



The Philatelist.

27

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1885.

NO. 1.

THE STAMPS OF HOLLAND.

BY
SEGNA TASSE.

—O—

The first set of stamps of this country appeared in the year 1852, five years later than the first issue of the United States.

The set comprised the following values, printed on heavy paper and unperforated.

1852 ISSUE.

- 5 cents, blue,
- 10 " dark red,
- 15 " orange.

the design was— head of William III to right "Post Zegel" above, value below.

The 5 cent was printed in several shades of blue.

This remained in use thirteen years, when it was supplanted by the following—

ISSUE OF 1865.

Medium paper, perforated, head to right, value above, "Post Zegel" below—

- 5 cents, dark blue,
- 10 " red,
- 15 " orange.

This remained in issue for only two years, when it was succeeded by the

ISSUE OF 1867.

Head to left, "Nederland" in straight line at top. Perforated.

- 5 cents, blue,
- 10 " dark red,
- 15 " brown,
- 20 " green,
- 25 " purple-brown,
- 50 " gold.

Still another change was made in 1872, when the following was issued,

1872—75 ISSUE.

Same head to left "Nederland" on

a scroll above, value below. Perforated.

- 5 cents blue
- 10 " red,
- 12 1-2 " lavender,
- 15 " brown,
- 20 " green,
- 25 " violet,
- 50 " buff,

2 gulden and 50 cents, blue and rose.

This closes the regular issue of adhesives, the following two sets of newspaper stamps were printed however.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

1870 ISSUE.

Arms, "Nederland" above, perforated.

1-2 cent, brown

1 " black,

1 " green,

1 1-2 cents, pink,

2 " bistre,

2 1-2 " violet,

Holland is rather below the average as regards envelope stamps having only issued two varieties.

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1875 ISSUE.

Same as '67 issue of adhesives. White paper.

5 cents, blue,

10 cents, lavender,

If Holland is below the average in envelope stamps; she is above it in unpaid letter stamps with the following two sets which close the list.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1870 ISSUE.

Numeral in circle "Te Betalen" at top, "Port" at bottom. Perforated.

5 cents, brown on buff,

10 cents, purple on blue,

1882 ISSUE.

The same, slightly smaller.

1 cent, blue and black

1 1-2 cts., blue and black,
2 1-2 " "
12 1-2 " "
15 " "
20 " "
25 " "
1 florin blue and red,

— 0 —

THE ORIGIN OF POSTPAID ENVELOPES.

From "Memories for the Curious,"
London, 1860.

M. Piron tells us that the idea of a post paid envelope originated early in the reign of Louis XIV. with M. de Valfyer, who, in 1653 established (with royal approbation) a private penny post, placing boxes at the corners of the streets for the reception of letters wrapped up in envelopes, which were to be bought in offices established for that purpose.

M. De Valfyer also had printed certain forms of billets or notes, applicable to the ordinary business among the inhabitants of large towns, with blanks, which were to be filled up by the pen with such special matter as might complete the writer's object.

SOME COLLECTORS.

BY NEMO.

The manner in which stamp collecting is conducted by many young "Philatelists" is not much above the level of collecting and stringing buttons, and is attended with about the same results. In the case of the buttons, after all that can be got are gathered and strung, the work is done, and the collection is put aside as not worthy of any further consideration. The gatherer don't know any more than he did before, except that there are rather more different kinds of buttons than he had any idea of. So with the postage stamps. To many collectors they seem to be

nothing more than queer little pieces of paper of various colors, differing one from another more or less, and pretty to look at for a while. They only collect because others are collecting. They have the most superficial knowledge of the different specimens which make up their "collections," in many cases being ignorant as to what countries they represent. The idea of studying a postage stamp in all its various bearings, never occurs to them. They know it simply as a piece of adhesive paper which, if affixed to a letter will secure its transmission through the mails, and that, in their opinion, is all there is about it. Now, it is desirable for the benefit of all such collectors and philately in general, that these false impressions or ideas should be removed if possible. It would be better for all concerned if those who engage in stamp collecting would begin it with proper conception of its objects and purposes. There would be fewer disappointments, less inclination to speak disparagingly of it, and more pleasing and instructive entertainment.

It is of course not pretended that philately will be found congenial to the taste of everyone. It is the fewest number who are adapted to it, but that is no argument against its utility. It is not the fault of the science if a great many people see nothing in it. The requisite qualifications for successful stamp collecting are intelligence, aesthetic taste, patience, perseverance, and that peculiar talent or inclination of mind which leads its possessor to investigate, explore, and examine minutely into everything pertaining to the science.

—Keystone Philatelic Gazette.

Pope says, speaking of letters, that they
"speed the soft interours from soul to soul,
And waft a sigh from Indus to the Pole,"

and we say,

The letters would go wandering round
like tramps,
Of little value, till they get their stamps,
Then the soft sigh no doubt would safely
carry.

And help the sighing lovers soon to marry.

☞ SUBSCRIBE TO THE PHILATELIST.

The Philatelist.

(PHILADELPHIA.)

A Monthly Paper, Devoted to the Interests of Stamp Collectors.

C. Y. ABBOTT,
Editor and Proprietor.

Subscription Price, per year,		.20
Advertising Rates, one month:		
½ Inch,	.15 3 Inches,	.65
1 " "	.25 ½ Column,	.85
2 " "	.45 1 " "	1.60
1 Page,	3.00	

Special rates for continued advertisements.

"Ads." must be in by the 15th of the month to insure insertion in next number.

All communications must be addressed:

C. Y. ABBOTT,

2120 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MARCH, 1885

Perhaps it may be thought that there is neither room nor necessity for another Stamp Journal; and perhaps it is so, but the literary world is like the street car—there is always room for one more—and our new venture is such a little one that it may surely be crowded in, and when so crowded in we hope so to conduct it, that no one will be so unkindly as to want to push it out. We want to help a little in the scheme of progress, and will try to do it fairly and honestly.

We will seek to make what little space we have for reading matter interesting to the Beginner, the Dealer, and the Advanced Collector. We will dispense with the ordinary list of new issues; mentioning only such varieties as we may consider worthy of special notice. We hope soon to enlarge and cover this paper, thus presenting it in a more attractive form.

To our contemporaries in the good work of Philatelic development we extend the right hand of fellowship, and trust that they and all others will deal as fairly with us as we shall try to deal with them.

AN OFFER.

In order to promote the spread of Philatelic writing; we offer a set of *unused Guatemala*, 151 issue for the best original article relating to Philately received at this office before May 1st, 1885. We also offer a packet of 100 varieties of foreign stamps for the second best article.

—:O:—

FIRE IN CINCINNATI.

On the 24th of December the office of "The Stamp World," Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire.

The paper was to have reappeared February 1st, but we—at the time of this writing (Feb. 10th)—have not seen anything of it.

Advertisements.

In answering "ads." please mention this paper.

M. D. BATCHELDER,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN STAMPS,
AND IMPORTER OF
ALBUMS Etc.
MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT,
U. S. A.

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Every Collector, to be up with the times, should have a sheet of gummed paper; each sheet contains 5000 hinges, and no collector should be without it when inserting stamps in their albums. There is no danger of tearing the stamp if this paper is used in inserting them. Price, post free, 10c.

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25 page Catalogue of Foreign Stamps free.
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SHEETS ON APPROVAL! 3¼ per cent Commission.

Agents Wanted

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Stanley, Gibbons, & Co.'s
PUBLICATIONSThe Price Catalogue and Appendix, \$ 36
2100 Illustrations.

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THE IMPERIAL POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM. Fourth Edition, greatly enlarg- ed. Two volumes includ- ing the four Supple- ments previously issued.	No. 52 vols.	2.50
	" 6 "	4.25
	" 7 "	5.00
	" 8 "	7.50
	" 9 "	6.50

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ALBUM WEEDS; or How to Detect Forged Stamps.		2.00
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THE NATIONAL ALBUMS for Arms, Crests, Mon- ograms, &c. Third Ed- ition. Enlarged and Im- proved.	No. 1	.40
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All post free and securely packed.

STANLEY, GIBBONS & Co.
8 Gower St., London W. C.12 Gold Edge Cards, name on, &c. Agents wanted.
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IMPORTER AND DEALER
IN

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS,

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—:O:—

Rare stamps sent on approval to parties
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Stamp papers please send copies.

Send 5c. for agents' book of new sample cards and
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Established Sixteen Years.

L. W. DURBIN, Foreign Stamp Importer and
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The largest assortment of Stamps in the country
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Stamp Collectors constantly on hand. Circulars
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Send for them before buying elsewhere.

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Responsible Agents wanted

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S. M. GANS,

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512 North Fourth Street,

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Having made arrangements with the Pub-
lishers of every American Philatelic Peri-
odical, I am prepared to insert advertise-
ments in all such at less than Publishers' rates.Energetic will see the advantage of this, as
they can more readily and at less expense,
pace before the eyes of American Philate-
lists, their specialties in Stamps, Post cards,
and Publications. For any information ad-
dress, with stamp, Whilden's Advertising
Bureau, Box 17, Pelzer, S. C.

[Mention this Paper.]

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

100 No two Alike,	10cts.
100 Mixed for trading,	5 cts.
1000 Assorted Continentals,	25 cts.
15 Unused Stamps,	10 cts.

John A. Wilson,

Box 162, Burlington, New Jersey.

PHILATELISTS' NOTICE!

The "International Collector's Guide," is now
ready for mailing, and will be sent post paid
for twenty-five cents. 50 Pages matter devo-
ted to the interest of Stamp Collectors.Interesting articles by Rev. D. D. Rhees,
D. D. Address the Publisher:

W. G. Whilden, Jr., Pelzer, S. C.

(Mention the Philadelphia Philatelist.)

sides. The other is a figure of Liberty standing in an oval, a shield with a cross in one hand and a sceptre in the other. There are seven stars on each side of the oval. "Helvetia" above, and the numerals in the upper corners, and below the oval, with "Franco" on either side of it. The issue has eleven varieties and is the last general issue.

1882 ISSUE.

2 centimes,	buff.
3 "	gray.
5 "	chret,
10 "	rose,
12 "	blue,
15 "	yellow,
20 "	orange,
25 "	green,
40 "	gray.
50 "	blue.
1 franc,	red-brown,

The 2, 3, 5, 10, 12 and 15 are of the first design: the others are of the second.

Switzerland has two sets of unpaid letter stamps, the first,—from 1878 to 1879—has for its design the numeral in the centre with 22 stars around it. The set has nine varieties, the 1 centime differs from the others in having the back-ground shaded, while the remainder have white back of the numeral.

1878 ISSUE.

1 centime,	blue,
2 centimes,	blue,
3 "	blue,
5 "	blue,
10 "	blue,
20 "	blue,
50 "	blue,
1 franc,	blue,
5 francs,	blue,

The issue of 1883 is the same, with the exceptions that the numerals are carmine instead of blue, and the remainder of the design is green: The 1, 2, and 3 centimes are absent, but otherwise the values remain the same.

The envelope stamps are four in number, viz: 5 centimes, chocolate, 10 centimes, rose, 25 centimes, green, and 30 centimes, blue. The design is a cross in the centre, a dove flying above, twenty-two stars along the sides, and value below.

There are two issues of newspaper bands; the first (1871) has two varieties. its design is—arms and numeral in centre, a scroll with 20—3—71 at the bottom, and branches at the sides. The values are 2 and 5 centimes, color, red. The other one (1873—74) has the following design: numeral in centre, twenty-two stars around, and cross above.

1873—74 ISSUE.

2 centimes,	rose,
2 "	bistre,
5 "	rose,
6 "	brown,

Many hotels, villages, etc. have issued local stamps, but it would take another article fully to describe them.

—:O:—

SOME HISTORICAL STAMPS.

BY SEDNA TASSE.

The stamps of which we mean to treat under this head are those which—forced upon us by England—caused the revolution.

The celebrated Stamp Act of March 22, 1765 provided for the printing of stamps for the taxation of foreign goods imported by America. Of these stamps there are only two known to the writer, and it is of these two which this article will treat.

The design of the larger of the two stamps is as follows:—

The shape was oval, with a point on either side, near the top of the stamp.

The inscription was embossed in a peculiar manner, viz: blank parts of the design pressed in to the stamp in such a way that the raised inscription is about the same height as the remainder of the paper on which the stamp was impressed. The stamp is pressed on greenish-gray heavy paper.

The design was:—Arms of Great Britain in centre on a peculiar kind of scroll, with a branch, proceeding from it on either side. "America" above, "TWO SHILLINGS SIX PENCE" below.

The smaller one had a rather more complicated design; it was as follows: Crown

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APRIL, 1885.

(Continued from page 6.)

at top; Curious monogram of crossed lines below; G at left, R at right and 3 just below the crown. 64 was in the upper right hand corner of the stamp.

A specimen of each of these stamps can be seen in the museum of Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

—:—

Publications Received.

W. G. Whilden's *Collector's Guide* is to hand; it is a neat little pamphlet, containing many articles of interest to Stamp Collectors.

Mr. Whilden has also established a "Philatelic Advertising Bureau," and is our authorized agent to receive "ads." and subscriptions at our best rates.

Our Exchanges.

We wish to exchange with all Philatelic Papers. Up to date we have received

the following:—

New England Philatelist,
Canadian " "
Capital City " "
Philatelic Monthly,
" Advertiser,
The Hermes,
Collector's Companion,
Chair City Collector,
The Advertiser,

—:—

Special Notice.

When subscribing please state with what number you wish your subscription to begin. Unless otherwise stated we send current number.

—:—

Quaker City Philatelic Society.

A Philatelic Society was organized in this city on the evening of February 18th.

The following officers were elected: President, E. B. Durburrow; Secretary and Librarian, S. M. Gans; Treasurer, G. H. Henderson and Corresponding Secretary, J. S. Jeanes.

Two meetings have been held since, at which a constitution was adopted and several new members admitted.

Advertisements.

In answering "ads." please mention "P. P."

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100 Newfoundland 3c., for 8c.,	
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Address: S. DE WOLF, Care of Brown & Webb,
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Send for them before buying elsewhere.

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Consignments of stamps solicited from Foreign Countries, to sell on commission of 10 per cent.

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If you want a nice Story Paper, devoted to the interests of young people, also coins, stamps, cards, etc., send stamp for a copy or 15 cents for a trial subscription to **THE CHAIR CITY COLLECTOR AND MONTHLY ECHO.**
Every subscriber has a chance to try our Word Hunt and win a prize. Advertising rates: 50 cents per inch, 30 cents per half inch, cash in advance.
Address: **CHAIR CITY COLLECTOR AND MONTHLY ECHO,** Lock Box 5, West Gardner, Mass.
Sheets of stamps on approval to responsible parties on application.

MR. JOHN CHESTER SHIRE

MAKES A SPECIALTY OF STAMPS ON APPROBATION.

PHILADELPHIA, BOX 1137.

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LONG ESTABLISHED IN THIS CITY,**

Are in a position to furnish the people of Philadelphia with all they can desire in a SEWING MACHINE, both in QUALITY and PRICE, as well as PROMPT ATTENTION.

FACTORY: TWENTIETH AND WASHINGTON AVE.

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BRANCH OFFICES:

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904 S. SECOND Street.
1611 RIDGE Avenue.
2121 N. FRONT Street.

The Philatelist.

F

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1885.

NO. 3

PHILATELIC NOMENCLATURE.

By DR. WM. H. MITCHELL.

The term *Nomenclature* is derived from two Greek words signifying "I call."

It has often been said that "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet," but if I should call the rose a *sun-flower*, and some one else should call it a *cabbage*, what pleasant recollections of early summer and pleasing odors would it convey to your mind?

Classing Philately with the sciences, we will turn our attention for a short time to it, but more particularly to its nomenclature. The word "nomenclature" is by a noted scientific lexicographer, defined thus: "A collection of terms or words peculiar to a science or art." In all sciences, nomenclature is an object of importance, and each term should convey to the student a definite meaning. If it is true of other sciences it is also true of the science of philately.

At the present time the nomenclature of philately is in a very much confused and thoroughly mixed condition; uncertain, misleading and, in many cases, even false. To illustrate, take of many other examples, the "Brattleboro." What is it? It is a stamp. True. It is an adhesive. Yes. It is an imperforate (Eng.) Granted. It is an unperforated (Am.) adhesive. Certainly. It is a Local. (?) It is a Provisional. (?) It is a Government Local. (?) It is an Official Local. (?) So it goes. Every writer and compiler invents and uses his own pet term to the detriment of philately and the confusion of the tyro rendering our nomenclature complex when, for the best interests of the science, it should be as simple as possible.

To better illustrate the point I have in view, it is well to present a few pertinent queries. *First*.—What is a Local? In our opinion it is a stamp either adhesive or envelope, issued, controlled and used by private parties having no connection with the Government post office, and generally used in but limited districts. We then ask: "Is the Brattleboro a Local?" Hardly. *Second*.—What defines a provisional? We understand a "Provisional" to be a stamp provided for some emergency to meet some urgent demand not otherwise provided for, either by a special stamp made for the occasion, or by the utilizing of other stamps in various ways. Is the Brattleboro a provisional? We can scarcely think so. But leaving this to be discussed at another time, we pass on to the *third* query; What constitutes a government Local? It is a stamp issued by the general government for special use in some limited district, city, state, or province. Is the Brattleboro a government Local? We think it barely deserves the title. To digress, the United States has issued but one real government local, namely, "United States City Dispatch Post" of New York. *Fourth*.—What is an "Official local"? This term we have never seen defined by any writer as yet, but we will try to ascertain its significance by synthesis. Mr. Palmer was a U. S. official; his stamp considered as a "local;" hence "official locals." Oh, how far fetched. Or, the Brattleboro considered as a local, officially recognized by the authorities at Washington. What a long journey to Gotham for a handful of beans.

But to the point. The Brattleboro is in a sense a local, and also a provisional, but to combine these two terms were the height of folly. Still, it cannot be correctly designated by any of the titles which various writers choose to give it. In our

view, the nearest correct would be "provisional," although it does not embrace all that is desirable, nor could we suggest a better at the present time, for in a certain sense it is an exception to the rule, especially so in the United States, where we have not been afflicted with the scourge of these abominations which have visited other countries from time to time.

This is but one of the many cases that arise as the philatelist pursues his investigations, and it is a problem that he must grapple sooner or later. It is of the utmost importance to the literature of the science that its nomenclature should be thoroughly understood by all who are obliged to make use of it, and to this end, it should be as simple as is consistent with a correct rendering of what is required.

—*Keystone Stamp and Coin Gazette.*

Quaker City Philatelic Society.

The second regular meeting was held at 1441 Dickinson St., Pres. Durbin in the chair. After minutes of previous meeting were read, eleven applications for membership were presented and favorably acted upon. The President was authorized to appoint a committee of three, with full power to act in regard to renting a suitable meeting room, and fix the time of meetings.

Communications were read from Messrs. Durbin, Jewett and Nicholson. The Cor. Secretary was empowered to answer in behalf of the Society.

Notice was given that an attempt would be made at the next meeting to amend the constitution in regard to subscriptions.

The Secretary was authorized to accept on behalf of the Society, Mr. Durbin's offer of the *Philatelic Monthly* as the official organ of the Society, and to thank him for the same.

The Cor. Secretary was authorized to send copies of the minutes to such philatelic papers as would agree to publish them.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

Theo. Siddall, *Secretary.*

The Stamps of NICARAGUA.

BY SEGNA TASSE.

Nicaragua is a republic of Central America, having Honduras and San Salvador on the north, the Caribbean Sea on the east, Costa Rica and the Pacific on the south, and the latter on the west. It has an area of 57,000 square miles and a population of about 400,000.

Nicaragua is celebrated among philatelists for the beauty of its stamps, many thinking them the finest in engraving, tints, etc. ever issued. Up to date there have been but three sets issued. The first was as follows:—

1862—70 ISSUE.

Mountain view in centre, liberty cap on mountain in background, "Nicaragua" at top, "Corros" at left, "Poste" at right, value below and in corners. Perforated.

1 centavo,	brown.
2 centavos,	blue.
5 "	black.
10 "	red.
25 "	green.

The 25 centavos differed from the remainder of the set in having "Veinteicinco" at top, "Nicaragua" at right. The 10c. also differed slightly from the others.

The next issue (1877—80) was the same, with the exception that it was unperforated.

1882 ISSUE.

Mountains, surmounted by liberty cap enclosed in a triangle in centre, "Union Postal Universal" in a circle surrounding, "Mayo" at left, "1882" at right, "Republica de Nicaragua" below, numerals in the corners. Perforated.

1 centavo,	green.
2 centavos,	carmine.
5 "	blue.
10 "	lilac.
15 "	orange.
20 "	pearl.

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2 " 35 1 "	1.60
1 Page,	3.00

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All communications must be addressed:

C. Y. ABBOTT,
2120 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MAY, 1885.

Owing to an influx of advertisements, we are rather cramped for space this month, and much interesting matter will have to be omitted.

Apropos to this, it will be well to impress upon advertisers the importance of sending in their "ads." as early as possible. Though it is not absolutely necessary for "ads." to be in our hands before the 15th of each month, yet the advertiser will confer a favor upon himself and us by sending them in earlier if convenient.

AN EPIGRAM.

The wizard of old in the tale of Aladdin,
Called out through the streets: "Here's
new lamps for old lamps."
The trick is much like it but not such a
bad 'un,
When Philatelists trade tyros brand new
stamps for old stamps.

C. T. M.

Advertisements.

In answering ads. you will confer a favor upon the publisher by stating that you saw ad. in 'Phila. Philatelist.'

COLLECTORS ATTENTION!

FRANK HART, 2 Cunard Court, Halifax, N. S.
Nova Scotia, 1, 2, 5, 8½, 10, 12½, un., for \$2.00
New Brunswick, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12½, 17, 1.25
3 pence, N. S., 20c. 3 pence, N. B., .25
15 all different West Indies, .35
15 " South and Central America, .35
12 United P. E. Island, .50
Send for our good value Approval Sheets at 25 per cent. Mention this paper.

100 var. Foreign Stamps, 15 cts.
50 var. Foreign Stamps, 15 cts.
100 untd., 100 cts.
1000 " 1000 cts.
Gummed Paper, large enough for 500 hinges, 1 cts.
Price list for two cent stamp.
Mention PHILA. PHILATELIST.
GEORGE W. HEHRLE,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
316 W. Main St.

COLLECTORS send for one of my Approval Sheets; at same time promise to return in 7 days 25 per cent com. 50 var foreign stamps 15 cents. 100 var 10cts. 100 Spain well ass't 15cts. Price-List free. John A. Thalheimer, No. 44 East Biddle St., Baltimore, Md.

My new Price List is **A DANDY** and the prices in it cannot be beat. It contains prices on

Used : and : Unused : Stamps !
sets, and all other goods all collectors should have. I will send my list with

100 fine Foreign Stamps for only 13 cents.

1,000 Foreign stamps for 80 cents.

Address **A. HARPSTER,**
Genoa, Ohio.

STAMP COLLECTORS!

Send for my new price list; the cheapest yet.

C. Y. ABBOTT,
2120 ARCH ST., Philadelphia, Pa.

SUMMARY OF

Stanley, Gibbons, & Co.'s
PUBLICATIONS

The Price Catalogue and Appendix, \$3.36
2100 illustrations.

THE IMPROVED SERIES OF
POSTAGE STAMP ALBUMS. { No. 1 .42
" 2 .86
Ninth Edition, greatly en- " 3 1.16
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sues.

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ding the four Supple- " 8 " 5.50
ments previously issued. " 9 " 6.50

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All post free and securely packed.
STANLEY, GIBBONS & Co.
8 Gower St., London W. C.

The New England Philatelist.

One of the best stamp papers published, devoted
entirely to Philately, only 25 cents per year. Sam-
ples for 1 ct. stamp. ADVERTISING RATES: 1 inch
35 cts., 1 column, \$2.00

W. L. EMORY,

85 High Street, Fitchburg, Mass., U. S. A.

Stamp papers copy and send equivalent for
N. E. P.

Established Sixteen Years.

L. W. DURBIN, Foreign Stamp Importer and
Publisher of Books on Philately.
Fifth and Library Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
The largest assortment of Stamps in the country
at the lowest prices. Everything required by
Stamp Collectors constantly on hand. Circulars
describing new list of marvelously cheap Packets,
Albums, etc. free to any address.

Send for them before buying elsewhere.

HENRY S. JEANES,

Importer and Commission Merchant

IN

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS,

P. O. Box 446, Phila., Pa., U. S. A.

Consignments of stamps solicited from
Foreign Countries, to sell on commission of
10 per cent.

HARVEY, MOLAND & Co,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Manufacturers of Terra-Cotta Drain and
Sewer Pipe. Factories: 7th and German-
town Ave. Office: 620 Arch St.

Send for Price lists.

ANY BOY OR GIRL can make money selling my
Novelties, Cards, Etc. Every boy should have
one of my Printing Presses. CIRCULARS FREE.
Papers send a copy and advertising rates.
W. C. Stewart, Bingham House, Philadelphia, Pa.

**THE AMERICAN
SEWING MACHINE CO.,**
LONG ESTABLISHED IN THIS CITY,

Are in a position to furnish the people of Philadelphia with all they can desire in a SEW-
ING MACHINE, both in QUALITY and PRICE, as well as PROMPT ATTENTION.

FACTORY: TWENTIETH and WASHINGTON AVENUE.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE: 1709 CHESTNUT ST.

BRANCH OFFICES:

{ 3704 MARKET Street.
904 S. SECOND Street.
2006 RIDGE Avenue.
2121 N. FRONT Street.



The Philatelist.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, SUMMER, 1885.

NO. 4

PHILATELIC KNOWLEDGE.

Why do we collect postage stamps? Because we have a taste for it and it affords us satisfaction and amusement.

We do not collect stamps merely to acquire knowledge, for if that was our purpose there are surer and less expensive ways of accomplishing it.

It is a pastime that has no equal, but at the same time the collector is gathering a mass of information that is acquired almost unconsciously.

Stamp collecting is a teacher of geography, history, heraldry, design, and leads its pupil to be observing. The average collector is familiar with the styles of engraving, lithographing, is informed in shades and colors, understands the money tables of different countries by comparison with our own.

A professor of an Eastern academy, in speaking of stamp collecting, said: "The stamp collectors that have been in my classes were of the most intelligent, and as a rule the best generally informed pupils that I have had."

That we may see from where this knowledge is gleaned, let us glance for a few moments over the pages of a well filled album. What collection of engravings could be more interesting than these we have here. We see the finely executed stamps designed by artists in Europe and in this country, and we see those of countries where the workmanship is of ruder type, designed by native artists, which are none the less interesting. All shades and colors ever mixed are represented. The arms of many countries are upon their stamps, and we are soon able to recognize the heraldic emblems wherever we see them. We also have a portrait gallery

of the rulers of the world. Many of the designs are truly beautiful. Notice one of the envelope stamps of the Hawaiian Islands. We here have a beautiful view of the harbor of Honolulu; and the stamps of Panama, illustrating the isthmus separating the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Notice also the landscape views on the stamps of Liberia, Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica. On the stamps of Egypt we see the Pyramids and Sphinx. The stamps of Guatamala are adorned by the typical parrot, and those of Peru by the llama.

West Australia proudly displays her swan, and Newfoundland represents her fishing interests by a swimming fish on one, a seal upon another, and a fishing smack with full spread sails upon another.

Many other things furnish subjects for illustration, among which may be mentioned steamships, sailing vessels, locomotives, horsemen, seals, birds and fruit. The stamps of the United States are the most beautiful, and furnish greater variety of design than any country. The issue of 1869, although in use for less than a year, were of the most interesting. On stamps of that set we have the portraits of Washington, Franklin and Lincoln; and the arms of the country. "The landing of Columbus" and the "Signing of the Declaration of Independence" are each illustrated; also the locomotive and steamship, which are significant of progress in the transportation of mail, while on another we see the horseman carrier of olden times.

A collection of stamps is an excellent modern history. Still looking at the stamps of our own country we see the civil war in the stamps of the Confederate States, adorned by the head of their leader, Jefferson Davis.

The death of President Lincoln was

commemorated by a stamp in black, and the death of President Garfield by the dark five cent stamp now in use. We see the recent victory of Chili as we notice the Chilian arms surcharged on the stamps of Peru. We trace the change in forms of government in noting the stamps of Buenos Ayres and Transvaal, and German history can be traced by the stamps. The stamps of France are interesting, as we note the changes in the government. Republic to 1863, empire to 1870, and then republic again, and the stamps bearing the head of Liberty instead of that of Napoleon. The stamps of Tuscany, Parma, Sicily, Naples, Sardinia and Roman States are all replaced by the stamps of the kingdom of Italy. And Great Britain, the nation upon which the sun never sets, is shown by its colonial stamps from every part of the globe.

We have only glanced over the pages of the album, as it would take volumes to give a description of all.

—*American Journal of Philately.*

The Quaker City Philatelic Society.

A regular meeting was held on April 24th at 1301 Arch St., Pres. Durborow in the chair. After minutes of last meeting were read and approved, six new members were presented and favorably acted upon.

The committee on rooms reported that they had secured the third story back room at 1301 Arch St. for the evenings of the first Friday and third Wednesday of each month. Approved and committee discharged. A committee of five was appointed to reconstruct the constitution and prepare a set of by-laws. The president appointed Mr. Barrie to prepare an essay on the "Peruvian Provisionals" and Mr. Henkels to read another on "Match Stamps" at next meeting.

The president then gave a recitation which was received with applause.

The Society will be glad to receive, through its Corresponding Secretary, Mr. H. S. Jeanes, 521 Arch St., any specimens of new

issues of postage stamps, etc., for exhibition at the meetings. They will be duly returned and postage both ways paid by the Society.

Meeting adjourned to meet at 1301 Arch St., on Friday, May 1st, 1885, at 7:30 p. m.

MEETING OF MAY 1st.

A regular meeting was held on May 1st at 1301 Arch St., President Durborow in the chair. After minutes of last meeting were read and approved, applications for membership were presented and favorably acted upon.

The committee on constitution and by-laws presented their report, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Henkels then read an essay on "Match Stamps."

A large collection of Revenue Stamps and also a collection of rare United States Locals were opened for inspection.

It was decided to take the roll alphabetically in the selection of essayists and that two essays be read at each meeting.

Meeting adjourned to meet on Wednesday, May 20th, 1885, at 1301 Arch St., 7:30 p. m.

THEO. SIDDALL, *Rec. Secretary.*

EPIGRAM.

In writing letters to a friend,
That he shall surely know,
We lick their backs, give each a stamp
And say: "Now let'er go."

W. H. A.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The following are the officers of two of the recently formed Philatelic Societies.

ERIE PHILATELIC AND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

President.—L. M. Little, Vice-President.—Wm. F. Lentje, Sec'y.—J. H. Mortimer, Treasurer.—W. F. Reader, Cor. Sec'y and Librarian.—W. V. Nicholson.

ST. LOUIS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President.—C. H. Mekeel, Vice President.—E. M. Hackett, Sec'y.—S. E. Curtis, Treasurer.—L. MacMillan.

The Philatelist.

(PHILADELPHIA.)

A Monthly Paper, Devoted to the Interests of Stamp Collectors.

C. Y. ABBOTT,
Editor and Proprietor.

Subscription Price, per year,		.20
Advertising Rates, one month:		
½ Inch,	.15 3 Inches,	.65
1 " "	.25 ½ Column,	.85
2 " "	.45 1 " "	1.60
1 Page,	3.00	

Special rates for continued advertisements.

"Ads." must be in by the 15th of the month to insure insertion in next number.

All communications must be addressed:

C. Y. ABBOTT,
2120 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SUMMER, 1885.

Owing to the slackness of the stamp trade in the summer and to the fact of our being obliged to leave the city, it will be necessary to suspend the publication of this paper until Autumn, when it will appear quarterly in twelve page form. As our advertising rates will be doubled by that issue, all ads. should be in early. As the circulation will be greatly increased it will be an excellent advertising medium. Ads. must be in by October 1st to insure insertion.

AMONG OUR EXCHANGES.

The *Collector's Companion* of Chicago is among the best and promptest of our exchanges.

We have received a copy of the *Philatelic Journal of America*. If it contained fewer personal remarks we would predict for it a bright career.

We would recommend Mr. H. Mertoun Downs' *Tidings from Nature* to any young

naturalist who is desirous of taking a paper devoted to Natural History.

The *California Philatelist*, issued semi-occasionally by Mr. E. F. Gambs of San Francisco, is quite interesting.

The *Quarterly Interchange* is a new paper published in this city by Mr. Robert Barrie.

The *Philatelic Star* has been resuscitated by Mr. E. F. Herdman, of Berwick-upon-Tweed, England.

We wish to exchange with all Philatelic Publications. Up to date we have received the following:—Keystone Stamp and Coin Gazette, Collector's Companion, Canadian Philatelist, Philatelic World, Philatelic Herald, Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung, Le Commergant, Philatelic Globe, Philatelic Star, New England Philatelist, Independent Philatelist, Quarterly Interchange, Toronto Philatelic Journal, Philatelic Monthly, Philatelic Advertiser, California Philatelist, American Journal of Philately, Pine and Palmetto, Empire State Philatelist, Collector, (Philadelphia,) Hoosier Mineralogist and Antiquarian, Tidings from Nature, Youth's Gazette, Youth's Leader, Our Boy.

ABOUT AN ADVERTISEMENT.

A small English dealer advertises that in one month he has sold two million packets of stamps. Perhaps a small calculation on this may be interesting to some of our readers.

Allowing 25 working days to the month and 10 hours in a day, his sales would amount to 8,000 packets hourly, or 1,000 every 7 or 8 minutes. His postage bill at 1 cent on each packet would be \$20,000.00 per month or \$240,000.00 per year.

Should this reach the eye of this "would be dealer" it is to be hoped that he may learn to be a little more moderate in his assertions in the future.

Advertisements.

In answering ads. you will confer a favor upon the publisher by stating that you "saw ad. in THE PHILATELIST."

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proved. " 5 2.00

All post free and securely packed.

STANLEY, GIBBONS & Co.
8 Gower St., London W. C.

WANTED, Short Stories, Serials, Sketches, etc.
Send stamp for particulars. Address:
G. E. WHITNEY, Belvidere, Ill.

FREE. 3 Foreign Stamps. Send address on
a card. 50 Mixed 3c.; 50 Different 10c.; 25
Different 6c. Agents wanted to sell stamps.
W. C. Stewart, Box 103, Gen. Wayne, Pa.

4

The "4th of July" PINE AND PAL-
METTO will be issued as near that date as
possible. It will consist of 16 pages of the
best reading matter. This number will con-
tain some very interesting and important
facts about the Hamburg and Allen Locals.
A copy of this number will be sent free to all
who will send me their addresses.

DEALERS

can see that, by the above arrangement I will
circulate a large number of copies, BESIDES
THOSE SENT TO MY REGULAR SUBSCRIBERS.
This can not fail to pay you, as I number on
my subscription books a great many school-
children and philatelists of the Pacific Coast;
which are reached by NO OTHER PAPER.
Try, and be convinced. RATES: 1 inch 35c.;
2 inches, 60c.; 1-2 col., 90c.; 1 col., \$1.60; 1
page, \$3.00

Each copy will have an elegant cover, printed
in imitation of the

AMERICAN FLAG.

PAUL GOLDSMITH,

1013-30 St., Oakland, Cal.

Collectors send for one of my approval
sheets, at same time promise to return in 7
days. 25 per cent com. 50 var. foreign stamps,
5 cts. 100 var., 10 cts. 100 mixed foreign and
price list, 5 cts. Fifth Edition of The Ex-
ce'sior Album, 28 cts. post free.

JOHN A. THALHEIMER,

No. 44 East Biddle St., Baltimore, Md.

IMPROVED PATENT CLOTHES HANGER.

An indispensable article for Ladies and
Gentlemen in hanging
up their Clothing. It
is used in place of the
ordinary loop on a coat
and is so constructed
that one will last a life-
time. It is so simple
and so strong in ap-
pearance. A key is furnished with them so as to attach the hanger to the clothing. They are heavily nickel plated.



that a child can easily
attach it. It is
strongly supported by
a thin screw nut,
which makes it im-
possible to pull out or
tear the clothing, and
presents a neat and
handsome appear-
ance.

25 Cts. Each, \$1.50 a Dozen, \$12.00 a Gross.

SELF-ATTACHING BUTTONS.

These are a very neat and useful article, they can be attached at once to any article of clothing, and are stronger than sewed buttons. Price 6 cts. Agents wanted for the above articles.

JOHN THOMPSON, Bingham House, Philadelphia.

ESSAY ON MATCH STAMPS.*

Since the act abolishing the tax on proprietary articles, which went into effect on July 1st, 1883, the match stamps have been greatly sought after, not only on account of their beauty, but because they serve as a memento of the late war, being the representative of a tax imposed by the government as a war measure.

These stamps (that is according to my opinion) are of far more interest to the collector of oddities than any other branch of Philately.

They are found printed on four different kinds of paper, Old, Silk, Pink and Watermark, and some varieties are printed on all four kinds of paper from the same die.

There are also some varieties in the edge of stamps, as in the Alligator Match Co., James E. Chark, P. Eichele & Co., and P. T. Ives & Co., these are found both perforated and rouletted, the rouletted ones being by far the rarer stamps.

The entire number of Match Stamps is 283 varieties of adhesives and 195 varieties of Match Wrappers.

The Match Stamps of all the revenues are the hardest to obtain, and some of them are almost unobtainable, for so great has been the demand that the 1 ct. red, G. W. H. Davis which sold for ten cents two years ago, now brings two dollars each.

The Match Stamps vary in price from 1ct. to 25 dollars each. The handsomest stamp in the collection is the 12 ct. blue stamp of the San Francisco Percussion Match Co. Although it is not one of the most expensive, still it well compensates any collector for the trouble of examination.

Another class of interesting stamps is the Match Wrappers. They are printed on buff and white tissue paper, and vary in price from 5 cents to 10 dollars each, they were used for enveloping the block matches manu-

factured by Byam, Caalton & Co., T. R. Powell and and The Portland Match Co.

These stamps include in their ranks some of the finest specimens of the art of engraving both from wooden block and steel die, and they even go so far as to make use of poetry by way of advertisement, for on the left hand side of some of the Byam, Carlton & Co's. Wrappers are the following lines :

“For quickness and sureness the public
will find,
These Matches will leave all others
behind.
Without further remarks we invite
you to try'em,
Remember all good ones are signed
by E. Byam.”

ALFRED FITLER HENKELS.

THE “BRATTLEBORO.”

Not from some foreign strand,
Reigned o'er by kingly hand,
But of my native land,
In this I glory ;
Then speak ! thou one of few,
Who with thy tarnished hue,
Still on the letter blue,
Tell me thy story.

And then before my eyes,
A mist seems to arise,
While unto me replies,
This “Relic” olden ;
For o'er the stamp then came
Something I could not name,
Which kindled into flame,
This story olden :

One of the first was I,
The “pre-paid” mode to try,
While on their way did fly,
My many brothers ;
For now but few remain,
To eternize the name,
Or gain Historic fame,
I with some others.

*This essay was read at the meeting of May 1st of the Quaker City Philatelic Society.

When in the dark mail-sack,
Upon a pony's back,
For then the rail-road track,
Was not extended ;

We in a stage coach slow,
Over the frozen snow,
To Boston-town did go,
Our journey ended.

The others went their way,
But in a box I lay,
Many a dreary day,
Had passed o'er ;

But each day was the same.
Till late one morn there came,
The gentleman whose name,
It was, I bore !

I left with much regret
For ne'er could I forget,
The friends that there I met,
Long years ago ;

Then as his home he sought.
Of nothing else he thought,
Save but the news I brought,
Through rain and snow.

Once read, aside was laid,
Many the years I stayed,
And in an old chest made,
My dwelling place ;

Till on one morn a light,
Shone round me warm and bright.
O! joyful was the sight,
In that lone place.

Out of that dungeon drear.
Faded and worn and sere,
Uncarved to appear,
To friends again ;

And in their midst to dwell.
As all had ended well,
To listen while they tell,
Their stories plain.

But now my trials o'er,
For I expect no more,
To wander as of yore,
My lonely way ;

I've here found rest at last,
My journeys all are past,
I find my lot is cast,
Right here to stay.

W. H. M. in the *Independent Philatelist*.

NOTES.

Finland.—A new 1 mark stamp has been issued. The design is the same as that of the issue of 1877, but is printed in gray and rose.

Persia.—The "Ph. World" states that "The new set has been issued, and consists of 1sh. green, 2sh. rose, 3sh. slate-blue, 10sh. brown, 1 kran, gray. The three lower values are of the same type, and contain a lion couchant in a star like frame, with value in circle below. The other two resemble the 1 and 5 francs of 1882, but are of small size."

My new Price List is **A DANDY** and the prices in it cannot be beat. It contains prices on

Used : and : Unused : Stamps !

Sets, and all other goods all collectors should have. I will send my list with

*100 fine Foreign Stamps for
only 13 cents.*

1,000 Foreign Stamps for 30 cents.

Address

A. HARPSTER,

Genoa, Ohio.

STAMPS.

My new list has just been issued, it is the **CHEAPEST YET**, and I will send it **FREE** to any address.

C. Y. ABBOTT,

2120 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.



F

VOL. I. PHILADELPHIA, WINTER, 1885. NO. 5.

PER YEAR, 15 CENTS.



THE

Philatelist

-A-

QUARTERLY MAGAZINE.

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF

* Stamp * Collectors * and * Dealers *



C. Y. ABBOTT,
PUBLISHER,

2120 Arch St., Philadelphia. Pa.

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And in an old chest made,
My dwelling place ;

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Unearthed to appear,
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PER YEAR, 15 CENTS.



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Philatelist

-A-

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* Stamp * Collectors * and * Dealers *



C. Y. ABBOTT,
PUBLISHER,

2120 Arch St., Philadelphia. Pa.



THE PHILATELIST.

LOOK HERE,
STAMP COLLECTORS,

✱WHY DO YOU SUBSCRIBE✱

TO A STAMP PAPER AT

50 CENTS OR A DOLLAR PER ANNUM,

WHEN

The Philatelist.

IS ONLY

15 CENTS,

Besides, to Every Subscriber before January 1st, 1886,

WILL BE PRESENTED

A RARE STAMP,

VALUED ALONE AT TWO THIRDS OF THE
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

The Philatelist.

Vol. I.

PHILADELPHIA, WINTER, 1885.

No. 5.

The Stamps of THE REVOLUTION.

By C. Y. ABBOTT.

A stamp collector visiting Independence Hall, Philadelphia, would scarcely fail to notice in one of the cases in the museum two rather peculiar looking stamps. A glance at the inscription on the paper upon which the stamps are gummed would show him that they are fine specimens of the two stamps issued by Great Britain as a species of tax which was to be imposed on the colonies which are now the United States.

On the twenty-second of March 1765, an act was passed in Parliament, levying a stamp duty on the colonies. On the same day it received the consent of the then insane king: George III.

In the course of the debate on this bill, two famous speeches were delivered:—by Charles Townshend in support of the bill and Isaac Barre opposing it.

At the risk of stopping the rapidly growing business of the country, the people refused to use the stamped paper, and it was seized and burned as fast as it arrived, the stamp distributors were forced to resign, and consequently the act was repealed the next year, August 18th, after a fervent debate.

The House of commons had examined Franklin, who had declared that America could not and would not pay the stamp tax, even if it were reduced.

The designs of the two stamps are as follows:—The larger of the two stamps has a species of arms in the centre, surmounted by a crown. "America" a-

bove, "II SHILLINGS VI PENCE" below.

The stamp is in the shape of a shield and the blank parts of the design are sunk into the paper. The color is greenish-gray.

The other stamp is smaller and is about the ordinary size and shape. A crown seems to be resting on a 3, "G" at left, "R" at right, a curious monogram of crossed lines below and the number 294 in the upper right hand corner.

This stamp is printed in the ordinary manner with black ink on white paper.

Of course, both stamps are unperforated.

The Little Stamp Collector.

Three months ago he did not know

His lessons in geography;
Though he could spell and read quite well,
And cipher too, he could not tell
The least thing in topography.

But what a change! How passing strange!

This stamp-collecting passion
Has roused his zeal, for woe or weal,
And lists of names he now can reel
Off, in amazing fashion.

I hear him speak of Mozambique,
Heligoland, Bavaria,
Cashmere, Japan, Tibet, Soudan,
Sumatra, Spain, Waldeck, Kokan,
Khaloon, Siam, Bulgaria.

* * * * *

And now he longs for more Hong-Kongs,

A Rampour, a Mauritius,
Greece, Borneo, Fernando Po,—
And how much else no one can know;
But be, kind fates, propitious!

MARY L. B. BRANCH, in *St. Nicholas*.

THE PHILATELIST.

LOOK HERE,
STAMP COLLECTORS,

✱WHY DO YOU SUBSCRIBE✱

TO A STAMP PAPER AT

50 CENTS OR A DOLLAR PER ANNUM,

WHEN

The Philatelist.

IS ONLY

15 CENTS,

Besides, to Every Subscriber before January 1st, 1886,

WILL BE PRESENTED

A RARE STAMP,

VALUED ALONE AT TWO THIRDS OF THE
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.



The Philatelist.

Vol. I.

PHILADELPHIA, WINTER, 1885.

No. 5.

The Stamps of THE REVOLUTION.

By C. Y. ABBOTT.

A stamp collector visiting Independence Hall, Philadelphia, would scarcely fail to notice in one of the cases in the museum two rather peculiar looking stamps. A glance at the inscription on the paper upon which the stamps are gummed would show him that they are fine specimens of the two stamps issued by Great Britain as a species of tax which was to be imposed on the colonies which are now the United States.

On the twenty-second of March 1765, an act was passed in Parliament, levying a stamp duty on the colonies. On the same day it received the consent of the then insane king: George III.

In the course of the debate on this bill, two famous speeches were delivered:—by Charles Townshend in support of the bill and Isaac Barre opposing it.

At the risk of stopping the rapidly growing business of the country, the people refused to use the stamped paper, and it was seized and burned as fast as it arrived, the stamp distributors were forced to resign, and consequently the act was repealed the next year, August 18th, after a fervent debate.

The House of commons had examined Franklin, who had declared that America could not and would not pay the stamp tax, even if it were reduced.

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Cashmere, Japan, Tibet, Soudan,
Sumatra, Spain, Waldeck, Kokan,
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And now he longs for more Hong-Kongs,
A Rampour, a Mauritius,
Greece, Borneo, Fernando Po,—
And how much else no one can know;
But be, kind fates, propitious!

MARY L. B. BRANCH, in *St. Nicholas*.

STAMPS
AND STAMP COLLECTING
For beginners.

By Segna Tasse.

As is stated in the heading of this effusion of genius; it is intended solely for beginners and those who have not decided whether they will collect or not. Therefore we will inform all advanced collectors that they will find nothing to repay them for the trouble of perusal.

In our opinion there is no more interesting variety of collecting than that of Postage Stamps.

For instance the coin collector finds it almost impossible to get a complete set of anything—even United States cents. If he gets at all a good collection, he finds he needs an express wagon to carry it around. It is also much harder to get a really fine specimen of a coin than of a stamp.

The same rule holds good as regards portability, in curiosities, minerals, bric-a-brac, books, etc., whereas a stamp collector, even if he have a collection of several thousand varieties, can pick up his album and carry it for miles without the least trouble. Besides, there is hardly anything prettier than the pages of a well filled album, both in fine engraving and beautiful colors.

In engraving, the stamps of the United States take the lead, that is, the engraving averages better than that on the stamps of any other country.

The United States makes up for the fineness of its stamps by the total "ought-to-be-but-isn't-ness" of its four postal cards. Of these the first was the best and the last the worst in engraving, color and design.

Taking everything into consideration, the stamps of Nicaragua are the most

beautiful, as they combine very fine engraving with beautiful designs and colors. These are nearly equaled by one issue, at least, of Ecuador. Those of Costa Rica are also very fine.

There is hardly anything that a stamp collector does not learn, for his collection teaches him Geography, as he learns the locations of the various stamp-issuing countries; History, as in the stamps of France, showing the rise and fall of the various republics and empires, and those of the Carlist insurrection of Spain; and Chemistry, shown by the way in which a common stamp may be discolored by acids to look like a very rare one.

A collector also soon learns to know the coinages of the various countries; he learns the differences between wood and steel engraving and lithographing, and he gets a quick eye to notice the spelling of a word, and the slight varieties in perforation and in color.

The watermarks on stamps form an interesting form of study. Many stamps are watermarked, and as it is the hardest part to counterfeit, it serves as a good guarantee of their genuineness.

As the young collector advances he will find it necessary to use great judgment as to what he shall collect.

For instance, there are many collectors who maintain that fiscals used for postage are not really postage stamps, and therefore should not be collected. There is also difference of opinion as regards the collecting of slight varieties of color, perforation, watermark, paper, etc.

In all these cases the collector must use his own discretion and abide by it.

—•••••—

The colors of the 20 and 25 reis of both Mozambique and St. Thomas have been changed to red and violet.

AN ADDRESS,

READ AT THE MEETING OF MAY 1ST
OF THE
Q. C. P. S.

To the Officers and Members of the
Quaker City Philatelic Society.

Gentlemen:—It is with great pleasure that I address you this evening on the subject of philately.

It is a subject of great depth and breadth, but we do not propose to go into all the minute details or to tire you with many notes on the various phases of this Art or Science; whichever you are pleased to call it.

But to our mind it is a science of great import. Some men call us lunatics and insane on this subject, well, so are all who are interested in a work of collecting. You think he is a fool who will waste his time to collect Labels, Post Marks and Trade Marks, but to them there is a pleasure in this kind of collecting.

When we were a young shaver, we liked to collect the gaudy pictures from tomato cans; What can be more foolish than that?

If some phases of Collecting are of a childish nature, that is no reason why we should be set down as insane and set. It is the nature of man to have some hobby—to collect Postage Stamps then is ours.

So much for collecting, now as to what you should collect—Stamps in good condition, not too much blurred, well registered and perfect in perforation. The next thing is to have a good album. On this point volumes have been written, but we think that this part of the science should be left to the taste of each individual collector, but we would suggest that it be of good paper and printed on one side only. Stamps should not be pasted but mounted on hinges of gummed pa-

per, by this means they will lie flat and always look neat.

The album should look clean and neat for nothing mars the beauty of a collection so much as soiled pages.

The Question, "Shall we collect Sur-charged Stamps?" is another voluminous affair, with a thousand and one arguments for and against, but for our part we are for them when they are officially issued, but we think that half of such stamps on the market to day are made for the sole purpose of swindling collectors. This line of stamps give a great deal of trouble because of the scarcity of some varieties. then again they are the most interesting to the minds of some.

The fiscals used as postage is another branch which is of great interest but some collectors contend that they are not postage stamps and therefore should be excluded, others contend that these are as much postage stamps as any other issues by the fact that many Foreign Governments have authorized the use of them. To our mind it is well to take in all branches of this study as we would at College take all branches of Education.

It is characteristic of an American to have something exclusive, by this means you can have many varieties that are not possessed by every body. We would advise you to collect all freaks, misprints, etc. as they are both interesting and curious and they also have a value attached which makes them all the more interesting.

In summing up the subject, we can say that of all phases of Collecting this is the most interesting, instructive and valuable for one to give his or her time to. You may think I overrate the science, but I do not and will not accept of a second place for it in the History of Collecting, for is it not honored by men in all walks of life, from the Prince to the dirty little ragged school boy.

With many thanks for your kind attention, I beg to remain your humble servant in the cause of Philately,

E. R. DURBOROW.

The Philatelist.

Issued Quarterly in the interest of
Stamp Collectors.

C. Y. ABBOTT,
Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

To United States and Canada, 1 year .15
All other countries,20

ADVERTISING RATES:

1/2 Inch15	3 Inches,60
1 "25	1/2 column,80
2 "45	1 "1.50
1 Page3.00	

Special rates for continued advertisements.

Reading notices 10 cents per line. (Brevier.)

Remit by postal note if possible.

Address:

C. Y. ABBOTT,
2120 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WINTER, 1885.

Well, here we are again, and here we intend to stay, now that we have had a vacation.

The reader will see that that has done us good, for we have grown six pages since he last saw us and sport one of the most artistic covers that ever graced the pages of a stamp paper. We should like nothing better than to return to our old plan of monthly issues, though remaining the size of this number, and this we will certainly do, if the Philatelic Public give us sufficient support.

As an inducement we have offered as a premium to all that subscribe before January 1st, 1886, the 1 peseta, orange, 1862-71 issue of Peru. This stamp is valued at ten cents by Durbin's standard catalogue.

NOTICE.

With our next number we will begin an exchange and also a correspondents' column.

Matter for these columns should be in our hands as early as possible—say by January 1st—to insure insertion.

These columns are open to all; but the right to reject any exchange or communication is reserved.

CHIT-CHAT.

How do you like our new dress?

Look at our advertisements, we believe they are all reliable.

The stamp trade seems brisker than it has been for several years.

The new Special Delivery stamp will compare favorably with any stamp ever issued.

Send us an exchange for our next number. Remember the column is FREE TO ALL.

Now is the time to subscribe, as you not only get one of the best stamp papers now published, but a rare stamp as well.

NO. 6

—OF—

THE PHILATELIST,

WILL APPEAR

MARCH 1st, 1886.

"ADS" MUST BE IN BY

FEBRUARY 1st

TO INSURE INSERTION.

AMONG OUR EXCHANGES.

“Our Boy” and the “Item” are in the first rank of amateur papers.

“Pine and Palmetto” seems to progress backwards as regards printing.

The “Star” is another very poorly printed amateur paper, though the reading matter is good.

The “Philatelic Tribune” would be vastly improved in appearance if printed on white paper. It contains much interesting matter.

The “Riverside Times” is one of the neatest of our amateur exchanges. Though small, it appears to be more ably edited than many more pretentious publications.

The “Hermes” is now devoted to philatelic and numismatic literature, with advertisements as a secondary consideration. In the first number under the new plan—that for July—it copied one of our articles *verbatim*, and this without the semblance of credit.

BEWARE!

ON May 2nd, 6th and 8th sheets of stamps were sent by us to C. C. Bilson, Henry W. Davis and Charles Warner, respectively, as yet none of the sheets have been returned though the parties have been written to several times.

One of these gentlemen(?)—Charles Warner—has since attained quite a notoriety, as his honesty(?) appears to be something remarkable, the others apparently are new to the business and we sincerely hope that in their cases the detention was unavoidable and that the sheets may turn up yet, in that

case we will make what reparation lies in our power, for this disparaging notice.

As the matter stands at present, however, we should scarcely recommend dealers to send sheets to any of these parties.

THE STUDY OF PHILATELY.

Philately is indeed a study. It is a pursuit that adds more to the life of the young collector than any other of his pleasures. It is a craze, a fever. There are times when the fever abates, times when the once loved album becomes a thing of little worth, a discarded friend. This is when the youthful mind meets with some new and more novel food to work on; when some other pastime holds supremacy. One may forever weary of base ball, skating, regiments of tin soldiers and the like, never to renew connection with them, but tell me the boy, no matter how small, who, if he is a collector, can lay down this plaything definitely. The fever will return. It is bound to come back with increased power, and with each stage is the collector ageing, and each time becoming more advanced until at last the plaything becomes a study, the toy indeed a science. I remember when I made my first collection, and I have had not a few. I was living in England and was sent to boarding school, some distance from my home. My holidays were few and far between as is always the case, my extra visits home extremely scarce. How vividly I can recall the memory of my collecting while at school. My album I always left at home but I carried a spacious purse in which the results of my efforts were carefully deposited. How eagerly I would look forward to that album, and how my first night at home would be divided between my family and my hobby, are well-remembered

relics of my early life. Philately is a pastime that from its early to its later stages, possesses nothing but instruction and things of interest for one and all of its constituents.—“Rodney” in *Southern Journal*.

A PHILATELIC NOVELTY.

By RAPHIAEL.

THERE has recently been issued in Chicago a novelty in the stamp line in the shape of a Return-Letter Stamp, the object of which is to insure in case of non-delivery the prompt return of the letter bearing it, without being opened, or in any way tampered with. In short, it is to take the place of the printed return card, “only more so” inasmuch as there are a large number of letters upon which it is not desirable to put a business card.

This is especially so of private letters, as it is in bad taste to send a social letter enclosed in a business envelope.

These stamps are about the length of a common two-cent stamp, but only two-thirds as wide, of a gray-black color, perforated, gummed and very neat in design.

There are annually nearly five millions of letters which land in the Dead Letter Office; of these about three millions are destroyed. Vast sums of money are thus lost to the senders, all for want of some simple plan like this of the return letter stamp.

These stamps cost the buyer but one dollar per thousand, less than it costs to have a return card printed on a thousand envelopes.

One of the advantages of these stamps is that they can be used anywhere, and on any envelope, and hence are useful to people who spend part of their life and write part of their letters from hotels.

On the receipt of one dollar, the National Return-Letter Association will furnish 1000 of these stamps bound into a book very much resembling the thousand mile tickets used by some rail-roads. Each of these books bearing a separate number, all the stamps in a book bearing the same number. This number will be entered on the register of the Association, opposite the name and address of the purchaser. In sending a letter the purchaser puts one of these stamps on the upper left hand corner of the envelope. In case of non-delivery of the letter from any cause, it will be returned as per request of the stamp, to the Office of the Association and there be enclosed and remailed to the sender, as per his name and address on the register. So no one but the manager of the Association will even know who sent the letter, and *no one will open it* and read it to find the name and address of its sender in order to return it.

The stamps bear the following inscription:—“Trade Mark” across the top followed by:—“If not delivered in 10 days, return to — National Letter Return Association, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.” arranged in such a manner as to make a very pleasing design.

The Association is the result of a demand on the part of many occasional letter writers for some simple method of insuring the return of non-delivered letters without having them opened or sent to the Dead Letter Office.

The object of this Association is to afford everybody the same facility for the return of non-delivered letters that business men enjoy who have their business cards printed on their envelopes. It is not convenient for commercial and other travellers to carry a supply of printed envelopes, and they do not purchase envelopes in sufficient quantity to warrant the expense of having a return card printed on them. Besides it is not

always expedient or desirable—especially for ladies—to publish name and address on their correspondence. The Association is a friend of all this, and desires the support of all philatelists and well-meaning people.—E. S. P.

THE LATEST NEWS.

We can heartily recommend "Plain Talk" to any one wishing a good humorous paper. "It speaks for itself."

The Quaker City Philatelic Society has in consideration the project of publishing a twelve page monthly stamp paper.

We have received a copy of the "New Moon" It is quite neatly gotten up and is a great improvement on its predecessor the "Star."

The "Empire State Philatelist" has appeared in a new and extremely artistic dress and is now one of the neatest of our exchanges. We sincerely hope that it may meet with the success it so richly deserves.

"I never was exactly buried alive," said an old clerk, recounting his experiences, "but I once worked in a store that did not advertise. When I came out my head was almost as white as you now see it. Solitary confinement did it.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

An inhabitant of Liverpool, influenced either by curiosity or by economy, wrote last year a letter of 26 words on the back of a penny stamp. It was duly delivered, as was a second letter of the same kind. When an attempt was made with a half-penny stamp, the dispatch became liable to a charge of a penny, as an insufficiently prepaid letter. T. P. J.

A merchant alone in a desolate store sang "Willow titwillow, titwillow!" I said to him, "Why are you pacing the floor, singing, 'Willow, titwillow, titwillow!'" "Alas!" he replied, as he smothered his cries, "I thought it was

nonsense to advertise, and now I've no custom at all but the flies, Oh, willow titwillow, titwillow.—Phila. Star.

Since our notice on page 22 denouncing our trio of frauds, viz:—Chas. Warner, Henry W. Davis and C. C. Bilson; we have discovered that Warner and Davis are one and the same person.

This young gentleman also carries on business under several other aliases, such as the Wolverine Stamp Co, etc.

We have lately ascertained that parties having any bills outstanding against this gentleman may receive prompt payment by addressing

Mrs. Peter Mulvaney,
Marengo,
Calhoun Co,
Mich.

We have written to this lady, but as yet have received no answer.

NOW IS THE TIME

to subscribe. The next number of THE PHILATELIST will be greatly enlarged—probably to 16 or 18 pages full of the best philatelic reading matter. This number will also contain an extremely interesting story entitled "Tom Jackson's Good Fortune" worth reading by all.

DEALERS! As our next number will circulate over a thousand copies entirely among the very class you wish to reach, it will be one of the best advertising mediums for the stamp trade in the world.

The rates for this number will remain the same but will very soon be raised.

Advertisements must be in our hands by February 15th at the latest, and all sent in before that time will be charged as per the rates given in this number.

Through a mistake, we gave the date of Mr. Durborow's address on a previous page as May 1st instead of Oct. 3rd.

THE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE



—*NO. 7,*—

Surpassing all Others

In Ease of Operation.

Is the Easiest to Learn,
and does

THE MOST PERFECT WORK.

Prices and terms most advantageous.

Office and Sales Rooms,

1709 Chestnut St., Philad'a,

American Sewing Machine Co.

JOB PRINTING BY MAIL.

All kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing as cheap as is consistent with good work.

Labels,

Bill Heads,

Letter Heads,

Statements,

Small Papers,

etc., etc., etc.

printed with neatness and despatch.

Send for estimate to

—*G. Y. ABBOTT,*—

2120 ARCH ST.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

1869 Established 16 Years. 1885

L. W. DURBIN,

Dealer in Foreign Postage Stamps,

Fifth and Library Streets,

Philadelphia.

The finest assortment of stamps in the country and everything required by stamp collectors always in stock.

PACKETS containing 10 stamps for 5 cents; 60 for 25 cents; 120 for 50 cents; 370 for \$2.50, *all different.*
Other Packets 25 cents to \$25.00.

ALBUMS, 28 cents to \$12.00.

NEW POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE, The latest, best and most complete out. Price 25 cents; in cloth binding 50 cents.

Satisfaction Always Guaranteed.

Orders Filled the Day of Receipt.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN answering advertisements always state that you "saw ad. in the PHILA. PHILATELIST." By this means you will greatly oblige the Advertisers, as they like to know what medium pays them the best.

SEND for sample copy of "Our Boy." SOUB BOY STAMP CO.,
Gen. Wayne, Pa.

REJOICE AND BE GLAD.

Which you are sure to do if you read THE NEW MOON. Only 50 cents a year. The best paper published. Good active agents wanted to solicit subscriptions. A very liberal commission. Send for sample copy. Address,

Chas. F. Craigo, Fulton, Mo.

I desire to announce to the trade that I have lately received a fine assortment of foreign stamps, which I offer on approval, at the very lowest NET prices, to all collectors furnishing a satisfactory reference or cash deposit. Very respectfully,

Albert E. Hancock,
1621 N. 15th St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

List of single stamps and packets, free.

STAMPS.

My new list has just been issued, it is the CHEAPEST YET, and I will send it FREE to any address.

C. Y. ABBOTT,
2120 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

E. R. DURBOROW.

25 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.,
Dealer in United States and Foreign Stamps.
We have a good stock of stamps on hand and as cheap as elsewhere. Call or address above for price-list.

Having received a new assortment of stamps, I am prepared to send approval sheets to all who desire them. Reference or deposit required.

Very respectfully
H. N. Hempstead,
1538 Master St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Price-list free on application.

FOR SALE CHEAP

Collection of 250 stamps in an album,
" 1200 postmarks "
" 800 picture adv cards,
Volumes I, II and IV; Golden Days.
" III and IV; Harper's Young
People.

W. R. NICHOLS,
2016 Arch St., Philadelphia.

READ THIS ADVERTISEMENT! —IT WILL PAY YOU.—

1000 mixed foreign stamps 22 cts; 500, 12 cts; 250, 7 cts; 100, 5 cts; 100 varieties 12 cts; 50, 6 cts. New single list free with every order. Gummed paper 17x22, 10 cts per sheet; Blank approval sheets, 10 cts per dozen. We will send fine approval sheets to parties furnishing good reference and return postage. Consignments solicited from foreign dealers, for which we will send good exchange. Try us once, and you will not regret it.

C. E. SWOPE & CO.,
1013 6th St., Louisville, Ky.

Stamps on Approval!

Agents Wanted!

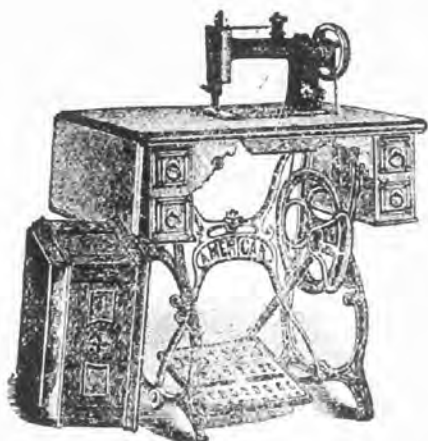
Commission 25 per cent!

Sample "Our Boy" free!

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VOL. II.

PHILADELPHIA, SPRING, 1886.

NO. 1

PER YEAR, 15 CENTS.



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* Stamp * Collectors * and * Dealers *



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SPRING, 1886.

No. 1.

The Arrangement of Post-cards in Albums.

I dare say most of my readers are wondering what I have to say concerning the above subject; yet it is a fact that, at the present time, it is one of the most prominent and difficult questions that Philatelists have ever had to solve.

It is not so very long ago that we came to the unanimous conclusion that the best way to arrange *stamps* in albums was by adopting what is termed the "hinge system;" but this system certainly does not refer to post cards, although it has been adopted by a great many, principally among our advanced Philatelists; nevertheless, go where you will, each one has his own ideas on the subject, and consequently arranges his post cards to his fancy. Therefore, as most of our readers may not know the different methods adopted at the present time, I intend giving a short review, which I trust will be found useful to all, and help to throw a little light on the subject.

1. Gum each corner of the card lightly, and stick in album, care being taken not to press too hard; a piece of stout card-board placed at the back will greatly help to straighten the card and leaf.

2. Make four small slits with a

sharp penknife in leaf of album where the corners of the card should go, taking care not to cut through other leaves; a piece of smooth wood placed at the back will answer this purpose, then insert the corners of the card, allowing them to protrude through at back, or make another slit further towards the corners somewhat smaller than previously, bringing them back to the front again.

3. Cut a slip of stout paper or thin card, say about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; bend across the middle and gum one-half to the card, midway at the top, the bend reaching to the edge, and the other half to the album, which will admit of the card being lifted up for the purpose of seeing the back.

4. Same as the above, with two hinges instead of one; to be fixed at the ends of the card at the top.

5. Cut two narrow strips of stout paper about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. longer than the breadth of the card, and gum the ends to the album so as to allow the strips to cross the card at each end, which will admit of the card being taken out when required.

6. Cut four triangular pieces of stout paper—a piece one inch square cut across the middle will make two—then put a border of gum about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide on the two smallest sides, and stick them in the album where

the corners of the card should go, the side ungummed, which is the largest, being inside; by slightly bending the card, the corners can then be inserted in the pockets.

Now, from the above, my readers will no doubt be able to see the various advantages and disadvantages of the systems more or less now in practice.

The first is the old style, its principal feature being, that the cards lie flat and are not likely to become disarranged, and a very good feature, too; but on the other hand you must bear in mind that you cannot see the backs of the cards, which is often essential; and, again, it is impossible to get the cards out without injuring them and the album, which means that, in breaking up a collection, the cards and album lose more than half their value, which should be a great consideration to every Philatelist. The second is certainly a most destructive method, although it may be found very useful for preserving cards in books while arranging a collection. The third is what is termed the hinge system, and appears to be most in favor at present—perhaps on account of its simplicity; but its disadvantages are many, inasmuch as the cards will not lie flat; and, again, the hinges soon get out of order, and the cards are thus likely to come loose. The fourth is a slight improvement on the above, the two hinges holding the card much firmer than with one. The fifth, although it may be called untidy by some, is still a vast improvement on any of the foregoing, as it does not injure the cards in the least,

and the slips can remain in the album. The sixth method is on the same principle, and is the one which I should recommend above all others, for although it may require a little more time, it more than repays one for his trouble. This method has the following advantages:—The cards can be taken out without the least injury, and the pockets can remain in the album, where they will always be found useful; and, again, if any of my readers study the improvement of their albums, they can design the pockets to their fancy, and, therefore, as well as for usefulness, they will be found an improvement to any album. If an album is worth keeping, in my opinion, it is worth keeping well.

And now, in conclusion, I must add that still I am far from satisfied, and yearn for the time when we shall have an album ready prepared with a system of mounting the cards, and the invention of such an album will, without a doubt, be a great boon to students of philately.—A. A. P., in *Philatelic Star*.

The Victimized Collector.

A learned young man from Pahdee-
Ah, was struck with a brilliant idee-

Ah, to select and collect

With all due respect,

Every issue of stamp there should be
Ah!

He sent for a paper devote-

Ed to stamps and the like, and he note-

Ed each kind he could find,

And he said "I've a mind

To write for them all," And he wrote-
Ed!

He spent every cent he had hoard-

Ed, and "hung up" a bill where he board-

Ed, Alack, what a Jack!

In the whole tarnal pack

Not a genuine stamp was record-
Ed!—*Plain Talk.*

Tom Jackson's Good Fortune.

Tom Jackson was a poor boy, there was no doubt about that. His father had died when he was a little shaver of nine years, and had left nothing to his widow but a small pension, and the worn out furniture in the little rented house. That was all, unless an old chest of letters counted as any thing. Worthless trash, the neighbors called the latter, and wondered why Mrs. Jackson had never helped kindle her fire with them. "My husband always set great store by those letters," she would say, when questioned on the subject, and so they were left undisturbed in the old chest.

Tom and his mother had managed to struggle on for six long weary years, and things had gone from bad to worse until, at last, the time came when the little furniture that remained had to be sold to help pay the rent, which had been overdue for three months. The landlord was a hard man, and could not be induced to accept part of the money, and trust to better times for the widow and her son to pay the balance, but insisted that he would turn them out unless the full amount was paid at once. Tom was so anxious to help his mother that he was willing to do any kind of honest work. And, so a few days previously, he was able to obtain a job at woodcutting for a Boston gentleman, whose country residence was quite near the little village in which the Jackson's lived.

This gentleman, seeing how cheerily Tom went about his work, took a great liking to the plucky little fel-

low. So, when one day his spirits were rather low, his friend asked him what was the matter.

Upon Tom giving him an account of their troubles, he decided to go at once to the Jackson's and see what could be done for them. He had an idea that there might be more in that little chest of letters that Tom had spoken of than the widow or her son supposed. He arrived at the house, and after talking to Mrs. Jackson and finding that she had kept her husband's letters, not on account of their value, but simply because they had belonged to him. The gentleman asked if he might be allowed to see this old chest and its contents. Mrs. Jackson led the way up a rickety flight of steps to a little old garret with beams so low that our friends had to stoop to prevent knocking their heads against them. There they could see over in a corner a queer dilapidated looking chest about the size of a small trunk. Mrs. Jackson, pulling out some keys, fitted one of them in the lock and turned it slowly. Opening the lid, they saw a lot of dusty envelopes, musty and yellowed with age, tied up in separate bundles, just as Mr. Jackson had left them. They lifted one of these out, and unfastened a faded piece of ribbon with which it was tied; a memorandum informed them that the letters in that bundle were from Mr. Jackson's sister, Betty Jackson, who had lived in New Haven.

Now Tom's Boston friend was an enthusiast on the subject of stamps, and besides having an unusually fine collection was always on the lookout

for something rare and uncommon. Among these letters he found one dated December 16, 1847, with the old New Haven stamp on it. When he told Tom and his mother that he would give them twenty dollars for the letter and stamp, they thought that he was giving the money out of charity, and refused to accept it.

But when their kind friend explained to them that there were thousands of collectors in the United States alone, and that many of them would give him quite that much for it in case he wanted to dispose of it at any time, they were very grateful.

His experienced eye now fell on a package of letters marked "Montpelier, Vermont," from a friend of Mr. Jackson's, and, after examining the top ones, what should he see, but "wonder of wonders," a little Brattleboro, which, when they understood its value, seemed a godsend to the poor woman and her son.

For this stamp their friend gave them one hundred and fifty dollars. Nor did his kindness cease there. Upon looking over the other letters he found several more old stamps of lesser value, which he disposed of for them, at a round sum, to a Boston dealer.

Tom and his mother were able with the money thus obtained to pay off all their debts, and afterwards move to Boston, where Tom is now earning a comfortable living in the business with his old friend the philatelist.

Subscribe to-day, before you forget it. 15 cts. per year.

YE CONNELLE.

A Ballad in ye Old Style.

Ye Connelle is a famous stampe,
Or ought to be I'm sure,
Since it's gained a notoritie
That's likely to endure
Longer than manye kinds of fame;—
Such baubles oft are but a name.

For this ye brave designer payed
Six hundred pounds a yeare,
Or, rather lost his salarie,
Which means ye same I feare;
Six hundred pounds to see his face
Posting 'round from place to place.

'Twas gallantrie that prompted him,
As any one might see;
Such busine-s was too servile for
Her gracious Majestie:
A man can rougher usage bear,
Therefore he placed his visage there.

Some little minds pretend to see
His vanitie quite playne;
Yet who e'er hearde of such a sin,
Lodged in a manlie brain;
Tho' true upon the stampe you see,
Ye look of kind complaisancie.

Collector, you should bend before
That image on your booke,
Just as ye miser does his gold
In hidden box or nooke.
Remember that ye essay cost
Ye salarie—oh "lost! lost!! lost!!!"

—*Empire State Philatelist.*

SPECIAL CLUB OFFERS.

After some consideration we have decided, in order to enlarge our subscription list, to offer the following special club offers. Write for samples, blanks, etc., and begin work at once. We will give to any one sending us—

15 cents and one new name, a stamp valued at 10 cents.

45 cents and three new names, 100 different foreign stamps.

75 cents and five new names, unused set of Servian stamps.

\$1.50 and ten new names, 1875 issue Guatemata, complete, unused.

Open only to subscribers.

Correspondent's Column.

[This column is open to all who may desire to express their views on current subjects, or to ask or give information. No name need be given. Please write plainly on one side of the paper only, and on a separate sheet from the letter. The right to refuse to publish any communication is positively reserved.]

Editor Philatelist:

Can any of your readers furnish me with the addresses of secretaries and librarians of the leading philatelic societies of this and other countries. By doing so through the medium of your interesting paper, both they and you will greatly oblige

Yours respectfully, J. L. T.

Editor Philatelist:

Can any of your readers tell me, through your "Correspondent's Column," anything about "Winan's City Post." Reprints of its stamps may be seen in almost any album, and I therefore am anxious to know more about them than I do at present. By inserting this you will greatly oblige

Yours, etc.,
W. E. F.

Editor Philatelist:

I have in my possession ten stamps, the design of which is similar to the 1 cent 1854-60 issue of France. They are printed on thin paper, all different in color. Hoping that some of your readers can inform me of the nature of these in the columns of your bright paper, I remain

A CONSTANT READER.

Editor Philatelist:

I possess in my collection a cancelled specimen of D. O. Blood &

Co.'s old stamp, representing a mail carrier (evidently special delivery) stepping from the roof of one house to that of another. Being anxious to know its value, I have questioned numerous authorities(?) on the subject. It has been valued by them at amounts ranging from \$2.00 to \$25.00. Now, if you will insert this in the "Correspondent's Column" of your Spring number, we shall see whether some of your readers may not be able to make it out \$50.00.

Yours truly,
S. T.

Notices of Exchange.

[Exchange notices will be inserted in any number, free of charge to all. The right to reject any exchange is reserved. The editor will positively take no responsibility in regard to the reliability of exchangers, and of the descriptions of articles offered for exchange. Always write notice on separate piece of paper from your letter, and on one side of the paper only.]

Old coins, relics, arrow-heads, and stamps, in exchange for stamps. Correspondence with advanced collectors desired.

GEO. V. FOWLER,
Box 100. Yonkers, N. Y.

A collection of 250 stamps in an album, a collection of 1200 postmarks, and 800 picture advertising cards. Vols. I, II and IV of Golden Days. Vols. III and IV of Harpers Young People.

Will exchange any or all of the above for varieties of U. S. silver coins. No reasonable offer refused.

W. R. NICHOLS,
2016 Arch Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The Philatelist.

Entered at the Philadelphia Post-office as second class mail matter.

Issued Quarterly in the interest of Stamp Collectors.

C. Y. ABBOTT,
Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE :

To United States and Canada, 1 year .15
All other countries, " .20

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One Page 3.50

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Remit by postal note if possible.

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C. Y. ABBOTT,
2120 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Advertisements for No. 2 should be in by May 15th.

SPRING, 1886.

In pursuance of our original plan of making each issue larger and better than the last, we come before our readers this issue with sixteen pages, and full of the best Philatelic reading matter.

Of course, great expense is incurred in getting out a magazine of this size, and so the advertising rates have been increased to better defray the cost.

It has long been our desire to make this paper one that no collector can afford to be without. For this reason our stamp trade has been subservient to the publication of this Journal. Finding, however, that even under

these circumstances we were unable to give to the paper the attention that it deserves, we have decided to sell out our entire stock of stamps at cost,* and believe that our object is now attained.

OUR esteemed contemporary, the *Keystone Stamp and Coin Gazette*, is "humping itself" on the subject of the "tremendous" frauds perpetrated upon unsuspecting philately by English stamp dealers. In our opinion, its denunciation is too sweeping. Let it not be understood, however, that we say that the leading firms of Great Britain are not given a little to selling "reprints" which have been printed from a different block than the original, but that only a small proportion do this.

Unfortunately, this small proportion is composed of those leading dealers with whom the average American philatelist must necessarily carry on most business. There is but one way to stop this, and that is to boycott the dealers—or, at any rate, the principal ones—of Great Britain, until the rain of "first issue Argentine," "Alsace and Lorraine with reversed network," "Samoan," etc., etc., ceases.

It seems to be the prevailing impression among the educated classes that Philatelic journalism is simply child's sport. This is not correct. In our opinion, just as much intelligence and "brains" are required to successfully carry on a stamp paper as a representative paper of any of its contemporary sciences.

*See adver. on page 9 and 10.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

☛ THE PHILATELIST. ☛

To G. Y. ABBOTT, Publisher,
2120 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Enclosed find 15 cents for One Year's Sub-
scription to the PHILATELIST, beginning _____ 188
to be mailed to the following address:

VOLUME II.—It has been calculated that the average time of life of a stamp journal is about three months. We have been in existence for twelve, and were never more flourishing than now. The reader will notice two new departments in this number—the exchange and correspondent's columns. These columns will be positively *free to all*, and we solicit the patronage of every collector to help us fill them. It will also be noticed that we have in this number a new departure in the shape of a philatelic story, which is well worth reading. We expect to make every number at least as good as this, and beg that the philatelic public will give us its kind attention for another year.

If circumstances warrant the additional time, labor and expense, we will return to our old plan of monthly issues, remaining at the present size—twelve pages. Any one subscribing now at 15 cents will get his full year, whether the paper be issued quarterly or monthly. Therefore the *best time to subscribe is now*.

THE next number will appear June 1st, and will have a circulation of from 1200 to 2000 copies to collectors in all parts of the world. It will therefore be the best advertising medium for stamp dealers, etc., in the world, for the cost. *Notice change of rates*. Advertisements must be in our possession by May 15 to insure insertion.

Don't forget to patronize our Exchange column.

WE NOTICE

—THAT we have received no better edited and conducted paper than the *Philatelist Magazine*.

—THAT the *Memphis Philatelist* contains very little original matter.

—THAT "*Our American Youth*" would be improved by devoting a larger proportion of its space to reading matter.

—THAT the publishers of *Our Boy* have merged their publication into a local paper, under the name of the *Wayne Times*.

—THAT too much can hardly be said of the *Empire State Philatelist*. It is by all odds the neatest paper we have received.

—THAT NO. 1 of the *Quaker City Philatelist* has appeared. Considering the talent contained in the Q. C. P. S., something better should have been produced. It would be greatly improved by omitting the many local personalities.

—THE *Canadian Philatelic and Curio Advertiser* is a new paper published in Montreal. It contains more reading matter than the majority of "Advertisers."

—GREAT improvement in the following papers: *Philatelic Star*, *Capital City Philatelist*, and *Philatelic Herald*.

—WE have seen nothing of the *Philatelic Tribune* for some time. It is to be hoped that it is still in the land of the living.

A Comparison Between English and American Philatelic Periodicals.

BY C. V. ABBOTT.

Any one having access to a quantity of Philatelic periodicals, both American and of foreign countries, will notice a vast difference between them, and especially so between those of England and the United States. This difference is so considerable that we deem it worthy of rather more notice than to the best of our knowledge it has yet received.

There are about five times as many so-called "stamp papers" published here as in England, but about four-fifths of them are small, badly printed and worse edited, and in nowise entitled to be considered as standard papers. Taking the English periodicals, as a whole, they are larger and better edited than the average in this country. As to the general articles, the comparison is closer; but we will consider it later. Of course, this does not take into consideration the countless small amateur papers that profess to be devoted entirely or in part to philately.

We have now before us a copy of a paper that may be considered a typical English stamp journal. It consists of sixteen pages and cover, and contains but one really interesting article. We fear, however, that the same may be said of many of our American papers. Still we believe and hope that the articles on "The Stamps of —," which are generally extremely uninteresting, and contain no more infor-

mation than can be gleaned from an ordinary catalogue, are being gradually superseded in the American papers by those of a more interesting nature.

There is a great difference between the "get up" of the papers of the two countries—the American, printed on super-calendered paper, with handsomely designed cover, not unfrequently printed in colored inks. The English, plain, generally printed on heavy newspaper, with cartridge paper covers.

In the advertising there is also a great difference, as you may look over a complete set of English papers and scarcely see a "display" advertisement. The advertising rates are usually higher, but even when an advertisement takes up several inches space it is not displayed.

It is, therefore, our opinion that the average American stamp paper contains more interesting matter, and put in a more attractive form than the English.

Still another very different class of papers are those emanating from Germany. They generally consist of about four large pages, and the majority have these four pages full of enormous advertisements which may be said to be too much displayed, for the principal words are printed in letters of about the size of the "To Let," or "For Sale" which may be seen by any resident of a city, displayed on the walls of vacant houses.

So it may be truthfully said that in the excellence of its philatelic publications, the United States takes the lead.

A Plea.

For many years philatelists have resolutely shut their eyes to the fact—for it is none the less a fact for their own obstinacy in not admitting it—that there is a far greater percentage of small boys than of any other class engaged in its pursuit. It is true that many of the leading minds of the day give more or less time to the science, but this class is indeed alarmingly small.

A good illustration is furnished by the fact that, although several committees have been appointed for the purpose of "drumming up" new, active members—the Quaker City Philatelic Society has only about thirty. This is accounted for by the fact that the minimum age of admission to active membership is seventeen years. The reports of the various committees go to prove that if any more collectors over the age of seventeen exist in a city of a million inhabitants they can take but little interest in the science, as the city has been very well canvassed. This is indeed an alarming state of things and it is this that has been furnishing subject for thought to most of the leading philatelists.

We know of no way of inculcating a better appreciation of the benefits arising from philately than to publish such "pleas" as this in all the leading philatelic journals. This is hardly sufficient, but until a better plan presents itself philatelists must learn to labor and to wait.

All kinds of plain and fancy Job Printing as cheap as is consistent with good work. C. Y. ABBOTT, 2120 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Great Closing Out Sale!

On account of the time required for the successful maintenance of THE PHILATELIST, I shall close out my entire stock of stamps

Retail at Wholesale Prices.

Cash must accompany all orders.

All communications answered by return mail.

Remit by Postal note, if possible.

All stamps strictly warranted genuine.

An excellent chance for small dealers who find difficulty in keeping a large enough assortment of sheet stamps.

A FEW SAMPLES.*UNUSED.*

Argentine Republic, ½c. brown..	02
Austria, news, 2kr. brown.....	04
Barbados '82, ½d. green.....	02
Belgium, '84, 1c. gray.....	02
Bermuda, ½d. brown.....	03
Bhopal, ¼ anna, green.....	06
“ “ black.....	04
Bolivia, '67, 5c. green.....	05
“ 5c. black.....	04
Bosnia, 1 kr. black.....	02
“ 5 kr. green	04
Brazil, '78, 10r. red.....	02
“ '83, 10 r. black.....	02
Bulgaria, 3 st. yellow.....	02
“ 5 st. green.....	03
Canada, '83, ½c. black.....	01
Curacao, 2½c. green.....	02
“ 3 c. bistre	04
Cyprus, ½ pi. green.....	03
Danish West Indies, 1 c. violet and green	02
Dominica, ½d. bistre	02
Fernando Po, 1 c. de p., green ...	03
France '76, 1 c. green.....	02

Gold Coast, 1/2d. green.....	02	Cape Verde, 5 r. black.....	02
Greece, 1 l. brown.....	01	“ 25 r. red.....	03
Guatemala, '78, 1/2r. green	04	“ 50 r. blue.....	06
“ '80, 1c. green, black..	02	“ 100 r. violet.....	10
Hamburgh, 1 1/4 s. slate	02	Chili, '83, 50 c. violet.....	15
“ 2 1/2 s. green.....	02	Cuba, 1c. green.....	01
Hayti, 1 c. vermilion, perf.....	02	France, '69, 5 francs, violet.....	04
“ 1 c. “ unperf.....	03	“ '70, 5 francs, violet.....	04
Mauritius, 2 d. blue.....	03	Holland, 2 1/2 gulden, red and blue	12
“ 1/2 d. on 10 d., rose ...	02	Mauritius, 4 c. orange.....	03
Mexico, 1 c. green.....	02	Mexico, 25 c. blue.....	01
Modena, 9 c. violet	04	“ 4 c. yellow	12
Montenegro, 2 sld. yellow.....	03	Mozambique, 50 r. blue.....	04
Montserrat, 1/2d. green	03	Newfoundland, 2 c. green	02
Mozambique, 5 r. black.....	02	“ 5 c. blue.....	02
Nicaragua, '82, 1 c. green	03	Portugal, '82, 25 r. brown	01
Nowanugger, blue.....	03	St. Thomas, 25 r, red.....	08
Porto Rico 1/2m. carmine	02	“ 50 r. blue.....	03
“ 1 m. rose.....	02	“ 50 r. green	09
Portuguese Indies, 1 1/2 r. black ...	02	<i>CHEAP SETS. (All Unused.)</i>	
San Marino, 2 c. green	02	Guatemala, '75, 4 var. (com.)	20
Servia, 2 p. black.....	03	Heligoland, 20 var.....	80
“ 20 p. blue.....	02	Sardinia, 9 var.....	15
Siam, 1/2 at. blue-black	03	Switzerland, (Ausser Kurs,) 10	
“ 1 at. vermilion. ...	03	var., complete.....	10
St. Domingo, 1 c. green.....	03	100 varieties - - -	10 cts.
St. Lucia, 1/2d. green	03	100 very fine varieties -	25 cts.
Surinam, 2 1/2c. carmine	03	C. Y. ABBOTT,	
“ 3 c. green.....	04	2120 Arch St. Philadelphia, Pa.	
Tobago, 1/2d. violet	03	<hr/>	
Turk's Island, 1/2d. green	03	F. E. P. LYNDE,	
United States, '57, 3 c. red-brown	02	2322 Spruce St, Philadelphia, Pa.	

USED.

Angola, 25 r. red.....	03
“ 50 r. blue.....	03
Barbadoes, 4 d. slate.....	03
Belgium, '66, 1 c. gray.....	01
Bosnia, 5 k. rose.....	03
Brazil, 1000 r. violet.....	10
Canada, 12 1/2c. blue.....	02
“ registered, 3 c. red.....	01
“ “ 5 c. green.....	01

Agents Wanted.
25 per cent. Commission.
Reference or deposit required.

—MY SPECIALTY—

is sheets on approval at 25 per cent. commission. I have an elegant line of sheets, and can supply the wants of beginners or advanced collectors from my sheets. Agents wanted everywhere, at 25 per cent. commission. Parties wishing to receive sheets must furnish a cash deposit or first-class references, and must promise to make returns within 10 days. My stamps are all guaranteed genuine, and prices low. If you have not done so, you should send at once for a sheet. Inclose a 2 cent stamp for postage.

W. B. SYMMERS,
55 1/2 PEACHTREE ST., ATLANTA, GA.

STAMPS.**APPROVAL SHEETS**

OF

Rare, Used and Unused

FOREIGN STAMPS

Sent upon the receipt of \$1.00 or three good references.

COLLECTOR'S PACKETS

- No. 1.—Contains 25, all different, from Costa Rica, Guatemala, Fiji, etc. Post free...15 cents.
- No. 2.—Contains 25, all different, from Chili, Hong Kong, Salvador, etc. Post free 15 cents.
- No. 3.—Contains 25, all different, from Peru (sgd), Mexico, Philippines, etc., etc. Post free,15 cents.
- No. 4.—Contains 25, all different, from Nicaragua, U. S. DE Colombia, Japan, etc. Post free,15 cents.
- No. 5.—Contains 25, all different, from Sandwich Islands, Persia, Honduras, etc. Post free,15 cents.

The above 5 packets, containing 125 different stamps, sent post free, upon receipt of 60 cents by postal note. Order at once.

CURIOSITIES

I will send any article on this List, post free, by return mail, upon receipt of price, or the ENTIRE Collection, securely packed, for

\$1.50.**LIST.**

3 Old Chinese Coins	\$0 10
2 Old Japanese Jempo.....	25
1 Large Star Fish	10
1 Large Sea Urchin, purple.....	15
1 Small Sea Urchin, purple.....	06
2 Alligators Tusks.....	10
2 Red Seabeans.....	06
1 Brown Seabean.....	06
1 Chinese Horn Nut.....	06
2 Money Cowry.....	06
1 Sea Gull Egg.....	25
1 Shell of Deep Water Crab.....	10
2 Ounces of Sand from Golden Gate	12
1 Sand Dollar.....	10
6 Tea Seeds.....	10
1 Chinese Idol.....	25
1 Abalone Shell.....	25
1 Spec. Gold Quartz.....	15
1 Japanese Napkin.....	05
1 Spec. Coral.....	15

Retail price.....\$2 50

A rare opportunity to add new specimens to your collection. ORDER AT ONCE.

Remit in postal note, registered letter or stamps.

SPECIAL OFFERS.

- 100 Finely assorted stamps from Central America, China, Japan, Sandwich and South Sea Islands, post free, \$1.50.
- 12 Fine mineral spec., such as Obsidian, Colmanite, Cryolite, Petrified Wood, Pitch, Bone, etc., post free, 55 cents

Address,

Cullen K. Sturtevant,**430 CALIFORNIA STREET,****San Francisco, Cal.**

I. W. RISDON,

FOREIGN STAMP IMPORTER,

Cambridgeport, Mass.

I have a large and increasing stock of genuine stamps, which I will sell at lowest possible prices. My approval sheets are the best in the world. If you don't believe it, send stamp for sample to look at. Agents wanted everywhere, at 25 per cent. commission. No references required. Promise to make returns in ten days. Mention this paper. Write at once. Address plainly.

I. W. RISDON, Cambridgeport, Mass.

G. B. CALMAN,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

**POSTAGE
STAMPS,**

299 Pearl St., New York.

—1886—

Cheapest and largest Wholesale List ever published ; is now ready and will be sent free on application to recognized dealers only.

All kinds of Stamps in quantity purchased for cash or in exchange.

When answering advertisements, always mention this paper.

Penn Stamp Co..

BOX 33. Philadelphia, Pa.

February, 1886, Price List, 12 pages, *free*, on mention of this paper.

AGENTS WANTED.

READ THIS ADVERTISEMENT !

—IT WILL PAY YOU.—

1000 mixed foreign stamps 22 cts; 500, 12 cts; 250, 7 cts; 100, 5 cts; 100 varieties 12 cts; 50, 6 cts. New single list free with every order. Gummed paper 17x22, 10 cts per sheet; Blank approval sheets, 10 cts per dozen. We will send fine approval sheets to parties furnishing good reference and return postage. Consignments solicited from foreign dealers, for which we will send good exchange. Try us once, and you will not regret it.

C. E. SWOPE & CO.,

1013 Sixth St.,

Louisville, Ky.

VOL. II.

PHILADELPHIA, SUMMER, 1886.

NO. 2.

PER YEAR. 15 CENTS.

THE

Philatelist

-A-

QUARTERLY MAGAZINE.

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF

* Stamp * Collectors * and * Dealers *

C. Y. ABBOTT,
PUBLISHER.

2120 Arch St., Philadelphia Pa.

The Philatelist.

VOL. II.

SUMMER, 1886.

No. 2

A Short History of Philately.

BY SEGNA TASSE.

One of the principal arguments against the pursuit of Philately is that although it has been in existence only some thirty years, very little is known of its earlier history. The reason for this is, as was so conclusively proved in the last number of THE PHILATELIST, that the great majority of the collectors, or, indeed, philatelists, of the present time, were born ten years or more after the introduction of stamp collecting. As a natural result, therefore, most of the data obtainable as to the first collector, dealer, paper, etc., is very conflicting; so in the following papers we shall be obliged to give in many cases several names, etc., with the evidence, when possible, in favor of each.

It may be well to state here, before proceeding with the article proper, that much of the information given has been collected by us with great labor from back numbers of the older philatelic journals, though in no case has it been given *verbatim*. We have also endeavored to give credit for all that might be considered by the publishers as private property.

The first fact required, although it should perhaps hardly be considered under the head of a history of philately, is an answer to the question—

“Who was the true inventor of the postage stamp?” There has been more conflicting testimony given in answer to this than would fill a large volume, and if we may be said to be any nearer a correct solution than we were ten years ago, it is only because there are more candidates in the field. Until quite recently Sir Rowland Hill has been considered as the inventor, and there are many who still pin their faith upon him; but within the last few years numerous competitors have sprung up, each having his own host of supporters and admirers. Perhaps the most prominent of these applicants for fame is Mr. James Chalmers, whose claims appear to have been sedulously suppressed by Mr. Hill, until the death of the latter in 1879. A writer in the P. J. of A. states that as far back as 1834, Mr. Chalmers printed postage stamps, gummed and in sheets, and that his idea at that time seemed to coincide with that which was subsequently adopted by the postal authorities of Great Britain and credited to Sir Rowland Hill.

This claimant (Mr. Chalmers) is supported by no less an authority than the Encyclopædia Britannica. According to M. Piron, the idea of a *post paid envelope* originated in France with M. de Valfyer, who in

1653 established a private penny post, placing boxes at the street corners for the reception of letters wrapped in special *stamped* envelopes or wrappers, which were to be bought at offices which were established for the purpose. If M. Piron was correct in stating that the envelopes were stamped, this certainly takes priority over the claims of the other applicants, and as they were to be *bought*, there must have been some stamp or other distinctive mark, which answered the same purpose, to keep the public from using an ordinary wrapper. It is our opinion that, in the light of the present facts, the credit of the invention should be awarded to M. de Valfyer. There are many other minor claimants, but it is at least fairly certain that one of the three we have named was the true inventor of the *postage stamp* proper—Chalmers, probably, of the adhesive stamp, and M. de Valfyer of the system of indicating the pre-payment of postage by a label impressed on the wrapper and bearing a denomination of value.

Naturally, next on the list of questions to be answered comes—"When and by whom were postage stamps first collected?" This is another mooted question, though there seem to be but two applicants for this position with but little to choose between them. For some time a paragraph has been going the rounds of the smaller philatelic papers, stating that Mount Brown, of London, was the first collector. This statement is not authenticated, however, by any dates or corroborative detail of any descrip-

tion. Dr. Viner, one of the greatest philatelists now living, says that the first collection he saw was in 1854. This collection was arranged upon a large chart; the names of the countries stood in a column to the left, and the stamps were arranged in horizontal lines running across the sheet. This arrangement, he says, was copied from that of the collection of a gentleman named Scales, who collected some time previously.

Thus, until the date of Mount Brown's collection is known, philately must be contented with considering Mr. Scales the first collector and the date of his collection 1853-4. It seems to be reasonably certain that J. B. Moens was the first dealer—at any rate, of any importance.

Mount Brown published in 1862 the first list of stamps; it was very small and incomplete, but soon after Dr. J. F. Gray, of the British Museum, published a more complete one. About 1863, a large assortment of philatelic papers began springing up. February 5th appeared a paper which has been in existence longer than any other stamp periodical ever issued. We allude to *Le Timbre Post*, published by Mr. Moens, in Brussels. It holds a place in the front rank of the philatelic press. A year later, S. Allan Taylor issued Volume I of the *Stamp Collector's Record*, the first stamp paper published in America.

[To be continued.]

OWING to lack of space, we have been obliged to omit the "Correspondents' Column" from this number.

→*NOVELTIES COLUMN*←

[In this column we will endeavor each number to give descriptions of all the latest novelties. Any information for same gratefully received and credited.]

PANTALOOON HANGER — For keeping the bagging out of knees of pants. A practical common sense article, made in neat form and at low cost, so that no man need be without one.

MUCILAGE PENCIL — A very handy desk article, a modification of and improvement on the mucilage bottle. The pencil prevents anything like smearing of fingers or paper.

INK BOTTLE CORK—For convenience in pouring ink or other liquids from large bottles. To the many who can recall inky fingers and cuffs, for every time that ink bottle was re-loaded, this article must prove a great boon.

THE "DROP" KNIFE—A pocket knife from which the blade is evolved by simply inverting the knife and dropping out the blade. Very convenient for desk use, as it can be operated so easily, while the blade can be kept closed when not in use. For ladies' use it is specially commendable.

THE COMMON-SENSE TOWEL HOLDER —Handier than any "roller," and so simple that a baby can understand it.

A THERMOMETER IN A CIGAR—Convenient for pocket. Attractive as a novelty, and useful as every one knows.

COAT AND HAT HOOK—For use in theatres, railroad trains, etc. Can be carried in vest pocket when not in use.

NAIL CUTTER AND CEEANER—An improvement on a pocket knife as a cutter of finger nails. No more cutting into the quick, or shaving of the ends of fingers.

→*EXCHANGE COLUMN*←

A library, consisting of 48 volumes, several books by Capt. Mayne Reid, Oliver Optic, Castlemon and others, (to be exchanged either separately or in bulk, according to value) for the following articles: A guitar, violin and bcw or canoe. Write first for list of books. W. R. NICHOLS,
2016 Arch St., Phila.

Will exchange 5000 stamps, many scarce, in lots to suit; a lot of odd and comic cards, minerals, old coppers, stamp papers, magic lantern, books, etc., for coins of any kind, curiosities, etc. A receipt for making fine blue ink for every old style or V nickel 1883. Department stamps wanted in exchange for scarce foreign. Packet of 200 foreign stamps for every 3 cent piece, silver, 1863 to 1872, or for every old copper made before 1814, or for every nickel 3 or 5 cent piece, 1877, or for every one-half cent before 1800-36-50. One hundred stamps for every 2 cent piece of 1870-73. W. F. BARDEN,
N. Attleboro, Mass.

U. S. Revenue, Document, Watch, Medicine, Proprietary, Playing Card and State Revenue Stamps to exchange. Correspondence solicited. A. B. G.,
P. O. Box 67. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ten V nickels, 1883, without word cents, old U. S. cents, foreign coins or books, for fencing foils or musical instruments, banjo or guitar preferred. Exchange,
1709 Chestnut street, Phila.

Will exchange picture cards, postmarks, or stamps in collections; also books and magazines, for a photographic or electric outfit, or for U. S. silver coins. P. R. N.,
2016 Arch St., Phila.

The Philatelist.

Entered at the Philadelphia Post-office as second class mail matter.

Issued Quarterly in the interest of Stamp Collectors.

C. Y. ABBOTT,
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Advertisements for No. 3 should be in by Sept. 15th.

SPRING, 1886.

Philatelic Journalism.

Far too many philatelic editors are formed in the following manner: A small boy suddenly becomes filled with the idea that he possesses unlimited editorial capacity coupled with an exhaustive knowledge of the science of philately; he feels that in keeping his light under a bushel the world is being deprived of an editor greater than any it has before experienced; so deciding that such a state of things must not be, he issues one or two numbers of a paper. Soon he begins to find that he is not likely to become a Vanderbilt, but, on the

contrary, is becoming financially embarrassed. The result: the paper suspends from lack of support.

Nothing could exert a more deleterious effect upon philatelic journalism than the existence of such papers, as it creates a distrust of papers which are of real value, and which no collector can do without. There are at this time at least ten philatelic papers published which deserve to succeed; but how many of them will be in existence five years hence? It is plainly to be seen that two-thirds of them are not paying expenses.

The fact that a paper gotten up with a sufficient degree of display at starting, is generally far better supported than one of a less pretentious character, even though, as is too often the case, the former depends wholly upon its tawdriness to make it a success, while the grade of contents may be far below that of the latter, speaks badly for philatelic discrimination; but any one who has watched the rise and fall of various journals will have noticed the fact.

Philately, as yet, lacks a thoroughly representative journal, the nearest approach to it—*The Philatelic Journal of America*—is nearly the right size, but made a bad impression in charging a dollar for a collection of advertisements and political news. Recently, however, its rates have been put down to fifty cents, and the offending column of politics dropped.

The publishers of too many journals seem to think that their principal duty is to expose frauds. If this practice is carried on at all it should be but

very sparingly, and never unless the most convincing proof is possessed by the editor.

Recently a practice much indulged in has been the publication of long lists of names of approval sheet frauds simply when furnished by dealers. On no consideration should this be done, for many reasons, principal among which is that it affords too easy an opening for any one to throw mud at the reputation of another, which mud is very apt to leave an ugly stain.

If an editor has the most convincing proof of the dishonesty of a dealer he should publish it, but never without the most thorough investigation. Nothing will give the public at large a poorer idea of philately than to see the pages of its journals filled with the denunciation of frauds. There would not be so much cause for this if publishers would invariably refuse to insert advertisements of a doubtful character without inquiry into the reputation of the advertiser. A few lines to the postmaster at his address would generally suffice, and by such means as this we may hope to raise philately, in time, to its true position among the sciences of the earth.

Philatelic Stories.

One of the numerous questions which seems to be agitating the philatelic press at present is: "Should we regularly publish philatelic stories, making them as much a feature as essays on philatelic topics are at present?" A few of our leading papers have declared against them, while others,

again, make them a specialty. In our opinion, a medium course should be pursued; they should by all means be published, but never made the means of excluding more useful articles. It should at least be conceded that they would do more good than the long-winded articles on "The Stamps of ——." One of the principal objects of a stamp paper should be the sowing of the seeds of philately among the general public; in no way could this better be done, at least among boys, than by the publication of *good* philatelic stories, for they all tend, more or less, to show the value of certain stamps or of collections. For the same reason their publication would be a check to "backsliding" on the part of the younger collectors. To look at it from a different standpoint, it would be of great pecuniary benefit to the papers themselves, as many collectors in a small way do not care to subscribe to papers full of long lists of new issues and exhaustive articles describing from every standpoint such stamps as the "Connell," etc., which they never hope to see, but who would be glad, indeed, to take a paper where they would find stories on a topic with which they would be more or less familiar. What collector in looking back on his small boy stage of collecting cannot remember what a boon anything in the nature of a philatelic story was to him.

Many other reasons might be given to show that a good philatelic story should form a part of almost every number of all our papers, and we believe that if the vote of all the stamp collectors of the country could be taken, fully two-thirds would vote in favor of it.

→*OUR TABLE*←

—*Plain Talk* now publishes in each number a philatelic department, under the able management of Mr. C. E. Swope.

—The more recent numbers of the *Quaker City Philatelist* show great improvement in every department over the earlier ones.

—The *Empire State Philatelist* appears to be growing smaller. It is sincerely to be hoped that it is not going to leave us. Can it be that it has taken The P. J. of A.'s criticism of its philatelic story too much to heart?

—The *Arizona Pride of Philately* is one of the brightest papers that we have received.

—As usual, the March number of the *Philatelic Journal of America* comes to hand with a brand new "kick," this time at the E. S. P.'s philatelic story, and totally fails to prove anything against it. Six of its sixteen pages are filled with a long and rather dull article on "The Stamps of British Guiana," in which nothing particularly new is disclosed. On the whole, it is a rather unsatisfactory number. The April number shows slight improvement, although it contains but eight pages of *not* the best philatelic matter.

—We do not know of a brighter, more interesting or more regular local paper than the *Wayne Times*. The reading matter is all that could be wished for, but printing might be slightly improved.

—*Philatelic Notes* is one of the latest acquisitions to our ranks, although it does not present a very imposing appearance at present, there is every prospect of its rapid improvement.

—Within the last few months, the *Capital City Philatelist* has risen from a decidedly second rate paper to one

of our standard journals. In a recent number Mr. Jewett gives a very good list of philatelic journals published during 1885. In a cursory examination we notice but one mistake, viz., it is stated that but four numbers of THE PHILATELIST were issued, whereas the following numbers were both issued and dated in that year: March, April, May, Summer and Winter.

—No one knows better how to get up an artistic catalogue than Mr. Lyman H. Low, and that of "Hard Times Tokens," issued by him, is no exception to the rule. All our coin collecting readers should send for a copy. Price 25 cents.

BARGAINS.

Owing to the unparalleled rush for stamps as advertised in our last number, our stock of some varieties has been wholly exhausted. Therefore that list must now be considered cancelled. The following is a supplementary list of stamps in our "Great Closing Out Sale." As our stock of some of these stamps is already exhausted, orders should be sent in as early as possible. Postage extra on all orders under 50 cents.

UNUSED.

Alwur, blue.....	04
Argentine Republic, ½c. brown..	02
Barbados '82, ½d. green.....	02
Brazil, '83, 10 r. black.....	02
" 200 r. red.....	10
Bulgaria, 5 st. green.....	03
Costa Rica, ½ r. blue.....	02
" 2 c. rose.....	03
Curacao, 2½c. green.....	02
" 3 c. bistre.....	04
Cyprus, ½ pi. green.....	03
Dominica, ½d. bistre.....	02
Greece, 1 l. brown.....	01
Hamburgh, 1¼ s. slate.....	02
" 2½ s. green.....	02
Mauritius, 2 d. blue.....	03
" ½ d. on 10 d., rose....	02
Modena, 9 c. violet.....	04

Mozambique, 5 r. black.....	02
Nicaragua, '82, 1 c. green.....	03
Porto Rico 1/2 m. carmine.....	02
" 1 m. rose.....	02
San Marino, 2 c. green.....	02
Sandwich Islands, 1 c. blue.....	03
Surinam, 3 c. green.....	04
United States, '57, 3 c. red-brown	02

USED.

Barbadoes, 4 d. slate.....	03
Belgium, '66, 1 c. gray.....	01
Bermuda, 3 d. orange.....	01
Canada, 12 1/2 c. blue.....	02
" registered, 3 c. red.....	01
" " 5 c. green.....	01
Cuba, 1c. green.....	01
France, '69, 5 francs, violet.....	04
Mauritius, 4 c. orange.....	03
Mexico, 4 c. yellow.....	12
Newfoundland, 2 c. green.....	02
" 5 c. blue.....	02
Orange States, 1 c. brown.....	01
Portugal, '82, 25 r. brown.....	01
Switzerland (Rayon) 10 c. red and yellow.....	03

CHEAP SETS.

*Brunswick, local envelopes, 4 var	10
Finland, 4 var.....	03
Guatemala, '82, 4 var.....	06
Mexico, 6 var.....	05
*Sardinia, 9 var.....	15
*Servia, 5 var.....	08
100 varieties.....	10
100 very fine varieties.....	25

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F. E. P. LYNDE,**Dealer in Foreign Stamps,****2322 Spruce St., Philada, Pa.**

Agents Wanted.

25 per cent. commission.

Reference or deposit required.

Surprise Compressed Ink

From which in a few seconds a brilliant blue ink may be made in any quantity. In order that you may see what this really is, I will send enough to make a 15 cent bottle, full directions, etc., for 6 cents, or a sample for 2 cents. Set of large comic cards free to the first ten sending.

W. F. BARDEN,
N. Attleboro, Mass.

NOTICE.

Having no time to continue the stamp business, I wish to dispose of my stock at once, and offer the following BARGAINS:

For 5 cents I will send a set of comic cards, a puzzle card and 10 stamps worth from 2 to 5 cents each, in all worth 20 cts. at least. For 10 cts two different sets of comic cards, 4 puzzle cards and 25 stamps, in all over 75 cts worth, or two 10 ct lots for 18 cts.

This is a grand chance for any boy wishing to start in business, as I can send him a better and cheaper stock and in greater variety than he can buy of wholesale dealers. Full information for 2 ct stamp.

SPECIAL—The first 17 persons sending for the above (15 ct) order will receive the following in order received, **FREE**. A stamp album, 500 stamps, 3 lots; 100 stamps, 4 lots; 1000 stamps, 2 lots; Durbin's price catalogue, 100 comic cards, a magic lantern, 15 rare stamps, in lots of 5 cts each and this paper one year. Send at once.

W. F. BARDEN,
N. Attleboro, Mass.

125 different Foreign Stamps, Siam, Persia and others, rare, 25 cts. Wanted to purchase collections of stamps. N. E. ASHFIELD,
Box 235 Rye, N. Y.

W. G. WHILDEN, Jr.,
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Persia, official complete.....	4	.36
Monaco	4	.15
Guatemala, 1885, complete	4	.39
Guatemala, 1878, complete	4	.36
Simoor (Head of Rajah).....	2	.12
Mauritius (Cancelled).....	2	.08
Sardinia	10	.12
Guatemala envelope.....	4	.48
German Empire	10	.12
Total.....		\$2.69

Any of the above sent post paid on receipt of price, or the entire lot for \$2.50. A splendid album, with spaces for 2000 stamps, 30 cents; or with 100 varieties of stamps, 40 cents.

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The Philatelist.

VOL. II

AUTUMN, 1886.

No. 3.

Ralph Parker.

A Tale of the Great Southern Earthquake.

(In III. Parts, by Dombey, Jr.)

PART I.

"Hollo, Jack!" "Have you sold all your papers?"

"Pretty near, Micky;" only two *Couriers* left. "Guess Old Whisk won't give me no whippin to-night, when he sees the reds." This conversation took place between a couple of Charleston news boys one hot August day of 1886, as they stood at the corner of Broad and Meeting Streets. Michael O'Brien, or Micky, as he was known by his cronies was about thirteen years of age, the son of an honest Irish wash-woman living in one of the numerous alley-ways near the Battery. He had a good natured face full of freckles surmounted by a shock of red hair, showing he had a temper of his own when provoked. His friend Jack had a more refined face with large brown eyes full of expression. He lived with a man who passed as his uncle, by the name of Sam Jones, but commonly known in the neighborhood as Whiskey Sam, which the street boys shortened to Old Whisk. There was one other occupant of the squalid attic in which Jack and

his uncle lived; namely, Sam's little cripple son Pete, of whom Jack was very fond.

Little Pete when able to move at all, was sent out to beg in the streets, and his piteous condition, touching the hearts of many a passer by, was the source of quite a revenue to his worthless father.

"A whippin!" said Micky, "so Old Whisk's back agin, the scalpin? I heard that he'd been nabbed fur paying a visit to one of thim up-town residents without iny card-of-invite, as it were."

"Yes, he did get hauled in, but when the time came for trial, the witness didn't turn up, so they had to let him go."

"Is thet so?" said Micky. I suppose now yer'l not be afther having iny pace till he gets locked up agin?" "Why don't yer skip?" "Yer'a year older than me and I bet I'd kape out of his way." "I'd leave him in a minute," Jack replied, "If it was'nt for Pete; you see when Old Whisk gets mad he pitches into me, an if I'd run away he'd kill Pete in a little while. I'm strong enough to stand it and Pete ain't."

"Paper, Sir?" "*Courier*?" "Only two left."

This was addressed to an elderly gentleman on the opposite corner, who had beckoned for a paper.

"Give me both," he said thrusting his hand in his pocket. "Here is a quarter for you, never mind the change," and with this the gentleman hurried off, leaving Jack exultant with the thought of buying some little luxury for Pete, who had been too sick to go out that day. "Look Micky! what he gave me," said Jack holding up the silver piece for his friend's inspection.

"My eye! yer in luck. Not going fur to give it to Old Whisk, be yer?" returned Micky.

"No *Sir*, not if I can help it," said Jack. "I'll get Pete one of those books with picturs, he can hide that under the straw, an I guess an orange will taste good to him. Old Whisk will be hopping mad if he finds it out, but I'll hurry up before he gets home. Good night Micky."

"Good night Jack, an good luck to yer." So saying Micky turned off toward the Battery, and Jack continued up the street to make his purchases. Having selected a book which took his fancy, and invested in as large an orange as he could find, Jack started for the place which he called his home. Groping his way up the rickety stairs, for darkness had now fallen, and starting at every footfall in the alley below; Jack at last reached the attic door and peered cautiously in. A street lamp below cast a few straggling rays of light through the broken window-panes upon the opposite wall, making the objects in the room dimly visible. A few broken chairs and two box-like beds on the floor, made out of rough boards filled with ill-smelling straw constituted the furniture.

Old Whisk was evidently not at

home, so stepping noiselessly, for fear of waking little Pete, who appeared to be sleeping, Jack entered the room.

Slight as the sound was, Pete heard it, and looking up, found Jack at his side. "Hollo Pete! I thought you was asleep." "See what I've got! Here's a book chock full of picturs like the one I told you about. Put it under the straw till to-morrow morning, and just look here! is'nt that a buster though?" said Jack, producing the orange from his ragged coat. The little fellow's face brightened with pleasure and the tears sprang to his eyes as he said: "Oh Jack! What makes you so good to me?" "Where did you get 'em?" "Didn't hook 'em did you?"

Jack's face flushed, for although he had never been taught better, there was something within him that revolted at the idea of taking what did not belong to him. "No Pete, a gentleman gave a quarter for only two papers, and I bought the things with the change."

"I'm awful feared to take 'em, Jack. Dad'll nearly whip us to death if he finds it out."

"He need'nt know nothing about it," said Jack. "I'll peel that orange at the window and throw the skins out in the street; like as not he'll be so full when he comes in that he could'nt smell anything if he tried, but we had better be on the safe side." Jack in the mean time had stepped to the window and was busily engaged in peeling the orange. Little Pete, with the aid of his crutches, had risen from his bed of straw and was looking up wistfully in his companion's face.

"Now, old fellow," said Jack, drag-

ging one of the rickety chairs to the window for Pete to stand upon, "jump up here quick." The idea of the little cripple jumping, would have caused an onlooker to smile in spite of himself; but Jack picked him up in his arms and supported him on the chair, while the little fellow fell to with a vigor on the luscious orange.

"Now Jack, you must eat some too."

"No Pete, I aint hungry; and besides that orange is for you and you've got to eat it up or I'll be mad."

In the meantime the worthy Samuel Jones had been busily engaged unloading several schooners of beer at a neighboring saloon with a few choice companions. The cash on hand having given out, Sam set out for home, thinking it time for Jack to be returning with the proceeds of his day's work. He had taken enough liquor to put him in a very ugly mood, besides making him somewhat unsteady on his feet. Turning a corner muttering to himself, he suddenly espied our friend Jack, a short distance beyond him, investing in his orange, which he proceeded to hide under his jacket. Sam was beside himself with rage and started after him, but soon stopped, concluding to follow in the distance and make sure of Jack when he reached the attic, where he would be at his mercy. Sam removed his shoes at the foot of the stairs and crept stealthily up. Jack having taken the precaution of closing and bolting the door when he entered, Sam placed his ear to the keyhole and heard little Pete's voice saying;

"After you had gone Jack, before Dad woke up, he was talking awful about some man he'd been and got

even with, by takin his child away from him. He called your name every once and awhile, and"—Just at this interesting stage of the conversation the door was forced open, and Sam Jones, his face livid with rage, broke into the room. Before the boys could recover from their surprise he had struck Jack a blow which sent him reeling to a corner of the room, and grasping little Pete by the back of his neck shook him till his teeth rattled. 'I'll teach ye to buy oranges with my money, and tell tales about what don't consarn ye when I'm not about, ye little reptiles."

Jack recovered himself quickly, his blood fairly boiled to see the manner in which the drunken wretch was handling little Pete. As quick as thought he sprang at Sam striking him full in the face. This had the effect of making him release his hold on Pete for a moment. "Run Pete! run for your life!" cried Jack, at the same time following up his attack upon the astonished Sam.

Fear seemed to give the cripple boy added strength, seizing his crutch he made for the door, limped down stairs and out into the street at a lively rate.

In the meantime Sam after his momentary surprise was over, had fallen on Jack with the fury of a wild beast. It might have fared badly with our friend had Old Whisk been less unsteady, but Jack being light and agile was able to avoid the uncertain blows of his antagonist. Making one more desperate lurch than usual, Sam, in the darkness tripped over a chair and fell heavily to the floor. Jack was quick to take advantage of his enemy's discomforture and without waiting to see if he had sustained a serious injury, ran for the door slamming it after him and disappeared in the darkness below.

DOMBEY, JR.

(To be continued.)

The Philatelist.

Entered at the Philadelphia Post-Office as second class mail matter.

Issued Quarterly in the interest of Stamp Collectors.

C. Y. ABBOTT,
Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

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All other countries,20

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AUTUMN, 1886.

YES, we are aware of the fact. The story which begins this number is not related to Philately in the most remote degree, so our "advanced collectors" who never read anything but what relates to their hobby may pass it by, for they will find in it nothing to interest them.

Now we have a mighty scheme which we will unfold, in strict confidence, to our readers. It is the intention of THE PHILATELIST, beginning with this number to slowly secede from the ranks of philately, until the time will come when our readers must be content with merely a philatelic column. This will be the commencement of a new era in our his-

tory, and it will be celebrated by a change in every department of the magazine. The name will be changed, a new cover will be added, enlargements will be made, and the familiar face of THE PHILATELIST will forever be lost to view. This decision has been arrived at after long deliberation on the part of all our numerous staff of employees, but as our reasons are voluminous we will refrain from stating them here. Of course all subscribing now will receive their full year, no matter what changes are made in the get-up and price of the paper.

A Short History of Philately.

(By Segna Tasse.)

PART II.

The first article of any size relating to Philately which appeared in the Literary Magazines, was published in *Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper*, July 26, 1862. This was the first of a series of articles headed "Postage Stamps." They were all anonymous and illustrated with many wood-cuts.

The opening article begins with the following, which is too good to be lost:

"The collection of stamps is not so vain and puerile as is sometimes represented. It belongs essentially to our times, and deserves to stand beside the labors of the collector of foreign coins, who is proud of his Austrian ducats, Egyptian sequins, Japanese kopangs, Persian rupees, Russian imperials, American eagles. With young per-

sons especially, the collection of postage stamps should be encouraged, as it naturally leads to the study of geography and the currency of foreign nations. To all who are interested in the progress of civilization, the subject is of importance. It is one of the novelties of the nineteenth century, but a novelty that promises well for the future of mankind. Free communication — these postage stamps its symbol—serves to break up the isolation of the nations ; serves to make us accept the terms of common brotherhood ; and hasten the day when the ploughshare and sickle shall supersede spear and sword. Art is not uninterested in the collection of foreign stamps. They bear the effigy of a sovereign, the arms of a nation, or some allegorical figure. Typography, engraving, lithography, are employed in their preparation ; eminent men are engaged in their design and execution. Most of the stamps issued are marked by great excellence of workmanship. Simply, then, as works of art—as representatives of the progress, in our own and foreign countries, of design, engraving and printing—these postage stamps deserve attention. . . . The postage stamp of a nation throws light on the progress and condition of its people — commercially, industrially, and artistically. It is, therefore, no idle or useless labor to collect these interesting memorials of the world's advancement."

About this time began a new era in the history of philately. The public began to realize that this new hobby which had sprung up amongst them was no childish plaything but a fiery Pegasus capable of carrying its rider, in thought, to the ends of the earth and

returning laden with treasures of beauty and art.

(To be continued.)

American Philatelic Association.

On September 13, at 2 P. M., a convention of Philatelists was held at 64 E. Fourth Street, New York City, for the purpose of forming a National Philatelic Association.

At 6 P. M. the committee announced the following as the result of the vote :

President,	Jno. K. Tiffany,	127
"	L. W. Durbin,	43
"	R. R. Bogert,	35
Vice Pres't,	R. R. Bogert,	105
"	E. B. Sterling,	20
"	T. F. Cuno,	10
Secretary,	S. B. Bradt,	137
"	T. F. Cuno,	47
"	C. H. Mekeel,	10
Treasurer,	L. W. Durbin,	100
"	W. G. Whilden,	48
"	R. R. Bogert,	25
Internat. Sec'y,	Jos. Rechert,	58
Supt. Exch.	W. H. Mitchell,	101
"	W. G. Whilden,	7
"	W. A. Warner,	13
Count'ft Det'r,	J. M. Chute,	71
"	R. R. Bogert,	24
Librarian,	J. K. Tiffany,	53
"	J. M. Hubbard,	21
"	R. R. Shuman,	14
Official Editor,	J. M. Chute,	46
"	T. F. Cuno,	34
"	C. Y. Abbott,	17

The following gentlemen were therefore declared elected :

President, Jno. K. Tiffany;
Vice President, R. R. Bogert;

Secretary, S. B. Bradt;
 Treasurer, L. W. Durbin;
 International Secretary, no election;
 Supt. of Exchange, W. H. Mitchell;
 Counterfeit Detector, J. M. Chute;
 Librarian, J. K. Tiffany;
 Official Editor, J. M. Chute.

A journal to be known as the *American Philatelist* is to be created and supported by the Association. The Editor is to receive the princely compensation of ten dollars per month for labor which will occupy all his time. The Superintendent of Exchange whose duties are defined as "arduous and complicated," must struggle along on nothing per month.

It was decided to hold the next convention, August 1887, in Chicago. The yearly dues of the Association were fixed at two dollars. On motion of Mr. Calman the convention adjourned.

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Japan, 5c.; 3 Egypt, 5c.; 3 Spain, 5c.; 3 New Zealand, 5c.; 3
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VOL. II.

PHILADELPHIA, WINTER, 1886.

NO. 4.

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THE
Philatelist

—A—

QUARTERLY MAGAZINE.

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF

* Stamp * Collectors * and * Dealers *

C. Y. ABBOTT,
PUBLISHER,

2120 Arch St., Philadelphia Pa.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

As announced in the last number of THE PHILATELIST, we have for some time had in consideration the project of publishing a philatelic directory. So many and such liberal responses have we received that it is now a settled fact that the directory will appear. Probably about March 1st. Collector's names and addresses will be inserted free of charge. The price of the directory when issued will probably be ten cents. Any one sending us now a list of 25, or more, stamp collectors in his vicinity, will have his name inserted in heavy face type or receive a copy of directory free, as he may indicate his preference. Further announcement will be made of advertising rates, etc.

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JOB PRINTING BY MAIL.

The Philatelist.

VOL. II

WINTER, 1886-87.

No. 4

Ralph Parker.

A Tale of the Great Southern Earthquake.

(In III Parts, by Dombey, Jr.)

PART II.

Jack's first thought when he reached the street and found that he was not pursued, was to find Pete. Seeing a man standing at the corner of the alley, Jack approached him. "Have you seen anything of a cripple boy pass here within the last few minutes?" "Yes," said the man, "he was makin' good time, too—just turned up this street. Guess if you hurry you'll catch him."

Having secured this information Jack started up the street on a dead run and was soon rewarded by seeing the object of his search passing under a light a short distance ahead.

"Is Dad comin', Jack?" asked Pete when Jack had caught up to him. "Don't know; I left him sprawling on the floor, but he'll be after us before long—if he isn't already. We'd better get off this street, he might meet the feller on the corner who told me where to look for you. Can you hold out a little longer, old man?"

"All right, Jack, go ahead," replied Pete.

The boys hastened on and turned

several corners, hoping to mislead any persons who might have noticed them and given information to Old Whisk. At last they were compelled to stop from sheer exhaustion. Little Pete's legs could scarcely support him. Jack's face was swollen from the effects of the blow he received, and his head throbbed painfully. For the first time they began to consider their situation. Thinking only to elude Old Whisk, the boys had scarcely noticed where their steps were tending and now found themselves quite a distance up town with handsome dwellings surrounding them. Many were closed, the owners having left the city for Sullivan's Island or the mountains, to avoid the heated term. While the boys were wondering where they could find a place to sleep, they saw a gentleman with a satchel in his hand emerge from a basement door and walk rapidly down the street. There was nothing unusual in this occurrence, yet the eyes of both the boys were turned upon him. Pete was the first to speak:—

"Jack, I wonder what he was doing in that house? It's all shut up tight. Looks as if he'd been helping himself to something. That bag looked heavy." "Why, Pete," exclaimed Jack, "I was just going to tell you that's the gentleman who gave me the quarter this morning. I guess he lives there. Hello

I declare! he's left the door open. Let's go over and shut it for him. The boys crossed the street and Jack shut the door, but it would not remain closed. The catch had evidently broken when the gentleman went out. There was a key-hole, but no key. "Here's a go, Pete, the gentleman gone and no way to keep the door shut."

Jack then entered the hall and looked around him.

"Pete, come inside, and hold the door to while I strike a match, maybe I can find the key."

They found themselves in a hallway, with two doors opening from it, and a flight of stairs at the further end, leading to the floor above. Jack tried one of the doors and found it opened into a dining room. Seeing a candle on the shelf, he lit it and saw that the room was comfortably furnished. All the furniture, however, was covered with some coarse muslin, even to the pictures on the walls. Not finding the key in this room or the one adjoining, which proved to be the kitchen, Jack mounted the stairs, but met with a door at the top which was locked. Retracing his steps he took a chair from the kitchen and placed it against the basement door. As he was doing so he noticed a small bolt above his head, which had escaped him when he first examined the door. This bolt he slipped into place.

"What are you goin' to do in here?" asked Pete, who had followed him into the dining room.

"Going to stay here till to-morrow morning, unless the gentleman takes it into his head to come back to-night; an' I don't think he will. Here's a

sofy, lie down there an' go to sleep, Pete, an' I'll curl up on the floor beside you. You needn't be afraid of hurtin' the sofy," continued Jack, as Pete seemed to hesitate before making use of what seemed to him a palatial bed.

"I don't kind o' like to, Jack, but my back and legs hurt so, and I'm awful tired.

As Jack was falling into a dose he was dimly concious of hearing a clock on a neighboring church strike the hour of nine. Little did the inhabitants of Charleston think that e're another hour had passed, many of her citizens would be lying crushed and dying in her streets, while others would be rendered homeless, without a place to lay their heads. The boys had scarcely been asleep a half an hour when they were awakened by the sound of falling glass. Both started to their feet in some alarm and through the open door leading into the kitchen, heard voices conversing in low tones.

"May be it's the perlice, let's get out in the street, quick," whispered Pete.

"Hold on," said Jack, "its more likely we'll need the police pretty badly ourselves before long."

The boys could dimly see that the shutters had been forced open, and a man's face was peering through a window where a pane of glass had been broken. They instinctively looked about them for some weapon with which to repel the burglars, for such they evidently were. Jack seized a poker which was standing by the kitchen range, while Pete picked up a piece of coal from the scuttle.

"Who's there? What do you want?"

called Jack, in as gruff a voice as he could assume. The words were scarcely uttered before a blaze of light from a dark lantern was flashed full in their faces, accompanied by a muttered exclamation of surprise. As soon as the light flashed through the window, Pete threw a piece of coal with all the strength he could gather, and fortunately struck the lantern, knocking it out of the man's hands and extinguishing it. The burglars were not to be foiled so easily. One of them placed his shoulder against the window with the intention of breaking it in, but by this time Jack had reached the window with his poker and began belaboring the burly shoulder through the space where the glass was wanting, with such good effect as to make the owner thereof retreat to a safe distance. His companion, who had been waiting his chance, drew a pistol from his hip pocket and fired at Jack, who was seen to fall.

"What made yer do that, Sam Jones, yer old fool. Don't yer know it'll rouse the neighborhood. It's time fer us to dust.

Sure enough, windows were being opened in every direction, and the burglars were soon dashing down the street with a crowd following close after them.

PART III.

Jack dropped the moment he saw the pistol pointed at him and the ball grazed his shoulder, inflicting only a small wound. He soon rose to his feet and reassured Pete, who thought his companion had been killed.

Foot steps were now heard overhead. They stopped at the head of the stairs; the door opened and the boys descried the owner of the house with a lighted candle in one hand and a cocked revolver in the other. The gentleman had returned that evening and finding he could not open the side door, had entered by the front with his key and hearing a shot at once repaired to the basement. His astonishment was great upon finding two ragged boys in his kitchen and learning that they had been the means of preventing the burglars from entering his house. But while he listened to their explanation, they were interrupted by a low, rumbling noise which presensly increased to a roar, at the same time they were thrown violently against the wall. Plaster was falling about them and the kitchen utensils seemed to be dancing a hornpipe. What could it be? An explosion? An explosion could hardly last so long. They instinctively started for the street but were compelled to take advantage of every stationary article for support on their way out.

For nearly five minutes the horrid din continued, accompanied by a rocking of the earth, while the groans and shrieks of the terrified populace filled the air. The streets were filled with dense clouds of dust and plaster which settled on the doomed city like a funeral pall. While the little group were standing in the street, expecting every minute to be their last, the dust about them gradually became of a ruddy hue—fires had started in several places at once and the engines had all the work they could do to keep them from spreading.

(Continued on page 6.)

New Publications.

During the past few weeks, Philatelic publishers have been unusually busy, if we may judge by the quantity of pamphlet relating to philately, numismatics, etc., we have received since our last issue. Of these the following are the most important and are all we have space to review:

The Postage and Revenue Stamp Catalogue, (Forty-eighth Edition), Scott Stamp and Coin Co. This 200 page catalogue is one of the most complete that has yet been issued. It has several noticeable features: a very exhaustive list of United States revenues, also another of locals; nearly 2000 illustrations, including cuts of all varieties of the United States of Columbia "Official Insured Letter Stamps." The list of United States envelopes is also very complete. The only fault that we can find in it, after a somewhat hasty examination, is that the Samoa labels are given space that might have been devoted to something of real value to collectors. The book is excellently printed, on good paper, and no collector's library will be complete without it. The price is twenty-five cents.

Mr. Patrick Chalmers still seems determined to prove that his father was the true inventor of the postage stamp as witness his latest pamphlet, entitled "Submission of the Sir Rowland Hill Committee." The pamphlet also contains a large quantity of "opinions from the press," relating to the stamp inventor. It contains 115 pages and is worth adding to any library.

From the Scott Co., through Mr. Richmond, we have also received their new catalogues of gold and silver coins, and of copper coins, of 85 and 63 pages respectively. They are both profusely illustrated and we would recommend them to any one interested in the pursuit of which they treat.

The *Quaker City Philatelist* has in course of publication a series of short poems relating to philately, which are remarkable for the uniqueness, to say the least, of rhyme and rythm. The following is a sample verse from the effusion in the December number:

I want to be a connoisseur,
And in an album stick—
The stamps that make the letters
go—
A modern philatelist.

Here is another:

Yes, I want to be a stamp recluse,
Hermetically sealed,
To be numbered with the philatelist
host,
A crank sometimes conceived.

Here is a short one from the November number:

Has he gone to St. Louis?
Or, is he still in Chicago?
Will I ever get back my quarter?
Does anybody know?

Plain Talk appears to be flourishing, by the improvements in its size and appearance. But the *jokes*—they are painful. Verily the funny (?) man deserves a medal, for his work beats evidence of being coined by the sweat of his brow.

One of the brightest papers on our list is the *Stamp*, of Denver. S. B. Bradt ("Philo.") has recently assumed the position of associate editor.

After the boys had remained in the street nearly an hour, in which time a second shock had occurred, the gentleman, whose name the boys had learned was Mr. Parker, determined to re-enter the house as he considered it necessary to obtain something with which to dress Jack's shoulder.

The next morning Mr. Parker received word that a man by the name of Jones wished to see him at once. He had been crushed under a falling wall, the messenger said, and was badly hurt. "Jack," said Mr. Parker, "do you feel well enough to come with Pete and me to see this man?" Jack expressed his willingness to accompany them, as Mr. Parker had promised to protect the boys from falling into his clutches. A short time after the two boys were seen wending their way down town to the place where they expected to find Pete's father. Turning into Meeting street, what sights met their eyes—many families were huddled beneath some hasty improvised shelter, their homes in ruins before their eyes, The squares and vacant lots were crowded with human beings, rich and poor, white and black, massed together in the only places free from the danger of falling buildings. Hibernian Hall was a mass of ruins, the city court house was cracked from top to bottom and looked as though it would fall at any moment. Jack's old friend, the *News and Courier* office, had not escaped; the upper facing had fallen into the street, the lathing being exposed.

Sam Jones was found stretched beneath a rough shelter of boards obtained from some of the wrecked buildings.

His face was distorted with pain as he labored for breath. He opened his eyes and recognized Jack. "I thought I'd done fur yer last night when I seed yer drap, that's the reason I sent fur this 'ere gentleman—but I might as well make a clean breast of it fur the day of judgment has come. None of yez can't do no worse to me now; I'll be six feet under purty soon an' I felt as if I couldn't go without settin' this thing squar." He then related in broken sentences how several years ago he had stolen a little boy out of spite to his parent, how he had managed to elude the search made by the frantic father all these years, and ended by relating how a friend had induced him to join in the burglary not knowing whose house it was, and upon recognizing Jack how his rage had mastered his reason and caused him to fire. Thinking he had murdered the stolen boy, fearful of arrest, he had hurried on, and at the time the dreadful earthquakes occurred had been crushed under a heavy beam. His voice was almost gone and our friends had to bend over him to catch the failing words: "That boy's—name—was—Ralph—Parker—your—son—Forgive—me. Be—kind—to—Pete.

THE END.

We take this opportunity of cordially recommending the *Quaker City Philatelist* to any of our present subscribers wishing to take another good paper of the same description to compensate for the loss of this. Address: Box 111, Philadelphia. The subscription price per year is 15 cts.

Valedictory Notes.

This, the last number of THE PHILATELIST is more behindhand than any previous issue. This is partially owing to the sickness of the editor and partially to other causes. Still, we can say with truth that it will never happen again.

The A. P. A. "reports progress" occasionally through official circulars. The membership is climbing towards 200, though it seems that many of the present members have not yet paid up. The Chicago Philatelic Society has joined in a body. So far no others have followed its example.

The *American Philatelist*, published by the Association, is expected to appear January 10th. It will be sent only to members, advertisements will only be received from them and no advertisements will be received for less than a quarter or more than a half column.

The exchange department is in full blast under the management of Mr. E. B. Hanes, 45 Hammond street, Providence, R. I.

The purchasing agent, Mr. C. F. Cuno, also reports himself ready for business. New issues will be obtained by him for 5 per cent. above face value and cost of postage.

Application for membership should be made to Mr. S. B. Bradt, Grand Crossing, Ill. The dues are \$2.00 per year with an entrance fee of 25 cents.

Isn't it about time for our enterprising journalists to pause in the publication of Mr. Durbin's likeness (?) and

biography? The cuts have done service long enough in that capacity, now why not sell them to the daily newspapers to do duty as anyone from a murderer or horsethief to the next president of the United States.

On page 3 of the current number of *Plain Talk*, under the heading "Doomed to Disappointment," we find the following:—

"What *Puck* would like to see.—
A chestnut in *Plain Talk*."

Yet on page 11 of the same number is the same eternal cut accompanied by a biographical sketch almost identical with those that have been going the rounds for the last three years.

If the object of all this has been to show Mr. Durbin how he looks—or rather how his friends think he looks, its work must be done, therefore let us torture him no longer.

A Short History of Philately.

(By Segna Tasse.)

PART III.

The first stamp album was published at Paris in 1862. Fourteen editions were published in both French and English, the latest of which appeared in 1876.

The name "Philately" was not introduced until 1865. It was the invention of M. Herpin, a celebrated French collector. The word is derived from the two Greek words, *philos*, clear, and *atelia*, exemption from tax. Before this time, when the study was dignified

with any name at all, it was called by the French word, *Timbromanie*.

The *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, the best and largest contribution to the philatelic science in the English language, appeared February 1863 and continued until December 1874, making twelve volumes with an aggregate of 2296 pages.

In 1863 Oppen's famous albums and catalogues began to be published. After the publication of two editions the editorship was transferred to H. Whimper, under whose superintendence three editions succeeded rapidly. The revision for the sixth edition was undertaken by Dr. C. W. Viner, who still continues to act as editor. This album and catalogue has now reached its twenty-sixth edition.

In 1863 also appeared one of the most valuable handbooks of philately that has yet been issued. We refer to Mr. Pemberton's *Forged Stamps; How to Detect Them*, printed in Edinburgh by Colston & Son. As it is still obtainable it is not necessary to do more than refer to it here.

Owing to the dissolution of THE PHILATELIST and to the small space that can be allotted in this number, we must hasten to close by merely stating a few facts with their dates. *Coin and Stamp Journal*, A. P. Mason, Chicago, appeared in 1865. The first auction sale of stamps was held in 1870, by J. W. Scott, New York.

As we have brought this sadly incomplete record up to a comparatively recent date we shall be obliged to close merely stating that our original plan was to carry it up to January, 1887, but, as has already been stated, lack of

space has forbidden. We still look forward however, with hope to the time, far distant though it may be, when we shall be enabled to elaborate the history and publish it in pamphlet form.

EXCHANGES.

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