



Southern   
 California  
 Collector.

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Vol I                      FEBRUARY                      No. 2.

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COOPER & COOK, - - - - - Publishers.  
 ORANGE, Cal.

# THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COLLECTOR.

Subscription 25c per year - - - 12 numbers guaranteed.

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We desire correspondence and reports of Philatelic Societies and collectors, especially those of the Pacific Coast.

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**CALIFORNIA.**



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# THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COLLECTOR.

VOL. I.

FEBRUARY, 1896.

No. 2

## Stamp Collecting.

As the child of today steps from the loving care of the parental nursery into that grandest of American institutions the common school, or if, perchance, the offspring of wealth, into one of the many private seminaries that prepare our bright-eyed youth for the subsequent collegiate course; he generally finds, after the first feeling of novelty, not unmixed with awe, has subsided, that his fellow scholars are engaged in forming collections of various kinds. Minerals, butterflies, birds eggs, postmarks, stamps, etc., seem to have a peculiar fascination for the juvenile mind, affording healthy recreation and excitement, and serving as a good foil to the athletic sports of the playground or study of the class-room. The time arriving when he must bid farewell to childhood and go forth into the battle of life, he realizes, as he takes reluctant leave of his dear associates, that he must also bid adieu to most of the beloved collections that have hitherto engrossed his spare moments.

Geological cabinets are too bulky, the pursuit of the evasive butterfly is exchanged for the restless chase of the "almighty dollar" the "nest egg" of future competency, replaces his birds eggs, but the compact album containing rare "Hawaii" scarce "Swiss" or obsolete "English", need not be relinquished; it can be preserved and cherished as the one link binding his busy present to the happy past. This consideration alone should be sufficient to recommend stamp collecting to our favorable notice, apart from the fact that it is entirely devoid of the cruelty attached to gathering butterflies or robbing bird's nests, and the time, travel and expense connected with the accumulation of mineral specimens. There is, of course, a certain amount of financial outlay involved in stamp collecting, but still the man of moderate means can acquire a very satisfactory assortment without going through bankruptcy. Fifty or sixty cents will fill numerous spaces in our "stamp book" and be far more judiciously invested than if it were spent for doubtful whiskey or cigars of undoubted rankness.

Stamp collecting is a valuable assistant in helping our geographical knowledge, for as we glance over these mementos of

foreign lands, we naturally desire to know more of the countries and peoples with whom they seem to bring us in contact. It also develops many admirable qualities of human nature; perseverance, order and neatness are all fostered by its influence, whilst the perceptive faculties are strengthened in effort to detect, and examination of forgeries, when discovered. It necessarily brings to the surface the poetical and idealistic phases of our temperament, for gazing on their many quaintly formed outlines, we find ourselves unconsciously speculating as to what messages of joy, hope, sorrow, despair, success or disaster they served to transport in safety through storm and tempest, over land and sea, encircling the globe with tireless speed. See yon gallant vessel as she spurns the billows from her stately prow, laden with a costly cargo, her decks crowded with a more priceless burden of human life; a fond father is standing by her shining bulwarks, sending a last long look of love to those near and dear ones, for whom he goes to seek home and fortune on alien shores. As the last hurrahs lost in the distance, as the last waving hand recedes from sight, the brave little wife returns with her babes to her lonely fireside to long for the words that a few short weeks will bring, and ere she ceases to miss him—"Rat-tat" the postman's knock, and under the protecting agis of the postage stamp, she receives the welcome missive that tells of safe arrival, glowing prospects, speedy reunion.

A loving mother awaits the news of her roving son—here it comes, bearing in one corner a stamp of hideous design, but to her sweet eyes more beautiful than a Raphael, for does it not tell her that her darling boy is tired of wandering and is even now returning to "home and mother."

All hail to the stamp and its wonderful power. Its drawing may be detestable, its engraving defective, its color execrable but its worth is undeniable. Some of us remember a time when it appeared fairer to us than a summer's dawn. I close my album and this article with far more reverence for contents of the former than I have for the capacity of the later to do them justice.

C. S. STOWELL.



### Philatelic Advertising.

The advertisements of stamp dealers have a sameness that is monotonous to a student in the art of advertising. If you will look at the ads. of the large business firms, you will find them well written and frequently changed. You will not find such qualities I am sorry to say, in the advertisements of stamp dealers. I have in mind an advertisement of a dealer who used the leading philatelic periodicals and one sentence which I want to refer to is "February list just issued," that is all right to call attention to the

list during February, when it runs for over six months it leads the reader to think the advertiser is not a progressive dealer.

Change your ads. as often as possible; have some different notice before the public, to show that you are doing something, or lead them to think you are even if you are not. Thus you would get their patronage if they need anything in your line.

Another point I would like to call the attention of my younger advertising friends to is: Don't expect to get enough returns from your first advertisement to enable you to retire from the turmoil of a business life. I will give a sample of a letter received from a young dealer and I presume a number of publishers do also. "Inclosed find copy for advertisement 1 inch space, one insertion, and if the returns are satisfactory will continue using your columns." If the dealer that advertises like this does not get satisfactory results from his one insertion he will brand the paper as a poor advertising medium. This is an injustice to the paper, as it is not probable that any paper will bring good results from one insertion of a small advertisement.

You can run an ad. once and calculate the amount of business you have received from it, but that is not all in advertising. Some might read your advertisement but not be interested enough to answer it. You must keep everlastingly at it, to make a success. Keep your name before the public and your efforts will surely be crowned with success. I could criticise a number of other philatelic advertisers, but as my space is limited I will in conclusion give a few hints which I trust some of my philatelic advertising friends will profit by.

Don't crowd enough matter in an inch ad. that would just go comfortably in a page.

Have a good headline and then talk business.

If you advertise something special see that you have enough to fill all orders. A disappointed customer is an injury to your business, a pleased customer a good advertisement.

Pay for your space in advance; then you get it at the lowest price.

Don't advertise in a paper because its rates are low. Pick out the papers that reach the buying class then keep everlastingly at it.

E. G. NARD.



At an auction sale of unclaimed articles in storage recently held in San Francisco a gentleman bid in eight soap boxes at \$1.50 each. Not expecting the proverbial hair trunk occurrence, he was astonished upon opening one of the boxes to find a number of valuable papers, a collection of coins and a lot of rare stamps. The investment netted him over \$1000. Soap boxes will probably be at a premium here after at auction sales.

## Collecting Philatelic Literature.

The collecting of philatelic literature is certainly increasing in popularity if we may judge by the numerous articles on the subject in the philatelic papers. Last December, the first auction sale of philatelic books and papers only, was held in the East. There have been a number of sales of stamp periodicals and stamps but never one before comprising stamp literature exclusively. All this goes to show that there is an increasing demand for them. It is rumored that a society of collectors of philatelic literature is about to be organized, which, if true, will give a further impetus to the new hobby. Every philatelist should have a number of standard works, such as Tiffany's, Bogert's, Collins's, Davidson's, etc., and files of the best papers. Some collect all the papers published, large and small, good and poor. I am of the opinion that if you get complete files of the American Journal of Philately, Philatelic Journal of America, Eastern and Pennsylvania Philatelists, American Philatelic Magazine, Weekly Philatelic Era, Philatelic Facts and Fallacies, Boston Stamp Book, Post Office, Philatelic Californian and SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COLLECTOR, you will have a very interesting file. Besides these there are many others of merit, too numerous to mention. It would cost considerable time and money to obtain complete files of all the above mentioned, perhaps, especially the first three, but as they are constantly increasing in value, the collector would be justified in making the investment even if he did not care especially for the valuable information they contain. Besides the many monthly and weekly periodicals there should be standard catalogues of the world and priced auction catalogues of the prominent sales held throughout the United States. If the reader is firm believer in buying stamps by that method he will find the latter catalogues a great help. Another class of philatelic literature that is invaluable to the philatelist, are the numerous handbooks on postage and revenue stamps, stamp terms and general philatelic information. REPOOC.

If the bill passes that is before congress, reducing the rates of first-class postage from two cents to one cent and increasing the second-class rate from one cent a pound to eight cents per pound, there will be a furious howl from the publishers in the United States. We all know there is a deficit of a few million every year in the postoffice department; but if the department will discontinue the privilege of second-class rates on the hundreds of cheap, trashy magazines(?) there would be a decided decrease in the yearly deficit.

Though the Formosan republic of Taiwan, or Taiwanfu, was quickly suppressed, it lived long enough to issue a postage stamp. It is green, printed from a wooden block on very thin paper.

### Notes and Comments.

According to newspaper reports the Duke of York contemplates selling his entire stamp collection.



It is not an act of charity to subscribe to this paper. Do you see the point? If you do not just look over this number.



When writing to advertisers please mention the SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COLLECTOR. It is of great importance to us.



Since all the war talk over the disputed boundary of Venezuela, collectors are holding on to their British Guiana and Venezuela stamps.



We have slept more soundly since receiving number 4 of the International Philatelist, as Bro. Beardsley says there will be no war between the United States and Great Britain.



We want 600 1 penny 1887 Turks Island stamps to fill an order. If you have any you wish to dispose of write us. See advertisement on second page of cover.



The Christmas edition of the Pennsylvania Philatelist consists of 128 pages and is a credit to the publisher C. W. Kissinger, who is the most enterprising publisher in philatelic journalism.



We desire to hear from Philatelic Literature collectors who would like to form a society. We think such a society could be made to be a great benefit to Literature collectors.



The President of Ecuador has cancelled the contract for the supply of the Seebeck stamps. Good for His Excellency! and may the Presidents of the Central American republics follow his example.



No other pursuit known to man has in so short a space of time grown to such Herculean proportions, and no other recreation holds out so many advantages as does philately.

R. S. BAKER *in the Am. Phil. & Coll.*

# The Southern California Collector.

*SUBSCRIPTION and AD. RATES on Second Page of Cover.*

**Henry R. Cooper Jr., Editor, - - - Chas. A. Cook, Associate,**

> FEBRUARY. <

The "daily stamp item" issued by the C. H. Mekeel Co., of St. Louis, casually refers to the first number of THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COLLECTOR in a condescending manner, as being of the "amateur class." Whilst not wishing to pose as the "Arizona Kicker," we do not care to defer reverently to the supercilious opinion of even such a shining genius as Brier Mekeel, although he is proprietor of a quasi-pretentious daily containing 12 columns, 5 of which are devoted to his own advertisements. His authority may be unquestionable and his "influence tremenjus" especially with the postal department, which allows him second class mail rates on that which is mainly personal business advertising matter; but as one of the editors is a practical printer, at present writing working at that trade as a means of livelihood, to designate him as an "amateur" is slightly inconsistent.

We are content to humbly enter the arena as candidates for public favor without undue egotism or conceit, although we fully recognize the hardihood of lighting our little journalistic lamp in the philatelic firmament wherein such scintillating planets as Mekeel are glowing with self-sufficient splendor, but even if our St. Louis friend can overshadow us in subscription price and steepness of advertising



rates, we do not fear a total eclipse at his hands, as we are HERE TO STAY. Our modest monthly is turned out from the best equipped office in Orange County and although we have not attained to the dignity of badly handled linotypes, nor possess a "pull" with the government on the "cut rate" proposition we shall endeavor to "wiggle along" despite the implied sneers of older competitors. Ta-Ta-Missouri.

We regret we are unable to furnish our readers with an article on the Lynchburg die from the pen of the owner, Mr B. C. Kenyon, it having been previously given to an eastern contemporary, the genuineness of the die having been questioned by a number of philatelists. Mr Kenyon is a prominent man of Southern California, being a member of the State Legislature and is a man of undoubted veracity, who we think would not be capable of perpetrating fraud on the philatelic public.

Mr. C. S. Stowell, the author of the article in this issue entitled "Stamp Collecting" is a prominent writer of this coast and was an enthusiastic stamp collector some 25 years ago. Mr. Stowell regrets that he did not preserve all the stamps he then had in his possession as many of them would be very valuable at the present time.

To Mr. R. L. Dietrick belongs the distinction of being the first advertiser. Mr. J. F. Beard the first to subscribe, and the Philatelic Facts the first exchange.

Advertisements for our next number must be in by March 5th.

# Postmark Department.

CHAS. A. COOK - - - - - Editor.

## Massachusetts Postmarks.

Probably no State presents a more interesting field for postmark collectors than Massachusetts. With a population of over two million in 1890, it had but 859 postoffices. Thus, while a postmark collector may work for years and only obtain one out of ten or twelve of the postmarks from many of the states, he is likely to get a tolerably fair proportion of Massachusetts marks. Then, too, if the collector be of a historical train of mind, he will find that nearly every little town has played some interesting and important part in the building up of our country.

- Postmarks from Plymouth, Concord, Lexington, Salem, Marblehead, Cambridge, Lynn, Charlestown, Deerfield and Hadly will make a collection interesting not only to the collector, but to others. Massachusetts contains fourteen counties. Of these, it is quite easy to collect a number of postmarks from Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, Plymouth, Norfolk, Worcester, Hampden, Berkshire, Hampshire and Bristol counties, while Nantucket county, since it contains but one postoffice, ought to be completely represented in every large collection. Postmarks from Franklin, Barnstable and Dukes counties are not quite so common, owing to the small population of the first mentioned and the comparative isolation of the other two.

Massachusetts has an unusually large number of first and second-class postoffices, and postmarks from all of these can be obtained by any energetic collector. In closing let me say that I think any collector who makes a specialty of Massachusetts postmarks will be well paid for the time spent in collecting them.

LELAND J. SPALDING.



## We Are Aged.

A few days ago a stamp collector began poking fun at me for what he termed my weakness for useless postmarks. Naturally an argument followed and he attempted to convince me that the postmark was a result of the stamp, and were it not for the stamp, would have no existence. I re-

plied with more haste than wisdom that the stamp wouldn't get cancelled if it wasn't for the postmark and then discovering my mistake, immediately hunted up some old original covers of 1830 to 1836 I happened to have, bearing plain, legible postmarks with, of course, no stamps in sight. He admitted that he knew nothing about postmarks and was only trying to bluff. I advised him to look through his International album and he would see a few postmarks he would not be ashamed to own. So we can claim priority over our philatelic friends if nothing more. OKLAHOMA.

### A Handy Device.

No doubt many beginners have found it difficult to trim their postmarks perfectly square and of a uniform size, as they should be, to present a nice appearance. The writer some time ago stumbled onto a handy method of trimming them evenly. He took a piece of tough card board and by means of a T square cut a square hole in the card. Then placing the card over the postmark to be trimmed, with the hole in the proper position he traced around the edges of the hole against the card with a lead pencil. Using the marks for guidance, he was able to cut his postmarks square and of a uniform size. And should a collector prefer to trim his marks in fancy or peculiar designs, cards cut accordingly would be of great use to him. CARPET TAX.

### Those Machines.

It is just possible, that since machinery has been introduced in many of the larger offices for cancelling stamps, the plain round postmark, that we all hold so dear, will gradually disappear. Many of the designs used by the machines are quite a departure from the old mark and are not in our estimation so ornamental to a collection. Of course it will be a long time, if ever, before they will be introduced in the smaller offices. While we like to see advancement in every department of Life's work, we do not look exactly with favor upon the cancelling machine.

Chas. S. Glover of Mt. Vernon, N. Y. probably has one of the largest collections of postmarks in the world. It numbers over 30,000 varieties.

## The Dangers of Stamp Collecting.

Having successively disclosed the hygienic danger inherent in the kiss, the telephone receiver, and the club towel, medical science has now turned its attention to the perils that beset the philatelist's gentle art. The mental effects of the pursuit have long been known, even to the unscientific observer. According to Dr. Unna a dermatologist in Vienna, the physical results are infinitely more terrible in their possibilities. A friend of the doctor was recently attacked by a peculiar parasitic growth in the beard. On making a minute examination of some of the hairs, Dr. Unna recognized the disease as "piedra," which is chiefly met with in British Columbia. The doctor's friend had never been in Columbia, but he had frequently received letters from there, and being a collector of postage stamps, he was in the habit of removing them from the letters. In Dr. Unna's opinion the gum on a postage stamp is an excellent material for retaining any disease germs that it may receive from the application of the tongue, and in removing stamps—even when the moistening is done with a sponge—there is always danger that the collector's fingers may receive and communicate the contamination. Notwithstanding this well meant warning, however, the philatelist will probably continue to run the risks of catching all the diseases on earth without a tremor—*Westminster Gazette*.

A dirty face may be made clean with soap and water, and so may a stamp with a dirty face, but there is danger in the latter cleansing operation. The colors of some stamps are of such a composition that they are harmed by water, and others which water alone does not effect are spoiled by soap and water. Sometimes, the soap itself is to blame, if it is too strongly alkaline it will perhaps "bite" the color and do other strange things.

C. E. SEVERN. *in the Penn. Philatelist*.

There is nothing which is likely to make an advertiser more indisposed to patronize a new philatelic paper than a suspicion that some of the advertisements in it are printed gratis.

**EXCHANGES.**

[Free to subscribers. Limit 25 words. Non-subscribers, 1 cent per word, payable in advance.]

150 fine philatelic journals such as P J of A, Metropolitan and Michigan Philatelists, Weekly Stamp News, Philatelic Newsletter, etc., to X for P J of A Nos 1 to 11-13 to 17-102-110-114-115-116-121-121-122 to last No. Eastern Philatelist, Nos 1 to 12-25 to 30-47-57-59-61 to 68-72. Rocky Mountain Stamp, Nos. 10-11 Boston Stamp Book, Nos 3 to 8. Quaker City Philatelist Vol 7 No. 12. American Philatelist Nos 7-13-14-32-35-39. A J of P Vol. 1 No. 3 to 10-12. Vol 3 No. 3 to 12. Vol. 4 No 1 to Vol 5 No 12. Vol 6 No 2 to vol 8 no 1 Vol 8 no 4 to date. Correspondence solicited. P. S. of A., 471. H. R. COOPER Jr., ORANGE CAL.

United States exchange wanted. A per cent above catalogue allowed for stamps I need for my collection. W. C. ORMISTON, AZUSA, CAL.

**DIRECTORY**

A 3 line notice in this column \$1 per year. Cash in advance.

**A. A. A.** To any person sending us a club of 4 subscribers we will send the S. C. C. 1 yr. free.

**GREMEL**, H., 85 Nassau St., N. Y. U. S. & Foreign Stamps. See ad on back cover.

**U. S.** and Argentine Republic, n y specialty. General Issues only. If you have any to sell or exchange I solicit selections on approval. P. S. of A. No. 471. H. R. Cooper Jr., Orange, California.

# Subscribe.

**CRADDICK & SMITH.****ORANGE COUNTY REAL ESTATE.**

Are not only the leaders of Orange, but have doubtless sold more real estate than any other firm in Orange county. They have been established in their pleasant quarters for nearly nine years, and their business is constantly increasing from year to year. They make a special study of the soil and various other conditions necessary to the successful production of our different fruits, nuts, cereals, etc; hence are able to inform intending purchasers as to what land to buy for the lemon, peach, walnut and mixed orchards. Potato, corn and alfalfa lands, price ranging from \$30 up. Orange county is free from debt and has money in the treasury. Orange has a population of 1200, has six churches and no saloon, and is the junction city of Orange county. Send for descriptive price list.

**Craddick & Smith Orange Cal.**

**Standard Stamp Co.** Business Est. 1885.  
 W. Flachskamm, Mgr.  
 No. 4 Nicholson Pl.,  
 St. Louis, Mo.

Why not give US a trial? We have very good Approval Sheets at 25, 33½ and 50 per cent discount; which kind do you want? Our new illustr. 80 pp. Price List is FREE. **STANDARD PACKETS** are GOOD; every bookseller in the U. S. & Canada sells them. **Insist on getting STANDARD Packets.**

**7 FOR 25 CENTS.**

Bavaria, return letter, 6 var. 5c. Porto Rico, 94, ½ 1 2 & 4m, 5c.  
 Constantinople 5 20 40 par 5c. Sardinia, 6 varieties, 5 cents.  
 Honduras, 1862 2 var. 5c. Switzerland, 62-81, 6 var. 5c.  
 Holy Land, bonds, 3 var. 5c. " Tel 4 var 5 cents  
 All unused. Postage must accompany orders under 25c. **PRICE LIST FREE.**  
 Approvals at 50 per cent com. Reference required.

HERMAN BOYD THORNTOWN, IND.

From the Sunny South

*The Dixie Philatelist.*

25 cents per year + Ads. 50 cents per inch.  
 Free exchange column. + Sample free.

Address RUSSELL & CHAPPELL, Pub's.

BOX F.

MACON, Ga.

**A** set of Chamber's Encyclopedia, brand new, cost \$35, for \$25 cash. Address,

**Jesse Gray, Orange, Cal.**

## Confederate Stamps and U. S. Coins.

I offer to collectors my entire collection of U. S. coins and Confederate stamps at greatly reduced rates.

### Confederate Stamps.

1861	5c	blue on cover	.....	\$ 50 each.
"	5c	" off "	.....	40 "
"	5c	green on "	.....	.30 "
"	10c	blue "	.....	.75 "
"	10c	red "	.....	2.50 "
1863	5c	blue "	.....	.10 "
"	10c	" greenish blue	.....	.10 "
Unused	2c	red	.....	.20 "
"	5c	blue	.....	.20 "
"	20c	green	.....	.10 "
"	5c	blue perforated	.....	.75 "
"	10c	" "	.....	.50 "

**CASH**

**WITH**

**ORDER.**

### U. S. Coins.

\$1 00	gold	1862	fine	\$1.50
1.00	silver	1852	" (brand new)	2.00
1.00	"	1877	"	1.50
.50	1806	1808	" each	1.00
.20		1875	"	.40

Copper wheel cents (scarce) 1c of 1798,  
1810, 1814-18-20-22-27 to 1858 incl's each,.... .10



R. L. DIETRICK, - - - - - Lorraine, Va.

## United States Bargains.

	NEW CAT.	OUR		NEW CAT.	OUR		
	PRICE	PRICE		PRICE	PRICE		
1851	10c green	\$1.00	\$ .75	" 12c dark purple	\$.75	\$ .60	
1855	3c outer line	.35	.30	" 24c purple	2.00	1.60	
"	10c green	.50	.40	" 32c black	.75	.60	
"	12c black	.85	.70	Continental print.			
1861	5c brown	.40	.35	1873	7c vermilion	.50	.50
"	12c black	.35	.30	" 12c dark purple	.75	.60	
"	30c orange	.50	.40	American bank note print			
1862	15c black	.50	.40	" 30c black	.25	.18	
"	24c red lilac	1.50	1.20	" 90c carmine	.75	.50	
1868	10c embossed	.50	.40	1890	6c brown	.08	.06
"	12c "	.50	.40	" 8c Sherman	.08	.06	
"	15c "	.75	.60	" 15c blue	.10	.07	
"	30c "	4.00	3.00	" 30c black	.15	.10	
1869	2c brow.	.15	.12	" 90c orange	.85	.70	
"	10c yellow	.90	.75	Columbian issue.			
"	15c brown blue	1.75	1.50	1893	15c green	.30	.20
1870	2c brown emb'd	.10	.08	" 30c red brown	.60	.45	
National print				" 50c slate	1.00	.70	
1872	6c carmine	.10	.07	Newspaper stamp.			
"	7c vermilion	.75	.60	1867	5c blue	2.00	1.60

**W. Sellschopp & Co.**

108 Stockton Street.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

# A COMPREHENSIVE CATALOGUE OF

## UNITED STATES - - POSTAGE STAMPS.

If you make a specialty of our own country, then you should know all about our stamps. Scott's catalogue gives us 231 varieties adhesives from 1847 to 1895. The Comprehensive Catalogue has 342 varieties. Scott's gives us 93 varieties Departments. Do you know that there are 146 varieties? All varieties are priced, and at the low price I ask for the book, no collector should be without it.

Paper covers 10c. Cloth covers 25c.

**HENRY GREMMEL**

85 NASSAU ST., New York.

Did you ever see any of my approval sheets? They are dandies and will be sent on receipt of good reference.

**DON'T FORGET**  
that your advertising list  
is incomplete until you  
cover the southwest by  
the **SOUTHERN**



**CALIFORNIA  
COLLECTOR.**





Southern   
California  
 Collector.

Vol. I.                      JANUARY.                      No. 1.

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This space can be had for three months or more at the rate of \$1 per month. This is the best position for an advertisement in the paper. Cash in advance.

# THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COLLECTOR.

VOL. I.

JANUARY, 1896.

No. 1

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## Progress of Philately.

A number of new local societies have been formed which help to stimulate our hobby in their different localities. Our national societies have increased considerably in membership. The Philatelic Sons of America take the lead, having enrolled over 500 members the past year.

The auction sales have increased, showing that it is a very popular way of buying stamps. Philatelic students have had a good harvest of varieties in the numerous plates of the United States stamps. Collecting plate numbers has gained in favor with a number of collectors. A vigorous crusade has been inaugurated against speculative and unnecessary issues which, if not stopped entirely before long will prove to be a dangerous foe to Philatelia's progress. I will inumerate the principal events of the past year; although not complete the following have come under the notice of the writer;

### JANUARY.

The Peninsular Philatelic Society organized in Detroit.—Lewis Bishop heard from; anxious to return this country.—Number of forgeries of old Japanese

stamps found.—E. Stanley Gibbons arrives in this country on a tour around the world.—The Rocky Mountain Stamp issued its first number.

FEBRUARY.

A collection valued at \$1500 stolen from Mr G. H. Woodward, of Providence, R. I.—Organization of the Woodstock (Ontario) Philatelic Society.—Collectors of the New England states organize the New England Philatelic Association.—The 2c. 1894 re-engraved.—The Philatelic News-Letter, issue No. 1.—Wells, Fargo & Co. discontinue letter carrying in the United States.—R. F. Albrecht & Co's 25th auction sale.

MARCH.

The fine collection of Mr. T. W. Champlin, of Johannesburg, Transvaal, stolen.—Henry Clotz's collection of British West Indies sold at auction.—28,000 counterfeit 2c. carmine stamps seized by the government inspectors at Chicago.—B. L. Drew & Co's 2nd sale.—Counterfeits of the 90c. 1869 discovered in Brussels.—The collection of the late Mr. A. Gurald Hall sold at auction.

APRIL.

The Worcester Philatelic Society organized.—Dr C. E. Cameron charged with stealing \$4000 worth of stamps in Montreal.—Comprehensive List of Philatelic Literature published.—Mekeel's 5ct error proven, and acknowledged to be a changeling.—Crusade against unsolicited approval sheets in the

philatelic press.—Baltimore Philatelic Society's second auction sale.

## MAY.

A "Millbury Local" sold for \$650 in Boston.—Boston Stamp Book published No. 1.—H. K. Sanderson's first auction sale—Assistant Secretary of Treasury Hamlin decides "foreign stamps printed in black cannot be held as counterfeits".—Bay State Philatelist issued.—An "International postage stamp" agitated in the metropolitan press.—The Auckland (New Zealand) Philatelic Society organized.—Society for The Suppression of Speculative Stamps organized in London.

## JUNE.

The Philatelic Journal of America changed to a semi-annual publication.—Quigley alias G. H. Wilson captured in Toledo, Ohio.—Watermarked paper used in the manufacture of United States stamps.—A stamp "bourse" established in Boston.—The government discontinue the issue of letter sheets.

## JULY.

The Bogert & Durbin Co's 47th auction sale.—Arrest of Maximilian Maitret for counterfeiting Haytian stamps.—The Old Colony Philatelic Society organized.—A number of petitions presented to the Postmaster General to sell newspaper and due stamps to Collectors.

## AUGUST.

Convention of the American Philatelic Association

Convention of the Michigan Philatelic Society.—  
 “ “ Philatelic Sons of America.—  
 “ “ Queen City Philatelic Society —  
 “ “ League of American Philatelists.  
 American Philatelic Press Association organized in  
 Chicago.—Harold Conne & Co. and Tomaso Coelho  
 exposed as frauds in London.—A large number of  
 “St Louis” stamps found in Louisville, Ky.

## SEPTEMBER.

Convention of the Minnesota Philatelic Association.  
 —Mr. F. N. Seebeck anxious to terminate his con-  
 tract with South American Republics.

## OCTOBER.

Mekeel threatens suit for libel against the editor  
 of the Boston Stamp Book. No. 1 of the Seneca  
 Philatelist is issued.—The Bogert, Durbin Co's  
 48th auction sale.

## NOVEMBER.

The entire collection of Mr. N. Q. Kidder stolen  
 eight years ago, recovered in Boston.—Chicago  
 Stamp & Coin Co's first auction sale.—The Bogert,  
 Durbin Co's 50th auction sale.—Annual convention  
 and banquet of the Metropolitan Philatelic Club at  
 San Antonio, Texas.

## DECEMBER.

Baltimore Philatelic Society's 3d auction sale.—  
 Henry Gremmel's 13th auction sale.—The Postal De-  
 partment instructs postoffice inspectors not to col-  
 lect fraudulent debts of dealers and collectors.

REPROOD.

### Stamp Speculators.

If there is anything that will discourage a great number of collectors it is the large number of stamp speculators or the philatelists that care more for the almighty dollar than the pleasure of collecting stamps. They will keep the collectors in ignorance of the different varieties, etc., until they accumulate a large number of the different issues, plates and varieties of paper, and when the new catalogues and lists are issued giving their values, they are willing to dispose of them at inflated figures.

If a young collector or one not well posted should ask their opinion about an uncatalogued variety they have noticed, they would say it was of no consequence or value but would like to buy it for their stock. Consequently the unwary collector would let them go, supposing they were duplicates. The following extract from a letter of a lady correspondent will show how she has been treated at the hands of a prominent firm generally supposed to be above such methods of business. This is only one instance that has come under my notice and I dare say there are a great many others.

"I thought I had the United States stamps so that I understood them fully well, but since the new price lists have come in, I find I don't know anything as the dealers are making a difference in paper\* now. Brittle and porous paper, "secret marks," etc. I have had these stamps in my hands and have asked the

*(continued on page 10.)*

# THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COLLECTOR.

Published Monthly at Orange, Orange County, California.

**Price 25 Cents per Year. Ad. Rates on 2nd Page of Cover.**

H. R. COOPER, JR., Editor.

CHAS. A. COOK, Assistant.

WE ISSUE THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COLLECTOR, fully believing that there is room for another Philatelic monthly. As there is no Philatelic Journal in Southern California or adjacent states we feel justified in publishing a magazine for the benefit and representation of the numerous collectors located here. We aim to turn out a first-class paper well worthy the support of our Philatelic friends. Collectors, we ask you to come to our assistance in our effort to stimulate stamp collecting in Southern California. We are thoroughly equipped with the latest material in the mechanical department and you may be assured in receiving a bright, newsy, well printed magazine each month. In addition we have established a postmark department under the able management of Chas. A. Cook, well known to all postmark collectors. We trust postmark collectors will not be slow to support and contribute to their department. And now a word to advertisers. In placing an advertisement in this magazine you will assuredly reach a buying class of collectors. And furthermore when we state that we have a circula-



tion of 1000 copies monthly we mean that, that number of copies have actually been mailed. Our rates are low when you consider the actual amount of space given as our columns are full width of page (3 ½ inches) nearly 50 per cent wider than our esteemed philatelic contemporaries. Let us make a contract with you.



### A Big Stamp Sale.

At the post office one day lately, 700,000 1 cent postage stamps, in payment of postage on advertising matter sent out by a Boston publishing house, were canceled in the printing department. This is the largest number of stamps ever canceled in one order. A plate was prepared which canceled the stamps a sheet (100 stamps) at a time, and the sheets were run, through the large press until the \$7,000 worth were canceled. Two men, one feeding the press, and one inking, did in a day the work which it was estimated would take them 18 days to do by hand.—Boston Journal.



The death of Mr. Eugene Field cannot pass without some philatelic comment as he is the author of "Goodbye old stamp, Goodbye" published in 1883 with the passing of the "old 3 cent" (1870) design.

W. H. MITCHELL.



Send us a club of 4 subscribers and \$1 and we will send the S. C. C. one year free.

Co. many times if there was any difference and they have said: "No." So I have let them go as duplicates and now I have to buy them. If it would bother the dealers any I would throw up the whole thing I am so discouraged."

Now do any of my readers think this kind of dealing is going to increase the popularity of stamp collecting?



### Valuable Records Destroyed.

A COLORED TREASURY LABORER WENT INTO THE STAMP BUSINESS WITH RESULTS DISASTROUS TO HIMSELF.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Charles E. Edwards, a colored laborer in the Treasury Department, is under arrest for destroying papers belonging to the records of the Treasury. The papers destroyed were the records in customs and other cases of the war period, and are valuable as being receipts for moneys paid. During the war, stamps were attached to receipts of nearly every kind, and Edwards was after these stamps, which are now obsolete and greatly in demand by stamp collectors. He removed the stamps and then destroyed the papers or threw them among the waste paper to cover up his crime. Edwards acknowledged having received \$250 from collectors for the stamps so obtained. More than 5000 papers are missing, and the theiving has been going on for a year or more. Auditor Baldwin discovered the theft, and has been making an investigation, with the partial result given. There can, it is said, be no loss to the Government.—N. Y. Tribune.

### Notes and Comments.

We shall hold our columns open for a free discussion of questions which arise in philatelic circles and we trust our readers will not be backward in communicating their ideas through this medium.



Don't expect to receive this paper as a sample copy every month. Subscribe if you wish it regular.



The first few ads are often like the initial blows of an axe upon the trunk of a tree. No matter, how sharp the axe, or hard the strokes, the treetop never trembles or declines until a succession of blows has been patiently struck.—Printers Ink.



According to a correspondent in the Weekly Philatelic Era, the Adams Express Company, have purchased all the unwatermarked \$1 stamps to be had at all of the United States post offices.



Advertisements for our next number must be in by February 5th.



In answering advertisements you will confer a favor on the publishers and insure prompt attention by mentioning THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COLLECTOR.

## POSTMARK DEPARTMENT.

CHAS. A. COOK - - - - Editor.

FRIEND COLLECTORS—THE COLLECTOR management have kindly granted us a portion of their paper for our own use. Now that we have such a privilege we should do all in our power to make our department an ornamental and useful part of the magazine—One that we, and the publishers as well, can take pride in. We sincerely trust that each collector will contribute his, or her mite of experience and knowledge gained in the enjoyable pursuit of the—er—er—festive postmark, so that each may profit by that of the others. Let us all do our part.

YE EDITOR.



### An Evil.

It is useless to deny that postmark collecting has its crying evil like any other similar pursuit, and this evil is one that causes the collector a great deal of annoyance and should be eradicated as soon as possible. What collector has not purchased or obtained in exchange quantities of postmarks from persons less interested in them than himself who have ruined fair specimens by tracing over the characters with a lead pencil or pen and ink, thinking doubtless that they are improving them. If a postmark is not as plain as it might be you certainly cannot improve upon it with a pencil. Much better destroy it. I have had postmarks sent me that were plain and legible, embellished with pencil marks that were uncalled for. I would rather have a specimen with some of the characters missing than one upon which an attempted improvement has been made. If a postmark is a trifle dim never mark it on the face but rather on the back. Such postmarks, however, should not be used as specimens.

OKLAHOMA.

## EXCHANGES. DIRECTORY.

[Free to subscribers. Limit 25 words. Non-subscribers, 1 cent per word, payable in advance.]

Bird skins, shells, insects correctly named; also philatelic journals, to exchange for U. S. stamps. SNYDER the Naturalist, BEAVER DAM, WIS.

150 fine philatelic journals such as P. J. of A. Metropolitan and Michigan Philatelists, Weekly Stamp News, Philatelic Newsletter, etc., to X for P. J. of A. Nos 1 to 11-13 to 17-102-110-114-115-116-121-121-122 to last No. Eastern Philatelist, Nos 1 to 12-25 to 30-47-57-59-61 to 68-72. Rocky Mountain Stamp, Nos. 10-11 Boston Stamp Book, Nos 3 to 8. Quaker City Philatelist Vol 7 No. 12. American Philatelist Nos 7-13-14-32-35-39. A. J. of P. Vol. 1 No. 3 to 10-12. Vol 3 No. 3 to 12. Vol. 4 No 1 to Vol 5 No 12. Vol 6 No 2 to vol 8 no 1. Vol 8 no 4 to date. Correspondence solicited. P. S. of A. 471. H. R. COOPER JR., ORANGE CAL.

United States exchange wanted. A per cent above catalogue allowed for stamps I need for my collection. W. G. ORMISTON, AZUSA, CAL.

Stamps for Postmarks. 1 foreign stamp for 1 U. S. postmark, not in my collection, 2 for 1 of California or Massachusetts not in my collection.

Send list as I do not care for duplicates. I have 2,000 stamps. Address CHAS A. COOK, ORANGE, CAL.

A 3 line notice in this column \$1 per year. Cash in advance.

A. A. A. To any person sending us a club of 4 subscribers we will send the S. C. C. 1 yr. free.

GREMME, H., 85 Nassau St., N. Y. U. S. & Foreign Stamps. See ad on back cover.

U. S. and Argentine Republic, n y specialty. General issues only. If you have any to sell or exchange I solicit selections on approval. P. S. of A. No. 471. H. R. COOPER JR., Orange, California.

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I have the following COLUMBIAN STAMPS for sale at 25 per cent above face value viz. 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 and roct Also SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMPS (yellow) at 35 per cent above face value.

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**ORANGE CAL.**

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COLLECTOR.

# United States Bargains.

			NEW CAT.	OUR			NEW CAT.	OUR	
			PRICE	PRICE			PRICE	PRICE	
1851	10c	green	\$1.00	\$ .75	"	12c	dark purple	\$.75	\$.60
1855	3c	outer line	.35	.30	"	24c	purple	2.00	1.60
"	10c	green	.50	.40	"	30c	black	.75	.60
"	12c	black	.85	.70	Continental print.				
1861	5c	brown	.40	.35	1873	7c	vermillion	.50	.50
"	12c	black	.35	.30	"	12c	dark purple	.75	.60
"	30c	orange	.50	.40	American bank note print.				
1862	15c	black	.50	.40	"	30c	black	.25	.18
"	24c	red lilac	1.50	1.20	"	90c	carmine	.75	.50
1868	10c	embossed	.50	.40	1890	6c	brown	.08	.05
"	12c	"	.50	.40	"	8c	Sherman	.08	.16
"	15c	"	.75	.60	"	15c	blue	.10	.07
"	30c	"	4.00	3.00	"	30c	black	.15	.10
1869	2c	brown	.15	.12	"	90c	orange	.85	.70
"	10c	yellow	.90	.75	Columbian issue.				
"	15c	brown blue	1.75	1.50	1893	15c	green	.30	.20
1870	2c	brown emb'd	.10	.08	"	30c	red brown	.60	.45
National print					"	50c	slate	1.00	.70
1872	6c	carmine	.10	.07	Newspaper stamp.				
"	7c	vermillion	.75	.60	1867	5c	blue	2.00	1.60

**W. Sellschopp & Co.**

108 Stocton Street.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

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I offer to collectors my entire collection of U. S. coins and Confederate stamps at greatly reduced rates.

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1861	5c	blue on cover		\$ .50	each.
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"	5c	green on "		.30	"
"	10c	blue "		.75	"
"	10c	red "		2.50	"
1863	5c	blue "		.10	"
"	10c	" greenish blue		.10	"
Unused	2c	red		.20	"
"	5c	blue		.20	"
"	20c	green		.10	"
"	5c	blue perforated		.75	"
"	10c	"		.50	"

**CASH**

**WITH**

**ORDER.**

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\$1.00	gold	1862	fine	\$1.50
1.00	silver	1852	" (brand new)	2.00
1.00	"	1877	"	1.50
.50	1806	1808	" each	1.00
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If you make a specialty of our own country, then you should know all about our stamps. Scott's catalogue gives us 231 varieties adhesives from 1847 to 1895. The Comprehensive Catalogue has 342 varieties. Scott's gives us 93 varieties Departments. Do you know that there are 146 varieties? All varieties are priced, and at the low price I ask for the book, no collector should be without it.

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**HENRY GREMMEL**

**85 NASSAU ST., New York.**

Did you ever see any of my approval sheets? They are dandies and will be sent on receipt of good reference.

**T**HERE IS NO RULE which measures results from advertising—but there is a certainty in the results which follow from an advertisement published in the  
**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COLLECTOR.**

Please mention the S. C. C. when answering advertisements.



Southern   
California  
 Collector.

Vol. I.

MARCH.

No. 3.

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COOPER & COOK, - - - - - Publishers.  
ORANGE, Cal.

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### THE "SURPRISE" PACKET.

We take pleasure in offering to collectors as well as to dealers, the greatest attraction of this season in the philatelic market.—our SURPRISE packet. We have taken our whole stock, consisting of stamps from all parts of the world [South and Central America principally,] and mixed them up and distributed them without discrimination into packets of 100 varieties each. These packets we have sealed and numbered from 1 up. Every order will be filled in succession; that is to say, for instance, the 25th order will be filled with the SURPRISE PACKET bearing the No. 25 and so on. As the name suggests, this packet will be a very pleasing SURPRISE for the majority of our customers, since a good many of these packets will catalogue as high as \$20. Of course we do not know ourselves which packets are of a higher value than others, as we have merely counted 100 specimens for each packet, without paying attention to what kind of stamps were put in each packet. We guarantee, however, that all the stamps contained in our Surprise packet are: I. In perfect condition. II Genuine Government issues. III Postally used. IV. Last and best that NONE of our Surprise Packets will catalogue less than \$4 while MANY of them will catalogue over \$10. PRICES, 1 Surprise Packet p. p. \$1.02 1 doz. p. p. \$10. Note.—We will feel obliged if every purchaser of our Surprise Packet will inform us the catalogue amount of packet received. Address all orders to C. E. GONZALEZ & CO.,

642 PARK PLACE.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

# THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COLLECTOR.

VOL. I.

MARCH, 1896.

NO. 3.

## The Stamps of Chile.

Chile issued her first set of adhesive postage stamps twelve years after they were first put into practical use by Great Britain in 1840 and up that time they were as artistic a set as any country had issued. The design being a bust of Columbus with his name, "Colon" in Spanish above and Chile below in a circle and above the circle is "Correos Porte Franco" which means postage paid in Spanish and the value in centavos below. Though crude, the design is very effective with the bust of the great navigator standing as though in relief on the dark dotted background, a tribute to him that will last as long as philately.

Early in 1852 the 5 centavos red, 10 centavos blue and 20 centavos green were issued on white paper unperforated, watermarked double lined numerals of value. The 5 centavos is found in a red brown color, due perhaps to a mistake in mixing the ink and is ten times rarer than the 5 centavos red. The 5 centavos red is also found watermarked a large double lined numeral 5 and is rarer than the other. The 5 and 10 was also printed on bluish paper, the 10 centavos being quite a rarity now. And a rarity of the 10 centavos watermarked double lined number 20 instead of number 10 has lately been discovered.

The 1 centavo yellow was issued 10 years later in 1862, this stamp is also watermarked double lined numeral on white paper and is unperforated. As Chile had no fiscal stamps at that time, the stamps were often used in their place. Nearly all pen cancelled specimens were used as revenues, so collectors should try and get uncanceled or postally used specimens, as those used for revenue are worthless.

X. TRAVIS.

## The "Hummer."

To many, no doubt, it is a source of wonder why so many promising philatelic journals expire with about the third or fourth number. But when one becomes acquainted with the varied details and difficulties which the publishing of even a small stamp journal entails, they are not surprised at the statement that probably three-fourths of the philatelic publications

ushered into this world of ours die before the first year of their existence is completed. This is not necessarily caused by a lack of patronage either, for so far as I have been able to observe, no kind of class literature is more loyally supported by the readers that it endeavors to interest and instruct, than is the philatelic press. But as a rule the cause for suspending publication comes from an entirely different quarter. For the benefit of those who are prone to wonder, and the young philatelist, who, with perhaps more surplus energy than cash, contemplates entering the philatelic publishing business for profit and pleasure, I will endeavor to relate the experience of a young man of my acquaintance who "suspended publication." All names are fictitious.

Our friend, John Benton, was rather a precocious youth; at least that was what his mother affirmed on all possible occasions. And who would better know than she? John had collected tints, postmarks, stamps and whatnot from the time he had begun to inquire into the mysteries of letters and numerals, a failing that seems to be prevalent among precocious boys. But the talisman that awoke in John's breast the latent ambition and energy of which even he himself had not been previously aware was his first sample copy, "Vol. I, No. 1." How carefully he scanned its pages. And from that time on he eagerly sought every philatelic publication he could obtain. He had discovered his calling at last. He would become a publisher. And with that single idea at all times uppermost in his mind he set out to accomplish the desired end. After several weeks of labor he completed the copy for the first number, having previously announced his undertaking to all his philatelic friends. His first discouragement came when with the air of a thorough business man he entered the local printing office to find the cost of printing his magazine. When the price was announced, John made a bee-line for the woods to think it over. This was certainly a tremendous obstacle to overcome, and he finally concluded to go around it by getting a printing office of his own. Now John knew nearly as much about printing as he did about publishing a paper, but that didn't worry him in the least. He could learn. The succeeding week was one of endless confusion of catalogues of printing material, display type, presses, etc., but never once did John's unfagging zeal hesitate and he emerged from chaos with a complete list of what he needed or thought he did. After pruning his list a little here and there, he discovered that \$50 was amply sufficient to equip a very fine printing office. Now then, all that had to be done was to get the money. By various means (all honorable) this amount was raised and the plant ordered. Everything seemed to John to be working for his success. But little did he dream of the trials and struggles still before him. The material came, so did a bill for freight upon which he

had forgot to calculate. But this overcome he proceeded to "set up" his first paper. He found that the printer's trade was rather more complicated than he had at first expected. However, being quick to learn, he soon grasped the rudiments of the art. Number one was up; so was the time announced for publication. After a few attempts at presswork, he concluded to get some assistance. So the "devil" of the *Daily Loomshanger* was summoned and taken into partnership, furnishing his skill acquired by six months' service washing rollers and sorting pi. By their combined efforts the "PHILATELIC HUMMER" became an assured fact. Editor Benton felt as though he was treading on air as he proudly marched to the postoffice with the first edition under his arm. He had not though it worth while to inform the postmaster before of his new venture and so when he turned the papers over to that dignitary, quite a little preliminary explanation had to be made and it is safe to say that John learned more of the postal laws in five minutes than he had ever known before. This was a little more knowledge than he could digest on so short notice so he repaired to his old haunt in the woods for meditation. When he emerged into the sunshine again a grim look of determination was to be seen on his countenance. He bravely put up the money on deposit required by the postmaster and began his editorial labors on number two. About this time John was compelled to learn a trade and choosing his future profession he started out on life's journey in earnest. The HUMMER office was aglow each evening now preparing for the coming issue. This was to be a great improvement over the previous number and both young men were working until a late hour to get it up in time for mailing, as the date set for publication was nearing with fearful rapidity. Earnest effort is always crowned with success and number two is in readiness for mailing. The last paper is being gleefully wrapped and addressed when a gentle tap is heard on the door. To their "come in" the postmaster enters and gravely seats himself while the boys stand by waiting with breathless expectancy. "Boys, your paper is refused second-class rates; you will have to put a stamp on each one hereafter." The "devil" went through the only window, sash and all, and John still plods through life, just an ordinary carpenter's boy. But the HUMMER fails to him.

CHAS. A. COOK.

The Holy Terror Curio Collector.—Say! Mister Corker won't you give me one of your pieces.

The New Minister.—Why! my boy what do you mean?

The H. T. C. C.—Well, dad said when you preached your first sermon last Sunday you went all to pieces; and I thought maybe you'd give me one for my collection.

## American Nobility.

Henry N. Cary, managing editor of the New York Times and a former member of the Chicago Tribune staff, says the Tribune has just been invested with the insignia of the Grand Order of the Cross of Trinidad. Sir Knight Carey wears the gold crown and cross badge upon his proud bosom and has become the most royal, if not the sole and only, subject of King James I. sovereign of Trinidad, alias Baron Harden-Hickey.

A couple of years ago the eccentric Baron Harden-Hickey, the millionaire husband of millionaire Flagler's daughter, picked up the abandoned insular rock, called Trinidad, and has ever since been carrying it in his vest next to his heart. According to the Baron's—pardon the King's own description the island is three miles wide and five miles long, and has the slight blemish of being inaccessible from the ocean except in very calm weather. It has not a single inhabitant, but it will have when the Baron gets his Utopian colony founded upon it. Even the pigs and goats which once dwelt there upon the Baron's island have all died of low spirits of lack of provender.

Baron Harden-Hickey's Trinidad is 700 miles off the coast of Brazil and should not be confounded with the larger Trinidad off the coast of Venezuela. All that that is thus far visible of the kingdom of His Highness James I. is a paper scheme for colonization, an issue of postage stamps that is the glory and delight of the boy collector, and an order of knighthood. This idea of clothing the nakedness of his island in a ribbon and postage stamp is of a piece with the Baron's modest nature.

If it had not been for Blustering John Bull, Sir Knight Cary would probably be nothing more than plain mister, and his wife, who is spending the summer in Chicago, would not be Lady Cary. It came about in this wise: Great Britain rashly, in a fit of absent-mindedness, seized Trinidad—King James I.'s Trinidad—for a cable station. Brazil makes a formal protest and sent a cruiser to the island to emphasize its ownership of the territory. Baron Harden-Hickey is in California. (He recently occupied a barony on Pico Heights, Los Angeles. Ed. S. C. C.) He had no cruiser but he had a Grand Chancellor located on West Thirty-sixth street, New York city. This was almost as good. Chancellor de la Boissere, discharged a stiff protest, all in French, at the United States government, calling upon the United States to protect him and his sovereign in their imperial rights. The State department could not read the Chancellor's writing. But the New York Times printed the protest, and M. de la Boissier called upon Managing Editor Carey with expressions of esteem.

"After your publication of our protest to the Secretary of

*(Continued to Page 45.)*

## The Postage Stamp.

Poets sound the warrior's praise, whilst nations laud his name  
And history offers homage to the hero of the camp.  
Authors, artists, patriots, are all entwreathed with fame.  
But I will tune my humble lyre to sing the postage stamp.

Symbolical of progress, it speeds from pole to pole,  
Unceasingly, untiringly, beneath the tropic sun,  
Through Arctic cold or desert heat, athwart the billows roll,  
It wings its flight, by day or night, its labor never done.

And if, perchance, its blazonry proclaims a bitter tale,  
Or tidings of disaster are intrusted to its care,  
How oft it bringeth roses to the cheek with sorrow pale,  
Dispelling every stormy cloud and banishing despair!

'Tis the link that binds us closer, uplifting all our race,  
The emblem of intelligence, uniting heart and hand,  
The herald of humanity, the conqueror of space,  
It rules the restless ocean and it dominates the land.

And long may it continue, east, west, or south, or north,  
The faithful friend and architect of every modern nation,  
Until the great Postmaster shall send his fiat forth  
Retiring this terrestrial sphere from active circulation.

C. S. STOWELL



# The Southern California Collector.

SUBSCRIPTION and AD. RATES on Second Page of Cover.

Henry R. Cooper Jr., Editor, - - - Chas. A. Cook, Associate.

➤ MARCH ◀

One of the best indexes of the conditions of general business in the country is the government postal receipts. The returns of the sales of postage stamps and other forms of postage by the Postoffice Department has just been completed for the quarter ending December 31 last. The total sales of stamped paper were \$20,517,014 for the quarter, and \$76,884,409 for the calander year. Both these totals stand unchallenged by the record of any previous year. A gain of \$8,000,000 in a single year is remarkable, as being one of the largest ever recorded in the history of the Postoffice Department. The improvement indicates that the country is ready to start on a new era of prosperity as soon as the administration will give it a chance.

The clerks in the office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General at Washington, D. C., have broken forth again. Once more the beautiful Spanish names which lend their charm to towns all along the Pacific Coast, or the pioneer appellations, have been crumpled and generally mussed up. Here are some of the atrocities of orthography which the long suffering public must copy in the future. Enido, Twinoaks, Limesa, Youbet, Chulavista, Neahbay, Elrio, Riodel and Elmoute.



We have never seen Mr. Samuel Heller of Raleigh, N. C, but judging from the fact that he ordered a box of shoes weighing 120 pounds, sent him by mail with only a two cent stamp affixed we are led to believe that he has a very high forehead. When the shoes arrived he paid \$40 for postage due. The "due" stamps used were the 30 and 50ct. denominations which he sold to a dealer for \$100 making a profit of \$60 on the transaction.

Mr. E. W. Heusinger of San Antonio, Texas, informs us that he will issue a "Texas Philatelic Directory." Giving a history of philately and philatelists in Texas. Price 15 cents. Advertising rates \$2 per page, \$1.25 half page and 65cts a quarter page.

Collectors making a specialty of United States stamps, should obtain "A Comprehensive Catalogue of United States Postage Stamps" published by Mr. Henry Gremmel. It describes all minor varieties, etc., making it invaluable to the U. S. specialist.

The series of articles running in the Philatelic Facts & Fallacies written by Mr. Sellschopp while on his sojourn in Europe are very interesting. Giving us an idea the way things are philatelically in Europe.

We have received the 34th edition catalogue of the Standard Stamp Co. It consists of 80 pages and is nicely gotten up. Their ad. appears on page 46 of this paper.

Advertisements for our next number must be in by April 5th.

## Notes and Comments.

Stamp speculators and speculative stamps are the parasites of philately.



The total revenue of the Canadian Post office department for 1895 was \$3,815,455, expences \$1,022,666.



The first free delivery of mail matter by carriers took effect in July 1863, and was put in operation in forty cities.



In the annual report of the Postmaster General of Canada it is stated that arrangements have been made for the issue of letter cards of the denominations of one, two and three cents.



Since it was reported that the Emperor of Russia sent a complete set of Russian stamps in return for some United States stamps sent him by a collector in Wisconsin, the scheme has probably been tried by 739 collectors with unfavorable results.



Postoffice Inspector H. P. Thrall brought about an important arrest Feb. 28th. That is to say, the offender in question has just been taken into custody, but Inspector Thrall had previously done much hard work in running him down and obtaining evidence against him. The arrested man is George M. Zimmerman, alias Frank Woodge, alias Frank Koenig, alias Frank Grimmel, alias W. Rothfuchs. He was taken into custody by a United States marshal at Aetna Mills, Siskiyou county. The man of many aliases is a "stamp fiend" (not a philatelist) but he has not obtained that title by displaying any honest weakness for getting together a large collection. His specialty has been swindling dealers in stamps and it is estimated that his dishonest gains have aggregated many hundred dollars. For two years past Zimmerman has been flitting about from town to town in Southern Oregon and Northern California, from various postoffices and under ever changing names sending communication to stamp dealers in the east and elsewhere. From all of them he obtained approval sheets. W. Sellschopp & Co., Mr. Gambis and others of San Francisco, were among his victims, and all over the coast are a dozen more.

State of the United States," said the Chancellor gravely, "a mist of reporters fell upon the modest pied-a-terre, where is temporarily installed my office in New York."

"A mist of reporters" was a figure of speech that called for professional objection, but the editor maintained an affable silence. It appears that the aforesaid reportorial drizzle had earned the severe disapproval of the Chancellor of Trinidad by wickedly making fun of his official lodgings and the cut of his white and blue striped silk jacket.

"It seems to me" he continued, "that discussion relative to recognizing a new state and affirming its neutrality by American influence, thus creating in the new world a sort of Switzerland or Belgium, is much more interesting than controversy about the rooms where resides the representative of the principality of Trinidad."

The editor said "certainly" in such an exceedingly suave voice that Chancellor de la Boissiere knighted him on the spot. A few days later Mr. Cary received a heavy, solid gold jewel and badge, with a document engrossed in French to the effect that: "We, James, Prince of Trinidad, sovereign grand master of the Noble Order of the Cross of Trinidad, appreciating the merits, virtues and talents of Henry N. Cary, and desiring to give him a mark of particular esteem and satisfaction, have conferred upon him the present brevet title and badge of Chevalier of the Noble Order of the Cross of Trinidad in the hope that he will be faithful to the duties imposed by this title and these honors. Given in the Chancellerie of Trinidad, and written in the Book of Gold. JAMES."

As Mr. Cary is as yet the only private subject of King James I., and as the island kingdom of Trinidad is threatened by the ironclads of the other island kingdom of Great Britain, it looks as if the new Sir Knight had a large joust on his hands. He will have to buckle on his armor and plunge into international war in order to "be faithful to the duties imposed."

But the button of the order and the right to sign himself "Chevalier de l'Ordre Insigne de la Croix de Trinidad" is not the only thing Editor Cary gets. With his rank goes an annual pension of £ 1000 or \$200, and if he distinguishes himself this may be raised to as much as £ 3000, or \$600 for that is the stipend allowed by King James I., alias Baron Harden-Hickey, to the officers of the order.

King James I., established the order in 1893, when he sent out the following salutation to the world: "We, James, Prince of Trinidad, having resolved to commemorate our accession to the throne of Trinidad by the institution of an order of e bivalry destined to reward literature, the arts, the sciences, industry, human virtues, by these presents have established and do institute, with

cross and crown, the 'Order of the Insignia of the Cross of Trinidad,' of which we and our heirs and successors shall be the sovereigns. Given in our Chancellerie the eighth of the month of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three and of our reign the first year.

The Chancellor of the Order,

JAMES, L. S.

DE MONTAR.

King James got up his greeting and public announcement of the new order of chivalry in a little two-leaf slip printed in French, which did not cost much to get printed, and looks like the prospectus of a new boarding-school. Following his salutatory comes the rules of the order. These provide for four grades of rank. The highest is that of the grand cross, next comes the grand officer, then the commander, and lastly the chivalier. Bravery and good service are necessary for promotion as well as admission.

"The custom of the order shall be identical with that of the chamberlins of the court of Trinidad, save the buttons, which shall bear the impress of the crown of the order". The trouble with this is serious. As there is no court of Trinidad, there are no chamberlains; as the chamberlains do not exist they cannot have any costume. Without any costume what is Chivalier Cary to do? He has one thing to console him, however, even if he does not have any clothing, and that is the final official announcement regarding the order. It says: "The names of the members of the order shall be inscribed in the Book of Gold of the order, with mention of their merits and the services rendered." So even if he has no costume, his name will be written in a book of gold the same as is done in heaven.

### Kissinger's Misfortune.

We have just received word from Mr. C. W. Kissinger that the Stowell printery of Federalsburg, Md., was totally destroyed by fire, including the entire February issue of the Pennsylvania Philatelist. As there was no insurance the loss was total. Mr. Kissinger says another issue for February will be out in a few days. We deeply sympathize with Messrs. Kissinger and Stowell in their misfortune.

## EXCHANGES.

[Free to subscribers. Limit 25 words Non-subscribers, 1 cent per word payable in advance.]

A J of P 1893, P O 18, 5, a 7 and 24 of 1872 to X for other U. S. not in my collection. Wanted 15 ct orange 1872-73 X Scott's 5th edition. Chas. Eberle, Yonkers, N. Y.

Set of 1872 complete in good condition for an unused 90 ct 1888 or 5 ct brown (Scott's 5th No. 32). Have lots of other good U. S. and foreign to X for U. S. and Argentine Republic in my collection. Correspondence solicited.

H. R. COOPER JR., ORANGE CAL.

Collection of Autographs value \$15, for philatelic literature also a collection of foreign postals for same. E. B. Jones, 717 Olive St., Sioux City, Ia.

Have a fine collection of U. S. and foreign stamps to X for a good 1895 model bicycle. High grade, standard make only. Correspondence solicited. P. S. of A. 471. H. R. Cooper, Jr., Orange, Cal.

For every 100 postmarks not in my collection I will give 15 cts. Massachusetts and California particularly desired. Austrian and Italian stamps my specialty. Chas. A. Cook, Orange, Cal.

## DIRECTORY

A 3 line notice in this column \$1 per year. Cash in advance.

A. A. A. To any person sending us a club of 4 subscribers we will send the S. C. C. 1 yr. free

GREMME, H., 85 Nassau St., N. Y., U. S. & Foreign Stamps. See ad on back cover.

U. S. and Argentine Republic, my specialty. General issues only. If you have any to sell or exchange I solicit selections on approval. P. S. of A. No. 471. H. R. Cooper Jr., Orange, California.

I allow 15 cents per 100 for postmarks not in my collection. California and Massachusetts preferred. Address Chas. A. Cook, Orange, Cal.

## MY WANT LIST.....●●●

## Argentine Republic.

- 1858-61 5-10-15 & 5 centavos.
- 1862 5-10-15 centavos.
- 1864 5-10 & 15 centavos.
- 1864 5-10 & 15 centavos Perf.
- 1864 5 & 10 centavos Unwmkd.
- 1867 5 centavos Perf.
- 1868 5-10 & 15 centavos.

## United States.

- 1851-60 5 cent brown.
- 1856-60 5ct. the 3 varieties.
- 1855-60 30 & 90 cents.
- 1861 5 cent yellow.
- 1888 90 cents.
- 1872 12 cents re-engraved.
- 1869 90 cents.

H. R. COOPER JR.,

ORANGE, CALIFORNIA.

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 pedia, brand new, cost \$35,  
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**Jesse Gray, Orange, Cal.**

# United States Bargains.

	NEW CAT.	OUR		NEW CAT.	OUR	
	PRICE	PRICE		PRICE	PRICE	
1851	10c green	\$1.00	\$ .75	" 12c dark purple	\$ .75	\$ .60
1855	3c outer line	.35	.30	" 24c purple	2.00	1.60
"	10c green	.50	.40	" 30c black	.75	.60
"	12c black	.35	.70	Continental print.		
1861	5c brown	.40	.35	1873 7c vermilion	.50	.70
"	12c black	.35	.30	" 12c dark purple	.75	.60
"	30c orange	.50	.40	American bank note print		
1862	15c black	.50	.40	" 30c black	.25	.18
"	24c red lilac	1.50	1.20	" 90c carmine	.75	.50
1868	10c emb'ssd	.50	.40	1890 6c brown	.08	.06
"	12c "	.50	.40	" 8c Sherman	.08	.06
"	15c "	.75	.60	" 15c blue	.10	.17
"	30c "	4.00	3.00	" 30c black	.15	.10
1869	2c brow.	.15	.12	" 90c orange	.80	.70
"	10c yellow	.00	.75	Columbian issue.		
"	15c brown blue	1.75	1.50	1893 15c green	.30	.20
1870	2c brown emb'sd	.10	.08	" 30c red brown	.60	.45
	National print			" 50c slate	1.00	.70
1872	6c carmine	.10	.07	Newspaper stamp.		
"	7c vermilion	.75	.60	1867 5c blue	2.00	1.60

## W. Sellschopp & Co.

108 Stockton Street.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

## CRADDICK & SMITH.

### ORANGE COUNTY REAL ESTATE.

Are not only the leaders of Orange, but have doubtless sold more real estate than any other firm in Orange county. They have been established in their pleasant quarters for nearly nine years, and their business is constantly increasing from year to year. They make a special study of the soil and various other conditions necessary to the successful production of our different fruits, nuts, cereals, etc; hence are able to inform intending purchasers as to what land to buy for the lemon, peach, walnut and mixed orchards. Potato, corn and alfalfa lands, price ranging from \$30 up. Orange county is free from debt and has money in the treasury. Orange has a population of 1200, has six churches and no saloon, and is the junction city of Orange county. Send for descriptive price list.

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