones of issues later than 1880. ♣

The collection of unused specimens of stamps has increased a great deal

lately. There are special reasons why it is well for collectors to secure as many unused stamps as possible for their collections. An album in the first place makes a much more pleasing appearance when a large proportion of the stamps contained in it are unused. Their cleanness and bright colors set off the collection to great advantage. The advances of value are also much greater in unused than in used specimens. If one examines the changes that are taking place in catalogues it will be seen at once that the majority of the declines are to be found in used stamps and of the advances in unused specimens. There are numerous reasons for this. All old stamps are being destroyed by one agent or another as the years pass. Unused stamps, having a face value, are frequently used up for postage. A prominent example of the way in which this produces a considerable value in a very common stamp is that of the three cent of the United States of the issue of 1869. It is now priced seventy-five cents unused, while the cancelled specimen is worth no more than the cost of handling. The face value of the stamp is of little consequence as compared with the seventy cents of value which belongs to it as a philatelic treasure. All the older issues of unused stamps will be of much greater worth in the future than used specimens. It is impossible at the present time to see what will be the future value of unused stamps of our own country. Collectors have laid away large supplies of them. These come upon the market frequently at or near face value. It is probable, however, that the matter will adjust itself and as these stamps come out they will be used up until finally even the low values of unused stamps will be scarce and desirable.

STAMPS

An Illustrated Monthly Devoted to the Interests of Collectors.

EDITED BY CRAWFORD CAPEN.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS } JAMES WATSON.
 } ALEX. HOLLAND.

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STAMPS PUBLISHING CO.,

87 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisements whose insertion they regard as detrimental to the interests of this magazine, without giving any reason for their action.

THE Section on Philately of the Brooklyn Institute has been arranging during the summer for the work of next season. The various committees have been appointed all of which have been busily engaged in arranging their programmes for the work. We publish herewith a list of the topics which are to be taken up and the gentlemen who are to lead in the discussion of them in the meetings for study and discussion,

SECTION ON PHILATELY—SEASON OF 1899-1900.

Desiring that this season's work shall be of value to the members, the following course of meetings has been arranged by the Entertainment Committee. The meetings will be held at the Rooms of the Section, 174 Montague Street, Brooklyn, on the

dates named, at 8.15 P. M. The gentlemen who have consented to be present at these meetings will talk informally upon the stamps under discussion, and will exhibit their own collections to illustrate the different points of interest. Members and their friends are invited to bring their collections of the particular class, country or group of countries under discussion for study and comparison, thus making the meetings both profitable and interesting.

DATE. SUBJECTS.

- Sept. 1, A Stereoptican Exhibition of Stamps.
- Sept. 15, Mr. M. C. Berlepsch of New York, U. S. Periodicals and Dues.
- Oct. 6, H. A. Talbot of Brooklyn, Stamps of Holland and Colonies.
- Oct. 20, Dr. W. H. Mitchell of Bayonne, N. J., "Early History of Central American Stamps."
- Nov. 3, Debate on the subject, "Shall we Collect Seebecks?" Affirmative: Mr. Crawford Capen. Negative: Mr. J. M. Andreini.
- Nov. 17, Mr. Henry C. Davis, of Philadelphia, Stamps of British Colonies.
- Dec. 1, Mr. J. W. George, of New York, Match and Medicine Stamps.
- Dec. 15, Mr. Clarence H. Eagle, of New York, U. S. Revenues. 1900.
- Jan. 5, Mr. H. E. Deats, of Flemington, N. J., Confederate Stamps.
- Jan. 19, Mr. J. M. Andreini, of New York, Stamps of Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Danish West Indies and Hayti.
- Feb. 2, Mr. John N. Luff, of New York, Stamps of China and the Chinese Treaty Ports.
- Feb. 16, Mr. Crawford Capen, of New York, Stamps of Greece.

March 2, Mr. J. M. Andreini, of New York, Stamps of France.	LECTURE COURSE OF THE SECTION ON PHILATELY.	
March , Exhibition.	Season of 1899-1900.	
April 6, Mr. A. Krassa, of New York, Counterfeit Stamps and U. S. Proofs.	Lectures will be given on the dates mentioned below on topics of general interest to philatelists. The lecturers and their subjects will be announced from time to time in the monthly bulletins and weekly tickets of the Institute.	
April 20, Mr. Alfred Baillod, of Brooklyn, General Collection of Stamps.		
May 4, Mr. Joseph S. Rich, of New York, Telegraph Stamps.	1899,	1900,
May 16, Mr. David S. Wells, of Brooklyn, Stamps of Spain and Colonies.	Oct. 27,	Jan. 26,
	Nov. 24,	Feb. 23.
	Dec. 22.	

Catalogue.

We acknowledge our indebtedness to all philatelic journals that publish chronicles for the material of this catalogue which we present to our readers. Not only have we taken from these papers the list of stamps, but we have also found in many of them statements of the numbers of the different stamps that have been issued, which in connection with their face value serve as a basis for catalogue prices. We shall, in valuing late issues, give prices of unused specimens only as the question of what used stamps will be worth in the future is one that no one can settle. We shall be very glad to receive hints and corrections from our readers in order that we may make this catalogue as perfect as possible.

British Guiana.		10c. gray	\$0 20
<i>1899 Surcharged in black.</i>		10c. special delivery blue	20
2c. on 5c. jubilee.	\$0 10	Hawaii.	
Canada.		<i>1899 Old type. New Colors.</i>	
5c. blue (numeral)	10	1c. green	3
		2c. rose	4
Ceylon.		Mauritius.	
<i>Regular Type.</i>		<i>Surcharged.</i>	
6c. pink and black.	10	6c. on 18c.	6
75c. slate and brown	1 25	15c. on 36c. jubilee	15
Cuba.		Newfoundland.	
<i>Regular issue.</i>		5c. blue (Duke of York)	10
1c. green	3	Peru.	
2c. red	4	<i>Change of color.</i>	
3c. purple	6	2c. red	4
5c. brown	10		

Philippine Islands.*1899 surcharged in black.*

1c. green	\$0 03
2c. carmine	4
5c. blue	10
10c. brown	20

Porto Rico.*1899 surcharged in black on current U. S.*

1c. green	3
2c. carmine	4
5c. blue	10
10c. brown	20
8c. puce	15

*Envelopes.*2c. red on white, *red* 55c. blue on white, *blue**Wrapper.*1c. green on manila, *green* 3*Unpaid letter stamps.*

1c. claret 5

2c. " 8

10c. " 25

Straits Settlements.*Surcharged FOUR CENTS.*

4c. on 5c. carmine \$0 08

Surcharged Four Cents.

4c. on 8c. lilac 10

United States.*1899 Cuba surcharged.*

10c. Special Delivery. 20

Surcharged envelopes.

2c. green on white. 4

2c. green on amber 50

1c. green on ori. buff 5

1c. green on blue 5

5c. blue on blue 20

Uruguay.*Provisional, lithographed.*

5m. purple 3

Regular issue.

5m. light blue. 2

5c. gray-blue. 10

"ADVANCE" PRICES OF THE 59TH CATALOGUE.

We have received a further installment of the advance sheets of the 59th catalogue since our article in relation to the United States portion of it was written. The announcement of the editors that they will follow the English prices in relation to the stamps of Great Britain and Colonies is borne out by the prices quoted. We find an almost exact copy of the Stanley Gibbons catalogue in those portions which relate to stamps of the British Colonies. There is, however, in the pages which concern American stamps a refreshing independence in pricing and we are pleased to see that American cataloguers claim the right to make the prices on American stamps. Inasmuch as the pricing of this new catalogue is of the greatest importance to all collectors we append a list of some of the noteworthy changes which have been made. When no price is given either for the new or used stamp there has been no change from the former catalogue. Advances of prices are in italics, any other prices show decline.

United States.

GENERAL ISSUE.

	New.	Used.	1851.	New.	Used.
1847.			1c. blue, type II.	\$2 50	\$0 25
5c. red-brown	\$0 70		1c. blue, type III.		10 00
10c. black	3 50		5c. red-brown		12 00
			10c. green		75

	New	Used.		New	Used
12c. black		\$1 50	12c. black		\$0 40
1855-60.			15c. black		1 00
1c. blue, Type II.		1 00	24c. gray-lilac		5 00
1c. blue, Type III.		12	30c. orange		3 50
3c. red, outer line		25	90c. blue		12 00
5c. brick-red		11 00	1875, Reissue.		
5c. red-brown, type I.		7 00	1c. blue		10 00
5c. brown		4 00	2c. black		12 50
5c. orange-brown, type II.		3 00	3c. brown		20 00
5c. orange-brown, type III.		2 00	5c. light-brown		12 50
10c. green		35	10c. green		15 00
12c. black		75	12c. black		20 00
24c. lilac		4 00	15c. black		30 00
30c. orange		6 00	30c. orange		40 00
90c. blue	22 00	33 00	90c. blue		40 00
1861, August.			1869.		
10c. green		10 00	1c. buff	1 25	60
1861, September.			2c. brown	1 00	12
1c. blue		04	3c. blue	75	
3c. pink		7 50	6c. blue		55
5c. buff		7 00	10c. yellow	6 00	75
10c. green		10	12c. green	4 00	50
12c. black		30	15c. brown and blue		3 00
24c. red-lilac		1 00	15c. brown and blue, picture		
30c. orange		45	framed	6 00	1 50
90c. blue		3 00	24c. green and purple	12 50	5 00
1862-66.			30c. blue and carmine	15 00	2 10
2c. black		04	90c. black and carmine	35 00	14 00
3c. scarlet	80 00		1875, Reissue.		
5c. brown		30	2c. brown	7 00	7 00
15c. black		45	3c. blue	12 00	12 00
24c. lilac		30	24c. green and purple	12 50	12 50
1867.			30c. blue and carmine	20 00	20 00
3c. embossed all over	35 00	15 00	90c. black and carmine	35 00	35 00
3c. rose 13x16		6 00	1880.		
11x13.			1c. buff	1 50	1 50
1c. blue		1 00	1870-71.		
2c. black		20	2c. red-brown		10
3c. rose		04	6c. carmine		3 00
10c. green		60	7c. vermilion		3 00
12c. black		40	30c. black		20 00
15c. black		4 00	90c. carmine		6 00
9x13.			1870-71, without embossing.		
1c. blue		75	1c. blue	3 00	
2c. black		10	2c. red-brown	1 50	02
10c. green		50	3c. green		03

	New.	Used.		New.	Used
6c. carmine	\$3 50	12	90c. orange		\$0 50
7c. vermilion	6 00	50	Columbian issue.		
10c. brown	6 00	15	3c. green	06	05
12c. violet	8 00	40	4c. blue		02
15c. orange	5 00	40	5c. brown	10	03
24c. purple	12 50	1 50	6c. purple		07
30c. full black	12 00	25	8c. magenta		04
90c. carmine	15 00	1 25	10c. brown		03
1873. Printed by Continental Bank Note Co.			30c. orange-brown		30
1c. ultramarine	1 00	03	\$1 salmon	3 25	2 50
6c. dull pink		05	\$2 brown-red	2 50	1 75
7c. orange-vermilion		50	\$3 yellow-green		3 00
10c. brown	5 00	50	\$4 crimson-lake	4 75	4 00
12c. blackish-violet	10 00	40	\$5 black	6 00	5 00
30c. black	7 50	50	1894.		
1875.			1c. pale-ultramarine	10	
2c. vermilion		04	2c. pink, triangle I.	07	
1879. American Bank Note Co.			4c. dark brown		01
1c. ultramarine	1 00		6c. dark red-brown		03
5c. blue	1 00	04	8c. puce		03
6c. pink		03	50c. orange	80	35
10c. dull brown		07	\$1 black	1 50	1 50
15c. red-orange		15	\$2 sapphire	3 00	
30c. black		08	\$5 dark green	7 50	4 00
90c. carmine		75	1895.		
Re-engraved.			2c. carmine, tri. I.	12	02
6c. rose	2 50	06	2c. carmine, tri. II.	10	
10c. brown	30		3c. purple		01
1883.			4c. dark brown	08	
4c. blue-green	12	02	5c. chocolate	08	
1887.			6c. dark red-brown	12	
3c. vermilion	12	02	10c. dark green	15	
New design.			15c. dark blue	25	
1c. ultramarine	06		50c. orange		10
1888.			\$1 black		45
4c. carmine	12	02			
5c. indigo		03	OFFICIAL STAMPS.		
30c. orange-brown	65	35	Printed by the Continental Bank Note Co.		
90c. purple	2 25	90	Agriculture.		
1890-93			1c.	3 50	3 50
3c. purple		02	2c.	1 00	
6c. brown-red	12	04	3c.	30	
8c. lilac		03	10c.	6 00	
15c. indigo		06	12c.	8 00	
30c. black		08	15c.	3 50	

	New.	Used		New.	Used
Executive.			Justice.		
1c.	\$8 00	\$8 00	1c.	\$1 50	\$1 50
2c.	8 00	8 00	2c.	3 00	3 00
3c.	6 50	6 50	10c.	3 00	
6c.	15 00	15 00	12c.	3 00	
10c.	10 00	10 00	15c.	6 00	
Interior.			24c.	17 00	17 00
2c.	10	10	30c.	20 00	20 00
12c.	50		90c.	37 50	37 50

Our Young Collectors' Work.

We shall give several pages each month to the work of our young collectors offering, as we have heretofore, premiums for articles which we print. We shall however be more particular as to what we print inasmuch as the space which we can give to young collectors is less than heretofore. We shall offer in this place each month our premiums for accepted articles for the succeeding month and the premium will be good for that month only. We offer for articles accepted for our September number, a set of current Mauritius stamps 1c. to 18c., including the lately issued 6c. and 15c. provisionals. We hope to have more contributions. We have received quite a number but many of them are not such as we can use. We have, however, received many excellent articles in the past, and we trust that more of this class will come to us in the future, as we are willing to give the best of premiums for this work.

A LETTER FROM PALESTINE.

BY HENRY H. LANE.

ON opening my stamp album, I find a letter addressed to myself which is contained in an envelope bearing the following legend printed in one corner, "A Letter From Palestine." The quaint handwriting seems to have been penned by one but little acquainted with English script and some of the letters are almost caricatures. A letter from the land of the Savior cannot but call to mind many incidents of His life, His journeys, His miracles, the parables, His friends and His enemies, and finally, His death and glorious resurrection!

All these things are more distinctly

brought to mind by the postmark, which consists of the word, "Jerusalem," contained in a circle, together with the date and "Oesterreichspost." The spelling of the last word may not be entirely correct as it is very much blurred.

How many of my readers know what kind of a stamp this letter bore? It was to answer this question that this article was written.

It is the ordinary 3 kreuzer, pale green Austrian stamp with "10 PARA 10" imprinted across the bottom. You will find a place for it in the album under the heading, "For Austrian Post Offices in the Levant."

This stamp is not the only one in use there, nor does this issue stand alone. In 1867 the first set was used, consisting of seven varieties. They were of the same types as the contemporary Austrian issue with the values changed from "kreuzer" to "soldi." The same is true of the second issue, used from 1883 on, except that there were but six varieties. In 1886 we find the three soldi surcharged 10 para to agree with the Turkish coinage. The issue of 1888 was composed of five varieties, which were the regular issue Austrian stamps surcharged to denote the proper amounts in paras and piastres. With the new issue of Austria for 1890, a set of the same type was prepared for the Levant. It is to his set that the stamp of my letter

belongs.

These stamps were prepared by taking the incomplete Austrian stamps and imprinting the proper values. The upper inscription on each gives the value in Austrian currency, while the lower inscription gives the denomination in the money of the Levant. Five varieties formed this issue, to which, in 1892, five more were added. In 1867 there was an issue of envelopes of the same design as the adhesives, and consisting of five varieties.

Although I have a duplicate in my album, I prize the stamp on my letter from the fact of the personal interest attached to it. This is true, more or less, of all stamps on original covers, hence their greater value.

PERRY AND HIS VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE.

BY CLAY S. LANDIS.

THE recent victories at Manila and Santiago have recalled the great naval commanders of the past and the victories attained by them. Such men as Lawrence, Perry, and Hull of the second war with England, and Farragut, Porter and Foote of the Civil War are remembered with pride. It is one of these which we wish to consider in the present article.

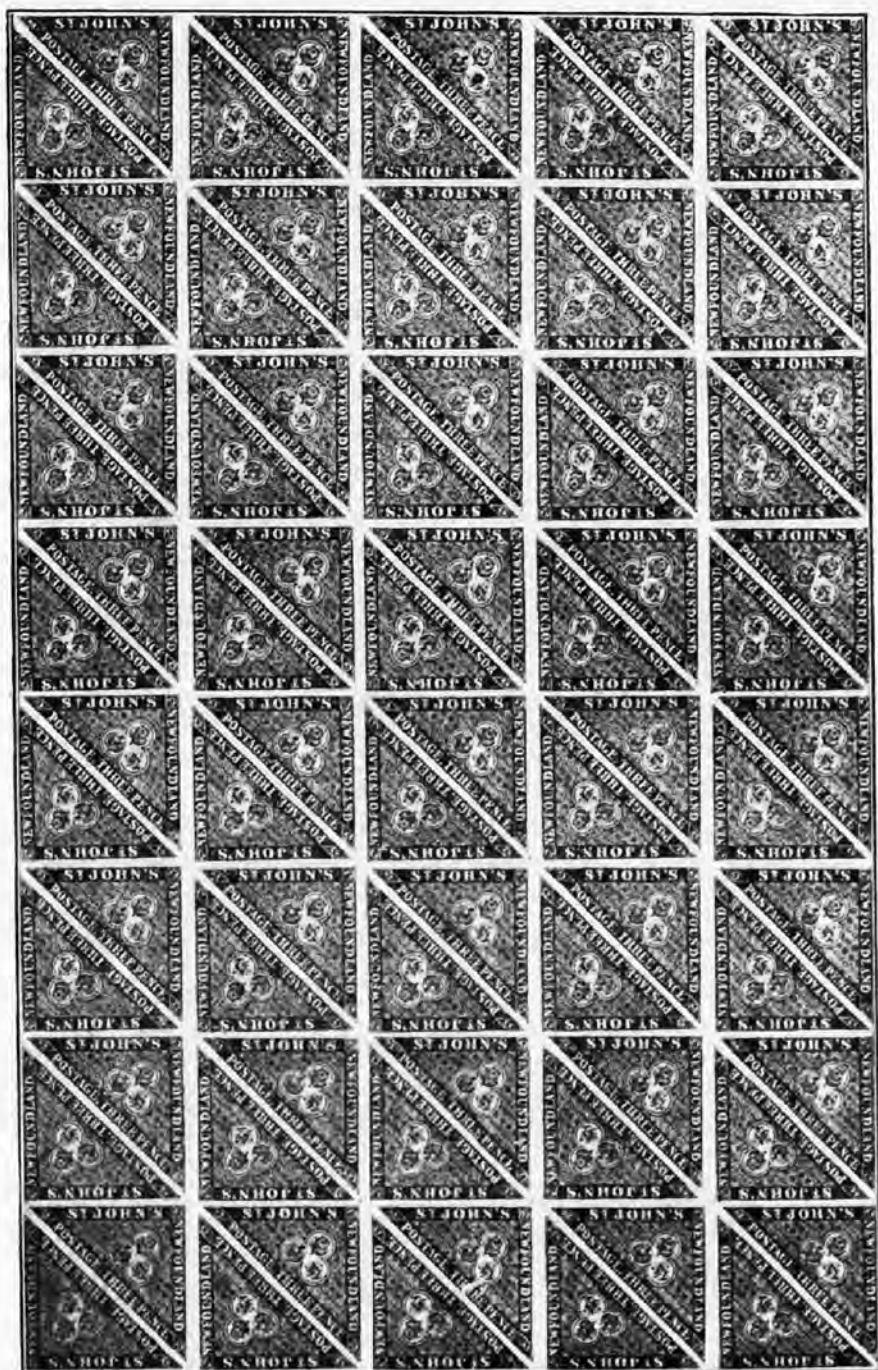
Oliver H. Perry, whose portrait may be seen on the 90 cent stamp of several U. S. issues, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1785. The first active service that he saw was in 1799 while acting as midshipman on a ship commanded by his father.

When Perry was sent to combat Barclay, the British commander on the lakes, he had not even one ship

which he could command. A fleet of nine ships was built from the forests around Lake Erie, and was just completed when the British attacked him.

Then was fought a battle which has made Perry's name famous. A description of it need not be given here for it would be but repetition, but we should remember one important fact. Perry was but twenty-eight years old, and this his first battle, while Barclay was an experienced fighter, having served with Nelson.

Perry did good service through the remainder of the war but did not live long afterwards. While cruising along the coast of South America in 1819 he contracted yellow fever and died on his vessel just after it reached the island of Trinidad.



❁ STAMPS ❁

An Illustrated Monthly for Collectors

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No. 8.

COLLECTING IN QUANTITY.

THERE has been, during the past few years, a considerable development in collecting in the direction of accumulating stamps in numbers. Imperforate stamps attached one to another as they were originally have always been regarded with favor. Stamps which were never issued perforate, many have not considered to be any better in pairs or blocks. Stamps, however, which come perforate, imperforate, rouletted, or in more than one form have been regarded highly in pairs or blocks, because of the undoubted evidence which this afforded that the stamps were imperforate and not stamps cut down from the perforate or rouletted form. We show as a frontispiece a complete sheet of Newfoundland triangular stamps which is the property of the American Collectors Company. Many collectors have never seen triangular stamps attached one to another. This sheet shows the way in which they are placed side by side for printing. It is interesting mainly on the the ground of arrangement, as the stamp itself was never issued in the perforated form. Collectors, however, who are gathering imperforate pairs or blocks place in their collections naturally all attached imperforates even though they may not have

been issued in perforate form. The development of this collecting of imperforate stamps in blocks, pairs or strips, during the past few years, has taken the direction of collecting all stamps in this way.

There are many collectors who take everything in blocks of four. When one has the means to do this it is certain that there is nothing more beautiful than a collection of this nature. Those who take blocks usually get all the shades of each stamp that are issued, and shades show much more clearly when stamps are in blocks than they do when single specimens are gathered. It frequently happens in some delicate tints that the difference cannot be discerned in single stamps. In blocks of four the variation is perfectly evident. There are other advantages from the commercial point of view. Collectors who buy in this way frequently say that if they wish to give it up at any time they can break up their blocks, have a fine collection, and yet sell three-fourths of it. It is also noticeable that at the auction sales stamps in blocks of four sell with great readiness and at good prices. We do not think there is much force in the argument that is offered that collectors by buying their stamps in blocks deprive

other collectors of stamps. The statement is made that if a sheet of one hundred stamps is broken up one hundred collectors will be pleased by the possession of a specimen, whereas the full sheet only pleases the one man who has it. This may be true of old stamps like the sheet which we illustrate, but it is not true of late issues. The fact that there are collectors of blocks causes the purchase of larger numbers of stamps from the governments issuing them. All collectors can secure what they want of them at the time they are issued, and collectors of blocks and sheets put them away for their own pleasure. Again these large collections of blocks and sheets do not remain intact forever. As time goes on they will come upon the market and will be broken up. So the fact that there are such collections and an increasing number of them will make it easier for the collectors of the future to secure old issues of stamps. There is no question that the speculation in stamps which results in the buying up of large quantities of one sort or another keeps the prices of them down and enables collectors to obtain them at a fair price for many years after they have gone out of issue. Dealers may be spoken of as collectors of stamps in sheets and blocks. They are always breaking up these blocks for the benefit of collectors. Were it not for their foresight in doing this looking for a fair profit upon their investment, collectors would be unable to get hold of stamps in unused condition a few years after they went out of use. We are disposed on our part to favor collecting in quantity and whether we favor it, or do not, really makes no difference. Collecting in quantity has come and come to stay.

THE principal effect of the accomplishment of Cuban independence upon Cuban stamps has been to bring them into favor. The prices of the 59th catalogue do not show any remarkable changes when compared with those of the 58th. We note particularly the advance in the 2r. stamp of 1862-64 from twenty cents to forty cents. The new price is double the original, but so far as the stamp, on rose paper at least is concerned it might have multiplied by five, and even then there would have been a demand for the stamp. Still this specimen on rose paper has been reduced to a minor position and perhaps in that place the demand would not be sufficient to warrant the price of \$1.00 at which the stamp has been sold during the past year. The prices on all those Cuban stamps which have come in the remainder lots are certainly high enough. The supply is much in excess of the demand. Such stamps, however, as the ten cent of 1877-78-79-80 would bear an advance, certainly in the cases of the last three. Our experience always has been that the ten cent orange of 1879 listed at \$3.50 is a scarcer stamp in good condition than the ten cent green of 1877 listed at \$5.00. Among later stamps the one cent green unused of the second re-engraving at four cents is very low. The stamp has been commonly sold at twenty-five cents and if the publishers of the catalogue have a stock of them they are certainly the only dealers who do. The prices of all of the baby head stamps are still indeterminate. We do not know how many remainders there will be of these, nor can we decide whether the demand for them will be sufficient to hold them even at the present prices. With every

installment of the advance sheets that reaches us it is increasingly certain that the principal changes of prices in the way of advance are in the unused stamps.

MR. J. M. Bartels in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* writes of the issue of envelope stamps for Cuba in a way which will naturally incline collectors to leave them alone. The matter is of so much interest that we believe that it should have wide publicity and therefore reprint it in full. We think that all the varieties that are mentioned will naturally be included in the list of Cuban envelopes but with the intimation that comes that this multiplication of envelopes is for speculative purposes, collectors generally will decide not to buy them.

"A most astonishing state of affairs seems to exist in Cuba regarding envelopes. The ones referred to last week seem to have a certain claim to recognition after all. The director-general of posts has not placed the regular issue of new envelopes on sale at all, although they were received by him some weeks ago. He states that it is his intention to wait until the new stamps reach there, so that the sale of both can commence at the same time. The reason for this delay seems to be that an opportunity is found to materially increase the postal receipts of the island by allowing anyone who chooses to order any envelope he pleases in quantities of not less than a thousand. It is a most discreditable state of affairs and cannot but reflect upon those in power in Havana. The director-general has been ordering all kinds of envelopes directly from the contractors in Hartford without the knowledge of the Department in this city. An inquiry from headquarters here revealed that up to the 5th inst. the contractors had supplied the Havana office upon re-

quest with the following surcharged envelopes, in addition to those previously reported:

- 5,000 No. 1 2c. white.
- 5,000 No. 2 2c. buff.
- 5,000 No. 5 1c. white.
- 5,000 No. 5 5c. white.
- 5,000 No. 6 1c. manila.
- 5,000 No. 7 4c. white.
- 5,000 No. 7 2c. buff.
- 50,000 No. 8 2c. white.
- 50,000 No. 8 5c. white.
- 2,000 No. 10 2c. white.
- 2,000 No. 13 2c. blue.
- 15,000 No. 13 1c. buff.
- 5,000 No. 13 2c. buff.

Also the following special request envelopes:

- 2,000 No. 5 2c. buff.
- 1,500 No. 5 2c. blue.
- 1,500 No. 5 2c. amber.

Noticeable in above list is a 5c. No. 8 which does not exist in the U. S. set.

There are 164,000 envelopes in the above lot embracing 16 varieties. There is every reason to believe that at least 14 varieties of the above were made especially for sale to collectors and are probably good things to leave severely alone. If dealers consent to handle this stuff no doubt there will be more varieties as long as there is a sale for them.

The Department has reprimanded the contractors, stating that they had no right whatever to use the U. S. envelope dies without the consent of this government.

The only Cuban surcharged envelopes properly authorized are the following:

- 2c. green on white.
- 2c. " " amber.
- 1c. " " o. buff.
- 1c. " " blue.
- 2c. red on blue."

We give all the changes in the prices of United States stamps made by the 59th catalogue, as they are of the greatest interest to American collectors. Under the headings of other countries we give only those which are more important, and in some cases pass entirely countries in which changes are not great.

STAMPS

An Illustrated Monthly Devoted to the Interests of Collectors.

EDITED BY CRAWFORD CAPEN.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS } JAMES WATSON.
 } ALEX. HOLLAND.

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STAMPS PUBLISHING CO.,

87 NASSAU ST.,

NEW YORK.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisements whose insertion they regard as detrimental to the interests of this magazine, without giving any reason for their action.

AN examination of the prices of the 59th catalogue, a further installment of which we give our readers on another page, causes many interesting inquiries to arise. We notice some change in the direction of reductions in the prices of the stamps of Chinese Treaty Ports. It is a question, however, whether this reduction is heavy enough in view of the fact that spaces for these stamps have been dropped from the International Album. The omitting allotted spaces, even though pages are left for the stamps of this class, will result in very little gathering of them by the younger members of the stamp collecting fraternity. Such action should reduce the demand for the stamps so that it would not be one-tenth of what it has been in the past.

These stamps have no longer any face value, hence the reduction of 25 to 50 per cent. such as we see in some cases is scarcely sufficient if supply and demand is the ground upon which prices are based.

IT is a question which often arises in the minds of thoughtful collectors whether the prices are dependent upon demand or are after all arbitrary to a great extent. The prices of the catalogue being those at which a dealer is willing to sell naturally represent his judgment of the prices he can ask and get, rather than the actual value on the ground of supply and demand. It is true to a large extent of the prices of stamps as well as stocks or of articles of merchandise that the prices asked for them are in a great measure prospective. This was true a few years since of Hawaiian stamps. The prices were pushed up to such an extent upon the expectation that Hawaii would be annexed to the United States that when the annexation became an accomplished fact there was no further advance. Future prices in this country are not likely to show advance for a number of years.

ALL the stamp papers noticed not long since the issue of a one shilling stamp for the Great Barrier Island, and it is even contained in the advance sheets of the 59th catalogue. We have always been suspicious that this stamp was a humbug. Large quantities have been offered to dealers in cancelled to order condition, and it was our belief that the proper thing was to have nothing to do with them, and that it would be shown after a time that the stamp

was originated merely for the purpose of making money, and was of the character of the Clipperton Islands stamps and other frauds of that class. The *London Philatelist* for July has the following which would seem to be conclusive evidence of the character of the stamp.

"GREAT BARRIER ISLAND—In our January issue of this year, page 22, we mentioned the appearance of a stamp apparently accepted 'with all reserve.' From an official communication with which we have been favored, and which follows, the 'stamp would appear to be entirely mythical.'

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, WELLINGTON.
" May 31, 1899.

"SIR:—Referring to a paragraph which appeared on page 22 of your issue of January last, under the heading 'Great Barrier Island,' I think right to call your attention to the fact that the stamp referred to as bearing the words, 'Great Barrier Island, Special Post, One Shilling,' has never been used for any such purpose, and after searching inquiry by the Department, I am unable to ascertain that it has even been used for franking letters carried by private ships or pigeons between Great Barrier Island and the mainland. The carrying of letters, or the use of stamps purporting in any way to be postage stamps, without the authority of the Government, would render the offender liable to punishment under the Post Office Acts.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. YOUNG, *Secretary.*

M. P. CASTLE, Esq.,
Editor London Philatelist,
Effingham House, Arundel St.,
Strand, London, W. C."

THE above mentioned paper also refers to the lately issued provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ penny of Cook Islands as bearing a surcharge which "ap-

pears to be indistinct and scarcely noticeable when the stamp has been post marked." The copies which have been sent to us bear a very plain surcharge and we think that those which are mentioned by the *London Philatelist* must have been of a poor printing. We shall illustrate the stamp with our next plate of new issues.

IT is said that the Postmaster-General of the United States is desirous of destroying all the papers of the Government, that have accumulated during former administrations, which are of no value as documents. It is stated that these papers would cover a two acre field ten feet deep, and therefore it is not likely any one will have the opportunity to examine them in case Congress desires to allow their destruction. This will be of great loss to collectors generally since in this accumulation it is probable that there exists all the old Postmaster stamps, including a number which are known to exist but which have never been seen. Some advocate the sale of the whole lot to the highest bidder but the probability is against Congress doing anything of the sort. In spite of our feelings as collectors, the destruction of the mass intact would seem to be the proper thing.

CANADA has issued two interesting provisionals. The two cent on three cent numeral and the same surcharge on the maple leaf. There should be quite a large number of the numeral variety but there are reasons for thinking that the maple leaf will be comparatively scarce. We think that it is at least worth double the numeral variety.

Our Young Collectors' Work.

We shall give several pages each month to the work of our young collectors offering, as we have heretofore, premiums for articles which we print. We shall however be more particular as to what we print inasmuch as the space which we can give to young collectors is less than heretofore. We shall offer in this place each month our premiums for accepted articles for the succeeding month and the premium will be good for that month only. We offer for articles accepted for our October number, a set of the new issue of Cuba stamps including Special Delivery complete unused. We hope to have more contributions. We have received quite a number but many of them are not such as we can use. We have, however, received many excellent articles in the past, and we trust that more of this class will come to us in the future, as we are willing to give the best of premiums for this work.

NEW ZEALAND AND ITS STAMPS.

BY HANS TRIER.

IN his latest book, Mark Twain tells a humorous story about several college professors, who, when asked about New Zealand, could only answer that it was near Australia, and that you went over by a bridge. Although there are probably none of our readers who would give such an answer, still comparatively little is known about this country, and therefore, a few words on it will not come amiss.

As a matter of fact, New Zealand lies rather more than 1000 miles east of Victoria, Australia. It is composed of two islands; North Island and South Island. Their combined area is about 100,000 square miles, South Island being the larger. North Island is mountainous and contains Mt. Cook, 12,350 feet in altitude, the highest in New Zealand. It is shown on the 5 shilling 1898 stamp. It also has the largest lake on the islands, Taupo, a picture of which is shown on the 1 penny 1898 stamp. The largest lake on South Island, Lake

Wakatipu, is shown on the 2½d. 1898. On this island is also Milford Sound, shown on the 2 shilling 1898, and said to contain the most beautiful scenery in the world.

There are few characteristic animals in New Zealand. Perhaps the most famous is (or was) the Moa, a gigantic ostrich, now extinct. From the skeletons, it is thought to have been 14 feet in height. Another wingless bird, the apteryx, shown on the 6d. 1898, still exists. It is about as large as a hen, with a long bill, which it uses to pick up the insects, snails, etc., on which it lives. There are many kinds of trees, the best known being the kaure tree. This tree exudes a gum, which, when found after a long time, is extensively used for varnish, and is exported in large quantities.

New Zealand was discovered 1642 by Tasman, but no landing was made on it until that of Cook, in 1769. The aborigines were the Maoris, a race of Polynesians similar to the

Australian aborigines. There are still 45,000 in the islands. In 1814, a mission was established, and in 1842 an assemblage of chiefs acknowledged the sovereignty of England. In 1852, New Zealand was divided into provinces, each having a superintendent and council. This system was abolished in 1876, when the present one was adopted. The government consists of a crown governor, a legislative council appointed by him, and a House of Representatives elected by the people. The governor and council hold office for life, the House for three years. The government has free schools, attendance in

which is compulsory. There are about 1,500 miles of railroads, and complete telegraphic connections. The population is about 700,000.

The first issue of New Zealand was made in 1855, the stamps being full face pictures of the queen. This design was kept till 1873, when a set showing the regular side view of the queen's head, in various designs, was issued. In 1882 appeared a similar set, and two new pictures of the queen in 1891. In 1898 was issued the beautiful set of New Zealand views and animals, several stamps of which have been mentioned in this essay.

"ADVANCE" PRICES OF THE 59TH CATALOGUE.

We are receiving advance sheets of the 59th catalogue and shall give our readers a considerable installment of the interesting variations both in the way of advances and declines in price. These new prices cover the ground that we have been filing with the catalogue of values which we have published from month to month. We shall, therefore, omit that catalogue until after the completion of the 59th when we shall give prices for all stamps issued since the publication of the catalogue in accord with what we conceive to be the ideas of the values adopted by those who make the prices of American catalogues. In the following list important changes in the prices of varieties is given. We shall not, however, attempt to list all of these changes as we undertook to do in our July number. Advances of price are in italics, other prices which we give indicate a decline from those of the 58th catalogue or in some cases such as U. S. Newspaper 1895 watermarked U. S. P. S. they are new prices where none were given in the 58th catalogue.

United States.			New.	Used	
NAVY DEPARTMENT.					
			24c. black	\$1 00	\$1 00
			30c. "	1 00	
1c. ultramarine	\$1 25	\$1 25			
2c. "	50	50			
6c. "	50				
12c. "	1 50	1 50			
15c. "	3 00				
POST OFFICE.					
6c. black	20				
10c. "	1 35	1 35			
15c. "	1 00				
			STATE.		
			1c. green	2 50	2 50
			2c. "	5 00	5 00
			6c. bright green	75	75
			7c. " "	3 00	
			10c. " "	3 00	
			12c. " "	4 00	4 00
			15c. " "	4 50	
			24c. " "	8 50	

	New.	Used.		New.	Used.
30c. bright green	\$7 00	\$7 00	<i>American Bank Note Co. Print.</i>		
90c. " "	12 00	12 00	2c. black		\$0 35
\$2 " "	22 50	22 50	3c. " "	60	
\$20 " "	50 00	50 00	4c. " "	40	40
			6c. " "		1 00
TREASURY.			10c. " "	40	40
15c. brown	40		1885.		
24c. " "		4 00	1c. black		25
30c. " "	50	25	24c. carmine	2 00	
90c. " "		60	36c. " "	2 00	
			48c. " "	5 00	
WAR.			60c. " "	5 00	
1c. rose	50		72c. " "	8 00	
24c. " "	20	20	84c. " "	10 00	
<i>American Print.</i>			96c. " "	8 00	
			1895. Wmk. U S P S.		
INTERIOR.			1c. black	05	
2c. vermilion	08		2c. " "	10	
6c. " "	08		5c. " "	15	
			10c. " "	30	
TREASURY.			25c. carmine	65	
90c. brown		1 00	50c. " "	1 25	
			\$2 scarlet	1 50	
WAR.			\$5 ultramarine	25 00	
12c. red	20	20	\$10 green	1 50	
30c. " "	20	20	\$20 slate	1 50	
NEWSPAPER STAMPS.			UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.		
1865.			1879.		
5c. colored border	15 00		1c. yellow-brown		15
10c. blue-green	5 00		2c. " "		15
25c. red	5 00		5c. " "		25
1875.			1c. brown	10	
2c. black	50	50	30c. " "	1 00	
3c. " "	75	60	50c. " "	5 00	
9c. " "	10 00	10 00	1889.		
10c. " "	1 00	1 00	2c. red-brown		01
12c. rose		1 50	3c. " "	2 00	75
24c. " "	2 00		5c. " "		10
36c. " "		1 50	10c. " "		05
192c. brown	5 00		30c. " "	75	60
3d. vermilion	7 50		50c. " "		1 50
6d. ultramarine	12 00		1891-93.		
9d. yellow	20 00		1c. claret.		03
12d. green	25 00		2c. " "		01
24d. violet	35 00		3c. " "		05
36d. red	45 00		5c. " "		10
48d. red-brown	60 00				
60d. violet	75 00				

	New	Used.		Imperf.	Perf.
10c. claret		\$0 08	10c. Bill of Lad.	\$0 75	
30c. "	75	50	10c. For. Exch.		50
50c. "	1 25	1 00	10c. Power of Atty.		02
<i>Bureau Print.</i>			15c. For. Exch.		60
1894.			15c. Inl. "	1 00	03
1c. claret	12		20c. For. "	1 00	85
2c. "	25		25c. Certif.	35	
3c. "	25		25c. Entry of Goods	18	08
5c. "	40		25c. Insurance	15	08
30c. "		1 00	25c. Life "	1 00	20
50c. "		2 00	25c. Power of Attorney	25	02
1894.			25c. Protest	75	25
3c. claret	18		25c. Ware. Receipt	1 00	60
30c. "	60	50	30c. For. Exch.	1 00	1 50
50c. "	1 00	1 00	30c. Inl. "	60	06
1895. Wmk. U S P S.			40c. " "		05
3c. claret	08	03	50c. Conveyance	1 50	
5c. "	12		50c. For. Exch.	1 25	40
30c. "	60	40	50c. Lease	1 25	40
50c. "	1 00	65	50c. Life Ins.	2 50	05
U. S. REVENUES.			50c. Mortgage	1 25	03
	Imperf.	Perf.	50c. Or. Process	30	01
1c. Express	75	04	50c. Prob. of Will	2 00	75
1c. Proprietary		04	50c. Sur. Bond		07
1c. Telegraph	7 50	12	60c. Inl. Exch.	1 00	10
2c. Bank check	04	02	70c. For. Exch.	4 00	08
2c. Certif., blue	20	60	1d. Conv.	30	15
2c. " orange		40	1d. Ent. of Goods	75	04
2c. Exp.	25	04	1d. For. Exch.	75	02
2c. " orange		06	1d. In. "	15	
2c. Playing cards, blue		20	1d. Lease		08
2c. " " orange		40	1d. Life Ins.	3 00	15
2c. Proprietary, blue		06	1d. Manifest	1 50	60
2c. " orange		1 00	1d. Mortgage	1 00	3 00
3c. Foreign Exch., green		05	1d. Passage Ticket		6 00
3c. Playing cards		6 00	1d. Power of Atty.	1 00	06
3c. Proprietary		10	1d. Prob. of Will	1 50	1 25
3c. Telegraph		25	1d. 30c. For. Exch.		75
4c. Inl. Exch.		04	1d. 50c. Inl. " "	15	12
4c. Play. cards		8 00	1d. 60c. For. " "		2 00
5c. Agreement		03	1d. 90c. " "		1 00
5c. Express	35	06	2d. Conv.		10
5c. Inl. Exch.	15		2d. Mort.		12
5c. Proprietary		1 00	2d. Prob. of Will	40 00	85
6c. Inl. Exch.		15	2½d. Inl. Ex.		07
			3d. Char. Party	1 25	10

	Imperf.	Perf.		Perf.
3d. Manifest	\$1 50	15	5c.	\$0 07
3½d. Inl. Ex.		1 50	6c.	1 00
5d. Char. Party		15	15c.	40
5d. Conv.		12	30c.	30
5d. Mort.		75	40c.	75
5d. Prob. of Will		75	60c.	75
10d. Conv.		2 00	70c.	55
10d. Mort.		1 00	1d.	06
15d. "		6 50	2d.	50
20d. Conv.		1 50	2d. 50c.	50
25d. Mort.		4 00	3d.	1 50
50d. U. S. Int. Rev.	7 50	3 00	5d.	75
200d. " " " "		16 50	10d.	3 00
			20d.	16 00
<i>Second Issue.</i>				
1c. blue and black		75	INVERTED MEDALLION.	
2c. " " "		02	2c.	3 00
3c. " " "		35	1d.	75 00
4c. " " "		55	<i>Fifth Issue.</i>	
5c. " " "		08	Rouletted.	
6c. " " "		2 00	2c. blue	25
10c. " " "		02	PLAYING CARDS.	
15c. " " "		40	2c. lake	08
20c. " " "		15	2c. ultramarine	15
30c. " " "		75	Wmk. U S I R.	
40c. " " "		60	2c. ultramarine	06
50c. " " "		02	PROPRIETARY.	
60c. " " "		75	Violet P. Green P.	
70c. " " "		65	1c. black and green	07 07
1d. " " "		10	2c. " " "	07 07
1d. 30c. blue and black		5 50	3c. " " "	35 35
1d. 50c. " " "		25	4c. " " "	10 10
1d. 60c. " " "		14 00	5c. " " "	3 00 4 00
1d. 90c. " " "		3 50	6c. " " "	1 25
2d. " " "		60	10c. " " "	7 50 2 00
2d. 50c. " " "		30	1878 issue wmk.	
3d. " " "		1 25	5c.	2 50
3d. 50c. " " "		5 00	<i>Postage stamps of 1895 surcharged</i>	
5d. " " "		75	<i>small. I. R.</i>	
10d. " " "		3 00	1c.	10 10
25d. " " "		20 00	<i>Large I. R.</i>	
50d. " " "		12 00	1c.	03 01
500d. blue, black and red	300 00		<i>a surch. invert.</i>	
<i>Third Issue. Black and Various Colors.</i>				
1c.		1 40	2c. carmine	04 01
4c.		1 00	<i>surch. invert.</i>	
			<i>Surch. on 5d. Documentary.</i>	
			\$5 reading down	7 00 4 00
			\$5 reading up	7 00

	New.	Used.		New.	Used.
<i>Current Proprietary all priced low except</i>			4p. rose		\$4 50
1¼c. brown-violet	\$0 08	\$0 08	6p. violet		6 00
			6p. lilac		6 00
			Wmk. CA perf. 14.		
DOCUMENTARY.			1p. vermilion	3 00	
½c. orange		08	4p. rose		1 00
40c. blue-lilac		06	Perf. 12.		
50c. slate-violet		05	1p. vermilion	35	20
80c. bistre-brown		15			
\$3 brown-lilac		15			
\$5 vermilion		25			
\$10 black		1 50			
\$50 brown		3 00			
Antigua.					
1862 6p. green	\$6 00	\$6 00			
1863 6p. blue-green	4 50	50			
1873 1p. vermilion	3 50	2 00			
1873-79 1p. red	45	25			
1882-85 Wmk. CA.					
2½p. green	05	05			
2½p. brown		50			
4p. blue	5 00	50			
1p. perf. 12	75	30			
Perf 14.					
2½p. blue	18	12			
4p. brown	30	25			
1sh. mauve	5 50				
Austria, Lombardy-Venice.					
1858-59.					
2c. yellow		35			
3c. black		50			
3c. green		50			
1863 perf. 14.					
2c. yellow		25			
3c. green		25			
Bahamas.					
1859.					
1p. lake	2 50	15 00			
1861.					
1p. lake		4 00			
4p. rose		6 00			
6p. violet		5 00			
Perf. 11½ to 12.					
1p. lake		7 50			
4p. rose		6 00			
Perf 13.					
1p. carmine		5 00			

IT is reported that the new Cuban stamps will not be issued before the first of September. There are enough of the provisional stamps on hand to meet the present requirements and it is desired by the Director of Posts to put out the new issue and envelope stamps at the same time. The shipment of these stamps to Cuba was delayed by the lack of the specially watermarked paper containing the letters "U S—C" on which the issue will be printed. It had been reported that a portion of the issue was to be upon paper watermarked "U S P S." This we understand is an error and all collectors will be glad to know it as it will be much easier to place the stamps in collections if there are to be no varieties of watermarks.

THE new die of the four cent envelope has been shown us by Mr. Joseph Chapman. It is very much superior to the former issues as an envelope stamp but as a representation of Abraham Lincoln it is too smooth-haired and fine looking. All Americans know him as a man whose appearance was rugged and whose hair was generally flying. The stamp representing him otherwise can not be considered a creditable production as a presentation of the face of our greatest American.



STAMPS

An Illustrated Monthly for Collectors

VOLUME III.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1899.

No. 9.

Novelties.

Early information of new issues is desired by STAMPS. We shall be very much obliged to our friends in foreign lands if they will send us at once upon the issue of any new stamp a single specimen in order that we may describe or illustrate it accurately. We shall be very glad to give credit when it is desired for all information in relation to novelties.

We illustrate this month new issues which have appeared since our last plate was published. The surcharge two cents on three cents Canada comes with the same surcharge in both Maple Leaf and Numeral varieties. The two cent which was formerly printed in purple has now appeared in the red of the three cent stamp.

It was expected that the Ceylon six on fifteen cent would be followed by a permanent stamp, which has now appeared, as illustrated.

The old one penny blue of Cook Islands is now surcharged for use as a one half-penny as shown in our plate. The surcharge is said to be faint on many specimens but those which have been sent to us have been perfectly clear, as in our illustration.

The new series for Cuba shows very neatly the different methods of occupation in the island and the means of transportation to and upon it while in the one cent denomination we are shown a statue of Columbus, its discoverer.

The Hawaiian five cent stamp in the changed color, blue, is also from a new plate. The word cents having been engraved on the die now appears in all the stamps of this

denomination.

The whole series of Luxembourg stamps, both of the type which we illustrate and that in which the Duke appears with the front face, comes with the word "Official" perforated through them as illustrated. We have received to the present time the stamps from one to ten cents and also the thirty cent.

The two ore Norway now comes like the others of the set with the Roman capitals.

The one on twelve att. is a new surcharge of Siam, the country which at the present time is doing more surcharging than almost any other.

The three cent of the permanent type for Straits Settlements now comes in brown.

Uruguay has given us a permanent type of the five milésimos which is the equivalent of the numerous stamps recently surcharged $\frac{1}{2}$. The two and ten cent stamps also appear in changed color. The two in orange and the ten in lilac. The one cent of the same issue changed from the yellow-green to a blue, has now returned to green, but of a bluish cast.

French Zanzibar gives us the one half anna of the annexed type which is the equivalent of the five centimes upon which it is surcharged.



JAPANESE COUNTERFEITS.

BY J. ARTHUR WAINWRIGHT.

A year or more ago in response to my request, Prof. Uaibu Kanda of Tokio University, Japan, sent me two sheets of Japanese counterfeits. One large sheet of heavy yellow paper printed all over with elaborate Japanese contained stamps nearly all of which showed somewhere the words "Counterfeit" or "For Comparison." The other smaller sheet stated in English that the stamps were imitations but most of the stamps were without any words even in Japanese denoting the fraudulent character. The paper used in these counterfeits is either an ordinary thin wove or a very thin pelure Japanese paper, in either case very different from the ordinary Japanese stamp. The colors are generally off and of those I have, only two stamps of the first two issues would be likely to deceive anyone except the beginner. Now as to the marks denoting the character of the stamps and where to find them. No. 1 illustration shows the $\frac{1}{2}$ sen brown, Scott's No. 24a. The absence of the top diagonal marks indicates the counterfeit. No. 2

shows the character denoting the word "counterfeit." It is the lowest character in the central line of inscription. It is probably the rarest character as I find it on only four of my stamps, the 2 sen red, 2 sen yellow and 4 sen red of the 1872-73 issue and the 4 sen green of the 1875 issue, and in the same position on all four stamps. The second or common character denoting "for comparison" are very plainly shown in the third illustration to the right and left of 30 sen in the bottom panel. You will note the left hand character contains something very like our figure 5 and this is the quickest thing to catch the eye. These two characters have no settled place. They are found as in the illustration, also separated on opposite sides of the central inscription, at the bottom of the central inscription on, opposite sides of the stamp, above and below the stars in the 1876-79 issue and below the crescent in the same issue and in the case of the 6 sen stamps syllabic characters, to the left of the chrysanthemum, one character above the other. Up to 1876, and in the

case of the 5 sen green 1876, these characters are printed in the same color as the stamps themselves. This is also the case with the 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12 sen of 1876-77. From 1876 on except as where noted they appear in white on the colored background. The characters as shown in illustrations 2 and 3 are small and more or less minute but a careful search will reveal them if present.

The "syllabic characters" indicating the number of the plate wherever they occur on the counterfeit stamps are generally "one" and "two" one predominating, although I have 4, 5, 6 and 14, the latter on the 6 sen of 1874-75.

THE 59th catalogue is completed, all the "advance sheets" having been delivered. The work is on the whole a great improvement over former editions, and prices are much nearer the net value of stamps. Advances have been made only where it seemed to be impossible to avoid it. Certain stamps grow scarcer constantly, and the prices of them are sure to rise as collectors come to appreciate the additions that are being made to their values. The publishers have followed in the main in their pricing of British Colonials the work of Stanley Gibbons, Limited. The departures which they make from this standard seem in the main to be justified either by a greater plenty or scarcity of particular stamps in this country as compared with the quantities of them to be found in Great Britain. It may be said in general that the principal advances in prices are to be found in unused stamps, and the declines in those that are cancelled. Here is all the encouragement that will be desired by those whose attention is

being called at present to the especial desirability of stamps in unused condition. We are glad to see what we have always contended for, the superior quality of stamps in unused form, is being pressed upon the attention of collectors in general by the work of cataloguers. A comparison being made between the prices of different editions of the catalogue it will be seen to be the fact that the unused stamps have been affected least by the depression of the past few years in the stamp business. We also confidently predict that in the future such stamps will advance steadily in value as collectors come more and more to appreciate the facts in relation to them. Their greater worth, their better quality, is by no means the particular thing which appeals most to collectors. Their cleanness and their beauty in the album, the way in which the pages appear when they are filled with unused specimens, is a far more important thing, and will certainly attract attention and desire among collectors generally to possess stamps in unused condition.

The exceptions to the changes in the way of advances in unused stamps in the present edition of the catalogue are found mainly in those stamps of which there have been many remainders. These stamps in some cases have been over-priced because they have fallen into the hands of those whose interest it was to advance them unduly. Such unused stamps fall to their proper level in the present catalogue, and it is not likely that in future it will be possible to purchase them at as large discounts from catalogue prices as those net prices at which they have been sold in the past.

STAMPS

An Illustrated Monthly Devoted to the Interests of Collectors.

EDITED BY CRAWFORD CAPEN.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS } JAMES WATSON.
 } ALEX. HOLLAND.

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STAMPS PUBLISHING CO.,

87 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisements whose insertion they regard as detrimental to the interests of this magazine, without giving any reason for their action.

MR. Joseph Chapman has handed us the following newspaper clipping containing interesting information.

THE NEW GERMAN STAMPS.

Berlin correspondence of the London Standard.

The issue of a new series of imperial stamps is announced for the beginning of the century. They will be oblong in shape, like the American Columbus stamps, and, at the suggestion of the Emperor, they will illustrate the history of the Hohenzollern family. One of the designs represents the union of North and South Germany. In the center are two warriors, a Prussian and a Bavarian, grasping hands, with Germania hovering over them. The whole is encircled by a landscape representing the Fatherland from the Alps in the south to the island of Rugen in the north. Other stamps

represent the national monument to the late Emperor William and the opening of the first Reichstag of the present reign by Emperor William II. They will be issued from the Imperial Printing Office. The Postmaster-General, being unable to find a native artist capable of designing the stamps, engaged the services of an Englishman, who stayed in Berlin for about six months, and received a remuneration of 10,000 marks.

Series of stamps of this nature, while they may not be considered just the thing from the philatelist's standpoint, will add much to the interest taken by the public in collecting, and will tend to educate to a just appreciation of the amount of valuable information which can be gained by careful study of the world's various issues of stamps.

MR. J. M. Bartels, in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* for September 30, gives the following interesting information in relation to stamps of Porto Rico. We have always held that it was improbable that the Government would continue the use of surcharged stamps for any great length of time and this information points in this direction.

"No more surcharged stamps for Porto Rico, is the most startling news of the week. It has not been possible to ascertain the exact cause for this change of affairs, however, Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden has issued an order stating that hereafter all rates of postage prevailing in this country shall be the same in Porto Rico, including second class matter. At the same time he announces that U. S. stamps without over-print will be recognized in Porto Rico, which virtually means that as soon as the present supply has been used up, all future orders will be filled with regular U. S. stamps."

"ADVANCE" PRICES OF THE 59th CATALOGUE.

We publish only the important changes in the way of advances and declines. Advances are in italics. All other prices are declines except the new prices made in the 59th edition which are in black faced type. A dash means no price when there was one in the 58th edition.

	New.	Used.		New.	Used.
Barbados.			1 on $\frac{1}{2}$ of 5sh. straight	\$45 00	
1852 blued paper.			1 on $\frac{1}{2}$ of 5sh. small	40 00	
$\frac{1}{2}$ p. green	\$3 00		1882.		
1p. blue	1 50		4p. slate	6 50	18
1p. slate-blue	1 50		5sh. ochre	5 00	5 00
4p. red	2 50	4 50	Bavaria.		
White paper.			1850-58.		
$\frac{1}{2}$ p. green	—		12kr. red	2 00	85
1p. blue	3 00		18kr. yellow	2 00	75
1859.			1862.		
6p. red	—	2 50	12kr. green		35
1sh. black	—		18kr. vermilion		60
Pin perf. 14.			1867.		
$\frac{1}{2}$ p. green		3 00	1kr. yellow-green	50	
1p. blue		2 50	3kr. rose	1 00	
Pin perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.			1870 perf.		
$\frac{1}{2}$ p. green		3 00	12kr. lilac		8 50
1861 clean cut perf.			18kr. red	25	04
$\frac{1}{2}$ p. blue-green	4 50	1 25	1874.		
1p. blue		2 00	1m. imperf.	15 00	75
Rough perf. 14-16.			1m. perf.	5 00	15
$\frac{1}{2}$ p. yellow-green		18	1875.		
6p. orange	10 00	60	7kr. laid paper	05	35
1sh. black	1 75		10kr. yellow		40
1871.			18kr. red	08	25
1p. small star	4 00	10	Belgium.		
1sh. clean cut perf.	3 00	1 00	1849.		
$\frac{1}{2}$ p. blue-green	25 00	2 50	10c. brown	\$10	15
4p. vermilion	15 00	4 00	20c. blue	\$12	06
1873.			1851.		
3p. claret	7 00	4 00	10c. brown	60	
$\frac{1}{2}$ p. large star	12 50	1 00	20c. blue		20
4p. rose-red	40 00	6 00	1865.		
1sh. black	15 00	15	1fr. lilac (London)	83	
1874.			1866.		
6p. CC		86	10fr. slate	40	
4p. lake		3 50	1fr. lilac	\$5	\$1
1878.			1875.		
1 on $\frac{1}{2}$ of 5sh. slant		40 00	5fr. brown	11 00	7 00

	New.	Used.		New.	Used.
¶ 1881.			90r. black	\$5	
5fr. brown		\$7	180r. "	7 50	
Bermuda.			280r. red	\$12	\$12
1865.			1866.		
6p. brown-lilac		1 25	20r. dull violet	2 00	75
6p. red-lilac	22	12	80r. slate-violet	60	10
1sh. green		50	10r. rouletted	1 00	75
1875 surch.			20r. "	50	25
1 on 2p.	5 00	5 00	200r. "		06
Bolivia.			500r. "		40
1867.			1878.		
5c. yellow-green		—	700r. rouletted	3 50	\$3
10c. brown	8 00	8 00	Bremen.		
100c. green		—	1855-60.		
100c. blue	75	\$5	7gr. yellow		15 00
50c. orange	35	\$2	5sgr. "	1 50	6 00
50c. blue		25 00	1861.		
100c. green	—	—	5sgr. green	15 00	3 50
1869.			British Bechuanaland.		
100c. orange	75		1886.		
500c. black	16 00		1p. anchor		30
Bosnia.			1887.		
25n. dark purple	35	10	3p. lilac, orb		30
Brazil.			1sh. green	60	25
1843.			2sh. "	1 20	60
30r. thin paper	\$7	3 00	2sh. 6p. green	1 50	
90r. " "	15 00	10 00	5sh. green	2 50	2 50
30r. thick paper	\$8	3 50	10sh. "	5 00	
90r. " "	15 00		1892.		
1844.			1sh. green	70	
30r. gray paper	60		We will give from this point on		
60r. " "	50	20	merely a few specimens of the		
90r. " "	\$3		notable changes in prices. The 59th		
600r. " "		35 00	catalogue will be issued so soon		
1850.			that it hardly worth the while to		
20r. grayish paper	1 25	1 25	use up space in the giving of lists		
30r. " "	10		which are of no permanent value.		
180r. " "	1 50	75	British Columbia.		
300r. " "	2 00	1 00	1868 1d. green	\$100	\$100
600r. " "	2 50	1 75	British East Africa.		
1854.			1890.		
30r. grayish paper	25		1a. on 2p.	20 00	—
1860 perf.			1895.		
10r. black	\$12	\$12	2a.	12 50	12 50
30r. blue	\$4	\$4			

	New.	Used.		New.	Used.
2½ on 1a. 6p.	\$3 00	\$4 00	10c. red-brown	\$0 45	\$0 60
2r.	\$3				
3r.	\$4				
5r.	\$6				
British Guiana.			Cuba.		
1862.			1855 2rp. carmine	2 50	75
1c. thin paper perf. 12	\$5	2 50	1862 2r. verm.-flesh on rose	40	
8c. " " " 12	7 50		1870 40c. rose	\$10	\$2
1878.			Cyprus.		
6c.	20 00	6 00	1880 ½p.	\$1	
1c. on 6c. blue		1 25	1882 ½p. surcharged		50
1c. on 4c.	4 00		1886 ½p. "	25	25
2c. on 2c.	\$5		Danish West Indies.		
British Honduras.			1855 3c. dark red	\$3	
1888.			Denmark.		
10c. on 4p.	60	60	1870.		
20c. on 6p.	75	85	15s.	\$5	15
Brunswick.			1882.		
1853.			10c. small figures	4 00	2 00
1sgr.		35	Dominica.		
1863.			1882 small ½ on half of 1p.		3 50
1sgr. yellow perce en arc		1 00	Dutch Indies.		
3sgr.	\$20		1864 10c claret		3 50
Bulgaria.			Egypt.		
1881.			1886 5pa.	75	
25s.	1 25	60	1867 2pi.	75	
30s.	60		Falkland Islands.		
Canada.			1886 4p.	3 00	1 25
1851 6p.		5 00	Fernando Po.		
1859 10c. violet-black		4 50	1879.		
Cape of Good Hope.			5c.	2 50	
1853 1p.		\$1	1882.		
1881 5sh. CA		6 50	1c.	25	
1882 ½ on 3p. CC		\$10	2c.	60	
Ceylon.			5c.	35	
1857 1p. blue paper		3 50	Finland.		
1864 ½p. CC	\$1	\$1	1885.		
1867 3p. rose		1 75	1 mark	2 00	
Congo.			5 "	8 00	
1888.			10 "	10 00	8 00
10fr.	\$5		France.		
1894.			1849.		
5c.	45	60	40c. orange	4 00	

	New.	Used.		New.	Used.
1870.			50c. red	\$6 00	\$6 00
2c.	\$1 00	\$0 60	\$1	8 50	7 50
5c.	30	12	1886.		
10c. bistre	1 75	10	2c.	35	35
20c. blue, Type I.	25 00		1889.		
20c. blue, " II.	1 75	20	2c. imperf.	75	
20c. blue, " III.	2 50	03	5c. black-blue	1 50	1 50
30c. brown	60		1893.		
40c. orange	40	15	1c. surcharged	20	
80c. carmine	60	40	12c. mauve	5 00	
1877.			12c. (black surch.)	8 50	
5fr. red-purple	4 00	30	1894.		
French Colonies.			1c.	04	
1859.			2c. brown	08	
1c. green	10	10	10c. green	20	
5c. green	15	10	25c. blue	50	50
10c.	15	05	1896.		
20c.	25	10	Officials, set	2 50	2 50
80c.	50		Hayti.		
Gambia.			1882.		
1869.			1c. vermilion	30	30
4p. CC	8 50	6 00	2c.	75	75
2p. pf.	1 75	1 75	3c.		50
1887.			1c. white paper	60	60
2½p. pale ultramarine	60	25	2c.	1 00	1 00
4p.	25	25	3c.	1 00	1 00
6p. bronze-green	5 00		5c.	50	
1sh. " "	1 00	1 00	2c. purple	75	
			5c. green	75	15
Grenada.			Hong Kong.		
1892. <i>Surch. Postage.</i>			1862.		
1p. on 8	—		2c. brown		1 00
1p. on 6	8 00		24c. green	3 00	1 00
2 on 8		1 00	96c. gray	9 00	3 00
2 on 6	10 00	1 25	1853.		
Hawaii.			18c. CC		2 00
1882.			96c. yellow-brown	50 00	6 00
2c. lilac-rose	60	25	1885.		
5c. ultramarine	25	06	50c. on 48 brown	1 10	50
10c. black	1 25	1 25	Hungary.		
15c. brown	2 50	2 50	1871 3k. lith.	11 00	6 50
10c. red-brown	40	12	Iceland.		
10c. vermilion	1 00	1 00	1873.		
12c. mauve	1 75	1 75	3s. gray	2 00	4 00
25c. slate-violet	2 50	2 50	5a. perf. 14x13½	1 50	

	New.	Used.		New.	Used.
Newfoundland.			6p. ultramarine		\$0 50
1866 12c. red-brown	\$0 45	\$0 45	9p. gray	\$3 00	50
1867 1c. violet	1 50	1 50	10 on 9 blue surch.	6 00	2 00
Niger Coast Protectorate.			10 on 9 yellow	17 50	2 20
1893 1sh. black	2 00	2 00	1sh. brown		1 10
Porto Rico.			1867 1p. blue-green		1 50
1893 3c. green	2 50	1 00	1p. yellow-green		1 50
St. Vincent.			9p. gray-lilac		12 00
1883-88.			3 on 4 slate-blue, red surch.		7 50
6p. dark-lilac	3 50	3 50	4p. purple		50
1885.			6p. blue	2 50	35
1p. on 2½p.	1 25	1 25	9p. red-lilac		30
2½ on 4p. violet-brown	7 50	7 50	10 on 9p. yellow, blue surch.		3 50
5p. on 6p. carmine	50	50	10 on 9p. yellow, black surch.	7 50	3 50
Sierra Leone.			1sh. red-brown		60
4p. lilac CC 12½	3 00	1 10	1871 2p. orange-red	3 00	50
1sh. yellow-green	5 50	4 00	4p. dull purple		20 00
½ bistre perf. 14	50		1868 2p. orange-red	3 00	20
1p. rose	1 00		1870 2p. orange-red		1 25
½p. violet	45	18	1876 3 on 4	1 00	60
2p. magenta	2 50	25	4p. reddish-purple	1 00	12
3p. buff	60	25	4p. dull purple		2 50
4p. blue	10 00	40	6p. deep blue	1 25	10
6p. mauve	1 00	30	6p. pale ultramarine		08
6p. violet-brown	50	35	8 on 9 bistre-brown	2 50	18
South Australia.			9p. rose-lilac	35	25
1855 1p. dark green		6 00	1sh. red-brown		15
2p. carmine	4 50	50	2sh. carmine	1 00	25
6p. dark blue		75	Strait Settlements.		
2p. pale red		30	1867 1½ blue		1 25
6p. slate-blue		2 50	3c. brown		1 25
1sh. orange		7 50	6c. yellow	15 00	8 50
1p. yellow-green		1 00	8c. yellow	\$3	
2p. pale red	5 00	30	24c. rose		1 50
6p. purple-green	6 00	60	32c. yellow		1 50
1sh. orange	18 00	2 50	1868, CC 4c. rose		06
1860 1p. blue-green	1 75	75	6c. violet	1 25	06
1p. sage-green	1 75	85	12c. blue	\$1	10
2p. vermilion	2 00	10	24c. green	1 50	10
2p. orange-red		12	30c. claret	\$3	
4p. purple	3 00		32c. vermilion	\$6	75
6p. blue	4 50	18	96c. gray	\$5	50

	New.	Used.		New.	Used.
1883 5c. brown-violet	\$1 25	\$1 25	5c. dark green, A 4		\$12
10c. slate		1 00	1843 4r. Zurich		90 00
CA.			6r. Zurich	\$25	9 00
2c. brown	2 50	40	4r. " red horiz. lines		100 00
4c. rose		1 00	6r. " red horiz. lines		8 00
6c. violet	08	03	1849 4c. red and black	200 00	\$135
10c. slate	20		5c. red and black	\$30	8 50
12c. violet-brown	75		2½r. " " "	50 00	
24c. green		08	2½r. " " " A 10		4 00
30c. claret	30	20	2½r. without frame A 9		10 00
32c. vermilion	35	10	2½r. " " " A 10		80 00
96c. gray	1 00	10	5c. red and black	50 00	
Suriname.			1850 10r. black and red on yel.	75 00	
2½ on 50 perf. 14		3 00	1852 15r. red	25 00	1 75
2½ on 50 comp. perf.	15 00	50	1854 with green silk threads, 5r.		\$5
1893 30c. brown	25	25	red-brown		
Swazieland.			5r. ochre-brown	1 ⁴ 50	10
1889 ½p. gray	08		15r. rose	\$1	08
2p. olive-green	25	35	20r. yellow	1 25	12
6p. blue	35		40r. yellow-green	1 50	
1sh. green	50		40r. blue-green	\$2	25
2sh. 6p.	4 00		1855 40 blue-green	1 25	12
1893 ½p. gray	12		1 fr. lavender	\$3	1 00
Sweden.			Tobago.		
1855 3s. blue-green		11 00	1879 1p. carmine	85	85
6s. gray		\$3	1sh green	12 00	4 50
6s. gray-brown		\$3	1880 1p. brown-violet		30 00
8s. yel. or orange	\$15		½p. brown-violet	2 50	2 50
24s. vermilion	\$35	8 00	1p. brown	6 00	\$5
1858 9o. lilac or violet		75	4p. green		1 25
12o. ultramarine	10 00	03	6p. bistre-brown	20 00	20 00
24o. orange or yellow	75	03	1896 1sh. bistre	1 75	
50o. carmine	\$2	15	1sh. brown-orange error	2 75	
1865 3o. brown	15	03	1896 ½ on 4p.	1 25	1 25
3o. bistre	12	03	The <i>Era</i> says: considering the		
20o. vermilion		04	brief time they have been in use the		
1866 6o. lilac	25	08	London print of New Zealand's beau-		
1889 10 on 24 orange	10	10	tiful pictorial issue, now giving way		
Switzerland.			to local print, should be fair property.		
1845 2½r. Basle		30 00	Their beauty will make the stamps		
1843 10c. Geneva	\$300	125	ever popular and the London prints		
1845 5c. yellow-gr., A 4	10 00	6 00	will doubtless be in demand, particu-		
			larly as the local prints differ in shade		
			and paper and both will doubtless be		
			generally listed.		

Mr. Holmes in his notes in *Meekel's Weekly* gives the following interesting information concerning the stamps of our new possession Guam:

"The news reached this city yesterday of the arrival in Guam on Aug. 7 of Capt. Richard P. Leary, the newly appointed Governor of the island. The dealers are now waiting with considerable anxiety the appear-

ance of the Guam stamps and wondering how far the first lot printed will go toward filling the orders received from collectors and dealers or whether, as reported, the supply will be held for legitimate postal use and all outside orders refused. It is hoped they will come in better shape than the Philippines, if they do come at all."

Our Young Collectors' Work.

We shall give several pages each month to the work of our young collectors offering, as we have heretofore, premiums for articles which we print. We shall however be more particular as to what we print inasmuch as the space which we can give to young collectors is less than heretofore. We shall offer in this place each month our premiums for accepted articles for the succeeding month and the premium will be good for that month only. We offer for articles accepted for our November number, a set of the new issue of Cuba stamps including Special Delivery complete unused. We hope to have more contributions. We have received quite a number but many of them are not such as we can use. We have, however, received many excellent articles in the past, and we trust that more of this class will come to us in the future, as we are willing to give the best of premiums for this work.

STAMP COLLECTING AS AN AID TO THE STUDY OF BIOGRAPHY.

BY HANS TRIER.

IT may be said of all stamps which show the picture of a man or woman, that they are an incentive toward the study of biography; for they naturally make one wish to know who the persons are, when they lived, and what they did.

But there are some people whose portraits appear not only on one or a few stamps, but on so many and in such various designs, that a large part of their life may be known without looking at a book.

Prominent in this class is Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, or Napoleon III. of France. Born in 1808, he endeavored unsuccessfully in 1836 and

1840 to raise revolutions to make him, the nephew of the great Napoleon, ruler of France. After the second attempt, he was captured and imprisoned.

He escaped in 1846, and when in 1848 the second French Republic was formed, he was elected President by an overwhelming majority.

On the 2nd of December, 1851, he gained entire possession of the government by force, and we find his portrait on the issue of 1852. Finally, just a year later, he was proclaimed Emperor, and the inscription on the issue of 1853 was changed from "French Republic" to "French Em-

pire." Ten years later, being then at the height of his popularity, he appears crowded with a laurel wreath, on the French stamps. But in 1870, the issue is changed to one bearing the head of Liberty. In this year, the Franco-Prussian war began. Napoleon III., captured by the Germans, was deposed and the third and present republic was formed. Napoleon never returned to France, but died in England in January, 1873.

Another example of this kind is Queen Victoria, of England, one of the very few women shown on stamps. Born in 1819, she was barely eighteen years of age, when, at the death of her uncle, George IV., she became queen. Her picture at about this time is first shown on the issue of 1840. This bust of Victoria is shown on almost all subsequent issues of England and her colonies. In 1840 she was married to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, and in 1841 the Prince of Wales who appeared on the current two cent stamp of New Foundland, was born. Her husband died in 1861, and on the 1867 issue of New Foundland she appears for the first time in mourning. In 1897 she celebrated the sixtieth year of her reign, and on this occasion a new portrait of her appeared on the Canada Jubilee issue, side by side with her portrait of sixty years before. Finally, the current one cent stamp of New Foundland shows her as she appears to-day at the age of eighty years.

There are, as I mentioned above, many other persons shown on stamps whose biography may be profitably studied; but as even to name them all would require many pages, I shall leave them for the readers to find out for themselves.

A HANDSOME GIFT OF PHILATELIC BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MR. R. R. Bogert, late of Bogert & Durbin Co., of New York, on the eve of his departure for Europe has generously presented to the Section on Philately of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences for its library, the following philatelic books and magazines:

Durbin's Catalogues, Nos. 2, 9, and 11 to 18.

Scott's Catalogues, Nos. 16 of 1868 to 26, 30 to 34, 41, 45, 47 and 50.

Cheveley's Auction Catalogues; over 100 showing London prices.

Bogert and Durbin Auction Catalogues, Nos. 45 to 126.

Philatelic Record (not complete.)

National Philatelist, 1893 scarce.

Gazette Timbrologique, Vols. 1, 2 and 3.

Handbook of Philately, Lindenberg.

Trifet's Monthly, Vols. 1 and 2.

Boston Stamp Book.

Stamp News Annual.

Revenue Stamps of Italy.

Almanach du Timbre-Poste.

Stanley Gibbons' Catalogues, May 1874 to March, 1890.

Ridpath's Catalogues, June, 1877.

Seebeck's Catalogues, 1862.

Collins' Catalogues, 1885.

Stafford Smith & Co., Catalogues 1864.

Maury's Catalogue, 1875.

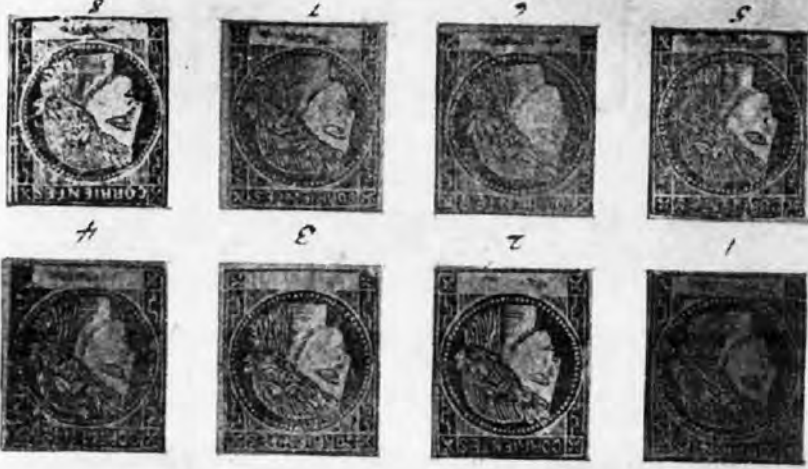
Lincoln's Catalogue, 7th edition.

Alfred Smith & Co. Catalogues, 1874 to 1876, Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23.

Also one complete sheet of the Providence reprints.

1 Peso of Honduras 1891 with inverted head.





STAMPS

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MINOR VARIETIES.

ARGENTINE.

The early stamps of this republic were lithographed and therefore there are very many varieties differing one from another in very small particulars. The variations in the issue of 1858 are in the figures of value. The stamps were printed in sheets, each horizontal row containing nine stamps all of which differ one from another in the figures of value. We illustrate the horizontal row of the 5 cent. The principal variety of this issue is the 5 cent as seen in type VII. with a colon after the figure. It will be noticed that the differences in the figures are not great and hence it is not necessary to illustrate the smaller variations in the 10 cent and 15 cent stamps in which, however, the colon after the figure does not appear. The issue of 1861 contained the 5 centavo only which was from a new plate and differed considerably from the earlier issues, notably in the size of the figure 5 and the letters of the word CENTAV. Ten and fifteen cent stamps which are sometimes seen of this same type were made by altering the plate. They never did postal duty and are therefore of no value to collectors. The 5 centavo stamps of the issue of 1862 contain a marked variety in the size and shape of the figure 5 and the letter C of Centavos.

The narrow C as seen in the second cut, while the small 5 and the broad C are characteristic of the second specimen. There are a great many counterfeits of these stamps which can be detected by comparison. The 10 and 15 cent stamps in unused condition are quite scarce, most of those seen being counterfeits. Originals of these two values have the the broad C, whereas the counterfeits, sometimes called reprints, are known by the narrow C in centavo in our second type.

There are very many noticeable minor varieties in the issues of the Argentine stamps from 1862 to 1888. The variations in the 5 cent as illustrated is worthy of special attention. In the first type the collar does not show at the left of the face or at the right of the head, as it is looked at by the collector. In the second type the point of the collar appears at the side of the mouth as seen in our second cut. Among the noticeable varieties which are worthy of mention are the inverted surcharges on the 5 cent of 1867. The various misspellings of the word Provisorio on the same stamp and double surcharges of the same. The 1 cent on 15 cent of 1884 is found without the line between the C and the date, with

the 4 separated from the 188, and all such surcharges are liable to come inverted. The misplacing of the stamps in surcharging them in relation to the surcharging plate sometimes causes the reversal of the order of reading as in the case of the CUATRO Centavos of 1884, in which we have the word Centavos 1884, in some cases above the word CUATRO. An interesting variety is seen in the 2 cent of 1888, as shown in our cut. It will be noticed that the head in the cut at the left is farther from the top of the oval than in that of the right hand cut, and the small oval containing the arms nearly touches the meeting points of the collar, whereas, in the second stamp the top of the head is much nearer the oval and there is a considerable space between the meeting points of the collar and the oval containing the arms.

The series of stamps issued for Corrientes is very interesting on account of its varieties. There are eight stamps in the original plate which had the value UN REAL M. C. (Moneda Corriente), in the space at the bottom. Later this value was erased with a pen and the stamp was sold as a 3 centavo stamp. Then the

value was removed altogether as shown by our illustrations, and the various colors of the stamp were sold for different values. The yellow, green, dark blue, rose and mauve stamps were used for 2 centavos, the blue stamp for 3 centavos, while the yellow-green stamp was sold for 5 centavos, all the plates were the same in everything except the spaces for the value, and each plate contained the eight varieties which we show. The differences are very marked in many ways. We have, however, selected a number of small points whereby they may be readily known one from another.

1. Slanting straight line instead of dot or short curved line for the pupil of the eye.
2. Short slightly curved line for nostril, all the others have dots.
3. Smallest nose.
4. Corrientes in largest letters.
5. Smallest turns in Greek border at upper left.
6. Longest vertical lines in lower Greek borders at both sides.
7. Smallest CO in Corrientes. S falling to right.
8. Parallel vertical lines in Greek border at lower left.

INCREASING ONE'S COLLECTION.

One of the perennial questions which meets every collector as from time to time he examines his album is that which concerns the manner in which he shall increase his collection. How can it be done most easily, most profitably. There are those who have unlimited means at their disposal who can buy and add to their collections whatever strikes their fancy. The great majority of collec-

tors, however, must consider the cost and limit themselves to a certain amount to be spent monthly or annually upon their collections. These seek to know the best means of investment. There are many of them who look upon their stamps not only as a means of pleasure, but also as a way in which they are laying aside something of value which will increase in worth, and if they ever wish

to sell, will bring them a fair amount upon the money invested. To this class it is always a question of paramount importance, what they shall buy for their collections. There are a certain number of stamps which one gets easily. They are obtained at an exceedingly small expense and are consequently of very little value. One may be a collector pure and simple, may have no thought of commercial value in his stamps and yet the price that is asked, the expense and pains to which one must go in order to secure them, is a measure of their relative rarity and the esteem in which they must be held by a collector. In other words the cash value of stamps is the best means of measuring their relative rarity. The stamps which can be secured at little or no expense are usually the current stamps of the period, or those which have been current within a few years. These have been accumulated in quantity by dealers and collectors and they form the selling and exchanging stock which is constantly in circulation. There has been, from time to time, considerable buying of these stamps by collectors with the idea of using them as duplicates for exchange. This practice may be useful to a limited extent, but if the stamps are only those of current values the chances are that a collector will give more for them than they are really worth to him as a means of exchange. It would be better for him to use the same amount of money in the securing of stamps which are more valuable for exchanging purposes. They are not necessarily high priced ones, but they are those which are scarcer than the common current varieties. A collector of some experience who has made a study of stamps

and the stamp market for the past few years, remarked to us recently that he found that he did best for himself, when he bought stamps which he could secure at very small discounts from catalogue prices rather than when he bought those which he could get at fifty per cent. discount or more. It is certain that the majority of collectors look for high discounts on the stamps which they purchase and that they will continue to do so.

It is a well recognized fact that the wise man is the one who goes in a measure contrary in his buying or selling to that course which is followed by the majority of men. This brings us to a consideration of the matter of fashion in stamps as in other things. There are times when British Colonial stamps are the rage among collectors. There are others when here in the United States little except United States stamps are wanted. Now the talk is all of Africans, and soon Australia will be the center of collectors' attention as it has been once before in the past. The wisest collectors are seeking to get ahead of the fashion and secure the stamps which will advance in value, and because of the demand will increase in scarcity, before they become the fashion. We were particularly interested not long since by a little controversy with one of the largest buyers and most judicious purchasers of stamps here in New York City. He is a collector. He makes it a point never to buy a duplicate if he can avoid it. We made the remark to him that the stamps of the Dominican Republic were of the class which would come into great favor within a short time. We mentioned the fact that they were attached to Hayti geographically; that neither of these countries was able to

support a good government; that the United States was the only power in Cuba and Porto Rico and the only one which could establish and maintain good government. Thus we held that the manifest destiny of this island was to become a part of the great republic. Certainly then collectors would be anxious to secure its issues. The collector called our attention to the many surcharges that had been made and the fact that some of them were of an exceedingly speculative nature. We could not allow the argument, for while stamps are of a speculative nature at one period, the difficulty caused by the speculation in them passes away when they become scarce, and later there is a great demand for them. For instance, collectors would be glad to get the early surcharges of Turks Islands which were of a speculative character when issued. An interesting commentary on this discussion was furnished a few days later when we attended an auction and bid what looks at the present time like a large price for a stamp of the Dominican Republic which we believe will sell in the future for five or ten times as much. We pushed the competitor for this stamp to his limit and found out afterwards that he was the only competitor that we had, and also that he was the gentleman who had been discussing the collection of Dominican stamps with us. It is well for all collectors to be looking forward, and foresight in making their purchases will pay them better than anything else. In order to get stamps at the best prices one must buy before the advance comes, or else must wait until the stamps have gone out of fashion, when again he can get them at less than the highest price, but not

so low as if he had bought them early. The question then of interest to us is to consider what stamps are the coming ones. It is evident to any one that the immediate interest will be in the stamps of South Africa. African stamps have engaged the attention of collectors for some time and the prices have been pushed up to some extent. If one has an opportunity to get South Africans immediately, one's purchases can be made at a fair price, but it will not be long before they will be at the top, and the collector who buys must pay the highest prices for them. Looking forward it is easy to see that the stamps of Australia must soon become the fashion again as they were many years ago. The accomplishment of the Federation will cause attention to be paid to all former issues and there will be a great desire to secure them. No advance of any consequence has as yet taken place in these stamps. Collectors who increase their collections along this line during the next six months will get what must be ultimately valuable. It is not hard to see also that Asia is a "coming" country. The stamps of the Chinese Treaty Ports and those of the Indian Native States have been dropped from the albums so far as spaces are concerned. The Imperial issues of China are all good, for even though it is a large country its postal service is exceeding small, relatively to its size. The same may be said of almost all Asiatic countries with the exception of India. Hence the earlier stamps of these countries are bound eventually to make a considerable advance. All countries have their turn in becoming popular. What has been in this respect in the past is certain to be repeated. We

notice that when countries go out of fashion the interest in them is not lost but merely lies dormant for the time being. A few years ago there was extensive buying of the stamps of the British West Indies. The advances in prices which took place then have not been lost. British Colonial stamps in all parts of the world are also in favor. They are superior as a class to any others because there is less speculation in them, and because there never is any demonetizing of them. We advise American collectors very strongly to keep their eye on the development of their own country. We have so many collectors here and their desires are of such great importance to our home collectors that what they may consider worth securing is of the highest importance. They will always like United States stamps, and the stamps of American dependencies. The destiny of our country to control the American continent is evident. We shall certainly come into possession of all the land down to the Nicaraguan canal and also the control of all the approaches to it through the West Indies. The inhabitants of the British West Indies are exceedingly desirous of becoming a part of the United States, the largest colony, Jamaica, being most in favor of it. The stamps of Mexico are despised by many to-day, but they, like all others, will have a period of popularity which will be even greater than that which they have enjoyed within a few years. There are good stamps among Mexicans and it is only necessary for collectors to discriminate between them. It is easy in this country to multiply unimportant varieties. The tendency now, however, is to reduce the number of

varieties collected. The stamps are interesting as showing the history and development of the country. They can now be bought very cheaply and many of them are quite scarce. We believe in general collecting. It gives one far more of information concerning a country's events and increases one's understanding of the history of the nations. We are not, therefore, advocating exclusive attention to American stamps but only the securing of them in a judicious manner while they are obtainable at low prices.

THE United States Government has presented to the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, a complete set of current issues for this country and its colonies. There were included in these stamps those of the island of Cuba, both surcharged and unsurcharged. All of these stamps with the exception of the surcharged set for Cuba were marked Specimen. The work was done with a small rubber hand stamp. There were included the following stamps, some of which have not been seen before in this country:

United States current set marked specimen.

Newspaper and Periodical set of 1895. The \$5 only is a reprint.

Porto Rico regular set and unpaid letter stamps.

Cuba surcharged set and unpaid letter stamps (not marked specimen).

Guam 1, 2 and 5 cent.

Philippines, complete set including the 15 and 50c. and unpaid letter stamps.

STAMPS

An Illustrated Monthly Devoted to the Interests of Collectors.

EDITED BY CRAWFORD CAPEN.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS } JAMES WATSON.
 } ALEX. HOLLAND.

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THE American people are much interested in all that concerns our new possessions and stamp collectors especially like to hear of what is going on in far away lands that belong to this government. The *New York Press* prints a little information in relation to affairs in the the Ladrones, Guam, which we reprint as being of interest.

"The Navy Department has received a report from Captain Leary, the naval Governor of the Island of Guam, in the Ladrones, which has excited a good deal of interest among the officials to whom it has been shown. The President himself has read the report, his interest being attracted particularly by the disclosure of the fact that the first American Governor of the island has already been obliged to adopt extreme measures to insure a proper administration of affairs there.

"Captain Leary soon learned that his authority as Governor was being subverted and every one of the measures of the reform which he proposed was being defeated by the hostile influence of the friars. They resisted every decree, no matter of what character, from a spirit of intense conservatism and a belief that any disturbance of the order of things which had governed the island for so many years would cause them to lose their hold upon the natives.

"After exhausting all other means to overcome this influence, Captain Leary reports that he was obliged to notify half a dozen of the friars that they might have free transportation away from Guam and he should expect them to avail themselves of the offer. That only left one friar on the island, and he was a man whose character and reputation was such as to convince Captain Leary of his fitness to remain."

"Governor Leary found matters in an unsatisfactory condition when he arrived last August. The Spaniards had been telling the natives all manner of tales about the Americans, and led some of the savages to believe that the soldiers would make slaves of them. A revolt was ripe, and had not the Governor caused the arrest of several trouble-provokers a rebellion might have been started.

"The Governor and men are at Agana, the capital of Guam, and that is the only town garrisoned. About 300 more men are needed to insure perfect quiet, as evil influences may be used to excite the natives, who are, however, naturally docile.

"Land which sold for as low as \$10 and \$15 an acre suddenly has advanced to more than \$100. Before the Governor came foreigners were grabbing everything in sight, knowing that American rule would mean a boom for Agana. The Governor was forced to issue a proclamation in which it was decreed that none except American citizens should hold land in the islands. Many of

the natives have sworn allegiance to the Government and are respectful to the flag."



WE would call collectors' attention especially to the advisability of looking for the odd shades of unused stamps. It will be found by consulting the catalogues that the early shades in which many stamps are not perfectly satisfactory, or that changes are made which cause them to become of considerable value. A prominent example of this is the 2 cent pink of 1894 of our own country. There are changes made in the shades of nearly all stamps of British Colonies soon after the date of issue. It sometimes happens that the change is unsatisfactory and there is a return to the original shade, the temporary shade thus becoming the valuable one. Opportunities frequently occur to pick up these shades at the ordinary prices and a collector who places them in his album as he finds them will never regret it.



UNITED STATES \$50 revenue of the current issue is likely to be a much better stamp in the future than it has been in the past on account of the fact that the government has now issued stamps of high values. The \$50 stamp was the only one which could be used upon large transfers of stock which were made here in New York City some time since. Now, however, any such transfer made will bear high value revenues. There are no other revenue stamps of the present issue with the exceptions of the $\frac{1}{2}$ c. documentary orange and the \$5 surcharged on newspaper stamp which are

likely to be worth any more in the future than in the past. The tax upon documents of all kinds is likely to continue and as the demand which is limited to our own country is supplied, the stamps will probably decrease in price. They are even now, however, so low that most collectors can afford to purchase them. The \$10 stamp was for a long time quite scarce but it was believed that this scarcity arose from the fact that stamps were being bought up by parties of a fraudulent turn of mind and being cleaned and re-gummed for use. The apprehension by the authorities of the man who seemed to be the most prominent in this knavery appears to have put an end to the scarcity of the \$10 stamp, and we may expect now that the collectors will be able to secure it at a reasonable price.



The *New York Press* says that "The negotiations for the partition of the Samoan Islands are going on rapidly and officials here would not be surprised if the final agreement is reached in the near future.

"The discussion which is going on in London, with the co-operation of the authorities here and in Berlin, has brought out certain essential features on which all three Powers—Great Britain, Germany and the United States—appear to be agreed. At the outset it is said that the determination was reached that the tripartite government of the group should come to an end, and not more than two powers, and preferable one, should govern the islands. It seemed to be accepted generally that the United States would be one of the two powers to be represented, and that the island of Tutuila, on which the harbor of Pago-Pago is, naturally would fall to the lot of the United States."

THE CARE OF STAMPS.

BY CRAWFORD CAPEN.

OBSERVATION of the way in which stamps are kept by collectors shows that in many cases they do not receive the treatment they require, both in the handling of stamps and the placing of them in albums. It is noticeable that there are many collectors who cannot have their attention attracted to a stamp without touching it or poking it with the finger. If a stamp is firmly attached in its place such treatment is sure to injure it in some degree. The injury which it receives may not be evident at the moment but the continual touching finally causes it to show either a dirty spot or a tear or break of some sort. The proper care of stamps requires that they should be kept clean. The handling of them after they are placed in the album should be absolutely forbidden. It is easy for any one who wishes to examine a watermark or perforation to raise the stamp with a pair of tweezers or with some instrument adapted to the purpose. Unused stamps particularly are injured by touching. The difference between a stamp which has been exposed to handling for a long time, and one which is fresh or in "mint" state is easily seen. Those which have been subjected to considerable handling in albums need cleansing to bring them into the most perfect possible condition. If stamps are uncanceled and with original gum a little benzine may be used in cases where they have spots upon them. If canceled, soaking in boiling water will remove dirt.

A most necessary thing is to attach stamps firmly in their position in the

album. A large hinge should be used for this purpose or else if a small hinge is used it should be folded lengthwise so that it will hold the stamp firmly. Most small hinges, however, will not peel from the back of a stamp, and consequently it is more or less injured whenever an attempt is made to remove the hinge. It is by the use of poor hinges that many stamps are peeled, thus being rendered thin and liable to break through, or when a second hinge is pulled from them they have a hole torn in them. We saw a collection not long since in which most of the stamps were put in with small hinges of the non-peelable kind stuck on to the centre of each stamp. The result of this was that all the stamps were more or less curled or wrinkled. This causes the wearing of the stamp at its centre. The pages of an album cannot be turned as often as most collectors turn their leaves without wearing off the surface of a stamp at any sharp ridge or wrinkles such as are produced by a hinge which draws it. Many a fine stamp is reduced from first to second quality by the use of small hinges. A collector looking over his collection and seeing that there are stamps which have been wrinkled for one reason or another, cannot do a better thing than to remove them from the album and by placing them in water and drying them carefully on a blotter or smooth cloth under pressure remove every particle of the wrinkle from them. This is the only way to treat a stamp which has become irregular through lack of care in placing in an album.

There are so many albums made

in these times, with places for the stamps on both sides of the leaf that it is necessary to do something where stamps are opposite to one another to prevent injury. The best thing is to take a thin sheet of paper and attach it to the leaf, outside of the guard stub, in such a way that it will prevent stamps that face each other from rubbing together. If stamps catch in any way on one another or in any other manner, perforations are likely to get worn and slight tears be made in them. When a tear is found on the edge of a stamp the best thing that can be done is to repair it at once. A small piece of hinge placed on the back will prevent the tear extending and if the injury can be closed up entirely it will be best for the future of the stamp. It is not well to use mucilage under such circumstances for this is apt to soak through a stamp and give it a greasy appearance. Flour paste, however, may be used without showing at all and leaving the stamp in very good condition.

It is quite evident to those who have much to do with stamps that they are wearing out. That is, old issues in fine condition are not seen with anything like the frequency that they were some years since. It is not an unusual happening to find a large portion of the stamps of older issues in collections, which are offered for sale, in poor condition. This is sometimes, no doubt, on account of the way in which stamps were sent forth to begin with, but it is more often the result of carelessness in handling or preserving them. There are many collectors who look back to the days of long ago and think that if they could only have known how rare the stamps that then were common would become, they would have laid them

away for the present time. The future of stamps and stamp collecting will be similar to the past. Stamps which to-day are comparatively common will twenty years from this time be quite rare. Some think that this will not occur on account of the fact that there are so many more stamps laid away in these times than were long ago. This of course will have its effect, but it is well to remember at the same time that the number of collectors to-day, while it is many times that of twenty years ago, is only a small part of what the number of collectors will be twenty years hence. Moreover speculating in stamps has not been so successful that it is likely that very large numbers of stamps will be preserved for the great army of collectors of the future. Our opinion is that it will be more difficult for most collectors of the period of twenty years hence to secure the stamps of the present time, than it is for us to get those that we want that were issued twenty years ago. It is now generally understood that stamps have a definite commercial value and with the growing belief in this fact which the success of the future in disposing of stamps at profitable prices will show there will be more and more who will make a partial investment in stamps in connection with their pleasure in collecting them. There would be few collectors if those who bought stamps felt that there would be nothing to show for their pleasure in the course of a few years. Ninety-nine collectors in a hundred think of the prospective value of stamps when they purchase them. This is as it should be and it will be productive of good if it causes collectors to give to their stamps proper care.

Our Young Collectors' Work.

We shall give several pages each month to the work of our young collectors offering, as we have heretofore, premiums for articles which we print. We shall however be more particular as to what we print inasmuch as the space which we can give to young collectors is less than heretofore. We shall offer in this place each month our premiums for accepted articles for the succeeding month and the premium will be good for that month only. We offer for articles accepted for our December number the 20c. brown Hayti of 1893, and the 20c. orange of 1896, both unused. We hope to have more contributions. We have received quite a number but many of them are not such as we can use. We have, however, received many excellent articles in the past, and we trust that more of this class will come to us in the future, as we are willing to give the best of premiums for this work.

PANAMA AND ITS STAMPS.

BY ELISABETH S. SOUTHWORTH.

PANAMA is a narrow isthmus, joining the two great divisions of the American continent. It is a rather small State of 29,756 square miles, and is one of the nine divisions of the Colombian Republic. In 1870 the population was estimated at 220,542. It is divided into the departments of Panama, Chirique, Azuero, Veraguas. The isthmus is 114 miles wide at its broadest point, and at its narrowest, $47\frac{1}{2}$ miles. All along this isthmus is a narrow range of mountains; the highest peak is in the Chirique division and is 7,200 high.

The capital of Panama bears the same name and is on the bay of Panama, being a seaport of the Colombian Republic. The harbor of Panama is well protected but is so shallow that a ship of over eighty tons can only come within two miles of shore; most of the heavier ships anchor about three miles distant, near the island of Perico. The two most important buildings of Panama

are a college and a beautiful cathedral, which has two high towers making it the highest building in Central America; they are much neglected and are going to decay. The city has received considerable of its importance from being one of the ends of the Panama railway, which was completed in 1855; it is 48 miles long, connecting the city of Aspinwall on the Atlantic ocean. On the 1c. of 1887 and 1892 are very good maps showing the course of the Panama railway. The railway at the time was a great advantage for it much shortened the time required for mails to be carried to the Pacific coast. The old city of Panama, that was the capital of the Spanish colony, is six miles from the present city.

The climate of the country, as a whole, is not at all healthy, though on the sides of the mountains are some desirable places of residence. Gold, which was found long ago in great quantities, is still there in sufficiently large amounts for works

to be kept running. Maize, rice and plantains are the most important crops, though most of the fruits of the torrid zone, may be easily grown there. Commerce is the most important resource of the people, the exports and imports being of almost the same value, amounting to about £500,000.

In 1876 the project of cutting a canal through the isthmus of Panama was undertaken by De Lesseps. Ferdinand Viscomte de Lesseps was born in 1805, in the town of Versailles, in France. His father was commercial agent for the French government. De Lesseps was a second cousin of the Empress Eugénie, he was educated in Paris, and at the age of twenty years began his public career. He received the cross of the legion of honor for his noble conduct during the plague in Egypt; later he was made minister to Madrid. He continued in political life until 1854. A short time afterwards he undertook the construction of the Suez canal. In 1859 the work was begun and ten years later was completed. This canal, connecting the Mediterranean and Red sea, was a wonderful work, and will always make his name famous.

Lieut. Wyse and General Turr were two men, who were the most interested in the Panama canal, and who obtained the permission of the Colombian Republic to put it through. The amount of earth to be removed was estimated at 48,397,000 cubic yards and the cost at \$96,000,000. The depth at the eastern end was to be 27 feet and at the western 23 feet; the width at the bottom was 65 feet, extending at the extremities to 328 feet, the rise and fall of the water was not expected to exceed 19 feet. Unexpected difficulty in crossing the mountains, caused the work to be discontinued, after an outlay of \$400,000,000. Failure of his plans and loss of property affected his mind and in 1894 he died. The work has been resumed in part but a \$100,000,000 will be needed to complete it.

On the 50c. of 1878 is shown the isthmus of Panama with ships sailing on both sides of it. This picture of the isthmus is as shown on the portion of the coat of arms of the Colombian Republic. On the 50c. of the same year is nearly the same picture, only the isthmus is drawn more accurately.

A HISTORY OF SPAIN ON ITS STAMPS.

BY HANS TRIER.

ALTHOUGH almost all European countries show more or less of their recent history on their stamps, there is none whose history is so plainly shown by its issues, as is that of Spain, from 1850 to 1890. I therefore shall endeavor to give a short account of the issues of Spain, and to explain the things they indicate.

The first stamps of Spain were issued in 1850, and show the portrait of Isabella II. at the age of twenty. She was the daughter of Ferdinand VII. who should have been succeeded by his brother Carlos; for there was a law that no woman should be ruler of Spain. But Ferdinand set the law aside, and proclaimed Isabella his heiress. Don Carlos refused to

acknowledge her, but in 1833, on Ferdinand's death, she became queen. Carlos immediately tried to obtain the crown by force, and commenced war, known as the First Carlist War, which ended with his defeat in 1840. In 1846 Isabella was married, and in 1857 her son, afterward Alfonso XII. was born. In 1859, Don Carlos the second, son of the first Don Carlos, who had died in 1855, attempted to become king, but was captured and exiled to France.

During all this time, there are various issues, all bearing the portrait of the queen, but in 1868 the current issue is surcharged with the familiar "Habilitado," and in 1870 appears a set of stamps showing the head of Liberty. In September, 1868, a revolution broke out, and in October of the same year, the queen was forced to flee to France. A republic was formed, but it proved unsuccessful; and in 1871, Amadeo, the second son of King Victor Emanuel of Italy, was made king. But the new king was unpopular, and after a brief attempt to conciliate his opponents, abdicated in 1873. His face is shown on the issue of 1872. A republic was again declared and the issues of 1873 and 1874 show figures of Peace and of Justice. Don Carlos, son of the second Don Carlos, made use of the confused state of Spanish politics to commence the third, and thus far, the last Carlist War.

The republic found great difficulty in merely keeping itself in existence, and Don Carlos was winning most of the victories. Stamps were issued by his followers in 1873, 1874 and 1875, showing his face. Finally in 1874, the son of Isabella II. was invited to come to Spain as king. In January, 1875, he entered Madrid and

was crowned as Alphonso XII. He promptly led the army against Don Carlos, and ended the war in the same year. He appears on the issue of 1875, and again on those of 1876, 1878, 1879 and 1882. In 1878 he married Mercedes, the daughter of the Duke of Montpensier, but she died the same year. In 1879 he married the present queen regent. He died in 1885 and his oldest daughter, Mercedes, became queen. But six months later a son was born, and was immediately declared king as Alphonso XIII. He is shown as a child on the issue of 1889, and as he appears now on the Cuban stamps of 1898. The most important event in the reign of Alfonso XIII. is not, of course, commemorated by any Spanish stamp issue, nor is it likely to be at any future time; but it may easily be seen by looking at the issues of the United States during the past and present years.

THE stamps of the Island of Guam have begun to appear, a few having been sent by those who are in the islands. It is entirely uncertain as to whether the governor of the island will see fit to sell the stamps that are desired by collectors. It is certain that he can easily secure them from the government if he desires to do this, but it is feared that he will not care to accommodate collectors in this way. In this latter case the stamps are likely to be sold at high prices, for the present, but we do not believe that it will always be impossible to secure them. The surcharge on the stamps which have been seen is crude and it is quite probable that a change will be made.





❁ STAMPS ❁

An Illustrated Monthly for Collectors

VOLUME III.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1899.

No. 11.

Novelties.

Early information of new issues is desired by STAMPS. We shall be very much obliged to our friends in foreign lands if they will send us at once upon the issue of any new stamp a single specimen in order that we may describe or illustrate it accurately. We shall be very glad to give credit when it is desired for all information in relation to novelties.

Korea—Our correspondent in Vladivostock, East Siberia, writes "When I was in Korea I was informed that they were going to go into the Postal Union and that as soon as the present issue was used up they would have a new one to correspond with the stamps used by the other nations in the Union."

Dominican Republic—The promised issue for this country has appeared. We have received copies of the one, two five, and ten centavos. The one cent is in violet-brown. It is oblong in shape and bears the picture of a boat in which the Spaniards journeyed from Jamaica to Santo Domingo. The two cent is in rose, of the same shape, and containing a large number of figures representing The five and ten cents show the tomb of Columbus with an emblematic figure on guard in the latter value. some event in Dominican history. The stamps are cheaply lithographed and contain minor varieties and errors.

Guam—The Governor of this far away dependency of the United States

having discovered that there would be a large call for the stamps of the island by collectors has ordered a large supply from Washington, as follows:

1c.,	15,000
2c.,	75,000
3c.,	5,000
4c.,	5,000
5c.,	15,000
6c.,	5,000
8c.,	5,000
10c.,	10,000
15c.,	5,000
50c.,	4,000
\$1	3,000
Spec'l Del. 10c.,	5,000
	152,000

The setting of type which was used for the first surcharge has been used for all of the above stamps with the exception of 10 cent Special Delivery stamp which on account of its size required a larger surcharge. This stamp and the \$1.00 stamp have been surcharged in red, black having been used upon all other values. We regard this large shipment of

stamps to the island as being on the whole a good thing. There was a tendency to speculate in the issue and the price for three low values, the 1, 2 and 5 cent of the first printing had been up to pushed \$1.50. This new shipment will enable all collectors to secure what they desire, will make the stamps reasonable in price and enable one eventually to get all that may be required. Nothing can do more also to make these islands well known throughout our country and to produce all the commercial development that is possible for them by means of their connection with the United States. The attention of those whose interests would lead them to trade with these far islands of the sea will be attracted to them. We see nothing different in principle in the selling of all these stamps that may be required, and the selling of only a small quantity, allowing speculators to advance them to an entirely disproportionate price.

Russian China.—The new series for this country, which are Russian stamps bearing the word China in a blue surcharge are illustrated. There are some minor differences in the surcharge, such as a small ball on the top of the fourth letter and slight differences in the type.

Hayti.—The new colors which have been expected for this country have been received. The design

has been changed for the low values, corresponding now with the four cent and higher denominations. The one cent is in yellow-green, the two cent in maroon, the five cent in light blue. We understand that there will not be any three cent stamp of different shade as was expected at first.

Cook Islands—We illustrate the one penny stamp which has been reprinted in the same color but with a slight variation of one half millimetre in the perforation.

Ecuador—We illustrate the stamps formerly mentioned containing pictures of various notable men of this country, each picture bearing the name of the man whose face is shown. This will interest collectors as being a means of finding out facts in relation to the country.

Colombian Republic—This country gives us some of the coarse type of stamps which it has been issuing of late years. We illustrate one denomination.

Australia—The five penny Queensland stamp with four numerals in the corners and also the changed shades of the stamps of Victoria and South Australia are illustrated. The one-half penny Victoria is in bright green; the one penny, rose; one and one-half, red-brown on yellow; two and one half penny, bright blue. The South Australia one penny is in rose.

THE "SEEBECK" ISSUES.

AN informal debate occurred Friday evening Nov. 3, before the Section on Philately of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences upon the subject "Shall We Collect Seebecks?" Affirmative, Crawford Capen, Negative, J. M. Andreini. The affirm-

ative of the question was opened substantially as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Society:

The question which is before us this evening "Shall We Collect Seebecks" is not one which is addressed

to the specialist. It would not be one which would appeal to a man who cares only for British Colonials, or only for the issues of the greater countries of the earth. Our argument is addressed to the general collector, the one who wishes to place in his album everything which is of importance to Philately. It is not our intention to dispute the character of the Seebeck stamps. We acknowledge that they are speculative. They were printed under a contract made by Central American Republics and some few other countries with Mr. Seebeck of the Hamilton Bank Note Company, by which he agreed to furnish to these countries all the stamps which they might need for postal uses on the condition that whatever remainders there were at the end of each year should be given to him as his recompense in the transaction. In order that we may fully understand the position which the Seebeck issues occupy at the present time it will be worth our while to look for a few moments at other speculative issues which have been made. We call attention in the first place to the stamps of Newfoundland. For a number of years the Government of Newfoundland has been making a business of furnishing stamps to collectors. Everything has been arranged in such a way as to make this profitable. When they find that stamps do not sell as they desire, they should arrange them in sets and refuse to sell them except in sets in order that collectors may buy. They put forth the Cabot issue solely for the money that might be in it. We call attention at this point to the distinction between the action of the Central American Republics and that of other Governments. The Central American

Republics cared nothing for the collector. They were not in the speculation as a speculation so far as the sale of stamps to collectors was concerned. Instead of paying for their stamps with money they paid for them with stamps and it was a straightforward business action on their part. Notice further the Canadian jubilee issue—a huge speculation. The high values have been utilized lately. The fact that they are now employed for newspaper postage shows that they were of no use except for sale to collectors at the time when they were issued. The new stamps for the Virgin Islands are all purely speculative. The Government of these Islands separated itself from the Leeward group simply because it could not make money by the sale of its stamps so long as it remained in it. The extremely speculative character of this issue is shown in the fact that dealers who have purchased sheets of the $\frac{1}{2}$ penny stamp from the Virgin Islands have had them delivered to them with the "error" which is in the lower right hand portion of the sheet removed. These errors were sold to dealers in Europe at an advanced price. Among other speculatives were all the early Turks Island surcharges, and the series of stamps of Portugal and her Colonies. The same may be said of the French Colonies. There are also the series for the Indian Native States which are a pure speculation on the part of their Governments. Also the stamps of the Treaty Ports of China and those of the Island of North Borneo and Labuan. In other words it may be said that throughout all the world there are speculative issues, and that if the general collector is to give up taking stamps for his collection simply because they are

speculative, there will be very little left that he can collect. We believe that speculative issues which are purely speculative are not worthy of collection, but we would call attention to the fact, which is merely a matter of fact, that there is a point where stamps which are speculative and in general disfavor with collectors come into favor and are collected by them. This point is that at which the speculation ceases. The issues of the United States stamps of 1875, reissues of older sets, were disliked by all collectors at the time they were put forth by our Government. It was stated distinctly that they were issued for collectors, hence the whole collecting world refused to buy them. The result of this may be seen in the prices which are now obtained for United States stamps, reissues of 1875. The whole collecting world wants them to-day, regards them highly and is willing to pay a good price for the sake of putting them into collections. The same is true of the old issues of the French Colonies. No one would buy them when they came out and in the latest catalogues the prices of them have been advanced very greatly. The speculation in these stamps is ended. The speculation in the early surcharged stamps of Turks Island is ended. The same may be said of the Ceylon surcharges. The speculation in the stamps of Labuan and North Borneo continues and thoughtful collectors do not care for them. The question of the collectibility of Seebecks is answered by the fact that the speculation is ended. The point has been reached where it is said that no more series of this sort for Central American Republics can be furnished to them at a profit. Hence we take the position that on this ground these

stamps are collectible and that all collectors are wise who add them to their collections at the comparatively cheap price at which they can be secured to-day.

Mr. Andreini then presented the following written statement of his views in relation to Seebecks.

Mr. President and Gentlemen :

The question before us is "Shall We Collect Seebecks?"

My honest opinion is that we should not collect Seebecks. In this discussion we should commence at the beginning and ask ourselves, what are Seebecks? Are they stamps? I claim that, philatelically speaking, they are not postage stamps. They are labels principally made and put out for sale to collectors and incidentally to supply free of charge the postal needs of certain bankrupt countries. It might be alleged with some semblance of justice that if some of these labels are legitimately used as postage stamps that it would be safe to collect them in used condition. But here we approach slippery and dangerous ground, because we know for a fact that under a recent contract which is patterned after previous Seebeck contracts 50,000 cancelled sets are to be furnished by the contracting government to the contractor, and that disagreeable fact alone renders all attempts to collect used Seebecks philatelically ridiculous, to say the least.

Let me state a few facts drawn from my experience as a collector and from my relations with dealers, especially from my personal relations with the late Mr. Seebeck himself and his associates in business. Mr. Seebeck, as you all know, was once a stamp dealer, becoming connected more than ten years ago with the Hamilton Bank Note Company, which concern

has prepared and printed the Seebeck labels. A quantity of them is prepared, printed and delivered every year to Seebeck countries free of expense under a contract to supply that country's postal needs, all the remainders and reprintings to be for the sole benefit of the contractor. To judge by similar undertakings of which we have exact knowledge, we can estimate that Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras, with a population of 700,000, 400,000 and 300,000 inhabitants, a large part of them illiterate, could not use more than one million stamps yearly for their legitimate postal needs. How many million labels have been printed and distributed by Mr. Seebeck and his agents every year for ten years is hard to estimate, but the supply is and will be always equal to the demand, inasmuch as the dies and plates of all these labels can be used for the future needs of the stamp market. Only a very small portion of the first printings has ever left these shores or has been received or issued by any government post office. The sets which are seen in this market, the sets which are sold to collectors, the sets which are spread broadcast over the world, have been printed and sent off direct to the consuming markets—they have never been officially issued by any government. The contractor prints his supplies, waits till the year is out and then opens wide the flood gates of his rubbish.

Taking advantage of the poverty-stricken countries of Central America, and, I must confess, of the good nature of some stamp collectors, of the culpable alliance and support of nearly all the stamp dealers and cataloguers and album publishers, Mr. Seebeck gives away to those countries

a few labels, gratis, in exchange for the privilege of selling all the rest of his printings, and, mind you, all that his company's machinery and plates can supply and the market absorb. Of course, it takes money to prepare every year dies and plates to supply each Seebeck country with

13 Regular labels,

10 Official labels,

7 Postage due labels,

8 Telegraph labels,

it costs money to furnish them, and with them go also

4 Postal cards,

5 Envelopes,

2 Wrappers,

and who pays all the expense? The collectors. We all know that the gullibility of stamp collectors surpasses belief.

The countries which have been induced to accept Seebeck methods, like Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Santo Domingo and Bolivar, have been and will always be shunned by the careful collector. No philatelist will permit in his album fifteen pages of spurious Salvador labels, twelve pages of Nicaragua frauds or nine pages of Honduras chromos. We must grant, however, that the poor, benighted beginner is easily bamboozled into purchasing a fifty-cent set. It is so pretty and so cheap, he says. He wonders how it can be sold for fifty cents. The dealer, Lord bless him! tells him that they are pretty, that they are also cheap, but I venture to say that he feels a twinge of remorse when he says those words. Let the poor beginner come back a year after with his set. Ah! that will be another story. Watch then the expression of pitiful contempt with which the aforesaid dealer hears the collectors' offer to sell that fifty-

cent set. Have any of you ever heard of a collector having sold to a dealer a Seebeck set at any price?

The original cost of the set is very small—the cost of manufacture being fifteen to seventeen cents per thousand stamps. The Seebeck Company then sells each set to the dealer at an immense profit, say 20 or 25 cents, and the unscrupulous dealer sells it at fifty cents to the innocent and unsuspecting collector, who generally throws it away as soon as the study of his stamps widens his philatelic knowledge.

Such, then, are Seebeck labels, the so-called Seebeck stamps; such is their history of manufacture and distribution; such is their status with serious collectors. What are you going to do with nearly 200 adhesives, 40 unpaid, 175 official labels, 90 envelopes and 25 wrappers fully catalogued under Salvador, and with 400 similar numbers under Nicaragua, and with 120 under Honduras? I say, for one, do not collect them. Do not collect Seebecks or any labels tainted by free contracts which are a fraud upon collectors.

Seebeck labels are born of fraud—they are nursed by cupidity—they lead a short, miserable life of deception and are bound to die a disgraceful death in the ash heap.

A general discussion followed in relation to the question of the collectibility of these stamps which was participated in by nearly all members present. Crawford Capen was then given an opportunity to reply to the statements that had been made and called attention to some points which he considered errors. First the fact that the Seebeck stamps had small value. This is not true. There are no stamps which maintain a value

nearer to their original cost to the collector than the despised Seebecks. It is known precisely what they cost. The wholesale price per 10 sets is so much; per 100 sets so much, and per 1,000 sets so much. It was stated that dealers who bought these stamps by the 100 sets were willing to pay the 100 set price when collectors returned them to them and those who bought them by the 1,000 sets would pay the 1,000 set price and the speaker stated his willingness to do this so far as he could use the stamps that were offered. It cannot be said in relation to many other stamps that there is a definite and settled market value for them. The question of the beauty or lack of beauty of these stamps does not enter into the discussion at all. Collectors in general do not care whether stamps are beautiful or not, although this inclines the young in many cases to select certain stamps.

The statement of Mr. Andreini 'that sets which are seen in this market, the sets which are sold to collectors, the sets which are spread broadcast have been printed and sent off direct to the consuming market—they have never been officially issued by any government has no bearing on the discussion.'

The point is the Central American Republics made a contract for the production of all these stamps. They may order them sent where they will and as a matter of fact it is known that even the American Bank Note Company has delivered stamps according to its orders from the countries issuing them, in other than the countries contracting for them. Stamps are issued by a Government when they have orders to be printed by that Government. The collectibil-

ity of stamps depends upon the question of whether they are a legitimate issue of a Government. These Seebeck stamps are.

Again the fact that there was a large profit in them for the dealer was disputed. No one knows how much the profit to Mr. Seebeck was. It must be remembered although he paid a small sum for the actual printing of the stamps he had to furnish to the Central American Republics all that they used for nothing and this is an addition to the cost of producing the set which he sold to collectors. However this may be there are no stamps on which the dealers who buy 100 or 1,000 sets make less money than they do on the Seebecks. Again it had been argued in the discussion that the number of Seebeck stamps issued was endless and that the dies and plates could be used to produce them for any length of time and in any amount. It was stated in answer to this that whenever anyone who advocates the collection

of Seebecks answers that the number of the stamps is limited, he is met with a sneer. He is never met with any definite evidence or argument. On the other hand, Mr Seebeck distinctly states that the plates for these issues have been destroyed. Mr. R. R. Bogert, who bought the Honduras stamps, holds sworn certificates that these plates have been destroyed. The number of full sets furnished under his contract is well known to have been 100,000 of each. This is a mere nothing in comparison with the demand that exists for these sets. The question of the collectibility of Seebeck stamps is largely determined by collectors. That is, as a matter of fact, they do collect them. They have collected them even when the most discussion arose as to their value, when they were purely speculative issues, and now that the speculation is ended they will continue to collect them, and to their profit without doubt.

THE BOOK OF THE YEAR.

THE work that has been published lately by the Boston Philatelic Society, called An Historical Reference List of the Revenue Stamps of The United States including The Private Die Proprietary Stamps, is entitled to the above designation. It furnishes a class of information which is exceptionally valuable to all those who have a desire to understand the facts relating to the revenue issues of the United States. The committee that compiled the work, Messrs. George L. Toppan, Hiram E. Deats and Alexander Holland, had in their possession the original books belonging to Butler, Carpenter and Com-

pany, the contractors who furnished the greater part of the revenue stamps to the Government. They were, therefore, enabled to give information which was inaccessible to others and have prepared a work which will be valuable for all time. We find mentioned incidentally many things that are of special interest, not only to the student but to all collectors. It is stated that the first lot of stamps of any value or title delivered to the Government by the contractors was on Sept. 27, 1862, and consisted of 1c. and 2c. Proprietary stamps and it is explained that all specimens which bear

dates earlier than this were for one reason or another "purposely dated back." An example is mentioned of a deed recorded in the '60's' which because it was dated and executed in 1857, had upon it stamps bearing the date of 1857, although this was before revenue stamps were issued by the United States. Another point of special interest is the fact that perforated stamps were issued before the imperforate ones. Collectors thinking along the lines which are facts in relation to postage stamps have naturally concluded that the imperforate revenues came first, to be followed by the perforate ones later. We remember, however, when we consider, that perforation was a common thing when the first revenues were issued and the fact, therefore, that the perforated stamps came first does not appear so extraordinary. The existence of imperforate and part perforate stamps seems to have been the result of haste and the lack of perfect machinery. An official letter from Butler & Carpenter to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue dated November 7, 1860, is quoted in support of this view.

"Your telegraphic communication: 'Fill all orders with stamps with utmost despatch without perforating,' is duly received and we will act at once thereon. Within two or three weeks we expect to have an adequate number of perforators in working order, and we will, in the meantime, perforate as many as possible, while we also obey your directions as above indicated—the delay is in the requisite changes of the machinery."

This being the case it is not wonderful that the compilers of this work have found it impossible to determine whether the number of stamps

issued were perforate or imperforate, except in a few cases. It appears also from this work that the original color which was decided upon for the 1 cent stamp of the first issue was black. The decision to change it to the red which was used was effected because a black stamp could be more readily photographed and counterfeited and also because the cancellation would show less plainly upon it. The Government was defrauded to a very great extent by those who washed early revenue stamps in the same way in which they have been defrauded under the present issue of revenues. An interesting piece of correspondence is given in this connection which shows that Wall Street then as now was the center of the trouble.

"June 8, 1867.

BUTLER & CARPENTER:

I send herewith an anonymous letter just received from New York in relation to the colors to be employed in printing stamps. The suggestion seems to be valuable. I shall be glad to hear from you upon the subject.

(Signed) E. A. ROLLINS, *Comm'r.*"

The letter in question follows:

"New York, 31st May, 1867.

To the Hon. E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington.

Sir:—

The Government loses thousands of dollars daily by stamps being used the second time. The ordinary blue stamps are hardly soiled by a cancelling stamp unless it is very heavy. The only revenue stamp that can be cancelled by the slightest mark, is of the color used on the 60c. and 2c. stamps.

I would advise that all stamps be made of that pale yellow color. They

can be varied in shape and design, but let the color be uniform. By such a step the United States will save a large sum yearly.

Respectfully,
Wall Street."

We have always contended that the listing of shade varieties should follow the intention of the authorities who furnish the stamps. Collectors may please themselves as to the numbers of stamps which they shall place in their albums but the list of the catalogues should follow the intentional changes. It is interesting in this connection to notice that some of the tints used in the early revenue stamps were intentional. The following letters show this distinctly.

Jos. R. Carpenter to J. W. Douglas, acting Comm'r Internal Revenue, September 27, 1869. "We would state in reply to the communication of the Special Agent of the Treasury Dep't, referred to us by your letter of the 23rd inst., that we changed the shade of colors formerly used upon the several denominations of revenue stamps printed in blue, to overcome the objection that its darkness rendered the cancellation indistinct, and in doing so we embrace the same opportunity to change the quality of the ink to that now used which, although much lighter, is superior to any from the fact that it can not be washed without defacing the stamp. In view of the advantage thus secured to the Government we pay \$5 per pound for the new ink, whereas the old cost us but 90 cents. We have been making arrangements, which anticipate the views of the Agent, to deepen the shade, and, as our plates are now being re-entered, the desired distinctness will be imparted to new lots of stamps, and we can promise that their

uniform appearance will be maintained to the best practical standard."

Jos. R. Carpenter, to C. Delano, Comm'r, Oct. 30, 1869.

"Some months ago we commenced the use of inks of a more fugitive nature than those formerly used, desiring to aid the Bureau in the attempt to arrest the re-washing of stamps. I desire private stamps also to be thus printed; but several parties objected to the slight difference in tint (a lighter blue being used than was originally the case) and upon consideration, as private proprietary stamps are generally cancelled by affixation, the former inks were re-adopted: so that for some time past proprietary stamps (private) have been printed as they were originally.

I am aware the new colors did not produce as full and clear an impression; but, as they could not be readily washed, I directed their use.

In the blue Government stamps I have retained the new colors, but if you direct a return to the more indelible tint, I will, of course, follow your instructions."

We advise all collectors to place in their albums these early shades so far as they can get them, for the decision to list them must be eventually made by those who prepare catalogues which are intended to cover the intentional changes made in them. Some of the later shades of these stamps are far more valuable than the ordinary tints. A fact which is of extraordinary interest and will certainly set all collectors to watching for the varieties is found in the statement that somewhere between November 29 and December 3, 1869, were issued two sheets of the one cent Proprietary and one sheet of a 25 cent stamp (title unknown)

printed in blue. One sheet of the Proprietary in fugitive ink of light blue tint. Again the following interesting statement reveals the fact that the 25 cent Life Insurance was once printed in a similar color to that of the 40 cent stamp.

"Three years ago, when we commenced the stamp business, we had but one mill for grinding colors. In the hurry of business at that time confusion sometimes occurred in regard to colors; in neglecting to clean the mill before changing the color. In this instance the mill had been used to grind black ink, and the red was put in without cleaning, and the first that came out was, of course, dark, and nearly the same tint as that used for the 'forty cent' stamp, one of which we inclose from our spoiled stock. A few sheets were printed with this ink and were, owing to the great demand at that time delivered. To prevent confusion of color we have found it necessary to have several mills for grinding our colors."

This stamp having never been seen, it cannot be determined how near to the tint of the 40 cent it was.

The statement is made among the general notes that the proprietary

revenues of the earliest issue were first intended to bear profile view of Washington, but instructions were finally given from Washington to use the Stuart head. It was also intended at one time to use the coats of arms of some of the States as the central portion of the second issue of United States revenues. This work gives us a list of the exact dates of the issue of each variety of our early revenues. It also gives all the facts obtainable in relation to various issues of private revenue stamps and in connection with them many items of very great interest. We have given these extracts from the work in order that collectors who have not purchased it may appreciate its great value and may make the addition of it to their libraries. It is a work that should be purchased at once, for we understand that the edition of it is limited and it will certainly attain a much greater value if it is not reprinted. The price is now \$3 and it may be procured from any dealer. We advise all who can do so to secure a copy of the work, as it is of more consequence and value in any library than anything that has been published heretofore on the subject.

Our Young Collectors' Work.

We shall offer in this place each month our premiums for accepted articles for the succeeding month and the premium will be good for that month only. We offer for articles accepted for our December number the 20c. brown Hayti of 1893, and the 20c. orange of 1896, both unused.

GENERAL SUCRE.

BY HANS TRIER.

On the Ecuador issue of 1892 is shown the picture of a man dressed in the uniform of an officer, whose high rank is shown by the decorations

with which his coat is literally covered. The same man is again shown on the recent 50 cent stamp of Bolivia, but dressed in civilian clothes;

thus showing that he was renowned both in peace and in war. That these conclusions are both correct may easily be seen, when beneath his portrait on the latter of the stamps mentioned we read the name 'Sucre.' But though everyone has heard the story of his life, yet that life was so important to the destiny of South America, that it may well be again narrated here.

Antonio José de Sucre was born at Ciemana, in Venezuela, on the 3rd of February, 1793; but he is generally called a Bolivian, for most of his life was spent in this country, and to its welfare his career was devoted.

While yet a boy he joined the revolutionary party, and when, in 1810, the great war of independence began, he served as a soldier under Bolivar.

Through all the latter's misfortunes Sucre remained faithful to him, and when Bolivar, in 1816, again raised the flag of revolt after his return from exile, he made him his second in command.

In 1822 he won the battle of Picuniba, for during Bolivar's absence, Sucre had command over the entire army. And thus, when, on the 9th of December 1824 the great battle of Ayacucho was fought, it was Sucre who commanded the South American army, and it was he who won the victory that destroyed the entire Spanish forces, and thereby forever ended the Spanish power in South America.

Sucre was given the title of Grand Marshal of Ayacucho, and gained much political power. In 1825, he assembled a congress which gave Bolivia a constitution, and made him the first president of Bolivia. But in 1826, Peru declared war against Bolivar, who was then president of Colombia. Sucre, fearing that, since he was an ardent supporter of Bolivar, Bolivia would also become involved, resigned his office, and went to Colombia, which always remained faithful to Bolivar. Hereupon Bolivia also declared against Bolivar. In the war which followed, Sucre took command of the Colombian troops, and ended the war by completely defeating the Peruvians at the battle of Giron, February 26, 1829. He was made president of the Colombian congress the same year, and took up his residence in Quito, which was then a Colombian city.

But in his steady support of his comrade Bolivar he had made many enemies, and these planned his destruction. On the 4th of June, 1830, while returning to his home, he was assassinated. Six months later Bolivar died, and the great republic which they had together built up, fell to pieces.

After his death, the Bolivians named their capital for him; but his greatest monument is independence of Latin-America, due to him and to Bolivar almost equally.

CHINESE STAMPS.

BY CHAS. M. PRICE.

The system of transporting parcels and messages in China dates back further than the visit of the famous Marco Polo to that country.

Marco Polo tells us that from Cambulac which was then the capital, proceeded many roads, each leading to some province in China and each

receiving the name of the province it led to.

The messengers traveling from the capital mounted on swift horses, took whichever road they were sent upon, and traveled twenty-five miles to a station they called "Yamb" meaning "Horse-Post-House." There they dismounted and gave over whatever packet or message they were in charge of to another mounted messenger, who galloped on to another "Horse-Post-House," he in turn delivering his message or whatever else it might be to another messenger on a fresh horse to ride to the next station.

Thus they would travel, and the great Kahn got messages in that manner from a place ten days journey off in a day and a night, and messages from a place one hundred days off in ten days!

This system of posting is used even now in some remote parts of China and Japan, but the greater part has now adopted the postal system.

The first postage stamps were not issued until 1875, showing how behind-hand China was, for the first stamps were issued in England in 1840.

This first issue was a set of three stamps, the 1 candarin green, the 3c. red, and the 5c. yellow.

These stamps have a dragon in a square frame in center and "China" above it. In the frame around the dragon are some Chinese characters and "5 candarins" at the bottom.

These were used till 1885 when a stamp somewhat like the first in design, but smaller, was issued and used till 1894. The denominations and colors of these stamps are—

- 1 candarin, green.
- 3 candareen, violet.
- 5 " ochre yellow.

5 candareen, greenish yellow.

In 1895, however, these were superseded by a new set of various designs and colors, most of them bearing the national dragon.

In 1893 and 1894 were issued a series of stamps for the Chinese Treaty Ports which are

Chefoo,	Kewkiang,
Chingkiang,	Shanghai,
Chungking,	Wuhu,
Hankow,	Foochow,
Ichang,	Nankin.

The stamps are quaint ones of all colors and sizes, perforated and rouletted.

They bear queer designs, such as Chinese junks, pagodas, bridges, houses, storks, elephants, owls, etc.

These were withdrawn from use lately. After the regular issue of 1894, another came in 1897. The stamps of this set were of various designs, some bearing fishes, birds and dragons, the denominations ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to \$5, inclusive.

In 1898 this set was superseded by another set, also in cents and having the same denominations.

A curious fact about Chinese stamps is that they do not pay foreign postage.

The proper amount of stamps is put on to bear it to its foreign destination, but when it gets to the port it is to leave from, the same amount in Hong Kong or Shanghai stamps is put on.

From this it would seem that while China has no arrangement with foreign countries for the exchange of postal formalities, she looks after the interest of her people, so that their postage bills have been no greater than if China were a member of the Postal Union.



I



II



III



IV



V



VI



VII



VIII



IX



X

STAMPS

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THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

AS ILLUSTRATED ON ITS STAMPS.

BY WILLIAM R. LEE.

1806-1829.

ON looking over the stamps of the Argentine Republic, one is struck by the great number of portraits which appear on them, and the more so because these portraits are not, like those on the stamps of most countries, those of one or a few persons, but represent more than twenty different well-known men of their country. Indeed, if we except the United States, there is no country whose stamps show its history, and the makers of its history, better than those of the Argentine Republic.

As, however, these stamps do not show the famous men of this country in their proper order, it would complicate the narrative of Argentine history to tell about them in the order in which the stamps showing their portraits were issued. It will therefore be best to give an outline of the history of the Argentine Republic, and to show what these men had to do with it.

In 1806, England being then at war with Spain, an army under Lord Beresford took possession of Buenos Ayres. The Spanish viceroy fled to

Cordova. Here he collected an army of South Americans, which attacked and captured the invading army in the same year. In 1808 another English attack on Buenos Ayres was repulsed, and the English army forced to surrender. These wars made the people of Buenos Ayres self-reliant and bolder, and when, in 1809, Joseph Bonaparte was crowned king of Spain, they deposed his viceroy, and made Cisneros viceroy in the name of Ferdinand VII. of Spain. In 1810 a council was formed under the name of the Provisional Government of the Platine Provinces, with Mariano Moreno at its head. (I). This man is shown several times on the Argentine stamps—on the 4 centavo stamp of 1873, and on the 30 centavo stamp of 1888.

The Spaniards tried to make Cisneros president of the council but failed. In 1813 a congress was assembled at Buenos Ayres, and Gervasio Antonio de Posadas was elected dictator. (II). This man, whose face appears on the 60 centavo stamps of 1873 and 1888, was born at Buenos Ayres in 1757. He became the head of a secret society formed at Buenos

Ayres in 1812 for the emancipation of South America, and through its influence was elected the first head of the Argentine Republic. In 1814 he captured Montevideo, which supported the Spaniards. He resigned his office in the same year, but remained Governor of Buenos Ayres until 1823, and died there in 1832.

In 1816 a new congress assembled at Tucuman; the Argentine Republic was formally declared independent, and General Puyrredon elected president.

Meanwhile, the war against the Spanish rule had begun in 1810. The first Argentine general was Manuel Belgrano, (III.) whose portrait is shown on the 10 centavo stamp of 1868, on the 16 centavo 1878, and on the 25c. of 1888, as well as on several stamps of the present issue. He was born at Buenos Ayres in 1770. In 1810 he attempted unsuccessfully to free Paraguay with a small army. Two years later, he led an army into Upper Peru (now Bolivia), where he twice defeated the Spaniards; at Tucuman, Sept. 24, 1812, and at Salta, Feb. 20, 1813. He advanced to Potosi, but was defeated at Vilcapujo and at Ayonoma in October of the same year. The command of the army was thereupon taken from him and given to San Martin. He was restored to his former position in 1815, but on account of bad health took no further part in the war, and died at Buenos Ayres in 1820.

Jose de San Martin (IV.), the next leader of the Argentine army, may be justly called the Liberator of the South, as Bolivar was known as the Liberator of the North. In fact, to relate the story of the freeing of the Argentine Republic, it is only necessary to tell the story of his life.

General San Martin was born at Yapeyu, in the province of Misiones, February 25, 1778. His portrait may be seen on many Argentine stamps—on the 15 centavo of 1868 and of 1888, on the 24 centavo of 1878, and on the higher denominations of the present issue. Being the son of the lieutenant governor of Yapeyu, he was sent to Spain when eight years old, to be educated, and before his twenty-first year took part in the wars in Africa. He met Miranda, the South American patriot, and through his influence became an advocate of South American independence. On assuming command of the army, he resolved to free Chili and Peru. But, in order to carry out his plan, he needed a new army with which he might cross the Andes directly into these countries, instead of going by the way in which his predecessor had failed. He therefore resigned his position to become Governor of Cuzco, which lies at the foot of the Andes. In 1816 he began to form his army, and on January 17, 1817, San Martin left the town of Mendoza on his march across the mountains.

His route lay through the Uspalata Pass, more than 12,000 feet above the sea level. It was traversed in less than a month, and on February 12, the battle of Chacabuco was fought and won, and the city of Santiago taken. For more than a year the war was continued, until, on the 5th of April, 1818, the Spanish army was completely destroyed at the battle of Maypo. This victory ended the Spanish power in Chili, and ended San Martin's task.

He immediately prepared for the invasion of Peru; he organized a small navy and tried to capture Callao. Though unsuccessful in

that year, he again sailed for the coast of Peru in 1820, carrying with him an army of 4,500 men. This time he succeeded, and entered Lima in July, 1821. He was proclaimed Supreme Protector of Peru; but when, in 1822, the army of Bolivar entered Peru, San Martin, fearing that the presence of two great leaders there might cause war, resigned the office. On September 26, 1822, he met Bolivar for the first time, at Guyaquil. San Martin resolved to leave the completion of the work of freedom to him, and sailed for Europe in the same year. The remainder of his life was spent in poverty and obscurity. He died at Boulogne, August 17, 1850.

In connection with the Argentine war of independence, it is necessary to mention several other men, who, although they did not play too prominent a part in it, have been thought worthy of being shown on the stamps of their country.

V. On the 1 cent stamp of 1873 appears Antonio Gonzales Balcarce. He was born at Buenos Ayres in 1774, and served in its defense against the British, by whom he was captured in 1807. In 1811 he was sent to aid the patriots of Upper Peru, but was defeated, and returned to Buenos Ayres, where he died in 1819.

VI. Juan Antonio Alvarez de Arenales, who is shown on the 1 centavo wrapper of 1878, was born in 1755, and served under San Martin in the invasion of Chili and Peru: In the latter he led two expeditions into the interior. During the first, he defeated and captured the Spanish General O'Reilly, in December 1820. After the second, he commanded the garrison of Lima, in 1822. His death occurred in 1825.

VII. Carlos Maria de Alvear appears on several stamps—on the 30 centavo 1873, the 25 centavo 1877, and on the 2 centavo wrapper of 1891. He was born at Buenos Ayres in 1785, received a military education in Spain, and in 1813 joined the patriot army of Posadas. He led the army which took Montevideo in 1814, but was defeated in 1815 by Artigos, the ruler of Paraguay. In the same year he succeeded Posadas as dictator, but was soon after deposed by a meeting. When, in 1814, San Martin resigned the leadership of the army, Alvear took his place. In 1817, Brazil had taken possession of Uruguay. Buenos Ayres declared war against her, and in 1826, Alvear took command of the army. He won the indecisive victory of Ituzingo in February, 1827, and in the same year peace was made by the recognition of the independence of Paraguay by both countries. In 1823, Alvear had been minister to the United States. He was exiled by Rosas in 1829 but returned after the latter's overthrow, and died at Montevideo in 1850.

On the 9th of December, 1824, the war of the independence was brought to a close by the victory of Ayacucho, and a month later, on the 23rd of January, 1825, a constitution was decreed at Buenos Ayres by which the present Argentine Republic was founded. (VIII). Its first president, Bernardin Rivadavia, was one of the greatest of American statesmen; Mitre, in his 'Life of San Martin' says of him "Rivadavia stands second only to Washington as the representative statesmen of a free people." He was born at Buenos Ayres in 1780, and entered politics at an early age. From 1811 to 1812 he was Minister of War, and after the

latter year, Minister of State. In 1820 he became governor of Buenos Ayres, which position he held until 1823. Finally, in February, 1826, Rivadavia was elected president of the Argentine Republic. His government was the best that the country has ever had, and its benefit to the country was rendered permanent by the many enlightened and far-seeing measures he introduced. He was the leader of the Unitarian party, which favored a strong central government, as opposed to the Federal party, which desired each State to have almost an independent government. When, therefore, the Federal party gained the upper hand in 1827, Rivadavia, fearing civil war, resigned. He thereupon occupied several important diplomatic posts in Europe. When the 'tyrants' gained possession of the government, Rivadavia was exiled. He retired to Cadiz, where he died in 1845.

Rivadavia appears on the stamps of Argentine Republic oftener than any other man; on all values of the 1864 issue, on the 5 centavo 1867, on both 5 centavo stamps of 1888, on the 8 centavo stamps of 1877 and 1888, on the 5 centavo envelope

of 1876, and on the lower denominations of the present issue.

IX. Rivadavia's successor was Vicente Fidel Lopez, a Federalist, whose portrait appears on the 2 cent stamps of 1877 and 1888.

X. He was succeeded in the same year by Manuel Donego, another Federal leader, who appears on the 40 cent stamp of 1888. Donego was born at Buenos Ayres in 1787, and from the first devoted himself to politics. In August, 1827, he became governor of Buenos Ayres, and was made president the same year. He put an end to the war against Brazil by the declaration of the independence of Uruguay, which was made by both belligerents. The Argentine army, which was Unitarian in its sympathies, as soon as it left Uruguay rebelled against Donego, and drove him from Buenos Ayres. Donego, with the help of General Rosas, gathered an army, and endeavored to re-capture Buenos Ayres. The Unitarians, under General Lavalle, marched out to defend the city. In the battle which followed, the Federal army was defeated; Donego was captured, and shot without trial.

SECOND EXHIBITION OF POSTAGE STAMPS BY THE SECTION ON PHILATELY OF THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS & SCIENCES.

PHILATELY, or the study, collection and preservation of stamps, has been greatly stimulated, and the number of its devotees largely increased during 1898-99, by the public patronage accorded it at International Exhibition in Manchester, England; and at the American Exhibition in the Borough of Brooklyn,

New York, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts & Sciences—the latter being visited by more than 10,000 persons, making a phenomenal success, and creating a wide interest in this most fascinating pursuit, among young and old.

The great benefit rendered the advancement of philately through its

scientific classification by the Brooklyn Institute about a year ago has been recognized and appreciated by nearly every government on the globe—the United States, Austria, Russia, Egypt, Hungary, British India, Roumania, New Zealand, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South African Republic, Canada, New Foundland, Bahamas, St. Lucia, Honduras, and many others—as is evidenced by their handsome and substantial contributions of stamps to the Institute Collection of Postage and Revenue stamps of the world. The Institute seeks to encourage the study of stamp collecting, in all its varied forms, fully realizing its educational advantages, particularly among young students.

Like collections of other kinds, philately has its financial feature in no small measure; the highest price ever paid for a single specimen of a U. S. stamp was \$4,400, which sum was paid for the famous 10 cent Baltimore issued in 1845, the design showing the autograph of Buchanan. The celebrated 20 cent St. Louis brought \$3,000. There are many U. S. worth from \$500 to \$2,000, such as the Beaumont, Uniontown and Madison (Confederate provisionals); and the Brattleboro, Vt., Millbury, Mass., and New Haven, Conn., postmaster's stamps, which are extremely scarce. For persons having access to old correspondence between the years 1843 and 1870, there are open opportunities for obtaining many rarities, which are best kept on the original envelopes. Many foreign stamps, as well as U. S., are exceeding scarce and valuable, especially some of the early issues of British Possessions, Mauritius, Nova Scotia, New Bruns-

wick, Canada, etc. The early stamps of British Guiana and Hawaiian Islands are almost unobtainable.

The interest manifested by the public in the First Exhibition of Postage and Revenue Stamps, given by the Section on Philately of the Brooklyn Institute, has encouraged the members to give a second Exhibition on somewhat broader lines (with the co-operation of leading Philatelic Societies of New York, Boston and Chicago) at the Art Rooms of the Brooklyn Institute, 174 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y., from March 3d to 11th, 1900. The Exhibition will be open on week days from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M., and on Sundays from 2 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Invitations will be issued for the formal opening on the evening of March 3, 1900, and the public are invited to attend on all other days and evenings without admission tickets.

The large attendance last year (being 2,500 to 3,000) on each of the special days set apart for the school children of Brooklyn to inspect the exhibits and to receive packets of stamps, which were distributed gratuitously, with a view of creating in the children an interest in collecting stamps, has inclined the Committee to renew the invitation to them again on March 11, 1900, to be present and further increase their collections begun last year.

Gold, silver and bronze medals of handsome design, as well as special awards, will be offered for competition for the best exhibits by collectors and dealers.

Prospectus and other information concerning the Exhibition may be had on application to the Secretary, Mr. John D. Carberry, 1125 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

STAMPS

An Illustrated Monthly Devoted to the Interests of Collectors.

EDITED BY CRAWFORD CAPEN.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS } JAMES WATSON.
 } ALEX. HOLLAND.

IT is with regret that the publishers announce that this paper will not be continued after this number. STAMPS has been a success in many ways, interesting and helping those who are desirous of knowing facts in relation to collecting, but as an advertising medium it is not sufficiently profitable to make it pay our largest advertisers to continue expending the amounts of money which they have paid to Stamps Publishing Company for space. The time of the Editor also is taken up to such an extent with his other duties that it is impossible to give this work the attention which it requires, hence it is deemed best on the whole to discontinue the publication of the paper. Subscriptions which have been made for next year will be returned.

WE have received from Mr. H. G. Smith, of Winona, Minn., the following information which is of value to all those who are connected with the stamp business. Any help which can be given him in his work will not only be appreciated by him but also by all those who receive from him information of the character which he can furnish. The notice speaks for itself, and is certainly a move the right direction.

"Notice! I am compiling a set of books with the addresses of stamp freaks, those who substitute stamps, order stamps and do not pay for

them, claim they were never received, that they have returned the lot, or in fact any who commit dishonest or shady transactions. Stamp Dealers and Collectors have been greatly imposed upon and something should be done to stop it. If you know of any dealers or collectors who belong to the dishonest class kindly send me their addresses with particulars. Should you wish to enquire regarding any one send 2c. stamp to pay return postage and I will try and give you the information you desire. Now don't pass the notice without thought but contribute something for the general good and you will find it will be of great benefit to the philatelists at large. H. G. SMITH, Treas. American Philatelic Association, Winona, Minnesota."

WE give in another portion of this paper the facts in relation to the Second Philatelic Exhibition, to be held under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. The exhibition held last year was a great success it being attended by more than 10,000 collectors, and an interest shown which afterward developed to the great advantage of collecting in this country. There is no work which has been undertaken in any part of the United States of greater benefit to Philately than this which is being carried forward by the Section on Philately of the Brooklyn Institute. We understand that a large number of frames have already been spoken for and the coming exhibition is certain to be the largest and most interesting that has ever been held in this country. Copies of the prospectus including the rules and regulations may be obtained by applying to the Secretary, Mr. John D. Carberry No. 1125 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE Honorable the Postmaster General of Victoria, has sent a complete set of that Colony, the present issues up to £1 being originals and the obsolete issues in reprint, including high values up to £5.

COL. J. W. GEORGE, of New York, recently delivered a very entertaining lecture on Match and Medicine Stamps before the members of the Section on Philately of the Brooklyn Institute, and also exhibited his magnificent collection of

these stamps—one of the finest collections in the United States.

A NEW office has recently been created by the Section on Philately of the Brooklyn Institute, namely, that of Librarian, and Mr. Henry Toelke, 192 St. Nicholas Ave., Brooklyn, elected to the position. It was found that the Curator, Mr. Ring, had more work than he could comfortably accomplish in arranging the Stamp Collection, and hence the necessity of a separate officer to look after the Library.

SECOND PHILATELIC EXHIBITION,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—MARCH, 1900.

Held under the auspices of the Section on Philately of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

The following named Philatelists and Philatelic Societies have signified their willingness to co-operate:—

G. L. Toppan, President American Philatelic Association.
 Capt. E. F. Wurtele, President Dominion Philatelic Association.
 P. F. Bruner, President New York Collectors Club.
 C. E. Severn, President Chicago Philatelic Society.
 H. E. Woodward, President Boston Philatelic Society.
 J. W. Sittig, President Staten Island Philatelic Society.
 J. W. George, President Manhattan Philatelic Society.
 Dr. W. Evans, President The Empire State Philatelic Society.
 Roy B. Bradley, President Southern Philatelic Association.
 W. D. King, President New England Philatelic Society.
 Hon. F. F. Olney.
 J. N. Luff.
 W. C. Stone.
 H. L. Calman.

C. P. Krauth.
 F. W. Hunter.
 W. N. Howe.
 H. E. Deats.
 Dr. W. H. Mitchell.
 Dr. J. H. Stebbins, Jr.
 The American Philatelic Association.
 The Chicago Philatelic Society.
 The Boston Philatelic Society.
 The Staten Island Philatelic Society.
 The New England Philatelic Society.
 The Manhattan Philatelic Society.
 The Empire State Philatelic Society.
 The Southern Philatelic Association.
 The Collectors Club.

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PROSPECTUS.

The Members of the Section on Philately of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, are desirous of securing the co-operation of philatelic societies in the work of spreading the knowledge of Philately, because of the success of their First Exhibition, they have decided therefore to give in March, 1900, another and larger Exhibition of Postage and Revenue Stamps, Envelopes, Wrappers and Post Cards, including Reprints, Proofs, Essays, Original Covers, and other objects of interest connected with philately.

The Exhibition will be officially opened March 3, 1900, at 8 P.M. It is proposed that the Exhibition shall be free, and open to the public on Sundays from 2 P.M. to 6 P.M., and week days from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M., from Saturday March 3, to March 11, 1900, inclusive, at the Art Rooms of the Brooklyn Institute, 174 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y. These rooms are particularly well adapted for the giving of stamp exhibits as they afford good light without danger of damaging the stamps by exposure to the sun.

Special day and night watchmen will be employed, and every possible precaution taken to secure exhibits from loss or damage. Members of the Exhibition Committee will also be in attendance during the Exhibition, thus securing additional safety, but neither the Committee nor the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences

will assume any liability on account of loss or damage.

As it is anticipated that this will be a much larger exhibition than the last, it will facilitate the work of the Committee and aid them in preparing the Official Catalogue, if exhibitors will send full particulars of their exhibits as early as possible, and thus secure allotments of space and the insertion of their names in the Catalogue.

Last year the simple announcement that children were invited to be present on two special days to inspect the exhibits and receive packets of stamps, which were distributed gratuitously, contributed by leading dealers, brought more than 2,500 boys and girls, arousing among them great interest in this pursuit. Many a stamp collection had its beginning at this Exhibition, and as the Committee desire to have the children present at the next Exhibition, dealers and others are invited to contribute packages of stamps for free distribution.

CLASS I.—*United States, Colonies and Protectorates.*

CLASS II.—*British Empire, including Protectorates, Etc.*

CLASS III.—*Countries in North and South America, other than those named in Classes I. and II.*

CLASS IV.—*Europe.*

CLASS V.—*Asia.*

CLASS VI.—*Africa.*

CLASS VII.—*Envelopes, Wrappers, Post Cards, Essays, Proofs, Oddities, Original Covers, Etc.*

CLASS VIII.—*Dealers.*

Our Young Collectors' Work.

THE STAMPS OF HAYTI.

BY T. MADISON.

In looking over the stamps of Hayti, one is struck by the late date of its first issue; indeed, Hayti was the last north or south American country to have stamps of its own. Nor is this to be wondered at, when we remember the chaotic state of affairs which prevailed in Hayti up to the administration of President Soloman. This man became president in 1879, and reduced the country to a state of such comparative quiet, that in 1881 the post office department began its modern existence with an issue of postage stamps.

These stamps were lithographed on white wove, rather stiff paper, with a design showing the emblematic head of the Republic in a circle, below which is a large numeral of value. They were of six denominations and colors: 1 cent vermilion, 2c. purple, 3c. bistre, 5c. green, 7c. blue and 20c. chocolate. The background of each stamp was a very light shade of the color in which the design was printed. There are two varieties of the 2 cent stamp; one in which there is a period after the numeral, and the other having a white background.

In 1882 these stamps were issued in the same colors, perforated 13; the 1c. and 3c. stamps were also printed in deeper colors, and the 2c. in reddish purple, while the 5 cent stamp varies in color from green to yellow-green. Of this issue the 2 cent, 5 cent and 20 cent stamps exist imperforate vertically, while the 1 cent stamp has been found imperforate horizontally.

In 1883 the stamps were issued with a white background, with the

exception of the 20 cent stamp, which retained the brown background. The 1 cent stamp of this issue exists imperforate horizontally. The first three issues were printed from the same plates, and the designs are therefore exactly alike.

In 1886 appeared two sets of stamps whose designs varied in minor points from those of the preceding issues; one, containing all the denominations, on white paper perforated 16; the other, containing the values except the 1 cent stamp, perforated 14. These stamps were catalogued, until this year, as regular issues, for, since all of them found have been genuinely cancelled, nobody had any doubts as to their being genuine. But a few months ago, an investigation was set on foot concerning these minor differences of the stamps, which resulted in proving to the satisfaction of philatelic authorities, that these stamps are counterfeit. Unlike most counterfeits, however, they were not made to defraud collectors, but were regularly used in the mails, and sold only for that purpose. The stamps are, therefore, not listed in the present catalogue, though they were undoubtedly used for postage, and can thus be said to be 'better' than ordinary counterfeits; but on account of the interest which naturally attaches to them, they will probably be collected as well as the genuine stamps of Hayti.

In 1886 the 1 cent, 2 cent and 5 cent stamps were re-issued on white paper perforated 13 with the following slight changes in design: In the

one cent and two cent stamps, the face is shaded by horizontal and vertical lines, instead of slanting lines; in the 5 cent stamp, the stem of the numeral is long and thin, instead of being short and thick.

In the following year appears what might really be called the second issue of Hayti; for all the previous stamps differed each from the other only in minor details of designs. The issue of 1887 bears the face of President Soloman in an oval frame, above which are two numerals of value, and below which is the value in words. The set consists of only four denominations; 1 cent carmine, 2 cent purple, 3 cent blue and 5 cent green; the only radical change in color being made in the 3 cent stamp. This stamp is also known unperforated, but is very rarely found in that condition. In 1890 the 3 cent stamp was surcharged 2 cents in red, the surcharge reading DEUX-2-CENT. As the surcharging was done with a rubber hand-stamp, anybody who has ever used such an implement can readily see that many of the letters would be only partially printed, or not at all; and also, that, in hastily surcharging many stamps, several of them would be stamped more than once. In fact, all the varieties of this surcharge do arise from one of these two causes. Some varieties are as follows: Double and triple surcharge, DEU, DEI, DI, EUX, etc., etc. However, these varieties are not very common, as the hand-stamp used was then in fairly good condition.

There is a story told in connection with the first two issues of Hayti which is worth repeating here. When, during President Soloman's administration the first stamps were issued, the president desired them to show

an allegory of the national arms. The people, however, wanted Soloman's picture on the stamps. He objected to this on the ground that, since he would not always be president, this would necessitate constant changes of design. To conciliate the people, however, he gave up his idea, and successfully proposed the design bearing the head of the Republic; this design was adopted. However, after a few years, it began to be rumored that the 'Republic' bore a striking resemblance to Mrs. Soloman, the president's wife. In fact, the resemblance was not, and could not be denied by Soloman himself; and he was told that the people wanted his portrait and not that of his wife. This time he was forced to accede to their wishes, and the stamps of 1887 were issued.

However, after the death of President Soloman in 1888, the justice of his views was recognized, and the design which he had originally proposed was adopted. The result of this action was the issue of 1891.

The design of these stamps consists of a palm-tree surrounded by flags and cannon. The numerals of value are printed in two squares in the upper corners of the stamp. The stamps are typographed on white paper perforated 13. The values are: 1c. violet, 2c. blue, 3c. lilac, 3c. slate, 5c. orange, and 7c. red. The 3c. lilac and 7c. exist vertically imperforate, the 7 cent stamp being also found entirely imperforate. There is also a variety of the 3 cent stamp having small numerals of value, and a variety of the 5 cent stamp with larger numerals.

In every issue of Hayti there seems to be a disproportionately small quantity of 2 cent stamps; consequently, there have been a number of 2 cent

surcharges on those stamps of the issues for which there was the least demand.

Accordingly, the 3 cent stamps of the 1891 issues were surcharged 2 cents in 1892. The same hand-stamp was used in surcharging as had been used in 1890, and consequently the same class of varieties resulted.

In 1893 appeared an issue of stamps having the same design as the previous issue, except that the branches of the palm tree are drooping instead of being straight. It is perforated 14x 13½ and has the same denominations and colors as the 1891 issue, with the addition of a 20 cent brown stamp, which did not appear until 1895. There is a variety of this issue, a period after CENT which appears in the 3rd and 8th line of each sheet of stamps; the 3 cent is found imperforate vertically.

In 1896 a set of the same denominations and design was issued, but with changed colors, perforated 13½. Moreover, while all the preceding issues of Hayti were lithographed or typographed, these stamps are engraved, and are printed more clearly. The colors are: 1c. blue, 2c. red-brown, 3c. red-violet, 5c. green, 7c. slate and 20c. orange. All except the 2 cent stamp exist vertically imperforate; the 1 cent, 5 cent and 7 cent are also known imperforate horizontally.

In this year there was again a scarcity of the 2 cent stamp, and the 20 cents brown and 20 cents orange were both surcharged 2 cents. As the same rubber stamp was used for surcharging that had first been used in 1890, the varieties of surcharge are even more numerous than those of the earlier surcharges; but an inverted surcharge on the 20 cent brown is very rare.

Late in the year 1896 appeared a set of small lithographed stamps, with a design similar to that of the previous issue, of the following denominations: 1c. blue, 2c. rose, 3c. lilac, 5c. green, 7c. gray, 20c. orange. The philatelic status of these stamps is not yet well determined, but the following account may perhaps be of some use toward settling it. It seems that the postmaster of Hayti, without sanction of the government, made a contract with a man in the north of Hayti for a set of stamps. This man had the stamps printed in Paris (where all the previous issues had been printed), and offered them to the government. The government naturally refused to accept them; but being again short of stamps of the lower denominations they took the 1c., 2c., 3c. and 5c. stamps. However, the 1 cent and 3 cent stamps were all bought up by the employes in the post office, and were therefore never sold to the public. The 2 and 5 cent stamps were sold to the public, and may be found on letters. In order to reimburse himself for the cost of printing the stamps, the contractor sold the 7 and 20 cents, which had been refused by the Haytian government, to European stamp dealers. It is thus certain that the 2 cent and 5 cent stamps are 'straight' stamps, and almost equally certain that the 7 and 20 cent stamps are not; while the 1 and 3 cent stamps, though legally issued by the government, are at the best of rather doubtful reputation.

The immediate effect of this whole transaction was the dismissal of the postmaster who was responsible for it; for one of the things which make Haytian stamps so popular, is that the government will not sanction any speculative issues.

As there are no facilities for the printing of stamps in Hayti, all the Haytian stamps have been printed in foreign countries. Up to 1898 this was done in France; but in that year the contract was awarded to the American Bank Note Company, of New York.

A set of stamps was issued in the same year ranging in value from 1 cent to 1 gourde or dollar, part of which bear the national coat of arms and the rest bearing the portrait of President Hyppolite, who had died in office about a year before. At the

same time appeared a set of postage due stamps, from 2 to 50 cents, bearing a large numeral of value in the center, with inscriptions around the borders of the stamps.

In 1899 the colors of the 1, 2 and 5 cent stamps were changed to correspond with the stamps of the same values issued by other countries of the Universal Postal Union. The 1 cent became yellow-green, the 2 cent red and the 5 cent stamp light blue. These stamps complete the current issue of Hayti, and make it one of the handsomest of any now existing.

THE CHILI-PERUVIAN WAR.

BY HANS TRIER.

ON the Peruvian stamps of 1882 is a surcharge of a coat of arms which is not that of Peru. On looking over the coats of arms of various countries, it may be seen that the surcharge represents the national emblem of Chili. From this the conclusion may be drawn that at that time; Peru either became part of Chili, or was conquered by it. As a matter of fact both these things happened, and it is the purpose of this essay to give a short account of the causes which produced these results.

In 1879 Peru had made a treaty with Bolivia; Chili declared that this treaty was to ally these two countries against it, and declared war against Peru on April 5, 1879. This treaty in reality had nothing in it hostile to Chili, and was only a pretext for war; the real cause being that the Chilians wanted to gain possession of the rich guano fields of Tarapaca, which were owned by Peru.

On account of the long coast line of both countries, the war was largely a naval one. The Peruvians had only one man-of-war, while Chili had several. In a battle on October 8, 1879, the single Peruvian ship was captured, the

whole coast was then at the mercy of the Chilians, and a Chilian army was landed in Tarapaca. In the battle of Tacapaca, November 17, 1879, the Peruvians were defeated, and Tarapaca became Chilian territory. Another Chilian army defeated the Peruvians at Tacna on May 26, 1880, and in June captured Arica, an important seaport. In January, 1881, after the desperate battles of Cliouillos and Micaflares, the Chilian army entered Lima, January 17, 1881. In 1880 the Peruvian stamps are first surcharged 'Peru,' and in 1881 the surcharge 'Lima' appears, in consequence of the capture of the city in that year. Until 1884 these surcharges and various others continue to appear on the Peruvian issues, as during all this time Peru was still ruled by a Chilian army. In 1883 a provisional government was formed, and on October 20, 1883, a treaty of peace was concluded. Tacapaca, whose possession had been the object of the war, was ceded to Chili. The Chilian army withdrew from Peru; and in 1884 the Chilian surcharges end, and the regular type of Peruvian stamps reappears.

January, 1899

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STAMPS

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY
FOR COLLECTORS.

EDITED BY CRAWFORD CAPEN

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51 Colombian Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela	4 99	2 00
53 British Colonies, Australia and Strait Settlements	7 07	3 00
55 *Pretty stamps, including late issues	8 30	4 00
56 British Colonies	35 84	5 00
57 Phillippines, Porto Rico, Spain	1 83	80
58 Dutch Colonies and Europe	7 83	3 50
59 Hungary, Norway, Sweden	1 56	65
60 Pretty Stamps, including late issues	5 87	2 50
102 United States postage	13 45	6 00
103 Cuba	7 61	3 50
104 Cuba, Porto Rico	3 24	1 50
105 *Cuba, U. S. surcharge, set 4		30
106 *Hayti, 1898, engraved, complete, 1c. to \$1 and 2 to 50c. unpaid		3 00
107 *Porto Rico, 1898, 4m., catalogue price, 50c. Our price		20

10% Discount to Shareholders.

Send for JANUARY BARGAIN LIST and Particulars Concerning this Company.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.



The Perfect Blank Album for the Advanced Collectors.

The Ne Plus Ultra Postage Stamp Album

Is the Best of All.

100 Interchangeable Leaves of Finest Ivory Bristol Board in Patent Binder, \$5, Post Free, \$5.50 for the U. S.

Upright or oblong shape. Please state which style you prefer.

Single Pages per 100 \$3.50
Single Pages each05

150 Interchangeable Leaves printed on good quality paper, each leaf linen hinged, in Patent Binder (in oblong shape only). \$3.50, Post Free, \$4.

The Merits of the Book are:

- 1st—The sheets are **INTERCHANGEABLE**.
 - 2d—**RUBBING** of stamps is **AVOIDED**.
 - 3d—The binder is the simplest and easiest to handle; no strings, screws or complicated mechanism.
 - 4th—The sheets are of the best Ivory Bristol Board and have groundwork printed in fine quad-rille lines as a guide in placing stamps; each leaf is linen hinged.
 - 5th—You can bind 10 or 125 sheets in the binder and it will be like a solid bound book: very handy if you want to show one or two countries in the stamp society.
 - 6th—The pages always **OPEN FLAT**.
 - 7th—The album is the cheapest in the market and I guarantee satisfaction.
- The album has **NONE** of the bad points of the others in the market and is the **BEST** in every detail and up-to-date.
- Size of page 11¼x8 inches, oblong, or 8½x11¼ inches, upright shape.
- PLEASE STATE IN YOUR ORDER WHICH STYLE YOU PREFER.**
- Money Cheerfully Refunded if not as Represented.**
- Send 10 cents for sample pages of Album and Stock Book.

An Ideal Stock Book

For Dealers and Collectors.

The Ne Plus Ultra Stock Book.

Almost every dealer and many collectors use stock books, but the great drawback of all is that the pages are not interchangeable and after pockets are well filled the binding bursts on the back; the book is then of no use and all stamps have to be removed to a new book, which is a very tedious job and takes much valuable time, and besides the pages don't open flat.

The Ne Plus Ultra Stock Book Overcomes all these objectionable points.

The Ne Plus Ultra Stock Book is bound on the same principles as the N. P. U. Album. Each leaf is linen-bound and every page lies flat, and is interchangeable. You can insert a page for new issues whenever necessary, without the least trouble.

- Size No. 2, 9x10 in., 10 pockets to the page.
40 leaves, Post Free, \$2.25. **\$2 00**
- Size No. 3, 11x12 in., 12 pockets to the page.
50 leaves, Post Free, \$3.40. **3 00**
- Size No. ¼, pocket size, 5¼x3½ in., 8 pages with 3 pockets each, regular bound in full linen with linen slip cover to protect against possible loss of stamps, only **30**
- Very handy for a collector to carry duplicates or new purchases.
- All the large dealers are transferring the stamps into my stock books. Dispose of your antiquated books and get the N. P. U.; it is just as cheap and will last a lifetime.

I also have Scott Stamp & Coin Company's illustrated albums, printed on one side, made into my new binders; each leaf is linen hinged and interchangeable; and you can use blank pages for new issues; also can leave out countries you do not care to collect

THE \$6 EDITION BOUND IN HALF MOROCCO AND GILDED, 5 VOLUMES, \$15.00.

I also make the heavy paper edition with interchangeable pages for the Ne Plus Ultra Binder. Price on application.

GUARANTEE.—If the Ne Plus Ultra Album or Stock Book is not up to your expectations, will cheerfully refund the money and reimburse also the amount paid for postage in returning same.

SEND 10C. FOR SAMPLE PAGES OF ALBUM AND STOCK BOOK.

A. KRASSA, Dealer in POSTAGE STAMPS,
81 Nassau Street, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

STAMPS

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY
FOR COLLECTORS.

EDITED BY CRAWFORD CAPEN

Stamps Publishing Co.
87 Nassau Street

NEW YORK

5 CENTS A NUMBER
50 CENTS A YEAR



E. T. PARKER,
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania,

has for sale one or more of the following.

Cuban Plate Numbers

at the appended low prices:

As these stamps are now obsolete the opportunity to procure them should be taken advantage of:

2½c. de peso on 2c. vermillion.

Nos. 473, 503, 512, 556, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 568, 569, 570, 571, 593, 594, 595, 596, 745, 746, 747, 748, 758, 759, 760, 761.

PRICE \$1.00 EACH.

2½c. de peso on 2c. carmine (rare shade).

Nos. 753, 754, 755, 756. PRICE \$1.50 EACH.

No. 469 is rare. Its price is \$3.00.

Bottoms and lefts can be furnished. At present I have a stock of all the plate numbers of all values.

Sets of the 1, 2½, 3, 5 and 10c. de peso at 35c.

F. W. HUNTER,
President.

J. B. KERFOOT,
Secy & Treas.

The Nassau Stamp Co., Ltd.,

75 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK.

We Want to Buy Rare

U. S. Locals, U. S. Revenues,
U. S. Match and Medicine,
British Guiana,
Hawaii, Spain,
Philippine Islands,

OR

Pairs of Foreign Imperforate.

If YOU want to buy from US send your list
We can supply your wants. See!!



STAMPS ON APPROVAL.

Prices below Scott's catalogue, and half allowed for commission. A large assortment of rare and cheap U. S. and Foreign Postage and Revenue Stamps constantly on hand to select from. Albums, all varieties prepaid with high value Omahas. "Perfect" Hinges, 4,000 for 25c.

WM. P. BROWN,

11 Park Row, New York City,

Dealer in

Stamps, Coins, Paper Money
and Curiosities.

OPPOSITE N. Y. P. O. CALL AND SEE US.

Good Stamps and Collections Bought for Cash.
Established in 1860. Oldest dealer in America.

In 1872 we sold two 2c. Hawaiian fancy border
to Ferrary at \$25 each, now bring \$5,000 each.

Providence comp. sheet of reprints	\$5 00
— single reprint of 5c.	50
— — — — 10c.	2 00
U. S. 1868 90c.	10 00
— 1898 Omaha 1c. to 50c.	55
— postage due 30c., 50c. brown	1 00
— — 30c., 50c. cluret	1 00
— rev. \$1 Passage Ticket	4 00
— — second issue \$3.50	3 50
Argentine 1888 6c. either new or used	40
Austria 1896 1gl., 2gl., the pair	20
Barbados 1885 5sh. unused o. g.	5 00
Bolivia 1897 1, 2, 5, 10, 20	20
Bosnia 20n.	05
Brazil 1897 2000r.	30
Br. Bechuanaland 1892-4 on English, unused complete	1 25
Br. Honduras CC 14, unused 3d.	4 00

10 CENT SNAPS

Each packet contains 10 stamps from the Countries named AND NO OTHERS.

THEY ARE ALL DIFFERENT.

Packet No. 1. Angola Argentine Austria Bahamas Barbados	Packet No. 7. Chili Colombia Co-ta Rica Cuba Curacao
Packet No. 2. Argentine Austria Bavaria Bermuda Bolivia	Packet No. 8. Curacao Danish West Indies Denmark Dominican Republic Dutch Indies
Packet No. 3. Belgium Bolivia Bosnia Brazil	Packet No. 9. Denmark Dominican Republic Dutch Indies. Ecuador Egypt
Packet No. 4. British Guiana British Honduras Bulgaria Canada Cape of Good Hope	Packet No. 10. Egypt Falkland Finland Gibraltar Gold Coast
Packet No. 5. British Guiana Bulgaria Canada Cape of Good Hope Cape Verde.	Packet No. 11. Greece (Olympic) Guatemala Hawaii Hayti Hong Kong
Packet No. 6. Ceylon Chili Colombia Costa Rica Cuba	Packet No. 12. Honduras Hungary India Jamaica Leeward Islands

Postage Extra. 12 Packets for \$1.00.

W. F. GREGORY, 71 No. SOJ St., Room No. 5, NEW YORK

Ceylon 1892 15 on 28c., unused	\$0 75
Ichang 1895 complete	75
Cooks Islands 1892 complete new	2 00
Cuba 1856 2r. new	2 00
— 1877 10c. new	3 00
— 1878 10c. new	1 00
— 1880 10c. new	70
— 1881 2c. new	70
— 1883 20c. scarce surch., new	1 75
— 1891 20c.	1 00
— 1897 40c., 80c., new	1 00
Cyprus 1886 ½pi. surch. on CC	3 50
Dominica ½ on half of 1d. pair, new	80
Ecuador 1882 10c. on 50c., new	2 00
France 1874 10c. blue surch., new	35
— unpaid 1894 1fr. unused	1 50
German E. Africa 1896 complete	65
Togoland complete, unused	70
Grenada 1d. on 2sh., unused	35

Bogert & Durbin Co.,

154 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK,

722 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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“STAMPS”

Now Published as a Paper for all Collectors.

We promise to make STAMPS the finest illustrated
Journal for collectors issued in any land.

OUR PROMINENT FEATURES.

Descriptions of minor varieties fully illustrated.

Half-tone pictures of rare stamps from fine collections.

A catalogue which prices new issues as they come out, and gives changes occurring in the values of old issues.

Articles on United States and foreign stamps by specialists.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS IN U. S., CANADA AND MEXICO.
60 CENTS IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

We offer a **SPECIAL PREMIUM** for subscriptions sent in during the month of March.

The set of four unused United States stamps issued for use in Porto Rico, 1, 2, 5, 10c.

All requests for this premium must be accompanied by self-addressed stamped envelope for its return.

We have sent for a large supply of these stamps and as soon as they are received we shall send out the premiums in the stamped envelopes in the order in which they come to us.

Stamps Publishing Company,

87 NASSAU ST.,

NEW YORK.

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American Collectors Company,

INCORPORATED NOV. 15, 1897.

87 Nassau St., New York City

CAPITAL, \$100,000.

SHARES, \$1 EACH.

Buy as many as you wish.



All shares are fully paid and non-assessable and no liability attaches to shareholders.

OUR OBJECT: To Secure Stamps for Collectors at the Lowest Possible Prices.

Bargain List.

	* Means new,	Cat. Price	Our Price		Cat. Price	Our Price
United States.						
110	1847 5c.	\$0 85	\$0 40	153	Justice *3c. American	\$0 75 \$0 35
111	1851 10c.	1 00	45	154	— *6c. American	1 50 75
112	1857 1c.	15	07	155	Post Office 6c.	15 07
113	— *3c.	10	04	156	— *12c.	1 00 45
114	— 10c.	50	25	157	State *6c. green	1 00 45
115	1869 *1c. (re-issue 1880)	2 50	1 10	158	— *15c. green	5 00 2 25
116	1872 6c. National Print	2 00	09	159	Treasury *7c. brown	2 50 1 10
117	— 7c. National Print	60	30	160	— 24c. brown	5 00 2 40
118	— 10c. National Print	20	09	161	— 90c. brown	1 00 45
119	— 12c. National Print	50	22	162	War 12c. red, American	25 11
121	— 24c. National Print	2 00	90	163	— 24c. red	25 11
122	— 90c. National Print	1 50	70	164	— 30c. red American	35 15
123	— 6c. Con'l Print	10	04	165	— *set 11 complete	4 93 2 75
124	— 7c. Con'l Print	60	30	166	Carrier Eagle 1c. blue, reprint	25
125	— 12c. Con'l Print	50	22			
126	— 15c. Con'l Print	75	30	167	Angola 1896 *set 4, 2½ to 15	11 06
127	1875 3c. ribbed	1 00	25	168	Belgium 1898 *50c. gray	18
128	— 12c. ribbed		3 00	169	Canada 1898 *2c. Imp., light blue	04
129	1882 *5c. brown	50	20	170	— 1899 *2c. Imperial, deep blue	03
130	1883 *4c. green	15	07	171	— 1898 maple leaf, *set comp.	55
131	1888 *4c. carmine	15	07	172	— — numeral *set, except 5c.	45
132	— *5c. blue	50	20	173	Col. Repub., Panama 1894	
133	— *30c. brown	85	45		*1 on 2	10 04
134	— *90c. purple	2 50	1 20	174	Congo 1894-6 5, 10, 15, 25,	
135	1890 *90c. orange	2 00	1 20		40 *set 5	35
136	1893 15c. green	20	08	175	Costa Rica 1883 *40c. blue	40 15
137	— 30c. brown	40	18	176	Cuba 1898 sur. on U.S. *set	
138	1894 *1c. ultramarine	15	05		4, 1-10c.	30
139	— 50c. orange	40	18	177	Egypt 1872 *10p. mauve	10 05
140	— *\$1 black	3 00	1 25	178	— — *20p. gray-blue	15 07
Newspapers and Periodicals.						
141	1875 *2c. black	75	35	179	— — *1p. vermilion	12 05
142	— *3c. black	1 00	45	180	— — *2p. yellow	30 15
143	— *4c. black	75	35	181	— — *2½p. purple	35 17
144	*9c. black	15 00	8 00	182	— 1879 *set 2, surcharged	35 17
145	*12c. rose	2 50	1 10	183	Hayti 1893 *20c. brown	35
146	1879 *2c. black	35	15	184	— 1896 *1c.	02
147	— *3c. black	75	35	185	— — *2c.	05
148	— *10c. black	50	25	186	— — *3c.	05
				187	— — *5c.	07
				188	— — *7c.	10
				189	— — *20c.	35
149	Interior *10c. American			190	— 1896 *set 6, comp.	60
	Print	1 50	50	191	— 1898 2 on 20c. brown	12
150	— 15c. American Print		1 50	192	— — 2 on 20c. orange	05
151	Justice 3c. Continental	75	35	193	— 1898 *2c. lith.	04
152	— 6c. Continental	1 00	45	195	— — *1c. engraved	02

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

	Cat. Price	Our Price		Cat. Price	Our Price
196 Hayti 1898 *2c. engraved		\$0 03	229 Trinidad 1859 round perf.		
197 — — *3c. engraved		04	1p.	\$1-75	\$0 75
198 — — *4c. engraved		05	230 — 1863 perf. 13 *1p.		2 00
199 — — *5c. engraved		07	231 — — perf. 12½ CC 1p. any shade		25
200 — — *7c. engraved		10	232 — 1898 2p. jubilee		08
201 — — *8c. engraved		10	233 Uruguay 1898 ½ surch. *set 4		15
202 — — *10c. engraved		12	United States.		
203 — — *15c. engraved		15	Telegraph Stamps.		
204 — — *20c. engraved		25	234 *4 Northern Mutual, comp.		
205 — — *50c. engraved		50	set	—	40
206 — — *\$1 engraved	1 00		235 *5 Pacific Mut., complete set	60	25
207 — — *set, 1c.—20c.		85	236 4 Postal Telegraph, "	73	40
208 — — *set, 1c.—50c.	1 35		237 Western Union, 1872	6 00	2 00
209 — — *set, 1c.—\$1, comp.	2 50		238 — 1882	5 00	2 00
210 — — *set, unpr. 2, 5, 10	20		239 — 1886	50	20
211 — — *set 4, unpr. 2—50	70		240 — 1887	20	06
212 — — *enpr. comp. and 4 unpr.	3 00		241 — 1888	15	05
213 Newfoundland 1887 ½c. red	06	03	242 — 1889	15	05
214 — jubilee *1c.	08	04	243 — 1890	10	03
215 — — *2c.	08	04			
216 — — 1—10c. *set 8	85	55			
217 — 1898 *1c. red		03			
218 — — *2c. orange		04			
219 — — *1c. olive		02			
220 — — *1c. green		02			
221 — — *2c. vermilion		03			
222 — — *3c. orange		05			
223 N. Borneo 1886 *2c. brown	35	15			
224 Paraguay 1898 10 on 40c.		10			
225 Porto Rico 1891 *5c. yel-green		10			
226 — 1898 4m.		50			
227 St. Lucia '98 *2p. blue & orange		12			
228 Trinidad '59 pin pf. 14, 1p. 12 00	4 00				

10% Discount to Shareholders.

Surprising? Yes, it can't be beat.

1,000 VARIETIES STAMPS \$4 87
1,500 " " 11.14

No reprints, etc., and as many packets as you want at these prices.

C. W. UNGER,
Member P. S. of A., etc. Pottsville, Pa.

Porto Rico Postal Cards.

I HAVE THEM!

YOU WANT THEM!

If you have never collected postal cards before, you want at least a set of these as

SOUVENIRS.

I have secured the stock of remainders of unused Porto Rico Postal Cards, consisting of many thousands. There are ten varieties, entire and clean, as follows:—1892-6 issue, 2c. de peso dark blue; 3c. de peso carmine; 2c. de peso blue-green and 3c. de peso red-brown: 1898 issue, 1 centavo green and 5 milsimas claret. Also 4 double or reply cards, as follows:—5 milsimas claret; 1 centavo green; 2 centavos purple, and 3 centavos brown, all of 1898 issue.

I will send these interesting cards, postpaid, at the following very low prices:

Sets of the four 1892-6 issue	at \$0.10
10 sets	for .40
Sets of the two 1898 issue	.06
10 sets	.25
Sets of the four double cards of 1898	.15
10 sets	for .60
Sets of ten varieties	.28
10 sets	1.00

The 1898 issue are specially interesting, being the last cards that will ever be issued by Porto Rico. Some of these cards will no doubt be scarce. All interested in collecting stamps, coins, etc., should secure one or more sets of these cards.

1 PESO NOTES.

I have also a large number of clean, crisp Porto Rico one peso notes. I will sell them at the low price of 6 cents each, strips of five, 25 cents. Stamp dealers, stationers and others who wish to sell these postal cards and notes, can secure them of me in large quantities at very low prices.

My list of old paper money and a ten dollar Confederate note sent for six cents. Address,

J. E. HANDSHAW,

Wholesale and Retail Stamp Dealer.

Smithtown Branch, N. Y.

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The Perfect Blank Album for the Advanced Collectors.

The Ne Plus Ultra Postage Stamp Album Is the Best of All.

100 Interchangeable Leaves of Finest Ivory Bristol Board
in Patent Binder, \$5. Post Free, \$5.50 for the U. S.

Upright or oblong shape.
Please state which style you prefer.

Single Pages per 100 \$3.50
Single Pages each05

150 Interchangeable Leaves printed on good quality
paper, each leaf linen hinged, in Patent Binder
(in oblong shape only), \$3.50, Post Free, \$4.

The Merits of the Book are:

- 1st—The sheets are **INTERCHANGEABLE**.
- 2d—**RUBBING** of stamps is **AVOIDED**.
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- 6th—The pages always **OPEN FLAT**.
- 7th—The album is the cheapest in the market and I guarantee satisfaction.

The album has **NONE** of the bad points of the others in the market and is the **BEST** in every detail and up-to-date.

Size of page $1\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ inches, oblong, or $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, upright shape.

PLEASE STATE IN YOUR ORDER WHICH STYLE YOU PREFER.

Money Cheerfully Refunded if not as Represented.

Send 10 cents for sample pages of Album and Stock Book.



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Size No. 2, 9x10 in., 10 pockets to the page.
40 leaves, \$2 00
Post Free, \$2.25.

Size No. 3, 11x12 in., 12 pockets to the page.
50 leaves, 3 00
Post Free, \$3.40.

Size No. $\frac{1}{2}$, pocket size, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in., 8 pages
with 3 pockets each, regular bound in full
linen with linen slip cover to protect against
possible loss of stamps, only 30

Very handy for a collector to carry duplicates or new purchases.

All the large dealers are transferring the stamps into my stock books. Dispose of your antiquated books and get the N. P. U.; it is just as cheap and will last a lifetime.

I also have Scott Stamp & Coin Company's illustrated albums, printed on one side, made into my new binders; each leaf is linen hinged and interchangeable; and you can use blank pages for new issues; also can leave out countries you do not care to collect.

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A. KRASSA, Dealer in POSTAGE STAMPS,
81 Nassau Street, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

March, 1899

Volume III., No. 3

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FOR COLLECTORS.

EDITED BY CRAWFORD CAPEN

Stamps Publishing Co.
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NEW YORK

5 CENTS A NUMBER
50 CENTS A YEAR



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Bethlehem, Pennsylvania,

has for sale one or more of the following

Cuban Plate Numbers

at the appended low prices:

As these stamps are now obsolete the opportunity to procure them should be taken advantage of:

2½c. de peso on 2c. vermilion.

Nos. 475, 503, 572, 556, 559, 500, 561, 502, 563, 508, 509, 570, 571, 593, 594, 595, 596, 745, 746, 747, 748, 758, 759, 760, 761.

PRICE \$1.00 EACH.

2½c. de peso on 2c. carmine (rare shade).

Nos. 753, 754, 755, 756. **PRICE \$1.50 EACH.**

No. 469 is rare. Its price is \$3.00.

Bottoms and lefts can be furnished. At present I have a stock of all the plate numbers of all values.

Sets of the 1, 2½, 3, 5 and 10c. de peso at 35c.

F. W. HUNTER,
President.

J. B. KERFOOT,
Secy. & Treas.

The Nassau Stamp Co., Ltd.,

**75 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK.**

We Want to Buy Rare

**U. S. Locals, U. S. Revenues,
U. S. Match and Medicine,
British Guiana,
Hawaii, Spain,
Philippine Islands.**

OR

Pairs of Foreign Imperforate.

**If YOU want to buy from US send your list
We can supply your wants. See!!**



STAMPS ON APPROVAL.

Prices below Scott's catalogue, and half allowed for commission. A large assortment of rare and cheap U. S. and Foreign Postage and Revenue Stamps constantly on hand to select from. Albums, all varieties prepaid with high value Omahas. "Perfect" Hinges, 4,000 for 25c.

WM. P. BROWN,

11 Park Row, New York City,

Dealer in

**Stamps, Coins, Paper Money
and Curiosities.**

OPPOSITE N. Y. P. O. CALL AND SEE US.

Good Stamps and Collections Bought for Cash.
Established in 1860. Oldest dealer in America.

In 1872 we sold two 2c. Hawaiian fancy border
to Ferrary at \$25 each, now bring \$5,000 each.

A Sheet of  *Providence for \$5.*

We purchased the original plate some years ago. Reprints have been made. On the back of each reprint there is a letter. We sell a complete sheet showing 11 varieties of the 5c. and one 10c. for \$5.

Single reprints of the 5c. are 50c.

Single reprints of the 10c. are \$2.

* AIDS TO COLLECTING. *

	Post free.
Perforation guage, cardboard	\$0 10
Perforation guage, mica	15
Millimeter scale, boxwood	15
Watermark detector	50
Stamp tongs	25
Approval sheets, bond paper, per C	1 00
Stamp hinges, ordinary quality	10
Stamp hinges, superior quality	15
Flags of all nations	27
Portraits of rulers	52
Coats of arms	52
The three above	1 00

10 CENT SNAPS

Each packet contains 10 stamps from the Countries named AND NO OTHERS.

THEY ARE ALL DIFFERENT.

Packet No. 1. Angola Argentine Austria Bahamas Barbados	Packet No. 7. Chili Colombia Co-la Rica Cuba Curacao
Packet No. 2. Argentine Austria Bavaria Bermuda Bolivia	Packet No. 8. Curacao Danish West Indies Denmark Dominican Republic Dutch Indies
Packet No. 3. Belgium Bolivia Bosnia Brazil	Packet No. 9. Denmark Dominican Republic Dutch Indies Ecuador Egypt
Packet No. 4. British Guiana British Honduras Bulgaria Canada Cape of Good Hope	Packet No. 10. Egypt Falkland Finland Gibraltar Gold Coast
Packet No. 5. British Guiana Bulgaria Canada Cape of Good Hope Cape Verde.	Packet No. 11. Greece (Olympic) Guatemala Hawaii Hayti Hong Kong
Packet No. 6. Ceylon Chili Colombia Costa Rica Cuba	Packet No. 12. Honduras Hungary India Jamaica Leeward Islands

Postage Extra. 12 Packets for \$1.00.


W. F. GREGORY, 71 Nassau St., Room No. 5, NEW YORK

WE SELL....

PLATE NUMBERS.

Omaha 1c. and 2c. 100 different Nos.	\$6 00
Regular issue 1c. and 2c., 100 different Nos.	6 00
I. R. 1c. and 2c., 50 different Nos. only	4 00

We can supply almost anything in this line.
Want lists solicited.

If you want a 

Stamp Album

Be sure and communicate with us.

A novelty we offer in this line is the Manhattan Blank Album. It is made by a well known collector and has many original features.

For further particulars address

Bogert & Durbin Co.,

154 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK,

722 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

Stamps Publishing Company,

87 NASSAU ST.,  NEW YORK.

Shares \$5.00 each. Fully Paid. Not assessable. No liability attaches to Stockholders.
Incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.

There are shares still to be had and we shall be glad to have collectors who desire to help in building up a first class philatelic monthly, subscribe to this enterprise.
Full particulars on application.

STAMPS

NOW PUBLISHED AS A JOURNAL FOR ALL COLLECTORS.

PREMIUMS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscription 50 cents in U. S., Canada and Mexico.
60 cents in other countries.

We shall give to every subscriber his choice of any one of the following:

(1.) A packet of forty different unused stamps from all parts of the world, including Hayti, Newfoundland and others. This will catalogue at least one dollar.

(2.) A set of three Honduras 1891 2, 5, 10p. These are printed in two colors, and are catalogued at 75c.

(3.) A package of two hundred different used foreign stamps.

Other equally valuable premiums will be offered.

Any subscriber who sends us another subscription may have one of the following premiums:

A.—A set of the two beautiful stamps lately issued in colors to commemorate the founding of the United States of Central America.

B.—An unused specimen of the 2 on 20 orange Hayti 1898 provisional.

C.—1c., 2c., 3c. Hayti 1898, new.

D.—3 Azores, Vasco da Gama, new.

For two subscribers, 2 on 20 brown, Hayti.

Other premiums will be given for additional subscriptions sent us.

Former subscribers to STAMPS whose subscription had not run out at the date of suspension of the paper will be allowed a credit of fifteen cents on their subscription to the new magazine. Do not delay in this matter but detach the subscription blank below and send at once with payment.

.....189.....

STAMPS PUBLISHING COMPANY,
87 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Inclosed you will find **FIFTY CENTS** for one year's subscription to the illustrated monthly *Stamps*. Please send me premium.....

Name.....

Full Address.....

All requests for premiums should be accompanied by self-addressed stamped envelope for their return.

.....

"STAMPS"

Now Published as a Paper for all Collectors.

We promise to make STAMPS the finest Illustrated
Journal for collectors issued in any land.

OUR PROMINENT FEATURES.

Descriptions of minor varieties fully illustrated.

Half-tone pictures of rare stamps from fine collections.

A catalogue which prices new issues as they come out, and gives changes occurring in the values of old issues.

Articles on United States and foreign stamps by specialists.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS IN U. S., CANADA AND MEXICO.
60 CENTS IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

We offer a **SPECIAL PREMIUM** for subscriptions sent in during the month of March.

The set of four unused United States stamps issued for use in Porto Rico, 1, 2, 5, 10c.

All requests for this premium must be accompanied by self-addressed stamped envelope for its return.

We have sent for a large supply of these stamps and as soon as they are received we shall send out the premiums in the stamped envelopes in the order in which they come to us.

Stamps Publishing Company,

87 NASSAU ST.,

NEW YORK.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

American Collectors Company,

INCORPORATED NOV. 15, 1897.

87 Nassau St., New York City

CAPITAL, \$100,000.

SHARES, \$1 EACH.

Buy as many as you wish.



All shares are fully paid and non-assessable and no liability attaches to shareholders.

OUR OBJECT: To Secure Stamps for Collectors at the Lowest Possible Prices.

Bargain List.

		Cat. Price	Our Price			Cat. Price	Our Price
244	U. S. Rev. 1890 \$1		\$0 04	287	Hayti 1898 *set, 1c.—50c.	\$1 35	
245	— — — \$3		25	288	— — *set, 1c.—\$1, comp.	2 50	
246	Canada 1898 2c. Imp., lavender		05	289	— — *set, unsp. 2, 5, 10	20	
247	— — *2c. Imp., light blue		04	290	— — *set 4, unsp. 2—50	70	
248	— 1899 *2c. Imperial, deep blue		04	291	— — *engr. comp. and 4 unsp.	3 00	
249	— *set 3-2c. Imperial		12	292	Hawaii Envs., *set 5 comp.	1 00	
250	— 1898 maple leaf, *set comp.		55	293	Horta 1896 2½-190, *set	10 50	
251	— — numeral *set, except 5c.		45	294	Ponta Delgada 1896 *set	10 50	
252	Col. Repub., Panama 1894			295	Montenegro 1874-92 2 to 25n (7)	56 25	
	*1 on 2		10 04	296	Montserrat 4p., CC	4 00 1 80	
253	Congo 1894-6 5, 10, 15, 25, 40 *set 5		30	297	Natal 1862 *6p.	75 35	
254	Costa Rica 1883 *40c. blue		40 15	298	New Brunswick *10c.	30 12	
255	Cuba 1898 sur. on U. S. *set 6, 1—10c.		38	299	— *12½c.	75 35	
256	Egypt 1872 *10p. mauve		10 05	300	— *17c.	25 10	
257	— — *20p. gray-blue		15 07	301	Newfoundland 1857 *1p. violet-brown	5 00 2 00	
258	— — *1p. vermilion		12 05	302	— — *3p., triangular	1 50 65	
259	— — *2p. yellow		30 15	303	— — *4p.	85 40	
260	— — *2½p. purple		35 17	304	— — *5p. violet	5 00 2 00	
261	— 1879 *set 2, surcharged		35 17	305	— — *5p. reddish-br'n	1 75 80	
262	Hayti 1890 2 on 3		15 07	306	Newfoundland 1887 ½c. red	06 03	
263	— 1893 *20c. brown		35 35	307	— jubilee *1c.	08 04	
264	— 1896 *1c.		02 02	308	— — *2c.	08 04	
265	— — *2c.		05 05	309	— — 1—10c. *set 8	85 55	
266	— — *3c.		05 05	310	— 1898 *1c. red	04 04	
267	— — *5c.		07 07	311	— — *2c. orange	04 04	
268	— — *7c.		10 10	312	— — ½c. olive	02 02	
269	— — *20c.		35 35	313	— — *1c. green	02 02	
270	— 1896 *set 6, comp.		60 60	314	— — *2c. vermilion	03 03	
271	— 1898 2 on 20c. brown		12 12	315	— — *3c. orange	05 05	
272	— — 2 on 20c. orange		05 05	316	New Zealand 1863 1p. vermilion	18 08	
273	— 1898 *2c. lith.		04 04	317	— — 3p. lilac	30 12	
274	— — *1c. engraved		02 02	318	— 1873 1 sh. green	12 05	
275	— — *2c. engraved		03 03	319	Nova Scotia 1851 3p.	1 50 65	
276	— — *3c. engraved		04 04	320	— 1860 1c.	60 25	
277	— — *4c. engraved		05 05	321	— — 2c.	75 30	
278	— — *5c. engraved		07 07	322	Nova Scotia 1860 5c.	35 15	
279	— — *7c. engraved		10 10	323	— — 10c.	2 00 75	
280	— — *8c. engraved		10 10	324	Paraguay 1884 *set 3	22 10	
281	— — *10c. engraved		12 12	325	Peru 1858 1p. red	1 25 50	
282	— — *15c. engraved		15 15	326	— 1859 1p. blue	50 20	
283	— — *20c. engraved		25 25	327	— 1860 1p. blue	25 10	
284	— — *50c. engraved		50 50	328	— — 1p. rose	25 10	
285	— — *\$1 engraved		1 00 85	329	— 1862 set 5	64 30	
286	— — *set, 1c.—20c.		85 85				

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

	Cat. Price	Our Price		Cat. Price	Our Price
330 Peru 1866 set 3	\$0 45	\$0 20	360 St. Lucia 1864 *1p.	\$1 25	\$0 50
331 — 1883 50c., sur. triangle	50	20	361 — — 4p.	2 50	1 25
332 — 1883 1s. sur. triangle	75	30	362 — — 6p.	2 50	1 25
333 — 1886 1s. brown	25	10	363 — — 1sh.	2 50	1 25
334 — 1895 20c. ultramarine	15	07	364 — 1883 *1p.	2 50	1 25
335 — 1874 set 5 unpaid	73	35	365 St. P. Miquelon 1892 *1,		
336 — 1883 set 5 unpaid, sur-			2, 4 on 5	14	06
charged triangle	80	35	366 — — *1, 2, 4 on 25	14	06
337 — 1875 env., linen, *50c.	30	12	367 St. Vincent 1861 1p.	60	25
338 Pr. Ed. Is. 1872 *set 6	2 65	1 20	368 — 1871 1p.	25	10
339 Queensland 1869 1p. orange	35	15	369 — — 4p. dk. blue, line		
340 — — 2p. blue	18	08	cancellation	10 00	3 50
341 — 1875 litho. 4p.	2 00	90	370 — — 6p. blue-green	2 50	1 10
342 — 1879 1p. to 1sh., set 6	2 80	1 25	371 — — 6p. yellow-green	2 50	1 10
343 — 1882 set 5	69	30	372 — — 6p. p. yel.-green	3 00	1 40
344 Roman States 1852 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8,			373 — 1880 1p. gray-green	50	20
set 8	96	40	374 — — 4p. ultramarine	3 50	1 60
345 Roumania 1865 *set 3	1 18	50	375 — — 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ on 1 lake	40	18
346 — 1866 *2, 5, 20, 20pa.	98	45	376 — — 4 lake-brown	50	20
347 — 1869 25b.	35	15	377 — — 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ on 1 m.-blue	25	10
348 — — 50b.	1 00	40	378 Salvador 1879 10c.	50	20
349 — 1872 50b.	18	08	379 Samoa 1887 set 7	68	30
350 — 1890 50, wmk.	20	08	380 Saxony 1855 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5, 5	57	25
351 St. Christopher 1870 4p.	1 00	45	381 — — $\frac{1}{2}$ -10, set 8 com-		
352 — — 6p.	50	20	plete	5 77	2 50
353 — 1885 * $\frac{1}{2}$ p. on half of 1p.	75	35	382 — — 10 blue	4 50	2 00
354 St. Helena 1863 6p. gray-			383 — — *2 blue	30	12
blue, CC	5 00	2 25	384 — 1863 *3p.—5ng., 6	54	20
355 — 1864 1p., CC, short line	50	20	385 Shanghai 1890 *5, no wmk.	75	30
356 — — 2p.	1 00	45	386 Siam 1883 *set 5	1 14	50
357 — — 3p.	2 00	90	387 — 1889 *1a. on 1p.	10	04
358 — 1884 * $\frac{1}{2}$ p., blurred print	50	20	388 — 1894 *2 on 64	10	04
359 — — * $\frac{1}{2}$ p.	12	05	389 S. Af. Rep. 1878 *1p., sur.	1 25	60

Some Cheap Stuff

For DEALERS and OTHERS.

U. S. 1861 3c., 15 cents per 100; \$1.25 per 1,000.

Seovill 1c. black Medicine stamps, nice copies catalogued at 8c. each, price 25c. per 100, only \$1.25 per 1,000. 1c. Documentary, price 12c. per 100, \$1 per 1,000. 1c. I. R., price 20c. per 100. 1c. small I. R. unused 30c. per 10, or \$2.50 per 100. \$1 green Documentary, nice copies, 20c. per 10. 3 varieties of Cuba unused 1891-96, assorted 75c. per 100, less than one-tenth of catalogue price. Porto Rico 1894, sets of 4, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 and 4 mils., unused, 10 sets for 20c., 100 sets for \$1.50. Sets of 6 varieties of unused Switzerland per 10 sets 15c., per 100 sets \$1.25.

Sets of 6 varieties of unused Porto Rico postal cards at 16c. per set, 10 sets for 65c., mixed lots at 75c. per 100. Larger quantities at special prices.

I HOLD THE STOCK OF REMAINDER OF THESE CARDS.

COLLECTORS DO YOU WANT THESE?

10 varieties of old paper money, price 25c. An old Colonial Note over 100 years, punch cancelled, price 10c. 3 Indian arrow points, 10c. A 1 peso Cuban Republic Note, unsigned, price 10c.

50 varieties of unused stamps, catalogue price \$1.50. My price 50c.

6 varieties of Manitoba Law stamps 25c.

Address J. E. HANDSHAW,

Your trade Solicited.

Smithtown Branch, N. Y.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.



The Perfect Blank Album for the Advanced Collectors.

The Ne Plus Ultra Postage Stamp Album

Is the Best of All.

100 Interchangeable Leaves of Finest Ivory Bristol Board in Patent Binder. \$5, Post Free, \$5.50 for the U. S.

Upright or oblong shape. Please state which style you prefer.

Single Pages per 100 \$3.00
Single Pages each33

150 Interchangeable Leaves printed on good quality paper, each leaf linen hinged, in Patent Binder (in oblong shape only). \$3.50, Post Free, \$4.

The Merits of the Book are:

- 1st—The sheets are **INTERCHANGEABLE**.
- 2d—**RUBBING** of stamps is **AVOIDED**.
- 3d—The binder is the simplest and easiest to handle; no strings, screws or complicated mechanism.
- 4th—The sheets are of the best Ivory Bristol Board and have groundwork printed in fine grid-line lines as a guide in placing stamps; each leaf is linen hinged.
- 5th—You can bind 10 or 125 sheets in the binder and it will be like a solid bound book; very handy if you want to show one or two countries to the stamp society.
- 6th—The pages always **OPEN FLAT**.
- 7th—The album is the cheapest in the market and I guarantee satisfaction.

The album has **NONE** of the bad points of the others in the market and is the **BEST** in every detail and up-to-date.

Size of page 11½x8 inches, oblong, or 8½x11¼ inches, upright shape.

PLEASE STATE IN YOUR ORDER WHICH STYLE YOU PREFER.

Money cheerfully Refunded if not as Represented.

Send 10 cents for sample pages of Album and Stock Book.



An Ideal Stock Book

For Dealers and Collectors.

The Ne Plus Ultra Stock Book.

Almost every dealer and many collectors use stock books, but the great drawback of all is that the pages are not interchangeable and after pockets are well filled the binding bursts on the back; the book is then of no use and all stamps have to be removed to a new book, which is a very tedious job and takes much valuable time, and besides the pages don't open flat.

The Ne Plus Ultra Stock Book Overcomes all these objectionable points.

The Ne Plus Ultra Stock Book is bound on the same principles as the N. P. U. Album. Each leaf is linen-bound and every page lies flat, and is interchangeable. You can insert a page for new issues whenever necessary, without the least trouble.

Size No. 2, 9x10 in., 10 pockets to the page,
40 leaves. Post Free, \$2.25. **\$2.00**

Size No. 3, 11x12 in., 12 pockets to the page,
50 leaves. Post Free, \$3.40. **3.00**

Size No. ½, pocket size, 5½x3½ in., 8 pages with 3 pockets each, regular bound in full linen with linen slip cover to protect against possible loss of stamps, only **30**

Very handy for a collector to carry duplicates or new purchases.

All the large dealers are transferring their stamps into my stock books. Dispose of your antiquated books and get the N. P. U.; it is just as cheap and will last a lifetime.

I also have Scott Stamp & Coin Company's illustrated albums, printed on one side, made into my new binders; each leaf is linen hinged and interchangeable; and you can use blank pages for new issues; also can leave out countries you do not care to collect.

THE \$6 EDITION BOUND IN HALF MOROCCO AND GILDED, 5 VOLUMES, \$15.00.

I also make the heavy paper edition with interchangeable pages for the Ne Plus Ultra Binder. Price on application.

GUARANTEE.—If the Ne Plus Ultra Album or Stock Book is not up to your expectations, will cheerfully refund the money and reimburse also the amount paid for postage in returning same.

SEND 10C. FOR SAMPLE PAGES OF ALBUM AND STOCK BOOK.

A. KRASSA, Dealer in POSTAGE STAMPS,
81 Nassau Street, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

April, 1899

Volume III., No. 4

STAMPS

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY
FOR COLLECTORS.

Stamps Publishing Co.
87 Nassau Street

EDITED BY CRAWFORD CAPEN

NEW YORK

5 CENTS A NUMBER
50 CENTS A YEAR



COLLECTORS

know the value of

E. T. Parker's Priced-List.

NO. 102

has just been issued and
will be sent FREE upon
application.

Address

E. T. PARKER,
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

F. W. HUNTER,
President.

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Secy & Treas.

The Nassau Stamp Co., Ltd.,
75 NASSAU STREET,
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Want Lists Solicited.

50% discount on nearly every-
thing in stock.

We Buy Rarities.

Have you anything to offer?
Also Proofs, Essays, etc.



STAMPS ON APPROVAL.

Prices below Scott's catalogue, and half allowed for commission. A large assortment of rare and cheap U. S. and Foreign Postage and Revenue Stamps constantly on hand to select from. Albums, all varieties prepaid with high value Omahas. "Perfect" Hinges, 4,000 for 25c.

WM. P. BROWN,

11 Park Row, New York City,

Dealer in

**Stamps, Coins, Paper Money
and Curiosities.**

OPPOSITE N. Y. P. O. CALL AND SEE US.

Good Stamps and Collections Bought for Cash.
Established in 1860. Oldest dealer in America.

In 1872 we sold two 2c. Hawaiian fancy border
to Ferrary at \$25 each, now bring \$5,000 each.

A Sheet of
Providence for \$5.

We purchased the original plate some years ago. Reprints have been made. On the back of each reprint there is a letter. We sell a complete sheet showing 11 varieties of the 5c. and one 10c. for \$5. Single reprints of the 5c. are 50c. Single reprints of the 10c. are \$2.

✿ AIDS TO COLLECTING. ✿

	Post free.
Perforation guage, cardboard	\$0 10
Perforation guage, mica	15
Millimeter scale, boxwood	15
Watermark detector	50
Stamp tongs	25
Approval sheets, bond paper, per C	1 00
Stamp hinges, ordinary quality	10
Stamp hinges, superior quality	15
Flags of all nations	27
Portraits of rulers	52
Coats of arms	52
The three above	1 00

10 CENT SNAPS

Each packet contains 10 stamps from the Countries named AND NO OTHERS.

THEY ARE ALL DIFFERENT.

Packet No. 13. Hungary India Italy Jamaica Luxemburg	Packet No. 19. Orange Free State Panama Peru Porto Rico Portugal
Packet No. 14. Italy Japan Lagos Leeward Islands Luxemburg	Packet No. 20. Porto Rico Portugal Portuguese India Reunion Roumania
Packet No. 15. Labuan Malta Mauritius Mexico Monaco	Packet No. 21. Queensland Roumania Russia Salvador St. Thomas & Prince Is.
Packet No. 16. Mexico Natal Netherlands Newfoundland New South Wales	Packet No. 22. Servia South African Repub. South Australia Straits Settlements Sweden
Packet No. 17. Netherlands New Brunswick New South Wales New Zealand Nicaragua	Packet No. 23. Straits Settlements Switzerland Tasmania Trinidad Turkey
Packet No. 18. Nicaragua North Borneo Norway Peru Porto Rico	Packet No. 24. Venezuela Victoria West Australia Wurtemberg Zambesia
Postage Extra.	12 Packets for \$1.00.

W. F. GREGORY, 71 Nassau St., Room No. 5, NEW YORK

WE SELL....

PLATE NUMBERS.

Omaha 1c. and 2c., 100 different Nos.	\$6 00
Regular issue 1c. and 2c., 100 different Nos.	6 00
I. R. 1c. and 2c., 50 different Nos. only	4 00

We can supply almost anything in this line.
Want lists solicited.

If you want a

Stamp Album

Be sure and communicate with us.

A novelty we offer in this line is the Manhattan Blank Album. It is made by a well known collector and has many original features.

For further particulars address

Bogert & Durbin Co.,

154 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK,

722 Chestnut Street,
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OUR OBJECT: To Secure Stamps for Collectors at the Lowest Possible Prices.

Statement of the Condition of the American Collectors Company, made to the Shareholders of the Company, March 1, 1899.

ASSETS.

General Stock of Stamps on hand, including also Office Furniture and all Supplies.....	\$24,585 42
Cash on Hand and in Bank	556 54
	<hr/>
	\$25,141 96

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock outstanding.....	\$17,901 00
Total due on Notes and Current Indebtedness.....	4,774 53
Surplus	2,466 43
	<hr/>
	\$25,141 96

The above estimate of the value of our stock of stamps has been very carefully made. All our spare time during the past two months has been given to the work of making a record of those stamps which we have on hand, and the value of them has been figured with extreme care. In order that our shareholders may see how conservative our basis of reckoning is, we may say that a very large proportion of old issues of unused United States stamps was taken at face, even though it would be impossible to replace them at this price. Unused British Colonies and other foreign issues were valued at the lowest possible cost price, even though many of them have advanced considerably since they were purchased by us. We are now receiving many times their cost for some of the issues which we have purchased during the past year. A careful review of our stock makes it certain that our early estimate was correct, that the Company was earning between fifteen and twenty per cent. on its capital stock above all expenses.

Your Directors feel, in presenting to you the above statement, that the Company is to be congratulated upon the results of its first year of business. Sales were begun nominally January 1, 1898, but very little was done until the first of April, at which time the stock of R. F. Albrecht & Co. was added to those which had been secured before from Wm. P. Brown and the National Stamp Company. The three stocks combined enabled the Company to begin and carry on a business of considerable proportions. Our sales of stamps have been excellent throughout the whole year, increasing steadily month by month up to the present time. We are now selling more than ever before, and the profits of the business are larger.

AMERICAN COLLECTORS COMPANY, Crawford Capen, *Pres.*

Since the above statement was issued many subscriptions to capital stock have been received. Those intending to join this company should do so at once, as it is expected that the price of the stock will be advanced before long. All shares sold will participate in the next dividend. Further information furnished on application.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

Send for our Bargain List.

SPECIAL OFFERS.

British Guiana 1899 *set 2, 2c. on 10c. and 2 on 15c. Jubilee	\$0 12	*Means unused.	
Cook Islands 1898 *set 3, 2p., 6p., 1sh.	70		
Horta, Angra, P. Delgada 15r., 25r., *set 6	25		
Persia 1889 *set 8, complete, catalogue, \$3.58	50		
Part perforate, Hayti, 1896, scarce and beautiful, all unused.			
3c., pair unsevered	\$1 50	7c., pair unsevered	\$1 00
5c., pair unsevered	\$1 00	20c., pair unsevered	2 50

We expect to increase the price when we have sold half our stock.

*2 on 20c. brown perforated, unsevered pair one with *surcharge inverted* \$5.00

We have heard of only four of these inverted surcharges. We have sold two of them and have only two left.

Provisional Envelopes, entire or cut square.

*British Guiana, two cents on white, black surcharge	12
* " " two cents on blue, " "	10
* " " two cents on blue, red " "	25
U. S. revenue 1898, 40c. blue	08
*U. S. envelope 1898, Die A., white paper	10

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AMERICAN COLLECTORS CO.,

87 NASSAU STREET,

NEW YORK.

Some Cheap Offers.

I offer the following prepaid at the low prices quoted:

1c. black Scovill medicine stamps on silk or old paper, catalogue price 8c. each, my price, 1 for 3c.; 10 for 25c.; or 100 for \$1.25. Nice clean copies. Unsevered pairs of same	\$0 08
2 different playing cards stamps	05
5 different large Canadian revenues	10
1 fine entire unused stamped check	05
A sheet of 5 uncut for	10
100 1861 U. S. 3c. stamps	18
1,000 of same	1 25
10 sets of 5 unused Swiss stamps	25
50 mixed unused entire Porto Rico postal cards, some are a little bent or slightly damaged, a bargain at	25
Sets of 8 different for	22
2 old U. S. copper cents	10
A package of 500 mixed stamps, U. S. and foreign	22
50 unused foreign stamps, all different, catalogue price over \$1.50, my price only	50
Set of 4 unused Porto Rico stamps	03
Block of 25 1/2mil. Porto Rico stamps, unused	05
100 2c. blue revenue stamps	05
1,000 for	25

COLLECTORS!

Do you want any of the following regular 50c. sets of stamps?

Honduras 1878, 1890, 1890 official, 1891, 1891 2, 5 and 10 pesos, 1892, Salvador 1896, 1896 unpaid, 1896 official. Nice complete sets unused. I will send any set at 37c. per set. The 7 sets for \$2.40 postpaid, registered.

Also Nicaragua 1890, 1891, 1894, 1891 official and 1894 official, Salvador 1890, 1894, and unpaid 1895. Any at 37c. per set, or the 8 sets for \$2.65. The entire lot of 15 different sets sent registered for \$4.50.

100 Hussey's locals, originals, 4 varieties, sent for 30c.

Dealers supplied with above sets and locals at low prices.

Address **J. E. HANDSHAW, Smithtown Branch, N. Y.**

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.



The Perfect Blank Album for the Advanced Collectors.

The Ne Plus Ultra Postage Stamp Album Is the Best of All.

100 Interchangeable Leaves of Finest Ivory Bristol Board
in Patent Binder, \$5. Post Free, \$5.50 for the U. S.

Upright or oblong shape.
Please state which style you prefer.

Single Pages per 100 \$3.50
Single Pages each05

150 Interchangeable Leaves printed on good quality
paper, each leaf linen hinged, in Patent Binder
(in oblong shape only). \$3.50, Post Free, \$4.

The Merits of the Book are:

- 1st—The sheets are **INTERCHANGEABLE**.
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- 3d—The binder is the simplest and easiest to handle; no strings, screws or complicated mechanism.
- 4th—The sheets are of the best Ivory Bristol Board and have groundwork printed in fine quadrille lines as a guide in placing stamps; each leaf is linen hinged.
- 5th—You can bind 10 or 125 sheets in the binder and it will be like a solid bound book; very handy if you want to show one or two countries in the stamp society.
- 6th—The pages always **OPEN FLAT**.
- 7th—The album is the cheapest in the market and I guarantee satisfaction.

The album has **NONE** of the bad points of the others in the market and is the **BEST** in every detail and up-to-date.

Size of page $11\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ inches, oblong, or $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, upright shape.

PLEASE STATE IN YOUR ORDER WHICH STYLE YOU PREFER.

Money Cheerfully Refunded if not as Represented.

Send 10 cents for sample pages of Album and Stock Book.



An Ideal Stock Book

For Dealers and Collectors.

The Ne Plus Ultra Stock Book.

Almost every dealer and many collectors use stock books, but the great drawback of all is that the pages are not interchangeable and after pockets are well filled the binding bursts on the back; the book is then of no use and all stamps have to be removed to a new book, which is a very tedious job and takes much valuable time, and besides the pages don't open flat.

The Ne Plus Ultra Stock Book Overcomes all these objectionable points.

The Ne Plus Ultra Stock Book is bound on the same principles as the N. P. U. Album. Each leaf is linen-bound and every page lies flat, and is interchangeable. You can insert a page for new issues whenever necessary, without the least trouble.

Size No. 2, 9×10 in., 10 pockets to the page.
40 leaves, Post Free, \$2.25. **\$2 00**

Size No. 3, 11×12 in., 12 pockets to the page.
50 leaves, Post Free, \$3.40. **3 00**

Size No. $\frac{1}{2}$, pocket size, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in., 8 pages with 3 pockets each, regular bound in full linen with linen slip cover to protect against possible loss of stamps, only **30**

Very handy for a collector to carry duplicates or new purchases.

All the large dealers are transferring the stamps into my stock books. Dispose of your antiquated books and get the N. P. U.; it is just as cheap and will last a lifetime.

I also have Scott Stamp & Coin Company's illustrated albums, printed on one side, made into my new binders; each leaf is linen hinged and interchangeable; and you can use blank pages for new issues; also can leave out countries you do not care to collect

THE \$6 EDITION BOUND IN HALF MOROCCO AND GILDED, 5 VOLUMES, \$15.00.

I also make the heavy paper edition with interchangeable pages for the Ne Plus Ultra Binder. Price on application.

GUARANTEE.—If the Ne Plus Ultra Album or Stock Book is not up to your expectations, will cheerfully refund the money and reimburse also the amount paid for postage in returning same.

SEND 10C. FOR SAMPLE PAGES OF ALBUM AND STOCK BOOK.

A. KRASSA, Dealer in POSTAGE STAMPS,
81 Nassau Street, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

May, 1899

Volume III., No. 5

STAMPS

**AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY
FOR COLLECTORS.**

EDITED BY CRAWFORD CAPEN

Stamps Publishing Co.
87 Nassau Street

NEW YORK

5 CENTS A NUMBER
50 CENTS A YEAR



COLLECTORS

know the value of

E. T. Parker's Priced-List.

NO. 102

has just been issued and
will be sent **FREE** upon
application.

Address

E. T. PARKER,
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.



U. S. UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

- 30 and 50c. brown,
used, \$1.50.
- 30 and 50c. red-brown,
used, \$1.25.
- 30 and 50c. bright
claret, used, \$1.
- 30 and 50c. no water-
mark, unused, \$1.25.

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Complete Stock. Send Want List.

NASSAU STAMP CO., LD.,
75 NASSAU STREET,
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WM. P. BROWN,

11 Park Row, New York City,

Dealer in

Stamps, Coins, Paper Money
and Curiosities.

OPPOSITE N. Y. P. O. CALL AND SEE US.

Good Stamps and Collections Bought for Cash.
Established in 1860. Oldest dealer in America.

In 1872 we sold two 2c. Hawaiian fancy border
to Ferrary at \$25 each, now bring \$5,000 each.

10 CENT SNAPS

Each packet contains 10 stamps from the Countries
named AND NO OTHERS.

THEY ARE ALL DIFFERENT.

Packet No. 13. Hungary India Italy Jamaica Luxemburg	Packet No. 19. Orange Free State Panama Peru Porto Rico Portugal
Packet No. 14. Italy Japan Lagos Leeward Islands Luxemburg	Packet No. 20. Porto Rico Portugal Portuguese India Reunion Roumania
Packet No. 15. Labuan Malta Mauritius Mexico Monaco	Packet No. 21. Queensland Roumania Russia Salvador St. Thomas & Prince Is.
Packet No. 16. Mexico Natal Netherlands Newfoundland New South Wales	Packet No. 22. Servia South African Repub. South Australia Straits Settlements Sweden
Packet No. 17. Netherlands New Brunswick New South Wales New Zealand Nicaragua	Packet No. 23. Straits Settlements Switzerland Tasmania Trinidad Turkey
Packet No. 18. Nicaragua North Borneo Norway Peru Porto Rico	Packet No. 24. Venezuela Victoria West Australia Wurtemberg Zambesia
Postage Extra. 12 Packets for \$1.00.	
W. F. GREGORY, 71 NASSAU ST., ROOM NO. 5, NEW YORK	

You need some of the following at these prices.

All Unused, Fine.	Price.	Novelties and New Issues.	Price.	BARGAINS!	Price.
UNITED STATES, Providence reprint 5c.	\$0 50	*Abyssinia unpaid comp.	\$1 00	U. S. 1898 revenue \$50, fine	\$2.50
— — 10c.	2 00	*Morocco on Gib. 5c.—2p.	1 50	Nyassa on Mozambique 2½ to 300r.	1 00
— — sheet	5 00	*St. Lucia 2d.	20	Guatemala Exposition 1c. to 500c. unused, fine, 11 var., cata- logue \$10.50	1.00
1869 reis-ne 1c.	1 25	Siam 3a. on 12a.	06	A sheet of Providence reprints	5.00
— — 1c. block of 4	4 50	Surinam 2½ on 50c. orange	60	Montserrat 1884 1d., perf. 12 unused, fine	3.00
1888 5c. blue	20	*Cook Islands 1, 6d., 1sh.	75	2c. I. R. inverted	.25
Post Office 1c.	20	*Rhodesia 1898 1, 6d., 1sh.	70	50 different plate Nos. of I. R. 1 and 2c.	4.00
— 90c.	1 25	Labuan 25, 50c., \$1	1 00		
Treasury 90c	1 25	*Uruguay 1898 ½ on 1c., ½ on 2, ½ on 7	40		
Newspaper 1865 5c.	1 25	*Charkhari env. ½, 1a.	15		
— — 10c.	5 00	*Duttia envelope	08		
— — 25c.	5 00	Austria 1896 1, 2gl.	20		
— 1895 original \$5	25 00	*Gambia ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6d.	55		
Barbados 1885 5sh.	5 00	*Cuba on U. S. 1, 2, 2½, 3, 5, 10c.	35		
Bavaria 1879 5pf.	1 75	*Cuba on U. S. special	15		
Cook Islands 1892, 4 var.	2 25	*Charkhari ¼a. to 4a.	55		
Corea 1885 complete	40	*Guatemala Exp., 11 var.	1 00		
Cuba 1868 complete	55	Trinidad 1896 6d.	10		
— 1875 complete	30	— — 1sh.	15		
Cyprus 1886 12pi., die B	3 50	Dutch Indies 1895 2gl. 50c.	40		
Gibraltar 1889 5c.	70	*Samoa 2½ on 1d.	12		
Grenada 1 on 2sh.	35	*Porto Rico on U. S., 4 var.	30		
Guatemala Exp., 11 var.	1 00	Nyassa on Mozambiq. comp. 1 00	1 00		
Hawaii 1889 5c. black-blue	1 00	*St. Vincent 1899 ¼d. to 1sh.	1 00		
— Prov. Govt. 25c.	1 00	*— 1899 5sh.	1 75		
Haiti 1881 20c.	5 00	*Malta 1899 4½, 5d.	35		
Mauritius 1880 50c.	60	*— — 2sh. 6d.	1 00		
Monaco env. 15c. on green	1 75				
Auction catalogues free.		Auction catalogues free.			
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Now Published as a Paper for all Collectors.

We promise to make STAMPS the finest Illustrated
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Descriptions of minor varieties fully illustrated.

Half-tone pictures of rare stamps from fine collections.

A catalogue which prices new issues as they come out, and gives changes occurring in the values of old issues.

Articles on United States and foreign stamps by specialists.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS IN U. S., CANADA AND MEXICO.
60 CENTS IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

We continue the **SPECIAL PREMIUM** offer for subscriptions, which seems to be a very popular one.

The set of four unused United States stamps issued for use in Porto Rico, 1, 2, 5, 10c.

Or if you prefer them and will wait until we get them, the same set issued for Guam or the Philippines.

All requests for this premium must be accompanied by self-addressed stamped envelope for its return.

We have sent for a supply of these stamps and as soon as they are received we shall send out the premiums in the stamped envelopes in the order in which they come to us.

Stamps Publishing Company,

87 NASSAU ST.,

NEW YORK.

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American Collectors Company,

INCORPORATED NOV. 15, 1897.

87 Nassau St., New York City

CAPITAL, \$100,000.

SHARES, \$1 EACH.

Buy as many as you wish.



All shares are fully paid and non-assessable and no liability attaches to shareholders.

OUR OBJECT: To Secure Stamps for Collectors at the Lowest Possible Prices.

Sample Prices from our last Bargain List.

* Means new

	Cat. Price	Our Price		Cat. Price	Our Price
United States.					
461 1847 5c.	\$0 85	\$0 40	505 Treasury *7c. brown	\$2 50	\$1 10
462 1857 1c.	15	07	506 — 24c. brown	5 00	2 40
463 — *3c.	10	04	507 — 90c. brown	1 00	45
464 1872 6c. National Print	20	09	508 War *24c. red	25	15
465 — 7c. National Print	60	30	509 — 30c. red, American	35	15
466 — 10c. National Print	20	09	510 — *set 11 complete	4 93	2 75
467 — 12c. National Print	50	22	511 Carrier Eagle 1c. blue reprint		25
468 — 90c. National Print	1 50	70	512 U.S. env. '99 *2c. die A, entire		10
469 — 6c. Con'l Print	10	04	513 — Rev. 1898 *½c. Doc. orange		05
470 — 7c. Con'l Print	60	30	514 — — — 40c. blue		08
471 — 15c. Con'l Print	75	30	515 — — — \$1 green		03
472 1875 3c. ribbed	1 00	25	516 — — — \$3 brown		12
473 — 12c. ribbed		3 00	517 — — — *set 8 Doc. ½ two colors, to 10c.		40
474 1883 *4c. green	15	07	518 — — — *set 13 Prop. ¼ to 5c., inc. 2 shades ¼ and 1¼c.		35
475 1887 *3c. vermilion	15	07	519 — — — *¼c. Prop., old shade		03
476 1888 *4c. carmine	15	07	520 — — — *1¼c. Prop., old shade		05
477 — *5c. blue	50	20	Provisional Envelopes, entire or cut square.		
478 — *30c. brown	85	45	521 *Br. Guiana, two cents on white, black surcharge		12
479 — *90c. purple	2 50	1 40	522 Br. Guiana, two cents on blue, black surcharge		10
480 1890 *90c. orange	2 00	1 20	523 Br. Guiana two cents on blue, red surcharge		25
481 1893 *30c. brown	50	40	524 Canada 1898 2c. Imp., lavender		05
482 1894 *1c. ultramarine	15	05	525 — — *2c. Imp., light blue		06
483 — *2c. pink	08	04	526 — 1899 *2c. Imperial, deep blue		04
484 — 50c. orange	40	18	527 — *set three 2c. Imperial		12
485 1894 *\$1 black	3 00	1 20	528 — 1898 maple leaf, *set comp.		55
486 1895 50c. orange	15	07	529 — — numeral *set, except 5c.		45
Newspapers and Periodicals.					
487 1875 *2c. black	75	35	530 Col. Repub., Panama 1894 *1 on 2	10	04
488 — *3c. black	1 00	45	531 Egypt 1872 *20p. gray-blue	15	07
489 — *4c. black	75	35	532 — — *1p. vermilion	12	05
490 — *9c. black	15 00	8 00	533 — — *2p. yellow	30	15
491 — *12c. rose	2 50	1 10	534 — — *2½p. purple	35	17
492 1879 *2c. black	35	15	535 — 1879 *set 2, surcharged	35	17
493 — *3c. black	75	35	536 Hayti 1890 2 on 3	15	07
494 — *10c. black	50	25	537 — 1893 *20c. brown		35
495 Interior *10c. American Print	1 50	50	538 — 1896 *1c.		02
496 — 15c. American Print		1 50	539 — — *2c.		05
497 Justice 3c. Continental	75	35	540 — — *3c.		05
498 — 6c. Continental	1 00	45	541 Hayti 1896 *5c.		07
499 — *3c. American	75	35	542 — — *7c.		10
500 — *6c. American	1 50	75	543 — — *20c.		35
501 Post Office 6c.	15	07	544 — 1896 *set 6, comp.		60
502 — *12c.	1 00	45			
503 State *6c. green	1 00	45			
504 — *15c. green	5 00	2 25			

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

	Cat. Price	Our Price		Cat. Price	Our Price	
Part Perforate, Hayti, 1896.						
545	3c. pair unsevered	1	50	584	Newfoundland '98 *2c. verm.	\$0 03
546	5c. " "	1	00	585	" " *3c. orange	95
547	7c. " "	1	00	586	Porto Rico 1891 *5c. yel.-green	10
548	20c. " "	2	50	587	New Zealand 1863 1p. verm.	18 08
549	Hayti 1898 2 on 20c. brown	12		588	" " 3p. lilac	30 12
550	" " 2 on 20c. orange	05		589	" " 1873 1 sh. green	12 05
551	" " *2 on 20c. pair, one double surcharge, orange	50		590	Nova Scotia 1860 1c.	60 25
552	" " " " brown	60		591	" " 2c.	75 30
553	" " 1898 *2c. lith.	04		592	Nova Scotia 1860 5c.	35 15
554	" " *1c. engraved	02		593	" " 10c.	2 00 75
555	" " *2c. engraved	03		594	Paraguay 1884 *set 3	22 10
556	" " *3c. engraved	04		595	Persia 1889 *set 8	3 58 50
557	" " *4c. engraved	05		596	Peru 1858 1p. red	1 25 50
558	" " *5c. engraved	07		597	" " 1859 1p. blue	50 20
559	" " *7c. engraved	10		598	" " 1860 1p. blue	25 10
560	" " *8c. engraved	10		599	" " 1p. rose	25 10
561	" " *10c. engraved	12		600	" " 1862 set 5	64 30
562	" " *15c. engraved	15		601	" " 1866 set 3	45 20
563	" " *20c. engraved	25		602	" " 1883 50c., sur. triangle	50 20
564	" " *50c. engraved	50		603	" " 1883 1s. sur. triangle	75 30
565	" " *\$1 engraved	1	00	604	" " 1886 1s. brown	25 10
566	" " *set, 1c.—20c.	85		605	" " 1895 20c. ultramarine	15 07
567	" " *set, 1c.—50c.	1	35	606	" " 1874 set 5 unpaid	73 35
568	" " *set, 1c.—\$1, comp.	2	50	607	" " 1883 set 5 unpaid, surcharged triangle	80 35
569	" " *set, unperf. 2, 5, 10	20		608	" " 1875 env., linen, *50c.	30 12
570	" " *set 4, unperf. 2—50	70		609	Porto Rico 1899 *set 4, surcharged on U. S., 1c—10c.	30
571	" " *enfr. comp. and 4 unperf.	3	00	610	Pr. Ed. Is. 1872 *set 6	2 65 1 20
572	Hawaii Envs., *set 5 comp.	1	00	611	Roman States 1852 ½—8, set 8	96 40
573	Liberia 1896 1c—5c., *set 3	15		612	Roumania 1865 *set 3	1 18 50
574	Montserrat *4p CA	1	25 65	613	St. Lucia 1898 *2p blue & orange	12
575	" " 4p CA	1	25 60	614	Trinidad 1859 pin perf. 14, 1p.	12 00 4 00
576	Newfoundland 1887 ½c. red	06	03	615	" " round perf. 1p.	1 75 75
577	" " jubilee *1c.	08	04	616	" " 1863 perf. 13 *1p.	2 00
578	" " " *2c.	08	04	617	" " perf. 12½ CC 1p. any shade	25
579	" " 1—10c. *set 8	85	55	618	" " 1898 2p. jubilee	08
580	" " 1898 *1c. red	04		619	Uruguay 1898 ½ surch. *set 4	15
581	" " *2c. orange	04		620	" " 1899 *5m. purple	03
582	" " *½c. olive	02				
583	" " *1c. green	02				

Send for our Bargain List.

SPECIAL OFFERS.

British Guiana 1899 *set 2, 2c. on 10c. and 2 on 15c. Jubilee	\$0 12	*Means unused.	
Cook Islands 1898 *set 3, 2p., 6p., 1sh.	70		
Horta, Angra, P. Delgada 15r., 25r., *set 6	25		
India 1889 *3 pies rose	02		
Persia 1889 *set 8, complete, catalogue, \$3.58	50		
Part perforate, Hayti, 1896, scarce and beautiful, all unused.			
3c., pair unsevered	\$2 00	7c., pair unsevered	\$1 00
5c., pair unsevered	\$1 00	20c., pair unsevered	2 50

Collectors are buying these stamps very rapidly and we are obliged to advance the price of the 3c. to \$2, as our supply of this value is small. *We will still sell the complete set for \$6.*

Provisional Envelopes, entire or cut square.

*British Guiana, two cents on white, black surcharge	12
* " " two cents on blue, " "	10
* " " two cents on blue, red " "	25
U. S. revenue 1898, 40c. blue	08
*U. S. envelope 1898, Die A., white paper	10

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The Ne Plus Ultra Postage Stamp Album Is the Best of All.

100 Interchangeable Leaves of Finest Ivory Bristol Board
in Patent Binder, \$5, Post Free, \$5.50 for the U. S.

Upright or oblong shape.
Please state which style you prefer.

Single Pages per 100 - - - - \$3.50
Single Pages each - - - - .05

150 Interchangeable Leaves printed on good quality
paper, each leaf linen hinged, in Patent Binder
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- 1st—The sheets are **INTERCHANGEABLE**.
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- 3d—The binder is the simplest and easiest to handle; no strings, screws or complicated mechanism.
- 4th—The sheets are of the best Ivory Bristol Board and have groundwork printed in fine quadrille lines as a guide in placing stamps; each leaf is linen hinged.
- 5th—You can bind 10 or 125 sheets in the binder and it will be like a solid bound book; very handy if you want to show one or two countries in the stamp society.
- 6th—The pages always **OPEN FLAT**.
- 7th—The album is the cheapest in the market and I guarantee satisfaction.

The album has **NONE** of the bad points of the others in the market and is the **BEST** in every detail and up-to-date.

Size of page $1\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ inches, oblong, or $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$ inches, upright shape.

PLEASE STATE IN YOUR ORDER WHICH STYLE YOU PREFER.

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Size No. 2, 9×10 in., 10 pockets to the page,
40 leaves, Post Free, \$2.25. \$2 00

Size No. 3, 11×12 in., 12 pockets to the page,
50 leaves, Post Free, \$3.40. 3 00

Size No. $\frac{1}{2}$, pocket size, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in., 8 pages
with 3 pockets each, regular bound in full
linen with linen slip cover to protect against
possible loss of stamps, only 30

Very handy for a collector to carry duplicates or new purchases.

All the large dealers are transferring the stamps into my stock books. Dispose of your antiquated books and get the N. P. U.; it is just as cheap and will last a lifetime.

I also have Scott Stamp & Coin Company's illustrated albums, printed on one side, made into my new binders; each leaf is linen hinged and interchangeable; and you can use blank pages for new issues; also can leave out countries you do not care to collect

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A. KRASSA, Dealer in POSTAGE STAMPS,
81 Nassau Street, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

June, 1899

Volume III., No. 6

STAMPS

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY
FOR COLLECTORS.

EDITED BY CRAWFORD CAPEN

Stamps Publishing Co.
87 Nassau Street

NEW YORK

5 CENTS A NUMBER
50 CENTS A YEAR



COLLECTORS

know the value of

E. T. Parker's Priced-List.

NO. 102

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Address

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Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.



U. S. UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

- 30 and 50c. brown,
used, \$1.50.
- 30 and 50c. red-brown,
used, \$1.25.
- 30 and 50c. bright
claret, used, \$1.
- 30 and 50c. no water-
mark, unused, \$1.25.

POSTAGE DUES.

Complete Stock. Send Want List.

NASSAU STAMP CO., LD.,
75 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK.



STAMPS ON APPROVAL.

Prices below Scott's catalogue, and half allowed for commission. A large assortment of rare and cheap U. S. and Foreign Postage and Revenue Stamps constantly on hand to select from. Albums, all varieties prepaid with high value Omahas. "Perfect" Hinges, 4,000 for 25c.

WM. P. BROWN,

11 Park Row, New York City,

Dealer in

Stamps, Coins, Paper Money
and Curiosities.

OPPOSITE N. Y. P. O. CALL AND SEE US.

Good Stamps and Collections Bought for Cash.
Established in 1860. Oldest dealer in America.

In 1872 we sold two 2c. Hawaiian fancy border
to Ferrary at \$25 each, now bring \$5,000 each.

10 CENT SNAPS

Each packet contains 10 stamps from the Countries named AND NO OTHERS.

THEY ARE ALL DIFFERENT.

- | | |
|--|---|
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Hungary
India
Italy
Jamaica
Luxemburg | Packet No. 19.
Orange Free State
Panama
Peru
Porto Rico
Portugal |
| Packet No. 14.
Italy
Japan
Lagos
Leeward Islands
Luxemburg | Packet No. 20.
Porto Rico
Portugal
Portuguese India
Reunion
Roumania |
| Packet No. 15.
Labuan
Malta
Mauritius
Mexico
Monaco | Packet No. 21.
Queensland
Roumania
Russia
Salvador
St. Thomas & Prince Is. |
| Packet No. 16.
Mexico
Natal
Netherlands
Newfoundland
New South Wales | Packet No. 22.
Servia
South African Repub.
South Australia
Straits Settlements
Sweden |
| Packet No. 17.
Netherlands
New Brunswick
New South Wales
New Zealand
Nicaragua | Packet No. 23.
Straits Settlements
Switzerland
Tasmania
Trinidad
Turkey |
| Packet No. 18.
Nicaragua
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Peru
Porto Rico | Packet No. 24.
Venezuela
Victoria
West Australia
Wurtemberg
Zambesia |
- Postage Extra. 12 Packets for \$1.00.
- W. F. GREGORY, 71 NASSAU ST., ROOM NO. 5, NEW YORK

You need some of the following at these prices.

All Unused, Fine.	Price.	Novelties and New Issues.	Price.	BARGAINS!	Price.
UNITED STATES.		*Abyssinia unpaid comp.	\$4 00	U. S. 1898 revenue \$50,	
Providence reprint 5c.	\$0 50	*Morocco on Gib. 5c.—2p.	1 50	fine	\$2.50
— — 10c.	2 00	*St. Lucia 2d.	20	Nyassa on Mozambique	
— — sheet	5 00	Siam 3a. on 12a.	06	2½ to 300r.	1.00
1869 reis-ue 1c.	1 25	Surinam 2½ on 50c. orange	60	Guatemala Exposition	
— — 1c. block of 4	4 50	*Cook Islands 1, 6d., 1sh.	75	1c. to 500c. unused,	
1888 5c. blue	20	*Rhodesia 1898 1, 6d., 1sh.	70	fine, 11 var., cata-	
Post Office 1c.	20	Labuan 25, 50c., \$1	1 00	logue \$10.50	1.00
— 90c.	1 25	*Uruguay 1898 ½ on 1c.,		A sheet of Providence	
Treasury 90c.	1 25	½ on 2, ½ on 7	40	reprints	5.00
Newspaper 1865 5c.	1 25	*Charkhari env. ½g. 1a.	15	Montserrat 1884 1d.,	
— — 10c.	5 00	*Duttia envelope	08	perf. 12. unused, fine	3.00
— — 25c.	5 00	Austria 1896 1, 2gl.	20	2c. I. R. inverted	.25
— 1895 original \$5	25 00	*Gambia ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6d.	55	50 different plate Nos.	
Barbados 1885 5sh.	5 00	*Cuba on U. S. 1, 2, 2½, 3, 5, 10c.	35	of I. R. 1 and 2c.	4.00
Bavaria 1879 5pf.	1 75	*Cuba on U. S. special	15		
Cook Islands 1892, 4 var.	2 25	*Charkhari ½g. to 1a.	55		
Corea 1885 complete	40	*Guatemala Exp., 11 var.	1 00		
Cuba 1868 complete	55	Trinidad 1896 6d.	10		
— 1875 complete	30	— — 1sh.	15		
Cyprus 1886 12pi., dte B	3 50	Dutch Indies 1895 2gl. 50c.	40		
Gibraltar 1889 5c.	70	*Samoa 2½ on 1d.	12		
Grenada 1 on 2sh.	35	*Porto Rico on U. S., 4 var.	30		
Guatemala Exp., 11 var.	1 00	Nyassa on Mozambique comp. 1 00			
Hawaii 1889 5c. black-blue	1 00	*St. Vincent 1899 ¼d. to 1sh.	1 00		
— Prov. Govt. 25c.	1 00	*— 1899 5sh.	1 75		
Hayti 1881 20c.	5 00	*Malta 1890 4½, 5d.	35		
Mauritius 1880 50c.	60	*— — 2sh. 6d.	1 00		
Monaco env. 15c. on green	1 75				
Auction catalogues free.		Auction catalogues free.			
		Price lists	free.		

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,

154 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK,

722 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

“STAMPS”

Now Published as a Paper for all Collectors.

We promise to make STAMPS the finest Illustrated
Journal for collectors issued in any land.

OUR PROMINENT FEATURES.

Descriptions of minor varieties fully illustrated.

Half-tone pictures of rare stamps from fine collections.

A catalogue which prices new issues as they come out, and gives changes occurring in the values of old issues.

Articles on United States and foreign stamps by specialists.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS IN U. S., CANADA AND MEXICO.
60 CENTS IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

With Each Subscription any one of the following:

Set 7 Hayti '98 1 to 8c. unused.

Set 3 “ Unpaid 2-10c. “

Set 8 Persia '89 complete “

Set 14 different V. da Gama “

Stamps Publishing Company,

87 NASSAU ST.,

NEW YORK.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

American Collectors Company,

INCORPORATED NOV. 15, 1897.


87 Nassau St., New York City.

CAPITAL, \$100,000.
SHARES, \$1 EACH.
 Buy as many as you wish.



All shares are fully paid and non-assessable and no liability attaches to shareholders.

OUR OBJECT: To Secure Stamps for Collectors at the Lowest Possible Prices.

 Collectors who propose to become members of our Company should make their subscriptions to stock at the present time. The Directors propose to advance the price of shares very soon, as the Company has paid two semi-annual dividends at the rate of 10% per annum, and is earning from 15 to 25% per annum upon the capital stock. Subscriptions to stock may be made at this time to be paid for at future dates if not convenient for the subscriber to pay for all the shares he takes at once. A special discount of 10% from the prices of bargain lists, want lists and stamps sent on approval is allowed to members of the Company.

Sample Prices from our Summer Bargain List.

	Cat. Price	Our Price		Cat. Price	Our Price
U. S. Envelopes 1899.					
732 Regular set, all values and colors, cut or entire, *13		\$0 50	754 Canada 1899 *2c. Imp., deep blue		04
733 Regular set, all values, colors and sizes, *55		2 25	755 — *set three 2c. Imperial		12
734 2c. die A on white, amber, buff and blue, entire or cut, *set 4		1 00	756 — 1898 maple leaf, *set comp.		55
735 2c. die A, 1894 wmk.		08	757 — — numeral *set, except 5c.		45
736 U. S. revs. 1898 *1c. I. R., small surch.		08	758 — env. *2 on 3c. 1898, entire		07
737 — — — *2c. I. R. inverted		20	759 Ceylon prov. 1898 6 on 15		05
738 — — — *½c. Doc. orange		05	760 China 1897 surch. small *½ on 3		02
739 — — — 40c. blue		08	761 — — — large *½ on 3		02
740 — — — 80c. bistre		25	762 — — — small *1 on 1		05
741 — — — \$1 green		02	763 — — — large *1 on 1		05
742 — — — \$3 brown		10	764 — — — small 2 on 2		15
743 — — — *set 8 Doc. ½ two colors, to 10c.		40	765 — — — large 2 on 2		03
744 — — — *set 13 Prop. ¼ to 5c., inc. 2 shades ¼ and 1¼c.		35	766 — — — small *4 on 4		15
745 — — — *¼c. Prop., old shade		03	767 — — — large 4 on 4		06
746 — — — *1¼c. Prop., old shade		05	768 — — — small 5 on 5		12
747 Brit. Guiana 1899 *2 on 10 and 2 on 15 jubilee		12	769 — — — large *5 on 5		20
748 — prov. env., entire or cut square *two cents on white, black surcharge		12	770 — — — small 8 on 6		10
749 — — — two cents on blue, black surcharge		10	771 — — — large 8 on 6		25
750 — — — two cents on blue, red surcharge		25	772 — — — small 10 on 9		35
751 Canada 1897 jub. *set 11, ½—50c.	2 00		773 — — — error 10 on 6	1 75	
752 — 1898 2c. Imp., lavender		05	774 — — — large 10 on 9, either shade		15
753 — — *2c. Imp., light blue		06	775 — — — small 10 on 12		15
			776 — — — large 10 on 12		15
			777 — — — small 30 on 24		30
			778 — — — large 30 on 24		30
			779 — — — one cent on 3c. rev.		02
			780 — — — small 2 on 3c. rev.		04
			781 — — — large 2 on 3c. rev.		03
			782 — — — large 4 on 3c. rev.		06
			783 — — — one dollar on 3c. rev.		65
			784 — 1898 ½—10c., *set 6		20
			785 Cook Islands 1898 *set 3		70
			786 Col. Repub., Panama 1894 *1 on 2	10	04
			787 Cuba U. S. surch., *set 6		38

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

	Cat. Price	Our Price		Cat. Price	Our Price
788 Cuba *10c. special delivery		\$0 15	818 Hayti 1898 *7c. engraved		\$0 08
789 Egypt 1872 *20p. gray-blue	15	07	819 — — *8c. engraved		10
790 — — *1p. vermilion	12	05	820 — — *10c. engraved		12
791 — — *2p. yellow	30	15	821 — — *15c. engraved		15
792 — — *2½p. purple	35	17	822 — — *20c. engraved		25
793 — — 1879 *set 2, surcharged	35	17	823 — — *50c. engraved		50
794 Hayti 1890 2 on 3	15	07	824 — — *\$1 engraved		1 00
795 — — 1893 *20c. brown		35	825 — — *set, 1c.—20c.		75
796 — — 1896 *1c.		02	826 — — *set, 1c.—50c.		1 25
797 — — *2c.		05	827 — — *set, 1c.—\$1, comp.		2 25
798 — — *3c.		05	828 — — *set, unsp. 2, 5, 10		20
799 Hayti 1896 *5c.		07	829 — — *set 4, unsp. 2—50		70
800 — — *7c.		10	830 — — *enr. comp. and 4 unsp.		2 75
801 — — *20c.		35	831 Hawaii Envs., *set 5 comp.		1 00
802 — — 1896 *set 6, comp.		60	832 — — 1899 *2c. rose		03
Part Perforate, Hayti, 1896.			833 Hong Kong 1882 *2c. rose		02
803 3c. pair unsevered		2 00	834 — — *5c. blue		05
804 5c. " " "		1 00	835 — — 1890 *10c. brown		10
805 7c. " " "		1 00	836 — — *30c. green		25
806 20c. " " "		2 50	837 — — *20 on 30c. green		20
			838 — — *50 on 48c.		45
807 Hayti 1898 *2 on 20c. brown		12	839 — — 1897 \$1 black		90
808 — — *2 on 20c. orange		05	840 India 1899 *3 pies rose		02
809 — — *2 on 20c. pair, one double surcharge, orange		50	841 Labuan 1895 set 5 surch. complete	1 51	65
810 — — — — — brown		60	842 — — 1897-8 set 9		65
811 — — 1898 *2c. lithographed		04	843 Liberia 1896 1c—5c., *set 3		15
812 — — *5c. " "		08	844 Mauritius *36c. jubilee		25
813 — — *1c. engraved		02	845 Montserrat *4p CA	1 25	65
814 — — *2c. engraved		03	846 — — 4p CA	1 25	60
815 — — *3c. engraved		04	847 Newfoundland 1887 ½c. red	06	03
816 — — *4c. engraved		05	848 — — jubilee *1c.	08	04
817 — — *5c. engraved		07	849 — — *2c.	08	04
			850 — — 1—10c. *set 8	85	55

THE PLAN of the American Collectors Company includes the establishment of General Agencies in all large cities of the country. We have at the present time many such agencies established. Those who become members of our Company and accept these agencies receive a commission on all the money that comes to the Company from the territory in their charge, whether the work is done directly by them or not. Some of our agents have received considerable commissions during this past year as the result of sales concerning which they knew nothing. A little work in this line, if one does not have a large amount of time to spare, will produce a considerable income. Collectors who are interested in the sale of stamps will find this a very easy way in which to secure the means for making large additions to their collections. We desire during the summer to arrange for these agencies in all places where we do not have them at present and where the work has not been pushed properly.

Write for full particulars.

American Collectors Company.

87 Nassau Street, New York.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.



The Perfect Blank Album for the Advanced Collectors.

The Ne Plus Ultra Postage Stamp Album Is the Best of All.

100 Interchangeable Leaves of Finest Ivory Bristol Board
in Patent Binder, \$5. Post Free, \$5.50 for the U. S.

Upright or oblong shape.
Please state which style you prefer.

Single Pages per 100 \$3.50
Single Pages each05

150 Interchangeable Leaves printed on good quality
paper, each leaf linen hinged, in Patent Binder
(in oblong shape only). \$3.50, Post Free, \$4..

The Merits of the Book are:

- 1st—The sheets are **INTERCHANGEABLE**.
- 2d—**RUBBING** of stamps is **AVOIDED**.
- 3d—The binder is the simplest and easiest to handle; no strings, screws or complicated mechanism.
- 4th—The sheets are of the best Ivory Bristol Board and have groundwork printed in fine quadrille lines as a guide in placing stamps; each leaf is linen hinged.
- 5th—You can bind 10 or 125 sheets in the binder and it will be like a solid bound book; very handy if you want to show one or two countries in the stamp society.
- 6th—The pages always **OPEN FLAT**.
- 7th—The album is the cheapest in the market and I guarantee satisfaction.

The album has **NONE** of the bad points of the others in the market and is the **BEST** in every detail and up-to-date.

Size of page $1\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ inches, oblong, or $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, upright shape.

PLEASE STATE IN YOUR ORDER WHICH STYLE YOU PREFER.

Money Cheerfully Refunded if not as Represented.

Send 10 cents for sample pages of Album and Stock Book.



An Ideal Stock Book For Dealers and Collectors.

The Ne Plus Ultra Stock Book.

Almost every dealer and many collectors use stock books, but the great drawback of all is that the pages are not interchangeable and after pockets are well filled the binding bursts on the back; the book is then of no use and all stamps have to be removed to a new book, which is a very tedious job and takes much valuable time, and besides the pages don't open flat.

The Ne Plus Ultra Stock Book Overcomes all these objectionable points.

The Ne Plus Ultra Stock Book is bound on the same principles as the N. P. U. Album. Each leaf is linen-bound and every page lies flat, and is interchangeable. You can insert a page for new issues whenever necessary, without the least trouble.

Size No. 2, 9×10 in., 10 pockets to the page,
40 leaves, Post Free, \$2.25. \$2 00

Size No. 3, 11×12 in., 12 pockets to the page,
50 leaves, Post Free, \$3.40. 3 00

Size No. $\frac{1}{2}$, pocket size, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in., 8 pages
with 3 pockets each, regular bound in full
linen with linen slip cover to protect against
possible loss of stamps, only 30

Very handy for a collector to carry duplicates or new purchases.

All the large dealers are transferring the stamps into my stock books. Dispose of your antiquated books and get the N. P. U.; it is just as cheap and will last a lifetime.

I also have Scott Stamp & Coin Company's illustrated albums, printed on one side, made into my new binders; each leaf is linen hinged and interchangeable; and you can use blank pages for new issues; also can leave out countries you do not care to collect

THE \$6 EDITION BOUND IN HALF MOROCCO AND GILDED, 5 VOLUMES, \$15.00.

I also make the heavy paper edition with interchangeable pages for the Ne Plus Ultra Binder. Price on application.

GUARANTEE.—If the Ne Plus Ultra Album or Stock Book is not up to your expectations, will cheerfully refund the money and reimburse also the amount paid for postage in returning same.

SEND 10C. FOR SAMPLE PAGES OF ALBUM AND STOCK BOOK.

A. KRASSA, Dealer in POSTAGE STAMPS,

81 Nassau Street,

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

July, 1899

Volume III., No. 7

STAMPS

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY
FOR COLLECTORS.

EDITED BY CRAWFORD CAPEN

Stamps Publishing Co.
87 Nassau Street

NEW YORK

5 CENTS A NUMBER
50 CENTS A YEAR



FREE

If you will send the names and addresses of 5 stamp collectors I will send you a Western Union 1898 stamp free.

Address with stamp.

E. T. PARKER,
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

U. S. UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

- 30 and 50c. brown, used, \$1.50.
- 30 and 50c. red-brown, used, \$1.25.
- 30 and 50c. bright claret, used, \$1.
- 30 and 50c. no watermark, unused, \$1.25.

POSTAGE DUES.

Complete Stock. Send Want List.

NASSAU STAMP CO., L'D,
75 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK.



STAMPS ON APPROVAL.

Prices below Scott's catalogue, and half allowed for commission. A large assortment of rare and cheap U. S. and Foreign Postage and Revenue Stamps constantly on hand to select from. Albums, all varieties prepaid with high value Omahas. "Perfect" Hinges, 4,000 for 25c.

WM. P. BROWN,
11 Park Row, New York City,

Dealer in

**Stamps, Coins, Paper Money
and Curiosities.**

OPPOSITE N. Y. P. O. CALL AND SEE US.

Good Stamps and Collections Bought for Cash.
Established in 1860. Oldest dealer in America.

In 1872 we sold two 2c. Hawaiian fancy border
to Ferrary at \$25 each, now bring \$5,000 each.

The Greatest Yet.

300

Varieties of Postage
Stamps for

50c.

Have had these packages made
purely for advertising purposes.
Catalogue value by Scott is
over \$4.00.

There is a sufficient supply for
all.

W. F. GREGORY,

71 Nassau St., Room 5.

NEW YORK.

NOVELTIES.

*Branca Bros. 4c. new	\$0 15
*Ecuador bicolored 1 and 2c.	06
* — 1899 bicolored 1, 2, 5, 10c.	25
* — — 50c. new	60
*Dhar 1898 ½ pice	03
* — 1899 ¼a., 1a.	10
* — 4 var.	15
Mogador 10c.	08
*Sirmoor 1899 3a., 4a., 8a., 1r.	1 00
* — small 3a., 4a., 8a., 1r.	1 00
*Uruguay 5c. blue	08
* — 5 mil.	02
*St. Vincent 1899 ½, 1d., 2½,	
3, 4, 5, 6, 1sh.	1 00
*Samoa 2½ on 1d.	12
Trinidad 1896 5sh.	75
— — 10sh.	1 50
Holland 1gl. coronation	50
*Canada env. 2 on 3c. 1877	35
* — — 2 on 3c. 1898	10
* — — 2c. purple	50

AUCTION.

We will shortly start the auction season of 1899-1900 with two fine sales. We are, however, exceedingly anxious to secure desirable lots for disposal in this manner as we have established a reputation for holding more sales than any other three firms in this country of late, and have a special class of customers who only buy in this way and look to us to keep their collections supplied with desirable stamps. Our terms are reasonable and we settle within ten days after date of sale.

If you desire to try these sales as a method of buying, send us your name and you will receive our catalogues free.



BARGAINS.

*Antioquia 1873 1 peso	\$0 75
* — — 2 pesos	1 75
* — 1888 No. 74 5c.	80
* — — No. 75 5c.	50
*Bolivar 1880 10c. laid paper	75
*Cook Is. 1892 10d.	1 25
*Corea 1885 5 mons.	25
*Cuba 1877 10c.	3 50
* — 1880 10c.	60
Guatemala Expos 18c. used	50
Cyprus 1886 CC ¼ on ¼	2 50
*Dominica 1882 ¼ on ¼ of 1d.	40
Egypt 1892 10 pi.	06
*Falkland Is. No. 7, 1d.	25
Gold Coast 20 shillings	1 50
Gt. Britain £1 green	75
U. S. Omaha \$1 used	90
— — \$2 used	1 50
— 1895 \$5 used	1 50
*Greece No. 75 2l.	25
Guatemala 1895 1 on 5 (3 var)	15
Labuan 1896 25, 50, \$1	1 00
Liberia 1892 unpaid 3c., 6c.	35

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732 Regular set, all values and colors, cut or entire, *13		\$0 50	754 Canada 1899*2c. Imp., deep blue	\$0	04
733 Regular set, all values, colors and sizes, *55		2 25	851 — 1898 *1c. red		04
734 2c. die A on white, amber, buff and blue, entire or cut, *set 4		1 00	852 — — *2c. orange		04
735 2c. die A, 1894 wmk.		08	853 — — *½c. olive		02
			854 — — *1c. green		02
736 U. S. revs. 1898 *1c. I. R., small surch.		08	855 — — *2c. vermilion		03
737 — — — *2c. I. R. inverted		20	856 — — *3c. orange.		05
738 — — — *½c. Doc. orange		05	857 1899 *5c. blue		08
739 — — — 40c. blue		08	858 North Borneo 1887-92, 9		15
740 — — — 80c. bistre		25	859 — 1895 set 5 sur. comp.	1 65	65
741 — — — \$1 green		02	860 — 1897-8 set 9		65
742 — — — \$3 brown		10	861 Nova Scotia 1860 1c.		60
743 — — — *set 8 Doc. ½ two colors, to 10c.		40	862 — — 2c.		75
744 — — — *set 13 Prop. ¼ to 5c., inc. 2 shades ¼ and 1¼c.		35	863 — — 5c.		35
745 — — — *½c. Prop., old shade		03	864 Nyassa 1898 set 13 comp.		1 00
746 — — — *1¼c. Prop., old shade		05	865 Paraguay 1899 10 on 40		10
747 Brit. Guiana 1899 *2 on 10 and 2 on 15 jubilee		12	866 — — 10 on 15		10
748 — prov. env., entire or cut square *two cents on white, black surcharge		12	867 Persia 1889 *set 8	3 58	50
749 — — two cents on blue, black surcharge		10	868 Peru 1858 1p. red	1 25	50
750 — — two cents on blue, red surcharge		25	869 — 1859 1p. blue		50
751 Canada 1897 jub. *set 11, ½—50c.	2 00		870 — 1860 1p. blue		25
752 — 1898 2c. Imp., lavender		05	871 — — 1p. rose		25
753 — — *2c. Imp., light blue		06	873 — 1866 set 3		45
			874 — 1883 50c., sur. triangle		75
			875 — 1883 1s. sur. triangle		75
			876 — 1886 1s. brown		25
			877 — 1895 20c. ultramarine		15
			878 — 1883 set 5 unpaid, surcharged triangle		80
			881 Porto Rico 1891 *5c. yel.-green		10
			882 — 1899 *set 4, surcharged on U. S., 1c—10c		30
			883 Pr. Ed. Is. 1872 *set 6	2 75	1 20
			884 Portugal and colonies *14 Vasco da Gama		18
			885 St. Lucia 1898 *2p blue & orange		12

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

	Cat. Price	Our Price		Cat. Price	Our Price
886 Siam 1895 10 on 24		\$0 10	898 Uruguay 1899 5m. purple, litho.	\$0 03	
887 — 1894 2 on 64		04	899 — — 5m. blue	02	
888 — 1899 *1 on 12		03	900 Virgin Is. 1899 * $\frac{1}{2}$ p.	02	
889 Straits Settlements 1899 4 on 5		05	901 — — *1p.	03	
890 Trinidad '59 pin pf. 14, 1p. 12 00	4 00		902 — — * $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.	08	
891 — — round perf. 1p.	1 75	75	903 — — * $\frac{1}{2}$ p.—1sh., set 7	1 00	
892 — 1863 perf. 13 *1p.		2 00	904 — — * $\frac{1}{2}$ —5sh., set 8 comp.	2 75	
893 — — perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ CC 1p. any shade		25			
894 — 1898 2p. jubilee		08			
895 Uruguay 1898 $\frac{1}{2}$ surch. *set 4		15			
896 — — $\frac{1}{2}$ on 7		15			
897 — — 5m. rose, litho.		03			

Sets called "Seebecks," issued for Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador since 1890, regular series, officials, unpaid and postal packet, all unused, 40 cents a set.

No saying would be truer if it were only true!

The Washington Correspondent of the METROPOLITAN PHILATELIST writes:

"Many complaints have been heard that since the **SURPASSING HINGE** has been no longer obtainable, it has been impossible to obtain any substitute to take the place of same."

We always have had and shall have the **SURPASSING HINGE** for sale, having purchased them with R. F. Albrecht's stock of stamps.

Price, 15 cents per 1,000.

Wholesale prices on application.

We sell also ordinary hinges at 9c. per 1,000—3,000 for 20c.

AMERICAN COLLECTORS CO.,

87 Nassau Street, New York.

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The Perfect Blank Album for the Advanced Collectors.

The Ne Plus Ultra Postage Stamp Album Is the Best of All.

100 Interchangeable Leaves of Finest Ivory Bristol Board
in Patent Binder, \$5, Post Free, \$5.50 for the U. S.

Upright or oblong shape.
Please state which style you prefer.

Single Pages per 100 \$3.50
Single Pages each05

150 Interchangeable Leaves printed on good quality
paper, each leaf linen hinged, in Patent Binder
(in oblong shape only), \$3.50, Post Free, \$4.

The Merits of the Book are:

- 1st—The sheets are **INTERCHANGEABLE**.
- 2d—**RUBBING** of stamps is **AVOIDED**.
- 3d—The binder is the simplest and easiest to handle; no strings, screws or complicated mechanism.
- 4th—The sheets are of the best Ivory Bristol Board and have groundwork printed in fine quadrille lines as a guide in placing stamps; each leaf is linen hinged.
- 5th—You can bind 10 or 125 sheets in the binder and it will be like a solid bound book: very handy if you want to show one or two countries in the stamp society.
- 6th—The pages always **OPEN FLAT**.
- 7th—The album is the cheapest in the market and I guarantee satisfaction.

The album has **NONE** of the bad points of the others in the market and is the **BEST** in every detail and up-to-date.

Size of page $1\frac{1}{4} \times 8$ inches, oblong, or $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$ inches, upright shape.

PLEASE STATE IN YOUR ORDER WHICH STYLE YOU PREFER.

Money Cheerfully Refunded if not as Represented.

Send 10 cents for sample pages of Album and Stock Book.



An Ideal Stock Book For Dealers and Collectors.

The Ne Plus Ultra Stock Book.

Almost every dealer and many collectors use stock books, but the great drawback of all is that the pages are not interchangeable and after pockets are well filled the binding bursts on the back; the book is then of no use and all stamps have to be removed to a new book, which is a very tedious job and takes much valuable time, and besides the pages don't open flat.

The Ne Plus Ultra Stock Book Overcomes all these objectionable points.

The Ne Plus Ultra Stock Book is bound on the same principles as the N. P. U. Album. Each leaf is linen-bound and every page lies flat, and is interchangeable. You can insert a page for new issues whenever necessary, without the least trouble.

Size No. 2, 9×10 in., 10 pockets to the page,
40 leaves, \$2.00
Post Free, \$2.25.

Size No. 3, 11×12 in., 12 pockets to the page,
50 leaves, 3.00
Post Free, \$3.40.

Size No. $\frac{1}{2}$, pocket size, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in., 8 pages
with 3 pockets each, regular bound in full
linen with linen slip cover to protect against
possible loss of stamps, only 30

Very handy for a collector to carry duplicates or new purchases.

All the large dealers are transferring the stamps into my stock books. Dispose of your antiquated books and get the N. P. U.: it is just as cheap and will last a lifetime.

I also have Scott Stamp & Coin Company's illustrated albums, printed on one side, made into my new binders; each leaf is linen hinged and interchangeable; and you can use blank pages for new issues; also can leave out countries you do not care to collect

THE \$6 EDITION BOUND IN HALF MOROCCO AND GILDED, 5 VOLUMES, \$15.00.

I also make the heavy paper edition with interchangeable pages for the Ne Plus Ultra Binder. Price on application.

GUARANTEE.—If the Ne Plus Ultra Album or Stock Book is not up to your expectations, will cheerfully refund the money and reimburse also the amount paid for postage in returning same.

SEND 10C. FOR SAMPLE PAGES OF ALBUM AND STOCK BOOK.

A. KRASSA, Dealer in POSTAGE STAMPS,
81 Nassau Street, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

STAMPS

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY FOR COLLECTORS.

EDITED BY CRAWFORD CAPEN

Stamps Publishing Co.
87 Nassau Street

NEW YORK

5 CENTS A NUMBER
50 CENTS A YEAR



AGENTS WANTED.

We are sending out a very desirable class of approval sheets filled with stamps most in demand. 50 per cent. discount allowed.

U. S. 50c. 1895		\$) 10
30 varieties U. S. stamps 1851 to 1893		25
*Liberia 1896 1, 2, 5, per set		15
	No in set.	Price per set.
*Honduras 1891	11	\$0 40
— 1892	11	40
— 1893	11	40
— 1895	8	40
*Nicaragua 1892	10	40
— 1893	10	40
— 1894	10	40
— 1897	9	40
*Salvador 1890	9	40
— 1893	10	40
— (2, 5 and 10 pesos)		40
— 1896 I.	12	40
— II.	12	40
— 1897	12	40
— 1896 official	12	40
*Panama ½c. on 10		05

Free, 5 South American stamps to any one sending us names and addresses of 5 collectors in his town.

MASSASOIT STAMP CO.

373½ Main St., Springfield, Mass.



NASSAU STAMP CO., L'D,
75 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK.

Are in the Market to
Purchase Rarities
of any country.

Have a Complete Stock and
Solicit Want Lists of
Collectors.



STAMPS ON APPROVAL.

Prices below Scott's catalogue, and half allowed for commission. A large assortment of rare and cheap U. S. and Foreign Postage and Revenue Stamps constantly on hand to select from. Albums, all varieties prepaid with high value Omahas. "Perfect" Hinges, 4,000 for 25c.

WM. P. BROWN,

11 Park Row, New York City,

Dealer in

**Stamps, Coins, Paper Money
and Curiosities.**

OPPOSITE N. Y. P. O. CALL AND SEE US.

Good Stamps and Collections Bought for Cash.
Established in 1860. Oldest dealer in America.

In 1872 we sold two 2c. Hawaiian fancy border
to Ferrary at \$25 each, now bring \$5,000 each.

The Greatest Yet.

300

Varieties of Postage
Stamps for

50c.

Have had these packages made purely for advertising purposes. Catalogue value by Scott is over \$4.00.

There is a sufficient supply for all.

W. F. GREGORY,

71 Nassau St., Room 5,

NEW YORK.

STANLEY GIBBONS PUBLICATIONS.

Catalogue 1899, part I. by mail Gt. Britain and Colonies	\$0 54
Catalogue 1899 part II. other adhesives	54
Catalogue 1899 part III. Local stamps.	27
"Reprints" and meth- ods to distinguish them; this is an in- valuable work	\$1 00
"A Color Dictionary" magnificently illus- trated	60

Orders also received for any
other of Gibbons' publications.

AUCTION.

We will shortly start the auction season of 1899-1900 with two fine sales. We are, however, exceedingly anxious to secure desirable lots for disposal in this manner as we have established a reputation for holding more sales than any other three firms in this country of late, and have a special class of customers who only buy in this way and look to us to keep their collections supplied with desirable stamps. Our terms are reasonable and we settle within ten days after date of sale.

If you desire to try these sales as a method of buying, send us your name and you will receive our catalogues free.



You should not be
without

1. Watermark Detector (a great eye sight saver) only \$0 50
2. Stamp Tongs. We have two varieties in stock.
 1. Brass, fine finish 10
 2. Nickel 25
3. A Perforation Gauge (be sure and get ours, made for accuracy.
 1. Cardboard 10
 2. Celluloid 15
4. Millimeter scale, boxwood 15
5. One of our price lists listing over 700 sets, albums and packets and a copy of our auction catalogue both of which are free.



BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,

154 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK,

722 Chestnut Street.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

FREE

If you will send the names and addresses of 5 stamp collectors I will send you a Western Union 1898 stamp free.

Address with Stamp,

E. T. PARKER,

Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Fractional Currency

Collection of 20 var. Cat. \$28.75 net	\$20 00
Scott No. 30 3c. Washington	30
— 67 25c. Washington Mint	50
— 72 10c. Meredith, green seal	40
— 74 10c. Meredith, red seal	25
— 77 25c. Walker, short key	50

COPPER CENTS.

1817, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1846, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1855, 1856, 5c. each, set post paid	\$1 25
---	--------

D. T. EATON,

Muscatine,

Iowa.

“STAMPS”

Now Published as a Paper for all Collectors.

We promise to make STAMPS the finest illustrated Journal for collectors issued in any land.

OUR PROMINENT FEATURES.

Descriptions of minor varieties fully illustrated.

Half-tone pictures of rare stamps from fine collections.

A catalogue which prices new issues as they come out, and gives changes occurring in the values of old issues.

Articles on United States and foreign stamps by specialists.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS IN U. S., CANADA AND MEXICO.
60 CENTS IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

With Each Subscription any one of the following:

Set 7 Newfoundland 1898-9 complete, unused

Set 7 Hayti 1898 1c. to 8c., unused

Set 3 “ Unpaid 2-10c. “

Set 8 Persia 1889 complete “

Set 14 different V. da Gama “

— A subscriber sending a new subscription will receive newly issued Hayti 1899 1, 2, 3, 5c. complete set.

STAMPS PUBLISHING CO.,

87 NASSAU ST.,

NEW YORK.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

American Collectors Company,

INCORPORATED NOV. 15, 1897.

87 Nassau St., New York City.

CAPITAL, \$100,000.


SHARES, \$1 EACH.

Buy as many as you wish.



All shares are fully paid and non-assessable and no liability attaches to shareholders.

OUR OBJECT: To Secure Stamps for Collectors at the Lowest Possible Prices.

 Collectors who propose to become members of our Company should make their subscriptions to stock at the present time. The Directors propose to advance the price of shares very soon, as the Company has paid two semi-annual dividends at the rate of 10% per annum, and is earning from 15 to 25% per annum upon the capital stock. Subscriptions to stock may be made at this time to be paid for at future dates if not convenient for the subscriber to pay for all the shares he takes at once. A special discount of 10% from the prices of bargain lists, want lists and stamps sent on approval is allowed to members of the Company.

Philippines on U.S. just arrived set 1, 2, 5, 10c. 30c.

	Cat. Price	Our Price		Cat. Price	Our Price
U. S. Envelopes 1899.					
732 Regular set, all values and colors, cut or entire, *13		\$0 50	754 Canada 1899* 2c. Imp., deep blue	80	04
733 Regular set, all values, colors and sizes, *55		2 25	851 — 1898 *1c. red		04
734 2c. die A on white, amber, buff and blue, entire or cut, *set 4		1 00	852 — — *2c. orange		04
735 2c. die A, 1894 wmk.		08	853 — — *½c. olive		02
736 U. S. revs. 1898 *1c. I. R., small surch.		08	854 — — *1c. green		02
737 — — — *2c. I. R. inverted		20	855 — — *2c. vermilion		03
738 — — — *½c. Doc. orange		05	856 — — *3c. orange.		05
739 — — — 40c. blue		08	857 1899 *5c. blue		08
740 — — — 80c. bistre		25	858 North Borneo 1887-92, 9		15
741 — — — \$1 green		02	859 — 1895 set 5 sur. comp.	1 65	65
742 — — — \$3 brown		10	860 — 1897-8 set 9		65
743 — — — *set 8 Doc. ½ two colors, to 10c.		40	861 Nova Scotia 1860 1c.	60	25
744 — — — *set 13 Prop. ¼ to 5c., inc. 2 shades ¼ and 1¼c.		35	862 — — 2c.	75	30
745 — — — *¼c. Prop., old shade		03	863 — — 5c.	35	15
746 — — — *1¼c. Prop., old shade		05	864 Nyassa 1898 set 13 comp.		1 00
747 Brit. Guiana 1899 *2 on 10 and 2 on 15 jubilee		12	865 Paraguay 1899 10 on 40		10
748 — prov. env., entire or cut square *two cents on white, black surcharge		12	866 — — 10 on 15		10
749 — — two cents on blue, black surcharge		10	867 Persia 1889 *set 8	3 58	50
750 — — two cents on blue, red surcharge		25	868 Peru 1858 1p. red	1 25	50
751 Canada 1897 jub. *set 11, ½—50c.	2 00		869 — 1859 1p. blue	50	20
752 — 1898 2c. Imp., lavender		05	870 — 1860 1p. blue	25	10
753 — — *2c. Imp., light blue		06	871 — — 1p. rose	25	10
			873 — 1866 set 3	45	20
			874 — 1883 50c., sur. triangle	75	20
			875 — 1883 1s. sur. triangle	75	30
			876 — 1886 1s. brown	25	10
			877 — 1895 20c. ultramarine	15	07
			878 — 1883 set 5 unpaid, surcharged triangle	80	35
			881 Porto Rico 1891 *5c. yel.-green		10
			882 — 1899 *set 4, surcharged on U. S., 1c—10c		30
			883 Pr. Ed. Is. 1872 *set 6	2 75	1 20
			884 Portugal and colonies *14 Vasco da Gama		18
			885 St. Lucia 1898 *2p blue & orange		12

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

	Cat. Price	Our Price		Cat. Price	Our Price
886 Siam 1895 10 on 24		\$0 10	898 Uruguay 1899 5m. purple, litho.	\$0 03	
887 — 1894 2 on 64		04	899 — — 5m. blue	02	
888 — 1899 *1 on 12		03	900 Virgin Is. 1899 * $\frac{1}{2}$ p.	02	
889 Straits Settlements 1899 4 on 5		05	901 — — *1p.	03	
890 Trinidad '59 pin pf. 14, 1p. 12 00	4 00		902 — — * $\frac{1}{2}$ p.	08	
891 — — round perf. 1p.	1 75	75	903 — — * $\frac{1}{2}$ p.—1sh., set 7	1 00	
892 — 1863 perf. 13 *1p.		2 00	904 — — * $\frac{1}{2}$ —5sh., set 8 comp.	2 75	
893 — — perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ CC 1p. any shade		25			
894 — 1898 2p. jubilee		08			
895 Uruguay 1898 $\frac{1}{2}$ surch. *set 4		15			
896 — — $\frac{1}{2}$ on 7		15			
897 — — 5m. rose, litho.		03			

Sets called "Seebecks," issued for Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador since 1890, regular series, officials, unpaid and postal packet, all unused, 40 cents a set.

No saying would be truer if it were only true!

The Washington Correspondent of the METROPOLITAN PHILATELIST writes:

"Many complaints have been heard that since the SURPASSING HINGE has been no longer obtainable, it has been impossible to obtain any substitute to take the place of same."

We always have had and shall have the SURPASSING HINGE for sale, having purchased them with R. F. Albrecht's stock of stamps.

Price, 15 cents per 1,000.

Wholesale prices on application.

We sell also ordinary hinges at 9c. per 1,000—3,000 for 20c.

Do Not Pay too Much for Stamps.

We are pricing on the basis of the 59th catalogue which is lower on the average than the 58th, and allowing liberal discounts.

THE PLAN of the American Collectors Company includes the establishment of General Agencies in all large cities of the country. We have at the present time many such agencies established. Those who become members of our Company and accept these agencies receive a commission on all the money that comes to the Company from the territory in their charge, whether the work is done directly by them or not. Some of our agents have received considerable commissions during this past year as the result of sales concerning which they knew nothing. A little work in this line, if one does not have a large amount of time to spare, will produce a considerable income. Collectors who are interested in the sale of stamps will find this a very easy way in which to secure the means for making large additions to their collections. We desire during the summer to arrange for these agencies in all places where we do not have them at present and where the work has not been pushed properly.

Write for full particulars.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.



The Perfect Blank Album for the Advanced Collectors.

The Ne Plus Ultra Postage Stamp Album Is the Best of All.

100 Interchangeable Leaves of Finest Ivory Bristol Board
in Patent Binder. \$5, Post Free, \$5.50 for the U. S.

Upright or oblong shape.

Please state which style you prefer.

Single Pages per 100 \$3.50
Single Pages each05

150 Interchangeable Leaves printed on good quality
paper, each leaf linen hinged, in Patent Binder
(in oblong shape only). \$3.50, Post Free, \$4.

The Merits of the Book are:

- 1st—The sheets are **INTERCHANGEABLE**.
- 2d—**RUBBING** of stamps is **AVOIDED**.
- 3d—The binder is the simplest and easiest to handle; no strings, screws or complicated mechanism.
- 4th—The sheets are of the best Ivory Bristol Board and have groundwork printed in fine quad-rille lines as a guide in placing stamps; each leaf is linen hinged.
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Size of page 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, oblong, or 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, upright shape.

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Size No. $\frac{1}{2}$, pocket size, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ x3 $\frac{1}{4}$ in., 8 pages
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U. S. 50c. 1895		\$0	10
30 varieties U. S. stamps 1851 to 1893			25
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	No in set.	Price per set.	
*Honduras 1891	11	\$0	40
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— 1895	8		40
*Nicaragua 1892	10		40
— 1893	10		40
— 1894	10		40
— 1897	9		40
*Salvador 1890	9		40
— 1893	10		40
— (2, 5 and 10 pesos)			40
— 1896 1.	12		40
— — 11.	12		40
— 1897	12		40
— 1896 official	12		40
*Panama ½c. on 10			05

Free, 5 South American stamps to any one sending us names and addresses of 5 collectors in his town.

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75 NASSAU STREET,
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Are in the Market to
Purchase Rarities
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Have a Complete Stock and
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STAMPS ON APPROVAL.

Prices below Scott's catalogue, and half allowed for commission. A large assortment of rare and cheap U. S. and Foreign Postage and Revenue Stamps constantly on hand to select from. Albums, all varieties prepaid with high value Omahas. "Perfect" Hinges, 4,000 for 25c.

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Stamps for

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Have had these packages made
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There is a sufficient supply for
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71 Nassau St., Room 5.

NEW YORK.

STANLEY GIBBONS PUBLICATIONS.

Catalogue 1899, part I. by mail Gt. Britain and Colonies	\$0 54
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— 77 25c. Walker, short key	50

COPPER CENTS.

1817, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1846, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1855, 1856, 5c. each, set post paid	\$1 25
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D. T. EATON,
Muscatine, Iowa.

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 - Set 8 Persia 1889 complete “
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Send for our Autumn Bargain List.

Containing full particulars concerning the Company.

A FEW SPECIMEN PRICES:

Means new	Cat. Price	Our Price.	* Means new.	Cat. Price.	Our Price.
252 U. S. revs. 1898 *1c. I. R. small surch.	\$0 10	\$0 06	276 Canada 1899 2c. on 3c., maple leaf	03	03
253 — — — *2c. I. R. inver.	30	20	277 — — — 2c., new color, red		
254 — — — *½c. Doc. orange	08	05	278 — — — *2c. red	05	04
255 — — — 40c. blue	06	04	279 Ceylon prov. 1898 *6 on 15	06	05
256 — — — 80c. bistre	15	12	280 — — — 1899 *6c. pink & black	05	04
257 — — — \$1 green	02	01	281 China 1898 ½—10c., *set 6		20
258 — — — \$3 brown	15	08	282 Cook Islands 1898 *set 3		70
259 — — — \$5 red	25	15	283 Col. Repub., Panama 1894 *1 on 2	10	04
260 — — — \$50 bistre	3 00	1 75	284 Cuba U. S. surch., *set 6		38
261 — — — *set 8 Doc. ½ two colors, to 10c.		40	285 — *1899 set		30
262 — — — *set 13 Prop. ¼ to 5c., inc. 2 shades ¼ and ¼c.		35	286 — *10c. special delivery		15
263 — — — *¼c. Prop., old shade		03	287 Egypt 1872 *20p. gray-blue	15	07
264 — — — *¼c. Prop., old shade		05	288 — — — *1p. vermilion	12	05
265 Br. Guiana 1899 *2 on 5 Jub.		05	289 — — — *2p. yellow	30	15
266 — — — 2 on 10 Jub.	08	05	290 — — — *2½p. purple	35	17
267 — — — 2 on 15 "	08	05	291 — 1879 *set 2, surcharged	35	17
268 — prov. env., entire or cut square *two cents on white, black surcharge		12	292 Hayti 1890 2 on 3	15	07
269 — — — two cents on blue, black surcharge	08	06	293 — 1893 *20c. brown	40	30
270 Canada 1897 jub. *set 11, ½—50c.	2 00	00	294 — 1896 *1c.		02
271 — 1898 *2c. Imp., lavender	05	04	295 — — — *2c.		05
272 — — — *2c. Imp., blue	04	03	296 — — — *3c.		05
273 — 1898 maple leaf, *set 8 comp.		55	297 Hayti 1896 *5c.		07
274 — — — numeral *set 9		55	298 — — — *7c.		10
275 — 1899 2c. on 3, numeral		93	299 — — — *20c.		35
			300 — 1896 *set 6, comp.		60
			301 Hayti 1898 *2 on 20c. brown		12
			302 — — — *2 on 20c. orange		05
			303 — — — *2 on 20c. pair, one double surcharge, orange		50

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

	Cat. Price	Our Price		Cat. Price	Our Price
304 Hayti 1898 *2c. on 20c. pair, one double surcharge, brown.		\$0 60	315 Hayti 1898 *15c. engraved		\$0 15
305 — 1898 *2c. lithographed		04	316 — — *20c. engraved		20
306 — — *5c.		08	317 — — *50c. engraved		50
307 — — *1c. engraved		02	318 — — *\$1 engraved		1 00
308 — — *2c. engraved		03	319 — — *set, 1c.—20c.		75
309 — — *3c. engraved		04	320 — — *set, 1c.—50c.		1 25
310 — — *4c. engraved		05	321 — — *set, 1c.—\$1, comp.		2 25
311 — — *5c. engraved		07	322 — — *set, unp. 2, 5, 10		20
312 — — *7c. engraved		08	<i>Sets called "Seebecks," issued for Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador since 1890, regular series, officials, unpaid and postal packet, all unused, 40 cents a set.</i>		
313 — — *8c. engraved		10			
314 — — *10c. engraved		12			

No saying would be truer if it were only true!

The Washington Correspondent of the METROPOLITAN PHILATELIST writes:

"Many complaints have been heard that since the SURPASSING HINGE has been no longer obtainable, it has been impossible to obtain any substitute to take the place of same."

We always have had and shall have the SURPASSING HINGE for sale, having purchased them with R. F. Albrecht's stock of stamps.

Price, 15 cents per 1,000.

Wholesale prices on application.

We sell also ordinary hinges at 9c. per 1,000—3,000 for 20c.

Do Not Pay too Much for Stamps.

We are pricing on the basis of the 59th catalogue which is lower on the average than the 58th, and allowing liberal discounts.

THE PLAN of the American Collectors Company includes the establishment of General Agencies in all large cities of the country. We have at the present time many such agencies established. Those who become members of our Company and accept these agencies receive a commission on all the money that comes to the Company from the territory in their charge, whether the work is done directly by them or not. Some of our agents have received considerable commissions during this past year as the result of sales concerning which they knew nothing. A little work in this line, if one does not have a large amount of time to spare, will produce a considerable income. Collectors who are interested in the sale of stamps will find this a very easy way in which to secure the means for making large additions to their collections. We desire during the summer to arrange for these agencies in all places where we do not have them at present and where the work has not been pushed properly.

Write for full particulars.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.



The Perfect Blank Album for the Advanced Collectors.

The Ne Plus Ultra Postage Stamp Album Is the Best of All.

100 Interchangeable Leaves of Finest Ivory Bristol Board
in Patent Binder, \$5. Post Free, \$5.50 for the U. S.

Upright or oblong shape.
Please state which style you prefer.

Single Pages per 100 \$3.50
Single Pages each05

150 Interchangeable Leaves printed on good quality
paper, each leaf linen hinged, in Patent Binder
(in oblong shape only). \$3.50, Post Free, \$4.

The Merits of the Book are:

- 1st—The sheets are **INTERCHANGEABLE**.
- 2d—**RUBBING** of stamps is **AVOIDED**.
- 3d—The binder is the simplest and easiest to handle; no strings, screws or complicated mechanism.
- 4th—The sheets are of the best Ivory Bristol Board and have groundwork printed in fine quad-rille lines as a guide in placing stamps; each leaf is linen hinged.
- 5th—You can bind 10 or 125 sheets in the binder and it will be like a solid bound book; very handy if you want to show one or two countries in the stamp society.
- 6th—The pages always **OPEN FLAT**.
- 7th—The album is the cheapest in the market and I guarantee satisfaction.

The album has **NONE** of the bad points of the others in the market and is the **BEST** in every detail and up-to-date.

Size of page $11\frac{1}{4} \times 8$ inches, oblong, or $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$ inches, upright shape.

PLEASE STATE IN YOUR ORDER WHICH STYLE YOU PREFER.

Money Cheerfully Refunded if not as Represented.

Send 10 cents for sample pages of Album and Stock Book.



An Ideal Stock Book For Dealers and Collectors.

The Ne Plus Ultra Stock Book.

Almost every dealer and many collectors use stock books, but the great drawback of all is that the pages are not interchangeable and after pockets are well filled the binding bursts on the back; the book is then of no use and all stamps have to be removed to a new book, which is a very tedious job and takes much valuable time, and besides the pages don't open flat.

The Ne Plus Ultra Stock Book Overcomes all these objectionable points.

The Ne Plus Ultra Stock Book is bound on the same principles as the N. P. U. Album. Each leaf is linen-bound and every page lies flat, and is interchangeable. You can insert a page for new issues whenever necessary, without the least trouble.

Size No. 2, 9x10 in., 10 pockets to the page,
40 leaves, \$2 00
Post Free, \$2.25.

Size No. 3, 11x12 in., 12 pockets to the page,
50 leaves, 3 00
Post Free, \$3.40.

Size No. $\frac{1}{2}$, pocket size, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in., 8 pages
with 3 pockets each, regular bound in full
linen with linen slip cover to protect against
possible loss of stamps, only 30

Very handy for a collector to carry duplicates or new purchases.

All the large dealers are transferring the stamps into my stock books. Dispose of your antiquated books and get the N. P. U.; it is just as cheap and will last a lifetime.

I also have Scott Stamp & Coin Company's illustrated albums, printed on one side, made into my new binders; each leaf is linen hinged and interchangeable; and you can use blank pages for new issues; also can leave out countries you do not care to collect

THE \$6 EDITION BOUND IN HALF MOROCCO AND GILDED. 5 VOLUMES. \$15.00.

I also make the heavy paper edition with interchangeable pages for the Ne Plus Ultra Binder. Price on application.

GUARANTEE.—If the Ne Plus Ultra Album or Stock Book is not up to your expectations, will cheerfully refund the money and reimburse also the amount paid for postage in returning same.

SEND 10C. FOR SAMPLE PAGES OF ALBUM AND STOCK BOOK.

A. KRASSA, Dealer in POSTAGE STAMPS,
81 Nassau Street, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

STAMPS

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY
FOR COLLECTORS.

EDITED BY CRAWFORD CAPEN

Stamps Publishing Co.
87 Nassau Street

NEW YORK

5 CENTS A NUMBER
50 CENTS A YEAR



AGENTS WANTED.

We are sending out a very desirable class of approval sheets filled with stamps most in demand. 50 per cent. discount allowed.

U. S. 50c. 1895		\$0	10
30 varieties U. S. stamps 1851 to 1893			25
*Liberia 1896 1, 2, 5, per set			15
	No in set.	Price per set.	
*Honduras 1891	11	\$0	40
— 1892	11		40
— 1893	11		40
— 1895	8		40
*Nicaragua 1892	10		40
— 1893	10		40
— 1894	10		40
— 1897	9		40
*Salvador 1890	9		40
— 1893	10		40
— — (2, 5 and 10 pesos)			40
— 1896 1.	12		40
— — 11.	12		40
— 1897	12		40
— 1896 official	12		40
*Panama ½c. on 10			05

Free, 5 South American stamps to any one sending us names and addresses of 5 collectors in his town.

MASSASOIT STAMP CO.

373½ Main St., Springfield, Mass.



NASSAU STAMP CO., L'D,
75 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK.

Are in the Market to
Purchase Rarities
of any country.

Have a Complete Stock and
Solicit Want Lists of
Collectors.



STAMPS ON APPROVAL.

Prices below Scott's catalogue, and half allowed for commission. A large assortment of rare and cheap U. S. and Foreign Postage and Revenue Stamps constantly on hand to select from. Albums, all varieties prepaid with high value Omahas. "Perfect" Hinges, 4,000 for 25c.

WM. P. BROWN,
11 Park Row, New York City,

Dealer in

**Stamps, Coins, Paper Money
and Curiosities.**

OPPOSITE N. Y. P. O. CALL AND SEE US.

Good Stamps and Collections Bought for Cash.
Established in 1860. Oldest dealer in America.

In 1872 we sold two 2c. Hawaiian fancy border
to Ferrary at \$25 each, now bring \$5,000 each.

The Greatest Yet.

300

Varieties of Postage
Stamps for

50c.

Have had these packages made purely for advertising purposes. Catalogue value by Scott is over \$4.00.

There is a sufficient supply for all.

W. F. GREGORY,

71 Nassau St., Room 5,

NEW YORK.

SOME SPECIAL OFFERS.

*Branca Bros. unused \$0	15
*Ecuador 1899 20c.	18
* — — 1 sucre	85
*Mayotte 5 francs	1 25
Bolivia 1897 2 bols	1 40
— — 1, 2, 5, 10, 20	18
Trinidad 1896 £1	3 00
Gold Coast 20sh.	1 50
<hr/>	
Combination stamp tongs and paper cutter.	10
Watermark Detector	50
Perforation Gauge	10
<hr/>	
Coats of Arms, Flags and Rulers	1 00
<hr/>	
Senf Catalogue	85
"Reprints," E. D. Bacon	1 00
"The Stamp King"	1 75

We want to buy

A collection of U. S. stamps worth (catalogue price) about \$500 to \$800 and a collection of Foreign from 6,000 to 10,000 varieties.

We will have a fine auction sale Nov. 10th and 11th in Philadelphia and have three more under way. Selections received within two weeks will be sold in our December sales. Catalogues free for the season.

Have you any duplicates

If so communicate with us when you desire to sell them. Our methods are eminently satisfactory and charges low.

Do you want to buy cheaply?

If so, communicate with us and purchase at your own rates. We fortnightly offer fine, good, and fair selections of stamps at auction. Send us your name and receive our catalogue free.

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,

154 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK,

722 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

Do You Want

a set of Cuba 1899 1-10c. **FREE.**

Send in your Subscription to

“STAMPS”

A Paper for Collectors.

We promise to make STAMPS the finest Illustrated

Journal for collectors issued in any land.

OUR PROMINENT FEATURES.

Descriptions of minor varieties fully illustrated.

Half-tone pictures of rare stamps from fine collections.

A catalogue which prices new issues as they come out, and gives changes occurring in the values of old issues.

Articles on United States and foreign stamps by specialists.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS IN U. S., CANADA AND MEXICO.

60 CENTS IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

With Each Subscription any one of the following:

Set 7 Newfoundland 1898-9 complete, unused

Set 7 Hayti 1898 1c. to 8c., unused

Set 3 “ Unpaid 2-10c. “

Set 8 Persia 1889 complete “

Set 14 different V. da Gama “

—A subscriber sending a new subscription will receive newly issued Hayti 1899 1, 2, 3, 5c. complete set.

STAMPS PUBLISHING CO.,

87 NASSAU ST.,

NEW YORK.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

American Collectors Company,

INCORPORATED NOV. 15, 1897.

87 Nassau St., New York City.

CAPITAL, \$100,000.


SHARES, \$1 EACH.

Buy as many as you wish.



All shares are fully paid and non-assessable and no liability attaches to shareholders.

OUR OBJECT: To Secure Stamps for Collectors at the Lowest Possible Prices.

 Collectors who propose to become members of our Company should make their subscriptions to stock at the present time. The Directors propose to advance the price of shares very soon, as the Company has paid two semi-annual dividends at the rate of 10% per annum, and is earning from 15 to 25% per annum upon the capital stock. Subscriptions to stock may be made at this time to be paid for at future dates if not convenient for the subscriber to pay for all the shares he takes at once. A special discount of 10% from the prices of bargain lists, want lists and stamps sent on approval is allowed to members of the Company.

Send for our Autumn Bargain List.

Containing 400 Bargains and full particulars concerning the Company.

A FEW SPECIMEN PRICES:

	Our Price.		Our Price.
* Means new	\$0 02	* Means new.	\$0 10
336 Hong Kong 1882 *2c. rose	05	371 Peru 1860 1p. blue	10
337 — — *5c blue	10	372 — — 1p. rose	30
338 — 1890 *10c. brown	25	373 — 1862 set 5	20
339 — — *30c. green	20	374 — 1866 set 3	20
340 — — *20 on 30c. green	45	375 — 1883 50c., sur. triangle	30
341 — — *50 on 48c.	02	376 — 1883 1s. sur. triangle	10
342 India 1899 *3 pies rose	65	377 — 1886 1s. brown	07
343 Labuan 1897-8 set 9	15	378 — 1895 20c. ultramarine	30
344 Liberia 1896 1c—5c., *set 3	25	380 Philippines on U. S. *set 5, 1—10c.	10
345 Mauritius *36c. jubilee	20	381 Porto Rico 1891 *5c. yel.-gr	40
348 — 1895-97 *set 5, 1—18c.	03	382 — 1899 *set 5, surcharged	12
349 Newfoundland 1887 ½c. red	04	on U. S., 1c—10c	18
350 — jubilee *1c.	55	383 — *8c.	07
351 — — *2c.	04	384 Portugal and colonies *14	12
352 — — 1—10c. *set 8	04	Vasco da Gama	07
353 — 1898 *1c. red	02	385 St. Lucia 1898 *2p blue & orange	10
354 — — *2c. orange	02	386 Siam 1893 4 on 24	04
355 — — *½c. olive	03	387 — 1895 10 on 24	03
356 — — *1c. green	05	388 — 1894 2 on 64	4 00
357 — — *2c. vermilion	08	389 — 1899 *1 on 12	75
358 — — *3c. orange.	15	390 Trinidad '59 pin pf. 14, 1p.	2 00
359 1899 *5c. blue	30	391 — — round perf. 1p.	25
360 North Borneo 1887-92, 9	15	392 — 1863 perf. 13 *1p.	15
361 — 1897-8 set 9	15	393 — — perf. 12½ * CC 1p. any shade	15
363 Nova Scotia 1860 2c.	1 00	395 Uruguay 1898 ½ surch. *set 4	15
364 — — 5c.	50	396 — — ½ on 7	03
365 Nyassa 1898 set 13 comp.	30	397 — — *— 5m. rose, litho.	03
368 Persia 1889 *set 8	30	398 — 1899, 5m. lilac, litho.	03
369 Peru 1859 1p. red	20	399 — — 5m. purple, "	03
370 — — 1p. blue		400 — — 5m. blue	02

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

SURPASSING HINGES.

Price, 15 cents per 1,000.

Wholesale prices on application.

We sell also ordinary hinges at 9c. per 1,000-3,000 for 20c.

Do Not Pay too Much for Stamps.

We are pricing on the basis of the 59th catalogue which is lower on the average than the 58th, and allowing liberal discounts.

Collection for Sale.

We have purchased the valuable collection made by August Dejonge, late President of the Staten Island Philatelic Society.

It is very complete in many countries and collectors should send us their want lists.

We call special attention to the very complete line of Postal Cards contained in this collection which we will sell at low prices.

SEND US YOUR WANT LISTS.

AMERICAN COLLECTORS COMPANY,

87 Nassau St., New York.

Buy the 59th Catalogue of us. Price 58 cents Post Free.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.



The Perfect Blank Album for the Advanced Collectors.

The Ne Plus Ultra Postage Stamp Album Is the Best of All.

100 Interchangeable Leaves of Finest Ivory Bristol Board
in Patent Binder, \$5. Post Free, \$5.50 for the U. S.

Upright or oblong shape.
Please state which style you prefer.

Single Pages per 100 \$3.50
Single Pages each05

150 Interchangeable Leaves printed on good quality
paper, each leaf linen hinged, in Patent Binder
(in oblong shape only), \$3.50, Post Free, \$4.

The Merits of the Book are:

- 1st—The sheets are **INTERCHANGEABLE**.
- 2d—**RUBBING** of stamps is **AVOIDED**.
- 3d—The binder is the simplest and easiest to handle; no strings, screws or complicated mechanism.
- 4th—The sheets are of the best Ivory Bristol Board and have ground work printed in fine quadrille lines as a guide in placing stamps; each leaf is linen hinged.
- 5th—You can bind 10 or 125 sheets in the binder and it will be like a solid bound book; very handy if you want to show one or two countries in the stamp society.
- 6th—The pages always **OPEN FLAT**.
- 7th—The album is the cheapest in the market and I guarantee satisfaction.

The album has **NONE** of the bad points of the others in the market and is the **BEST** in every detail and up-to-date.

Size of page 11½x8 inches, oblong, or 8½x11½ inches, upright shape.

PLEASE STATE IN YOUR ORDER WHICH STYLE YOU PREFER.

Money Cheerfully Refunded if not as Represented.

Send 10 cents for sample pages of Album and Stock Book.



An Ideal Stock Book For Dealers and Collectors.

The Ne Plus Ultra Stock Book.

Almost every dealer and many collectors use stock books, but the great drawback of all is that the pages are not interchangeable and after pockets are well filled the binding bursts on the back the book is then of no use and all stamps have to be removed to a new book, which is a very tedious job and takes much valuable time, and besides the pages don't open flat.

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The Ne Plus Ultra Stock Book is bound on the same principles as the N. P. U. Album. Each leaf is linen-bound and every page lies flat, and is interchangeable. You can insert a page for new issues whenever necessary, without the least trouble.

Size No. 2, 9x10 in., 10 pockets to the page,
40 leaves. Post Free, \$2.25. \$2 00

Size No. 3, 11x12 in., 12 pockets to the page,
50 leaves. Post Free, \$3.40. 3 00

Size No. ½, pocket size, 5½x3½ in., 8 pages
with 3 pockets each, regular bound in full
linen with linen slip cover to protect against
possible loss of stamps, only 30

Very handy for a collector to carry duplicates or new purchases.

All the large dealers are transferring the stamps into my stock books. Dispose of your antiquated books and get the N. P. U.; it is just as cheap and will last a lifetime.

I also have Scott Stamp & Coin Company's illustrated albums, printed on one side, made into my new binders; each leaf is linen hinged and interchangeable; and you can use blank pages for new issues; also can leave out countries you do not care to collect.

THE \$6 EDITION BOUND IN HALF MOROCCO AND GILDED, 5 VOLUMES, \$15.00.

I also make the heavy paper edition with interchangeable pages for the Ne Plus Ultra Binder. Price on application.

GUARANTEE.—If the Ne Plus Ultra Album or Stock Book is not up to your expectations, will cheerfully refund the money and reimburse also the amount paid for postage in returning same.

SEND 10C. FOR SAMPLE PAGES OF ALBUM AND STOCK BOOK.

A. KRASSA, Dealer in POSTAGE STAMPS,
81 Nassau Street, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

STAMPS

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY
FOR COLLECTORS.

EDITED BY CRAWFORD CAPEN

Stamps Publishing Co.
87 Nassau Street

NEW YORK

5 CENTS A NUMBER
50 CENTS A YEAR



American Stamp Co.,

320 North 6th St., ROGERS, ARK.

Some of our offers for December

U. S. 50c. 1895	\$0 08
— envelopes 1884 to 1888 (10)	10
— 30 var. incl. Columbians and Omahas	25
— revs. 1st issue (13), 1c. to \$1	20
— *10c. Interior, Am. print (cat. \$1.50)	60
— 1898 War issue \$1, \$3, \$5	14
Bolivia 1894 set of 5, 1—20c.	10
Congo 1887-89 *5, 10, 25, 50c.	40
Constantinople *set 3	05
Cooks Is. 1898 *set 3	70
Corea 1895 *5, 10, 25, 50c.	25
Costa Rica 1889 *set 6, 1—50c.	10
Panama 1894 *1 on 2	04
Paraguay 1884 *set 3, 1, 2, 5c.	15
Perak 1895 *set 6, 1—10c.	35

Send for complete bargain list.

Packet of 50 foreign stamps including Philippine Islands, Porto Rico and India Native States, given free to any one sending us the names and addresses of five stamp collectors in their neighborhood.

Try our approval sheets at 50% discount.



NASSAU STAMP CO., L'D,

75 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK.

Are in the Market to
Purchase Rarities
of any country.

Have a Complete Stock and
Solicit Want Lists of
Collectors.



STAMPS ON APPROVAL.

Prices below Scott's catalogue, and half allowed for commission. A large assortment of rare and cheap U. S. and Foreign Postage and Revenue Stamps constantly on hand to select from. Albums, all varieties prepaid with high value Omahas. "Perfect" Hinges, 4,000 for 25c.

WM. P. BROWN,
11 Park Row, New York City,

Dealer in

**Stamps, Coins, Paper Money
and Curiosities.**

OPPOSITE N. Y. P. O. CALL AND SEE US.

Good Stamps and Collections Bought for Cash.
Established in 1860. Oldest dealer in America.

In 1872 we sold two 2c. Hawaiian fancy border
to Ferrary at \$25 each, now bring \$5,000 each.

The Greatest Yet.

300

Varieties of Postage
Stamps for

50c.

Have had these packages made purely for advertising purposes. Catalogue value by Scott is over \$4.00.

There is a sufficient supply for all.

W. F. GREGORY.

71 Nassau St., Room 5.

NEW YORK.

SOME SPECIAL OFFERS.

*Branca Bros. unused	\$0 15
*Ecuador 1899	20c. 18
* — — 1 sucre	85
*Mayotte 5 francs	1 25
Bolivia 1897 2 bols	1 40
— — 1, 2, 5, 10, 20	18
Trinidad 1896	£1 3 00
Gold Coast 20sh.	1 50

Combination stamp tongs and paper cutter.	10
Watermark Detector	50
Perforation Gauge	10

Coats of Arms, Flags and Rulers	1 00
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Senf Catalogue	85
"Reprints," E. D. Bacon	1 00
"The Stamp King"	1 75

We want to buy

A collection of U. S. stamps worth (catalogue price) about \$500 to \$800 and a collection of Foreign from 6,000 to 10,000 varieties.

We will have a fine auction sale Nov. 10th and 11th in Philadelphia and have three more under way. Selections received within two weeks will be sold in our December sales. Catalogues free for the season.

Have you any duplicates

If so communicate with us when you desire to sell them. Our methods are eminently satisfactory and charges low.

Do you want to buy cheaply?

If so, communicate with us and purchase at your own rates. We fortnightly offer fine, good, and fair selections of stamps at auction. Send us your name and receive our catalogue free.

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,

154 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK,

722 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

Do You Want

a set of Cuba 1899 1-10c. **FREE.**

Send in your Subscription to

“STAMPS”

A Paper for Collectors.

We promise to make STAMPS the finest Illustrated
Journal for collectors issued in any land.

OUR PROMINENT FEATURES.

Descriptions of minor varieties fully illustrated.

Half-tone pictures of rare stamps from fine collections.

A catalogue which prices new issues as they come out, and gives changes occurring in the values of old issues.

Articles on United States and foreign stamps by specialists.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS IN U. S., CANADA AND MEXICO.

60 CENTS IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

With Each Subscription any one of the following:

Set 7 Newfoundland 1898-9 complete, unused

Set 7 Hayti 1898 1c. to 8c., unused

Set 3 “ Unpaid 2-10c. “

Set 8 Persia 1889 complete “

Set 14 different V. da Gama “

—A subscriber sending a new subscription will receive newly issued Hayti 1899 1, 2, 3, 5c. complete set.

STAMPS PUBLISHING CO.,

87 NASSAU ST.,

NEW YORK.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

American Collectors Company,

INCORPORATED NOV. 15, 1897.

87 Nassau St., New York City.

CAPITAL, \$100,000.


SHARES, \$1 EACH.

Buy as many as you wish.



All shares are fully paid and non-assessable and no liability attaches to shareholders.

OUR OBJECT: To Secure Stamps for Collectors at the Lowest Possible Prices.

 Collectors who propose to become members of our Company should make their subscriptions to stock at the present time. The Directors propose to advance the price of shares Jan. 1, as the Company has paid two semi-annual dividends at the rate of 10% per annum, and is earning from 15 to 25% per annum upon the capital stock. Subscriptions to stock may be made at this time to be paid for at future dates if not convenient for the subscriber to pay for all the shares he takes at once. A special discount of 10% from the prices of bargain lists, want lists and stamps sent on approval is allowed to members of the Company.

Send for our Winter Bargain List.

Containing 400 Bargains and full particulars concerning the Company.

A FEW SPECIMEN PRICES:

	Cat. Price	Our Price		Cat. Price	Our Price
* Means new.			*Means new.		
675 Antigua 4p. CC	\$0 75	\$0 40	705 Chili unpaid *80c. yellow		\$4 50
676 Br. Guiana 1899 *2 on 5 Jub.		04	706 — — *1p. "		5 00
677 — — 2 on 10 Jub.	08	05	707 — — *1c. straw		25
678 — — 2 on 15 "	08	05	708 — — *2c. "		25
679 — prov. env., entire or cut square *two cents on white, black surcharge		12	709 — — *4c. "		30
681 — — two cents on blue, black surcharge	08	06	710 — — *6c. "		40
682 Canada 1859 10c. red lilac	45	25	711 — — *8c. "		50
683 — — 10c., violet	45	25	712 — — *10c. "		50
684 — 1868 ½c., black	18	10	713 — — *20c. "		60
685 — — 15c., lilac	10	06	714 — — *40c. "		4 00
686 — — 15c., gray	10	06	715 — — *50c. "		5 00
687 — 1898 *2c., Imp., lavender	05	04	716 — — *60c. "		6 00
688 — — *2c., Imp., blue	04	03	717 — — *80c. "		8 00
689 — 1898 maple leaf, *set 8 comp.		55	718 Col. Repub., 1870 25c. blue	75	40
690 — — numeral *set 9		55	719 — 1883 20c.	10	5
691 — 1899 *2c. on 3, numeral		93	720 — — 50c.	40	20
692 — — *3c. on 3, maple leaf		03	721 — — 1p.	75	40
693 — — *2c., new color, red		03	722 Cook Islands 1898 *set 3		70
695 Ceylon prov. 1898 *6 on 15	06	05	723 — 1p. brown, 1899		07
696 — — 1899 *6c. pink & black	05	04	724 Cuba U. S. surch., *set 6		38
698 Chili 1877 20c. green	07	03	725 — *1899 set 1—10c.		30
699 — 1878 50c. lilac	35	18	726 — *10c. special delivery		15
700 — 1883 50c. violet	08	04	727 Dominica *½p. bistre	1 75	1 00
701 — unpaid *20c. yellow		80	728 — 4p. blue	75	40
702 — — *40c. "		1 00	729 — *½ on 6p. green	50	35
703 — — *50c. "		3 00	730 Egypt 1872 *20p. gray-blue	15	07
704 — — *60c. "		3 50	731 — — *1p. vermilion	12	05
			732 — — *2p. yellow	30	15
			734 — 1879 *set 2, surcharged	35	17
			735 Gambia 4p. brown CA.	10	05

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

SURPASSING HINGES.

Price, 15 cents per 1,000.

Wholesale prices on application.

We sell also ordinary hinges at 9c. per 1,000—3,000 for 20c.

Do Not Pay too Much for Stamps.

We are pricing on the basis of the 59th catalogue which is lower on the average than the 58th, and allowing liberal discounts.

Collection for Sale.

We have purchased the valuable collection made by August Dejonge, late President of the Staten Island Philatelic Society.

It is very complete in many countries and collectors should send us their want lists.

We call special attention to the very complete line of Postal Cards contained in this collection which we will sell at low prices.

SEND US YOUR WANT LISTS.

AMERICAN COLLECTORS COMPANY,

87 Nassau St., New York.

Buy the 59th Catalogue of us. Price 58 cents Post Free.

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The Perfect Blank Album for the Advanced Collectors.

The Ne Plus Ultra Postage Stamp Album Is the Best of All.

100 Interchangeable Leaves of Finest Ivory Bristol Board
in Patent Binder, \$5. Post Free, \$5.50 for the U. S.

Upright or oblong shape.
Please state which style you prefer.

Single Pages per 100 \$3.50
Single Pages each05

150 Interchangeable Leaves printed on good quality
paper, each leaf linen hinged, in Patent Binder
(in oblong shape only), \$3.50, Post Free, \$4.

The Merits of the Book are:

- 1st—The sheets are **INTERCHANGEABLE**.
- 2d—**RUBBING** of stamps is **AVOIDED**.
- 3d—The binder is the simplest and easiest to handle; no strings, screws or complicated mechanism.
- 4th—The sheets are of the best Ivory Bristol Board and have groundwork printed in fine quadrille lines as a guide in placing stamps; each leaf is linen hinged.
- 5th—You can bind 10 or 125 sheets in the binder and it will be like a solid bound book; very handy if you want to show one or two countries in the stamp society.
- 6th—The pages always **OPEN FLAT**.
- 7th—The album is the cheapest in the market and I guarantee satisfaction.

The album has **NONE** of the bad points of the others in the market and is the **BEST** in every detail and up-to-date.

Size of page 11½x8 inches, oblong, or 8½x11½ inches, upright shape.

PLEASE STATE IN YOUR ORDER WHICH STYLE YOU PREFER.

Money Cheerfully Refunded if not as Represented.

Send 10 cents for sample pages of Album and Stock Book.



An Ideal Stock Book For Dealers and Collectors.

The Ne Plus Ultra Stock Book.

Almost every dealer and many collectors use stock books, but the great drawback of all is that the pages are not interchangeable and after pockets are well filled the binding bursts on the back the book is then of no use and all stamps have to be removed to a new book, which is a very tedious job and takes much valuable time, and besides the pages don't open flat.

The Ne Plus Ultra Stock Book Overcomes all these objectionable points.

The Ne Plus Ultra Stock Book is bound on the same principles as the N. P. U. Album. Each leaf is linen-bound and every page lies flat, and is interchangeable. You can insert a page for new issues whenever necessary, without the least trouble.

Size No. 2, 9x10 in., 10 pockets to the page.
40 leaves, Post Free, \$2.25. **\$2 00**

Size No. 3, 11x12 in., 12 pockets to the page.
50 leaves, Post Free, \$3.40. **3 00**

Size No. ½, pocket size, 5½x3½ in., 8 pages with 3 pockets each, regular bound in full linen with linen slip cover to protect against possible loss of stamps, only **30**

Very handy for a collector to carry duplicates or new purchases.

All the large dealers are transferring the stamps into my stock books. Dispose of your antiquated books and get the N. P. U.; it is just as cheap and will last a lifetime.

I also have Scott Stamp & Coin Company's illustrated albums, printed on one side, made into my new binders; each leaf is linen hinged and interchangeable; and you can use blank pages for new issues; also can leave out countries you do not care to collect

THE \$6 EDITION BOUND IN HALF MOROCCO AND GILDED, 5 VOLUMES, \$15.00.

I also make the heavy paper edition with interchangeable pages for the Ne Plus Ultra Binder. Price on application.

GUARANTEE.—If the Ne Plus Ultra Album or Stock Book is not up to your expectations, will cheerfully refund the money and reimburse also the amount paid for postage in returning same.

SEND 10C. FOR SAMPLE PAGES OF ALBUM AND STOCK BOOK.

A. KRASSA, Dealer in POSTAGE STAMPS,
81 Nassau Street, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

STAMPS

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY
FOR COLLECTORS.

EDITED BY CRAWFORD CAPEN

Stamps Publishing Co.
87 Nassau Street

NEW YORK

5 CENTS A NUMBER
50 CENTS A YEAR



American Stamp Co.,

320 North 6th St., ROGERS, ARK.

Some of our offers for December

U. S. 50c. 1895	\$0 08
— envelopes 1884 to 1888 (10)	10
— 30 var. incl. Columbians and Omahas	25
— revs. 1st issue (13), 1c. to \$1	20
— *10c. Interior, Am. print (cat. \$1.50)	60
— 1898 War issue \$1, \$3, \$5	14
Bolivia 1894 set of 5, 1—20c.	10
Congo 1887-89 *5, 10, 25, 50c.	40
Constantinople *set 3	05
Cooks Is. 1898 *set 3	70
Corea 1895 *5, 10, 25, 50c.	25
Costa Rica 1889 *set 6, 1—50c.	10
Panama 1894 *1 on 2	04
Paraguay 1884 *set 3, 1, 2, 5c.	15
Perak 1895 *set 6, 1—10c.	35

Send for complete bargain list.

Packet of 50 foreign stamps including Philippine Islands, Porto Rico and India Native States, given free to any one sending us the names and addresses of five stamp collectors in their neighborhood.

Try our approval sheets at 50% discount.



NASSAU STAMP CO., L'D,

75 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK.

Are in the Market to
Purchase Rarities
of any country.

Have a Complete Stock and
Solicit Want Lists of
Collectors.



STAMPS ON APPROVAL.

Prices below Scott's catalogue, and half allowed for commission. A large assortment of rare and cheap U. S. and Foreign Postage and Revenue Stamps constantly on hand to select from. Albums, all varieties prepaid with high value Omahas. "Perfect" Hinges, 4,000 for 25c.

WM. P. BROWN,

11 Park Row, New York City,

Dealer in

**Stamps, Coins, Paper Money
and Curiosities.**

OPPOSITE N. Y. P. O. CALL AND SEE US.

Good Stamps and Collections Bought for Cash.
Established in 1860. Oldest dealer in America.

In 1872 we sold two 2c. Hawaiian fancy border
to Ferrary at \$25 each, now bring \$5,000 each.

Have you
seen my new
Price List ?



W. F. GREGORY,

71 Nassau St., Room 5,
New York....



SOME SPECIAL OFFERS.

*Branca Bros. unused	\$0 15
*Ecuador 1899 20c.	18
* — — 1 sucre	85
*Mayotte 5 francs	1 25
Bolivia 1897 2 bols	1 40
— — 1, 2, 5, 10, 20	18
Trinidad 1896 £1	3 00
Gold Coast 20sh.	1 50

Combination stamp tongs and paper cutter.	10
Watermark Detector	50
Perforation Gauge	10

Coats of Arms, Flags and Rulers	1 00
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Senf Catalogue	85
"Reprints," E. D. Bacon	1 00
"The Stamp King"	1 75



We want to buy

A collection of U. S. stamps worth (catalogue price) about \$500 to \$800 and a collection of Foreign from 6,000 to 10,000 varieties.



Have you any
duplicates —

If so communicate with us when you desire to sell them. Our methods are eminently satisfactory and charges low.

Do you want to buy cheaply?

If so, communicate with us and purchase at your own rates. We fortnightly offer fine, good, and fair selections of stamps at auction. Send us your name and receive our catalogue free.

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,

154 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK,

722 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

I hereby subscribe for

shares of the AMERICAN COLLECTORS COMPANY

at the value of a share.

Payable

Name

Address

American Collectors Company,

87 Nassau St., New York City.

Plan and Scope.

The idea with which the American Collectors Company was founded was two-fold. It was intended in the first place to furnish to American Collectors an opportunity to secure stamps at lower prices than they could get them in any other way. With this end in view we give to our shareholders a special 10 per cent. discount from all amounts remitted to us by them. It was also desired, in the second place, to provide for our shareholders a certain and profitable means of investment in stamps. It is generally recognized by collectors that it is impossible for them to make large purchases of stamps with the idea of profit in so doing. The difficulty is not in buying stamps at low prices, for opportunities to do this come to every one, but the trouble is that it is impossible for collectors to dispose of their purchases at a profit. The American Collectors Company was intended to be and is a means whereby collectors may make profitable investments in stamps. With this end in

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view its shares were offered to collectors throughout the country and the large number who are now members of the Company shows a great appreciation of the opportunity which has been given. The nominal capital of \$100,000 in shares of a par value of one dollar each was established for the Company being authorized in its articles of incorporation. The sales of shares now amount to about \$30,000 which has been invested in good stamps for which there is a ready market, and the sales of which produce a constant profit for our shareholders. Our growth during the past year has been constant and during the last month (November) we made the largest and most profitable sales in the history of the Company. This is saying considerable at a time when many are complaining that the sales of stamps have not been good on account of the lowering of prices in the 59th catalogue. It is the desire of the Directors to make still further sales of the capital stock in order that there may be an increase of the benefits which are allowed to our shareholders and also because our rapid growth requires an expenditure of considerable sums in order to provide what is asked for by our shareholders. With this end in view a final opportunity is given to all who desire to do so to subscribe to shares in this Company at par, \$1.00 per share.

Subscription to Shares.

The price of the capital stock will be increased to \$1.10 per share January 1st, and subscriptions after that date must be made at the advanced price. Subscriptions to stock may be made at this time at the par value to be paid for at future dates if not convenient for the subscriber to pay for all the shares he takes at once.

We shall be glad to have all the smaller holders of stock increase their number to at least twenty shares. Our dividends have been paid semi-annually in May and November. We send out checks for all dividends amounting to one dollar or more, crediting dividends under one dollar to shareholder's account until that amount is reached, when we send check. The semi-annual dividend on twenty shares is one dollar and it saves us much work to send a check every time a dividend is declared.

Our Shares as an Investment.

The advance in the price of shares is made because the Directors of the Company feel that the stock is worth more than its original par value, and in order that the shareholder's who have invested in it may realize something on account of the gains which have been made. The net earnings of the Company are at the rate of at least 20 per cent. per annum, and

the surplus above the amounts which are paid as dividends goes to increase the value of our capital stock. Those who have been with us from the beginning of our enterprise have cause to congratulate themselves upon their investment in the Company. We have paid our third dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and there is no reason why this rate should not be continued indefinitely. The only reason why an enterprise of this character and solidity is not taken up immediately by large moneyed interests lies in the fact that there are so few comparatively who appreciate the real solidity of the stamp business. No business stood the test of the hard times better than the stamp business did. The only thing that has been necessary in order to keep and maintain a good business has been to adapt oneself to the changes taking place. The Directors of the American Collectors Company did not make investments in high-priced stamps, during those times when they were declining, and becoming actually unsalable. Their idea has been to accumulate good salable stock of the kinds always in demand, and because of this the Company has been able to develop and increase its business. Its original investments were made when the stamp business was poorest, and the prices at which it secured its original stocks of stamps enabled it to do a very profitable business

even before the present good times began. A season of the greatest prosperity is now looked forward to, and your Directors congratulate you upon the opportunity which you have to profit by means of it.

Sales of Stamps.

Our sales of stamps are made in a large part through our shareholders. Every shareholder may be an agent for the Company, and from the net amount of his remittance to us he deducts 10 per cent. as a special commission for his work or from his own purchases. We have also General Agents established in all parts of the country, and it is our desire to increase the number of these agencies. The General Agent receives not only shareholders discount but also the Company pays him 10 per cent. upon all the business that comes to the Company from the territory under his charge, whether the business is done by him or by others with the Company directly. A General Agents circular will be sent to all who think that there will be an opportunity for them to do business for the Company in this way, provided, of course, that the field is not already occupied.

Advantages of Membership.

The prices which we make for stamps are as low, and in many cases lower, than those which are made by other dealers. We are ready to

meet others' prices in cases where it is possible to furnish the stamps. We, therefore, call attention at this point to the special advantages which a collector has in being a member of this Company. He can buy stamps of us as low as he can of any one else. He has 10 per cent. special shareholders' discount; he gets 10 per cent. annual interest on the money that he invests. The 10 per cent. special deduction brings him an amount of money proportioned to the amount of his purchases, and the 10 per cent. interest on his shares gives him a large remuneration on whatever money he may invest. He is buying of himself and reaps all the benefit of the profits which are made by his own Company. In other words the American Collectors Company is a co-operative concern which secures for its members all the advantages which can accrue from connection with such a company.

Further Privileges.

The plan of the Directors contemplates an extension of the advantages which members of the Company secure as rapidly as such privileges can be given in harmony with the proper growth of the Company. There are two matters of great importance which at the present time claim our attention.

Exchange Department.

The first of these is the proper development of the Exchange Department. This has been operated during the past year on an exceedingly simple plan, which has produced for those who are connected with it great advantage. The difficulty in the matter of exchanges has been that collectors have not had a very good class of stamps to exchange. This is not a matter of wonder as it is a very hard thing to secure many good duplicates without the expenditure of considerable sums of money. It is far better for collectors to buy stamps they want for their collections direct from their Company, than it is to do much in the way of exchanging. This most of them appreciate, but there are those who have duplicates which they wish to dispose of and our Exchange Department has given them an opportunity to do so. It is thought, however, that the benefits of this Department may be extended at the present time by a change in the method of procedure. The idea now is to adopt a modified plan which will give an opportunity to collectors to secure from this Department stamps of higher quality than they have heretofore been able to obtain. A new Exchange Department circular has therefore been prepared for distribution to all who wish to participate in its benefits.

Sale of Shares.

Collectors who have invested in the capital stock of this Company have heretofore done so with the idea that they were making a permanent investment of whatever amount they put in. It has been known that there were many who would have been willing to invest much larger amounts if they could feel that there would be an opportunity for them to sell their shares in case of necessity. The Company, however, did not see its way clear to do anything until now. The sales of the capital stock have increased lately, however, and your Directors are able to announce that they will sell for shareholders any shares of stock which they may wish to dispose of. It is thought best that this should apply at first only to shares of stock purchased after the 15th day of December, 1899. It is not the intention, however, to limit the Company's sales of stock to those which are purchased in future only. We have no doubt from the way in which sales are being made that we shall be able to sell any shares that may be offered, as there are apparently none who care to dispose of so excellent an investment, except as a matter of necessity. There are, moreover, many who are continually making purchases of additional shares, some having increased their holdings from time to

time from a few shares to many hundreds. Our older shareholders will see the advantage to themselves in the extension of this privilege to the new purchases of shares, inasmuch as they are not debarred from the opportunity to sell if the Company can do so, and in case future sales increase on account of the new privilege, the Company will gladly dispose of any shares which they may desire to sell. The charge which will be made by the Company for selling shares of stock will be one per cent. upon the par value of the shares transferred.

History.

The American Collectors Company was incorporated November 15, 1897, with a nominal capital of \$100,000 divided into 100,000 shares of a par value of one dollar each. Its shares were offered at par and enough were subscribed so that business was begun January 1, 1898. The Company purchased at this time the stocks of stamps belonging to Wm. P. Brown and the National Stamp Company. April 1, 1898, a purchase was made of the large and fine stock of stamps owned by Messrs. R. F. Albrecht & Co. who had always been noted as possessing an exceedingly fine accumulation. This was the beginning of the large business of the Company. Earnings were excellent and increased every month, so that the first dividend at the

rate of 10 per cent. per annum was paid on the capital stock six months later. This continues to the present time. The earnings of the Company, all expenses paid, have always been at the rate of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. upon the capital stock outstanding, and the surplus earnings have gone to increase the value of the stock of stamps.

The sales of shares amount at the present time to about \$30,000. The business of the Company is increasing steadily, and the number of its members is continually growing greater. Its privileges and opportunities will also be added to as fast as possible, so that all investors and collectors will have cause to be pleased with their connection with this enterprise.

AMERICAN COLLECTORS COMPANY,

CRAWFORD CAPEN, President,

87 Nassau St., New York City.

American Collectors Company,

INCORPORATED NOV. 15, 1897.

87 Nassau St., New York City.

Capital, \$100,000.

SHARES \$1.10 each, after Jan. 1, 1900.

BUY AS MANY AS YOU WISH

**All shares are fully paid and non-assessable
and no liability attaches to shareholders.**

OUR OBJECT :

**To Secure Stamps for Collectors at the
Lowest Possible Prices.**

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CAPITAL, \$100,000.

SHARES, \$1 EACH.

Buy as many as you wish.



All shares are fully paid and non-assessable and no liability attaches to shareholders.

 Collectors who propose to become members of our Company should make their subscriptions to stock at the present time. The Directors propose to advance the price of shares Jan. 1, as the Company has paid two semi-annual dividends at the rate of 10% per annum, and is earning from 15 to 25% per annum upon the capital stock. Subscriptions to stock may be made at this time to be paid for at future dates if not convenient for the subscriber to pay for all the shares he takes at once. A special discount of 10% from the prices of bargain lists, want lists and stamps sent on approval is allowed to members of the Company.

Send for our Winter Bargain List.

Containing 400 Bargains and full particulars concerning the Company.

A FEW SPECIMEN PRICES:

*Means New.	Cat. Price.	Our Price.	*Means New.	Cat. Price.	Our Price.
673 U. S. revs. 1898 * $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Prop., old shade		\$0 03	792 Chili unpaid*40c. yellow		\$1 00
674 — — — * $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Prop., old shade	05		703 — — *50c. "		3 00
675 Antigua 4p. CC	75	40	704 — — *60c. "		3 50
676 Br. Guiana 1899 *2 on 5 Jub.	04	04	705 — — *80c. "		4 50
677 — — 2 on 10 Jub.	08	05	706 — — *1p. "		5 00
678 — — 2 on 15 "	08	05	707 — — *1c. straw		25
679 — prov. env., entire or cut square *two cents on white, black surcharge		12	708 — — *2c. "		25
681 — — two cents on blue, black surcharge	08	06	709 — — *4c. "		30
682 Canada 1859 10c. red lilac	45	25	710 — — *6c. "		40
683 — — 10c., violet	45	25	711 — — *8c. "		50
684 — 1868 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., black	18	10	712 — — *10c. "		50
685 — — 15c., lilac	10	06	713 — — *20c. "		60
686 — — 15c., gray	10	06	714 — — *40c. "		4 00
687 — 1898 *2c., Imp., lavender	05	04	715 — — *50c. "		5 00
688 — — *2c., Imp., blue	04	03	716 — — *60c. "		6 00
689 — 1898 maple leaf, *set 8 comp.		55	717 — — *80c. "		8 00
690 — — numeral *set 9		55	718 Col. Repub., 1870 25c. blue	75	40
691 — 1899 *2c. on 3, numeral		93	719 — 1883 20c.	10	5
692 — — *3c. on 3, maple leaf		03	720 — — 50c.	40	20
693 — — *2c., new color, red		03	721 — — 1p.	75	40
695 Ceylon prov. 1898 *6 on 15	06	05	722 Cook Islands 1898 *set 3		70
698 Chili 1877 20c. green	07	03	723 — 1p. brown, 1899		07
699 — 1878 50c. lilac	35	18	724 Cuba U. S. surch., *set 6		38
700 — 1883 50c. violet	08	04	725 — *1899 set 1—10c.		30
701 — unpaid *20c. yellow		80	726 — *10c. special delivery		15
			727 Dominica * $\frac{1}{2}$ p. bistre	1 75	1 00
			728 — 4p. blue	75	40
			729 — * $\frac{1}{2}$ on 6p. green	50	35
			730 Egypt 1872 *20p. gray-blue	15	07

Please mention STAMPS when answering advertisements.

*Means new	Cat. Price.	Our Price	*Means new.	Cat. Price.	Our Price
732 Egypt 1872 *2p. yellow	\$0 30	\$0 15	802 Mexico 1861 1r. green	\$0 10	\$0 05
734 — 1879 *set 2, surcharged	35	17	803 — — 2r. pink	10	05
735 Gambia 4p. brown CA.	25	15	804 — 1864 *set 4	21	12
736 Gibraltar 1889 25c. on 2p.		25	805 — — 1r. (eagle)	15	08
737 Guatemala 1871 *set 4		50	806 — — 2r. "	06	03
738 — 1875 *set 4		25	807 — — 4r. "	75	40
740 — 1882 *set 5		20	808 — 1866 *13c. eng.	1 00	50
741 — 1886 lith. set 6, 1—25c.		20	809 — — *25c. "	25	15
742 — — *1 on 2 brown		05	810 — 1868 100c. brown	2 50	1 25
743 — 1887 engr. set 6, 1—20c.		10	811 — — 6c. thick fig.	15	08
744 — 1895 *1 on 5	10	06	812 Mexico 1868 50c., thick fig.	75	40
745 — — 1 on 5	15	08	813 — — 12c. perf.	20	10
746 — 1898 prov. envs. set 2		10	814 — — 25c. "	10	05
747 Hayti 1890 2 on 3	15	07	815 — 1872 6c. green	30	15
748 — 1893 *20c. brown	40	30	816 — — 12c. blue	08	04
749 — 1896 *1c.		02	817 — — 25c. red	06	03
750 — — *2c.		05	818 — — 50c. yellow	1 00	50
751 — — *3c.		05	819 — 1874 4—100c. set 7	60	30
752 — — *5c.		07	820 Mexico 1879 1c.—50c. set 6	1 34	65
753 — — *7c.		10	821 — — *100c. no surcharge,		
754 — — *20c.		35	thin p.	50	25
755 — 1896 *set 6, comp.		60	822 — 1881 numeral set 3	35	18
756 — 1898 *2 on 20c. brown		12	823 — 1884 1c. to 1p. set 12	1 15	60
757 — — *2 on 20c. orange		05	824 — 1885 set 8	2 56	1 30
758 — — *2 on 20c. pair, one double		50	825 — 1886 set 9 (no 20c.)	1 33	70
surcharge, orange		50	826 — 1887 set 6 complete		35
759 — — — — brown		60	827 Modena 1852 25c. buff	20	10
760 — 1898 *2c. lithographed		04	828 Netherland 1869 *1c. black	1 00	65
761 — — *5c.		08	829 Newfoundland 1887 ½c. red	06	03
762 — — *1c. engraved		02	830 — jubilee *1c.	08	04
763 — — *2c. engraved		03	831 — — *2c.	08	04
764 — — *3c. engraved		04	832 — 1898 *1c. red		04
765 — — *4c. engraved		05	833 — — *2c. orange		04
766 — — *5c. engraved		07	834 — — *½c. olive		02
767 — — *7c. engraved		08	835 — — *1c. green		02
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769 — — *10c. engraved		12	837 — — *3c. orange.		05
770 — — *15c. engraved		15	838 — 1899 *5c. blue		08
771 — — *20c. engraved		20	839 North Borneo 1887-92, 9		15
772 — — *50c. engraved		50	840 North Borneo 1897-8 set 9		50
773 Hayti 1898 *\$1 engraved		1 00	841 Newfoundland 1857 *3p.		
774 — — *set, 1c.—20c.		75	green	1 50	1 00
775 — — *set, 1c.—50c.		1 25	842 — — *3p. pair		2 00
776 — — *set, 1c.—\$1, comp.		2 25	843 Newfoundland 1867 *1c.		
777 — — *set, unpr. 2, 5, 10		20	violet	1 50	1 00
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779 — — *enpr. comp. and 4 unpr.		2 75	reissue	15	07
780 — 1899 *1c. green		02	845 Nova Scotia 2c.	75	30
781 — — *2c. red		03	846 — — 5c.	35	15
782 — — *5c. blue		06	847 Nyassa 1898 set 13 comp.		1 00
783 Hayti 1899 *set 3		08	848 Persia 1889 *set 8		40
784 Hawaii 1899 *1c. green		02	849 Peru 1859 1p. red	60	30
785 — — *2c. rose		03	850 — — 1p. blue	50	20
786 — — *5c. blue		08	851 — 1860 1p. blue	25	10
787 — — *set 3		12	852 — — 1p. rose	25	10
788 Hong Kong 1882 *2c. rose		02	853 — 1862 set 5	64	30
789 — — *5c. blue		05	854 — 1866 set 3	45	20
791 — 1890 *30c. green		25	855 — 1883 50c., sur. triangle	50	20
792 — — *20 on 30c. green		20	856 — 1883 1s. sur. triangle	75	30
793 — — *50 on 48c.		45	859 Philippines No. 274 *surch. 1	25	60
794 India 1899 *3 pies rose		02	860 Porto Rico 1891 *5c. yel.-gr		10
795 Italy 1862 2l.	12	06	861 — 1899 *set 5, surcharged		
796 — 1890 2c. surch. on P. P. *set 6		10	on U. S., 1c—10c		40
797 Labuan 1897-8 set 9		50	862 — — *8c.		12
798 Liberia 1896 1c—5c., *set 3		15	863 Portugal and colonies *14		
799 Mauritius 1895-97 *set 5, 1—18c.		20	Vasco da Gama		18
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872 St. Vincent 1883 4p. ultram.	5 00	2 50	918 West. Australia 1861 2p. blue	75	40
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