

18738

The Stamp Record.

Vol. I. Denver, Colo., February, 1887. No. 1.

STAMP COLLECTING.

About ten years ago, when the passion for collecting postage stamps had just begun, all that was known of them could be told in a few pages of THE STAMP RECORD. But at the present day, postage stamp collecting in many parts of this country and Europe has so increased that a name "Philately" has been given to the pursuit and much attention has been paid to it in various ways. In some of our cities there are shops where nothing but foreign stamps are sold and in Paris there is a regular postage stamp exchange on the Champs Elysees. The collecting of postage stamps is not always such a frivolous pastime or occupation as many people imagine.

These little bits of colored paper, ornamented with portraits or coats-of-arms, or peculiar devices, have a great deal of information in them. They tell of the rise and fall of princes; of the history of republics; of the manners and customs of the people; of the peculiar characteristics of the country. The French and Spanish stamps are epitomes of the histories of their respective countries; the English colonial stamps are a geography in themselves; the South American stamps present a fine display of mottoes and devices; from the West Indian stamps we learn something of the peculiar characteristics of these islands; in common with others issuing from other quarters of the globe, we have national portrait galleries. While postage stamps are being collected, or when they are put into their albums, they are examined and

studied. The map is consulted to find the location of the country issuing them. The history is opened to find whose portraits are figured on them. The cyclopedia is brought out to get some idea of their value. Some learned friend is questioned to find the meaning of the peculiar inscriptions or legends. And little by little this research goes on until the collector often finds himself, in a manner, getting hints on almost everything of interest going on in the world. If Russia and Turkey are quarreling over Montenegro, he can discuss the cause of the troubles. He found it out when examining the Montenegrin stamps in his album. When a young boy is placed on the throne of Spain and the collector's attention is called to this country, stamps show him the many changes in that unfortunate country; and Amadens and Don Carlos and Isabella and the proud and haughty nation which unveiled a new continent, pass before him as a panorama. The Centennial is spoken of; our young collector takes out his album and sees Franklin with his kite; Washington at Yorktown; Perry on the Lakes; Jefferson and Louisiana; Jackson behind the cotton bales at New Orleans; Scott on the plains of Mexico and Lincoln with his emancipation proclamation.

In stamp collecting the judgment is sharpened in endeavoring to detect the good stamps and to discard the counterfeit, the eye is drilled to appreciate the harmony and contrast of colors, in the proper arrangement of the stamps, patience is acquired and taste cultivated in the efforts to pro-

duce fine effects, and cases are known of foreign languages being studied simply to enable the collector to decipher the legend and inscription on the stamps.

A pursuit which is productive of so much good should not be decried as a more childish pastime.

THE FIRST U. S. COINS.

The earliest coins struck for the United States were undoubtedly those known as the "Sommer Island" pieces. The date and history of their coinage is not known, but there is reason to believe they were current about the year 1616. John Smith, Governor of Virginia, in his history, relates that Sir George Sommers was shipwrecked upon the Bermudas or Sommer Islands in 1612, and that, four years later, a person named Daniel Tucker was sent out to govern them. This authority adds that they found a certain kind of brass money in circulation, which displayed a "hogge" on one side. The Sommer Island shilling has on one side a hog in the centre, with XII above, both being surrounded with a beaded circle.

BANK NOTES.

The oldest bank notes are the "flying money" or "convenient money," first issued in China, 2697 B. C. Originally, these notes were issued by the treasurer, but, experience dictated a change to the system of banks under government inspection and control. A writer in a provincial paper says that the earliest Chinese "greenbacks" were in all essentials similar to the modern bank notes, bearing the name of the bank, the date of issue, the number of the note, the signature of the official issuing it, indications of its value in figures, in words and in the

pictorial representation of coins or heaps of coins equal in amount to its face value and a notice of the penalties of counterfeiting. Over and above all was a laconic exhortation to industry and thrift.

"Produce all you can,
Spend with economy."

The notes were printed in blue ink on paper made from the fibre of the mulberry tree. One issue in 1399 B. C. is preserved in the Asiatic Museum at St. Petersburg.

EXCHANGE NOTICES.

Free to subscribers only.

I will exchange stamps and coins for stamps not in my collection. Send lists. Philatelic papers in exchange for same not in my collection.

F. E. CARSTARPHEN,
Box 3081, Denver.

Ten all different tin tags for five all different stamps not in my collection of 500 varieties.

O. P. TEDFORD,
Box 2846, Denver.

A large number of *Golden Days* to exchange for 200 all different stamps.

A. RICHARDS,
Box 2846, Denver.

Exchange stamps for the same.

O. CARSTARPHEN,
957 South 15th St., Denver.

I will exchange two foreign stamps for any department stamps not in my collection of 500.

J. RICHARDS,
1007 South 15th St., Denver.

THE Stamp Collectors League is attended by a fair number of collectors. Each one belonging has over one thousand different kinds, with the exception of one, and some of them reach as high as thirty-three hundred.

The Stamp Record.

O. P. TEDFORD, A. M. RICHARDS,
Editors and Publishers.

Subscription 25c a Year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

One inch, 40 cts. Two inches, 75 cts.
One column, \$2.75 One page, \$5.00
Cash in Advance.

Matter intended for publication must reach us not later than the 20th of the month.

TEDFORD & RICHARDS,
Box 2346, DENVER, COLO.

EDITORIAL.

WE exchange with all philatelic papers.

WE send about 500 papers out this issue, of which quite a number are subscribers.

WE have one subscriber in Paris and hope to have some still farther.

WE expect to enlarge to an eight page journal about our fourth or fifth issue.

To each person sending up a subscriber, we will give a rare stamp or three different tags. Please send list of ones wanted. We will also give a year's subscription to the **STAMP RECORD** for five new names.

SEND in your ads for our next number.

WE owe many thanks to the *Stamp* and the *Collector's Review* for their kindness in our behalf.

In Paris there are 150 tradesmen who deal in nothing but postage stamps.

NIC-NACS.

Why is a messenger like a penny?
Because he's one sent.

A promissory note like a blade of grass, comes to maturity by falling due, (dew).

If ten mills make a cent, where are the profits on a barrel of flour.

Motto of a postage stamp--A penny for your thoughts.

The new five-cent piece contains a figure of the American eagle, which is all right, but it would be more appropriate to put a dog on the (s)cent.

A postal card is like an errand boy--it goes as one sent.

People don't put three cent stamps on letters any more, they are two-centicitive.

The small boy, like the postage stamp, will stand considerable licking.

A collection of stamps--Applause in the gallery.

When is a stamp not a stamp?
When it's a counterfeit.

STAMPED!

Jones.--"Smith, which is the most profitable, quick sales and small profits or slow sales and quick profits?"

Smith.--"Why, quick sales and small profits, of course."

Jones.--"Now, how can you prove that?"

Smith.--"Proof! why, look at the times in Denver, when they sold candy at 60c per pound, see how they have lost their business and see how Bartley, at 626 16th St., up near California, is booming. He sells candy at 40c and the finest you ever tasted; he gets the trade of Denver sure.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

PIERCE'S BOOK STORE

1714 Larimer St., New Number,

Is the best place in the city to buy, sell or exchange Books of all kinds. Old Coins, Postage Stamps, Etc. School Books a Specialty.

Porter, Raymond & Co.,

Markham House Block, - Denver, Colo.

WE REPRESENT THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES:

<i>Scottish Union and National</i>		<i>Scotland.</i>
<i>Lancashire,</i>		<i>England.</i>
<i>Germany,</i>		<i>New York.</i>
<i>Connecticut,</i>		<i>Hartford.</i>
<i>Orient,</i>		<i>Hartford.</i>
<i>California,</i>		<i>San Francisco.</i>
<i>Underwriters'</i>	<i>Hanover,</i>	<i>New York.</i>
"	<i>Citizens',</i>	"
<i>Commercial,</i>		<i>San Francisco.</i>
<i>American Central,</i>		<i>St. Louis.</i>
<i>State Investment,</i>		<i>San Francisco.</i>
<i>Union Fire and Marine,</i>		<i>Christ Church.</i>

THE STAMP RECORD

A Monthly Journal, Devoted to Collecting of Stamps, Coins, Tags, Etc.

TEDFORD & RICHARDS, - Box 2846, Denver, Colo.

J. B. ALKIRE, News Depot,

All the latest news and magazines. A full line of Fine Stationery, Fine Confectionery and Cigars.

432 16th St.

GEO. F. HIGGINS & CO.,

806 16th St., Denver, Colo.,

—Dealers in—

Sporting Goods, All Kinds

100 FOREIGN STAMPS,

Many varieties for a 4c stamp. Agents wanted to sell approval sheets.

A. E. Ashfield, Box 233, Rye, N. Y.

Philatelic papers, insert this advertisement and notice for two months, and send bill.

Nothing You Ever Tried Before.

LIVE BOYS can make big pay outside of school or office hours by working for us. Full information and outfit for 2c. stamp. (No postals.) Something entirely new, novel and in great mercantile demand. No experience or capital required.

WOOD & HALLOCK, Denver, Colo.

The Stamp Record.

(Entered in Postoffice, Denver, Colo., as Second-class Matter.)

Vol. I.

Denver, Colo., March, 1887.

No. 2.

THE STAMP COUNTERFEITERS OF RIVER LODGE,

—OR—

A TOUR FOR A COLLECTION.

—
IN THREE CHAPTERS.
—

—BY NERR.—
—

CHAPTER I.

"Well, good-bye, mother; I will start for Bellevue to-night." This is what George Redwood said as he picked up his stamp album and started for the door. He was a collector of postage stamps, and was a tall, well built young man. He was going around the world to collect, unexperienced as he was. The train starts, and George Redwood is on his way around the world.

Tickets, tickets, please!

George Redwood takes his ticket from his pocket and hands it to the conductor, who looks at him in great surprise. Just to think of a slouchy looking fellow with a first class ticket! He had plenty of money with which to procure stamps.

"Franklin! Franklin!" shouted the brakeman.

This city, or town, as you may call it, is on the Barr river, southeast of the boundary line of Canada, and in the north of the United States. He flung up the window in amazement. Was it true? "Born here!" Yes, he was at the place where he was born. He left the car and procured a hack, followed by two men. All were silent until George thought it was time to break the silence.

"Good morning, sir," said George. Both returned the same. "Do you know of any place around here by the name of the Dot House?"

"Oh, yes; we are the proprietors of that hotel. Are you going to stop there?"

"Well, I don't know. I am a collector of postage stamps. Do you collect?" said George.

"No, I never took much stock in them, but I have a collection at the hotel of many varieties, and my friend here is a dealer in them, and he will sell you some very fine ones if you wish to buy some."

"Well, yes, I would like to get some."

By this time they had arrived at the Dot House. They go in and George takes a seat in the office.

"Oh, John, come here a moment," said the larger of the two. "Say, I tell you, John, we can swindle the dickens out of him."

"I will go you, Bill, if I lose."

"Well, s'pose we begin?"

"All right."

"You go over to McNeal and get some green and white paper. Ask him for his best. Here is two dollars. Now rustle."

Meanwhile, George was talking the washerwoman.

"Now, John, let's get to work. Get down the type of the New Brunswick country, and first let's print the Connell."

After a while they sold George two of them at a very small price. How little did George know how he was getting swindled. Many United

States stamps were also sold him, and British Guiana, Nicaragua, Bolivia and Equador.

"Well, it is half-past ten, and I must be going. Good-bye, gentlemen."

"Good-bye, pard."

Toot! toot! came the train around the bend.

"All aboard," cried the conductor. George got on and took a seat, all the time thinking of the trade he had made with the men, and the more he thought about it, the more he thought they were counterfeit. Had these fellows swindled him of \$100? Yes, they had. How was he going to get his money back?

He resolved to return under a disguise and capture them!

[CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.]

A Break by a Rural Member.

Each member of the Legislature is supplied by the State with stationery and \$100 worth of stamps. One of Bedford county's members last week applied to the resident clerk for his "rations," and upon being furnished with paper, envelopes, etc., said:

"Now I will take my stamps, if you please."

"All right, sir," answered the clerk. "What denomination?"

"Ah! er-um," stammered the statesman; "why, I'm a Methodist."

But he got his stamps, allee samee, and they were not all of the same denomination.

A Small Boy's Evening Prayer.

Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my collection to keep;
If it should be stolen before I wake,
I hope the thief dies with the belly ache.

Remarkable Stamp Collections.

Three years ago the son of the Duchess de Galliera possessed the largest collection of postage stamps. At that time he had paid \$350,000 for his gi-

gantic collection, and the special library thus obtained counted 300 volumes.

M. de Rothschild's collection is valued at \$50,000, and it is only to special friends that the volumes containing the rarest specimens are ever shown.

At the Paris exhibit a remarkable exhibit of French and foreign postage stamps is kept, and the collection at the Admiralty is famous throughout the world.

R. E. CORD.

Exchange Notices.

Free to subscribers only.

We exchange with all philatelic papers.

Ten all different tin tags for five all different stamps not in my collection of 500 varieties.

O. P. TEDFORD,
Box 2846, Denver

A large number of *Golden Days* to exchange for 200 all different stamps.

A. RICHARDS,
1007 S. 15th street, Denver.

Will exchange 25 varieties of foreign stamps including Sweden official, Russia and Rumania for every U. S. Department stamp not in my collection of 30. Send lists.

JESSE P. RICHARDS,
1007 S. 15th street, Denver, Colo.

I will exchange 100 foreign stamps, many rare and unused, as New Foundland, Monaco, Spain, Phillipine, etc. for every one of the following: 5c. special delivery and 8c. Canada register stamps, 200 U. S. envelopes cut square, or for 75 match or medicine stamps.

D. S. DUNBAR,
Baldwinsville, N. Y.

I have just received a large stock of foreign stamps, and can sell at a very low rate. Agents wanted in all parts of the United States to sell from my approval sheets. Commission 30 per cent.

A. M. RICHARDS,
1007 S. 15th street, Denver.

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A. M. RICHARDS,

1007 S. 15th St., DENVER, COLO.

EDITORIAL.

SEND for a copy of the Peerless Directory. For particulars look on last page.

THE cost of postage stamps to the Government, covering everything, including delivery, is \$6.99 per thousand.

INTERNAL revenue stamps representing \$1,000,000 were last month burned in the custom house at Louisville.

NINETY-FIVE THOUSAND sheets of paper are daily consumed in printing Uncle Sam's money and internal revenue stamps.

To procure more subscribers to our list, we will receive 15 cents in postage stamps, (2c.) This is your last chance for 15 cents, so out with your chink.

ALL persons sending us their subscription this month shall receive free tin tobacco tags or 50 different foreign stamps, including Sweden official.

No less than twelve thousand collectors of stamps were found among the school children of New York by a journalist who had made an investigation.

A YOUNG lady of Chicago collects the common 2 cent U. S. postage stamp and at present has about 3,000 of them. She is trying to get one million. We wish her success.

WE have come across a new kind of collecting. It is street car tickets. The manager of the Denver Street Railway received a letter asking him for a specimen of each of their tickets. This person, however, will find that he can procure a collection of about 3,000 varieties, for there are so many street railway companies.



INK BLOTS.

Why is a donkey like a postage stamp?

Because it takes considerable licking to make it go.

What will stick a postage stamp tighter to an album than a piece of good gummed paper?

Two pieces.

Why do we lick a stamp?

To be answered in our next.

What is the difference between a man who was discharged from the Queen's employ and a stamp surcharged H. M. S.?

One is surcharged with Her Majesty's ship. The other is discharged from Her Majesty's service.

Show me a man who has made no mistakes, and I will show you a man who has done nothing.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

E. S. RICH & CO.,

Fire Insurance,

1009 Sixteenth Street,
DENVER, COLO.

FREE! FREE! FREE!

Send your address, with a 2c. stamp to pay postage, and receive the COLLECTORS' ADVERTISER, a large bi-monthly, one year, free. The best and cheapest advertising medium extant. Guaranteed circulation, 2,500 copies each issue. Rates 4 cents per inch, payment on receipt of advertisement.

E. R. MARSHALL, Publisher,
Wyoming, Iowa.

Subscribe Now

and receive

The First Number

containing

The Continued Story!

Just Published. New Edition.

My fourth edition catalogue has just been issued and contains the selling prices of all the U. S. dollars, halves, quarters, 20 cent pieces, dimes, half-dimes, nickel fives and threes, two cent and one cent pieces, and half-cents; a fine line of electrotypes, a complete list of all the Confederate notes issued, a complete list of U. S. fractional currency, a large number of U. S. Revenues, besides hundreds of foreign copper coins, U. S. and foreign stamps, Indian relics, curiosities, etc.

The best published and sent free for stamp.

W. F. GREANY,

827 Brannan St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Jas. A. Tedford Advertising Company,

JAS. A. TEDFORD, Manager.

Rooms 17 and 18, Times Block,

DENVER, COLO.

We accept advertisements for any newspaper in the United States or Canada

We own and control the advertising space in all the Denver horse cars.

RUBBER STAMPS.

Agents, clerks, postmasters and others make \$5.00 per day selling our fine rubber stamps in their stores and offices, or visiting residences. Agents given 80c. on \$1.00. Large illustrated catalogue, confidential letter, samples, terms, etc., free for stamp.

Reduced Prices for next 60 Days.

One line and complete outfit..... 80c.
Each additional line..... 7c.

(Parties not desiring to act as agents order direct from above price list.)

J. M. BEERS,

126 and 128 E. Water St., Elmira, N. Y.

(Publishers inserting this and above will receive rubber stamp made to order to value \$1.)

100 FOREIGN STAMPS,

Many varieties for a 4c stamp. Agents wanted to sell approval sheets.

A. E. Ashfield, Box 233, Rye, N. Y.

Philatelic papers, insert this advertisement and notice for two months, and send bill.

Nothing You Ever Tried Before.

LIVE BOYS

can make big pay outside of school or office hours by working for us. Full information and outfit for 2c. stamp. (No postals.) Something entirely new, novel and in great mercantile demand. No experience or capital required.

WOOD & HALLOCK, Denver, Colo.

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Vol. I.

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No. 3.

THE STAMP COUNTERFEITERS OF
RIVER LODGE,
—OR—
A TOUR FOR A COLLECTION.
—
IN THREE CHAPTERS.
—
BY NERR.
—
CHAPTER II.

George rode on until they reached Williamsburg, quite a large city on the St. Lawrence River. Here he got off the train and proceeded to the nearest detective agency. Arriving here, he procured a detective, who looked at George as much as to say: "What can a boy like you want of a detective?" George understood the situation, and said, "Well, my friend, several stations from here I was sold some counterfeit stamps by two men who represented to me that they were genuine. Now, I propose to return, and not only procure my money, but put them where they won't sell any more counterfeits."

The detective listened attentively to all the points of the story, and then said, "We must get some clothes for you, for you must not return in the same ones or they would catch on."

After George and the detective had procured the necessary articles they went to the depot and got on the train for Franklin. In about two hours they arrived there and they immediately repaired to the "Dot House." George and his friend went up to the door and rang the bell. While they were

waiting, George looked around and saw above the door in dingy letters, River Lodge, instead of the Dot House.

At this moment the door was opened by a young girl, who inquired what they wanted. George replied that they were stamp collectors and would like to buy some stamps. The girl asked them to come into the office and she would speak to the man.

While George and the detective were seated in the office they could hear persons talking as if they were in a dispute. As the voices grew louder they heard some one say, "Let them go; we haven't any made and it will take too long to make some." But the other said, "We can persuade them to stay with us to-night and then make some." The voices then grew stiller and they could hear no more. A little later one of the men who had sold George the counterfeits, entered and said, "Well, young men, we have just sent our stamp albums over to the next station, but if you will stay with us to-night we will have them sent for. George replied that as they were rather tired they guessed they would stay with them. They were then shown to a room which was very favorable for the occasion as it was right over the back of the hotel and where they would be likely to work. And another advantage was that the hotel was old and consequently there were cracks in the floor through which everything could be seen. As it grew darker around the dwelling the men below began to be stirring. George and the detective

(Continued on page 3.)

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A. M. RICHARDS,

1007 S. 15th St., DENVER, COLO.

EDITORIAL.

We find it necessary to reduce our subscription price still lower and we will receive ten cents in silver for one year's subscription, until June 1st.

The *Peerless Review* is gotten up in good style and we hope it will succeed.

The *Mohawk Standard* has passed one year of success and bids fair for the second year.

The *Stamp*, of this city, is among the finest of philatelic publications and is made so by the untiring efforts of its publishers, J. C. and F. W. Feldwisch and D. W. Osgood.

WHAT BECAME OF THE COINS?

There is something curious about the American silver dollar and half-dollar of the coinage of 1804. In that year something like 20,000 of the dollars were coined, but it is a singular fact, as is now known, that not one of them was known to be in circulation. Yet the most valuable of all American coins are two 1804 dollars which are

in well-known collections. They are valued at \$2,000 each. It has been determined to the satisfaction of every numismatist that those two dollars were not coined until 1828, although they were struck with the original 1804 die. They were secretly made, although such a procedure is a penal offense, for some one high in influence and authority, who desired them for certain coin collections. It has never been positively ascertained how the surreptitious work was accomplished, but there is no doubt it was done. Why the dollar of 1804 was never seen in circulation after leaving the mint is one of the unsolved government mysteries.

A still greater mystery surrounds the half-dollar of 1804. Of that coin nearly 160,000 were struck. Not one was ever discovered in circulation. The quarter dollars of 1804 are numerous enough, so plenty, in fact, that a fair specimen of one can be bought for \$2, and their coinage amounted to 7,000 pieces.

A curious thing has been discovered regarding the half-dollar of 1805, which is not a rare coin, except in the case of those possessing the curiosity I speak of, which increases the value tenfold. This is that the figure 5, in 1805, has been struck over a figure 4, showing that the coin was one of the undiscovered minting of 1804. What became of the large issue of 1804 half-dollars? No one knows or ever will know; but it is evident that all of them were not issued from the mint, and this belief, that there was some reason for not desiring the coin to circulate is strengthened by the mint obliterating the date on what was left by making 1805 half-dollars of them.

There were no silver dollars issued from the mint in 1805, yet 321 were coined, and are in the hands of collectors to-day just as they came from the die. No dollars were coined by the government after that, until 1836.

procured a good position and listened. One of the men said, "John, are we going to make the Brunswicks tonight or not?" The other replied that of course they would. The man then went to a huge closet and after surveying the thousands of cuts, he took out several of them and closed the door and placed the cuts in a press, designed for the purpose, and after gauging the press several times he finally succeeded in procuring a good print of them, and showing them to John, he said, "Ain't those slick?" John replied that they were. The men, after making a few more stamps, started to lock up the closet and put away the stamps they had made, but they were destined not to do this, for George and his friend, seeing it was the time to act, descended the stairs noiselessly and bounced into the room.

[To be continued.]

COLLECTING.

In 1859, J. W. Scott, of Brooklyn, began his famous collection, being in all probability the first of Americans, although at that time there was at least several hundred collectors in Europe. At the present time there are probably not less than 600,000 collectors in the whole world, of whom 375,000 are in the United States, 200,000 in Europe, and 25,000 scattered through the rest of the world. There are in the United States 24 firms, with capitals ranging from \$25,000 to \$100,000, engaged solely in selling stamps to collectors, which issue catalogues of prices, and keep the customers informed of each new stamp issued by any government. England has eight firms, and on the continent of Europe there are over thirty firms. In addition to these there are at least 1,000 dealers having from \$1,000 to \$5,000 invested.

EXCHANGE NOTICES.

Will exchange U. S. Department stamps for same, or will give fifty all different foreign stamps for any one of them not in my collection. Send lists.

O. P. TEDFORD,
Box 2846, Denver, Colo.

I will exchange 100 foreign stamps, many rare and unused, as New Foundland, Monaco, Spain, Phillipine, etc., for every one of the following: 5c. special delivery and 8c. Canada register stamps, U. S. envelopes cut square, or for 75 match or medicine stamps.

D. S. DUNBAR,
Baldwinsville, N. Y.

GRAND PRIZE.

To the one sending us the most subscriptions before December 1st will receive \$5 in gold.

THE RAREST STAMP.

The rarest stamp in the world is said to be the Connell five cent stamp of New Brunswick. Charles Connell was postmaster-general of New Brunswick in 1861. Shortly after entering upon his duties he conceived the idea of an improvement in the stamps of the province. Accordingly he made a design and employed the American Bank Note Company, of New York, to print them. Each value had a different design. On the one-cent was a steam-engine, a head of Victoria on the ten-cent, a steam-engine on the twelve and a half cent, a head of the Prince of Wales on the seventeen-cent, and on the five-cent was his own portrait. This latter stamp was issued only one day, and hence its rarity.

R. T. JAMES,

Vernon Hill, Halifax Co., Va.

Collector and Dealer in

Natl. History Specimens

And General Curiosities,

MINERALS. COINS, RARE FOREIGN AND U. S. STAMPS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Proprietor of the most wonderful discovery of the 19th century James' famous genuine "Madstones"—a never failing, permanent cure for all Bites, Stings, etc. Always ready. No cabinet or collection complete without one of these rare minerals.

STONES ARE SOLD IN SEVEN SIZES, 1/4 in. Q to 3/4 in. stamp for e' def or. end 2c. end \$1. \$3, \$5, or \$10 for same Stone with "Hand-book" and written guarantee.

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35 Rare Curiosities, such as Perfumed Pales the Wonder Stone, Porcupine Quills, Minerals, Rare Foreign Stamps, SHARKS TEETH, Birds

Wings, Tin Tags, Odd Coins, etc., many of which are very old and rare, no two alike for only 25 cts. Send at once before all gone. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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THE STAMP RECORD.

(Entered at Denver, Colo. Post-office, as Second-class Matter)

VOL. 1.

DENVER, COLO. MAY, 1887.

NO. 4.

The Stamp Counterfeiters.

OF RIVER LODGE,
A Tour for a Collection,
IN THREE CHAPTERS.
CHAPTER III.

When George and his friend bounced into the room they were very much surprised to find they had more than two men to contend with. Three men whom they had not seen were lounging in one corner of the room, but when they saw George and the detective enter they got up and looked around for a way of escape but George was to shrewd for them for he had placed himself at the only window in the department and the detective was in front of the door. The detective drew two large revolvers from his pocket and said well gentlemen your our prisoners, but an incident occurred which to their minds. Their was only one large lamp in the room. A man was standing by it and when he saw how the tide was going he knocked it over leaving all in utter darkness, then there was a sound as of feet hurrying along on some pavement. Then all was again quiet. Well George said the detective we are left this time but we will catch

them yet. They then produced a dark-lantern and lighting it examined the floor through which the men must have passed as George and the detective were at both openings from the room, after a little search they found a trap-door and raising it lowered themselves to the pavement below. They found that they were in a passage which led they knew not where. The detective took the lead and throwing the rays of the dark-lantern in front of them managed all right untill they reached a large oak door which was securely fastened. George looked at the door and then at the detective and said what will we do now? The detective was equal to the occasion and he replied that they would return to the counterfeiters room and procure an ax and knock the door down. They accordingly grouped their way back and started to lift the trap-door but to their surprise it had locked. Here was another obstacle, they surely could not force a way through the oak door but couldn't they break through the trap-door? It was at least worth a trial. They looked around the passage and they saw a rock by the side of the wall. They picked it up and

threw it with tremendous force against the trap-door but it only creaked, after half an hour of hard work their efforts were rewarded by the door giving away, they then climbed up into the rooms and after a few minutes search they found an old rusty ax. They then returned to the other door in the passage and chopped a hole large enough for a man to pass through. They went in and after walking a few minutes the passage ended at the bank of a stream of water, here they stopped and looked up and down the stream but seeing nor hearing nothing they walked about a mile down the stream and coming up with a boat which looked as though it had been used very recently as the oars were all wet and in the oar-locks. This aroused their suspicion and they walked up the hill from the boat. On arriving at the top of the hill they saw the men they wanted, seated on the ground talking very low. George and the detective knew that the critical moment had come and taking out their pistols they said, the first man that moves will get a dose of cold lead. The men knew that George and his friend had the drop on them and submitted to George tying their hands behind them. They then marched them to Franklin.

Conclusion

On arriving at Franklin they were left in the charge of the sheriff who had them prosecuted to the full extent of the law, each man got 15 years imprisonment at hard labor.

The End

—:o:—

A young philatelist's idea of a Postage Stamp.

A postage stamp is a business you lick on the back, not the front. It is an inch square and has a picture on it of some one, that man who has his picture on it is the ruler and he bosses the country. Nicaragua has the goodest looking stamp. Maddie-gassgar has got the Jumbo one. United states has got some postal card stamps and you don't lick them because there is no lickum on the tother side. Queen Victoria gets her picture on a lot of stamps, I would like to Si-err-aleone. The countries put a great big dob of ink on the stamps, then a feller can't collect so well, I mean he cant find where to put it in his album so well, lots of kids collect some kinds of stamps that they call searcharged but I don't see any thing about them that's nice to collect. Some of them are searcharged. H. M. S. I guess it means Her Mighty Soul, but pa says it means Her

THE STAMP RECORD.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

A. M. Richards,

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(continued from page 2)

Mighty Stamp.

Johnie Williams, Jun.
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—:0:—

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